

新编大学英语

NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH

自主听力答案

浙江大学 编著

2

RECORDING HUMAN CIVILIZATION
AND BRIDGING DIFFERENT CULTURES



abrupt /ə'brʌpt/ *adj.* seeming rude and unfriendly 唐突的, 鲁莽的

e.g. He was abrupt to the point of being rude.

accompany /ə'kʌmpəni/ *v.* go a long way with or exist at the same time or place as something else 伴随

e.g. This volume of essays was designed to accompany an exhibition in London.

accomplish /ə'kʌmplɪʃə'kʌm-/ *v.* succeed in doing something 完成

e.g. If we'd all work together, I think we could accomplish our goal.

accomplishment /ə'kʌmplɪʃmənt, 'kʌm-/ *n.* something achieved after a lot of effort 成就

assure /ə'sʊə(r)/ *v.* tell somebody that something will definitely happen so that they are less worried 向...保证

one in order to praise him/her 赞扬

e.g. Bob complimented me on my new jacket.

confusion /kən'fju:ʒən/ *n.* 混乱

e.g. There was great confusion of names.

constantly /'kɒnstəntli/ *adv.* continuously, forever 是, 总是

e.g. She worries constantly.

corporation /'kɒpə'reɪʃən/ *n.* 公司

culture /'kʌltʃə(r)/ *n.* the beliefs, customs, and ways of life that are shared and accepted by people in a society

e.g. Chinese culture, British culture, Western culture

definitely /'defɪnɪtli/ *adv.* with no chance of being wrong 无疑地, 肯定地

delegation /'delɪgə'ʃən/ *n.* a group of people who have

sent somewhere to have talks with other people to

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2

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前 言

《新编大学英语》是按“以学生为中心的主题教学模式”编写的教材,有1至6级,分学生用书和教师用书。每单元围绕一个主题展开读、听、说、写、译等活动,旨在培养学生的语言综合应用能力。因为语言技能的发展是不可分割、相辅相成的。在实际语言环境中,也要求语言技能的综合应用。本教材所选用的材料语言规范,具有时代性、知识性、趣味性和可思性。形式多样的课堂活动使学生在课堂教学的过程中积极思考、自觉参与、获取知识、了解风情、提高能力。

《新编大学英语》配有学生课外使用的自主听力教材 *Listening Practice* 1至4级。每级12个单元,每单元两课,围绕同一个主题。录音材料的文字稿和练习答案全部提供,以利于学生自学。第1册为1级,分听力练习和答案两本,答案包括录音材料文字稿和练习及小测验的答案。第2册为2级,编排与第1册相同。教材选材新颖、题材多样、内容丰富、趣味性强,加上练习形式活泼,不仅能激发学生的兴趣,而且能提高学生的自学能力。每3个单元后有一个小测验,以便学生自我检查。

整套教材采用了“以学生为中心的主题教学模式”。词汇、听力、阅读均符合新大纲的各项规定及量化指标。读、听、说、写、译的技能也是按新大纲规定的“较强的阅读能力,一定的听、说、写、译能力”两个层次要求编写的。“以学生为中心”旨在理解和体现学生在知识、智力、情感、个性等方面的需求。“主题教学”是以主题为依据,选取了与学生的校园和社会生活息息相关的语言最佳样本。同时提供了学生大量的、相互有联系的、符合认知需求的语言材料和语汇。语汇复现率高,便于联想和记忆。

本教材是在理论研究的基础上,根据大学英语教学的实际情况,在浙江大学经过1997年8个试点班和1998年两千六百多名学生的使用,在不断总结经验、不断完善以后出版的。我们衷心地感谢浙江大学教务处、浙江大学97级试点班的全体同学和98级的全体同学、浙江大学外语系大学英语第一英语教研室和第二英语教研室的全体教师、浙江大学外国语言学与应用语言学研究生、浙江大学外语系办公室、实验室和资料室的全体工作人员、美国语言专家 Maxine Huffman、Don Huffman、Naomi Woronov、Tom Cook、Patricia Cook 以及兄弟院校的同行及专家,有了他们的大力支持和无私奉献,才有本教材的顺利出版。

本教材由应惠兰教授主编,张建理副主编,参加一、二册的编写人员有(按姓氏笔画为序):丁展平、王健倩、李敏、张建理、张颖、张燕文、徐明、顾晔、黄小扬、傅莹和瞿云华。邵永真教授和美籍教师 Patricia Cook 负责审稿。

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Unit 1

Lesson One Customs

Practice One

Exercise 1

The History of Clapping Hands.

