

新世纪**大学英语**

New Century College English

Focus Listening

**听
力**

3

ENGLISH



华南理工大学出版社

New Century

新世纪

COLLEGE ENGLISH

总主编 贾国栋

Focus Listening 3



大学英语 听力

华南理工大学出版社
· 广州 ·

3

内 容 简 介

本套听力教材的编者多年从事大学英语的教学与研究工作。在教材的编写过程中,灵活运用了语言学习理论,并充分考虑了当代大学生的英语水平和学习特点。全书共4册,每册16个单元、2个小测验和1个相关等级的测试;小测验分别安排在第8和16单元后,目的是对前8个单元功能意念、微技能、一般听力技能等进行综合检测;测试安排在最后,供学生检测自己的听力是否达到大纲要求的相关级别的水平。该教材适合普通本科生、网络学院本科生以及具有相当水平的其他英语学习爱好者;既可用于自学,也可作课堂听力教材或课外听力辅助材料。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新世纪大学英语听力(3)/高晓芳主编.——广州:华南理工大学出版社,2002.8
(2006.9重印)

(新世纪大学英语/贾国栋总主编)

ISBN 7-5623-1860-3

I. 新… II. 高… III. 英语-听说教学-高等学校-教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2002)第047761号

总发行:华南理工大学出版社(广州五山华南理工大学17号楼,邮编:510640)

营销部电话:020-87113487 87111048(传真)

E-mail: scutcl3@scut.edu.cn <http://www.scutpress.com.cn>

责任编辑:黄玲 周莉华

印刷者:广东省农垦总局印刷厂

开本:787×960 1/16 印张:30.75 字数:709千

版次:2006年9月第1版第6次印刷

印数:41001~43500册

定价(1~4册):40.00元

版权所有 盗版必究

编者的话

这套教材的编者多年从事大学英语的教学与研究工作,在教材的编写过程中,灵活运用语言学习理论,并充分考虑了当代大学生的英语水平和学习特点。本教材在以下几个方面体现其特色:

1. 以遵循英语语言教学规律为第一原则,以《大学英语教学大纲》(修订本)为依据,尽可能体现大纲规定的功能意念和听力技能。
2. 内容由浅入深、循序渐进;题材广泛,反映现代科技的发展及新时代人类多姿多彩的生活和文化。
3. 材料多选自 90 年代以来的最新文字、新闻广播、报刊、杂志等;语言规范,融时代性、知识性、趣味性、可思性为一体。
4. 练习形式丰富多彩,既有传统的正误判断、多项选择,也有简答题、句子排序、图表填写,还有大学英语四、六级考试的复合式听写等形式。
5. 每单元有明确的语言功能;对话和短文围绕同一个话题展开。语言鲜活,紧扣现实。各单元由两部分组成:
Section I:微技能、功能意念训练(句子、简短对话、小短文);
Section II:通过以话题为主线的语篇进行综合技能训练(对话、短文)。
6. 本套书共 4 册,每册 16 个单元、2 个小测验和 1 个相关等级的测试;小测验分别安排在第 8 和 16 单元后,目的是对前 8 个单元功能意念、微技能、一般听力技能等进行综合检测;测试安排在最后,供学生检测自己的听力是否达到大纲要求的相关级别的水平。
7. 本教材适合普通本科生、网络学院本科生以及具有相当水平的其他英语学习爱好者;既可用于自学,也可作课堂听力教材或课外听力辅助材料。
8. 每册书以网络课件的形式配置了 3 学时的辅导讲座,主要为学习者明确学习目标、排除语言障碍、介绍学习策略和必要的语言文化背景、总结相关的功能意念、提供口头头练习等。

本套书配有录音带,录音带按《大学英语教学大纲》(修订本)规定的语速朗读,经音像专业技术制作,语音纯正、清晰。

本书在编写及录制过程中,得到了华南理工大学外国语学院党政领导、大学英语教学团队、华南理工大学网络学院以及华南理工大学出版社的大力支持,美国专家 John Thomson 认真审定了 1~4 册的录音稿。我们在此向他们表示衷心的感谢。

