

Specialized English Listening Training

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大学英语听力训练



主编 王鸣 俞士琪



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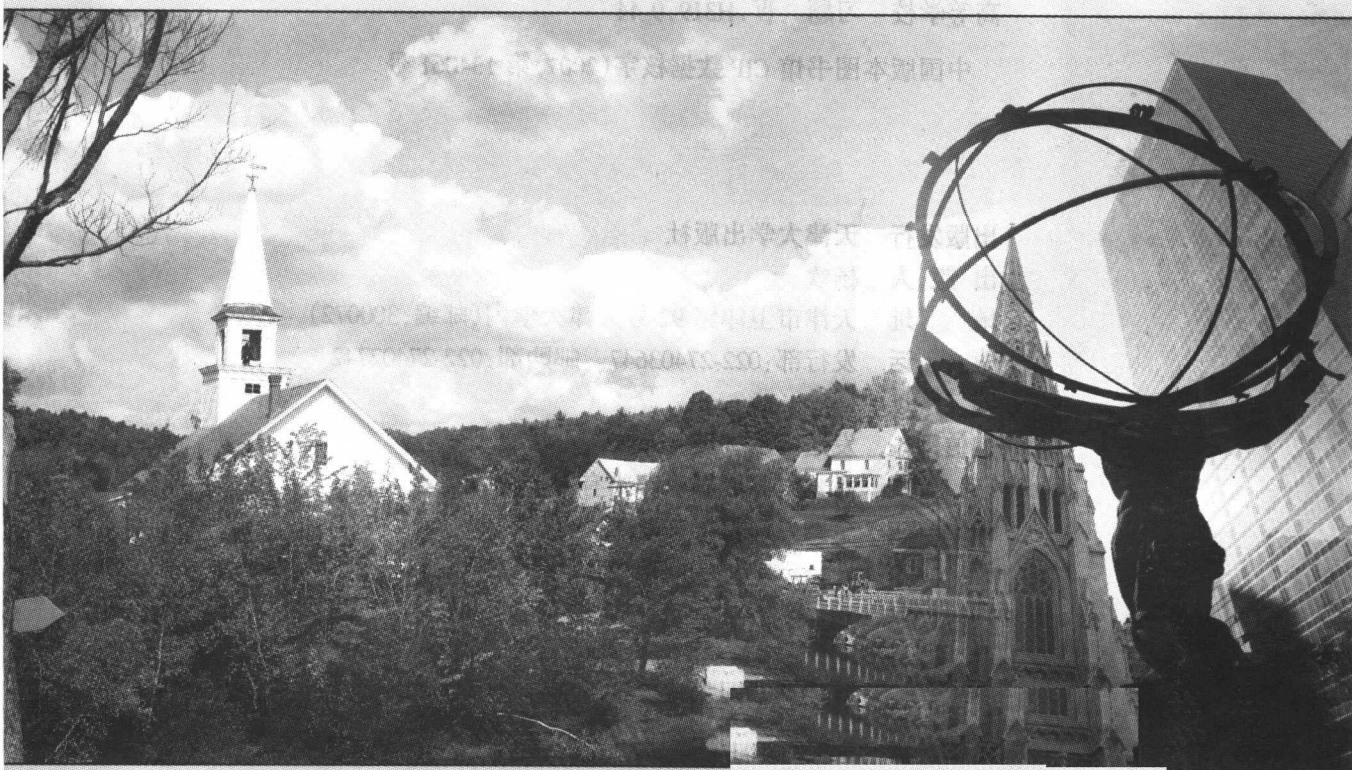
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总策划 苑春鸣 王 鸣
主 编 王 鸣 俞士琪
副主编 张 翌 冯冬琳 白宏怡 庞 莹