Exercise 2

1), 2) & 4) = false 3) = true

Exercise 3

- 1) To show that they like or approve of something.
- 2) They clap with the audience.
- 3) It meant that people disliked something.
- 4) They not only clap but also stand up and clap.
- 5) Because they want to receive the applause.

Tapescript

In many parts of the world people clap hands to show that they like or approve of something. In the theater, at a concert, or at a football game, people clap hands after they see something they like. In Russia the actors, performers, and athletes clap together with the audience. In most countries, however, the performers are happy to receive the applause. They don't clap back to their fans.

A very long time ago clapping meant the opposite of what it means now. When people did not like an actor or a performer they clapped. They were trying to make as much noise as possible. They continued to clap until the actor left the stage.

At some time in history the meaning of clapping changed. It became a compliment instead of an insult. Now when an audience wants to show great admiration for a performer, they not only clap but they stand up and clap. That is called a standing ovation. A standing ovation is the dream of every performer. Many actors say that is what they work so hard for—Applause! Applause! (184 words)

* * * * *

Practice Two

Exercise 1

Be on time. Don't waste time. Time is money. Time waits for no one.

Exercise 2

1), 2) & 3) = false 4), 5) & 6) = true

Exercise 3

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) desire | 2) handle work efficiently | 3) buy | 4) machines |
| 5) household appliances | 6) equipment | 7) calculators | 8) computers |
| 9) popular | 10) which | 11) control | 12) miss the Sunday afternoon game |
| 13) a birthday party | 14) simply | 15) occurs | |

Tapescript

Almost every American wears a watch, and, in nearly every room in an American home, there's a clock. "Be on time." "Don't waste time." "Time is money." "Time waits for no one." All of these familiar sayings reflect the American obsession with promptness and efficiency. Students and employees displease their teachers and bosses when they arrive late. This desire to get the most out of every minute often affects behavior, making Americans impatient when they have to wait. The pressure to make every moment count sometimes makes it difficult for Americans to relax and do nothing.

The desire to save time and handle work efficiently also leads Americans to buy many kinds of machines. These range from household appliances to equipment for the office, such as calculators, photocopy machines and computers. One popular machine is the video cassette recorder, which gives Americans a new kind of control over time. Professional football fans don't have to miss the Sunday afternoon game on TV because of a birthday party. They simply videotape it. Then, for them, the Sunday afternoon game occurs on Sunday evening. What's more, they save actual time then by pushing buttons on the machine and avoiding all sales ads and commercials and so on. One man says he thus can see a $3\frac{1}{2}$ -hour game later in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. (219 words)

* * * * *

Practice Three

Exercise 1

1), 3) & 4) = true 2) & 5) = false

Exercise 2

- 1) She was listening to a speech about Mother's Day.
- 2) Because her father had raised six children alone.
- 3) They prepare their fathers' favorite foods or join them in a favorite activity and they give them cards and gifts.
- 4) Father of the Year Award.
- 5) Because in the army everyone would obey him while at home his children would disobey him.

Tapescript

Sonora got the idea for Father's Day more than eighty years ago. She was listening to a speech about Mother's Day and decided that fathers should be recognized too. She especially wanted to honor her own father, who had raised six children alone. Sonora asked the clergy in Spokane to prepare speeches to honor fathers on the first Sunday in June, her own father's birthday. But they did not give the speeches until two weeks later, the third Sunday in June.

Fifteen years later, President Calvin Coolidge said Americans should honor the fathers on the third Sunday in June. In 1972, Father's Day became a national holiday in the United States. American families celebrate Father's Day by gathering for dinner or a picnic. They may do special things for Father on his special day: prepare his favorite foods or join him in a favorite activity. And everyone gives him cards and gifts.

Each year, a private group called the National Father's Day Committee chooses American men to receive its Father of the Year Award. The first award was given fifty years ago to General Douglas MacArthur, World War II Commander.

General Norman Schwarzkopf, former commander of Allied Forces in the Persian Gulf, was among the winners. He said that being a father puts things in balance. After giving orders all day to thousands of people and having them obey, he said, there is something very healthy about coming home at night and not being able to get your children to clean their teeth! (253 words)

Happy Minute

Tapescript

Joke 1: There was a certain pilot who was coming in to land at an airport. The control tower asked for his "height and position". The pilot replied, "1 metre 80 and sitting in the front."

Joke 2: When a man was asked how many people it takes to change a light bulb in the ceiling light, he said, "4. One to hold the bulb, and the other 3 to turn the stool he's standing on."

* * * * *

Lesson Two Culture

Practice One

Exercise 1

They are talking about the foolish things they have done in the US.

