



普通高等教育“十一五”国家规划教材

College Practical English
Listening & Speaking Course

大学实用英语 听说教程

(提高级)

总主编 于洪颖

主 编 曹久平 赵翠华 吴丽荣

English

江西出版集团

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前言

《大学实用英语》是根据教育部颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(以下简称《基本要求》)编写的一套供高职高专学生使用的大学英语教材。2006 年被教育部正式批准为“十一五”国家规划教材,是我国高职高专英语教学的一个重要科研项目。

该教材共分四级:预备级、第一级、第二级、第三级,每级包括《综合教程》、《听说教程》和《教师参考书》三个分册。

其中,《综合教程》包含四大模块:Speaking、Reading、Writing、Grammar。每单元由三篇课文组成,课文 A 为精读材料,配有阅读理解、词汇词组、句子结构、英汉翻译等多种练习。课文 B 突出英语应用能力训练,按照《基本要求》编写,由浅入深,包括日常交际能力训练和业务能力训练,涵盖了《基本要求》中所提到的各种信函、外贸单证、经贸合同等高职高专学生将来就业常用的应用文。课文 C 为泛读材料,并配有阅读理解练习题,供学生们课外阅读。这四大模块包括了“说”、“读”、“写”,而将“译”融于 Text A 后的练习中。《综合教程》预备级含有 16 个单元、《综合教程》一~三级,每册含 10 个单元。

《听说教程》配合《综合教程》使用,力求使学生在“听”、“说”两方面进一步得到训练。每单元都设有三大部分,既有单词、句子等基础训练,又囊括了情景会话、短文阅读等能力的提升训练。为保证学习效果,教材配了录音磁带和光盘,同时聘请经验丰富的英美语言专家朗读,使用一流语音设备制作,并派专人监制。

《教师参考书》为教师提供每单元的相关的背景知识、难句解释、语言点释例、补充材料、课文参考译文和练习答案以及《听说教程》中听力的原文和练习答案。多媒体课件由我们和北京宏恩教育科技有限公司共同制作。

在以上四个级别基础上,我们又编写了提高级。本书为《听说教程》提高级,含有 10 个单元,主要为那些学有余力、想进一步深造英语水平的高职高专学生使用。主题以科技和商贸为主,配合《综合教程》使用,听说难易程度接近大学英语四级考试水平。

《大学实用英语》组织了一批国内知名的专家、教授及部分高校骨干教师

参与编写。英籍专家 Andrew Meek 也参加了部分内容的编写和审阅。对他们的辛勤工作,我们表示衷心的感谢。

编者

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Unit One

Physical Fitness

Section One

Part I Sentences

Directions: In this part, you are going to hear some sentences taken from the following dialogues. Supply the missing words while you are listening and then repeat the sentences.

1. I'm afraid that _____ the drugs, the infection has spread quite a bit.
2. I _____ say that we also want to give you a blood transfusion.
3. Well, AIDS is the last stage of an infection _____ HIV.
4. This virus slowly _____ the body's immune system; that is to say, people will become increasingly defenseless against other infections and some cancers.
5. _____ are people who have many sexual partners.
6. And if a woman _____ HIV she can pass the virus to her baby during pregnancy, during birth or shortly after birth.
7. Because no vaccine or cure yet exists, _____ is the only way to control the AIDS epidemic, so people should know more about it.
8. Do you happen to have an _____ in the morning? I usually _____ my kids from school around that time.
9. I sprained my ankle when my foot _____ in a paint can.
10. I suffered a few scratches _____, but I'm most concerned that the swelling in my ankle _____ yet.

Part II Dialogues

Directions: In this part, you are going to hear three dialogues.

Dialogue 1

Pre - listening Activities

A. Directions: Before you listen to the dialogue, match the following questions with the words and expressions given below. It will help you

with your listening.

- () 1. What is the name of a small, hard piece of medicine which you eat or swallow?
- () 2. What is it called when a doctor gives blood to a person who is ill, putting it into his body?
- () 3. What has a doctor found if he uses a medical treatment which makes an ill person well again?
- () 4. What do we say to someone if we want him/her to become less upset or excited?
- () 5. What do we call a germ that can cause disease?
- () 6. What is the word for communication of disease?
- a. cure b. virus c. tablet
d. transfusion e. infection f. calm down

B. Directions: Before you listen to the dialogue, think about the following questions: Have you ever been in hospital? Were you worried about your illness? How did the doctors and nurses try to help you?

Listening Activities

A. Directions: Listen to the dialogue between Doctor Wilson and Mrs. Tyler and choose the best answer to each of the questions you hear from the tape.