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Foreword

由教育部高等教育司委托“大学英语教学基本要求”项目组制定的《大学英语教学基本要求(试行)》已于 2004 年实施。在其《课程要求》中,强调了“大学英语的教学目标是培养学生的英语综合应用能力,特别是听说能力,使学生在今后的工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行口头和书面的信息交流,同时增强其自主学习能力,提高综合文化素养,以适应我国社会发展和国际交流的需要”。根据这一《课程要求》,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会在 2006 年向全国各高等院校发出通知,全国大学英语四、六级考试中增加了听力在考试中的比例,在新的 710 分的计分中听力部分占了 249 分。其考试增加了长对话的形式,听写也从过去的不确定项目成了考试中的固定项目。总体比例的增加和考试形式的变化说明了新形式的变革需要,同时也要求我们对教材进行更新探索。

为了更有效地进行听力教学,天津商业大学《大学英语听力训练》教材编写组专门为大学一、二年级的学生编写了《大学英语听力训练》,全套四本。《大学英语听力训练①、②》的对象定位于一年级一、二学期的学生,该教材以大量的听力对话和听写为主。本书旨在加强听力基本训练,并进一步熟悉常用的地道英语口语。

《大学英语听力训练③、④》是针对大学英语四、六级考试有的放矢进行训练。教材中含有大量的听力训练和模拟训练,其目的是让学生在听力方面有较为全面的发展,并在一定程度上提高他们的应试能力。

本套教材既可以作为大学生备战四、六级的补充训练教材,也可作为广大英语爱好者的学习用书。

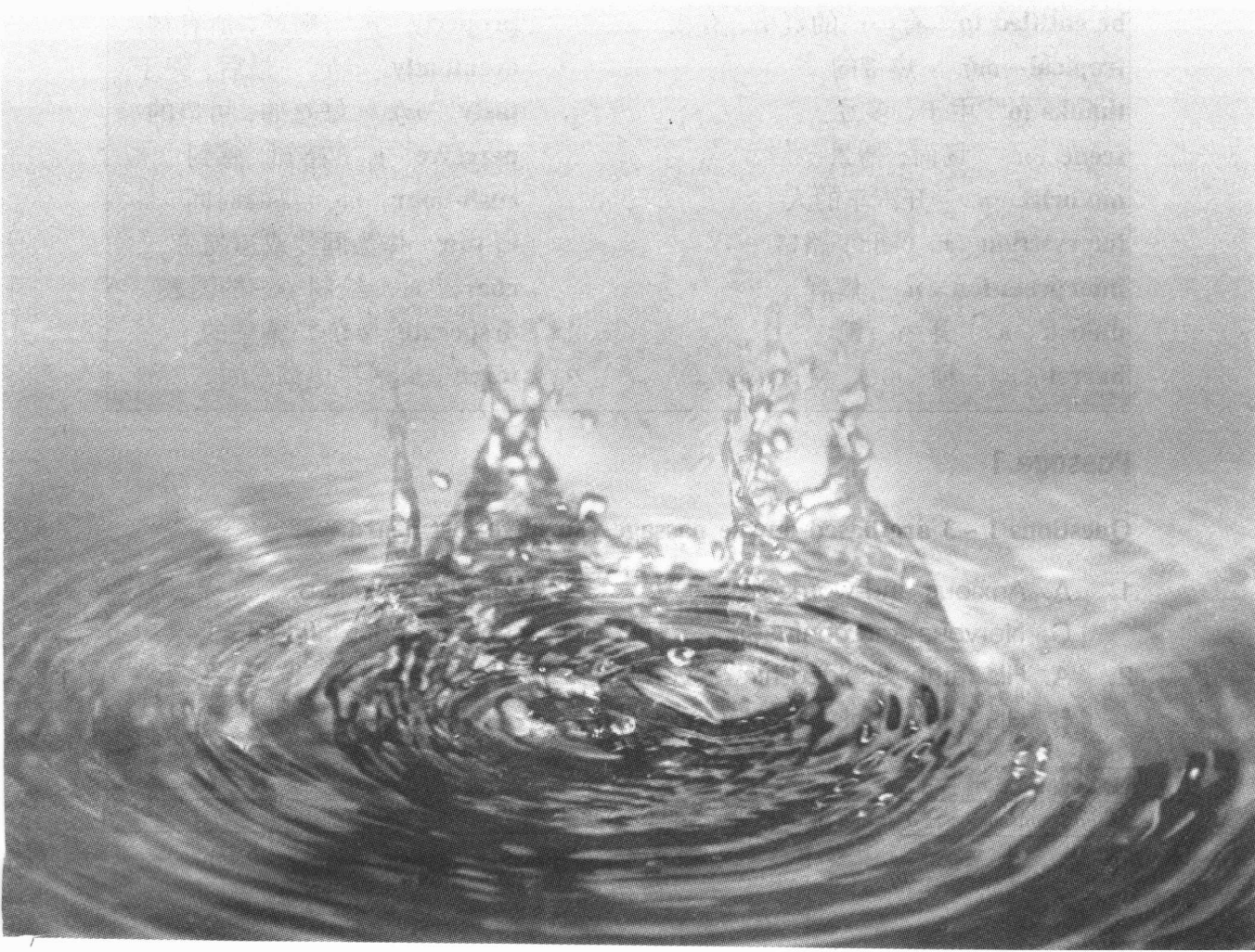
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2007 年 8 月于天津商业大学

