

大学英语听说教程

IN AND OUT

STUDENT'S BOOK

学生用书

6

外语教学与研究出版社

IN AND OUT

大学英语听说教程

An English Listening and Speaking Course

STUDENT'S BOOK 6

第6册学生用书

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大学英语听说教程
Daxue Yingyu Tingshuo Jiaocheng
第6册学生用书

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前 言

为了提高我国大学公共英语听说课的教学质量,改革教学方法,中国高校外语电教协会组织各地区会员单位对英语听力课教学进行了研究,磋商教学方法,交流教学经验,进行教学观摩,同时还组织交流视听软件和有关教学资料。因之,协会对我国大学英语听力课教学现状也比较了解。多年来,许多会员单位要求协会组织力量,编写一套既符合《大学英语教学大纲》的要求,又切合我国学生的实际水平,并能做到文字教材和录音教材相配合的大学英语听说教材。鉴于上述情况,1985年12月,协会邀请近十所院校长期从事公共英语听力课教学、具有丰富经验的教师研究讨论,并着手编写《大学英语听说教程》(IN AND OUT)。此教程力求体现听力课学时少,短小精悍、内容生动、练习多样等特征。

《大学英语听说教程》按大纲分级教学原则分六册出版。每册十六课,并配有期中、期末两次试题,供一学期十八课时使用。每课配三十分钟教学录音带。一至四册为一、二年级四级基础教程。五、六册为高级教程,供高年级和研究生班教学用。各册分学生用书和教师用书出版。

《大学英语听说教程》编写以实现《大纲》规定各项要求为最终目标,但特别照顾广大非重点院校学生的可接受性。从三级教学阶段开始逐步增加适应听力标准化测试训练,以期完成六级教程后能完全适应 EPT 和 TOEFL 测试。

《大学英语听说教程》选材新颖,体裁广泛。训练方式避免听力课一听到底的偏向,课中穿插“作表”、“填图”、“搭配”等多样听力训练方式,每课配有填空的教学歌曲,起到寓教于娱的作用。

《大学英语听说教程》各册编写和审订分工如下:

第一、二册由北京钢铁学院吴雅涣、张明丽、哈弼亮副教授编写;北京外国语学院周献桃、屠蓓副教授审订。

第三册由东北工学院陆人人、曹菽华副教授编写;北京外国语学院刘承沛教授审订。

第四册由长沙铁道学院李石基副教授、北京钢铁学院张明丽、吴雅涣、哈弼亮副教授编写;北京外国语学院刘承沛教授审订。

第一、二、三、四册的第一部分:听力技巧训练由中国科学技术大学陈琨才教授编写。

第五、六册由浙江大学张青彦副教授和复旦大学徐通瑞等编写;华侨大学廖泰初教授、冶金部钢铁研究院研究生部刘庆衍副教授审订。

《大学英语听说教程》编纂工作在北京外国语学院教务长、中国高校外语电教协会协会会长陈振宜和秘书长李俊宣直接主持下进行,在其间得到北京外国语学院崔启瑶、东北工学院刘泽全副教授、甘肃农业大学游彦俊副教授、北京邮电学院外语系李淑贤副主任和华南工学院外语系彭文明副教授的热情支持,在此谨致谢意。

编者 一九八七年六月

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LESSON ONE

SECTION 1

WANDERING IN A BOOKSTORE

1.2 NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

1. dust-jacket — a loose paper cover put as a protection round the hard cover of a book
2. engross — to be completely absorbed in something that one forgets everything else
3. dash off — to run quickly and suddenly
4. to one's heart's content — to fulfill one's own desires
5. browse — to read here and there in books, esp. for enjoyment
6. run up a huge account — to spend a lot of money (generally on credit)
7. beckon — to make a silent sign, as with the finger, to call somebody's attention
8. tuck away — to store in a safe place
9. tell someone off — to ask somebody to leave you alone, not to bother you

1.3 LISTEN TO THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE BASED ON THE NEW WORDS

When the Russian writer Gorky was young, he used to spend all his spare time reading stories. Sometimes he was so \engrossed\ in reading that he forgot everything in the world. One day, after finishing \browsing\ in a bookshop, he suddenly remembered that he was ordered by his boss to \tuck\ a pile of wood \away\ in a shelter to protect it from rain. He \dashed off\ to do the job, but it was too late: the wood was already all wet.

