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大学英语听写填空与 复合式听写 70 篇

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3205 内容提莱

本书是大学英语四、六级考试听力部分的新题型。本书精心 编排 70 篇听力小文章,前 30 篇为 Spot Dictation,后 40 篇为 Compound Dictation,均附有答案,并配有外籍教师灌音的录音磁带。 学生通过本书听力训练可以熟悉考试新题型, 巩固提高听力能 力, 顺利通过考试。

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前 言

《大学英语听写填空与复合式听写 70 篇》是《大学英语考试专项训练》系列丛书之一。

本套丛书根据《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语考试大纲》以及新题型要求,按照试题类型分册编写而成。旨在帮助广大考生和英语自学者抓好英语基本功训练,巩固英语基本知识,熟悉如何考核。学生通过大量的试题实践操练,可望达到巩固提高自己的语言能力,顺利通过考试的目的。取材广泛,内容新颖,题目训练量之大,可谓是本套从书之特色。

本套丛书包括:《大学英语阅读理解 1000 题》、《大学英语听力理解 500 题》、《大学英语英译汉 600 例》、《大学英语短文写作 200 篇》、《大学英语听写填空与复合式听写 70 篇》以及《大学英语改错 2000 题》(含托福考试、研究生考试内容)共 6 本。

《大学英语听写填空与复合式听写 70 篇》全书分两部分,第一部分是 Spot Dictation,第二部分是 compound Dictation,均附有答案。全书采撷原版文章之精华。但在实践中,我们发现非英语专业的学生所接触的文体和所掌握的词汇存在局限性,故根据《大学英语四、六级考试大纲》对原文略作改动。全书涉及知识面广,从科普知识到风土人情,从名人轶事到健身处世哲理,有一定的知识性和趣味性。本书考虑到语言由浅入深,循序渐进的原则,并配有外籍教师灌音的录音磁带。本书适合四、六级考生,也适合英语自学者作为听力练习,以提高听力能力。

由于编者水平有限,此书不免有不少错误,请各位读者不吝指教。

编 者 1997年9月10日

Spot Dictation

Directions: There are 30 passages in this part. Listen to each passage three times. First, listen to the whole passage from the beginning to the end just to get a general idea of it. Then, in the second reading, you will hear a signal indicating the beginning of a pause after each sentence, sometimes two sentences or just part of a sentence. During the pause, you must write down the missing words you have just heard in the corresponding space. There is also a different signal indicating the end of the pause. When you hear this signal, you must get ready for what comes next from the recording. You can check what you have written when the passage is read to you once again without the pause.

Passage 1

"Everything happens for the best," my mother	said whenever
(1) "If you keep on trying	
And you'll realize th	at it wouldn't
have happened (3)	
Mother was right, as I discovered (4)	
I decided to try for a job in a radio station, then	(5)
I hitchhiked to Chicag	o and knocked
on the door of every station. (6)	<u> </u>
In one studio, a kind lady told me that big	radio stations
couldn't (7)	. "Go to small
towns and find a small station (8)	"she
said.	
My father offered me his car. I drove to a small	town. Lucki-
ly, 1 (9) M	ly mother was
right. Something wouldn't have happened to me (10)

Passage	2
---------	---

tons of top-secret documents into toilet paper. And it promises it won't (1) of taxpayers and other kinds of documents. It's decided to use them to make (3) A paper maker is selling the toilet paper (4) Each package (5) As far as security is concerned, planners try their best to (6) If the documents were cut too small, the fibers would be (7); but if a cutting machine wasn't used, (8) The solution is that a cutting machine cuts the paper into (9) Then the ink is (10) It's a good material to get people to think about recycling. Passage 3 Most Americans don't like to get advice from (1) When they need advice, they don't usually ask (2) Instead many Americans write letters to newspa-
Tachikawa's got about (2)
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Most Americans don't like to get advice from (1) When they need advice, they don't usually ask (2)
. When they need advice, they don't usually ask (2)
. Instead many Americans write letters to newspa-
pers and magazines which give advice (3)
, including family problems, the use of language, health, cook-
ing, (4), clothes, and how to buy a house or a car. (5)
. Along with the letters there are answers written by
people who (6) how to solve such problems.
Some of these writers are doctors; others are (7)
But two of the most famous writers of advice are (8)