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段落专项训练



练习

1

Warm-up

trim *v.* 整理, 修整, 装饰

well-to-do *adj.* 小康的, 富裕的

spot *v.* 发现

construction site 建筑工地

undergraduate *n.* 本科生

specialized *adj.* 专门的, 专科的

be entitled to 有……的资格, 有权

tropical *adj.* 热带的

thanks to 由于, 多亏

scene *n.* 场面, 情景

motorist *n.* 开汽车的人

intersection *n.* 十字路口

interpretation *n.* 解释

unlock *v.* 开……锁

barrel *n.* 桶

yard *n.* 草场

exhausted *adj.* 筋疲力尽的

stress *v.* 强调

self-governing *adj.* 自治的

postgraduate *n.* 研究生

copyright *n.* 版权, 著作权

property *n.* 财产, 所有物

eventually *adv.* 最后, 终于

tasty *adj.* 好吃的, 可口的

perceive *v.* 感知, 感到

rush-hour *n.* 高峰时间

in tow 作为同伴或追随者

chart *v.* 绘制……的图表

desperate *adj.* 绝望的

torch *n.* 手电筒

Passage 1

Questions 1 ~ 3 are based on the passage you have just heard.

1. A. Anxious and worried. B. Proud and excited.
C. Nervous and confused. D. Inspired and confident.
2. A. His father scolded him severely.
B. His father took back the six dollars.

Did you know?

A bad conscience is a snake in one's heart. 做贼心虚。

- C. His father made him do the cutting again.
 - D. His father cut the leaves himself.
3. A. One can benefit a lot from working with his father.
- B. Manual laborers shouldn't be looked down upon.
 - C. One should do his job earnestly.
 - D. Teenagers tend to be careless.

Passage 2

Questions 1 ~ 4 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 1. A. Because there are no signs to direct them.
 - B. Because no tour guides are available.
 - C. Because all the buildings in the city look alike.
 - D. Because the university is everywhere in the city.
2. A. They set their own exams.
- B. They select their own students.
 - C. They award their own degrees.
 - D. They organize their own laboratory work.
3. A. Most of them have a long history.
- B. Many of them are specialized libraries.
 - C. They house more books than any other university library.
 - D. They each have a copy of every book published in Britain.
4. A. Very few of them are engaged in research.
- B. They were not awarded degrees until 1948.
 - C. They have outnumbered male students.
 - D. They were not treated equally until 1881.

Passage 3

Questions 1 ~ 3 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 1. A. To protect persons and property.

