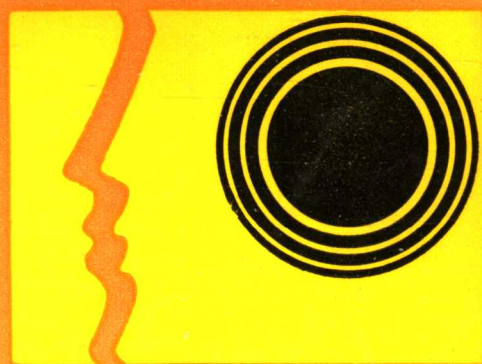


北京外国语学院 刘燕盛 主编



英语听力教程2

教师参考书

Intermediate Listening

Teacher's Book



Higher Education Press

Intermediate Listening

英语听力教程 2
教师参考书

北京外国语学院

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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1988年开播的卫星电视英语专业的听力课教材。

Intermediate Listening 为第二册,适合于能听懂简易故事、对话及新闻的自学者。

本书共分24个单元,每单元由两部分组成:

第一部分集中进行单项听力方法训练,内容包括:抓主旨大意、推理、猜字、预测、记忆细节、听新闻广播等。

第二部分由听写和听力欣赏穿插组成。听力欣赏取材于世界各地名胜古迹、中外历史人物、西方风土人情等题材;听写部分包括填空、去掉多余的字、段落听写等练习形式。

本书为教师参考书,书中编有教学提示、练习答案和补充听力材料。补充听力材料的内容包括:小故事、听写和对话,供课外练习或欣赏。

英 语 听 力 教 程 2

教 师 参 考 书

北京外国语学院 刘燕盛 主编

☆

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前 言

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Intermediate Listening 为第二册，适合于能听懂简易故事、对话及新闻的自学者。

本书为指导性教材，旨在指导学生逐步学习、掌握英语听力技能，启发、帮助学生在听英语时能自觉地运用听母语的一些娴熟方法，并试图从听力训练的角度来培养提高学生的逻辑思维能力、分析能力和综合能力。本教材采取较为集中的练习形式训练听力技能，不过多地讲解语言现象和文化背景知识。学生在掌握听力基本方法的基础上可以充分利用广播、电视等英语节目，多听多练，以提高听力理解能力。

本书共分 24 个单元，每单元由两部分组成：

第一部分集中进行单项听力方法训练，内容包括：Finding the Main Idea, Making Inferences, Guessing Unknown Words, Predicting, Retaining Details, Listening to News Items.

第二部分由听写和听力欣赏穿插组成。听力欣赏取材于世界各地名胜古迹、中外历史人物、西方风土人情等题材；听写部分包括填空、去掉多余的词、段落听写等练习形式。

由于第一部分的训练材料不可避免地侧重文章段落，因此第二部分的练习多选用对话形式，帮助学生了解对话的特点，提高听对话的能力。

本书为教师参考书，编有练习答案和补充听力材料。补充听力材料的内容包括：小故事、听写和对话，供课外练习或欣赏。

在本书编写过程中，我们得到许多同行和前辈的热情鼓励和详尽指导，在此，谨向他们致以诚挚的谢意。

编 者

1988 年 10 月

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Unit 1

A. Key to FINDING THE MAIN IDEA

I. Tapescript

1. The English Language

The English language is the most widely spoken language in the world. No language has traveled farther than English or stayed as long in the places it went. It is spoken somewhere on every continent except the Antarctic.

English is the native language of England and Scotland, the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and other places, large and small, around the world. More people speak English in India than in Canada, although it is not the official language of the Indian nation. No one knows just how many people in the world speak English, but it is probably more than 450 million.

2. Vacation

There are many ways to spend a vacation. Some people like to spend this time at home, catching up on things they don't have time to do during the rest of the year. Others like to go to visit distant relatives and friends. Many people spend their vacation visiting places they have never been before. Still others revisit favorite places they have discovered on previous vacations.

TEACHING HINTS

What did you write for the main ideas in the first exercises? I am not going to tell you what they should be right now. You will find out pretty soon whether you did correctly or not.

What do we mean by a main idea in a listening piece? It is a point, a general statement the speaker makes about anything. When someone with logical thinking puts across an idea, he usually makes a point, and then gives evidence or details to support the point. Here is an example.