Exercise 2

1) At 6 on Sunday.

- 2) 20 minutes.
- 3) Because she forgot to turn her clock back the night before.
- 4) Stupid.

Exercise 3

2), 3) & 4) = false 1) & 5) = true

Tapescript

The following is a conversation between two international students, Jianguo and Maria.

First Part

Jianguo: Have you ever done something really foolish here in the US?

Maria: Of course I have. Last October, I was going to meet a friend at a restaurant on Sunday. When I got there at 6 o'clock, my friend wasn't there. I waited for 20 minutes and she still didn't arrive. Finally I called her and said angrily, "It's 6:20. Why aren't you here?" She said, "It's only 5:20. Didn't you remember to turn your clocks back last night?" I felt so stupid, but that was my way of learning about the daylight savings change.

Second Part

Jianguo: I've never done that, but I've done other silly things. Last month an American friend invited me to go to dinner with him. When the check arrived, he said, "The bill is \$20 plus tip. We each pay \$11.50." I was shocked and embarrassed. I only had \$8. Since he invited me, I thought he was going to pay.

Maria: Life in the US is full of embarrassing moments.

Jianguo: And sometimes I think I've been through all of them. (169 words)

Statements for Exercise 3

- 1) Both Jianguo and Maria did some foolish things.
- 2) Maria went to dinner with an American friend last week.
- 3) Jianguo owed his American friend \$23.
- 4) The tip was only \$1.50.
- 5) Jianguo felt shocked because he thought he didn't need to pay for the dinner.

* * * * * * *

Practice Two

Exercise 1

Because on Friday the 13th everything goes wrong with him.

Exercise 2

2) & 4) = false 1), 3) & 5) = true

Exercise 3

A. 4 B. 8 C. 6 D. 3 E. 2
F. 1 G. 10 H. 7 I. 5 J. 9

Tapescript

Harry hears his alarm and turns on the radio. He hears the announcer say, "Good morning, everyone. And I hope it's a good day for you, not an unlucky one. It's Friday the 13th. It's cold and rainy outside. It's a good day to stay home, if you can."

What's unlucky about Friday the 13th? Harry dresses and goes into the kitchen. He opens the refrigerator. Where's the orange juice? Harry looks in the back of the refrigerator. He knocks a carton of milk off the shelf. The milk spills on his pants and shoes and covers the floor. He cleans up the mess and runs to change his clothes. By now, he's late for work. Where are his car keys? He looks everywhere, then finally opens the refrigerator again. There they are, on the top shelf. He can't find his umbrella, so he runs through the rain to his car. The seat is all wet because he didn't close the window last night. Harry puts the key in the ignition and turns it. The engine starts, then dies. He tries again, but the same thing happens. Harry looks at the gas gauge. It's on empty.

Harry leaves his car and goes back in the house. He takes off his clothes and gets back into bed. It's Friday the 13th, a good day to stay at home. (226 words)

* * * * *

Practice Three

Exercise 1

1) A. 2) D. 3) C. 4) D. 5) A. 6) C.

Exercise 2

- 1) One difference between the US and other countries is in how people stand in line. They expect to find that everyone stands in line in the same way.
- 2) Another difference might shock Americans who travel. Pets in many other countries live in the streets and take care of themselves. Americans do not understand this attitude toward animals.
- 3) A third difference is very shocking for Americans who have never traveled. This difference is in restrooms and bathrooms. Western and non-Western toilets sometimes look very different.

Tapescript

Some Americans who travel to foreign countries for the first time are shocked at the differences that they find. Here are three that might surprise them.

One difference between the US and other countries is in how people stand in line. Most Americans don't think about how they stand in line; they assume that everyone stands in line in the same way. People do not stand in line in the same way, of course. In some countries they stand far apart, in other coun-

tries they stand close together. In some countries they stand quietly, in other countries they push and shove.

Another difference might shock Americans who travel. In the United States, many Americans have pets. Americans like animals, especially dogs and cats. They take good care of their pets. They give them special pet food and they make special beds for them. If the pets get sick, Americans take them to the vet. In many countries, however, animals do not live in people's houses. They do not get special food or special treatment. They live in the streets and take care of themselves. If they get sick and hungry, they often die. Americans do not understand this attitude toward animals.

A third difference between the United States and other countries is very shocking for Americans who have never traveled. This difference is in restrooms and bathrooms. In some countries, for example, the design of the toilets is not familiar to Americans. In particular, Western and non-Western toilets sometimes look very different. Thus, Americans who travel learn quickly that the Western design is not universal. In addition, Americans are often very upset to discover that, in some countries, public restrooms do not have toilet paper and hand towels. People carry these things with them or they tip a rest room attendant in order to get them.

