

(1—6级)

大学英语 分级系列丛书

GRADED COLLEGE

ENGLISH SERIES (BAND 1—6)

孙玉浚 李秀芹 主编

LISTENING
COMPREHENSION

听力理解

天津大学出版社

大学英语分级系列丛书(1—6级)之一

听 力 理 解

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内 容 提 要

本书是《大学英语分级系列丛书(1—6级)》第一分册。在大学英语四、六级试题中,听力理解约占20%。本书旨在扩大学生知识面的基础上,培养“听”的技能。

本书内容从单句到对话,从对话到语篇,难度逐渐增大。共有单句100个,对话436个,短文72篇,并附有录音文字稿和录音磁带。

(津)新登字 012 号

大学英语分级系列丛书(1—6级)

听力理解

孙玉浚等编

天津大学出版社出版

(天津大学内)

河北省昌黎县印刷厂印刷

新华书店天津发行所发行

开本:850×1168毫米 1/32 印张:6 $\frac{7}{8}$ 字数:282千字

1992年3月第一版 1992年3月第一次印刷

印数:1—16500

ISBN 7-5618-0317-6

H·23

定价:4.30元

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前 言

《大学英语分级系列丛书》由全国各地 15 所高等院校参加编写,它是 50 多名在学术上有一定影响具有丰富教学经验的英语教授、副教授,和讲师集体合作的结晶。本丛书决不是一套简单的习题集,而是编者在系统地总结历年来指导学生参加大学英语四、六级统考的经验的基础上,根据《大学英语教学大纲》对一至六级水平的各项技能的要求编写成的,旨在配合国家教委推出的四套大学英语系列教材,帮助学生与教学同步,结合教材进行大量的语言实践操练,巩固所学,提高各项技能,以便顺利通过四、六级全国统考。

本丛书适用于各类高等院校学生,英语专业学生,以及具有中级以上水平的英语自学者准备报考硕士研究生和托福考试学习使用。

本丛书共有五个分册:①《听力理解》②《阅读理解》③《词汇与结构》④《完型填空》⑤《短文写作》。每个分册包括 50 个单元和若干个部分或章节,均为一至六级水平。每个分册都附有解题指导,以帮助学生提高解题技巧。书后附有练习参考答案,以供学生作自我测试。

《听力理解》:内容从单句到对话,从对话到语篇,难度逐渐增大。共有单句 100 个,对话 436 个,短文 72 篇,并附有录音文字稿和清晰的录音磁带。

《阅读理解》:每级的难度与同级的教材相适应。共有 100 篇短文。文章长度 300 词左右,每篇文章后附有 5 个以上理解题。

《词汇与结构》:共有 2320 个习题,除在一、二级的第三部分(Part C)中设计了一些改错试题外,本分册的试题均采取选择填空的形式。在一、二、三、四级中词汇约占 40%,语法结构约占 60%,在五、六级中词汇约占 60%,语法结构约占 40%。词汇和语法结构是以《大纲》词汇表和语法结构表一至六级的全部内容为依据,从四套大学英语系列教材以及英美原版报刊、小说、试题集中相应的级别里挑选出来的,而且逐步加深巩固。

《完型填空》:共有 150 篇短文。短文难度适中,题材熟悉。短文长约 150—250 词,留空 20 个。每个空白附四个供选答案。为

了便于学生准备六级应试,在五、六级部分,模拟六级样题设计了42篇综合改错。

《短文写作》:在连词成句到连句成段,从写主题句,摘要或大意到给出段首句,命题或看图表作文,引导学生进行大量的操练,并提供了近100篇优秀范文。

本丛书有以下重要特色:

一、语言规范,文字流畅,内容健康,题材广泛,体裁多样,趣味性和知识性强。有日常生活,文化教育,文艺体育,史地知识,风土人情,旅游观光,科普等方面的内容;有人物传记,故事,论文,说明文,叙述文等等。

二、材料新颖,所有短文都选自70—80年代英美的原版书刊,个别的略有删改。

三、试题典型,所有练习试题均从四套大学英语系列教材和英美原版书刊及试题集中筛选出来的。

四、词汇丰富,重复率高,经电子计算机统计,全套丛书的总词汇量超过5000,累计约1000000,经过大量的反复的练习,不但对大学英语课本中的词汇起到复习巩固的作用,而且扩大了词汇量。

五、内容编排按照循序渐进的原则,由浅入深,由易到难,逐渐从一级到六级。因此,读者在使用本丛书时,最好按照本书对各项练习的安排,循序渐进地系统地学习,以收到最佳效果。

本丛书的所有编写人员的名次均按姓氏笔划顺序排列。

由于编者水平有限,书中错误和不妥之处在所难免,敬请读者批评指正。

编者
1991年7月

听 力 指 导

在大学英语四、六级考试题中,听力理解的分数占总分的20%,仅次于阅读理解所占的比例。由于种种原因,许多学生进入大学后感到听力理解困难,因而忽视听力。为了提高听力,需要进行系统的听力训练。