编者

2002 年 8 月

Contents

Unit 1	Transportation (I)	1
Section I	Negation	1
Section II		2
Dialogue	Commuting Home from Work	2
Passage	Automobiles in the United States	3
Unit 2	Transportation (II)	4
Section I	Phrasal Verbs	4
Section II		5
Dialogue	Ships Are Still a Widely Used Form of Transportation	5
Passage	Seat Belts	6
Unit 3	Culture & Custom (I): Food & Drink	8
Section I	Identifying Details	8
Section II		9
Passage 1	The Best American Restaurants	9
Passage 2	Hungry for Hamburgers	10
Unit 4	Culture & Custom (II): Holidays & Festivals	11
Section I	Suggestions & Requests	11
Section II		12
Passage 1	Halloween	12
Passage 2	Public Holidays in Britain	13
Unit 5	Likes & Dislikes (I)	15
Section I	Transition	15
Section II		16
Dialogue	Hobbies	16
Passage	Getting Advice from Strangers	17

Unit 6	Likes & Dislikes (II)	18
Section I	Willingness	18
Section II		19
Dialogue	Violence on TV	19
Passage	A Strange Man	20
Unit 7	Agreement & Disagreement (I)	21
Section I	Subjunctive Mood	21
Section II		22
Passage	A Flying Carpet	22
Dialogue	The Differences Between British English and American English	23
Unit 8	Agreement & Disagreement (II)	24
Section I	Integrative Skills	24
Section II		25
Dialogue	The English System and the Metric System	25
Passage	What Stimulates People to Work Hard?	26
Quiz 1		27
Unit 1 - Unit 8		27
Unit 9	Education (I)	29
Section I	Drawing Inferences	29
Section II		30
Dialogue	What Subjects Are You Taking This Semester?	30
Passage	Education in the U.S.A	31
Unit 10	Education (II)	32
Section I	Identifying Details	32
Section II		33
Dialogue	Welcome Back to the New Term	33
Passage	I Expect My Students to Follow Certain Rules of Formality	34
Unit 11	Comparison & Contrast (I)	35
Section I	Taking Notes	35
Section II		35
Passage	Man Differs from Animals	35
Dialogue	Which Apartment Is Better?	36

Unit 12	Comparison & Contrast (II)	38
Section I	Idioms	38
Section II		39
Passage 1	Warm Colors and Cool Colors	39
Passage 2	Tokyo	39
Unit 13	Anecdotes of Famous People (I)	41
Section I	Calculation	41
Section II		41
Passage 1	Pets in the White House	41
Passage 2	John Kennedy	42
Unit 14	Anecdotes of Famous People (II)	43
Section I	Phrasal Verbs	43
Section II		44
Passage 1	What did Carnegie do with His Money?	44
Passage 2	Bill Gates	45
Unit 15	Comments (I)	46
Section I	Making Judgments	46
Section II		47
Passage 1	Going on Holiday	47
Passage 2	Is Honesty Dead?	48
Unit 16	Comments (II)	50
Section I	Integrative Skills	50
Section II		51
Passage 1	Does Intelligence Depend on Birth?	51
Passage 2	A Wireless Nation Takes Form	52
Quiz 2		53
Unit 9 - Unit 16		53
Test		55
Key to the Exercises		58
Tapescripts		68

Unit 1

Transportation (I)

Section I Negation

New Words & Expressions

distinguish / dis'tɪŋɡwɪʃ / *v.* 辨别, 分清

pizza / 'pɪtsə / *n.* 意大利薄饼, 比萨饼

fireman / 'faɪəməŋ / *n.* 消防人员

beyond repair 无法修理

apartment / ə'pɑ:tmənt / *n.* 公寓

campus / 'kæmpəs / *n.* 校园

favorite pastime 最喜爱的消遣

no more...than 一点也不比……

Directions: You are going to hear ten sentences. Listen carefully and choose the one which is closest in meaning to the sentence you hear.

