

浙江省高校重点教材



# 大学英语

## 预备级听力教程

Preparatory-stage English  
Listening Course for College Students

主编 陈昌义  
主审 洪 岗

上海科学技术出版社

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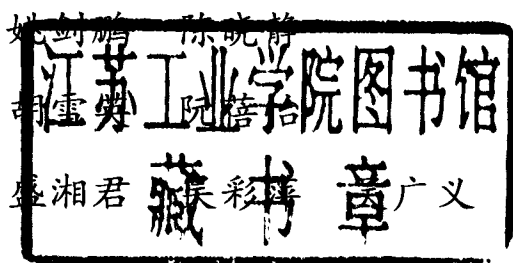
主 编 陈昌义

副主编 郦 青

编 者 朱嫣然

其他参编人员 李良勇

主 审 洪 岗



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## 前 言

国家教育部 2004 年 7 月颁发了《大学英语课程教学要求》，对大学英语考试的形式和内容进行了改革，对大学生的综合英语应用能力，尤其是听和说的能力提出了更高的要求。以英语四级考试的题型为例，新大纲中听力理解部分占总分的比例已经上升到 35%。英语听力能力的培养已经受到越来越多专家和教师的关注和重视。听力在英语课程体系中的重要性是勿容置疑的。可是由于地区教育和经济发展的不平衡，不少学生由于高中阶段缺乏全面系统的听力训练，缺乏基本的听力技巧，因而进入高校学习后发现英语听力难，一时难以适应高起点的“大学英语听力”这类教材。为了弥补这一“空缺”，以便尽快地与“大学英语听力”接轨，我们编写了这部过渡性的英语预备级听力教程。

该教材采取单元结构的总体框架，全书共分 20 个单元，其中课堂教学 15 单元，自娱自乐 5 单元，最后附 3 套自测练习。每一课堂教学单元由背景、话题、交际三大块组成。“背景”部分侧重相关文化、生活知识，结合听与读；“话题”部分强化理解，结合听与全面领会；“交际”部分主要从表达角度理解听力材料内容，结合听与写。5 个自娱自乐单元收入内容丰富、形式活泼多样的听力材料，如英文歌曲、谜语、填字游戏、幽默故事、戏剧对话、人物小传等，作为每三个课堂学习单元之后的有益补充、复习与放松。

《大学英语预备级听力教程》由浙江师范大学外国语学院陈昌义负责总体设计、题例编写、组织和审校等工作；郦青负责编写其中的 14 个课文和 3 套“自测”题；胡雪英负责编写其中的 6 个课文；朱嫣然负责编写教程中部分课文的语音及练习；阮蓓怡参与该教程总体框架的设计和审校工作。

这是一套过渡性教材，适合高中学习期间缺乏英语听力系统训练，听力基础相对较薄弱的大学生一年级学生和各类职业技术学院的新生；同时也适合各类成教学生，包括函授生和自考生等。该教材的实施为学生顺利地过渡到各类高等学校要求的“大学英语听力”等教材将是一个有力的促进和很好的铺垫。

该教材内容丰富，题材广泛，形式多样，趣味性强，而且录音的语速相对较慢。听力教师可以根据学生不同的听力水平，选择其中他们感兴趣的话题实施教学。《教程》配有外籍英语教师朗读的听力光盘（MP3）一张。

在教材的编写过程中，浙江师范大学教务处处长陈红儿教授，成教院副院长应永祥副教授，大外部主任张桃副教授对本教材的编写一直给予关心和支持，在此我们向他们表示衷心的感谢。我们还得到了宁波工程学院外国语学院、丽水学院外国语学院、义乌工商学院外语系、金华职业技术学院外语系、金华教育学院外语系等浙江省高校外语院系的大力协助，我们在此一并向他们表示感谢。

该教程是浙江省教育厅高教处指定的浙江省高校重点教材。

由于编者水平和经验有限，教材中难免还有不足之处，欢迎广大读者批评指正。

编 者  
2006 年 3 月

## 使用说明

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本听力教程包括课文练习（共15单元）、自娱自乐（共5单元）、自测题（共3套）三大部分。

