

● 研究生系列英语之六

发展多方听力

上册

刘玉祥 孙继平 忻榕 编著
余苹 索金梅 冀成会

DEVELOPING
LISTENING
VERSATILITY

● 中国科学技术大学出版社

Getting Through Graduate School English
DEVELOPING LISTENING
VERSATILITY

(With the Teacher's Book)

(Volume I)

《研究生系列英语》之六

发 展 多 方 听 力

(附教师参考书)

(上 册)

刘玉祥 孙继平 忻 榕 合编
余 革 索金梅 冀成会
于赓中 审稿

Annie Mueller
Bill Devney
Ann M. Short
Robert Ashmore
Brandon T. Yee

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内 容 简 介

《发展多方听力》(上册)是中国科学技术大学研究生院编写的《研究生系列英语》中的综合性听力教材,其特点是:选材广泛,集知识性、思想性与趣味性于一体;练习形式多样化,具有一定的深度和难度。读者通过句子、段落、章节等层次的听力训练,可以增强对传入的信息分析与理解能力,从而提高语言交际能力。

本书可作为各专业研究生的英语听力教材,也适于大学高年级学生、托福水平考试的应试者、中学教师以及其他具有中等以上水平的英语读者自学。

本书后附有教师参考书,供读者参考。

本书附磁带九盘,全部由美籍教师录制,发音标准,声调婉转,倍增学习兴趣,可收到事半功倍之效。

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于豫中 审校

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序

《发展多方听力》(Developing Listening Versatility) 是中国科学技术大学研究生院编写的《研究生系列英语》中的听力训练教材, 分上、下两册。本书为上册, 可供第一学期使用。本书从 1986 年开始在本院和部分兄弟院校中试用, 在使用中获得教师和研究生的一致肯定。出版前根据试用中的情况进行了修改和补充。

本书的宗旨, 正如标题所示, 在于培养研究生多方面的听的能力, 即从听简单的单句, 对话短文到听专题报告和讲课的能力, 从听写简短文章到做讲课笔记的能力。因此本书采取了多种练习形式, 包括句子、段落及篇章等不同层次的听力训练, 以达到全面提高研究生对传入的信息进行概括、分析、加工与提取的能力。

编写具有中国特点, 适合研究生学习的听力材料, 这一思想是逐渐形成的。中国科学技术大学研究生院建院初期, 听力课并未作为单独的课程设置。随着听力能力重要性的增加, 才开始改为单独课型。当时由于种种客观原因, 主要由于我们认识上的片面性, 认为只有英语国家本国人才教好听力课, 因此把听力课完全交给外国人去教。但实践证明效果不佳, 因此从 1986 年起我院的听力课全部改由中国教师担任。

我们在过去几年中曾选用过 Improving Aural Comprehension; Listening Dictation, Listening in the Real World 等等。实践经验告诉我们这些原封不动引进的国外教材固然很好, 今后也仍然可以作为课外听力材料, 但是都不能满足理工科研究生多层次、多方面听能的培养, 这才促使我们决心建立适合中国研究生特点的听力材料。

本套听力材料上册在设计过程中曾得到了 Douglas W. Coleman 博士的指导, 下册则完全是我院独立设计构思的。

《发展多方听力》(上册) 共分 18 个单元。每个单元由 Warm-up, Dictation, Paraphrase 和 Minitalk 等四个部分组成。每个部分又分若干个形式的练习。Warm-up 部分为比较简单的短文或对话, 旨在消除学生初听时的紧张感, 提起学生的兴趣, 引导学生进入后面的练习。Dictation 为一篇百余字的小故事, 便于学生通过情节在理解大意的基础上进行听写, 旨在培养学生听与写的协调能力, 增强学生对常用词、词组和英语结构的熟练掌握。Paraphrase 为句子理解与对话理解。这一部分通过做多项选择练习, 培养学生对传入信息的反应能力, 旨在既培养学生将输入的信息迅速地进行综合与判断的能力, 也在一定程度上兼顾了培养学生听力应试的能力。Minitalk 为若干短文, 短文的内容涉及科技、社会、文学、艺术等各个领域。这一部分通过形式不一的练习, 着重获取信息, 掌握中心思想, 旨在增进学生在篇章层次上的理解能力。

