

# 大学英语听说教程

## IN AND OUT

TEACHER'S BOOK

教师用书

4

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

*TEACHER'S BOOK 4*

第4册教师用书

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Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press

大学英语听说教程  
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第4册教师用书

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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

## CONTENTS

LESSON ONE .....	(1)
LESSON TWO .....	(10)
LESSON THREE .....	(19)
LESSON FOUR .....	(28)
LESSON FIVE .....	(37)
LESSON SIX .....	(47)
LESSON SEVEN .....	(54)
LESSON EIGHT .....	(63)
Mid-term Test Paper .....	(71)
LESSON NINE .....	(75)
LESSON TEN .....	(82)
LESSON ELEVEN .....	(89)
LESSON TWELVE .....	(97)
LESSON THIRTEEN .....	(104)
LESSON FOURTEEN .....	(112)
LESSON FIFTEEN .....	(119)
LESSON SIXTEEN .....	(126)
Final Test Paper .....	(132)

# LESSON ONE

## SECTION A: Listening Skills

### Assimilation (1)

**Note:** Assimilation is the process of replacing a sound by another sound under the influence of a third sound which is near to it in the word or sentence. For example, 'Z' is replaced by 'S' under the influence of a preceding voiceless consonant (e.g., what is (wɒts)), (d) is replaced by (t) under the influence of the following (θ) (e.g., width (wit θ)), (v) by (f) under the influence of the following voiceless consonant (e.g., fivepence (faɪf pɛns)), (s) by (ʃ) before (ʃ) (e.g., horse-shoe (hɔ: ʃu:)), (n) by (m) before (m) (e.g., ten minutes (tɛmɪnɪts)), (j) by (ʃ) or (ʒ) before (ʃ) (e.g., this year (ðɪs jɜ:)), etc.

#### Part I

Listen to the following pairs of sentences. The first sentence in each pair will be spoken with careful pronunciation. The second sentence will be spoken with relaxed pronunciation. Repeat the second sentence in each pair, paying attention to the assimilations.

#### Careful (Slow) Pronunciation

1. Mr. Smith is coming.
2. What is the time?
3. Dinner is ready.
4. What has he done?
5. Who has been here?
6. It costs fivepence.
7. I should have thought so.
8. Does she like it?
9. Of course she does.
10. He is sure to come.
11. It takes ten minutes to get there.
12. I don't believe it.
13. I'll soon bring them to her.
14. Just shut the door.

#### Relaxed (Fast) pronunciation

1. Mr. Smith is coming.
2. What is the time?
3. Dinner is ready.
4. What has he done?
5. Who has been here?
6. It costs fivepence.
7. I should have thought so.
8. Does she like it?
9. Of course she does.
10. He is sure to come.
11. It takes ten minutes to get there.
12. I don't believe it.
13. I'll soon bring them to her.
14. Just shut the door.

#### Part II

Listen to the tape. You will hear 10 sentences with careful pronunciation. After you hear each sentence, say the same thing but use relaxed pronunciation. You will then hear the correct version, which you should repeat.

### Careful (Slow) Pronunciation

1. Lunch is ready.
2. When is he coming?
3. He has three cats and two dogs.
4. They have taught English for many years.
5. She speaks Japanese, does she?
6. I have told him the news.
7. This shop sells neckties.
8. Let's consider this from different stand-points.
9. They walked up to St. Paul's Cathedral.
10. You should have tied it up correctly before you post it.

### Relaxed (Fast) pronunciation

1. Lunch is ready.
2. When is he coming?
3. He has three cats and two dogs.
4. They have taught English for many years.
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7. This shop sells neckties.
8. Let's consider this from different stand-points.
9. They walked up to St. Paul's Cathedral.
10. You should have tied it up correctly before you post it.

### Exercise: Dictation

1. *He is in bed.*
2. *It is ten miles from here to the airport.*
3. *I have tried to call you for hours.*
4. *Give him his tickets.*
5. *The shop is open.*

## Section B: Dialogues

VOCABUKARY	1. biophysics 2. slippers
------------	------------------------------

**Directions:** In this section you will hear fifteen 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 once. 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've heard. Then mark your answer.