1. A. That she was a bit better.
B. That the infection had spread quite a lot.
C. That he had given her the wrong drugs.
2. A. She felt as if she was getting more ill each day.
B. She felt that she needed her husband to get better.
C. She felt that the drugs were working.
3. A. An operation.
B. To go home.
C. Stronger drugs.
4. A. To give her a blood transfusion.
B. To give her an operation.
C. To give her stronger tablets.
5. A. Because the drugs weren't very good.
B. Because the disease had spread through her body.
C. Because there was no cure for the disease.
6. A. Because she was very angry.

B. Because she was crying.

C. Because she was very upset and worried.

7. A. She would die of a virus.

B. She would get better after some time.

C. She would soon be better.

8. A. Work near home.

B. Not go on holiday so much.

C. Help with the operation.

B. Directions: Listen again and fill in the blanks according to the information you've got from the dialogue.

Dr. Wilson went back to see _____. He'd done all the tests and got the _____. In spite of the drugs, the _____ had spread quite a bit. Mrs. Tyler asked him what he was going to do. She felt as if she was getting worse _____ and wondered if Dr. Wilson was going to give her more drugs. He had decided to continue with the same _____. But Mrs. Tyler was so frightened that she asked for _____ to get better. Dr. Wilson told her not to worry; he also wanted to give her _____. The disease had spread through her body and even though the _____ were good, it was difficult to _____ it with drugs alone. This news worried Mrs. Tyler so much that she was afraid there was no cure and that she would never _____. The doctor told her to _____. There was a cure. He had already treated many patients with that _____. It just took time.

Post - listening Activities

Directions: Play the role of Dr. Wilson and phone Mr. Tyler about Mrs. Tyler's illness.

Here are some clues: have some tests/results/in spite of the drugs/infection/spread/continue with the treatment/give her a blood transfusion/difficult/cure with drugs alone/take time/be here/need an operation

Dialogue 2

Words and Expressions

Susan Anthony

defenseless

donate

Dr. Truman

primarily

organ

infect

sexually

vaccine

HIV virus

transmit

childbearing

immune system

pregnancy ultimately

Notes:

AIDS is the last stage of an infection caused by HIV. This virus slowly destroys the body's immune system. People will become increasingly defenseless against other infections and some cancers. It is primarily a sexually transmitted disease.

Pre – listening Questions

Directions: Before you listen to the dialogue, think about the following questions.

1. What is AIDS?
2. How is AIDS transmitted?
3. How long does AIDS take to develop?
4. What is now the best way to control the spread of AIDS?

Listening Activities

A. Directions: Listen to the dialogue about AIDS carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions you hear from the tape.

1. A. Probably they are in the studio.
B. Probably they are in a hospital.
C. Probably they are in the World Health Organization.
2. A. AIDS is the last stage of an infection caused by HIV.
B. AIDS is primarily a sexually transmitted disease.
C. AIDS can only be transmitted by sex.
3. A. unclean needles
B. kiss
C. blood or blood products
4. A. when they know that their friends are HIV infected
B. when they know one of their parents are HIV infected
C. when they know they are HIV infected, or suspect that they might be

B. Directions: Listen to the dialogue again and then decide whether the following statements are True or False. Put "T" or "F" in the brackets.

1. () If a person is infected with HIV, he or she will be very likely to get diseases and even some cancers.
2. () Few HIV –infected people will ultimately develop AIDS.
3. () Public education is now the only way to control the spread of AIDS.
4. () Children can also be infected with HIV.

Post – listening Activities

Directions: Work with your group on the following topics.

1. How can we avoid HIV infection?
2. What can we do to prevent the spread of AIDS?
3. In your opinion, what is the proper attitude towards HIV – infected people?

Dialogue 3 Seeing the Doctor

Background Information:

If you want to see a doctor abroad, appointments are usually made in advance. Generally speaking, you should get in touch with the nurse or the doctor several days beforehand, leaving your name, address, telephone number and symptom. Then try to fix a concrete time to see the doctor. The appointment made by telephone is very common in most countries. Appointments are to be made, but many doctors will try to fit you if you have an urgent problem.

Pre – listening Questions

Directions: Before you listen to the dialogue, think about the following questions.

1. What are some of the most common problems that people go to a doctor for a medical examination?
2. What problem do you expect to hear from this dialogue?

Listening Activities

A. Directions: In this part, we will deal with some useful expressions for seeing a doctor. Listen to the telephone conversation and then choose the best answer to each of the questions you hear from the tape.