理工科研究生应该怎样培养听的能力呢? 这是研究生经常向我提出的一个问题。我个人认为有以下几点值得向青年学生推荐。

一、不断校正自己的语音和语调, 是提高听力的基础。自己的读音准确, 听到同样的声音就会有正确的理解反应。如果我们自己的语音语调不准确, 就很难听懂别人正确的读音, 因此不论初学者还是有一定听力基础的人都应该通过外国本国人的录音, 不断

进行模仿，尽量使自己的语音语调接近正确。有的人认为研究生的语音语调已比较固定而难于纠正，这往往使一些人在纠音上望而生畏不去努力改进。这实际是一种误解。实践证明只要自己下决心跟随录音下苦功纠正，完全可以使自己的语音语调迅速提高的。

二、要特别注意中国人听英语录音中的难点，大力加强练习。英语口语中的连续，缩写形式（如 I'd, he's, we're 等等），肯定与否定（如 can 和 can't, is 和 isn't 等等），语音上的易混词（如 cap 与 cab, price 与 prize, keep 与 key, seek 与 see 等等），语句片断与句子（如 the book I bought 与 I bought the book 的区别等等），这些都构成中国学生的听力难点，经常容易造成误解，因此在平时的听力练习中应该特别注意区别。

三、初级阶段宜于采用精听的方法。精听与泛听是提高听力的两种主要方法，不同阶段使用的方法应各有侧重。精听适合于初级阶段的听力练习。这一阶段的目的是掌握正确的语音语调，消除听力的紧张感，通过听力巩固基本的句型，反复重复基本词汇，因此精听是较为适宜的。所谓精听指的是反复听，听懂每一句，甚至进行模仿、背诵、听写等。

四、中高级阶段泛听是主要方法。有了较正确的语音语调，打下了初步听力的基础，词汇量积累到 3000 个以后，听力练习应以泛听为主。现在我国的电视和广播每天都有英语新闻节目，这为我们提高听力创造了极好的机会。许多人都有切身体会，每天坚持听英语，在不知不觉中听力会得到很大提高。泛听的原则大体可归纳为：

- 要常听。天天听一点要比集中听一次好。每次听 10 分钟听 5 次要比一次听 50 分钟好。

- 要多听。五种材料各听一遍要比一种材料听五遍更为有效。
- 同一材料以听三遍为限。
- 以听懂大意为主，不必在乎逐字逐句的理解。
- 任何材料最好不要中途停顿，以从始到终一气呵成为宜。
- 遇有生词、新词亦不应停顿，而应尽可能通过上下文猜词悟意。
- 听到过数遍的词可翻阅词典搞清确切含义。

《发展多方听力》一书从试用到出书时间还是比较紧迫的，因此错误也是难免的，欢迎使用本书的教师和学生对本书提出批评指正。

于 振 中

1988 年 4 月

Contents

Student's Book

Unit 1	(1)
Unit 2	(11)
Unit 3	(20)
Unit 4	(28)
Unit 5	(36)
Unit 6	(45)
Unit 7	(54)
Unit 8	(62)
Unit 9	(70)
Unit 10	(78)
Unit 11	(87)
Unit 12	(95)
Unit 13	(103)
Unit 14	(112)
Unit 15	(120)
Unit 16	(127)
Unit 17	(134)
Unit 18	(141)

Teacher's Book

Unit 1	(149)
Unit 2	(154)
Unit 3	(160)
Unit 4	(165)
Unit 5	(170)
Unit 6	(175)
Unit 7	(181)
Unit 8	(186)
Unit 9	(192)
Unit 10	(198)
Unit 11	(204)
Unit 12	(210)
Unit 13	(216)
Unit 14	(222)

Unit 15	(228)
Unit 16	(234)
Unit 17	(240)
Unit 18	(246)

