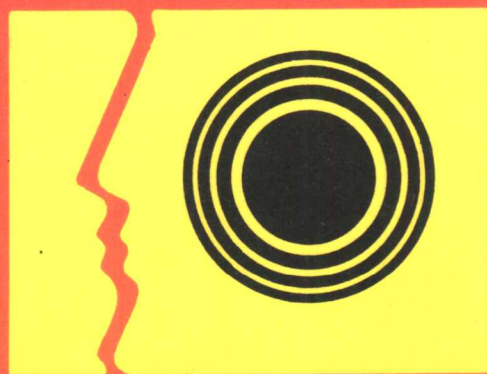


北京外国语学院 孔蕴华 主编



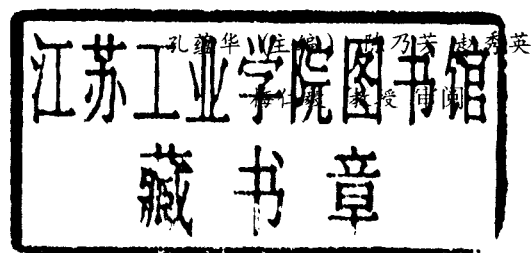
英语听力教程3

Super-Intermediate Listening
Students' Book

Super-Intermediate Listening

英语听力教程 3

北京外国语学院



高等教育出版社

内 容 提 要

《英语听力教程》是一套有指导的、循序渐进的听力课本。全书共分三册,供高等学校英语专科和本科一、二年级学生听力课使用,也可供高等院校其他各专业、教育学院、电视大学及自学者使用。本书已定为卫星电视英语专业的听力课教材。

Super-Intermediate 为第三册,主要目的在于帮助学生复习和巩固在第一、二册中所学到的基本听力技能,提高综合运用这些基本技能的能力,以求进一步提高听力理解和口头表达能力。

本书共分 24 个单元。全书的练习分为 5 大类:

第一类为单项练习。通过各种目的明确的单项练习,帮助学生复习和巩固前两册所学到的基本听力技能。

第二类为综合练习。通过多种形式的、有一定难度的练习,提高学生综合运用各种基本听力技能的能力。

第三类为听写练习。通过填空、句子听写和段落听写等练习,提高学生的听写能力和听写的精确性。

第四类为听说练习。这类练习着重培养学生根据一定的话题较自由地表达自己的思想、感情、意见的能力,以及在特定的情景下作出适当反应的能力。

第五类为听力欣赏。采用幻灯、讲座形式,在给学生提供听力材料的同时,介绍英语国家的文化背景、风土人情、以及科普、文化艺术常识。

本书配有教师参考书和录音磁带。教师参考书中编有教学提示、练习答案。

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前 言

Super-Intermediate Listening 为《英语听力教程》的第三册,主要目的在于帮助学生复习和巩固在一、二册中所学到的基本听力技能,提高综合运用这些基本技能的能力,以求进一步提高听力理解和口头表达能力。

本书共分 24 个单元。全书的练习分五大类:

第一类为单项练习。通过各种目的明确的单项练习,帮助学生复习和巩固在一、二册中所学到的基本听力技能,如辨音能力、找中心意思的能力、记细节的能力、推理能力等等。

第二类为综合练习。通过多种形式的、有一定难度的练习,帮助学生提高综合运用各种基本听力技能的能力。从第 13 单元开始,这一部分不再有预习练习,以利于学生适应日常生活中的听力活动。

第三类为听写练习。通过填空、句子听写和段落听写等多种练习,帮助学生提高听写能力,特别是提高听写的精确性。

第四类为听说练习。一、二册的听说练习旨在培养学生的复述能力,或看图说话能力,本册的听说练习旨在培养学生根据一定的话题较自由地表达自己的思想、感情、意见的能力,以及在特定的情景下作出适当反应的能力。

第五类为听力欣赏。采用幻灯、讲座形式,在给学生提供听力材料的同时,介绍英语国家的文化背景、风土人情,以及科技常识、文化艺术常识,以求在提高学生听力理解力的同时,扩大他们的知识面,提高他们的文化修养。本部分有的练习不要求学生在课堂上做,仅供学生在课外练习用。

编 者

1989 年 2 月

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Unit 1

A. Miscellaneous Exercises

In this part, you will be required to do some miscellaneous exercises, which it is hoped will help you to improve the different listening skills you have learned.