1.  
Woman: Where have you been?  
Man: Where have I been? I was wondering the same thing about you.  
Third Voice: What does the man want to know?  
(A) What that thing is. \* (B) Where the woman has been.  
(C) What happened to the woman. (D) Where they are going.

2.

Woman: When does Ernst plan to finish his biophysics course?

Man: I don't know if he even plans to finish his biophysics course.

Third Voice: What does the man say about Ernst?

(A) He will stop teaching biophysics.

(B) He has no plans for after school.

\* (C) He might not complete his biophysics course.

(D) He wants to become a physicist.

3.

Man: Would you tell Sarry I am sorry I lost her dictionary?

Woman: Hadn't you better tell her yourself?

Third Voice: What does the woman mean?

(A) It would be better to say nothing to Sarry.

(B) Sarry herself will come to talk to them.

(C) The man should replace the dictionary before Sarry asks for it.

\* (D) The man should be the one to speak to Sarry.

4.

Woman: I'd like to return this book. Some pages are missing.

Man: You'll have to see the manager about that.

Third Voice: Where does this conversation most likely take place?

(A) In the library. \* (B) In a bookstore.

(C) At a newsstand (D) At a drugstore.

5.

Man: Can you take me to the Beijing Hotel quickly?

Woman: I don't know, but I'll try. With traffic this heavy it will take at least twenty more.

Third Voice: What do we learn from this conversation?

(A) The man will arrive at the hotel only ten minutes late.

(B) The man has five minutes to get to the hotel.

(C) The woman thinks she will be able to reach the hotel in five minutes.

\* (D) The woman does not think she will be able to drive quickly.

6.

Man: I need to make a hotel reservation for the conference.

Woman: How about having a travel agent do it?

Third Voice: What does the woman advise the man to do?

(A) Go to the conference. \* (B) Talk to a travel agent.

(C) Stay at a hotel. (D) Make his own reservation.



7.

Woman: What do you think we should do about that mistake?

Man: Why not ask Paul?

Third Voice: What does the man mean?

- \* (A) Paul will probably have the answer.
- (B) Paul is the one who made the error.
- (C) They shouldn't tell Paul about the mistake.
- (D) They don't think Paul will solve the problem.

8.

Woman: Allan had the highest grades in the class on all subjects except physical culture.

Man: For him it was probably easy.

Third Voice: What does the man imply about Allan?

- (A) He's weak.
- (B) He failed only in physics.
- (C) He's tired.
- \* (D) He's intelligent.

9.

Woman: Owen and Marva will be here any time now and this house is in a mess.

Man: So what? Theirs is even worse.

Third Voice: What does the man mean?

- (A) He doesn't like messy people.
- (B) He doesn't know what to do with the mess.
- \* (C) He sees no need to clean the house.
- (D) He can think of no worse time for Owen and Marva to come.

10.

Man: Why do you always put on slippers when you go into your apartment?

Woman: It saves wear and tear on the carpet.

Third Voice: Why does the woman wear slippers?

- (A) To keep her feet warm.
- \* (B) To protect her carpet.
- (C) To avoid tripping on the carpet.
- (D) To keep her shoes from wearing out.

11.

Man: Weren't you nervous when the professor called on you?

Woman: I'd say I shook all over.

Third Voice: How did the woman feel?

- \* (A) Extremely anxious.
- (B) Not as nervous as she expected.
- (C) Angry at the professor.
- (D) Very relaxed.

12.

Man: I'll have to repair this old alarm clock again.

Woman: Will it do any good?

Third Voice: What does the woman mean?

(A) The clock is of good quality. (B) She wants to learn how to do it.

\* (C) The man may need a new clock.

(D) The man will repair the clock himself.

13.

Man: How about some more ice cream, Kathy?

Woman: You wouldn't have to force me to take another helping.

Third Voice: What does Kathy say about the ice cream?

\* (A) She wants some more. (B) She'd like to try another kind.

(C) She wants some help making it.

(D) She doesn't want to be forced to help the man.

14.

Man: Do you mind if I smoke?

Woman: Please don't.

Third Voice: What does the woman mean?

\* (A) She doesn't want him to smoke. (B) She doesn't mind if he smokes.

(C) She doesn't have a cigarette for him. (D) She doesn't smoke much.