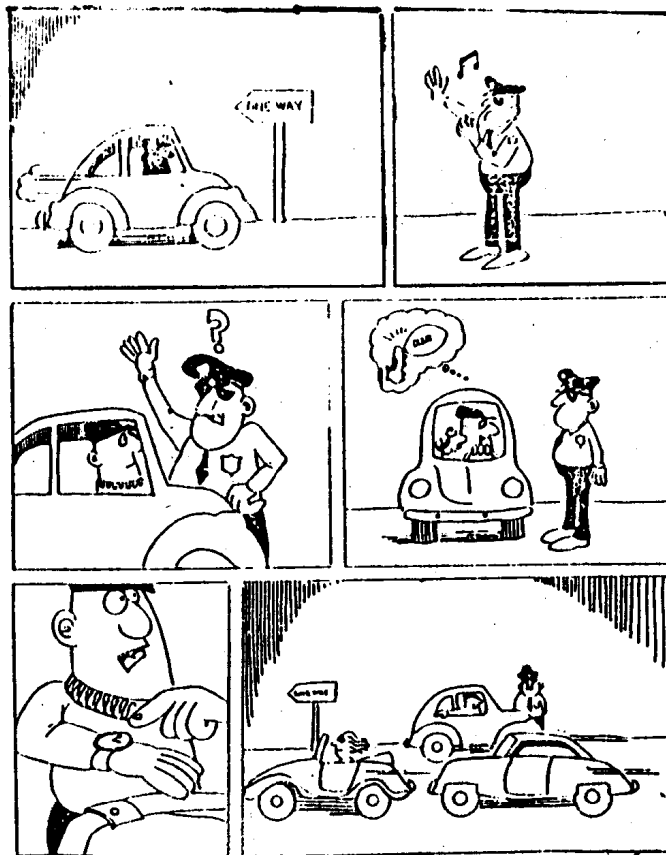
Student's Book

Unit 1

Part A Warm-up

Directions: The tape you will hear is about the following pictures. Look at the pictures and read carefully the questions below them. You are expected to answer the questions after listening to the tape. The passages will be read twice. You can take notes if you wish.

Picture 1

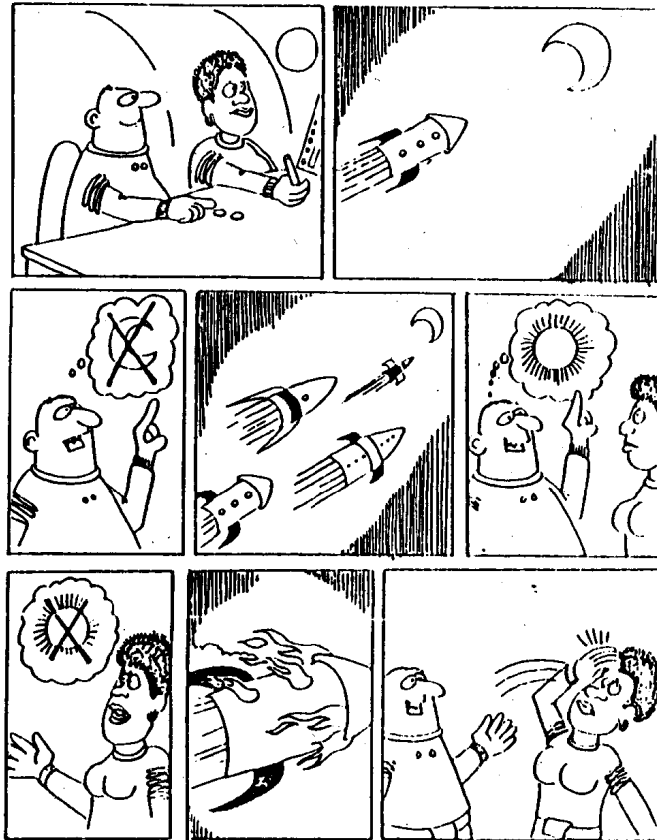


Questions

1. Where is the man driving his car?
2. What does the policeman do with the driver?
3. What does the policeman ask?
4. Where is the man going?

5. What does he think about?

Picture II



Questions

1. What are Sam and Linda?
2. Where are they going?
3. Does Sam want to go there?
4. Where does he want to go?
5. Why cannot they go to the sun?
6. What is Sam's reply?

Part B Dictation

Directions: In this part you will hear a short passage. The passage will be read to you three times. The first time it will be read at a normal speed. You just listen. Don't write. The second time the passage will be read sentence by sentence with pauses in between for you to write. The third time it will be read at a normal speed again for you to check your work.

I'm a Millionaire



Part C Paraphrase

Section I

Directions: In this section you will hear several short statements. The statements will be spoken just one time. When you hear it, read the four sentences and decide which one is

closest in meaning to the statement you have heard.

