

研究生英语  
系列教程

总策划 / 施欣 周迎春

总主编 / 吴建国

总主审 / 郑立信 左晓岚

# 英语听力教程

English Listening Course  
For Graduate Students

■ 主 编 罗林泉

■ 副主编 陈炼英 瞿毅



人民交通出版社  
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## 内 容 提 要

本教程共含十五个单元,每单元分为五个部分。第一部分是单项听力技能训练;第二部分为语篇整体听力技能训练(短文文章);第三部分为听写技能训练(填空);第四部分为速记(作简要笔记,归纳、总结要点)训练;第五部分为新闻英语。

本教程可供交通运输、国际航运、物流管理、物流工程、MBA 以及工程类研究生或具有同等英语程度的专业人员使用。

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# 总 序

中国的经济发展要融入世界经济的主流,中国的企业要在更大的范围和更深的程度上参与经济全球化的进程,应对日趋激烈的国际竞争的挑战,这就是我们所面临的不可避免的现实。新的发展态势、新的经济格局,必然会对我国高等教育的发展提出新的要求。如何适应人才市场的需求,积极而有效地探索和改革传统的培养模式,促进科研开发的国际合作,已成为高等教育,尤其是研究生教育的一项紧迫任务。

众所周知,我国的交通运输、国际航运、物流工程与管理,以及国际经济与商务等领域近年来发展迅速,正方兴未艾。这些领域的发展需要我们从速加快培养和造就出大量的能够了解这些领域的国际竞争趋势、掌握最新信息、熟悉各种“游戏规则”、既具有较高的专业素质又具有很强的外语能力的专业技术人才。正基于此,在研究生层次的培养上,探索新的外语教学理念、改革传统外语教学模式、使专业研修与外语技能的培训紧密结合的任务才显得尤为紧迫。

由吴建国教授担任总主编、郑立信教授担任总主审的这套《研究生英语系列教程》,较好地体现了新的教学理念和研究生培养模式的特点:既突出专业的相关性,又强调英语语言技能的应用型的培养和训练;既重基础,又有拔高;既有时代感和针对性,又不乏对人文素养的关怀。这是因为编者具有独到的眼光和对工作高度负责的态度,精心选出的材料内容广泛,积极新颖,融知识性和可读性于一体。值得一提的是,该教程各分册在体例设计上都是以学习者为中心来安排的,强调学员、教员、编者以及文本之间的相互作用和相互影响,充分体现了注重知识输入的同时更注重知识的输出这一教学原则。相信学习者通过这套教程的学习,可获得双重的收效:提高综合运用英语语言的能力,掌握获取专业信息的能力。

融世界之先进,创中华之新奇。当前,各行各业都在快速发展,无论是新兴产业还是传统产业,都显示出勃勃生机。尤其是在物流、航运、商务等国际性服务业领域里,新的理论、新的规则、新的运作方法不断推陈出新,日新月异。随着中国的日益强盛,世界已把目光转向了中国,而中国也需要融入世界经济和文化的发展潮流。在这样的历史时期,我们更需要脚踏实地研究和探索适合时代发展特征的新的教学理念,转变传统的外语教学模式,在严峻的挑战中找到发展和促进外语教学的新的机遇,努力为社会培养和造就出一大批适合于行业需要的、外语水平较高的专业技术人才。

我是一名英语爱好者,长期以来一直坚持不辍地学习、练习。我的体会是,只要肯学,敏于猎奇,勤于追踪,敢于突破,善于总结,就一定会有所收获。于是,一名英语学习者就能做到开卷有益,从一部优秀教材中学到许多从别的书本里学不到的东西,得益之多,往往会超出编著者的期望。相信这套教程也会使学习者受益良多,并学以致用。值此系列教程即将付梓之际,谨缀数语如上,是为序。



博士 教授 博士生导师

上海海事大学副校长

教育部高等院校物流类教育指导委员会 主任

2007年6月

# 前 言

随着我国研究生教育规模的不断扩大和培养模式多样化的发展趋势,以行业需要为特点、与国外名校联合办学的硕士学位研究生培养模式,以及各类工程管理硕士和 MBA 项目,已成为我国高等院校一个很具潜力的发展方向。这种培养模式不仅要求学员具有较高的素质、较新的行业管理知识和较强的从事实际工作的能力,对外语实际应用能力的要求显得尤为突出。本《研究生英语系列教程》正是为了满足此类研究生英语教学的需求而编写的。

