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h acci-

英语听力写作 双向练习

in the
mode
d saved as PICT2 files retain their
iginal appearance when exported
other applications. Expert-mode
intings can be opened only by
modern Artist. Each tool and mode
members its most recently used
lor, which is more a bother than an
set. You usually want to apply the
ne color with any tool.

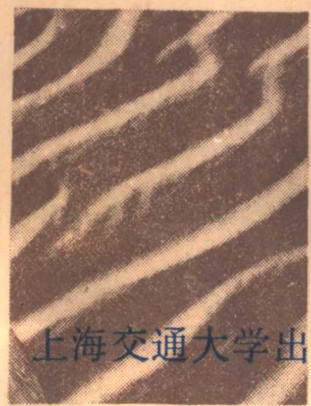
In the Wet Canvas mode, the brush
ns out of paint as the stroke pro-
eds, and its starting color blends
th overlaid colors, producing a
listic wet-paint effect.

The Stain tool can recolor pixels of
pecific color while leaving others
affected, even if they're intermixed.
You select an area containing the
or you want to change, pick the
pecific color from within that area,
d watch the recoloring. You can
e the same step with the brush
l. You can optionally reverse the
ection and stain all the colors except
selected one.

You can apply an additive color



ie used the Expert mode
hieve smooth gradients on
loor and ceiling in the



Rom used the Expert mode for
the ceiling, wall, and mirror
gradients. He tinted the glass

I spreadsheets were the application that sold personal
computers to the world, it was word processing (along
with a couple of very seductive games) that endeared
these new machines to many of us. Sure, we Professional
Writers balked at them at first. Using one wasn't the same;
it lacked the element of manual labor that came with attacking
a typewriter. We Professional Writers didn't want any soulless
technology coming between us and our breathless prose.

OK, OK, it was writing computer-*ham* reviews for 10- to 16-
year-olds. But it got my name into print, rather than onto the
cover sheet of — or footnoted to — some obscure philosophy
paper that now I get a reading public numbering well into the

Improved word processing packages.
many acceptable ways to keep track of n
idiosyncratic and deeply personal wa
together. Word processors are a clear c
being another man's poison; there is
obscure that it doesn't have ardent a
popular than it doesn't have detractors.

We don't want much, you understand
lutely perfect word-processing program for what we have to do.
So in the interest of spurring the industry on to greater heights
of creativity and bringing closer the day of the bugless, feature-
perfect word processor, here's what perfection means to me.



manage and easy to change acciden-
tally, which also changes the areas in
your painting in which they have
been used. Fortunately, such acci-
dents are undoable.

Paintings produced either in the
Normal mode or in the Expert mode
and saved as PICT2 files retain their
original appearance when exported
to other applications. Expert-mode
paintings can be opened only by
Modern Artist. Each tool and mode
remembers its most recently used
color, which is more a bother than an

上海交通大学出版社

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副主编 姜保华 李维佳

英语听力写作双向练习

TWO-WAY PRACTICE FOR ENGLISH
LISTENING AND WRITING

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上海交通大学出版社

内 容 提 要

本书包括 126 篇用于听力、写作的文章与练习,把英语教学中的听力短文与写作作文两种训练结为一体。读者使用本书时,先听录音与做多项选择练习,以提高理解听力短文的水平,然后再听录音与做专项写作练习,进而逐步掌握写作作文的真谛。因此本书能够较好地满足参加全国大学英语四、六级考试的大学生、托福考试的应试者以及广大英语爱好者的学习和应试复习的需求。

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前 言

本书用于大学英语听力、写作二项技能的训练,共由三部分组成。书中第一部分为听力练习,包括 420 个多项选择题。读者通过听录音和做大量精心设计的习题即可锻炼自身的听音、辨句、理解、记忆以及分析、归纳的能力。126 篇短文在书中被分为 42 组,每组 3 篇短文、10 个问题,其模式与全国大学英语四、六级考试听力理解部分中的 Section B 相同。本书内容涉猎之广泛,体裁之多样,为许多听力练习书所不及。

本书第二部分为写作练习。书中的 126 篇文章按其特点和写作要素被分成 14 个单元。读者在做完听力练习后通过进一步听录音并按每单元的要求做写作练习就能锻炼自身的写作能力。众所周知,英语写作是英语教学中一大难点,教师和学生都觉得难讲难记、费时费力。而本书试图以有声材料为前导,运用填空、改错、听写等活泼的形式,从而把枯燥、生硬的教条填塞变为愉快、自然的知识吮吸。这个特点是众多写作指导书所不具备的。本书第三部分则包括了全部听力练习和写作练习的答案。

