

BETTER YOUR LISTENING

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# 英语听力 梯级训练

何莲珍 编著

上海外语教育出版社

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邵永真 审订

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## 前 言

《英语听力梯级训练》为工商企业出国人员外语强化培训系列教材之一,主要供全国工商企业系统的管理人员和科技人员中出国留学或涉外工作者学习英语使用,也可以供给大专院校学生或其他具有一定英语基础并想进一步提高英语听力的广大英语学习者使用。

本教程具有以下特点:

(一) 本教程共包括六十单元,分上下册,内容由浅入深,篇幅由短到长,系统性强,初、中、高级均有,有一定的梯度,适用面广。上册三十单元为初中级,下册三十单元为中高级,程度好的读者可直接进入下册的学习,体现了较大的灵活性。

(二) 本教程取材广泛,内容新颖。六十单元包括科普、人物、旅游、天文、地理、文化等方面内容,知识性强、有趣味、有时代气息。对于扩大学生知识面,提高在各种典型环境下的英语交际能力均有好处。在选材上力求语言规范,文章、对话等大多选自近期国外原版书刊,语言地道,有浓重的现代英语气息。

(三) 本教程广泛采纳国外各类大型考试及听力教程中采用的题型,根据内容的不同安排练习,注意各种听力技能的培养,既要求学生直接从所听材料中获取有关事实的信息,又注意加强学生的推断、猜测、联想、总结、概括等连贯思维能力的培养,记忆力及持久记忆的训练,良好的听力习惯的养成及科学的听力理解技巧的掌握。练习形式多种多样,既有多项选择、正误判断,又有边听边填空、边听边总结大意、听后概括整理信息等。并按照教学法规律注意达到一定的量。

(四) 各册书后附全国工商企业出国培训备选人员英语水平考试模拟试题一份,以帮助读者了解近期出国人员英语水平考试听力部分的各种题型。

《英语听力梯级训练》由浙江大学外语系邵永真教授总体策划并担任主审,何莲珍主编,浙江大学外语系何莲珍、汪洁共同编写。其中汪洁参编的部分有上册的 Warm-up Exercises,第十、第十三单元,第六、第九单元的 Part B,第三十单元的 Part C 以及模拟试题一的 Section B 部分;下册第四十八单元,第三十二、三十七、四十七、五十七单元的 Part A,第四十九、五十八、五十九单元的 Part B。全书经上海机械学院戴炜华教授、上海外国语大学何兆熊教授审阅,并提出了宝贵意见,在此表示诚挚的谢意。

由于水平有限,书中一定存在不少错误和不足,敬请广大专家、读者和同行们批评指正。

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## Unit Thirty-one

### General Knowledge (III)

#### Part A: Passage

##### Petroleum

Vocabulary	hydrocarbon	refinery	purify	gasoline
	kerosene	detergent	perfume	

#### Exercise 1

Directions: Listen to the passage and decide whether the statements you hear are true or false.

1. ( )      2. ( )      3. ( )      4. ( )      5. ( )

#### Exercise 2

Directions: Listen to the passage again and fill in the missing information.

Petroleum is a very important \_\_\_\_\_. It is a mixture of \_\_\_\_\_. It is an \_\_\_\_\_ which may be brown, green or black in colour. It gives \_\_\_\_\_. It also gives power for our cars, planes, and ships. It gives us power for \_\_\_\_\_. Petroleum that comes directly from deep in the ground is called \_\_\_\_\_. Crude oil is taken to a \_\_\_\_\_. At a refinery the crude oil is \_\_\_\_\_ into its various parts. From the refined oil we obtain important products, such as gasoline, \_\_\_\_\_, detergents, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and perfumes.