It is good for Americans to travel. By traveling, they can learn how other people live and think. They can learn that customs are not necessarily better or worse in different countries; customs are simply different. Above all, Americans can learn that the United States is not an island. (353 words)

Happy Minute

Tapescript

There was once a man working on a building site, who had an accident. His ear was cut off by a piece of machinery, so he went to see his boss and told him what had happened. His boss said that they should go and look for the ear because the doctors might be able to put it back on. After a few minutes the boss shouted, "Look, here it is!" The man looked at it and said, "No, that isn't mine. Mine had a pencil behind it."

Unit 2

Lesson One Trips and Geography

Practice One

Exercise 1

- 1) Last summer.
- 2) On a very isolated highway.
- 3) He pulled over to the side and looked under the hood.
- 4) A nice truck driver.
- 5) It was stolen.

Exercise 2

- 1) & 2) = true 3), 4) & 5) = false

Tapescript

A: You had some awful experiences when you went on vacation in Nevada, didn't you?

B: Well yes, we took our vacation last summer and we had a mobile home, sort of a trailer home attached to our car. And we were traveling across Nevada on a very isolated highway, and all of a sudden, miles from anywhere, I heard this terrible roar. I thought the whole car was going to explode, or I'd run out of gas or something, I didn't know. So I pulled over to the side, because the sound was so terrifying and I stopped the car and got out and looked under the hood but I didn't see anything. It seemed to be all right, I couldn't tell anything, so I then just sat on the fender of the car, right on the highway, waiting to see if anyone would come by but nobody stopped. Finally, at last, a truck came by, a really nice truck driver, and he stopped. And fortunately he had a towrope, and so we tied the whole business. We tied the car with the trailer, the mobile home everything, tied right behind him. And we drove right on down to a gas station which was about thirty miles away. And now when we got to this little gas station, which was really in the middle of nowhere, the attendant came out and he started working on the car. And while he was doing that I decided I would look for a rest room, but by the time I came out of the bathroom I didn't see the car anywhere. I looked around and it turned out that someone had stolen the car.

(282 words)

* * * * *

Practice Two

Exercise 1

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1) number 814 | 2) New York | 3) four times | 4) used to |
| 5) for business | 6) ride | 7) June of 1990 | 8) receive |

Exercise 2

- 1) At the back of the train.
- 2) It was out of order.
- 3) They put a conductor at the back of the train to announce the stops.
- 4) Relaxed.
- 5) "Here too, here too."
- 6) No. Because he didn't mention the name of the stop.

Tapescript

Train number 814 used to go from New York to Philadelphia and back four times every day. Number 814 used to be full of people who were traveling for business. They usually enjoyed the ride. However, in June of 1990, the transportation authority began to receive many letters of complaint.

"We like to ride at the back of the train each time we take a trip," wrote many passengers. "And we can't hear the conductor when he announces the stops. The loudspeaker that used to announce the stops is out of order. As a result, we often miss our stops. Please help us."

After many hours of careful thought, the people at the transportation authority decided to put a conductor at the back of the train to announce the stops. They wanted all their passengers to be satisfied.

Soon there were two conductors to announce the stops on train number 814. The passengers sat back, relaxed, and waited to hear the conductors announce their stops. As the train pulled into the first stop, the conductor at the head of the train called out:

"Newark here, Newark, New Jersey!"

The conductor at the rear of the train called out:

"Here too, here too." (202 words)

* * * * *

Practice Three

Exercise 1

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) the Atlantic Ocean | 2) Scotland | 3) Northern Ireland | 4) the Irish Republic |
| 5) the North Sea | 6) Wales | 7) England | 8) London |
| 9) English Channel | 10) France | | |

Exercise 2

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1) surrounded | 2) mainlands | 3) lies | 4) consists |
| 5) together | 6) situated | 7) 244,100 | 8) 7% |
| 9) urban | 10) mainly | 11) hilly | 12) mild |
| 13) rainfall | 14) 57 million | 15) higher | 16) population |
| 17) official | 18) 80,000 | 19) Britain | 20) branches |

Tapescript

Great Britain is an island that lies off the northwest coast of Europe. The nearest country is France which is 20 miles away and from which Great Britain is separated by the English Channel. The island is surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean to the west, and the North Sea to the east. It comprises the mainlands of England, Wales and Scotland, that is, three countries. Scotland is in the north, while Wales is in the west. Ireland, which is also an island, lies off the west coast of Great Britain. It consists of Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic. Great Britain together with Northern Ireland constitutes the United Kingdom. Thus, the United Kingdom is composed of four countries. The largest of these is England which is divided into 45 administrative counties. The capital city is London which is situated in southeast England.