本书命名为“双向练习”,一是表明本书有一箭双雕之功能;二是表明听力、写作在书中互相促进、寓于一体。实际上,在使用本书时,读者还会获得其他效益——不但语法知识会有所提高,并由于书中文章多为范文,磁带录音可谓佳作,因此读者若精心模仿、大声朗读、背诵记忆,就能进入出口成章、音准调美的境地。

然而由于编者水平不高,加上无先例可供模拟,因此本书难免会有不足、错误和疏漏之处。在此敬请有关专家及广大读者批评指正。

本书的出版得到许多人士的帮助。美籍教师 Jennifer Henry、Shelley Lesikar、John Wood 和 Belly Wood 仔细地审阅了本书的书稿;Jerry Henry 与 Jennifer Henry 热情地录制了本书的录音。

此外赵德玉、宋海燕和李培琳也作了部分材料的编写与整理工作，
在此我们一并表示感谢。

编 者

1993年3月

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PART ONE

英语听力练习

PRACTICE FOR ENGLISH LISTENING

In this part, you will hear one hundred and twenty - six passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must read the four suggested answers marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer to the question.

UNIT ONE

Group One

Passage 1

1. A) A happy childhood.
B) Great wealth.
C) A feeling that conditions are improving over what they were.
D) A college degree.
2. A) Having self - esteem.
B) Being sure of keeping everything they already have.
C) Never being jealous.
D) knowing how to be charming.
3. A) Happiness can be found everywhere.
B) Happiness comes from one's own efforts.
C) A good education means happiness in the future.
D) Happiness often comes to those in misfortune.

Passage 2

4. A) She was ambitious.
B) She was dedicated.
C) She was inexperienced.
D) She was overworked.
5. A) Dirt. B) Insects. C) Mosquitoes. D) Polluted water.
6. A) They were not men.
B) They did not die.
C) They were not bitten by the insect.
D) They did not participate in the experiment.

Passage 3

7. A) Two boats sank to the bottom of the English Channel.
B) Three ferries collided in heavy rain.
C) Two ships ran into each other.
D) Four cargo ships were going to sink.
8. A) The representatives concerned would take part in it.
B) American specialists would.
C) A lot of French scholars would do so.
D) Some English experts would.
9. A) The fog prevented the captains from seeing clearly, and the accident happened.
B) No exact reason could be given.
C) Possibly the waves on the sea made this happen.
D) The wind was strong.
10. A) It was not known yet.
B) None were injured or killed.
C) Four people died.
D) Ten passengers were wounded.

Group Two

Passage 4

1. A) The Continent of Europe. B) The Atlantic Ocean.
C) The Gulf Stream. D) All coasts.
2. A) One. B) Two. C) Three. D) Four.
3. A) Chilly and damp. B) Often cloudy.
C) Fairly Warm. D) Very hot.

Passage 5

4. A) Insects have only six legs.
B) Insects only eat plants.

- C) Spiders eat insects.
- D) Spiders have more legs than insects.
- 5. A) They only eat harmful insects.
- B) They are great insect - eating animals.
- C) They destroy large numbers of insects which do harm to the human race.
- D) Their harmfulness is the least.
- 6. A) Spiders kill some of the biggest enemies.
- B) Spiders can also help to kill some of the flocks and herds.
- C) Birds and beasts kill some insects.
- D) Spiders do no harm to humans.

Passage 6

- 7. A) Many big trees.
- B) Many small shrubs.
- C) A living community of plants.
- D) Both A and C.
- 8. A) Birds. B) Cows. C) Frogs. D) Snakes.
- 9. A) Plants. B) Animals.
- C) Plants and animals.
- D) Trees and ground.
- 10. A) They live forever.
- B) They live for years and then die.
- C) They grow.
- D) They live, grow, reproduce and die.

Group Three

Passage 7

- 1. A) They live in the Arctic.
- B) They provide a small part of animal oil.