#### Part B: Passage

##### Clouds

Vocabulary	stratus	stratocumulus	altostratus	altocumulus
	nimbostratus	cirrus	cirrostratus	cirrocumulus
	droplet	picnicker		



### Exercise 1

*Directions: Listen to the passage and choose the right answer to each question you hear.*

1. A) According to their size.  
B) According to their shape.  
C) According to their colour.  
D) According to their height above sea level.
2. A) Less than 6,000 feet above sea level.  
B) Less than 1,800 feet above sea level.  
C) More than 6,000 feet above sea level.  
D) More than 1,800 feet above sea level.
3. A) Low.  
B) Middle.  
C) High.  
D) None of the above.
4. A) Grey layers.  
B) White sheets.  
C) Ice crystals.  
D) Water droplets.
5. A) Clouds never change their shape.  
B) Clouds are always changing their shape.  
C) Clouds sometimes change their shape.  
D) Some clouds change their shape but some don't.

### Exercise 2

*Directions: Listen to the passage again and supply the missing information.*

1. There are two kinds of low clouds. They are \_\_\_\_\_ and stratocumulus clouds. The stratus clouds cover the sky like a \_\_\_\_\_. They bring \_\_\_\_\_. The stratocumulus clouds cover the sky with \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Middle clouds are grouped into three subclasses. They are grouped into altostratus, \_\_\_\_\_, and nimbostratus. An altostratus cloud forms a \_\_\_\_\_ across the sky. Nimbostratus form a \_\_\_\_\_ across the sky.
3. There are three kinds of high clouds. They are \_\_\_\_\_, cirrostratus clouds and cirrocumulus clouds. All high clouds are formed \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_. The middle and low clouds are mainly \_\_\_\_\_.

## Unit Thirty-two

### General Knowledge (IV)

#### Part A: Passage

#### How to Avoid Being Drowned?

Vocabulary	mammal	instinctive	eradicate
------------	--------	-------------	-----------

#### Exercise 1

*Directions: Listen to the passage and answer the following questions.*

1. What is common tragedy everywhere according to the passage?

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. What is a particularly effective solution to the problem?

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. Where are swimming courses arranged for children?

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. What are the three steps in the process of teaching children to swim?

\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_.

#### Exercise 2

*Directions: Listen to the passage again and decide whether the statements you hear are true or false?*

1. ( )      2. ( )      3. ( )      4. ( )      5. ( )

#### Part B: Passage

#### Tidal Wave

Vocabulary	tidal	tsunami	seaquake	seismograph
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### Exercise 1

*Directions: Listen to the passage and choose the best answer to the following questions.*

1. What does the Japanese word "tsunami" mean?
  - A) Tide.
  - B) Storm wave.
  - C) Earthquake.
  - D) Strong wind.
2. According to the passage what causes tidal waves?
  - A) Earthquake.
  - B) Storms.
  - C) Seauquake.
  - D) Tides.
3. Which of the four statements is true of tidal wave?
  - A) It is the regular rise and fall of ocean waters.
  - B) It comes at definite times of each day.
  - C) It comes rushing in suddenly and unexpectedly.
  - D) Scientists can hold back a tidal wave.
4. What is the use of a seismograph?
  - A) It is used to record the strength of an earthquake or seauquake.
  - B) It is used to record the direction of an earthquake or seauquake.
  - C) It is used to record the length of time of an earthquake or seauquake.
  - D) It is used to predict when a tidal wave will hit land.

### Exercise 2

*Directions: Listen to the passage again and fill in the missing information.*

A tidal wave is a very \_\_\_\_\_ and very \_\_\_\_\_ wall of water that rushes in from the \_\_\_\_\_ toward the \_\_\_\_\_. Many scientists call these huge waves \_\_\_\_\_. A tidal wave is caused by an \_\_\_\_\_. Scientists call the underwater earthquake a \_\_\_\_\_. The word "seauquake" is made up of two words, the word "sea" which means "ocean" and the word "quake". "To quake" means to \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_. When a seauquake takes place at \_\_\_\_\_, the ocean \_\_\_\_\_ shakes and trembles, and sometimes the ocean floor \_\_\_\_\_. It is this shifting that produces the tidal wave. The tidal wave begins to move across the sea \_\_\_\_\_.