Point: My students are very good.

Details: 1. They are never late for class.

2. They take careful notes in class.

3. They always hand in their exercises on time.

The point is the main idea. Finding the main idea in listening is the first and most essential skill. This skill is the key to increasing listening comprehension, because once we have the main idea in mind, everything that follows seems to click into place. We will then be able to see the parts (the supporting details) in relation to the whole (the main idea). Most stu-

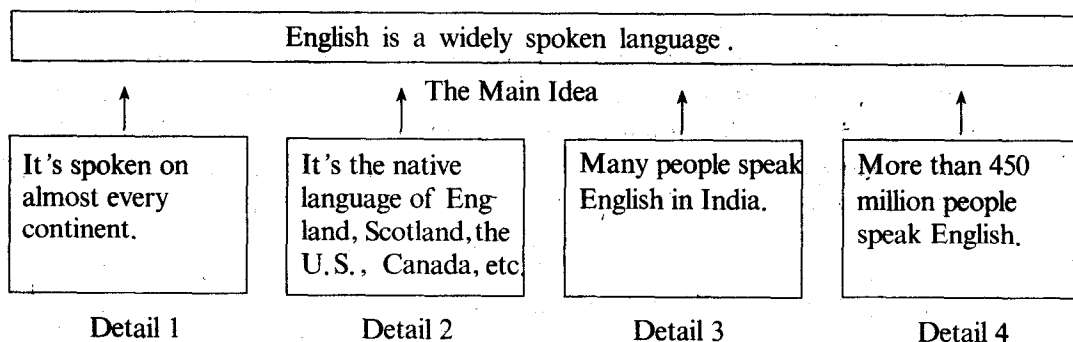
dents have difficulty in finding the main idea. They often take details for the main idea. This is so because of two reasons. First, they do not know that the main idea is general while details are specific, and that the main idea covers all the related details. Second they do not know where to look for it.

Whether we are listening to a news item, a speech, or even a dialogue, 70% of the time we will find the main idea(s) at the beginning. Often, the title tells us a lot about the main idea. So first of all, we must know what the title is. After the title, there is the topic sentence or the main idea statement that gives more information about the main idea and introduces the speech.

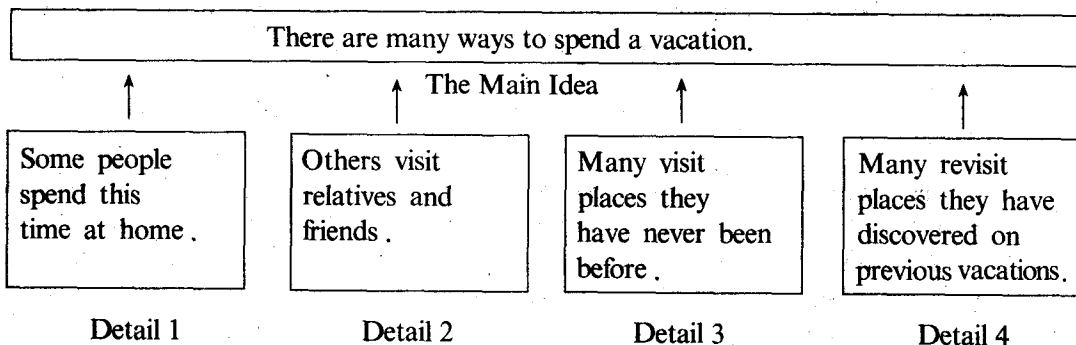
To find the main idea, we must ask ourselves the following questions "Does the main idea cover most of the details in the paragraph?" and "Do most of the details support the main idea?"

II.

1



2



III. 1. The main idea: The size of the United States.

2. The supporting details:

- 1) It's more than 3,500 km from the east coast to the west coast.
- 2) A jet plane crosses the country in about 5 hours.
- 3) A train crosses the country in about 48 hours.
- 4) Hawaii is about 3,000 km from the mainland of the country.

Tapescript

The Size of the United States

Visitors to the United States are often surprised to learn the distance from the east coast to the west coast. It is more than 3,500 kilometers from the Atlantic Ocean on the east coast to the Pacific Ocean on the west. A jet plane crosses the continental United States in about five hours. But a traveler in a fast railroad train needs more than forty-eight hours to cross the country.