There is also one girl writer named Angel Lavaliere, (9)
at the age of ten. He
advice to young readers now (10)
<u> </u>
Passage 4
Water is one of the elements (1)
A person can go without food for almost two months, but with
out water he can (2) Yet most people (3
how much water they should drink. In fact, many
people live (4)
Without water, we'd (5) by our ow
waste products. When our bodies remove wastes, they need water
If there isn't enough water,(6)
in our bodies. Water is also important (7)
in digestion. It also carries oxygen to the cell
through blood and (8)
Daily water intake for (9) is eight to te
eight-ounce glasses. For an overweight person or a person who exer
cises a lot or (10), he may need more.
Passage 5
Until the twentieth century cigarettes were not an (1) Men used tobacco (2)
. Most women di
not use tobacco.
The cigarette industry began in the 1870s with the developmen
of the (3) This (4)
to produce great numbers of cigarettes very quickly, and i
reduced the price.
Today cigarette smoking is (5) About forty-thre percent of (6)
in the United States smoke cigarettes (7) It is
•
- 3 -

(8), ho	wever, that millions of people have
	percent of the (9)
·	have smoked
cigarettes at some time during tl	heir lives, but twenty-six percent of
these men and eleven percent of	the women have stopped smoking.
(10) of persons wh	no have given up smoking is increas-
ing.	
Passage 6	
In our daily life, we shoul	d often consider cost, but not just
price. In a street, I once observe	ed 100-yard-long line of (1)
	Fifty feet away, they
could have been seated immediate	tely at a restaurant that (2)
After breakfa	st, the same people (3)
to work in their work unit	s, where they might risk more than
\$ 3 (4) for we	
There are many examples o	of being penny-wise and (5)
If you choose the airp	port bus (6), you
lose valuable time waiting for th	e bus to arrive and (7)
	If you live (8)
from your office and (9	9), your
time on the way is costing you ((10)
•	
Passage 7	
•	
At different times in a man'	
his body. Among childre	en food is quickly changed to (2)
. Most o	of a (3) is spent
on growing tall; we (4)	only during the first twenty
years of our lives. Working men	get their (5) from
their food. Office workers, who	(6),
may begin to grow fat when sti	

(7)	Perhaps the most diffi-
cult time is when a man (8)	His body
and mind_become (9)	<u> </u>
That's when food changes quickly to f	
older people (10)	
are always recommended to	keep fit.
Passage 8	
We live in a crowded world. In ma	ny countries (1)
because there isn't enough food	l or good land to grow it on.
Furthermore, the number (2)	has been increas-
ing. So in many places men (3)	the sea.
Other countries (4)	what the sea has to
give them. The Japanese get nearly ha	If their food from the sea,
Much of this is fish, but (5)	
Truch of this is lish, but (3)	
These appear in so	oups, vegetable dishes, and
These appear in so	oups, vegetable dishes, and
even (6) These appear in second (6) All these are plants that (7)	oups, vegetable dishes, andin the sea. But sea-
. These appear in seeven (6) All these are plants that (7) weeds (8), too. In	in the sea. But sea-
These appear in seven (6) All these are plants that (7) weeds (8), too. In to make	in the sea. But sea- Ireland (9)
. These appear in serven (6) All these are plants that (7) weeds (8), too. In to make grow on . When the weed is grown, it is	in the sea. But sea- Ireland (9)
. These appear in serven (6) All these are plants that (7) weeds (8), too. In to make grow on . When the weed is grown, it is a new crop.	in the sea. But sea- Ireland (9)
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These appear in seven (6) All these are plants that (7) weeds (8), too. In to make grow on . When the weed is grown, it i a new crop. Passage 9	in the sea. But sea- Ireland (9)e it possible for seaweed to s cut off and the (10)
These appear in seven (6) All these are plants that (7) weeds (8), too. In to make grow on . When the weed is grown, it i a new crop. Passage 9 The Aral Sea in Central Asia, the	in the sea. But sea- lreland (9) e it possible for seaweed to secut off and the (10) world's fourth largest lake
These appear in some even (6) All these are plants that (7) weeds (8), too. In to make grow on . When the weed is grown, it i a new crop. Passage 9 The Aral Sea in Central Asia, the (1) Its	in the sea. But sea- lreland (9) e it possible for seaweed to seat off and the (10) world's fourth largest lakes water level has fallen down
These appear in seven (6) All these are plants that (7) weeds (8) to make grow on . When the weed is grown, it i a new crop. Passage 9 The Aral Sea in Central Asia, the (1) almost 43 feet. Some 10,000 square means a square means and the square means a squ	in the sea. But sea- lreland (9) e it possible for seaweed to seat off and the (10) world's fourth largest lakes water level has fallen down
These appear in serven (6) All these are plants that (7) weeds (8) to make grow on . When the weed is grown, it is a new crop. Passage 9 The Aral Sea in Central Asia, the (1) almost 43 feet. Some 10,000 square make (2)	in the sea. But sea- lreland (9) e it possible for seaweed to seat off and the (10) world's fourth largest lakes water level has fallen down tiles of former sea bed now
These appear in serven (6) All these are plants that (7) weeds (8) to make grow on . When the weed is grown, it is a new crop. Passage 9 The Aral Sea in Central Asia, the (1) almost 43 feet. Some 10,000 square model (2) The Aral Sea is dying because local	in the sea. But sea- lreland (9) e it possible for seaweed to scut off and the (10) world's fourth largest lake water level has fallen down tiles of former sea bed now farmers use too much water
These appear in seven (6) All these are plants that (7) weeds (8) to make grow on . When the weed is grown, it i a new crop. Passage 9 The Aral Sea in Central Asia, the (1) almost 43 feet. Some 10,000 square model (2) The Aral Sea is dying because local from its two feeder rivers to (3)	in the sea. But sealireland (9) is it possible for seaweed to seat off and the (10) world's fourth largest lake water level has fallen down alles of former sea bed now farmers use too much water Very little
These appear in serven (6) All these are plants that (7) weeds (8) to make grow on . When the weed is grown, it is a new crop. Passage 9 The Aral Sea in Central Asia, the (1) almost 43 feet. Some 10,000 square model (2) The Aral Sea is dying because local	in the sea. But sea- lreland (9) e it possible for seaweed to s cut off and the (10) world's fourth largest lake water level has fallen down ides of former sea bed now farmers use too much water Very little reaches the Aral