本《研究生英语系列教程》的编写以《研究生英语教学大纲》以及研究生培养模式的特点和要求为依据,突出知识性和实用性,强调语言应用能力的培养,同时兼顾到语言基础的训练和巩固。本系列教程共由 5 个分册组成:即《英语精读教程》、《英语泛读教程》、《英语口语教程》、《英语听力教程》和《英语写作教程》。各分册之间既具有密切的横向联系,又各有其鲜明的特色和侧重。内容涵盖了交通运输、国际航运、物流管理、物流工程、国际商务等相关领域。本系列教程各分册均为 15 单元,各分册所选材料均具有积极的思想意义,富有时代感,具有较强的可读性和可接受性,且便于操作。

本系列教程的编写原则基于两个前提:(1) 语言学习是一种积极和互动的过程;(2) 语言材料的合适选取应有利于激发学习的积极性,有利于学以致用,提高效率。各分册共同具有的主要特点如下:

1. 选材新颖,内容丰富,题材广泛,有利于拓宽学员的知识面和视野;
2. 语言规范,难度适中,针对性强,适合学员的实际水平,符合研究生外语教学的要求;
3. 内容实用,循序渐进,重视基础,有利于学员掌握语言技能,并为以后的学习和从事实际工作打下较坚实的基础;
4. 本系列教程主要适用于交通运输、国际航运、物流、MBA、工程类的研究生,也可适用于其他各相关专业研究生以及相关企事业单位在职人员的培训。

编写本系列教程的指导思想是:“以学习者为中心”,强调读者、编者、课文和教员之间的互动作用,目的在于能使学习者通过较科学的语言学得规律,结合自己的行业知识和亲身经历,运用英语这一交流工具来准确地表达自己的思想,或做出及时而又正确的判断,从而达到能全面提高英语实际应用能力和综合素质的效果。

担任本系列教程各分册主要编写工作的人员均为长期从事高校英语教学并具有较丰富的从事实际工作经验的教授或副教授。尽管本系列教程中的部分内容已在实际教学或培训中使用过两至三年,且效果颇佳,但他们仍深感缺少新颖而又系统化,且用起来顺手的教材的苦恼,是以萌发了编写本教程的念头。在长达近两年的编写过程中,他们密切合作,集思广益,相互沟通,使得各分册在总体框架下既互有衔接,又各具特色,形成一个有机整体。因此,本系列教程既可配套使用,又可按具体培训目标独立选用。

担任本系列教程主审工作的是著名语言学家、词典编纂家郑立信教授和左晓岚博士。他们不仅仔细审读了书稿,还提出了很多富有建设性的宝贵意见。此外,本系列教程的编写工作得到了上海海事大学领导的关心和支持,尤其得到了交通运输学院领导的鼎力襄助和 MTE 项目部的全程指导和管理以及全力以赴的协助。人民交通出版社的闻亚伦同志为本系列教程的编写和出版也给予了极大的鼓励和支持。我们谨在此向他们致以诚挚的感谢。

由于水平所限,书中如有错误、欠妥之处,诚请同行专家、教授和使用批评指正。我们希望本系列教程能对提高研究生英语教学的层次,以及提高行业性教材建设和基础学科建设的层次起到一定的促进作用。

吴建国  
上海海事大学  
2007年6月21日

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# 编者的话

作为《研究生英语系列教程》之一,《英语听力教程》依据《研究生英语教学大纲》的要求编写,可供交通运输、国际航运、物流管理、物流工程、MBA 以及工程类研究生或具有同等英语程度的专业人员使用,主要目的是培养学员的英语听力理解能力以及语言运用能力。

## 一、课程的主要特点

《英语听力教程》选材力求新颖,内容丰富;语言力求真实规范,难度适中,旨在巩固、提高学员听力基本技能的训练贯穿全册。每单元设立一个主题,涉及交通运输、国际航运、物流工程、国际商务、贸易谈判等领域。内容紧扣主题展开,难度逐渐提高,信息量逐渐加大。在培养学员听懂基本语言单位(如语音、数字、单词、句型等)的基础上,逐步增强学员在语篇水平上的理解能力和熟练程度,提高他们对所听内容的分析、归纳、综合和推断能力。