1. A. Richard B. Denis C. Steve
2. A. He saw the office on his way home from work.
B. A friend referred him to Dr. White's office.
C. He found Dr. White's number in the phone book.
3. A. Tuesday B. Wednesday C. Thursday
4. A. He hurt his knee when a tall ladder fell on him.
B. He injured his ankle when he fell from a ladder.
C. He sprained his hand when he fell off the roof of his house.
5. A. The man should put some ice on his injury.
B. The man needs to come into the office right away.
C. The man ought to take it easy for a few days.

B. Directions: Listen to the telephone conversation again. While you listen, focus on some expressions. Then write the words you hear in the blanks.

Nurse: Dr. White's Office.

Steve: Yes, I'd like to _____ to see Dr. White, please.

Nurse: Is this your _____?

Steve: Yes it is.

Nurse: Okay. Could I _____ please?

Steve: Yes. My name is Steve Davis.

Nurse: And may I ask who _____ you to our office?

Steve: Uh, I _____ your office yesterday.

Nurse: Okay. _____ the day after tomorrow on Wednesday at 4 o'clock?

Steve: Uh. Do you happen to have an _____ in the morning? I usually

_____ my kids from school _____ that time.

Nurse: Okay. Um ... how about _____ at 8:00 A. M. or _____ at 8:15 A. M.?

Steve: Uh, do you have _____, like 7:30?

Nurse: No. I'm sorry.

Steve: Well, _____, Thursday _____.

Nurse: Okay. Could I _____ please?

Steve: It's 555 - 7352.

Nurse: Alright. And what's the _____ of your visit?

Steve: Uh ...

Nurse: Look, Mr. Davis. Please come in today. I don't think your _____ can wait.

Post - listening Activities

Directions: Make up a similar one with your partner according to the sample dialogue below.

Here is a sample dialogue:

At the Dentist's Office

Doctor: What's the trouble, sir?

Mr. Li: Good morning, doctor! I'm in pain. Will you kindly examine my teeth?

Doctor: Yes, let me have a look. Sit down here and open your mouth, please.

Mr. Li: That's the one that aches so much.

Doctor: Ah! The tooth is badly decayed. No wonder it is painful. I'm afraid it must be taken out.

Mr. Li: Is it that serious? I can't bear the pain. Must it be taken out?

Doctor: Yes, I'm afraid it must be, but don't worry, because there won't be much pain. If left to itself, it will affect some others.

Mr. Li: Will it take long?

Doctor: No, it will soon be over. Get ready.

Mr. Li: Yes, I'm ready.

Doctor: Shut your eyes. That's done it. Did you feel anything?

Mr. Li: No, I've only felt the sudden jerk, that's all.

Doctor: Now rinse your mouth with the solution. Feeling any better?

Mr. Li: Yes, much better. Well, When can I have a false tooth put in its place?

Doctor: You have to wait till the hole is firm. It's about two weeks from today.

Mr. Li: Thank you.

Section Two

Part I Passages

Directions: In this part, you are going to hear three passages.

Passage one A Special Clinic

Words and Expressions

1. boot: (汽车的) 行李箱
2. ground: (pl) 场地, 庭院
3. pullover: 套衫
4. strip: 剥去 (衣服)
5. tulip: 郁金香
6. underclothes: 内衣裤
7. go over sth.: 将……(再) 做一遍
8. lay down: 规定, 制订

Notes:

1. Mercedes: (梅塞德斯) 是德国 Daimler 公司制造的汽车的牌号, 1926 年起与德国奔驰 (Benz) 公司合并生产 Mercedes-Benz 牌汽车。在中国一般称为奔驰牌汽车。该牌号的汽车装饰豪华, 价格昂贵, 是车主身份的象征。

2. A special clinic: 这里指的是饮食护理诊所。

Pre-listening Questions

Directions: Before you listen to the passage, think about the following questions.

1. What do people usually do to stay slim?
2. What will you do if you need to lose some weight?
3. Do you think some fat people need to go to a special clinic to lose weight?

Listening Activities

A. Directions: Listen to the passage about a special clinic and then decide whether the following statements are True or False according to what you have heard. Put "T" or "F" in the brackets.

1. () Larry was a rich man.
2. () Mrs. Jones was a nurse in the clinic.
3. () Mrs. Jones had met Larry before.
4. () The room was clean but not so nice.
5. () The clinic had strict rules.
6. () Larry was a fat man.
7. () He went to the clinic for a physical check-up.
8. () Mrs. Jones was a fierce woman.

B. Directions: Listen to the passage again and answer the following questions briefly.

1. What car did Larry drive to the clinic?

2. Who met Larry at the front door?

3. How did Mrs. Jones know Larry was coming?

4. What did the room look like?

5. What did Mrs. Jones tell Larry?

16. Why did Larry go to the clinic?

Post-listening Activities

Directions: Think about the following topics and then share your opinion with your classmates.