The new state of Hawaii is very far from the states on the east coast of the continent. Hawaii is in the Pacific Ocean. It is more than 3,000 kilometers from Hawaii to the mainland of the United States.

IV. 1. The main idea: Clothes to take for New York in July.

2. The supporting details:

- 1) Not many clothes are needed.
- 2) No wool suits & coats. Take dresses with short sleeves & sleeveless dresses.
- 3) A sweater or two for theaters & restaurants.
- 4) No hats & gloves. Take comfortable shoes for walking.

Tapescript

Clothes for New York in July

One evening in Santiago, Chile, Mr and Mrs Ramos had the following conversation with their American friend, Mrs Blake:

Mrs Ramos: What kind of clothes will we need in New York in July? We'll be there for about a week.

Mr Ramos: We aren't going to take many clothes. I'm not going to carry a lot of heavy suitcases.

Mrs Blake: You won't need many clothes. Take some things that you can wash in your hotel room. Take dresses and shirts that you don't need to iron.

Mrs Ramos: Won't we need wool suits and coats?

Mrs Blake: No! It will be hot in New York in July. You'll need dresses with short sleeves or sleeveless dresses.

Mrs Ramos: Won't we even need sweaters?

Mrs Blake: Yes, take a sweater or two. The theaters and restaurants will probably be very cool because of the air conditioning.

Mrs Ramos: Will I need hats and gloves?

Mrs Blake: Most women don't wear them any more, especially in warm weather. But take comfortable shoes. You will do a lot of walking.

Mrs Ramos: Doesn't New York have buses and taxis?

Mrs Blake: Yes, but you probably won't find a taxi when you want one. And the bus stop will probably be far from the hotel. You'll need comfortable shoes for shopping.

Mr Ramos: We aren't going to do much shopping. We'll be there to see the sights.

V. 1. The main idea: China has started making a new kind of trucks.

2. The supporting details:

Changchun plant began making new trucks last week.

The new truck has greater horse power, high speed, & low energy consumption.

The plant invested 140 million American dollars in the project.

Tapescript

China has started manufacturing a new improved version of its Jiefang Brand heavy duty trucks. The Changchun No. 1 Motor Vehicle Plant in northeastern China's Jiling Province began production of the new model last week. The new five-ton truck has greater horse power and high speed and low energy consumption. The Changchun plant invested 140 million American dollars in the new technology for the project. For the past three decades, China has depended on the old four-ton Jiefang model, its first heavy duty truck manufactured with Soviet aid.

B. Tapescript to DICTATION

He Understood!

Two Americans were ^travelling in Spain. One ^morning they came into a little restaurant for ^lunch. They did not know Spanish, and their waiter did ^not know English. They wanted him to understand that they ^wanted some milk and sandwiches.

At ^first they pronounced the word "milk" many ^times. Then they spelled it. But the waiter could ^not understand them.

At last one of them took a ^piece of paper and began to draw a cow. He was finishing his ^drawing, when the waiter looked at it and ran out ^of the restaurant.

"Do you see," said one ^of the travellers, "what a pencil can do for a ^man who has difficulties in a foreign ^country?"

The waiter was back again some time after, but he ^brought no milk.

He put down in front of the two ^men two tickets for a bullfight.

C. Tapescript to LISTENING FOR PLEASURE

What happens to a city that is buried alive? Centuries would pass before this question would be answered about Pompeii. Some peasants were digging in the south part of Italy. What the peasants found turned out to be the lost city of Pompeii. It was exactly as it had been the day the volcano blew up. To visit Pompeii today is like turning back the hands of time. It's a bright summer morning. The center of Pompeii is alive with people shopping and working. The people of Pompeii work hard. Someone wrote the words "work, work and you had better, too" on the wall near this bakery. There's reason for hard work as this sign tells us. "Profit is joy." Many people earn money by making things from wool. They have to wash and clean the wool in large tubs. It is hard work. Some work as cobblers and butchers. Others are shop owners.