The local gove	ernment wants to (7)	But
this (8)	"The Aral Sea will bec	come (9)
	if the situation goes on li	
scientists predicted (10)	!. If it does, the health of three	million people
Passage 10	·	
	computers don't draw much power	•
electricity consum	of con option and represent the fastest gro	nmercial U.S.
	. Moreover, "for	_
	that the nation's 30 million to 35 m	
computers are turn	ned on, they aren't (4)	They're
$(5) \qquad \qquad \epsilon$	at night and on weekends," notes	Brian I. John-
	new U.S. Environmental Protection	
	moting more efficient computing.	
	60 U.S. (6)	
	kers of printers, and 30 companies	
	re components have voluntarily sig	
	is to reduce the power drawn by an	
	. It's only over	
mal consumption.	Together with other strategies for	(8)
	, this program aims by th	
(9)		That
	educe emission of carbon dioxide by 20 million tons. (10)	, the leading
	•	
Passage 11		
	ich may be a pleasure for some peop	
authorities (2)	for their fellows. Fu	rtner, medical

not only of thos	e who smoke but also of those who
don't. In fact, nonsmokers who	must involuntarily (3)
	_may suffer more than the smokers
themselves.	
As you are doubtless aware,	(4)
have joined in an effort	
ban smoking in the classrooms.	believe they are (6)
However, I wou	lld hope that it is possible to achieve
this by (7)	to use good judgement and show
concern for others (8)	•
Smoking is (9)	in theatres, cinemas and in
laboratories where there may be a	a fire hazard. Elsewhere, it is up to
(10)	
Passage 12	
According to the American	Automobile Association, since 1964
	(1) seat
	le accidents have shown that safety
	study showed that forty percent of
	if they had
been wearing seat belts.	
Unfortunately belts are wor	n only by (4)
	t fifteen percent in cities, and only
	l safety belts can't (5)
who don't wear them.	
In order to find out what ki	inds of people wear seat belts a (6)
in several cities	
those who use their	seat belts:
A. They don't smoke while	e driving.
B. (8)	·
C. They know someone wh	o (9) in an automobile
accident.	
(10)	that

more people should wear safety belts.

Passage 13

A few months before June,	1944 Eisenhower was (1)
	ommanded almost (2)
	roops were American, British and
addition there were (4)	, and in , Czech, Belgian,
Norwegian and Dutch troops. Eis	senhower's assignment was to enter
_	ertake operations (5)
On June 6, 1944, Eisenhov	ver (6)
	nes flew to France. Ships began to
(7),	heading for France. So the (8)
	took place on the coast of France.
	from the
Nazis. Adolf, Hitler's Third Re	rich which wanted to (10)
	under the attack of the
massive Allied and Russian force	
Passage 14	
People used to say, "The (1) rules
the world and behind every succe	essful man there's a woman."
	nen rule the world, but (2)
Some women still like (3)	
. But some women (4)	. They
	k, they want good pay. They want
to (5)	
	given to men. Even when women
do the same work, they are often	n (6) Women
want (7)	
The (8)	by women