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1.4 LISTEN TO THE PASSAGE CAREFULLY

Wandering Around a Bookstore

1.5 EXERCISE I

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS ACCORDING TO WHAT YOU HAVE JUST HEARD.

1. a. the dust-jackets are very attractive
b. you start reading one of the books
c. it is raining outside

- d. you have to make sure you don't buy a dull book as a present
- 2. a. as soon as you have entered the shop
 - b. just before you finish browsing
 - c. only when you have finished browsing
 - d. when he leads you to a particular section
- 3. a. he saw the owner beckoning to him
 - b. the book wasn't in its usual place
 - c. he had expected the owner to be angry with him
 - d. he was about to leave
- 4. a. to prevent anyone from buying it
 - b. because the medical student might take it away
 - c. in case the medical student was tempted to buy it
 - d. because it was a rare and expensive book

1.6 EXERCISE II

LISTEN TO THE PASSAGE AGAIN, PART BY PART, AND THEN FILL IN THE BLANKS IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES AS YOU LISTEN.

PART 1 (# from the very beginning to the end of the first paragraph)

1. Reasons to enter a bookstore may be:
 - a. You are a _____.
 - b. You want to buy _____.
 - c. To find _____ from _____.
2.
 - a. You should not be misled by your desire to _____ a book with an _____ dust-jacket because you might _____ with a _____ book.
 - b. Sometimes you may be so engrossed in some book or other, that you will not realize _____ far too many hours there and you have to _____ to keep some _____, without even the time _____.

PART 2 (# from "This opportunity ..." to "...from section to section".)

- a. The opportunity to _____ the realities of _____ life is the main _____ of a bookshop.
- b. You can _____ round a good music shop to _____, no assistant will _____ you with the _____ greeting "Can I help you, sir?" You don't have the _____ to buy anything you don't want to. In a bookshop an assistant should leave you _____ and look as if he is not interested in _____. He will serve you only when you _____.
- c. You have to be cautious not to be tempted by the _____ in a _____.

bookshop. It is very easy for you to _____ a bookshop with a pile of books which had only _____ interested you up _____ now. This sort of thing can be _____. Apart from _____, you can waste _____.

PART 3 (# The last paragraph)

- a. A medical student had to go to the bookshop regularly _____ because the book was far _____ for him to buy and he could not _____ from _____.
- b. One day, he was _____ because the book was not in _____.
- c. To his surprise, the shop owner had _____ the book _____ in a corner _____ someone might buy it.

1.7 EXERCISE III

NOW WORK IN PAIRS TO DISCUSS THE FOLLOWING POINTS.

1. How can you be a good buyer of books?
 - a. Not to be misled by attractive dust-jackets
 - b. Not to be distracted by the variety of books in a bookstore
 - c. Not to be engrossed in some book or other in a bookstore.
2. Retell the story of the medical student.
3. How do you select books in a bookstore?

SECTION 2

1.8 LISTEN TO THE FOLLOWING AND THEN ANSWER THE MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS.

1.
 - a. poison control centers and doctors
 - b. bathing from a container or in the shower
 - c. water temperature, as it affects eyeballs
 - d. first aid treatment of eye problems
2.
 - a. five to fifteen inches
 - b. two to three inches
 - c. immediately
 - d. right above the inside corner of the eye
3.
 - a. chemical burns
 - b. victim
 - c. urgency
 - d. physician
4.
 - a. One only gets one pair of eyes; delay in treatment or inadequate treatment may cause permanent eye damage.

- b. The eyes are the windows to the soul.
- c. Adults need to wash out their eyes in a shower periodically.
- d. Only physicians can treat eye burns.