1. a. Tom is not as nice to his sister as she is to him.
b. Tom is nicer to his sisters than most brothers.
c. Tom has nicer sisters than many brothers do.
d. Tom's sister is not nice to him.
2. a. It is dangerous to practice driving at the shopping center.
b. Some places are better to practice driving than the shopping center.
c. It is better not to practice driving at the shopping center.
d. The shopping center is the best place to practice driving.
3. a. My cousin never tells the twins apart.
b. The twins do not tell my cousin their names.
c. The twins like to play jokes on my cousin.
d. My cousin doesn't like the twins.
4. a. The first apartment was more comfortable.
b. The new apartment was more comfortable.
c. Neither the first apartment nor the new one was comfortable.
d. Both apartments were very comfortable.
5. a. Jack worked hard for a pizza.
b. The pizza was too hard.
c. Jack never eats pizza.
d. He ate the pizza with difficulty.
6. a. My father doesn't like walking on the campus in the morning.
b. My father likes walking, but not in the morning.
c. Walking on the campus is my father's favorite pastime.

- d. My father never walks in the morning.
7. a. The TV set is going to be repaired. b. The TV set can't be repaired.
c. The TV set has already been repaired. d. The TV set doesn't need repairing.
8. a. The people were saved and so was the building.
b. Both the people and the building were lost in the fire.
c. The building was saved but the people were lost.
d. The people were saved but the building was lost.
9. a. The salesman refused to change the price of the suit.
b. Changes to the suit were free of charge.
c. The tailor had no time to make a change to the suit.
d. Lucy decided not to take the suit after all.
10. a. Paul is the best student. b. Charles is the worst student.
c. Ed is the worst student. d. Ed is the best student.

Section II

Dialogue Commuting Home from Work

New Words & Expressions

Maryland / 'meərɪlənd / *n.* 美国州名

Potomac / pə'təʊmek / 地名

suppose / sə'pəʊz / *n.* 猜想, 料想

commute / kə'mju:t / *v.* 乘公交车往返

commuter *n.* 乘公交车往返的人

Exercise 1

Directions: Listen to the dialogue and answer the following questions briefly.

- How far is the man's home from his office?
_____.
- How long does it take the man to commute to work from home in the morning?
_____.
- How many minutes does it take the man to commute home when there's not much traffic?
_____.
- What is the worst time for the traffic according to the man?
_____.
- What does the man think about commuting?
_____.

Exercise 2

Directions: Listen to the dialogue again and fill in the missing words.

The man works in _____, but he lives in _____. He _____ home after work. When there is _____, it takes him only 25 minutes. But _____, it takes 50 minutes. Anyway, he is _____ it now.

Passage Automobiles in the United States

New Words & Expressions

salesman / 'seɪzmən / n. 男推销员

get supplies 得到物资

gasoline / 'ɡæsəlin / n. 汽油

Cars are used for more than pleasure. 汽车不只用来娱乐。

product / 'prɒdʌkt / n. 产品, 产物

a car pool 汽车会

take turns 轮流

Exercise 1

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

1. a. Workers. b. Teachers. c. Farmers. d. Salesmen.
2. a. They live more than one mile away from school.
b. They are too young to walk a long way.
c. Their parents cannot afford cars.
d. Their parents are busy with their business.
3. a. To find a good place to park their cars.
b. To have a good rest in the morning.
c. To take turns driving their children to school.
d. To go to work without being late.
4. a. Putting fewer automobiles on the road. b. Using less gasoline.
c. Solving the parking problem. d. Reducing the number of private cars.
5. a. Live near factories and schools.
b. Build more parking places.
c. Form more car pools.
d. Have other ways to go to work.

Exercise 2

Directions: Listen to the passage again and write "T" (true) or "F" (false) for each statement you hear.

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

Unit 2

Transportation (II)

Section I Phrasal Verbs

New Words & Expressions

cut down on 减少

victim / 'vɪktɪm / *n.* 牺牲者, 受害者

collapse / kə'leɪps / *v.* 倒塌

live up to 遵守, 符合

run across 忽然遇到

blow up 大发雷霆

end up 结束, 告终

schedule / 'ʃedju:l / , / 'skedʒul / *n.* 时间表

give an ear to 听, 倾听

show up 出席, 到场

Directions: You are going to hear ten sentences. Listen carefully and choose the one which is closest in meaning to the sentence you hear.