课文部分包括语音语调练习、单句练习、对话练习、段落练习、听写练习及听后讨论，对音、词、句、段及语篇循序渐进地进行系统听力理解训练，同时注重听说读写译各项技能的综合训练；每篇课文建议安排2—3个课时（具体视学生听力理解程度而定）。

“自娱自乐”部分既包括一些日常生活知识、科普知识及新闻报道，同时采用了大量形式活泼的谜语、笑话、电影片段、流行音乐、诗歌、演讲等内容，在获取知识、愉悦身心的轻松氛围中，达到听力理解的进一步提高。这一部分也可由学生进行自主学习。教师可根据具体情况选择教学内容，并对相关的知识背景做一定的介绍。

三套自测题既可作为期中、期末测试之用，也可作为学生进行自我评估。教师可根据需要分阶段穿插使用。

本听力教程录制有听力光盘（MP3）一张，全部由外籍英语教师以美语口音朗读，录音速度略低于大学英语四级考试对听力能力的要求。此听力教程需结合配套光盘使用。光盘内并含有全部听力录音文字内容。

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## Unit 1 Daily Life

### Part A Pronunciation & Intonation

#### — Identify Words and Phrases

##### Listening Task 1

Listen to the following 5 sentences. After each sentence, there'll be a break of 10 seconds. During the break, identify from (A), (B) and (C) the one which is the correct word in the sentence you have heard.

1. (A) close (B) clothes (C) closed
2. (A) term (B) two (C) too
3. (A) farm (B) from (C) father
4. (A) turn (B) come (C) some
5. (A) cheaply (B) quickly (C) quietly

##### Listening Task 2

Listen to the following 10 sentences. After each sentence, there'll be a break of 10 seconds. During the break, identify the word(s) or phrase(s) and then fill them in the blank of the sentence.

1. They say \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of flu about just now, so I expect that is what it is.
2. And are you allowed to have a drink \_\_\_\_\_?
3. Hello, Jenny, I haven't seen you \_\_\_\_\_. How are you?
4. We walked \_\_\_\_\_ the city and went window-shopping. They were very nice but expensive.
5. Glad to meet you, Nancy, I've \_\_\_\_\_ so much about you from Tony.
6. Robert worked for a \_\_\_\_\_ for five years.
7. Now he is thinking about the \_\_\_\_\_ from the EBC. He is considering it very carefully.
8. We live in an \_\_\_\_\_. There are five rooms in it.
9. George works in a \_\_\_\_\_ and makes forty-five dollars a week.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ and sit down. We have not seen much of you lately.

##### Listening Task 3

I. Unstressed words Listen and practice. The prepositions in the following sentences (around, for, and at) are not stressed.

- (1) I get 'up around 'ten.

(2) I read the 'paper for an 'hour.

(3) I have 'lunch at about 'noon.

II. Contrastive stress *Listen and practice. Notice how the stress changes to emphasize a contrast. You can change the meaning of a sentence by stressing different words.*

A: Is Robert the one wearing the 'red shirt?

B: No, he's the one wearing the 'black shirt.

A: Is Mary the 'short one in jeans?

B: No, she's the 'tall one in jeans.

A: Has 'your brother been studying journalism?

B: No, I've been studying journalism.

A: Have you been studying 'literature?

B: No, I've been studying journalism.

## Part B Understanding Sentences

### Listening Task

*Listen to the following 10 sentences. After each sentence, there'll be a break of 10 seconds. During the break, read the two choices (A) and (B) and decide which is the correct answer.*

1. (A) Mary is too tired to go to the movie.

(B) Mary doesn't want to go to the movie.

2. (A) He wouldn't go because he didn't feel well.

(B) He would go even though he was sick.

3. (A) Lewis was invited to have a drink with Francis.

(B) Francis didn't accept the invitation.