SECTION 3

1.9 LISTEN TO THE FOLLOWING SONG AND TRY TO SUPPLY THE MISSING WORDS IN THE GIVEN LYRICS.

KEEP ON SINGING

By Helen Reddy

Keep on singing, don't stop singing
 You're gonna be a _____ someday
 you're gonna _____ a lot of people happy
 When they come to _____ you play

(I) don't _____ mama
 She died when I was _____
 We lived in a _____ shanty
 But daddy tried to _____ it a home

When I was only _____ years old
 Started singing in the _____
 And people would _____ me pennies
 So I could help daddy make _____ meet
 He'd say:

@ Keep on singing, don't stop singing
 You're gonna be a _____ someday
 you're gonna _____ a lot of people happy
 When they come to _____ you play
 He'd say keep on singing
 Keep the _____ a-ringing
 _____ your music from town to town
 There's not _____ love in this old world
 So spread your songs _____

By the time that I was ten years old
 I had a little rock and roll _____
 And daddy's eyes were grown' _____
 But I didn't _____

He would be so _____ of me
Each time he'd _____ us play
At night he'd call me to his _____
And daddy'd always say, he'd say:

(Repeat @)

We didn't have much _____
But things never _____ so bad
I felt like the _____ of the world
When I was _____ my dad
Then one _____ April night
Daddy called me to his _____
He _____ me with his tremblin's hands
And right before he died, he said:

(Repeat @)

NOTES

1. shanty — an old, broken cabin made from discarded materials.
2. make it a home — give the one-room shack the attributes of a home where a family resides happily.
3. throw me pennies — She had to sing in the streets to earn some money to support herself and her father.
4. make ends meet — an idiomatic expression meaning “to have enough money to spend to survive without going into debts”
5. queen of the world — to feel very important, as if she were a queen dominating the whole world
6. rock and roll band — a group of musicians who play rock n' roll music.
7. eyesdim — Dad was going blind.
8. but I didn't understand — that Dad was getting old and would die soon.

LESSON TWO

SECTION 1

NIGHT VISITORS

2.2 NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS:

1. psychic — a mental power supposed to enable people to know things beyond physical reality or to see into the unknown past or future
2. REM sleep — “Rapid Eye Movement” sleep (indicating one is in a deep sleep)

2.3 LISTEN TO THE PASSAGE CAREFULLY.

Night Visitors

2.4 EXERCISE I

YOU WILL HEAR FOUR STATEMENTS. TICK “T” (TRUE) OR “F” (FALSE) FOR EACH OF THEM ACCORDING TO WHAT YOU HAVE JUST HEARD.

1. —(T)(F)
2. —(T)(F)
3. —(T)(F)
4. —(T)(F)

2.5 EXERCISE II

LISTEN AGAIN PART BY PART AND FILL IN THE BLANKS MEANWHILE:

PART 1 (from the very beginning to “...during 25 percent of sleep time”)

1. How do people feel about their dreams?
 - a. Some people have thought dreams were a way _____.
 - b. Others have seen dreams as _____.
 - c. Some have even thought dreams could help _____.
2. What is the relationship between sleep and dreams?
 - a. People sleep _____ of their lives. This is called _____.
 - b. People dream during _____ of sleep time.

PART 2 (from “while they are sleeping” to “what happened in the their dreams”)

3. Why do scientists say that people’s bodies are working even though they seem to be resting?
 - a. The eyes of sleeping people _____.
 - b. Their brains _____.
4. How do scientists know when people are dreaming?

- a. Scientists have watched for what they call _____ sleep.
- b. Most dreams happen when people are in _____.

PART 3 (from "there is no one answer" to "...to the past or to the future")

5. According to the passage, what leads people into dreams?
 - a. A dream may come because of _____.
 - b. Dreams may also happen because of _____.
 - c. Dreams may come because of _____.
 - d. People can also have dreams because _____.
 - e. The inner mind can give a clue _____.

PART 4 (from "people need not be ..." to "...be able to remember")

6. How can you remember a dream you had the night before?
 When you first wake up, _____ for a while. Think about the first thing
 _____. Keep thinking about _____.
 _____. When the dream _____, _____ what you
 remember and _____ a notebook. The more _____ you get, the more you
 will be able to _____.