1. a. Frank wants to cut candy into small pieces.
b. Frank wants to reduce production cost of candy and desserts.
c. Frank wants to eat less candy and desserts.
d. Frank wants to change the size of candy and desserts.
2. a. They tried to pull all the victims through the collapse.
b. None of the victims in the accident will probably survive.
c. The crash victims were pulling each other through the danger.
d. All those involved in the accident will probably survive.
3. a. Tom did not live to see his book published.
b. Tom did not leave his word when he died.
c. Tom lived by writing.
d. Tom did not keep his promise.
4. a. Todd became curious.
b. Todd became worried.
c. Todd became angry.
d. Todd became nervous.
5. a. I jog for exercise every day.
b. I run on the track according to the schedule.
c. My schedule is beyond my control.
d. I have a busy schedule.
6. a. To get to the end of the beach, turn left at the corner.
b. You will arrive at the beach if you turn left at the corner.
c. The beach is on the left at the corner.
d. You may make a left turn on the corner of the beach.

7. a. Jason met his old college roommate unexpectedly on his way to Boston.
b. Jason hurt his old college roommate while driving in Boston.
c. Jason planned a meeting in Boston with his old college roommate.
d. Jason and his roommate went to college in Boston.
8. a. Skiing is a hobby to take up. b. He took the ski up.
c. He began to ski as a hobby. d. He took the ski for a hobby.
9. a. Robert told us to listen carefully. b. We should pay attention to Robert.
c. Robert is talking instead of listening. d. We told Robert to listen carefully.
10. a. Only John's wife came. b. Only John came.
c. Both John and his wife came. d. Neither John nor his wife came.

Section II

Dialogue Ships Are Still a Widely Used Form of Transportation

New Words & Expressions

route / ru:t / *n.* 路径, 路程

navy / 'neivi / *n.* 海军

historically / his'tɒrɪkəli / *ad.* 历史地

Phoenician / fi'niʃjən / *n.* 腓尼基人

expertise / 'ekspə'tɪz / *n.* 专业技能, 技术

vessel / 'vesl / *n.* 船

Mediterranean / ,medɪtə'reɪnjən / *a.* 地中海沿岸各国的

Baltimore / 'bɔ:ltɪmɔ: / *n.* 巴尔的摩 (美国城市)

the ship lanes 航道

maintain / men'tein / *v.* 保养, 维修

Greek 希腊人

dominate / 'dɒmeɪnɪt / *v.* 支配, 统治

harbor / 'hɑ:bə / *n.* 港口

available / ə'veɪləbl / *a.* 可用的, 可提供的

extend / ɪks'tend / *v.* 伸, 伸出, 延伸

Boston / 'bɒstən / *n.* 波士顿 (美国城市)

ready resources 现成的资源

Exercise 1

Directions: Listen to the dialogue carefully and put a tick (✓) beside the places mentioned in the dialogue.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| 1. Greece | () | 7. New York | () |
| 2. Italy | () | 8. Boston | () |
| 3. Portugal | () | 9. Baltimore | () |
| 4. the Mediterranean | () | 10. Manhattan | () |
| 5. Broadway | () | 11. Africa | () |
| 6. India | () | | |

Exercise 2

Directions: Listen to the dialogue again and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

1. a. The high cost of making water routes is saved.
b. Unlike roads water routes are already there.
c. Water routes didn't have to be made.
d. Water routes didn't have to be maintained.
2. a. Because it had good harbors.
b. Because it had such cities as New York and Boston.
c. It was able to build ships at a low cost.
d. Both a and c.
3. a. There are abundant resources for building harbors and ships in America.
b. Water transportation tends to be ignored by some people.
c. Water routes used to be the only means of transportation.
d. Nations with strong navies are surely the most powerful.
4. a. They prefer water transportation to other means of it.
b. They have traveled widely by means of water routes.
c. They share quite the same opinions on water transportation.
d. They feel great relief that other countries control the ship lanes.

Passage Seat Belts

New Words & Expressions

equip / i'kwip / v. 装备, 配备

percentage / pə'sentidʒ / n. 百分比, 百分率

advertisement / ˌædvə'taɪzmənt / n. 广告

American Automobile Association 美国汽车协会

Exercise 1

Direction: Listen to the passage and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

1. a. Nearly 50 years. b. Nearly 30 years. c. About 40 years. d. About 60 years.
2. a. 15 %. b. 50 %. c. 14 %. d. 9 %.
3. a. Those who have little education.
b. Those who smoke while driving.
c. Those who know someone injured in an accident.
d. Those who seldom read newspapers and magazines.
4. a. To teach people how to use seat belts.
b. To tell people the importance of wearing seat belts.
c. To teach people how many people wear seat belts.
d. To tell people where accidents happen.
5. a. There is a law in Australia requiring drivers to wear seat belts.