Did you know?

Never too late to repent. 悔悟从善, 决不嫌晚。/ 过则勿惮改。

- B. To collect taxes.
- C. To teach and train citizens.
- D. To save natural resources for future use.
- 2. A. By selling services that make life comfortable.
- B. By selling land containing oil.
- C. By selling public lands.
- D. By selling coal and other natural products.
- 3. A. Environmental pollution and protection.
- B. Taxes and services for the public.
- C. Police efforts to protect people.
- D. People's attitude toward taxes.

Passage 4

Questions 1 ~ 3 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 1. A. It can be cooked in many ways.
- B. It is delicious but inexpensive.
- C. It gives higher yields than other grain crops.
- D. It grows easily in various conditions.
- 2. A. Fried potatoes.
- B. Tomato juice.
- C. Sweet corn.
- D. Chocolate beans.
- 3. A. They led to the discovery of America.
- B. They made native American foods popular.
- C. They brought great wealth to Spain.
- D. They made native American life styles well-known.

Passage 5

Questions 1 ~ 3 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 1. A. Because some have better eyesight.
- B. Because they are from different countries.

Did you know?

A burnt child dreads the fire. 一朝被蛇咬,十年怕井绳。

- C. Because perceiving goes on in people's minds.
- D. Because they cannot agree about things.
- 2. A. Why Do Psychologists Do the Experiment
- B. Different People Have Different Eyesight
- C. Learning about Our Minds through Science
- D. How to Become a Psychologist
- 3. A. The study of perception is going on now.
- B. Perception does not involve psychological factors.
- C. Different people have similar perception.
- D. Psychologists do not yet know how people see.

Passage 6

Questions 1 ~ 3 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 1. A. His friend gave him the wrong key.
- B. He didn't know where the back door was.
- C. He couldn't find the key to his mailbox.
- D. It was too dark to put the key in the lock.
- 2. A. It was getting dark.
- B. He was afraid of being blamed by his friend.
- C. The birds might have flown away.
- D. His friend would arrive any time.
- 3. A. He looked silly with only one leg inside the window.
- B. He knew the policeman wouldn't believe him.
- C. The torchlight made him look very foolish.
- D. He realized that he had made a mistake.



A chain is no stronger than its weakest link. 一环薄弱, 全局必败。/一着不慎, 全盘皆输。

练习

2

Warm-up

drug abuse 滥用毒品	thread <i>n.</i> 线索, 思路
postpone <i>v.</i> 推迟, 延期	misuse <i>v.</i> 滥用
parrot <i>n.</i> 鹦鹉	imitate <i>v.</i> 模仿
lose one's temper 发脾气	scream <i>v.</i> 尖声叫
sew <i>v.</i> 缝纫	straw <i>n.</i> 稻草, 麦秆
species <i>n.</i> 种类	weave <i>v.</i> 编织
cement <i>n.</i> 水泥, 接合剂	oven <i>n.</i> 烤箱, 烤炉
championship <i>n.</i> 锦标赛	round <i>n.</i> 一轮
wrist <i>n.</i> 手腕, 腕关节	confirm <i>v.</i> 确认
amazement <i>n.</i> 惊愕, 惊异	image <i>n.</i> 影像; 图像
become involved in 卷入, 陷入	romantic <i>adj.</i> 浪漫的
studio <i>n.</i> 摄影场	frustration <i>n.</i> 挫折
remote <i>adj.</i> 遥远的, 偏僻的	tribe <i>n.</i> 部落, 部族
possession <i>n.</i> 拥有物	conflict <i>n.</i> 斗争, 冲突
harmony <i>n.</i> 协调, 融洽	affection <i>n.</i> 友爱

Passage 1

Questions 1 ~ 3 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. To show off their wealth. | B. To feel good. |
| C. To regain their memory. | D. To be different from others. |
- | |
|--------------------------------|
| A. To show your care for them. |
| B. To play games with them. |

Did you know?