•	
who didn't want to stand behind stand beside men, (9)	successful men. They wanted to . The
movement isn't quite new, but n agree with its purpose. But (10)	nany American women still don't
in women's lives and in mer	
Passage 15	
Taking a sun-bath (1)	First you
must choose a sunny day. Remem	aber that (2)
	M. and 2 P. M This is the time
when (3)	At the right time, pick an
open spot outdoors and (4)	. You may want
to bring along several things: sunt	tan oil, (5), a
magazine, sunglasses or a pillow.	It's better not (6)
Begin with a	half hour, and then (7)
the time you spend	in the sun. Certain parts of your
body (8)	These include the
backs of your knees, the (9)	, your shoul-
ders and your nose. Be sure to o	cover these spots with suntan oil
when you first go outside. (10)	after
you've been in the sun for a while	2.
Passage 16	
There is (1)	that large cars cause
more highway accidents than sma the story of a woman who (2)	il cars. In the news recently was
ing her car. The car was moving so	while driv-
	ng a collision in which five people
died. Those unnecessary deaths ar	
	A lighter and smaller car (5)
	_ the fence, because the heavier
the car, (6)	_ it will have in a collision. Fur-
thermore, even if the lighter car l	nad broken through the fence, its

(7)	would have been much less, and this would
have reduced the	
its small size, it	might have (9)
The present desi	ign of the big automobile is (10)
the incre	easing deaths on the highways.
Passage 17	
Alaska, wh	nich became the forty-ninth (1)
in 1959,	was bought from Russia in 1867. The price(2)
·····	for this huge piece of land was
\$7,200,000.	Secretary of State Seward arranged (3)
	Because people in the United States at that time (4)
	, many of them did not (5)
	Alaska proved to be a wonderful buy. Over \$450,
000,000, in gol	d has been taken from Alaska (6)
Alaskan s	streams and (7), and so
	e caught each year in Alaska that (8)
	almon canning industry in the world. Alaskan hills
have (9)	timber. In addition, the
	ur-bearing animals, such as seals, foxes etc. (10)
	, he would be proud of his
purchase.	
Passage 18	
What are in	itelligence tests ? (1)? The
score you make	on an intelligence test (2) I.Q. (In-
telligence Quotie Most intelligence	ent). If your score is high, you have a "high I.Q." tests (3)
:	skill with words, or verbal ability, and(4)
,	or mathematical ability. There are other kinds of
intelligence that	(5)

way some dogs do? Well, the days of	"fish whistles" may (5)
Japanese comp	anies are working on methods
that will (6)	
underwater whistle.	
(7)	: First, fish eggs are hatched
in a laboratory. (8)	
sounds. The young fish learn to return	
sound of whistle. (9)	their offshore
sound of whistle. (9)	ons. (10)
, Japan hopes to become	ome less dependent on import-
ing fish from other countries.	
Passage 21	
Only a small part of the (1)	is
served by railroads. Most of the railro	oads have been (2)
of Bucnos Aires, Sao Paulo	, and Rio de Janeiro. (3)
network bran	ching out from each of these
cities.	
Railroads in South America (4)	•
that it is very difficult to connec	t the various lines into a large
system. (5)	is that the rails of
some railroads are farther apart than t	
tracks are spaced in	n five different widths. This
makes it impossible for(7)	to use all the
tracks in that country.	
The railroads along the western of	oast of (8)
out in fan-shaped patter	
stead, most of them (9)	near the coast. A
few railroad lines reach high up into th	e Andes Mountains. They are
used (10)	
tains to ports on the coast	

Passage 22

There are (1)	. A person can live in igno-	
rance, never quite understanding (2)		
The same person can find out(3)	around	
him and see what he can do about thes	se things. (4)	
, he probably wil		
ing. He probably (5)		
more things for himself.		
(6)i	is one of things that can help	
you live this second way. (7)		
the world events that	influence your life. (8)	
, you will be able t	o make wiser decisions about	
many things. For example, (9)		
more intelligently decide which men ha	ve (10)	
, needed for wise leadership.		
Passage 23		
•		
The Mississippi was (1)	Today it is a river	
(2) and not too ta		
Fink, (3)	The wildest	
thing on the whole river was Old Al. Old Al was the chief alligator		
(鳄鱼).(4), an	d he made storms by beating	
the weter with his tail		
When Old Al (5)	_, the waves grew huge, (6)	
, and there were (<i>()</i> a	
thousand miles of the Mississippi . (8)		
Old Al's storms was Mike Finl		
(9) on the Mississippi	i. In those days a river-man	
had to fight Indians. Mike Fink (10)	of the	
whole Mississippi River.		
Passage 24		
In the (1)	, in a cold and snowy	
	— 13 —	