PART 5 (the remaining part)

7. What do dreams mean to people?
 - a. Dreams have always been _____.
 - b. People take dreams as _____, _____.
 - c. Dreams tell people about _____ and about
 themselves.

2.6 EXERCISE III

NOW WORK IN PAIRS TO DISCUSS THE FOLLOWING POINTS:

1. Why do people dream?
 (Hint: use the phrases: dreams are brought on by ...
 come because of ...
 happen because of ...
 occur because of ...
 dreams are the result of ...)
2. What is the relationship between dreams and sleep?
3. Do you often dream? Can you remember the dream you had last night? Describe your dream.

SECTION 2

2.7 LISTEN TO THE FOLLOWING AND THEN ANSWER THE MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS.

1. a. everyone dreams every night.
b. dreams are easily remembered.
c. dreams are likely to be frightening.
d. persons dream only one dream a night.
2. a. dream memories are often incomplete.
b. persons sleep soundly while they dream.
c. sleepers relax while dreaming.
d. dreamers can record their own dreams.
3. a. relax.
b. lie perfectly still.
c. move his body.
d. make more eye movements.
4. a. as soon as the student wakes in the morning.
b. at stated intervals during the night.
c. about five minutes after the end of each dream.
d. immediately after each dream.
5. a. was of most interest to him.
b. occurred immediately after he went to sleep.
c. occurred just before he woke up.
d. both A and B.

SECTION 3

2.8 LISTEN TO THE FOLLOWING SONG AND TRY TO SUPPLY THE MISSING WORDS IN THE GIVEN LYRICS.

MY ELUSIVE DREAMS

(COMPOSERS: CURLY PUTMAN & BILLY SHERRILL)

I followed you to _____

I followed you to _____

We didn't _____ it there so we moved on

Then you went with me to _____

Things looked _____ in Birmingham

We didn't _____ it there so we moved on

@ I know you're _____ of following

My elusive dreams and _____

For they're only _____ things
My elusive dreams

You had my _____ in Memphis
Then I _____ of work in Nashville
But we didn't _____ it there so we moved on

To a small _____ in Nebraska
To a gold mine in _____
We didn't _____ it there so we moved on

And now we've left _____
_____ there was no gold mine
But this time _____ two of us moved on
Now all we have is each other
And a little _____ to cling to
And still you won't let me go on _____

(Repeat @)

NOTES

1. FIND IT THERE — "it" refers to work or success
2. THINGS LOOKED GOOD — the job market looked promising
3. MOVED ON — proceeded onward
4. BIRMINGHAM — a city in Alabama
5. ELUSIVE — difficult to capture
6. FLEETING THINGS — short-lived or passing things
7. MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE — two cities in Tennessee famous for country music
8. ONLY TWO OF US MOVED ON — the son has either left the family for work or school (implying the couple is getting older) or died on the way.
9. MEMORY TO CLING TO — to remember and keep them with the remembrance of better times
10. WON'T LET ME GO ALONE — the man will continue to pursue his dreams and the woman loves him so much she will continue to follow him.

LESSON THREE

SECTION 1

FORMAL MEETING

3.2 NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS:

1. minutes — summary or record of what is said and decided at a meeting
2. move — to put forward a motion for discussion and decision at a meeting
3. second — to support a motion
4. in hand — ready to be used or done
5. put sb. in the picture — to cause sb. to be well informed / aware of all the facts of a situation
6. Newcastle — county seat of Northumberland in England
7. confirmation — the act of confirming; proof
8. agenda — the list of subjects to be considered at a meeting
9. take (have) the floor — the right of one member to speak out
10. premises (pl.) — the place of business of an enterprise
11. vote — an act of making a choice or decision on a matter by means of expressing one's option verbally, non-verbally or in writing
12. abstain — not to vote; to keep oneself from committing him / herself
13. motion — proposal to be discussed and voted at a meeting
14. Order, please — to ask somebody to be quiet

3.3 LISTEN TO THE FOLLOWING SHORT PLAY BASED ON THE NEW WORDS.

AT HOME IN ENGLAND

Characters: Mr. John Melton — husband

Mrs. Melton — wife

Hale — their son at the age of eight

(Sitting room. They are having tea after supper.)