I. Sound Recognition

A) In this section, you will hear 10 sentences. Each sentence will be read only once. When you have heard a sentence, select from the four phonetic symbols given below the one which represents a word you have recognised in the sentence. Put a tick to the left of the letter you have chosen for each sentence.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. a. / piŋ / | b. / peŋ / | c. / pin / | d. / pen / |
| 2. a. / swet / | b. / svet / | c. / swæt / | d. / svæt / |
| 3. a. / fɔ: / | b. / fɔ:l / | c. / fɒ / | d. / fəl / |
| 4. a. / 'tɑ:nl / | b. / tɑ:'nl / | c. / 'tʌnl / | d. / tʌ 'nl / |
| 5. a. / wən / | b. / wə:n / | c. / wəm / | d. / wə:m / |
| 6. a. / gein / | b. / geind / | c. / gen / | d. / gend / |
| 7. a. / neil / | b. / leil / | c. / nel / | d. / lel / |
| 8. a. / sdəu / | b. / sdəun / | c. / stəu / | d. / stəun / |
| 9. a. / maʊs / | b. / mɔs / | c. / mauθ / | d. / mɔθ / |
| 10. a. / tʃiəd / | b. / ʃiəd / | c. / tʃeəd / | d. / ʃeəd / |

B) Now listen to the sentences again and check your answer.

II. Retaining Details

A) Listen to two interviews. Note what the interviewer asks and what the woman interviewee and the man interviewee answer. Listen carefully and take notes if you think necessary.

B) Read the statements below. Then decide whether each statement is true or not according to the information you learned in the interviews. If it is true, put a tick in the blank space next to the number of the statement you read; if it is not true, put a cross in the blank. You may make your choice with the help of your memory or the notes you have taken.

- 1. The interviewer works for the BBC.
- 2. The woman interviewee is 35.
- 3. She lives in Colchester.
- 4. She likes to watch the late film on Friday.
- 5. She likes comedy programmes.
- 6. She never watches the nine o'clock news on Saturday and Sunday.
- 7. The man interviewee likes to watch the football.
- 8. His wife always watches the football with him.
- 9. Their children watch TV on Saturday morning.
- 10. The children don't watch TV in the evening because they go to bed at eight o'clock.

C) Listen to the interviews again and check your answer.

B. Comprehensive Exercises

In this part, you will be required to do some comprehensive exercises, which it is hoped will help you to make full use of the different listening skills you have learned and improve your listening comprehension.

I. Preview Activities

A) Preview of Content

TV is now popular throughout the world. But do you know when and where it was started? And do you know anything about TV in Great Britain? In the lecture you are going to hear, the answers to these questions are explored.

B) Preview of Vocabulary

Before you listen to the lecture on TV, it will be helpful to preview some of the vocabulary items that are used in the lecture. You will first be given several vocabulary items in isolation. Then you will hear some sentences in which the vocabulary items occur just as they occur in the same context you will encounter in the lecture. Listen carefully and try to work out the meaning of each vocabulary item with the help of the context clues. Below each group of items are sentence definitions for the words listed. You are to fill in each blank with the appropriate vocabulary item from the list.

colloquially,	transmit,	entertainment,
transmission,	cease,	resume

1. To stop is to _____.
2. To broadcast is to _____.
3. Something broadcast is a _____.
4. Stomach is _____ known as tummy means stomach is known as tummy in informal conversation.
5. To start again is to _____.
6. Public amusement is known as _____.