15.

Woman: Hi, I'm here for my two o'clock appointment.

Man: Why don't you have a seat for a moment?

Third Voice: What does the man want her to do?

(A) Go right into the office. (B) Come back at two.

\* (C) Wait a short time. (D) Change the appointment.

## SECTION C: Passages

### Passage I

VOCABULARY	1. trick 2. multiply 3. subtract
------------	--

Directions: Listen. Don't speak.

Tapescript

## A TRICK WITH NUMBERS

It is possible to do many simple tricks with numbers. Here is one trick. It has seven separate steps.

First, write down your house number. For example, if your address is 73 Lemon Street, you would write down 73.

After you write down your house address, next double it, in other words, multiply it by two. Then, add five to this doubled number. For example, if your address was 73 and you doubled it, you would get 146, 1-4-6. Then, if you added five, you'd get 151.

So to repeat the first three steps, write down your house number, double it, and add five.

Fourth, multiply this number by 50. In our example here, if you multiply 151 by 50, you'll get 7550 — 7-5-5-0.

The fifth step is to add your age to this total. For example, if you're 26 years old, you should add 26 to this total. In our example here, the result would be 7550 plus 26, that will be 7576. — 7-5-7-6.

Sixth, you have to add the number of days in a year, which is 365. In our example here 365 added to 7576 is 7941 — 7-9-4-1.

The seventh and final step is this: Subtract 615 from the number that you have. Take away 615 from the total. In our example, 7941 minus 615 is 7326 — 7-3-2-6.

The result here — 7, 3, 2, 6 — is the trick. The first two numerals of number form the address and the last two numerals of the number form the age of the person. That is, 73 is the address that we started with, and 26 is the age that we used.

If you follow these seven steps with any address and the age of any person, you will get the same result.

### Exercises:

I. **Directions:** Listen to the passage again, then do the following comprehension questions: Listen to the questions and write your answers on the lines below.

1. What is 73 times 2? (146 )
2. What is 146 plus 5? (151 )
3. What is 151 multiplied by 50? (7550 )
4. Add these two numbers: 7576 and 365. (7941 )
5. Subtract 615 from 7941 (7326 )

II. **Directions:** Identify which steps are wrong. If the directions are wrong, correct them.

- a. Write down your house number.
- b. Multiply this number by 4. (b is wrong. Multiply this number by 2)
- c. Add 2 to this number. (c is wrong. Add 5 to this number.)
- d. Multiply this number by 15. (d is wrong. Multiply this number by 50)
- e. Add your age to this total.
- f. Add the number of days in a year.

g. Multiply this total by 615. (g is wrong. Subtract 615 from this total)

III. Directions: Make an outline of this "trick." Your outline should first give the STEPS (I). Then your outline should explain the RESULT (II)

### A TRICK WITH NUMBERS

#### I. Steps

- A. Write down *your house number*. (example: 73)
- B. Double it. (example:  $73 \times 2 = 146$  )
- C. Add 5. (example:  $146 + 5 = 151$  )
- D. Multiply by 50. (example:  $151 \times 50 = 7550$  )
- E. Add *your age*. (example:  $7550 + 26 = 7576$  )
- F. Add 365. (example:  $7576 + 365 = 7941$  )
- G. Subtract 615. (example:  $7941 - 615 = 7326$  )

#### II. Result

- A. The first two numerals of the number will be *your address from I. A.* (e.g. 73)
- B. The second two numerals of the number will be *your age from I. E.* (e.g. 26)

#### IV. Applications:

- 1. Use your outline to retell this "trick" with numbers. Tell the trick to someone who will follow the steps that you give.
- 2. This trick was really a simple mathematical process with several steps. Some steps reversed other steps. You can also make a simple mathematical trick; the result will be the same number that you begin with (e.g. write down your height, multiply it by 5, subtract your height, add your height plus 100, divide by 5, subtract 20 – this is your original height). Outline a similar mathematical process. Use your outline to tell the process to someone. See if the result is always the same.

### Passage II

VOCABULARY	1. pavement 2. fork
------------	------------------------

Directions: Listen. Don't speak.

