



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

(第三级)

总主编 于洪颖

主 编 许丽芹 况新华



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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。

本套教材共分四级:预备级、第一级、第二级、第三级,每级包括《综合教程》、《听说教程》、《教师参考书》和《综合教程练习册》四个分册。

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,由浅到深,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,有16个单元,《综合教程》一至三级,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。每单元设有三大部分,既有单词、句子等基础训练,又有情景会话、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。

《综合教程练习册》按高等学校英语应用能力A、B级考试要求编写。题型相似,但内容又紧扣教材,学生通过本书练习,可熟悉英语应用能力考试题型,有助于学生参加高等学校英语应用能力A、B级考试。

《教师参考书》为教师提供了每单元的相关背景知识、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洪恩教育科技有限公司共同制作。

本书为《听说教程》第三级,本书包含10个单元,主要供各个学制的高职以及高等专科院校的学生二年级使用。在课文选材方面,注意选用知识性强,

思想性强,语言相对正式的议论文文体的素材,以确保教材有一定的语言难度、能够提供足够量的学习语料。比如我们选择了以“记忆”、“交流”、“成功”、“艺术”等为主题的文章,既能保证学习材料的良好教育意义,又能体现英语语言的丰富性。

《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,表示衷心的感谢。

编者

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Unit One

Memory

Section One

Part I Statements

Directions: For each question in Part I, you will hear a short statement. The statement will be spoken just once. When you hear a statement, read the three choices in your test book and decide which one is closest in meaning to the statement you have heard.

1. A. The children wanted more presents to make them satisfied.
B. The children had been very satisfied with their presents.
C. The children hadn't been satisfied with their presents.
2. A. It is easy to appreciate the beauty of our country, but it is hard to describe it.
B. It is easy to appreciate and describe the beauty of our country.
C. It is very hard to appreciate and describe the beauty of our country.
3. A. Many Americans stay a place for a lifetime.
B. Many Americans like to stay.
C. The majority of Americans don't stay one place for a lifetime.
4. A. My mother wanted me do everything by myself.
B. My mother wanted me to succeed in improving my position in life by my efforts.
C. My mother wanted me to make progress by myself.
5. A. We must admit he was a common man.
B. We must admit what he did was not important.
C. We must admit he was important.
6. A. Our work is to see the world, not to do something for it.
B. Though we see the reality of the world, we have no power to change it.
C. Our task is to show the reality of the world, not to beautify it.
7. A. You should feel that everything is useful.
B. It is the most important thing to feel that you are useful.
C. It is happy to feel that you are useful.
8. A. One can still succeed in selling a product without first investigating the market.

- B. Even if one investigates the market, he cannot succeed in selling a product.
C. In order to succeed in selling a product one must investigate the market.
9. A. They never met last year.
B. They met five times last year.
C. They met seven times last year.
10. A. John went to the movies because he didn't want to work.
B. Although John had a lot of work to do, he went to the movies.
C. John didn't go to the movies because he had too much work to do.
11. A. He had to call his office at 9:50.
B. He wasn't supposed to call his office before 9:50.
C. He was supposed to call his office at 9:50.
12. A. Jim and I ran into the airport together.
B. Jim ran into the airport to meet his old classmates.
C. Jim met an old classmate at the airport.
13. A. He overate.
B. He was late for lunch.
C. It was too hot.
14. A. She enjoys going to play.
B. She plays golf every two weeks.
C. She's too weak to play golf.
15. A. That picture looks like Susan.
B. That painting was done by Susan.
C. Susan drew that self-portrait.

Part II Conversations

Directions: In this part, you are going to hear 15 short conversations. After each conversation you'll hear a question, and you must choose the best answer from the four choices given.

1. A. The speakers are living in the high street.
B. The shop in the high street sells good coffee.
C. The man is going to buy some coffee.
D. The man prefers to drink coffee rather than tea.
2. A. She has guests at her house.
B. She is going to London.
C. She will visit a friend.
D. She doesn't want to go.
3. A. She doesn't agree with the man.
B. She likes eating in a school canteen.
C. She likes cooking for herself.
D. She never cooks for herself.

4. A. Doctor and nurse.

C. Lawyer and client.

B. Boss and secretary.

D. Teacher and student.

5. A. Four.

B. Three.

C. Two.

D. One.

6. A. She always speaks quickly.

B. She always speaks slowly.

C. Sometimes she speaks quickly, and he cannot understand her.

D. Sometimes she speaks quickly, but he understands her.

7. A. He heard the song but forgot its name.

B. He heard the song and knew its name.

C. He has never heard the song.

D. He knows the song very well.

8. A. He is nice and humorous.

B. He is lazy.

C. He is careful.

D. He is generous.

9. A. In a department store.

B. In a hospital.

C. At a railway station.

D. On a sports ground.

10. A. No, one of them does.

B. None of them does.

C. They never did.

D. Yes, they do.

11. A. Bus driver.

B. Airline ticket agent.

C. Post office clerk.

D. Department store salesman.

12. A. She began to like it more after learning more.

B. She will major in physics.

C. It was hard to learn everything.

D. She got better grades at the end of the class.

13. A. Miss Pond.

B. Miss Bond.

C. Mrs. Pond.

D. Mrs. Bond.

14. A. Lisa didn't go to the concert.

B. Only Lucy and Helen enjoyed the concert.

C. Lisa was sorry she didn't go.

D. Only Lisa enjoyed the concert.

15. A. Maria cried because she lost her keys.

B. Only one of her keys worked.

C. Maria couldn't open the door.

D. Maria lost all of her keys.

Part III Spot Dictation

Task A

Directions: Listen to the passage and fill in the following blanks.