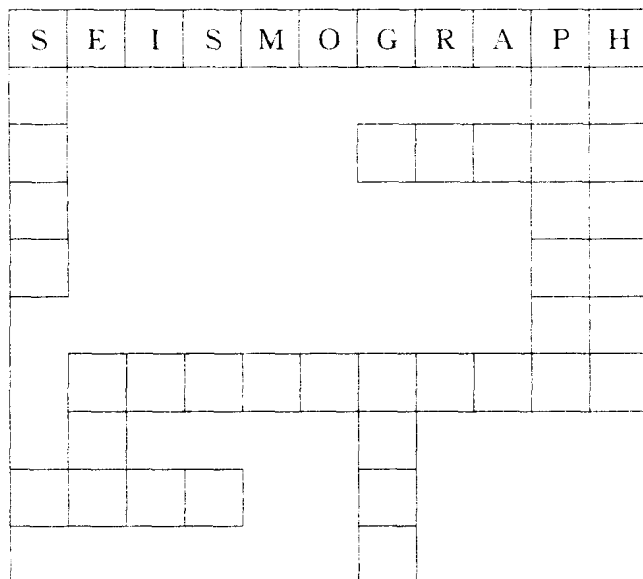
Part C:

### Game

*Directions: In this exercise you will complete a crossword puzzle using words from the passage.*

Some of the words will be written across and some of the words will be written down. When two words meet or cross each other, they will share a common letter. For example, number 1 across and number 1 down both begin with the same letter. Let's do number 1 across together. Number 1 across: It's a word with 11 letters. It is an instrument that records information about an earthquake. The word is "seismograph". Write the word "seismograph" beginning in box 1 and continuing across to box 11. "Seismograph" is spelled s-e-i-s-m-o-g-r-a-p-h. Are you ready to complete the puzzle? You will be told how many letters each word has and a definition of the word. You may not know how to spell each word. Just do your best. Let's begin.

- 1 Down It's a word with 5 letters. It means a heavy fall of rain or snow with much wind.
- 2 Down It's a word with 7 letters. It's what scientists do when they say a tidal wave will hit land.
- 3 Across It's a 5-letter word that is plural. These result from the motion of ocean water and are sometimes very large.
- 4 Across It's a 10-letter word that begins with the letter "S". They are people who collect and study scientific information.
- 5 Down It's a 3-letter word. It's a synonym for the word "ocean".
- 6 Down It's a 4-letter word. It's the regular rise and fall of the ocean at different times each day.
- 7 Across It's a 4-letter word that begins with the letter "W". It's what scientists do when they tell people that they are in danger.



## Unit Thirty-three

### Popular Science (I)

#### Part A: Passage

##### Exploring the World

Vocabulary	blast	galaxy	Marco Polo	Christopher
	Columbus	Richard Byrd	Mars	Venus

##### Exercise 1

*Directions: Listen to the passage and answer the following questions.*

1. How many famous explorers are mentioned in this passage? Who are they?

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. What did Richard Byrd do to become a famous explorer?

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. Who sent unmanned spacecrafts to the moon in the 1950s and 1960s?

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. When did the first manned spacecraft leave earth for the moon?

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. What are the planets man might visit someday?

\_\_\_\_\_.