一、有的学生以为听力理解是被动地接受别人的话语,这是误解。听力是利用所掌握的知识和语言技巧去分析所听到的话语而达到理解的一种主动的心理活动。一个人的听力理解的程度与他所掌握的知识密切相关,比如:一个母语是英语的小学生很难听懂一位化学教师用英语讲授物质的化学结构,然而,如果这位教师用同样的方式为一个具有中级英语水平的化学专业的中国大学生讲授同样的课程,这个中国学生很可能听懂教师在讲什么。

听力理解有两个重要的前提条件:一个是背景知识,一个是语言技巧,只有二者有机地结合在一起才能达到理解。因此,要提高英语的听力理解能力,就需要在扩大知识面的基础上培养“听”的技能,尽可能多地了解和掌握英美等国家的风土人情,史地知识等。使所掌握的知识同“听”的技能有机地结合在一起。

二、为了提高听力,必须掌握正确的方法。

1. 要抓住听力材料的要素。无论听力材料是故事、是说明、还是对话,它们都是按一定的规则组织起来的,有一定的规律性。以故事为例,一个故事,一般都含有五个要素:人物、事件、时间、地点及其如何组织。在听英语故事的时候,如果能把握住这五个要素,就能够比较好地理解和回忆全篇故事。回答问题时,就可以选出准确的答案。

2. 用自己的知识和经验去猜测和回忆。这里的“猜测”是指根据具体情况利用自己掌握的知识(包括语言知识)和经验去分析听力材料及其所含的生词意义以达到理解。如:一位顾客进商店要买东西。根据生活经验可以听懂它的大意,并有可能猜出生词的意思。假如我们已经听出其中一方在卖东西,那么,无论英语单词用的 shopboy, shopkeeper, salesgirl 还是 salesman,它的基本意思一定是指“卖东西的人”,猜到意思后,又可以利用词义去进

一步分析听力材料,以达到提高理解的目的。

3. 利用想象去帮助理解和回忆。同样的英语材料,通过看电视,学习理解得较快,而通过听录音学习时则理解得较慢。为什么?因为人的五种感官在学习中所占的有效比率不同,视觉为83%,听觉为11%,味觉,触觉和嗅觉这三者的总和为6%,很明显,就理解而言,听录音不如看电视。看电视不仅可以充分发挥视觉作用,而且还可以充分发挥视觉和听觉对理解的互相促进作用。因此,在听录音时,要努力做到视听并用,可以把听力材料中的人物,事件,地点等在大脑中转换成图象,仿佛在看电视一样,置身于其中,这样,便可以利用想象出来的图象帮助理解和回忆听力材料。平时,要有意识训练养成这种良好的学习习惯。当听到英语单词或句子的时候,应当尽量将其转换成图象去理解,不要边听边译,尤其在听英语短文的时候,更要如此。

4. 听录音时,要边听边作记号,记主要信息。可以采用自己明白的某种符号或缩写字母,在有关选择项旁轻轻做个记号,将一些关键词语,如:表示时间、价格、距离的数字,人名、地名记下来,这样可以加深印象便于回忆,有助于判断选择最佳答案。

5. 听录音前先看试题,所有试题中的 Directions 和 example,完全可以省略不听。要充分利用这个时间运用快速阅读的技巧,扫视一下试卷上听力材料的各题的选择项,以便带着问题去听,然后利用各题之间约10秒左右的空隙迅速选择最佳答案,这样做有助于了解听力材料涉及的大概内容,以便对问题作出迅速反应,对人名、地名、数字或生词在视觉上有所准备,以便有目的地去听。

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Band 1

Unit 1

Section A

Directions: In this section you will hear 10 short statements. Each will be read two times. There is a pause after each. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer.

1. A) The children wanted to go to the park.
B) The children were unhappy when they saw the park.
C) The children were told they could go to the park.
D) The children cried in the park.
2. A) John wanted his sister to leave the house.
B) John didn't want his sister to live in his house.
C) John wanted his sister to stay in his house during his absence.
D) John didn't want his sister to stay in his house until he came back.
3. A) John can understand his teacher very well.
B) John is not able to understand his teacher.
C) John works hard so that he can understand his teacher.
D) John has ear trouble.
4. A) My watch works well.
B) My watch keeps good time.
C) My watch has just stopped.
D) My watch was lost.
5. A) I believe your words.
B) I trust what you have said.
C) I don't trust anybody.
D) I don't think you're telling the truth.
6. A) He knows about your problem.
B) How did you find out about the trouble?
C) Can you take care of any difficulties?