Memory is the _____ to _____, either for short or long periods. _____ are often distinguished: short-term memory and long-term memory. Short-term memory refers to that part of memory where _____ which is received is _____ while it is being _____. Once the message or information _____ is understood, the data may become part of permanent memory. Long-term memory is that part of memory system where information is stored more permanently. Information in long-term memory may not be stored _____ in which it is received, for a listener may produce it in a different form from the _____ a few days later.

Task B

Directions: Work in pairs, and discuss the following questions concerning short-term memory and long-term memory.

1. The difference between short-term memory and long-term memory.
2. The functions that they perform.
3. The ways to improve them.

Section Two

Part I Passage One

Task A

Directions: Listen to the passage, and write T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write F if it is false.

1. () He went to the airport with the Dean to meet a British professor this morning.
2. () She always leaves her things about and rushes to fetch them afterwards.
3. () She always remembers her room number.
4. () He saw her open the door with her neighbor's key.
5. () She forgot her luggage in the corridor.

Task B

Directions: Listen to the passage and discuss the following questions.

1. Where does the old lady come from?

2. What does she look like?

3. How absent-minded is she?

4. What did the next-door neighbor find outside his door?

5. Have you ever met someone who is as absent-minded as the old lady?

Part II Passage Two

Task A

Directions: Write down the five sentences you are going to hear.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Task B

Directions: Give brief answers to the following questions according to what you are going to hear.

1. What does he really mean when someone says that he has a good memory?
2. What brings about a poor memory according to the passage?
3. Who is to blame if he tells us that he has a poor memory?
4. Why do those who can't read or write usually have a better memory?
5. How can one have a good memory?

Answers:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Part III Dialogue

Task A

Directions: You are going to hear a dialogue between Sue and Joe. Choose A, B or C to answer the following questions according to what you hear.

1. How much money did Sue find?
A. About \$ 160. B. About \$ 150. C. About \$ 170.
2. Where did Sue find the money?
A. In the street. B. On the bus. C. In the office.
3. To whom did Sue send the money?
A. To Joe. B. To her husband. C. To the police.
4. Where did Joe find his lost money?
A. In the bedroom.
B. In the washing machine.
C. In the kitchen.
5. The following statement is true EXCEPT _____.
A. The police found the person who lost the money.
B. The money Joe lost was possibly in his pocket.
C. The money was given back to the woman.

Task B

Directions: Work in pair and discuss the following questions.

1. Have you ever lost something? If it was true, when and where did you lose it? Did you find it?
2. Think of an experience that you'll never forget. Why do you remember it so well?

Section Three

Part I Passage

Task A

Directions: Choose A, B, C or D to answer the questions based on the passage you are going to hear.

1. A. A teacher does.
B. A student does.
C. Sometimes either does.
D. It's difficult to answer.
2. A. A student's knowledge comes from his teacher and, of course, less than his teacher's.
B. A teacher cannot necessarily answer all the questions his student asks.
C. The less knowledge one has, the more questions he has.
D. The more you learn, the more questions you have.
3. A. A teacher has fewer chances to face what is still unknown.
B. A student has fewer chances to face what puzzles him.
C. Sometimes a teacher has fewer questions than his student.
D. A great learned man seldom asks questions of others.
4. A. So, a student has more questions than a teacher does.
B. So, a student should learn from his teacher.
C. So, a teacher can well explain what is still unknown to his student.
D. So, a teacher has more questions than a student does.
5. A. You Will Not Learn Enough
B. There Is No Limit to Knowledge
C. One Is Never Too Old to Learn
D. A Teacher and His Student

Task B

Directions: Listen to the news and complete the following statements.

1. Number of visitors in August: _____.
2. Increased percentage compared with the previous August: _____.
3. Increased percentage of visits by Americans: _____.
4. Number of passengers handled by Gatwick Airport per year: _____.

Part II Oral Practice

Directions: Work in pairs, and discuss the following questions with your classmates.

1. Do you think that memory plays a vital role in acquiring knowledge?
2. Does memory guarantee a person's success? If not, what other skills are needed?
3. What would happen if one had no memory?
4. Some students complain about bad memory. In your opinion, how can we improve our memory?
5. Is memory important in language learning? How?

Part III Dictation

Directions: Write down the following passage you are going to hear.

Unit Two

Study

Section One

Part I Statements

Directions: For each question in Part I, you will hear a short statement. The statement will be spoken just once. When you hear a statement, read the four choices in your test book and decide which one is closest in meaning to the statement you have heard.

