

(材料与答案部分)

大学英语 听力教程

第二册 (3—4 级使用)

袁 森 刘博华 主编

西北工业大学出版社

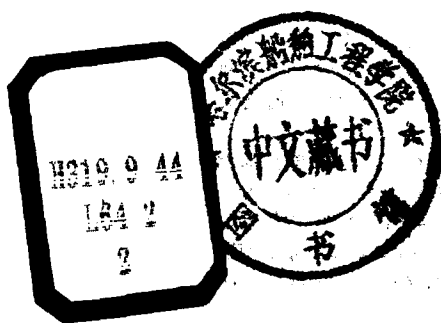
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【内容简介】 本书是根据《大学英语教学大纲》关于听力教学的要求编写的。在教学内容的安排上力求体现现代听力教学理论和原则,重点在于语篇水平上的听力理解能力的训练,旨在切实有效地提高理工科大学生的英语听力理解能力。本书选材丰富,编排合理,训练题项设计科学,目的明确并配有由外籍语言教学专家录制的全套录音磁带。本书主要供大学英语听力教学 3—4 级使用,也可供具有同等英语水平的自学者使用。

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Unit 1

Part I Conversation Comprehension

1. W: Your tape recorder is not as good as the one I bought yesterday.
M: Well, but mine's better than Jack's
Q: Whose recorder is the worst? (D)
2. W: Well, I had a hard day, and I'm going to bed.
M: Oh, really, it's only 8 : 20. Do you go to bed this early everyday?
Q: What is true of the woman? (C)
3. W: Would you like to see a menu?
M: No, thank you, I already know what I want to order.
Q: What is the relationship between the two speakers? (B)
4. W: Excuse me. Did you say that these coats were fifteen dollars?
M: No, I said fifty dollars, here's the price on the tag.
Q: How much do these coats cost? (C)
5. M: Let's have dinner together sometime this week. say, tomorrow night?
W: I'm busy then. How about Thursday?
Q: What does the woman mean? (A)
6. W: Let me get you some milk or tea, or would you rather have something cold like coca-cola?
M: Just plain water would do ,thanks, There's nothing better than that when the weather is hot.
Q: What did the man want to drink? (C)

7. M: What did you do after you lost your dictionary?
W: I went to the bookstore and got a new one.
Q: What did the woman do after she lost her dictionary? (B)
8. W: Has the plane landed?
M: Yes, the plane was supposed to land at 5 : 00, but the flight was twenty minutes ahead of schedule.
Q: When did the plane land? (A)
9. M: Please drive a little slower.
W: Mind your own business, if you don't like the way I drive, you can just get out.
Q: Where does this conversation most probably take place? (D)
10. W: Why don't you go to bed, Tom? You look so tired.
M: I have to finish this assignment first. It's giving me a hard time.
Q: Why does Tom stay up late? (B)

Part II Passage Comprehension

Today, I want to give all of you a lecture on music. Well, nearly everyone knows that music is often divided into the following categories or groups: classical music, traditional music, rock music and jazz music.

The first kind of classical music which refers to orchestra music that originated in Europe a few hundred years ago. Most of the original classical music was composed in Italy, Germany, Austria or Russia. It is usually played by string instruments and wind instruments such as violin and flute.

The second type is traditional music which comes from a particular culture. Every culture has its own special forms of traditional music. For example, "Blues" music is one kind of traditional music in the United States and "Zen" music is one kind of traditional music in China. Each culture has its own traditional music and its own special instru-

ments for playing its traditional music.

Another kind of music is rock music which is generally a loud kind of music played with a strong beat by electric instruments, such as electric guitars and electric pianos or other kinds of instruments. Rock music probably originated in Europe about 30 or 40 years ago.

The last kind is jazz music that comes from Africa. Jazz has a different kind of rhythm from other kinds of music.

Well, I will continue my lecture next Friday morning on music development in West Europe.

Comprehension 1.

1. According to the lecture, there are four kinds of music.
2. The next lecture will be about music development in West Europe.

Comprehension 3.

1. F.
2. T.
3. T.

Comprehension 4.

1. Rock music probably comes from Europe.
2. Jazz music comes from Africa.
3. The rhythm of jazz music is different from other kinds of music.

Part II Supplementary Listening Passage

It was 2 o'clock in the morning and it was very dark. Mr. Thompson woke up his wife.

"Irene," he called softly, "the baby is crying."

Mrs. Thompson sat up in bed and listened.

"That's not the baby, Jim," she said. "It's a cat."