## 二、教学要求

1. 能听懂英语国家人士关于日常生活、社会生活、交通运输、国际航运、物流、商务谈判等相关专业有关的会话、谈话报道、短篇文章、新闻等听力材料,掌握其中心大意,抓住要点和有关细节,根据所听材料领会讲话者的态度、感情和真实意图,并用英语作简要笔记。

2. 能听懂英语新闻的主要内容。

## 三、适用对象

1. 普通高等院校交通运输、国际航运、物流工程、经济管理、国际商务等专业的研究生。

2. 相关行业的专业技术人员。

## 四、教学目的

参加培训的人员在相对短的时间内,能在原有基础上快速提高英语听力,达到与专业相适应的水平,能听懂与所学或所从事的专业相关的英语讲座、专题讨论以及英语新闻等。

## 五、内容安排

本教程共含十五个单元,每单元分为五个部分。每部分先列出的词汇可以在听录音之前由学生预习或由教师讲解。第一部分是单项听力技能训练,细分为两小部分:(1)简短对话;(2)涉及某一专业的中长度对话;第二部分为语篇整体听力技能训练(短篇文章);第三部分为听写技能训练(填空);第四部分为速记(作简要笔记,归纳、总结要点)训练;第五部分为新闻英语。各部分的教学时数和侧重点,使用者可根据具体情况灵活掌握。本书后附有一套模拟试题,可供教师在培训后检验学员水平或供学员自测时使用。

本教程提供两个附录。附录一是录音书面材料,附录二是各单元练习参考答案。

参加本教程编写的有:罗林泉、陈炼英、瞿毅、俞佩靛和朱文娟。

编者

2007年6月

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# Unit One International Transport System

## PART ONE

### Vocabulary:

goggles *n.* 护目镜

pharmaceuticals *n.* 药品

maglev *n.* 磁悬浮列车

CAAC 中国民航总局

## Section 1 Short Conversations

**Directions:** *In this section you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, there will be a question. Read the four answers marked A, B, C and D and decide which is the best answer.*

1. A. At 8:30.  
B. At 8:45.  
C. At 9:15.  
D. At 9:30.
2. A. 7:15.  
B. 7:30.  
C. 7:45.  
D. 8:30.
3. A. 8:45.  
B. 9:00.  
C. 9:15.  
D. 9:30.
4. A. 5:00.  
B. 5:30.  
C. 5:20.  
D. 6:00.
5. A. \$ 18.50.  
B. \$ 35.00.  
C. \$ 15.95.  
D. \$ 19.95.
6. A. All day.  
B. From 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.  
C. Only in the afternoon.

- D. Only in the morning.
- 7. A. Six hundred and forty.
- B. Five hundred and twenty.
- C. Four hundred and eighty.
- D. Three hundred and sixty.
- 8. A. 8:30 p. m.
- B. 9:00 p. m.
- C. 9:30 p. m.
- D. 10:00 p. m.
- 9. A. 25 minutes.
- B. 35 minutes.
- C. 45 minutes.
- D. 55 minutes.
- 10. A. \$ 750.
- B. \$ 850.
- C. \$ 900.
- D. \$ 950.

## Section 2 Dialogues

**Directions:** *In this section you will hear two dialogues. At the end of each dialogue, there will be some questions. Read the four answers marked A, B, C and D and decide which is the best answer.*

- 11. A. Seaway.
- B. Air.
- C. Rail.
- D. Truck.
- 12. A. By air.
- B. By sea.
- C. By rail.
- D. By truck.
- 13. A. Because the goods are seasonal.
- B. Because the goods could not stand long-time shipment.
- C. Because Mr. Nonan's company needs the goods urgently.
- D. Because the end-users of Mr. Nonan's company want early delivery.
- 14. A. Because they are of good quality.
- B. Because they are competitive in price.
- C. Because they are seasonal.
- D. Because there is a great demand for the goods.
- 15. A. The end of September.

- B. The end of October.
- C. October.
- D. August.