Even a well-educated slave can make money both for his master and for himself. The slaves who have no education can't. They must spend all their lives working just for their masters. But well-educated slaves often earn money as instructors. They teach rich boys how to read and write. If a slave earns enough money, he can buy his freedom. He is then called a freedman. A freedman who becomes a citizen can vote and hold some political offices.

Unit 2

A. Key to FINDING THE MAIN IDEA

1. 1. b 2. d 3. f 4. g 5. j

Tapescript

1

Accidents often happen at crosswalks, because a pedestrian steps into the street against a red light. Or a pedestrian may forget to look in all directions before leaving the sidewalk. Crossing on foot in the middle of a block is also dangerous. Walking on a country road where there is no sidewalk can be a problem. There, it is important to walk facing the on-coming traffic.

2

A whale breathes air, just as other mammals do. Its blood is warm and carries oxygen from its lungs to other parts of the body. A newborn whale lives on its mother's milk until it is old enough to find food in the ocean.

3

Scientists have found that the most popular children in school are often the ones with the most common names. Children with well-liked names such as Gregory or Susan thought better of themselves than did children with unpopular names. They did better in school, too. At least, they seemed to. Part of that might be the teacher's doing. Some teachers in an experiment gave better grades to an essay signed "Linda" or "Steve" than they did to the same essay signed "Bertha" or "Horace".

4

School offers a storehouse of ideas and a place where students can learn from the past. It is a place to meet people and make new friends. It gives young people a place to organize their lives outside their homes. It provides a center for social activity. Anything from athletic events to dances may be a part of school life.

5

We know that people made ropes more than 5,000 years ago, because we have found pieces of rope in very old Egyptian tombs. They made some of these from the hair of camels. They made others from twisted grass. People used them for tying animals, for getting water from deep wells and for pulling large stones which they used in building. We have found too, ropes which were made of thin copper wire in the city of Pompeii, which a volcano destroyed a little less than 2,000 years ago.

In the very old days, people made rope by hand, but today, machines make it. In very poor countries today, people still make ropes as they made it in the very old days.

II. Tapescript

The Life of Mozart

Would you like to be able to play a musical instrument really well? Who wouldn't! Perhaps you are learning to play an instrument now. Perhaps your mother tells you to practice – and perhaps you don't enjoy it!

We'd all like to play easily and well. Mozart could. His parents never told him to practice. They couldn't stop him! Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was born in 1756. He learned to play the violin at the age of four. In his short life he wrote a tremendous amount of music. Everybody praised Mozart for his wonderful music, but nobody paid him any money. He got poorer and poorer and couldn't pay his bills. In the end he became ill and died. He was only thirty-five years old. He is one of the greatest musicians of all time.

TEACHING HINTS

The main idea statement of most listening pieces can be found at the beginning. However, sometimes, the main idea statement may also be in the middle of a piece. The beginning part has not much to do with the main idea. Therefore, we should not try to remember it. A good listener is someone who can forget those details that are not needed.

III. 1. The main idea : The life of Mozart.

2. The supporting details:

- 1) parents couldn't stop him from playing music
- 2) born in 1756
- 3) learned to play violin at 4.
- 4) wrote a lot of music
- 5) got praise but no money
- 6) became ill and died at 35

IV. 1. The main idea : Wheels and their uses.

2. The supporting details:

- a. Things with wheels invented in ancient times:
the ox cart, the wagon.
- b. Toys with wheels:
roller skates, bicycles.
- c. Helpers with wheels in our homes:
clocks, sewing machines, rollers under furniture.
- d. Vehicles with wheels in travel:
cars, airplanes, trains, buses, street cars, boats driven by engine.

Tapescript

Something Very Useful

Long, long ago, man got from place to place by using his legs, by riding some animal, or by using a boat. He had only himself, his boats, and his animals for moving things from place to place.

In ancient times man learned to make wheels. Then he made the ox cart, which had two wheels. Soon he made the wagon, which had four wheels. Today wheels are very important. Just think how many things we have with wheels.

Such toys as roller skates and bicycles have wheels. Many of the helpers in our homes have wheels. Among these are clocks, sewing machines, and rollers under furniture.

Wheels are also used in travel. Without wheels we would not have cars, airplanes, trains, buses, street cars, or boats driven by engines. Can you imagine journeying to far off places on foot? How different our lives would be without wheels!