4. (A) He is now studying Chinese in school.

(B) He doesn't like math at all.

5. (A) Tom is poor in hearing.

(B) Tom doesn't listen to me.

6. (A) I'm too busy to go with my sister.

(B) I have to wash my hands first.

7. (A) Ted is an hour late for the interview.

(B) Ted is too nervous to calm down.

8. (A) Tim studied very hard.

(B) Tim didn't pass the exam.

9. (A) I went to the party.

(B) I was absent from the party.

10. (A) Jane was late.

(B) Jane was on time.

## Part C Understanding Short Conversations

### Vocabulary

rent 房租、租金

hamburger 汉堡包

lung cancer 肺癌



## Listening Task

*Listen to the following 10 short conversations. Each conversation is followed by ONE question. After you hear the question, there'll be a break of 15 seconds. During the break, you'll read the four choices marked (A), (B), (C) and (D), and decide which is the best answer.*

1. (A) 20                      (B) 25                      (C) 35                      (D) 40
2. (A) \$500                      (B) \$25                      (C) \$125                      (D) \$400
3. (A) Australia                      (B) New Zealand                      (C) The Philippines                      (D) The U.S.A.
4. (A) In the hospital                      (B) On the way to school  
(C) At home                      (D) At his school
5. (A) Susan                      (B) Frank                      (C) Susan's sister                      (D) Frank's sister
6. (A) To a film                      (B) To a concert                      (C) To a play                      (D) To a football match
7. (A) A cook                      (B) A reporter                      (C) A waiter                      (D) A salesman
8. (A) He still smokes.                      (B) He smokes less now.  
(C) He has given up smoking.                      (D) He thinks smoking is good.
9. (A) There's no time to buy a magazine.                      (B) They don't have to pay for the magazine.  
(C) The woman can read the magazine on the train.  
(D) The woman left the magazine in the waiting room.
10. (A) He wants to see the movie again.                      (B) He doesn't want to stay at home.  
(C) The movie is not good.                      (D) The movie is excellent.

## Part D Understanding Passages

### Listening Task 1

*Listen to the following two passages. Each passage is followed by four questions. After you hear a question, there'll be a break of 10 seconds. During the break, you'll read the four choices marked (A), (B), (C) and (D), and decide which one is the best answer.*

#### Passage 1 A Doctor Writes Badly

##### Vocabulary

untidily 不整齐, 不整洁

write a reply 回信

druggist 药剂师

frown 皱眉头

##### Warm-up

*Discuss the following before you listen to the coming passage:*

1. If you get a cold, you'll go to see a doctor. The doctor will feel your pulse (诊脉) and check your throat. Then he will write a prescription (处方) for you. What is your impression of his writing? What will it happen if his prescription is badly written?
2. What do you think the author will talk about?

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

1. (A) Neatly. (B) Easy to read. (C) Badly. (D) Hard to read.
2. (A) To answer her letter. (B) To reject her invitation.  
(C) To accept her invitation. (D) To have dinner at her house.
3. (A) Because she was sick. (B) Because she could not read it.  
(C) Because her husband needed some medicine.  
(D) Because her husband was anxious to know its content.
4. (A) He read the note easily. (B) He read the note correctly.  
(C) He did not give the right medicine. (D) He thought the note was a prescription.

## Passage 2 Herpin Has Never Slept

### Vocabulary

New Jersey 新泽西州

puzzle 使困惑

### Warm-up

*Discuss the following before you listen to the coming passage:*

1. At least how much time do you think a person needs to sleep per day?
2. Have you ever heard about somebody that has never slept? Could this be true?

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

1. (A) Large numbers of people do not need sleep.  
(B) A person was found who actually didn't need any sleep.  
(C) Everyone needs some sleep to stay alive.  
(D) People can live longer by trying not to sleep.
2. (A) They hoped to cure him of his sleeplessness.  
(B) They hoped to find whether it was true that he never slept.  
(C) They hoped to find out why some old people didn't need any sleep.  
(D) They hoped to find a way to free people from the need for sleep.
3. (A) His mother was injured before he was born.  
(B) He has gradually got rid of sleeping.  
(C) His magnificent physical condition. (D) He hasn't got a bed.
4. (A) It is a common one. (B) It is the one that could be cured.  
(C) It is very healthy. (D) It is a rare one.