A clean hand wants no washing. 手净不需洗, 心正不畏邪。/ 身正不怕影子斜。

- C. To send them to the hospital.
- D. To make them aware of its harmfulness.
- 3. A. They need care and affection.
- B. They are fond of round-the-world trips.
- C. They are mostly from broken families.
- D. They are likely to commit crimes.

Passage 2

Questions 1 ~ 3 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 1. A. Because the bird couldn't repeat his master's name.
- B. Because the bird screamed all day long.
- C. Because the bird uttered the wrong word.
- D. Because the bird failed to say the name of the town.
- 2. A. The cruel master. B. The man in the kitchen.
- C. The pet bird. D. The fourth chicken.
- 3. A. The bird had finally understood his threat.
- B. The bird managed to escape from the chicken house.
- C. The bird had learned to scream back at him.
- D. The bird was living peacefully with the chickens.

Passage 3

Questions 1 ~ 4 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 1. A. A basket. B. A cup. C. An egg. D. An oven.
- 2. A. To let in the sunshine. B. To serve as its door.
- C. To keep the nest cool. D. For the bird to lay eggs.
- 3. A. Branches. B. Grasses. C. Mud. D. Straw.
- 4. A. Some are built underground. B. Some can be eaten.
- C. Most are sewed with grasses. D. Most are dried by the sun.

Did you know?

A clear conscience is a soft pillow. 问心无愧,高枕无忧。

Passage 4

Questions 1 ~ 3 are based on the passage you have just heard.

1. A. Because he led his teams to many championships.
B. Because he set as many as 65 different records.
C. Because he still played the game after he retired.
D. Because he didn't stop playing even when he was seriously injured.
2. A. He lost the final chance to win a championship.
B. He was knocked out during one contest.
C. He broke a bone in the wrist during a match.
D. He was awarded with a \$1.5 million house.
3. A. To break the previous records.
B. To buy a luxury house.
C. To win one more championship for his team.
D. To play against the New York team once again.

Passage 5

Questions 1 ~ 3 are based on the passage you have just heard.

1. A. To enjoy a good story. B. To see the actors and actresses.
C. To experience an exciting life. D. To escape their everyday life.
2. A. They feel that everything on the screen is familiar to them.
B. They are touched by the life stories of the actors and actresses.
C. They try to turn their dreams into reality.
D. They become so involved that they forget their own problems.
3. A. Because they are well-made and the stories are interesting.
B. Because the heroes have to cope with many problems and frustrations.
C. Because the characters in the movies are free to do whatever they like.

Did you know?

A cock is valiant on his own dunghill. 夜郎自大。

D. Because good guys in the movies always win in the end.

Passage 6

Questions 1 ~ 4 are based on the passage you have just heard.

1.
 - A. Because the bottle was empty and useless.
 - B. Because he wanted to lighten the load of his small plane.
 - C. Because the bottle might be useful to the native Africans.
 - D. Because he wanted to amuse the local tribe's people.
2.
 - A. A message from the outside world.
 - B. A warning from the gods.
 - C. A symbol of misfortune.
 - D. A gift from the gods.
3.
 - A. The local Africans are peace-loving people.
 - B. Soda bottles are very precious in some remote areas.
 - C. A trivial thing may sometimes bring about undesirable consequences.
 - D. Caution must be taken in introducing new technology.
4.
 - A. They thought that the gods were all crazy.
 - B. They were isolated from the outside world.
 - C. They enjoyed living in the peaceful desert.
 - D. They worshipped the gods all the more after the incident.