1. A. The woman is skating. B. The woman is skiing.
C. The woman is swimming. D. The woman is playing chess.
2. A. Good attitude makes it easy to live in another culture.
B. Even with a good attitude it is difficult to live in another culture.
C. It is not difficult to have the right attitude in another culture.
D. It is difficult to have the right attitude in another culture.
3. A. The professor arrived at 10 o'clock. B. The professor arrived at 10:30.
C. The professor arrived at 10:45. D. The professor arrived at 11 o'clock.
4. A. The man forgot to buy the paper. B. The man forgot to buy the typewriter.
C. The man forgot to buy the stamps. D. The man forgot to buy the postcards.
5. A. We need twenty sandwiches. B. We need forty sandwiches.
C. We need eighty sandwiches. D. We need one hundred sandwiches.
6. A. She thought that Latin was useless.
B. She studied Latin against her wish.
C. She wanted to study Latin in spite of its difficulty.
D. She didn't want to study Latin although she thought it's important.
7. A. Samuel could answer one question. B. Samuel could answer two questions.
C. Samuel could answer three questions. D. Samuel could answer five questions.
8. A. Jim's job is too difficult. B. Jim is excited about his job.
C. Jim seems to dislike his job. D. Jim's job is exciting.
9. A. The medicine is good for his throat. B. The medicine is good for his cough.
C. The medicine is helpful to his cold. D. The medicine doesn't help at all.
10. A. Ted has worked there only once.

- B. Ted doesn't work there any more.
 C. Ted has worked there longer than I have.
 D. Ted has worked there for many years.
11. A. Jane's friend is more beautiful. B. Alice is more beautiful.
 C. Jane is more beautiful. D. Jane is as beautiful as Alice.
12. A. Daniel's sister has one child. B. Daniel's sister has two children.
 C. Daniel's sister has three children. D. Daniel's sister has four children.
13. A. Nancy likes nothing. B. Nancy likes to sleep late.
 C. Nancy likes sleeping best. D. Nancy likes butter best.
14. A. Kathy does not like her husband. B. Kathy and her husband are alike.
 C. Ken does not like Kathy. D. Kathy and Ken are very different.
15. A. There is a bus stop at the corner.
 B. Aunt Mary asked the driver to allow her to get off the bus at the corner.
 C. The driver usually stops at the corner.
 D. Aunt Mary asked the driver to let her onto the bus.

Part II Conversations

Directions: In this part, you are going to hear fifteen short conversations. After each conversation you'll hear a question, and you must choose the best answer from the four choices given.

1. A. Betty is a heart doctor. B. Betty is a kind person.
 C. Betty has a strong heart. D. Betty works very hard.
2. A. Cloudy. B. Raining. C. Snowing. D. Clear.
3. A. He has opened the window. B. He has broken the window.
 C. He has closed the window. D. He has cleaned the window.
4. A. The man lost all his keys.
 B. The man didn't want to enter the room until the woman came.
 C. The door needed repair.
 D. The man couldn't open the door.
5. A. Selling a house. B. Buying a car.
 C. Going to a shop. D. Buying a house.
6. A. A student. B. A writer. C. A teacher. D. A customer.
7. A. The woman is taking Francis' place at work.
 B. Francis and the woman are working together today.
 C. The woman is expecting to take today off.
 D. Francis asked if the woman was sick.
8. A. He would prefer to go to the game on foot.
 B. He's willing to lend them the car.

- C. His car is in quite good condition.
D. He will take them if he can.
9. A. Henry does not like television.
C. Henry bought a watch.
10. A. Five years old.
C. Six years old.
11. A. He isn't able to work.
C. He doesn't want to help.
12. A. One friend was absent from the party.
B. All her friends were present at the party.
C. Not all her friends participated in the party.
D. All her friends took partners to the party.
13. A. She does not like the class.
C. She has already taken the class.
14. A. Concert.
C. A flower shop.
15. A. To go to the shop.
C. To say sorry to him.
- B. Henry spends too much money.
D. Henry should watch more TV.
- B. Three years old.
D. Four years old.
- B. He will help her later.
D. He enjoys helping others.
- B. It is not a required class.
D. The man will have to take the class.
- B. An art museum.
D. A restaurant.
- B. To lend him her umbrella.
D. To buy a pen for him.

Part III Spot Dictation

Task A

Directions: You will hear a short passage. Fill in the following blanks.

This term several _____ have been offered. An Introduction to _____, for instance, gives us a lot of _____ of the history of _____, literature, and arts. From time to time we see _____ of famous paintings and hear tapes of famous piece of music, and they make the lectures all the more _____. _____ Society and Culture is another course that attracts a large audience. The teacher, who visited the United States recently, discusses _____ in American life as well as American history and traditions. We like these and other courses very much, because they help us not only to improve our English but also to _____.

Task B

Directions: Work in pairs, and discuss the following questions.

1. What courses are offered in your class?
2. Do you like these courses? Why?
3. Do you think these courses instructive and interesting?
4. Are there any courses that you dislike? If there are some, discuss why?