1. (A) She stopped to drink some coffee.
(B) She couldn't find any coffee to drink.
(C) She no longer drinks coffee.
(D) She dislikes coffee but still drinks it.
2. (A) The driver asked John to get off the bus.
(B) John asked the driver to let him off at the corner.
(C) There's a bus stop near John's house.
(D) John was a very careful driver.
3. (A) That's a very bad error.
(B) What's wrong with the steak?
(C) The steak was badly cooked.
(D) Something terrible has happened.
4. (A) Charles doesn't like to write.
(B) Charles' brother is also a writer.
(C) Charles likes his brother very much.
(D) Charles often writes to his brother.
5. (A) The lake was very nice.
(B) I was really very fortunate.
(C) I had a good look.
(D) The lock was a strong one.
6. (A) They still produce steel goods.
(B) They used to make steel goods.
(C) They used to steal products.
(D) Formally, they may still working.

Section II

Directions: In this section you will hear short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The question will be spoken just one time. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.

1. (A) She allows him to sit beside her.
(B) She doesn't want him to sit beside her.
(C) She'll mind if he sits down.
(D) She doesn't think the man should sit down.
2. (A) Four or five days.
(B) Exactly two weeks.
(C) About half a month.
(D) A few weeks.
3. (A) Edna received money from her relatives.
(B) Edna was generous to her relatives.
(C) Edna earned a lot of money.
(D) Edna is in debt now.
4. (A) He only watches TV.
(B) There are some rockets models on the TV set.
(C) He saw a rocket on TV.
(D) There was a TV on the space ship.
5. (A) He got through on the number an hour ago.
(B) He called the operator an hour ago.
(C) He called the wrong person an hour ago.
(D) His telephone wasn't in service an hour ago.
6. (A) It's five minutes slow.
(B) It's five minutes fast.
(C) It's ten minutes slow.
(D) It's ten minutes fast.

Part D Minitalk

Section I

Directions:

Before Listening

1. Look at the pictures. Does the man look healthy?
2. Read the following words and their definitions.

transplant / træn'splɑ:nt / :move an organism to another place to grow

reject / ri'jekt / :refuse to accept

While Listening

In picture one, find 1) groceries; 2) Louis Russel; 3) their car, and in picture two, find 1) side-walk; 2) their home.



After Listening

Answer the following questions:

1. In picture one, who are they and what are they doing?
2. In picture two, who are the boys?
3. What is unusual about Mr. Russel?
4. Do all the people survive after heart transplant? Why?

Section II

Directions: Now you will hear a short talk about a famous building. Before you listen to the talk and do the listening exercises related to the talk, some likely unfamiliar words and their explanations will be presented to you. Now look at the unfamiliar words below

and listen carefully.

Unfamiliar Words

1. sandstone n. a kind of rock formed by sand fixed in natural cement
2. marble n. a hard sort of limestone used for building, sculpture, gravestone, etc., when cut and polished usually showing an irregular patterns of colors
3. architect n. a person who plans new buildings and sees that they are built properly

Now listen and do the following listening exercises,

While-listening Exercises: while listening fill in the blanks with exact words you have heard.

For Example: The building was built in the 17th century.

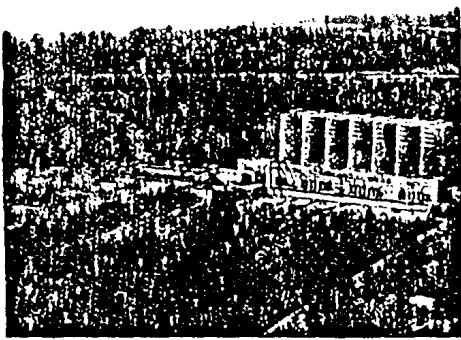
1. The Taj Mahal was begun in _____ and finished in _____.
2. _____ workmen were employed in the construction.

Now you will hear two questions related to the short talk. Read the four possible answers for the question and decide which would be the best answer to the question.

1. A. In China.
B. In Japan
C. In India
D. In Arabia
2. A. For the empress Mumtaz Mahal to honour the memory of her husband.
B. For the Emperor Shah Jahan to honour the memory of his wife.
C. In memory of the great architect Ustad Tsa.
D. For decorating the city Agra.

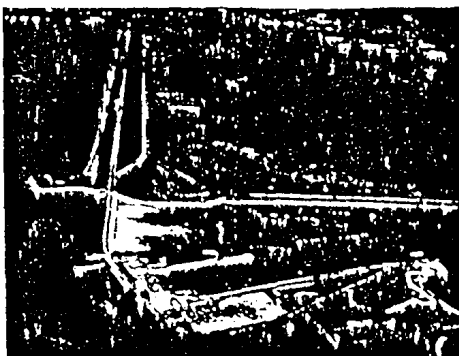
Section III

Directions: you are going to hear a passage about the construction of the dams in the Missouri River. Before listening to the tape look at the pictures, read the legends and the new words.