1. Why do some people need to lose weight?

2. What tips do you give for people who gain too much weight?

Passage 2 Fasting

Words and Expressions

fasting	strengthen	energetic	reverse	sensation
advocate	revitalize	spring	deprive	vitamin
burning off	exhausted	cleaning	enthusiast	nutrient
tissue	depressed	reserve	interfere	ketosis

Pre - listening Questions

Directions: Before you listen to the passage, think about the following questions.

Have you/people ever tried fasting, that is, not eating for a certain period of time but not starving? Is it good and safe to fast? Why/not?

Listening Activities

A. Directions: Listen to a passage about fasting and choose the best answer from the four choices given below.

1. Who will not benefit from fasting?

- A. The person who wants to lose weight.
- B. The person who wants to get rid of chemicals in the body.
- C. The person who wants to burn off old tissues.
- D. The person who wants to be clean and tidy.

2. What's the difference between fasting and starving?

- A. In fasting the body uses fat only.
- B. In starving the body uses muscle before it uses fat.
- C. In fasting the body uses muscle before it uses fat.
- D. In starving the body uses muscle only.

3. The ketosis may _____.

- A. strengthen hunger sensations
- B. make you eat more than you can
- C. dull your hunger sensation
- D. kill you

4. A faster can do all of the following except _____.

- A. drinking water
- B. taking long bath
- C. taking vitamin pills
- D. fasting four days

B. Directions: Listen to the passage again and supply the missing words.

Fasting is supposedly different from _____. In fasting the body uses its own tissue reserves, in reverse order of importance, with _____ being used before muscle. _____, on the other hand, deprives the body of essential nutrients, a process that can _____ you. Fasting enthusiasts say that as long as you are not _____ it is generally safe to fast; but if you continue not to eat after your hunger _____, you are beginning to starve yourself. However, fasting produces a _____ ketosis that interferes with hunger sensations, and it is common for people not to have a return of hunger during a _____.

Post – listening Activities

Directions: Work with your partner on the following topics.

1. Is fasting supposedly different from starving? If yes, in what aspects?
2. Is it good and safe to fast? Why/not? Give your opinion on fasting.

Passage 3 Links between Child Vaccines and Autism

Words and Expressions

measles mumps rubella shot vaccine
autistic nerve hell

Pre – listening Activities

A. Directions: Before you listen to the passage, do the following multiple choices.

1. A shot given to prevent an illness is called a _____.
A. vaccination B. vacation C. virus D. vacuum
2. A child who is behind in learning and social skills could be _____.
A. autistic B. automated C. autocratic D. all of the above

B. Directions: Before you listen to the passage, think about the following questions.

Have you ever heard of the autistic child who is not interested in talking to other people and has no energy? What do you think might be the cause of the disease?

Listening Activities

A. Directions: The following passage deals with the links between

child vaccines and autism. Listen carefully and choose the best answer from the four choices given below.

1. What does Peter's father think caused his son to become autistic?
 - A. Genetics and environment.
 - B. Vaccination for mumps, measles and rubella.
 - C. Nurses' irresponsibility.
 - D. A natural increase in autism.
2. After the shot, Peter _____.
 - A. cried for days
 - B. had low energy
 - C. lost interest in things around him
 - D. all of the above
3. A Danish study found _____.
 - A. a clear link between the measles vaccination and autism
 - B. an increase in children with autism
 - C. no link between the measles vaccination and autism
 - D. many parents with questions
4. Peter's father said that the percentage of parents who suspect a link between the vaccine and autism is _____.
 - A. 33%
 - B. 50%
 - C. 25%
 - D. 75%
5. The percentage of children with autism is _____.
 - A. increasing slowly
 - B. increasing rapidly
 - C. decreasing
 - D. staying about the same
6. What is causing an increase in the percentage of autistic children?
 - A. The mumps, measles and rubella vaccine.
 - B. Genetics and environment.
 - C. Medicine.
 - D. No one knows.
7. What does it mean that a recent study in Denmark found no link between the measles vaccine and the development of autism?
 - A. There is no link between the measles vaccine and autism.
 - B. In Denmark, there is no link between the measles vaccine and autism.
 - C. In that study, no link between the measles vaccine and autism was found.
 - D. The study was not effective.
8. What do you think Peter was like before the vaccination?
 - A. No energy.
 - B. Happy and healthy.
 - C. Screaming a lot.
 - D. Worried about the future.

B. Directions: Listen to the passage again and complete the following outline.