## PART TWO Passages

### Vocabulary:

refrigeration <i>n.</i>	冷藏, 制冷		进的许可)
freight <i>n.</i>	货物; 货运	consolidation <i>n.</i>	联合; 合并
value-added chain	增值链	integrator <i>n.</i>	集成公司
distribution <i>n.</i>	配送	tailor <i>v.</i>	使适应特定需要
integrated <i>adj.</i>	综合的; 完整的	waybill <i>n.</i>	运货单
documentation <i>n.</i>	制单	invoice <i>n.</i>	发票
clearance <i>n.</i>	结关 (准许通行让飞机、轮船 或其他交通运输工具继续前	bonded <i>adj.</i>	抵押的; 有担保的
		warehouse <i>n.</i>	货仓

**Directions:** *In this part you will hear two passages. Each passage is followed by some questions. Read the four answers marked A, B, C and D and decide which is the best answer.*

### Passage 1

1. A. Because they can transport a large amount of sea food each time.  
B. Because they are safer than any other form of transportation.  
C. Because food transportation by planes has become more and more popular.  
D. Because food can be transported to the destination other means of transport could not reach.
2. A. The tank truck.  
B. The plane.  
C. The train.  
D. The refrigerator ship.
3. A. Because they are fresh fruits.  
B. Because ripe ones can get spoiled easily.  
C. Because ripe ones can not be put in the refrigerated ship.  
D. Because "green" bananas are easy to load during transportation.
4. A. Air planes.  
B. Refrigerator ships.  
C. Animals.  
D. Trucks.
5. A. Food transportation.

- B. Perishable food transportation.
- C. Comparison of modern food transportation and the past one.
- D. Advantages of food transportation by planes, ships, trains and trucks.

## Passage 2

- 6. A. The point to point operator.
- B. The total production.
- C. The value-added chain.
- D. The total distribution service.
- 7. A. Buyers.
- B. Import managers.
- C. Integrated operators.
- D. Export managers.
- 8. A. Collection of goods.
- B. Airport to airport flight.
- C. Delivery to the importer's address.
- D. Guarantee against damage.
- 9. A. Machine tools.
- B. Computers.
- C. Medicines.
- D. Mobile Phones.
- 10. A. The provisions of waybills.
- B. The package of goods.
- C. Availability of a bonded warehouse.
- D. Stock control.

## PART THREE Gap Filling

### Vocabulary:

perishables *n.* 易腐败的东西(尤指食物)  
 dispatch *n.* 发送;速遣  
 pier *n.* 码头  
 merchandise *n.* 商品;货物

vendor *n.* 卖主  
 bearing *n.* 关系  
 customs broker 报关行  
 quotation *n.* 报价(单)

**Directions:** *In this part you will hear a passage. Listen carefully and fill the blanks with the information you have heard.*

The type of transportation will be determined by the quantity, cost, size of each shipment, the distance of transportation, and the nature of the goods. For example, importers of perishables must (1) \_\_\_\_\_ at the pier on arrival in order to prevent

spoilage. Obviously, close attention must be paid to (2) \_\_\_\_\_ dates. Importers of seasonal merchandise must make sure that schedules are met as late goods are usually returned to the vendors because most (3) \_\_\_\_\_ have a clause specifying arrival dates. Both sellers and buyers should not neglect the goods location. It has a direct bearing on transportation. The closer you are to the (4) \_\_\_\_\_, the easier it is to supervise the movement of the goods. The further you are from a metropolitan port, the more dependent you are on the freight forwarder or (5) \_\_\_\_\_. In general, the transportation methods adopted in international trade are as follows: ocean freight, air freight and parcel post. The majority of goods from foreign countries (6) \_\_\_\_\_. It is the most economical way to ship large quantities. Air freight is becoming more popular as rates are reduced. Speed of delivery is a major attraction. It is also often easier to ship (7) \_\_\_\_\_ by air, since less packaging is required for security during air shipment and most such items are lightweight. Air freight rates are based on the (8) \_\_\_\_\_. Quotations from air carriers are different from airport to airport. You should compare air quotations with ocean freight plus (9) \_\_\_\_\_, and consider delivery schedules and the nature of the goods before you make a final decision. Small, inexpensive packages are best dispatched (10) \_\_\_\_\_. Air parcel post is best, since it speeds delivery by two or three weeks.