### Tapescript

### THE TELEPHONE RECORDING

Hi, Jack. I'm at Emily Bronstein's house, and there's a great party going on! Come right over! I know it's already 10 o'clock, but it will only take you about 15 minutes to get here. Take a left at

the light on Main Street, and then a right at the Police Station. Go half way around the lake, and just past the Outing Club take a right. Go down that road (It's called Highway Road) until the pavement ends. Keep going down the dirt road until you come to a fork. Go right at the fork and you'll see her house about a hundred feet up the road on the left. OK? You don't need to bring anything but if you have some friends who want to come, bring them along. Right now there are about 40 people here and the music is great! See you soon.

#### Exercises:

I. Directions: Listen to the passage and decide the best answers. Mark them as you go along.

1. If Jack leaves right away, about what time should he arrive at the party?

- (A) :00 \* (B) 10:15 (C) 10:30 (D) 10:45

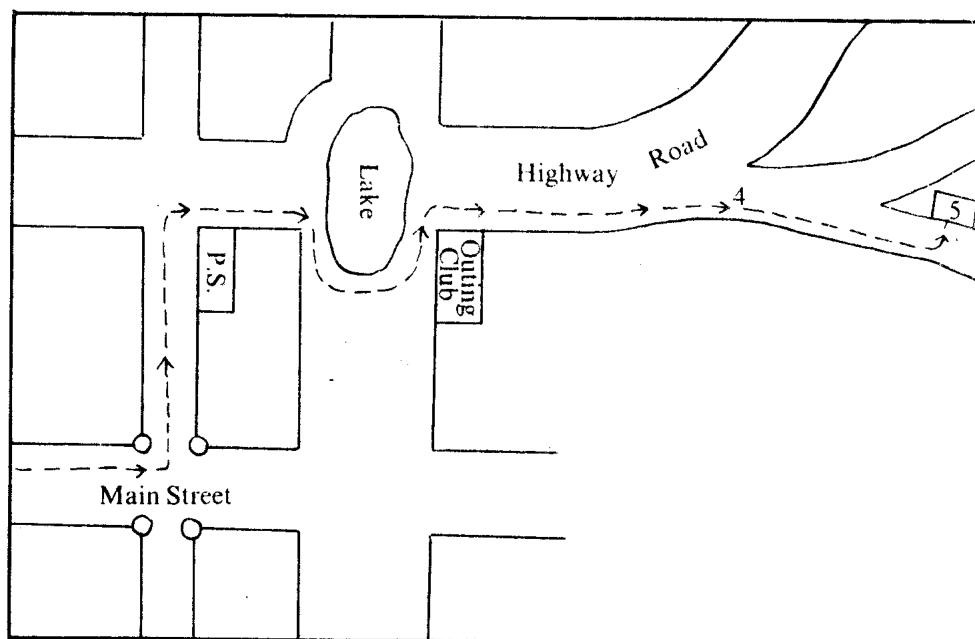
2. Which is not mentioned as a landmark to be noted in finding Emily Bronstein's house?

- (A) Police Station. (B) Outing Club.  
(C) Traffic light. \* (D) Long Bridge.

3. About how many people are there at the party?

- (A) (B) 30 (C) 14 \* (D) 40

II. Directions: Listen to the passage again and look at the map on your book. Put in the information on your map as you listen to the tape and mark Jack's route to Emily Bronstein's house.



1. Police Station 2. Outing Club 3. Highway Road  
4. the dirt road 5. Emily Bronstein's house

## Song

### HOME ON THE RANGE

VOCABULARY	1. buffalo 2. roam 3. antelope 4. discouraging
------------	---

Oh, / give me / a home,  
Where the buffalo roam,  
Where the deer and the antelope play,  
Where / seldom / is heard a discouraging word,  
And the skies are not / cloudy / all day.

#### CHORUS

Home, home on the range,  
Where the deer and the antelope play,  
Where seldom is heard a discouraging word,  
And the skies are not cloudy / all day / .

Home, home on the range,  
Where the deer and the antelope play,  
Where seldom is heard a discouraging word,  
And the skies are not cloudy all day.

## LESSON TWO

### SECTION A: Listening Skills

Assimilation (2)

#### PART I

Listen to the following pairs of sentences. The first sentence in each pair will be spoken with careful pronunciation. The second sentence will be spoken with relaxed pronunciation. Repeat the second sentence in each pair, paying attention to the assimilations.