- C) They have a very thick covering of fat.
 - D) Their blubber is used for human consumption.
2. A) Blubber and vegetable.
- B) Vegetable alone.
 - C) Animal and mineral.
 - D) Animal alone.
3. A) Vegetable. B) Animal. C) Gasoline. D) Mineral.

Passage 8

4. A) Carefulness and caution.
- B) Carelessness, negligence, or ignorance.
 - C) Brutality and bravery.
 - D) Playing in the fields.
5. A) Around one billion dollars.
- B) About 20 million pounds.
 - C) Approximately 10 million dollars.
 - D) Nearly 100 marks.
6. A) Governments in different nations have tried to control or prevent forest fires.
- B) It is reported that forest fires are greatly reduced.
 - C) People believe forest fires have been conquered already.
 - D) We hope that forest fires won't occur again.

Passage 9

7. A) In the late 1920s.
- B) In the mid - 1950s.
 - C) In the 1970s.
 - D) In the mid - 1980s.
8. A) Philo T. Farnsworth was born in the nineteenth century.
- B) Philo T. Farnsworth invented the digital TV set.

- C) Philo T. Farnsworth lived in Indiana.
 - D) Philo T. Farnsworth was a scientist.
9. A) It acts as a computer.
- B) It replaces stereo equipment.
 - C) It provides a better picture.
 - D) It shifts to transistors.
10. A) The History of Television.
- B) A Comparison of Television Changes.
 - C) The Qualities of the Digital Television Set.
 - D) The European Television Market.

UNIT TWO

Group Four

Passage 10

1. A) 12 years. B) 10 years. C) 20 years. D) Not mentioned.
2. A) People need sufficient dreams to make them feel well.
B) Sleep and dreams affect the way people live and work.
C) Dreams and sleep affect people's health.
D) Every person has different dream characters.
3. A) Friendly person. B) Sleepy person.
C) Aggressive person. D) Less sleepy person.

Passage 11

4. A) 1836~1909 B) 1869~1959 C) 1869~1932 D) 1872~1959
5. A) He thought that tall square houses were ugly.
B) He didn't want to ruin the beauty of the hills.
C) He preferred low and round houses.
D) He didn't want to live in them.
6. A) Buildings should fit into the land.
B) Buildings should be lower and wider.
C) Buildings should be more beautiful.
D) Buildings should have a lovely view.

Passage 12

7. A) Husbands and wives are interested in the same things.
B) Wives love their children better than husbands.
C) Husbands and wives start to look and behave like each other after a while.
D) Husbands and wives love and help each other.
8. A) Novels and magazines.

- B) Their children.
 - C) Walking, gardening and skating.
 - D) Nature and outdoors.
9. A) Singing and dancing.
- B) Reading and music.
 - C) Swimming and skating.
 - D) Learning foreign languages.
10. A) Giving their children love and responsibility.
- B) Punishing a child physically.
 - C) Helping their children to study well.
 - D) Bringing up their children.

Group Five

Passage 13

1. A) Fine day. B) Rainy day.
 C) Windy day. D) Cloudy day.
2. A) Some boys. B) Some goldfish.
 C) Swimmers. D) Two boats.
3. A) Describe an open - air theatre.
 B) Describe a beautiful park.
 C) Describe an open - air cafe.
 D) Describe a new apartment.

Passage 14

4. A) They alarm their hearers.
 B) They are hardy in their growth.
 C) They are disheartening.
 D) They are short - lived.
5. A) In times of stress and confusion.
 B) In times of economic slow - down.

- C) In times of difficulty.
- D) In times of triumphs.
- 6. A) Optimistic reports.
- B) False information.
- C) Government propaganda.
- D) Limited information.
- 7. A) They like spreading stories.
- B) They are pessimistic by nature.
- C) They find that the rumor reflects their own unexpressed beliefs.
- D) They have a strong desire to hurt other people.

Passage 15

- 8. A) It does not take too long.
- B) It has a combination of interesting effects.
- C) The audience doesn't discover how it is done.
- D) A bright colored cloth is used.
- 9. A) Skill with one's hands.
- B) Knowledge of psychology.
- C) Sufficient funds for magical performance.
- D) Use of mechanical devices.
- 10. A) Magic is a Lost Art.
- B) How to Fool Your Friends.
- C) The First Actors.
- D) An Introduction to Conjuring.

Group Six

Passage 16

- 1. A) Hunted. B) Extinct. C) Controlled.
- D) Endangered.