- D) You know where the trouble is.
7. A) Mary works in a nursery.
 B) Mary's children stay in a nursery while she works.
 C) Mary takes her children to work with her.
 D) Mary's children are ill today.
8. A) This morning I woke up after 7 : 30.
 B) My alarm clock didn't work this morning.
 C) This morning I woke up at 7 : 30, but I usually wake up earlier.
 D) I slept over at a friend's house last night.
9. A) The bank closed before I deposited my money.
 B) I have to take some money out of the bank before it closes.
 C) The bank is closing my account because I haven't deposited any money.
 D) If I hurry, I'll get to the bank before closing time.
10. A) The news was disappointing.
 B) The news made James very sad.
 C) The news was better than expected.
 D) The news made James extremely nervous.

Section B

Directions: In this section you will hear 6 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversation and the question will be spoken two times. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer.

11. A) England. B) America. C) Australia. D) Canada.
12. A) He didn't speak much English.
 B) He didn't know the way.
 C) He didn't understand what the woman said.
 D) He didn't know how to tell her in English.
13. A) In the office. B) At a post office.
 C) On the phone. D) At a hotel.
14. A) She is in hospital. B) She is ill at home.
 C) She has to stay home. D) She is homesick.

15. A)104-1826. B)105-1866. C)104-1866. D)105-1826.

16. A)He knows all his friends well.

B)He writes a lot.

C)He has a lot of time.

D)He has a lot of friends.

Unit 2

Section A

Directions: (Omitted)

1. A)The father asked his daughter to put on her overcoat.

B)The father wanted to put on his daughter's overcoat.

C)The girl was not feeling cold because she was in an overcoat.

D)The girl was asked to put on her father's overcoat.

2. A)It was a family of five.

B)It was a family of six.

C)It was a family of seven.

D)It was a family of eight.

3. A)It is a picture of flowers and people.

B)There are a lot of people but not many flowers in the park.

C)A lot of people go to the park to see the beautiful flowers.

D)The painter drew a lot of people and beautiful flowers.

4. A)Mary paid \$ 100 for the book.

B)Mary lost \$ 100 each year.

C)Mary wasted \$ 100 each year.

D)Books cost Mary \$ 100 each year.

5. A)Mary looked after her sick mother first, then Jane.

B)Mary and Jane looked after their sick mother because their mother once looked after them.

C)If Mary looked after her mother, Jane would do the same.

D)Mary and Jane looked after their mother at the same time.

6. A)He is very tired after boiling eggs.

- B)He is too tired to boil eggs.
 C)He has had too many boiled eggs. He does not like to eat any more.
 D)He is so tired after work that he wants to eat boiled eggs.
7. A)Mrs Black spent \$ 20.
 B)Mrs Black saved \$ 16.
 C)Mrs Black paid too much.
 D)Mrs Black saved \$ 4.
8. A)The man is a lawyer.
 B)The man is a teacher.
 C)The man is a writer.
 D)The man is a businessman.
9. A)It was not late when we called you.
 B)It was late,so we didn't call you.
 C)It was late,but we called you.
 D)It was not late,but we didn't call you.
10. A)We arrived after two o'clock.
 B)We arrived just as the game began.
 C)We arrived in the middle of the first half.
 D)We arrived just as the game ended.

Section B

Directions: (Omitted)

11. A)Doctor and patient. B)Nurse and patient.
 C)Doctor and nurse. D)Father and daughter.
12. A)7 : 30. B)8 : 30. C)9 : 00. D)9 : 30.
13. A)French. B)English. C)Spanish. D)Chinese.
14. A) \$ 49. 30. B) \$ 39. 40. C) \$ 49. 40. D) \$ 39. 30.
15. A)Last lesson in Book One,Extensive Reading,Modern English.
 B)Last lesson in Book One,Intensive Reading,College English.
 C)Last lesson in Book Two,Extensive Reading,Modern English.
 D)Last lesson in Book Two,Intensive Reading,College English.

16. A) She baked the cake herself.
B) She wants the man to bake the cake.
C) Tom made the cake for her.
D) Tom bought the cake for her.

Unit 3

Section A

Directions: (Omitted)

1. A) She did not eat breakfast.
B) Her mother ate the breakfast prepared for her daughter.
C) She was hungry.
D) Her mother was not hungry.
2. A) He lived in Beijing in the past.
B) Now he lives in Beijing.
C) He has never been to Beijing.
D) His father used to live in Beijing.
3. A) The doctor is ill.
B) I'll go and ask the doctor to come and see my father.
C) I'll send the doctor to the hospital to see my father.
D) I'll go to see my father.
4. A) They can solve the problem themselves.
B) They can solve the problem with your help.
C) They will never solve the problem with your help.
D) They can solve the problem easily without any help.
5. A) When he will come is difficult to tell.
B) When he will come is easy to tell.
C) He will come soon.
D) He will not come soon.
6. A) Joe came to town by bus.
B) Joe didn't come to my house.
C) Joe came to my house by bus.
D) Joe came to town by taxi.
7. A) Jean works in a nursery.