- V. 1. The passage is about how to get word to fireman when you are the first to see a fire starting.
2. The supporting details: To telephone.
To use a fire alarm box.

Tapescript

Fires are dangerous. They destroy many things of value. To prevent them, every city has its firemen, firehouses, engines, and trucks. A fire can be controlled or stopped easily if discovered in time. Suppose you were the first to see a fire starting. How would you quickly get word to the firemen?

One way would be to telephone. You would just tell the operator where the fire is, and she would telephone the firemen. A quicker way of contacting the fire department would be to use a fire-alarm box. Such boxes are always painted red. If you live in a city, do you know just where to find the one nearest your home? It is easy to use a fire-alarm box. First, open the box. Inside you will see a handle. Pull it down, and let it go. Then stay at the box until the firemen come.

B. Tapescript to DICTATION

Guy Fawkes Night

Most countries have a special national day on which they play fireworks. In England, the special day is November 5th. On this night, everyone in England celebrates a big bang which did not happen. King James was going to open Parliament on November 5th, 1605. A man called Guy Fawkes not only wanted to kill the king, but to blow up Parliament as well. But Guy did not succeed. The King's men found out his plan and arrested him. Now children in England look forward to Guy Fawkes Night every Year. They make a straw man called a "Guy" and burn it. Some of them show their straw man to

people in the ^ street and collect money.

C. Tapescript to LISTENING FOR PLEASURE

The Kingdom of Tut

Howard Carter and his team had been digging for buried Egyptian tombs for five years. Then, on November 3, 1922, they found it, a step. Carter could hardly believe his eyes! He gave the order to dig. Before very long he and his men uncovered 16 steps leading to a sealed doorway. And there they saw the seal of the Pharaoh Tutankhamen. Exactly, they broke down the door. There was another sealed doorway. Carter made a tiny hole in the door. He passed a candle through it.

"Can you see anything?" asked Lord Carmarvon.

"Yes," said Carter. "Wonderful things."

The boy king Tutankhamen came to the throne of Egypt around the year 1325 B. C. He was nine years old. The Ancient Egyptians believed their king was a god. They also believed in life after death. So, King Tut's tomb was filled with food, furniture, clothing, and jewelry for him to use in his next life. How were these things used by the living King Tut? What was his life and the lives of the people he ruled like? The rich people of Egypt led very comfortable lives. They lived in fancy houses with beautiful gardens. The rich liked their comfort. Believe it or not, eight beds were found inside Tut's tomb. Big feasts were very popular with the wealthy Egyptians. But they ate everything with their fingers. Serving girls brought finger bowls of sweet-smelling water between courses. The guests washed their fingers at the table! Musicians, dancing girls, and acrobats entertained the guests. Life for the rich ladies was very easy. They spent hours putting on make-up and fixing their long, heavy black wigs. The boys of rich families were sent to schools to learn to read and write. They became scribes. Scribes traveled all over Egypt. They wrote down everything that happened. Rich Egyptians liked playing board games. The king and his lords hunted gazelles and ostriches from horse-drawn chariots. Most of the people in King Tut's Egypt, however, were peasants and farmers. For the farmers life depended on the yearly flooding of the River Nile. Without it, there would have been no crops. Even with the great River Nile, there was still not enough water for the farmers. So, the Egyptians dug ditches and filled them with water. Most of the Egyptian women helped in the fields. They worked hard. Unlike the boys of rich families, most Egyptian boys learned their work from their fathers. Of course, only the very rich had money for beautiful houses. Ordinary houses were usually built of sun-dried mud bricks. The farmers and peasants had to work hard. Rich or poor, all the people in King Tut's kingdom believed in many gods. So, temple priests were important people. They looked after the many temples built to the different gods. Ancient Egypt was rich enough and peaceful enough for the people to spend time and money on luxuries. The amount of gold used by Egyptian craftsmen is amazing. Of course, the greatest and best-known craftsmen were stone masons. They carved the many sphinxes.