"It can't be," her husband said. "I'll go and look." Mr. Thompson got up and went to the window.

"You are right, Irene," he said. "There's a cat in the garden... Listen to it."

"You must stop it, Jim." Mrs. Thompson said, "That cat will wake the baby."

"What can I do?" Mr. Thompson asked. "It's very cold. I'm not going into the garden."

"Throw a shoe at it," his wife suggested.

"I can't do that," Mr. Thompson answered.

"Why not?" his wife asked. "Can't you see it?"

"I can see it very well," Mr. Thompson said, "but I can't throw a shoe at it. It's sitting on my greenhouse."

1. Mr. Thompson woke up at 2 o'clock in the morning.
2. Mr. Thompson woke her up.
3. She worried that the cat's cry will wake up the baby.
4. Because the cat is sitting on his greenhouse.
5. Because it is very cold.

Unit 3

Part I Conversation Comprehension

1. W: Why don't you eat your ice-cream, Jimmy? Don't you like it?

M: Yes, I do, but I'm having trouble with my bad tooth.

Q: Why doesn't Jimmy eat his ice-cream? (C)

2. M: You look thinner, Mary.

W: I have been dieting for four months. I have lost 25 pounds and I am down to 155 pounds.

Q: What was Mary like four months ago? (B)

3. M: I don't think I answered the last question correctly on the test.
 W: Why worry about it? It's too late now.
 Q: What does the woman mean? (D)
4. M: Can I borrow \$ 30, Jane?
 W: I wish I could, but I've only got \$ 13.
 Q: How much does the man want to borrow? (A)
5. W: Well, how do you like it?
 M: I like it but the sleeves are too short and it's a little tight around the waist.
 Q: Where did this conversation most probably take place? (D)
6. M: Do you often go to work by bus?
 W: No. It's only twenty minutes' walk.
 Q: How does the woman go to work? (C)
7. M: Will you please change this channel. I can't stand this program.
 W: But I like it very much. You just wait a minute, the news will be on next.
 Q: What are these people doing? (A)
8. M: How old are your parents?
 W: My father is 70 and my mother is 12 years younger than he.
 Q: How old is her mother? (B)
9. W: Can you always understand your English teacher?
 M: Sometimes she speaks too quickly for me to understand.
 Q: What did he say about his teacher? (D)
10. W: Isn't Rose coming to the party?
 M: Mary is coming, but Rose and Sue both have to work.
 Q: Who is coming to the party? (A)

Part II Passage Comprehension

The fifteenth of August, according to the Chinese calendar, is a

great festival for the Chinese. It is called the Chinese Moon Festival. It has an interesting history. Long ago in China there was a king who was very cruel to people and did not manage the country well. They were so angry that some brave people suggested killing the king. So they wrote notes telling about the meeting place and time and put them into cakes. On the 15th of August every person was told to buy the cakes. When they ate them, they discovered the notes, so they gathered together to make a sudden attack on the king. From then on, the Chinese people celebrated on August 15 and eat moon cakes in memory of that important event.

When the Chinese Moon Festival is near, the shopwindows are decorated beautifully with pictures of ancient Chinese ladies. Many moon cakes are displayed for people to buy. People send presents such as wine, fruits, and moon cakes to their friends and relatives. In the evening of the day, they have a party. After the party, they go out to the garden to look at the moon. The children light their pretty lanterns and run and laugh on the streets.

Many people like this festival but I do not. I hate to see rich people celebrating happily and the poor people worrying for their tomorrows. How unjust it is! Besides that, I hate to eat moon cakes; they are too fat and make my stomach suffer so much. The only thing I like about the festival is the moon; it is round, beautiful, full and bright. From it, we can see magnificence of this world.

Comprehension 1.

1. C. 2. D. 3. A.

Comprehension 2.

1. T. 2. F.

Comprehension 4

1. No, he doesn't, because the moon cakes are too fat and make his stomach suffer a lot.
2. The only thing he likes about the festival is the moon.

Part III Supplementary Listening Passage

As the American author Mark Twain once said, "Everybody talks about the weather, but nobody does anything about it." It is true that everybody talks about the weather; it is the most common subject of conversation there is. "Isn't it a nice day?" "Do you think it will rain?" "I think it's going to snow." These are common ways of starting a conversation. Many people think that they can tell what the weather is going to be like. But they hardly ever agree with each other. One man may say, "Do you see how cloudy it is in the east? It's going to rain tomorrow." Another man will say, "Yes, it's cloudy in the east. We're going to have fine weather tomorrow."