inclination, at one's disposal, commercial television,
prominent, premiere, licence

7. Advertising on TV is known as _____.
8. A famous person is a _____ person.
9. The first show of a film is a _____.
10. To have the power or right to use something freely is to have something _____.
11. A _____ is an official paper which shows that permission has been given to do something in return for a fixed payment.
12. _____ is man's wish for doing something.
in force, revenue, ample,
facilities, hire-purchase, rumour
13. General talk without much ground is known as _____.
14. _____ is what the government receives as tax.
15. Something in effect is something _____.
16. To buy something by paying small sums of money regularly after receiving it is to get something by _____.
17. _____ means ways to do things.
18. _____ means enough.

II. Listening and Post-listening Activities

A) General Listening

Listen to the lecture on TV once and try to get a general idea about it. When you listen, pay special attention to the sentences with the vocabulary items you have previewed.

B) Note-Taking

You are now going to hear the lecture again, and you will practise taking notes on what you hear. Remember, write down only the important words. Use symbols and abbreviate as many words as you can. Before you begin, look at the Word Guide. These are examples of words that the lecturer might write on the blackboard before or during the lecture. Finally, check your notes with the Note-Taking Model you will see on the screen (or read in the teacher's book).

Word Guide

Hayes / Middlesex / BBC / Independent Broadcasting Authority / Independent Television Authority / Independent Television / ITV / Channel 4 / Eurovision

-
-
-
- C) Now you are going to hear five questions about the information you heard in the lecture. Each question will be spoken twice. After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your book. You should then check your notes to see which of the four choices is the correct answer to the question you heard. Mark your answer by putting a tick next to the letter a, b, c, or d — whichever is the best choice.

Listen to the following example.

You will hear the question: "When were the first acceptable televised pictures transmitted?"

You will read in your book:

- a. They were transmitted more than 60 years ago.
- b. They were transmitted less than 60 years ago.
- c. They were transmitted more than 16 years ago.
- d. They were transmitted less than 16 years ago.

After hearing the question, you should have looked at the notes you took and found some indication in them that the first acceptable televised pictures were transmitted less than 60 years ago; therefore, choice b is the correct answer. Now let's begin the test.

- 1.
 - a. The BBC.
 - b. The Independent Broadcasting Authority.
 - c. The Independent Television.
 - d. The Eurovision.
- 2.
 - a. In 1916.
 - b. In 1926.
 - c. In 1936.
 - d. In 1946.
- 3.
 - a. One.
 - b. Two.
 - c. Three.
 - d. Four.
- 4.
 - a. 65%.
 - b. 75%.
 - c. 85%.
 - d. 95%.
- 5.
 - a. 15 million.
 - b. Over 15 million.
 - c. 50 million.
 - d. Over 50 million.

D) True-False Statements

In this exercise you will read ten statements about the information you learned in the lecture. First, read the statement. Then decide whether the statement is true or not. If it is true, put a

tick in the blank space next to the number of the statement you read. If it is not true, put a cross in the blank. You may want to check your notes before you make your choice. Read carefully.

- ___ 1. Picture of moving objects clear enough to be enjoyed as entertainment were first produced by a pioneer team working at Hayes, Middlesex, England.
- ___ 2. During the Second World War transmissions ceased, but were resumed in 1947.
- ___ 3. Advertisers can buy time for advertising on both BBC and ITV.
- ___ 4. The cinema industry has declined because television has attracted many people away from the cinema.
- ___ 5. In Britain, religious programmes are not allowed to be transmitted on TV.
- ___ 6. The revenue from TV licences goes to the financing of the BBC transmissions.
- ___ 7. In Britain, there are ample facilities for renting TV sets or for hire-purchase.
- ___ 8. BBC or ITV programmes transmitted in colour cannot be received in black-and-white.
- ___ 9. British television is linked with Europe through the Eurovision network.
- ___ 10. TV experts have invented a method of broadcasting smells.