- b. A person who has witnessed an accident will definitely use seat belts.
- c. There is no law in the U.S. requiring drivers to wear seat belts.
- d. Many studies of auto accidents have shown that safety belts can save lives.

Exercise 2

Directions: *Listen to the passage again and write "T" (true) or "F" (false) for each statement you hear.*

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

Unit 3

Culture & Custom (I): Food and Drink

Section I Identifying Details

New Words & Expressions

lemonade / ˌleməˈneɪd / *n.* 柠檬水

vanilla / və'nilə / *n.* 香草精

roast / rəʊst / v. 烤

roll / rɒl / n. 卷饼, 面包卷

chocolate / 'tʃɒkəlɪt / *n.* 巧克力, 朱古力

vanilla ice 香草冰

tough and stringy 硬的

Directions: You are going to hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation a question will be asked about what was said. Listen carefully and choose the right answer to each question you hear.

1. a. He hasn't had any.
c. He likes the first one better.
 2. a. A cake. b. Rolls.
 3. a. Cheese. b. Bread.
 4. a. It is closed.
c. 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
 5. a. Something cold. b. Tea.
 6. a. He ordered a chocolate cake.
c. He ordered vanilla ice cream.
 7. a. Go out.
c. Take a car.
 8. a. Cream and sugar. b. Nothing.
 9. a. Cloudy and sunny.
c. Rainy with strong wind.
 10. a. Everything is as good as expected.
c. The chicken is not to her taste.
- b. He doesn't like it that much.
 - d. He wanted one more glass.
 - c. Cookies. d. Decorations.
 - c. Tomatoes. d. Dessert.
 - b. 12 noon to 9 P.M.
 - d. 9 A.M. to 12 noon.
 - c. Hot coffee. d. Both coffee and tea.
 - b. He ordered an apple pie.
 - d. He did not order any dessert.
 - b. Change her clothes.
 - d. Eat a meal.
 - c. Cream. d. Sugar.
 - b. Rainy and cloudy.
 - d. Sunny without a cloud.
 - b. The beef is good.
 - d. The chicken is heavy.

Section II

Passage 1 The Best American Restaurants

New Words & Expressions

seafood / 'si:fu:d / n. 海产品, 海味

Exercise 1

Directions: Listen to the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

1. a. He is given the name of a place serving foreign food.
b. He is told the Americans often eat at home.
c. He is told American food is not good.
d. Fish and other kinds of seafood are the best food.
2. a. France, China, Russia, Germany and Italy.
b. Japan, China, Germany and Italy.
c. France, China, Mexico, Germany and Italy.
d. Britain, China, Mexico and Germany.
3. a. On the south coast and the east coast.
b. On the east coast and the west coast.
c. On the north coast and the west coast.
d. On the southeast and the northwest coast.
4. a. They especially enjoy foreign food.
b. They like nothing better than seafood.
c. They enjoy American food eaten in restaurants.
d. They don't consider their own food especially good.
5. a. Americans don't like to eat their own food.
b. Americans like to travel to the places serving best food.
c. There are no good restaurants in the United States.
d. The best American restaurants serve foreign food.

Exercise 2

Directions: Listen to the passage again and write "T" (true) or "F" (false) for each statement you hear.

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

Passage 2

New Words & Expressions

French fried potatoes (French fries) 炸薯条

ketchup / 'ketʃəp / *n.* 番茄酱

in the usual sense 在一般的情況下

hamburger / 'hæmbɜ:ɡə / *n.* 汉堡包

teenager / 'ti:n,eidʒə / *n.* 青少年

Exercise 1

Directions: Listen to the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

1. a. French food with French fries.
c. Foreign Food with French fries.
2. a. Customers don't go into them.
c. There are many children in them.
3. a. At a door.
c. Through a window.
4. a. The father.
c. The youngest son.
5. a. French food is the American kids' favorite food.
b. American kids are never tired of eating hamburgers.
c. American adults have outgrown the custom of eating hamburgers.
d. The Americans never eat hamburgers at a small restaurant.

Exercise 2

Directions: Listen to the passage again and write “T” (true) or “F” (false) for each statement you hear.

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