People often look for the weather they want. When a farmer needs water, he looks for something to tell him it's going to rain; he won't believe anything else. When friends have a picnic, they are so sure the weather is going to clear up very quickly that they sit eating their lunch while it rains.

Almost everyone listens to what the weatherman says. But he does not always tell us what we want, and once in a while he makes a mistake. Still, he probably comes closer to being correct than anyone else.

1. Because it is one of the common subjects of conversation.
2. Yes, they do.
3. The weatherman makes a mistake occasionally. (once in a while.)
4. A.

Unit 3

Part I Conversation Comprehension

1. W: Excuse me, would you mind if I used your textbook?
M: Help yourself. It's on the table.
Q: What does the man tell the woman to do? (B)
2. M: Is this seat taken?
W: I don't think so. The man who was here finished his lunch and left.
Q: Where did this conversation probably take place? (A)
3. M: Is this school really as good as people say?
W: It used to be even better.
Q: How is that school? (D)
4. M: How was the concert last night?
W: It was wonderful. I enjoyed every minute of it.
Q: What did the woman think of the concert? (C)
5. W: I believe the show starts at eight.
M: Good, we have thirty minutes to get there.
Q: What time is it now? (C)
6. M: Do you think Jerry will help us?
W: Why not? He's got a heart of gold.
Q: What does the woman mean? (B)
7. W: Would you like to go to the movie with me, Dave?
M: I'd like to, but I have to brush up my notes.
Q: Why can't Dave go to the movie? (A)
8. W: I like these tables. How much are they?
M: They are sixty dollars each or one hundred dollars for the pair.

- Q: How much does one table cost? (A)
9. M: Oh, what a wet day!
- W: The weather forecast said by tomorrow it should be beginning to clear.
- Q: What will the weather be like tomorrow? (B)
10. W: Tom is naughty. He's always making noise.
- M: Well, let me tell you, his brother Mike is quite the opposite.
- Q: What kind of a person is Mike? (D)

Part II Passage Comprehension

Professor Bumble is not only absent-minded but short-sighted as well. His mind is always busy with learned thoughts and he seldom notices what is going on around him.

One fine day recently he went for a walk in the countryside, but, as always, he had a book in his hand, and he had no sooner set out for his walk than he became engrossed in reading. He hadn't gone far when he bumped into a massive cow and fell down. He had lost his glasses in the fall, and he thought he had stumbled over a fat lady. "I beg your pardon, madam," he said politely before searching for his glasses. As soon as he had put them on, he realized his mistake.

Soon he was concentrating on his book again and paying no attention to anything else. He had scarcely been walking for five minutes when he fell over again, losing both his book and his glasses. This time he became very angry. Seizing his umbrella, he struck the "cow" in anger. Then, after finding his glasses, he realized with horror that he had made a second mistake. A large fat lady was fleeing from him in terror.

Comprehension 1.

Two incidents took place.

Comprehension 3.

1. In the countryside.

2. A book.
3. He bumped into a massive cow.
4. He thought of the massive cow as a fat lady.

Comprehension 4.

1. He was concentrating on his book.
2. No, he didn't.
3. He thought of the fat lady as a cow, so he struck her.
4. The large fat lady was so surprised that she was fleeing from professor Bumble in terror.

Part II Supplementary Listening Passage

Robert Edwards was blinded in a car accident nine years ago. He was also partially deaf because of old age. Last week, he was walking near his home when a thunderstorm approached. He went under a tree and was struck by lightning. He was knocked to the ground and woke up some 20 minutes later, lying face down in water below a tree. He went into the house and lay down in bed. A short time later, he awoke, his legs were numb and he was trembling, but, when he opened his eyes, he could see the clock across the room fading in and out in front of him. When his wife entered, he saw her for the first time in nine years. Doctors confirm that he has regained his sight and hearing apparently from the flash of lightning, but they are unable to explain the occurrence. The only possible explanation offered by one doctor was that, since Edwards lost his sight as a result of injury in a car accident, perhaps the only way it could be restored was by another injury.

1. A car accident caused Edwards's blindness.
2. A clock.
3. C.
4. He was hiding from the storm under a tree.
5. Because the blow that blinded him was very severe, it took another very severe blow to restore his sight.