C. Dictation

In this part, you will be required to do some dictation exercises, which it is hoped will improve your speed and accuracy in dictation.

I. First Listening

You are going to hear a short passage about TV. Listen carefully and try to get a general idea of the passage with the help of the Word Guide listed below.

Word Guide

- 1. burst upon: suddenly become evident
- 2. the American scene: contemporary life in America
- 3. optimistic: having hopeful happy feelings about
- 4. novelty: something new and unusual
- 5. caught the public's fancy: aroused people's interest
- 6. telecast: broadcast on television
- 7. around the clock: twenty-four hours a day

II. Second and Third Listening

You are going to hear the passage two more times. Try to write down the passage as quickly as possible while you listen to it. There will be pauses after each sentence.

III. Fourth Listening

You are going to hear the passage once again. Check what you have written down and see if you have got everything correct.

Unit 2

A. Dictation

I. First Listening

You are going to hear a short passage about the language of social occasions. Listen carefully and try to get a general idea of the passage with the help of the Word Guide listed below.

Word Guide

1. remove : get rid of
2. tension : (a feeling of) nervous anxiety, worry, or pressure
3. communicate : make (news, opinions, feelings, etc.) known
4. acquaintance : a person whom one knows and may not necessarily be a friend.
5. preliminary : preparation

II. Second and Third Listening

You are going to hear the passage two more times. Try to write down the passage as quickly as possible while you listen to it. There will be pauses after each sentence.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper appears to be from a notebook or a set of legal pads. There is no handwriting or other markings on the page.

III. Fourth Listening

You are going to hear the passage once again. Check what you have written down and see if you have got everything correct.

B. Listening for Speaking

In this part, you will be required to do some exercises, which it is hoped will help you to improve your ability to express your ideas, feelings and opinions freely and your ability to respond appropriately in certain situations.

I. How to Respond?

- A) In this section you will hear certain situations and what is said in each situation. When you have heard a situation and what is said in that situation, you will be given 20 seconds to select from the four responses given the one which you think is the most appropriate. Put a tick to the left of the letter you have chosen.
1. a. No, the weather forecast says it's going to rain.
 b. But it's rather cloudy.
 c. Certainly.
 d. Yes, lovely, isn't it?
 2. a. Indeed I do.
 b. Thank you.
 c. Yes, it's very interesting.
 d. Certainly, it is.
 3. a. Fine, thank you.
 b. How's the world treating you?
 c. It's none of your business.
 d. I think the world's treating me quite well.
 4. a. Thank you, but in fact it's very cheap.
 b. Thank you, I'm pleased that you like it.
 c. Thank you, you can have it if you like it.
 d. No, it's cheap and not very good.
 5. a. No, I'm already full.
 b. No, I don't like fried chicken.
 c. Well, I'd love to, but I'd like to leave some room for the dessert.
 d. Well, I'd love to, but I think the chicken is a bit too salty.
- B) In this section you will hear once again the situations and what is said in each situation. Then you will hear an analysis of the most appropriate choice in each situation. Listen carefully and check your answer.
- C) In this section you will hear a third time the situations and what is said in each situation. Then you will be given 20 seconds to respond orally to what is said in each situation.

II. What to Say

In this section of Listening for Speaking, you will hear some samples of short speeches related to certain topics. Then you will be required to talk about the topics from your life experiences or to give your view.

- A) In this section, you will hear two sample speeches of self-introduction. Listen carefully, paying special attention to what the speakers say to introduce themselves.
- B) Listen to the speeches again and fill in the blanks with the details mentioned by the speakers.