##### Careful (Slow) pronunciation

1. He used to smoke.
2. I'm not used to drinking wine.
3. He earned his living by selling newspapers.
4. I am going to buy some.
5. You didn't pay the money, did you?
6. I am glad to meet you.
7. I've seen him three times this year.
8. Look at those young people.
9. You can go now.
10. You can ask that person in the corner.
11. She likes bright colour.
12. They use that type of film for their camera.

##### Relaxed (Fast) Pronunciation

1. He used to smoke.
2. I'm not used to drinking wine.
3. He earned his living by selling newspapers.
4. I am going to buy some.
5. You didn't pay the money, did you?
6. I am glad to meet you.
7. I've seen him three times this year.
8. Look at those young people.
9. You can go now.
10. You can ask that person in the corner.
11. She likes bright colour.
12. They use that type of film for their camera.

#### PART II

Listen to the tape. You will hear 10 sentences with careful pronunciation. After you hear each sentence, say the same thing but use relaxed pronunciation. You will then hear the correct version, which you should repeat.

##### Careful (Slow) Pronunciation

1. Did you see him yesterday?
2. Shut your mouth.
3. He used to swim in the lake.
4. You may ask this young man.
5. He is tall for his years.
6. Can you tell me the way to London Bridge?

##### Relaxed (Fast) Pronunciation

1. Did you see him yesterday?
2. Shut your mouth.
3. He used to swim in the lake.
4. You may ask this young man.
5. He is tall for his years.
6. Can you tell me the way to London Bridge?

7. It's light blue in colour.
8. Do you like meat pie?
9. Her English is quite good.
10. She is a good girl and he is a good boy.

7. It's light blue in colour.
8. Do you like meat pie?
9. Her English is quite good.
10. She is a good girl and he is a good boy.

**Exercise: Dictation**

1. *Just shut your eyes.*
2. *He seems young for his age.*
3. *I think you can guess.*
4. *In that case, I have no more to say.*
5. *The price is five pounds.*

**SECTION B: Short Conversations**

VOCABULARY	
	1. bowl
	2. curriculum
	3. purchase
	4. chef
	5. chop
	6. expiration
	7. expire
	8. skim
	9. crutch
	10. trophy
	11. heirloom

**Directions:**

In this section you will hear fifteen 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 once. 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've heard. Then mark your answer.

1.

Man: Where is Louie?

Woman: He was supposed to play baseball, but it was cancelled, so he went bowling instead.

Third Voice: What do we learn from this conversation?

- (A) Louie is at school.      (B) Louie is playing baseball.



- \* (C) Louie is bowling.      (D) Louie doesn't like sports.

2

Woman: I wish Jack were coming to visit us.

Man: He won't be able to because it's out of his way.

Third Voice: What do we learn from this conversation?

- (A) They know Jack will visit them.  
\* (B) Jack will not visit them because it's not on his way.  
(C) They think Jack will visit them.  
(D) They are sure that Jack will visit them if he has time.

3.

Man: Will you back me up on this new curriculum proposal?

Woman: You can count on me!

Third Voice: What does the woman say she'll do?

- (A) She'll count the votes on the proposal.  
\* (B) She'll support the man's proposal.  
(C) She'll make the proposal herself.  
(D) She'll back out of the proposal.

4.

Man: Could you show me that once more?

Woman: Sure. Put the paper into the machine, set your margin, put your fingers on the keys.  
Now you're ready.

Third Voice: What is the woman doing?

- (A) Playing the piano.      (B) Making a photocopy.  
\* (C) Learning to type.      (D) Taking a picture.

5.

Man: Miss, can you give me change for a dollar?

Woman: I'm sorry, sir. I'm not allowed to give change without a purchase. If you go across the hall, you'll find a change machine in front of the jewelry store.

Third Voice: Where does the woman suggest that the man get change?

- (A) At the jewelry store.      (B) From the purchaser.  
\* (C) From a machine.      (D) Down the hall.

6.

Woman: Mark can't stand rare meat.

Man: I know. I ordered medium well. We'll send it back.

Third Voice: What do we learn from this conversation?