Unit 4

Part I Conversation Comprehension

1. M: What does your friend do for living?
W: He's a lawyer.
Q: What does the woman's friend do? (B)
2. W: When does the next train leave?
M: You have just missed one by 5 minutes. Trains leave every fifty minutes. So you have to wait for a while.
Q: How long does the woman have to wait for the next train? (C)
3. W: How would you like me to cut your hair?
M: Cut it short all over.
Q: Where does this conversation probably take place? (A)
4. W: I say, Tom, this is Mary at school. Is Dick at home?
M: No, Mary. He's at the office, he'll be home for lunch though.
Q: Where is Dick now? (B)
5. M: Did you enjoy your vacation very much?
W: Yes, indeed. But when I came back here, I feel very tired.
Q: What can we learn from the conversation? (C)
6. M: This shirt is \$10 and the shoes are \$15.
W: Here is \$30.
Q: How much change will the woman get? (C)

7. W: I thought your eyesight was excellent even in the dark.
Why don't you turn on the light.
M: I don't know where the switch is.
Q: Why doesn't the man turn on the light? (D)
8. M: Can you lend me £50 until the day after tomorrow?
W: I would be more than willing to if I could.
Q: What did the woman mean? (B)
9. W: Are you going to New York next month?
M: Yes, I'm going to look up Jim while I am there.
Q: What is the man going to do? (D)
10. M: Would you please tell me something about Tom's study?
W: He is an A student, but this term he got a C in English.
Q: What do we know about Tom? (A)

Part I Passage Comprehension

Many museums have changed in appearance. Some of the old, gray museums have been rebuilt, and the newer ones are open and modern in their architecture. Inside, there is modern lighting, color, and sound. Instead of displaying everything they own, museum directors show fewer objects and leave open spaces where visitors can gather and sit down. They also bring together in one display a group of objects drawn from various parts of the museum in an effort to represent the whole life-style of a region or a historical period. In one room, for instance, you may find materials, clothing, tools, cooking pots, furniture, and art works of a particular place and time. More and more museum directors are realizing that people learn best when they can somehow become part of what they are seeing. In many science museums, for example, there are no guided tours. The visitor is encouraged to touch, listen, operate, and experiment so as to discover scientific principles for himself. He can have the experience of operating a spaceship or a computer. He can experiment with glass blowing and paper making. The purpose is not only to provide fun but also to help people feel

at home in the world of science. The theory is that people who do not understand science will probably fear it, and those who fear science will not use it to best advantage.

Comprehension 1.

C.

Comprehension 3.

The visitors can touch, listen, operate and experiment. They also can operate a spaceship or a computer, experiment with glass blowing and paper making.

Comprehension 4

1. F. 2. T. 3. F. 4. F. 5. T

Part II Supplementary Listening Passage

The children stopped talking with each other as Miss Rios entered the classroom. Then with one voice, they said, "Good morning, teacher."

Miss Rios smiled, said good morning and glanced quickly around the room. There seemed to be about thirty-five in the class. All of the children were watching her, waiting no doubt to find out what sort of person she was. "I suppose you want to know my name," she said.

But before she could tell them, someone in the class called out, "You are Miss Rios." Everybody laughed. Miss Rios laughed too.

"News travels fast," she said. "I'm afraid it will take me longer to learn all your names."

Miss Rios opened her attendance book and called their names one by one. When she came to the last name on the list, John Young, she noticed that he had been absent for over a month.

"What's the matter with John Young?" she asked, looking up.

"He's in hospital, Miss Rios," said a dark-haired girl in the front row. "He broke his leg."

"Has anyone been to the hospital to see him?" Miss Rios asked.

No one replied.

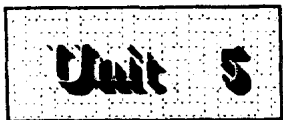
It was time to get started. "Now, let's see," said Miss Rios looking at her schedule. "The first subject is English."

"Oh, please read us a story," begged one of the girls. Several children echoed this request. Miss Rios smiled.

"All right," she said. "But first of all, I want you to write a short letter to John Young. We'll send the letter to him in the hospital to cheer him up. Afterwards I'll read you a story."

They were all writing and drawing busily, and Miss Rios was pleased.

1. All the children said good morning to her.
2. Yes, they did.
3. He broke his leg and he was in hospital.
4. She asked the students to write a letter before she read them a story.
5. They liked her.



Part I Conversation Comprehension

1. W: How old did you say you were?

M: I'm 15 next week.

Q: How old is the man? (A)

2. M: Could you loan me five dollars until Tuesday?

W: I suppose so — if you're sure you can pay me on Tuesday.