The United Kingdom has a total area of about 244,100 square kilometers. About 70% of the land area is devoted to agriculture, about 7% is wasteland, moorland and mountains, about 13% is devoted to urban development, and 10% is forest and woodland. The northern and western regions of Great Britain, that is Scotland and Wales, are mainly mountainous and hilly. Parts of the northwest and center of England also consist of mountains and hills.

Great Britain, or Britain, as it is usually called, has a generally mild and temperate climate. It is, however, subject to frequent changes. It has an average annual rainfall of a little over 40 inches, while England alone has about 34 inches.

In mid-1988 the estimated population of the United Kingdom was 57 million. The density of population was about 233 people per square km, but in England the density was higher: there were 363 people per square km. In the United Kingdom English is the language which is predominantly spoken. In Wales, however, Welsh is the first language of the majority of the population in most of the western counties. It was spoken by 19% of the population of Wales in 1981. Both English and Welsh are official languages in Wales. In Scotland only about 80,000 people in 1981 spoke the Scottish form of Gaelic. The predominant religion in Britain is Christianity. Its main branches are the Church of England, the Church of Wales, the Church of Scotland, the Roman Catholic Church, and the Methodist Church.

(393 words)

* * * * *

Lesson Two Journeys and Hikes

Practice One

Exercise 1

- 1) Bored.
- 2) To ask if he would like to play a game with him.
- 3) \$ 50.
- 4) For an hour.
- 5) \$ 40.

Exercise 2

- 1) he would pay him \$ 5
- 2) the distance from the earth to the moon
- 3) goes up a hill with three legs
- 4) puzzled
- 5) he didn't know

Tapescript

Bored during a long flight, an eminent scholar leaned over and woke up the sleeping man next to him to ask if he would like to play a game. "I'll ask you a question," the scholar explained, "and if you don't know the answer, you pay me \$ 5. Then you ask me a question, and if I don't know the answer, I'll pay you \$ 50."

When the man agreed to play, the scholar asked, "What's the distance from the earth to the moon?" Flummoxed, the man handed him \$ 5. "Ha!" said the scholar. "It's 238,857 miles. Now it's your turn."

The man was silent for a few moments. Then he asked, "What goes up a hill with three legs and comes down with four?"

Puzzled, the scholar racked his brains for an hour—but to no avail. Finally he took out his wallet and handed over \$ 50. "Okay, what is the answer?" the scholar asked.

The man said, "I don't know," pulled out a \$ 5 bill, handed it to the scholar and went back to sleep. (176 words)

* * * * *

Practice Two

Exercise 1

- 1) Because they were trying to thumb a ride to Pisa.

- 2) Look for a campsite.
- 3) Relieved.
- 4) Because the noise of the heavy traffic gave them instant headaches.
- 5) On the grass right in the middle of a highway.

Exercise 2

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1) a friend of mine | 2) passing motorists | 3) giving us a lift |
| 4) tired | 5) traffic | 6) darkness |
| 7) fell asleep | 8) in the middle | 9) our red faces |
| 10) packed up camp | | |

Tapescript

I remember a hitch-hiking tour I once made with a friend of mine. We were in Italy, wandering late at night along a country road, trying to thumb a ride from passing motorists to Pisa. No one seemed interested in giving us a lift so we decided to look for a campsite before it became too dark for us to see. We walked on for what seemed like an age, feeling more and more tired. Soon both the moon and traffic disappeared and we were left in total darkness. You can imagine our relief when we came upon a grassy patch of land where we quickly put up our tent, climbed into our sleeping bags and fell asleep almost at once.

After a comfortable night we were nearly deafened when we woke up. Streams of heavy traffic were pouring past, it seemed, within inches of our tent, giving us instant headaches. We crawled out of our tent in our pajamas to see what was happening.

Our eyes almost popped out of our heads when we saw where we had spent the night. We had camped on the grass right in the middle of a highway. Car horns hooted, lorry drivers waved, laughing at our red faces. Like a pair of lunatics we dived back into the tent in search of our clothes. I think we broke the world record that morning for packing up camp. (235 words)

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Practice Three

Exercise 1

The passage mainly tells us how to survive if we get lost in the wilderness.

Exercise 2

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|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1) A | 2) H | 3) C | 4) L | 5) E |
| 6) G | 7) I | 8) N | 9) J | 10) F |
| 11) K | 12) M | 13) O | 14) B | 15) D |