##### Exercise 2

*Directions: Listen to the passage again and decide whether the statements you hear are true or false.*

1. ( )

2. ( )

3. ( )

4. ( )

5. ( )

6. ( )

7. ( )

#### Part B: Passage

##### Rockets

Vocabulary	Goddart
------------	---------

### Exercise 1

*Directions: Listen to the passage and choose the right answer to the following questions.*

1. Which of the following is true about rockets?
  - A) Rockets are a modern invention.
  - B) The Chinese use rockets for fireworks.
  - C) Rockets make it possible for astronauts to reach the moon.
  - D) Liquid fuel has long been used as a fuel for rockets.
2. When were rockets first used in war?
  - A) In 1232.
  - B) In 1895.
  - C) In 1919.
  - D) In 1923.
3. Who discovered liquid fuel as a fuel for rockets?
  - A) A Chinese scientist
  - B) A Russian scientist.
  - C) A Mongolian scientist.
  - D) An American scientist.
4. How far did the first liquid-fuelled rocket fly?
  - A) 184 meters.
  - B) 148 meters.
  - C) 184 feet.
  - D) 148 feet.
5. What is the best alternative title for the passage?
  - A) The Development of Rockets.
  - B) Rockets and War.
  - C) Rockets and Astronauts.
  - D) Rockets and Entertainment.

### Exercise 2

*Directions: Listen to the passage again and decide whether the statements you hear are true or false.*

1. ( )      2. ( )      3. ( )      4. ( )      5. ( )
6. ( )

## Unit Thirty-four

### Popular Science (II)

#### Part A: Passage

#### The Accidental Discovery of the Telescope

Vocabulary

Lippershey

Galileo

#### Exercise

*Directions: Listen to the passage and decide whether the statements you hear are true or false.*

1. ( )      2. ( )      3. ( )      4. ( )      5. ( )

#### Part B: Passage

#### Microscope

Vocabulary

mikros

skopos

lens

transparent

magnify

organism

bacteria

#### Exercise 1

*Directions: Listen to the passage and answer the following questions.*

1. What is a microscope?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Where does the word "microscope" come from? What does it mean?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What does a microscope consist of?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. What are the lenses in the microscope called?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What are some of the uses of microscopes mentioned in the passage?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Exercise 2

*Directions: Listen to the passage again and fill in the missing information.*

A microscope consists of a series of lenses in a \_\_\_\_\_ tube. A lens is \_\_\_\_\_ that makes an object look \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_. The lenses in a microscope make things look larger; so they are called \_\_\_\_\_. The lens at the top of the tube is called the \_\_\_\_\_. The lens at the bottom of the tube is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

To use the microscope, you put the object — or the specimen you want to look at — on a \_\_\_\_\_. Next you place the slide on the stage of the microscope. A mirror \_\_\_\_\_ the stage reflects light up through the \_\_\_\_\_ and then up through the \_\_\_\_\_ to your \_\_\_\_\_. Now the specimen appears a lot \_\_\_\_\_, and you can see many of the \_\_\_\_\_ you couldn't see with the \_\_\_\_\_.

Microscopes are widely used in science, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

## Part C: Passage

### Coloured Snow

Vocabulary	alga	algae
------------	------	-------

## Exercise 1

*Directions: Listen to the passage and answer the following questions.*

1. What is the passage about?

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Besides being white, what other colour(s) might snow be?

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. What are the causes of coloured snow?

\_\_\_\_\_.

## Exercise 2

*Directions: Listen to the passage again and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.*

Snow sometimes appears coloured. One cause for this is very small \_\_\_\_\_ called algae, which have varying colours.

Algae are the \_\_\_\_\_ of all plants. Many of them have neither \_\_\_\_\_ nor \_\_\_\_\_. Some of these simple plants live in the \_\_\_\_\_. When snow falls, algae in the air may be \_\_\_\_\_ down with it. The plants are too \_\_\_\_\_ to be seen separately. Only



their \_\_\_\_\_ is visible. Because of this, it seems that the snow has changed colour.

Another cause of snow that appears coloured is the red dust from \_\_\_\_\_. This dust is sometimes carried hundreds of \_\_\_\_\_ through the air. High in the air, it \_\_\_\_\_ with snow. When the snow falls, there is sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ red dust mixed in with it to give it a \_\_\_\_\_ colour.