## Listening Task 2 Spot Dictation

### Passage 3 Table Manners

#### Warm-up

Do you know table manners? It refers to proper behavior while eating with others. Do you think the table manners of the western culture are the same as those of the Chinese culture? What are the differences between the two cultures?

What do you think the speaker will discuss in this passage?

*Now listen to the following passage about table manners twice. In the first listening, try to catch the main idea of the passage. In the second listening, you are required to supply the missing information in the following passage.*

Dinner, for English people, is \_\_\_\_\_ of the day and is a very \_\_\_\_\_ meal. Many people even wear \_\_\_\_\_ for dinner, so if you are asked out to dinner you must find out whether you are expected to \_\_\_\_\_, for you would feel very \_\_\_\_\_ if, when you get there you were the only person in ordinary clothes. Dinner is generally served at about half past seven. All the members of the family sit down together and eat \_\_\_\_\_. The head of the family sits at one end of the table, his wife sits at the other end. If there is a guest, he generally sits \_\_\_\_\_, which is at the right of the lady of the house. If there are several guests, the most important is asked to sit there. When the meal conversation is \_\_\_\_\_, you should try to \_\_\_\_\_ the person on your right or left, but you should not try to talk to someone who is \_\_\_\_\_ you.

## Part E Listening, Speaking and Writing

#### Integrated Task 1

*Work in small groups. Listen to Passage 1 again, and answer the following questions.*

1. Why didn't the lady want to phone the doctor?
2. What does the passage tell us?

#### Integrated Task 2

*Now listen to Passage 2 again and discuss the following question with your partner.*

What are possible reasons that Al Herpin never slept and lived up to the age of 94?

#### Integrated Task 3

*Listen to Passage 3 again. Make notes while you are listening. And then write a summary in 5 sentences.*

## Unit 2 Study

### Part A Pronunciation & Intonation

#### — Identify Words and Phrases

##### Listening Task 1

Listen to the following 5 sentences. After each sentence, there'll be a break of 10 seconds. During the break, identify from (A), (B) and (C) the one which is the correct word in the sentence you have heard.

- |                |              |              |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. (A) close   | (B) clothes  | (C) class    |
| 2. (A) quite   | (B) quarter  | (C) quick    |
| 3. (A) Kate    | (B) cake     | (C) cat      |
| 4. (A) two     | (B) to       | (C) too      |
| 5. (A) October | (B) December | (C) November |

##### Listening Task 2

Listen to the following 10 sentences. After each sentence, there'll be a break of 10 seconds. During the break, identify the word(s) or phrase(s) and then fill them in the blank of the sentence.

- It's some time since I have been able to \_\_\_\_\_ you.
- I've been a bit under the \_\_\_\_\_ for the last few days.
- Be careful not to \_\_\_\_\_!
- Modesty helps one to make progress whereas conceit makes one \_\_\_\_\_.
- Make greater efforts, \_\_\_\_\_ you will fail.
- Learn from \_\_\_\_\_ is more advanced.
- Those who teach others must themselves be \_\_\_\_\_.
- We are of firm \_\_\_\_\_ that truth will finally triumph over falsehood.
- They worked hard before they \_\_\_\_\_.
- Where \_\_\_\_\_ there's a way.

##### Listening Task 3

1. Sentence stress Listen to the syllables stressed in each sentence. Notice that the adverbs of frequency are stressed. The words that carry the most important information in a sentence are usually stressed. Then practice the sentences.

1. I hardly 'ever do 'yoga in the 'morning.
2. I 'often go 'Rollerblading on 'Saturdays.
3. I almost 'always play 'tennis on 'weekends.
4. The 'thing I'd be most 'worried about is the 'food.
5. Argen 'tina is a 'country that I'd like to 'live in.