Mrs. Melton: John, you came home late today. What happened?

Mr. Melton: Well, the committee had a meeting at the end of the day. We talked about finances. At the beginning, Mary, the secretary, read the \minutes\ of the last meeting.

Hale: Dad, I know the minutes. (Looking at his mother's watch) It's five to nine now.

Mrs. Melton: Don't interrupt, my dear. The minutes here do not tell time. They are the record of a meeting.

Mr. Melton: (continuing) There were materials in hand to show that the branch in Newcastle has met some difficulties. Mr. Charles \took the floor\ to \put us in the picture\.

Mrs. Melton: Did they get a \confirmation\ copy from the branch?

Mr. Melton: They did. That was why the president \moved\ that the branch should be closed.

Mrs. Melton: (thoughtfully) It concerns the staff, you know. Was the motion accepted?

Mr. Melton: The vote was that five were for the motion and two \abstained\.

(yawning)

There were some other subjects on the \agenda\ also. We were the last ones to leave the \premises\.

Mrs. Melton: I see. Hale, wake up. It's time to go to bed.

3.4 LISTEN TO THE FORMAL MEETING CAREFULLY.

FORMAL MEETING

3.5 EXERCISE I

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS ACCORDING TO WHAT YOU HAVE HEARD.

- 1)
 - a. the head of the Computer center.
 - b. in charge of the new computer installations.
 - c. a new engineer of the new computer installations.
 - d. a consultant for the new computer installations.
- 2)
 - a. the document approved at the last meeting.
 - b. the proposal put forward at the last meeting.
 - c. the declaration made at the last meeting.
 - d. the minutes of the last meeting.
- 3)
 - a. the shortage of salt.
 - b. not having sent the order on time.
 - c. failing to check by phone.
 - d. bad relations between them.
- 4)
 - a. their equipment and premises should be examined regularly.
 - b. they should insure their equipment and premises against fire.
 - c. a full scale fire drill should be arranged without warning to the staff.
 - d. a lot of changes should be made.
- 5)
 - a. was carried by a majority of eight to two.
 - b. met abstentions from voting.
 - c. was agreed to by all of the staff.
 - d. would be discussed at the next meeting.

3.6 EXERCISE II

LISTEN AGAIN AND FILL IN THE BLANKS IN THE FOLLOWING CONVERSATIONS AS YOU LISTEN:

- 1) A. It is nice _____ you with us.
B. _____ you, it is a _____ and a privilege _____ here.
- 2) A. Has anyone _____ any _____ to the minutes? No? Then, would some-
one _____ that they _____ accepted?
B. I _____ the proposal, Mr. Chairman.
- 3) A. Mr. Geoffrey, can you put us _____ the _____?
B. Yes, Mr. Chairman, there was, _____, a delay two weeks before
we got the full _____ from Newcastle.
- 4) A. And now, is there any other _____?
B. Yes, Mr. Chairman.
A. Mr. Eaton has the _____.
B. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It's about _____.
- 5) A. Let's put it to _____ then. _____ hands please. Those in _____?
Thank you. Those _____? Are you _____, Miss Mills?
B. No, not really, Mr. Chairman.
A. May I _____ again, are you _____ or _____ the motion?
B. _____, Mr. Chairman.

3.7 EXERCISE III

LISTEN ONCE MORE AND THEN WORK IN GROUPS OF THREE TO MIMIC
A FORMAL MEETING WITH EACH STUDENT PLAYING A ROLE IN IT.

1. Topic:
"How to arouse students' enthusiasm for their study in this university"
2. Participants:
A: — the president of a university
B: — the dean
C: — the head of a dept
3. For your reference, here are some useful phrases and proverbs.
 - a. phrases:
 - 1) take efficient measures
 - 2) stimulate sb. to make greater efforts
 - 3) be conscious of
 - b. proverbs:
 - 1) life is not all beer and skittles
 - 2) Tomorrow never comes
 - 3) If you want knowledge, you must toil for it
 - 4) Work makes the workman
 - 5) Better late than never
4. Problems to be solved:
 - 1) go to too many movies and dances