## PART FOUR Note-taking

### Vocabulary:

evolve *v.* 使……逐渐形成  
inter-regional *adj.* 地区间的  
landmass *n.* 大陆  
bulk *n.* 大批; 散装货  
liner *n.* 大型远洋客轮; 邮轮

viable *adj.* 可行的  
premium *adj.* 高级的, 特级的  
vessel *n.* 船  
aggregate *n.* 骨料

**A. Directions:** *In this part you will hear a passage about the international transport system. Listen carefully and take short notes on the most important points.*

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**B. Directions:** *You will listen to the passage again. Add more information to your notes. Then use your notes to fill in the outline.*

1. The international transport system consists of
  - (1) \_\_\_\_\_,
  - (2) \_\_\_\_\_,
  - (3) \_\_\_\_\_,
  - (4) \_\_\_\_\_,
  - (5) and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Inter-regional transport offers services ranging from
  - (6) \_\_\_\_\_,
  - (7) to \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Air freight competes with the liner services for
  - (8) \_\_\_\_\_,
  - (9) \_\_\_\_\_,
  - (10) \_\_\_\_\_,
  - (11) and \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Short sea shipping provides
  - (12) \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Trading in the short sea shipping requires
  - (13) \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The inland transport system is linked to the shipping system through
  - (14) \_\_\_\_\_.

## **PART FIVE News Items**

### **Vocabulary:**

- |                              |                                 |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| acquisition <i>n.</i> 获得, 获取 | ro-mo <i>n.</i> 滚装运输系统          |
| ATR 72-500 ATR 72-500 型支线客机  | congested <i>adj.</i> 拥挤的       |
| configure <i>v.</i> 配置; 设定   | inaugurate <i>v.</i> 开辟; 举行落成典礼 |

**Directions:** *In this part you will hear two news items. Listen carefully and then give a short answer to each of the questions.*

### **News Item I**

1. How many ATR aircraft does Swiftair have at present?

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2. When will the three new aircraft be delivered?

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**News Item II**

3. What transport service did France and Luxembourg launch recently?

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4. How long is the former ro-mo?

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# Unit Two Shipping Transport

## PART ONE

### Vocabulary:

bumpy *a.* 颠簸的

plug in 插上电源

FOB (Free on Board) 离岸价格

charter *v.* (飞机、船只、机动车的) 租用;  
包租

rail *n.* 护栏; 横杆

stipulate *v.* 规定

quantity difference 数量出入

tolerance *n.* 容许公差

incur *v.* 引起; 带来

effect *v.* 实现

pilferage *n.* 偷盗

## Section 1 Short Conversations

**Directions:** *In this section you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, there will be a question. Read the four answers marked A, B, C and D and decide which is the best answer.*

- A. It will take about an hour to drive across London during the rush hour.

B. It will take more than an hour to drive across London during the rush hour.

C. The man is not familiar with the roads in London.

D. The man often gets stuck in one-way systems.
- A. She is happy to visit London.

B. Her trip went very well.

C. She enjoyed the scenery very much.

D. She is glad to be back in the office.
- A. He felt uncomfortable.

B. He had a lucky trip.

C. He knew about the storms.

D. He missed his flight to Hong Kong.
- A. She doesn't think she'll be a good dancer.

B. She knows dancing will make her fit.

C. She won't start taking dancing lessons next week.

D. She has no time to take dancing lessons.
- A. She certainly has enough money for an apartment.

B. She should buy a new apartment.

C. She doesn't need a new apartment.



- D. She can't really afford a new apartment.
6. A. There would be trouble.  
B. They should work together.  
C. They could follow the directions.  
D. They could carry the parts outside.
7. A. An appointment with the doctor.  
B. A sporting event.  
C. A listening exercise.  
D. A back checkup.
8. A. The machine is not working properly.  
B. The machine has been repaired.  
C. The machine may not be receiving electricity.  
D. The woman shouldn't use the machine now.
9. A. She isn't sure what course to take.  
B. She may not meet the graduation requirements.  
C. The English course is too short.  
D. The graduation date has been changed.
10. A. Postpone the report.  
B. Hand him some papers.  
C. Tell him what time the train leaves.  
D. Help him with a project.

## Section 2 Dialogues

**Directions:** *In this section you will hear two dialogues. At the end of each dialogue, there will be some questions. Read the four answers marked A, B, C and D and decide which is the best answer.*

11. A. No quantity difference is allowed.  
B. It should be no more than 3% of the quantity stated in the contract.  
C. It should be no more than 5% of the quantity stipulated.  
D. There's no limit of the quantity difference.
12. A. When the ship chartered by the buyer arrives.  
B. After the ship chartered by the buyer arrives.  
C. Anytime between September and October.  
D. 15 to 25 days after the ship chartered by the buyer arrives.
13. A. The freight varieties.  
B. The difficulties of the shipment.  
C. The date of the shipment.  
D. The port of the shipment.
14. A. It takes longer to get to Vancouver.