II. Syllable stress Where is the stress in these words and compound nouns? Mark the stressed syllable. Then listen and check.

television programs	travel reservations	fingerprinting	fax machine
telephone calls	weather report	photocopy	Internet

## Part B Understanding Sentences

### Vocabulary

poetry 诗歌 (总称)	apartment 套间, 公寓房间
out of stock 缺货	retire 退休

### Listening Task

Listen to the following 10 sentences. After each sentence, there'll be a break of 10 seconds. During the break, read the two choices (A) and (B) and decide which one is the correct answer.

1. (A) The correct time is 1:27. (B) The correct time is 1:33.
2. (A) Students always go to the coffee house to read poetry.  
(B) Students always read poetry at the coffee hours.
3. (A) Jenny lived in the city before she moved.  
(B) Jenny moved in order to live close to work.
4. (A) Helen is a teacher now. (B) Helen will practise teaching.
5. (A) Robert has been late for 4 times. (B) Robert used to be late for class.
6. (A) Jack will pass the test tomorrow. (B) Jack has to prepare for the test this evening.
7. (A) The textbooks are on the book shelves.  
(B) The textbooks are for Professor Benson's course.
8. (A) Miss Jones' lecture is about a better position.  
(B) Miss Jones will leave us soon.
9. (A) Professor Smith has retired.  
(B) A photo of the whole class will be the gift to Prof. Smith.

10. (A) Peter is busy himself.

(B) Mary will help Peter to type the letters.

## Part C Understanding Short Conversations

### Vocabulary

overslept 睡过头

make up 补考

reference book 参考书

bet 打赌

### Listening task

*Listen to the following 10 short conversations. Each conversation is followed by ONE question. After you hear the question, there'll be a break of 15 seconds. During the break, you'll read the four choices marked (A), (B), (C) and (D), and decide which is the best answer.*

1. (A) He won't go. (B) He'll surely go.  
(C) He has no problem to solve. (D) He has no question to ask.
2. (A) The bus was late. (B) Her clock was wrong.  
(C) She forgot her class. (D) She got up later than usual.
3. (A) That's fine. (B) Why should he? (C) Why does she ask? (D) He does not like her.
4. (A) He would buy it, though expensive. (B) It's good, but it costs too much.  
(C) It's good and cheap. (D) It is not good.
5. (A) 12:00 (B) 11:00 (C) 10:00 (D) 1:00
6. (A) reading (B) writing (C) speaking (D) grammar
7. (A) His guitar is broken. (B) He can't play the song very well now.  
(C) He doesn't want to play for the woman now.  
(D) He is too tired to play now.
8. (A) He took the test last Monday. (B) He's not going to take the test any more.  
(C) He will take the test next Monday. (D) He is going to take the test later.
9. (A) Everybody likes to listen to him. (B) Professor Blake isn't popular in the class.  
(C) Professor Blake is a wonderful teacher. (D) No one knows Professor Blake.
10. (A) Miss Brown does not know how to paint. (B) Miss Brown will teach art.  
(C) Miss Brown will teach English. (D) Miss Brown will not go to the high school.

## Part D Understanding Passages

### Vocabulary

Ohio 俄亥俄州

with greatest honor 优等成绩

immigrant 移民

survive 幸存

credit 学分

plough a field 耕田

### Cultural Notes

Education in the United State is usually divided into four levels. They are early childhood, elementary, secondary, and higher education. School attendance is required in every state of the country, and in most states students must go to school until the age of 16.

The first level is early childhood. Its main purpose is to prepare children for school.

The second level is elementary education. Education at this level is divided into six or eight grades, and children learn Reading, Arithmetic and Writing, Social Studies and Science. They also have Art, Music and Physical Education.

The third level is secondary education. It is for junior and senior high school students. Some students take courses to prepare themselves for college. Other students take technical or vocational courses that prepare them for jobs after they graduate from high school.