The Egyptians didn't want to spend time on war. But sometimes they had to defend themselves from invaders. Foot soldiers were the main fighters in the Egyptian army. They used bows and arrows, spears or boomerangs. After horses were introduced to Egypt, chariots were used in the army. Just as horse-drawn chariots were only for the rich, so were the mummies that were used to keep the dead for the next life. The bodies of dead rich Egyptians were soaked in a chemical for ninety days and then wrapped in bandages. King Tut's mummy was

decorated and enclosed inside three coffins. When Howard Carter raised the lid of the third coffin in 1922, he found the mummy of King Tut. Over the face was a mask of gold! Carter's fingers shook as he looked at the treasures. He had found a symbol of a lost world.

Unit 3

A. Key to FINDING THE MAIN IDEA

TEACHING HINTS

We have listened to some passages with the main idea sentence at the beginning or in the middle. However, the main idea statement may also be at the end, or at any other place of the passage. Occasionally, the main idea may be expressed in slightly different ways in two or more sentences in a passage, in the first, or middle sentence, and then may be repeated in a conclusion or summary at the end. Here are some examples.

- I. 1. The main idea: American life has been changed by machines.
2. a. How many details did the speaker give to support the main idea? Only one.
b. What is the supporting detail? Machines are used for farm work instead of horses, so the land which was used for growing food for horses can now grow food for human beings.

Tapescript

America in the Machine Age

The population of the United States has more than doubled since 1920. The amount of land for farms has not increased very much. If there are more Americans to be fed, you might think each one must eat less, but that is not true. People in the United States are better fed today than in 1920. How can that be explained?

Today more food can be grown because machines are used. Horses have not been used for farm labor for many years; trucks and other machines are used instead of horses. When horses were used, it was necessary to grow food for them on large areas of farm land; but very little food is needed for horses now. The land which was used for that purpose can now grow food for human beings instead. This is just one of many ways in which American life has been changed by machines.

- II. 1. The main idea: It's about the Chinese New Year festival.
2. The supporting details:
 - a. On New Year's Eve Chinese families hold re-union dinners.
 - b. Preparations begin a week or more before the New Year to make everything new and clean.
 - c. People visit relatives and friends and are well served.
 - d. Children are given red packets.
 - e. The New Year celebrations last fifteen days.

Chinese New Year Festival

Of all the Chinese festivals, the Chinese New Year festival is the most important for Chinese people all over the world.

The celebration begins on the eve of the new year, that is, one day before the actual New Year. On this day members of the family gather for the evening re-union dinner. And this custom is followed in nearly every Chinese home. . . .

A week or more before the New Year begins, all the houses are swept, cleaned and decorated. The Chinese believe that during the New Year celebrations, everything must be new and clean so that the new year will bring them happiness and good luck. That is why Chinese everywhere put on their best clothes to celebrate the New Year. . . .

On the first and the second day of the New Year people usually visit their relatives and friends. When they go visiting, they are served sweet-meats, cakes and sweets and other delicacies. This is the time when most Chinese families prepare special cakes or delicacies to offer to their friends. . . .

Red packets containing money are also given especially to children when they visit their relatives or friends. And children enjoy the Chinese New Year season because they receive red packets. . . .

The celebration lasts 15 days. The last day of the Chinese New Year festival is called Yuan Xiao Festival. It means the night of the fifteenth day. This is the day when many young people go out to enjoy themselves. Chinese everywhere must celebrate Chinese New Year, the most important of all Chinese festivals. . . .

TEACHING HINTS

In our daily lives, we often hear speeches either in English or in Chinese. Whatever we listen to gives us chances to practice finding the main idea and supporting details. Nevertheless, we have certainly heard poorly-organized speeches which have sentences that do not deal with the topic of the speech. What we should do then is simply to ignore those sentences. What is more, whenever we speak and write, we should also have a main idea well supported by relevant details.

- III. 1. a. The main idea of the passage is: Soccer is a difficult sport.
b. 1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. × 5. ✓

Tapescript

Soccer is a difficult sport. A player must be able to run steadily without rest. . . . Sometimes a player must hit the ball with his or her head. . . . Players must be willing to bang into and be banged into by others. . . . Some countries have professional soccer teams. . . . Players must put up with aching feet and sore leg muscles. . . .

2. a. The main idea of the passage is:
My brother had a terrible time in his science class yesterday.