练习

3

Warm-up

authority <i>n.</i> 权力, 职权	cultured <i>adj.</i> 有教养的
distressed <i>adj.</i> 哀伤的	slum <i>n.</i> 贫民窟
settlement <i>n.</i> 小社区	initiate <i>v.</i> 开始, 发动
gymnasium <i>n.</i> 健身房, 体育馆	immigrant <i>n.</i> 移民, 侨民
promote <i>v.</i> 促使采纳	welfare <i>n.</i> 福利, 幸福
amateur <i>adj.</i> 业余爱好者的	professional <i>adj.</i> 专业的
participant <i>n.</i> 参与者	formulate <i>v.</i> 明确地表达
original <i>adj.</i> 独创的, 新颖的	lose track of 失去线索
investigation <i>n.</i> 调查, 研究	limitation <i>n.</i> 限制, 局限性
concentration <i>n.</i> 专心	identify <i>v.</i> 识别, 鉴别
favorably <i>adv.</i> 偏袒地	bias <i>n.</i> 偏见, 偏爱
restrict <i>v.</i> 限制, 约束, 限定	negotiator <i>n.</i> 谈判代表
trait <i>n.</i> 显著的特点, 特性	strategy <i>n.</i> 策略
alternative <i>n.</i> 可供选择的办法, 事物	

Passage 1

Questions 1 ~ 4 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Her unique experience. | B. Her future prospects. |
| C. Her favorite job. | D. Her lonely life. |
- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| A. Authority. | B. A good relationship. |
| C. Good luck. | D. Independence. |
- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. She will live an empty life. | B. She will work in a restaurant. |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|

Did you know?

The fire is the test of gold, adversity of strong man. 烈火验真金, 艰难磨意志。

- C. She will remain single. D. She will earn a lot of money.
4. A. She should find a good job.
B. She should open a small restaurant.
C. She should have more control over her life.
D. She should get married.

Passage 2

Questions 1 ~ 3 are based on the passage you have just heard.

1. A. In day care centers where little children were taken care of.
B. In areas in Chicago where poor people lived.
C. In places where hot lunch was provided for factory workers.
D. In schools where free classes were organized for young people.
2. A. For young people and adults. B. For immigrants.
C. For factory workers. D. For poor city children.
3. A. Jane Adams' contributions to society.
B. Jane Adams' struggle for women's liberation.
C. Jane Adams' life story.
D. Jane Adams' responsibility for the poor.

Passage 3

Questions 1 ~ 3 are based on the passage you have just heard.

1. A. About 45 million. B. About 50 million.
C. About 5.4 million. D. About 4.5 million.
2. A. The actors and actresses are not paid for their performance.
B. The actors and actresses only perform in their own communities.
C. They exist only in small communities.
D. They only put on shows that are educational.
3. A. It provides them with the opportunity to watch performances for free.
B. It provides them with the opportunity to make friends.

Did you know?

A hero is known in the time of misfortune. 时势造英雄。

- C. It gives them the chance to do something creative.
- D. It gives them a chance to enjoy modern art.

Passage 4

Questions 1 ~ 3 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 1.
 - A. They are usually more clever.
 - B. They get tired easily.
 - C. They are more likely to make minor mental errors.
 - D. They are more skillful in handling equipment.
- 2.
 - A. It had its limitations.
 - B. Its results were regarded as final.
 - C. It was supported by the government.
 - D. It was not sound theoretically.
- 3.
 - A. Their lack of concentration resulting from mental stress.
 - B. The lack of consideration for them in equipment design.
 - C. The probability of their getting excited easily.
 - D. Their slowness in responding.

Passage 5

Questions 1 ~ 3 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 1.
 - A. To find out whether they take music lessons in their spare time.
 - B. To find out whether they can name four different musical instruments.
 - C. To find out whether they enjoy playing musical instruments in school.
 - D. To find out whether they differ in their preference for musical instruments.
- 2.
 - A. They find them too hard to play.
 - B. They think it silly to play them.
 - C. They find it not challenging enough to play them.
 - D. They consider it important to be different from girls.

Did you know?

A lazy youth, a lousy age. 少壮不努力,老大徒伤悲。