First Speaker

1. First name: _____
2. Last name: _____
3. Place of birth: _____
4. Place where he spent his childhood: _____
5. Profession: _____
6. Working experience: _____ years for _____
_____ in the past _____ years in _____
7. What he is considering: _____ offered by _____

Second Speaker

1. First name: _____
2. Last name: _____
3. Place of birth: _____
4. Education: _____ years at _____
5. Working experience: _____ years as a _____
_____ for the _____ year for a _____
7. What she is trying to do: _____ a _____ with _____

- C) Listen to the speeches a third time and check your answer.
- D) Prepare a short speech to introduce yourself with the help of the outline listed below.
1. Your name
 2. Your place of birth
 3. Your education
 4. Your profession
 5. Your working experience

C. Listening for Pleasure

I. Anticipation

You are going to hear a passage about how TV programmes are made. Before you listen, read

the following list of topics and tick the ones that you expect to hear in the passage.

1. People who are involved in the making of TV programmes:
 - a. producers
 - b. directors
 - c. actors
 - d. set-designers
 - e. costume-designers
 - f. cameramen
 - g. sound-boom operators
 - h. cue card boys
2. Individual jobs of these people

II. First Listening

Now Listen to the passage and see if your anticipation is justified.

III. Second Listening

Listen to the passage again and try to find out what is discussed under the topics that you have anticipated.

IV. Optional Exercises

- A) Talk about the topics that have been covered in the passage about TV programmes.
- B) Try to find out the meaning of the following words or phrases that you have encountered in the passage. Use a dictionary when necessary.
 1. superior
 2. appoint
 3. script
 4. sound-boom operator
 5. studio
 6. cue card
 7. dress rehearsal

Unit 3

A. Miscellaneous Exercises

I. Understanding Idiomatic Ways of Saying Things

One of the difficulties that learners of English often encounter in listening is that they don't understand idiomatic expressions or sentence patterns. Therefore, even if there are no new words in what they hear and they identify all the words correctly, they still find it difficult to understand the meaning. Understanding Idiomatic Ways of Saying Things is an exercise designed to help learners solve this problem.

A) In this section you will hear 10 sentences. Each sentence will be read only once. When you have heard a sentence, select from the four answers given the one which is nearest in meaning to what you have heard. Put a tick to the left of the letter you have chosen for each sentence.

1.
 - a. Mrs Smith went out to buy some coffee.
 - b. Mrs Smith needs some coffee.
 - c. Mrs Smith has lots of coffee.
 - d. Mrs Smith has a little coffee.
2.
 - a. We must ask for the instruction.
 - b. We must try to forget the instruction.
 - c. The instruction is not important.
 - d. We must remember the instruction.
3.
 - a. He wanted to hide his accident.
 - b. He wanted to explain his accident to the policeman.
 - c. He wanted to report his accident.
 - d. He wanted to talk about his accident quietly.
4.
 - a. I'm going to wear them.
 - b. I'm going to alter them.
 - c. I'm going to wash them.
 - d. I'm going to throw them away.
5.
 - a. She gave the test.
 - b. She postponed the test.
 - c. She cancelled the test.
 - d. She gave the test orally.
6.
 - a. David became curious.
 - b. David became anxious.

- c. Dávid became furious.
- d. David became nervous.
- 7. a. They offered him a job.
- b. They rejected his offer.
- c. They accepted his offer.
- d. They discussed his offer.
- 8. a. Jane asked the teacher a question.
- b. Jane's idea was impossible.
- c. Jane's question was off the subject.
- d. Jane's idea was reasonable.
- 9. a. The boys divided the driving time.
- b. The boys took a wrong turn during the trip.
- c. Stephen did most of the driving during the trip.
- d. Henry drove Stephen to Oxford.
- 10. a. The final exam was not the least bit difficult.
- b. The final exam was the least difficult of all.
- c. The final exam was very difficult.
- d. The final exam was as difficult as previous ones.

B) Listen to the sentences once again and check your answer.

II. Retaining Details

- A) Listen to a weather forecast on CCTV. Note what the announcer says about the weather and temperatures of the major cities in China and abroad. Listen carefully and take notes if you think necessary.

- B) Listen to the weather forecast again and fill in the blanks with the details mentioned by the announcer.