Higher education continues after high school. There are many kinds of institutions of higher education. Technical institutes offer two-year programs in electronics, engineering, business and other subjects. After two years at a junior college, students receive an associate degree and then they can continue at a four-year college.

### Listening Task 1

*Listen to the following two passages. Each passage is followed by three or four questions. After you hear a question, there'll a break of 10 seconds. During the break, you'll read the four choices marked (A), (B), (C) and (D), and decide which one is the best answer.*

#### Passage 1 Thomas Lagos Likes to Do Fast

### Warm-up

1. Do you know anything about the credit system in American education?
2. How many credits does a university graduate need to have?
3. What might you expect to hear about Thomas Lagos?

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

1. (A) A Greek (B) An American  
(C) An immigrant (D) An American living in Greece.
2. (A) He completed his university studies. (B) He took most of his university credits.  
(C) He finished nearly half of his university credits.  
(D) He did no university studies.
3. (A) 36 (B) 12 (C) 15.5 (D) 8.5

## Passage 2 School Past and Present

### Warm-up

Can you imagine schools in the old days? Did children in the past do as our children today do? Do you know 3R's?

*Questions 4 to 7 are based on the passage you have just heard.*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 4. (A) Reading and writing.                     | (B) Hunting and farming                        |
| (C) Counting and money.                         | (D) Moving things from one place to another.   |
| 5. (A) Teachers came to the children's homes.   | (B) Children taught each other.                |
| (C) Children learned through direct experience. | (D) Parents taught children the three R's.     |
| 6. (A) The larger family.                       | (B) The use of money.                          |
| (C) The dependence on people far away.          | (D) Both A and C                               |
| 7. (A) The construction of the school.          | (B) The educational policy.                    |
| (C) The public and private school.              | (D) The more complex skills taught in schools. |

### Listening Task 2 Spot Dictation

## Passage 3 American education

### Warm-up

*Discuss the following questions before listening to the passage.*

1. When do boys and girls in the United States start school?
2. Who pay for children studying in public elementary and secondary schools?
3. Who pay the tuition fee if a child attends a private school?
4. What do American college students do if their families are not rich?

*Now listen to the following passage twice. In the first listening, try to catch the main idea of the passage. In the second listening, you are required to supply the missing information in the following passage.*

In the United States, boys and girls start school when they are five years old. In some states they must stay in school until they are \_\_\_\_\_. Most students are seventeen or eighteen years old when they graduate from secondary school. Another name for secondary school is \_\_\_\_\_.

Most children go to public elementary and secondary schools. The parents of public school pupils do not have to \_\_\_\_\_ for their children's education because \_\_\_\_\_ supports the public school. If a child attends a \_\_\_\_\_, his parents pay the school for the child's education.

Today about half of the high school graduates go on to colleges and universities. Some colleges and universities \_\_\_\_\_ tax money from the government. A student at \_\_\_\_\_ does not have to pay very much if his parents live in that state. Private colleges and universities are expensive, \_\_\_\_\_. Almost half of the college students in the United States work while they are studying. When a student's family is not rich, he has to \_\_\_\_\_ for part of his \_\_\_\_\_.



## Part E Listening, Speaking and Writing

### Integrated Task 1

*Listen to Passage 1 again and complete the following sentences according to what you have heard.*

1. Thomas Lagos graduated from Wittenberg University of Ohio \_\_\_\_\_.
2. He taught himself to \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The remaining credits took by \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Now at the age of nineteen, he has entered \_\_\_\_\_ of Michigan University.

### Integrated Task 2

*Work in small groups. Listen to Passage 2 again and answer the following questions, and then retell the story in your own words.*

1. What did children need to learn in the earlier times?
2. Why was special school not necessary in the old days?
3. What has made it important to teach children the 3R's?

### Integrated Task 3

*Work in pairs. Listen to Passage 3 again and discuss with your partner the similarity and difference between the American education system and the Chinese education system.*