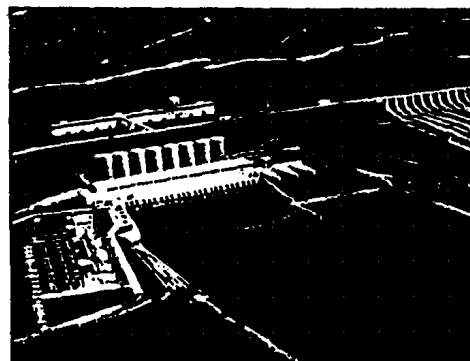
Oahe:
 Height: 245 feet
 Length: 9,300 feet
 Drainage area above the
 dam: 243,490 square miles
 Storage capacity (maximum
 pool): 23,500,000 acre feet
 Length at maximum pool:
 231 miles
 Maximum depth: 205 feet
 Shoreline length:
 2,250 miles

Big Bend:
 Height: 95 feet
 Length: 10,570 feet
 Drainage area above the
 dam: 249,330 square miles
 Storage capacity (maximum
 pool): 1,910,000 acre feet
 Length at maximum pool:
 80 miles
 Maximum depth: 78 feet
 Shoreline length: 200 miles



Gavins Point:
 Height: 74 feet
 Length: 8,700 feet
 Drainage area above the
 dam: 279,480 square miles
 Storage capacity (maximum
 pool): 520,000 acre feet
 Length at maximum pool:
 25 miles
 Maximum depth: 50 feet
 Shoreline length: 90 miles

Fort Randall:
 Height: 165 feet
 Length: 10,700 feet
 Drainage area above the
 dam: 263,480 square miles
 Storage capacity (maximum
 pool): 5,700,000 acre feet
 Length at maximum pool:
 107 miles
 Maximum depth: 140 feet
 Shoreline length: 540 miles



New words

1. chinook: the warm and dry wind along the east side of the Rocky mountains
2. descend: come or go down
3. the Rocky Mountains: the mountains lie in the Northwest of America
4. Missouri Valley: the stretch of land along Missouri River
5. chunk: thick, solid piece or lump cut of
6. groan: make a deep sound forced by pain, or expressing distress
7. Big Bend area: the large area where the Missouri River makes a big turn
8. pierre: a tribe of people
9. Sious Avenue: the wide street named after Sious people
10. tame: put...under control
11. Basin: area of country drained by a river and its tributaries
12. Dakota: An area in the north of America, divided into North and South Dakota States in 1889

Pre-listening Exercises

1. What do you know about the Rocky Mountains?
2. Look at the pictures, read the legends, then say what they are.

While listening

Fill in the blanks with the words you hear from the passage.

Example: Chinook wind, warm and dry, they descend from the Rocky Mountains and temperatures begin to rise.

1. In the spring of 1952, _____ winds blew softly into the Missouri Valley and began melting the heavy snows from the _____ winter.
2. Huge chunks of ice _____ groaning and crashing down from the north _____ they reached the Big Bend area of the Missouri River.
3. There the ice _____ up, and the water could neither go over it _____ around it. So it began _____ up out of its bed.
4. In 1981, the people of Pierre had set a post at the corner of Sious Avenue and Pierre Street to mark the _____ level of that year's flood. The flood of _____ 1952 covered the post entirely.
5. The record-breaking flood of 1952 confirmed what most people _____ knew — the Missouri River had to be _____. By that time, _____ had begun on three of the four dams in South Dakota.
6. But closure on _____ the first one completed, Ford Randall Dam, wasn't made until _____ 1952 — too late to do anything to diminish the _____ damage.
7. And South Dakota's sacrifice of _____ a million acres of river bottom land has

supplied our _____ neighbors with electricity and excellent barge transportation.

Post-listening Exercises

Read the following statements carefully then say which are true and which are false.

1. The story took place in the spring of 1881.
2. The flood of April 1952 spread over more than 2 million acres causing \$ 179 million in damages.
3. The biggest flood took place in the Missouri Basin in 1881.
4. The Dams in Missouri River made 1952 the year of the last major flood in the Missouri Basin.