



# 大学英语 听力教程

下册

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外语教学与研究出版社  
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS



# 大学英语 听力教程

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藏书章

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# 前言

《大学英语听力教程》是根据高等院校在校大学生的实际英语水平而编写的，特别适用于一般本科和专科院校的学生。全套教程分上下两册，每册使用一学年；上下册各24单元，共48单元。下册各单元的结构为：

## 第一部分：Statements

该部分共5个句子，每句中有一个黑体标出的单词或词组，出现在本单元的对话或短文中，通过听写完成该句，然后根据A或B选项确定该单词或词组的含义。该部分的练习目的是为后面的听力活动做准备。

## 第二部分：Dialogues

该部分有三篇长对话，每篇约150—200词，每篇有两道练习，第一道练习为多项选择，对内容梗概提出问题。第二道练习形式多样，对对话的细节提出问题。该部分的练习能使学生听懂各种日常生活对话，达到交际的目的。

## 第三部分：Passages

该部分有三篇各种题材的短文，其中有一篇是新闻，每篇约150—250词。练习形式与第二部分相同。该部分的练习目的是让学生听懂长篇叙述，以达到语篇听力的目的。

## 第四部分：Idioms and Proverbs

该部分向学生介绍4个成语或谚语，分别编入对话之中，对话中黑体字是成语或谚语，涉及到解释该成语或谚语的部分为划线内容。第一道练习通过听力写出划线内容，第二道练习通过听力或其他方法，给出该成语或谚语的一般含义。全书共提供96个常用的成语或谚语。

## 第五部分：Exercises for Homework

该部分包括两道练习，第一道练习为10个生活短对话，皆以选择形式回答问题。第二道练习为三篇短文，分别以四项选择、简答问题和听写填空形式出现，全方位地测试学生听的能力。该部分可供学生课外训练听力使用。

## 本教程具有下列特点：

- 第一、听力内容从易到难，逐步提高学生的英语听力。
- 第二、所选材料短小精悍、语言地道，不仅可用作听力教材，也是语言学习的好材料。特别是成语和谚语的学习，将大大地丰富学生的语言知识，提高其运用语言的能力。
- 第三、练习以听为主，兼顾口语，可课内课外使用。练习设计易于操作，适用于各种班级教学。
- 第四、所有对话均为口语语言，听起来简单易懂，使学生有成就感，能增强学生的学习信心。
- 第五、短文内容丰富，选材适当。全套教程向学生提供672个短对话，144个长对话和300多篇故事、短文、新闻等，可谓听力宝库。每篇文章都是练习听力的好材料，能增强学生听的兴趣。
- 第六、书后配有MP3光盘（两盘）。
- 第七、配有中等语速录音带（单独定价）。

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# Unit One

## Part One Statements

Complete each of the statements with what you hear and choose A or B to explain the word or phrase in bold.

1. **Tough** new safety standards have been \_\_\_\_\_ for cars in this country.  
A. strict B. reasonable
2. The policeman was \_\_\_\_\_ to the Headquarters on his **walkie-talkie**.  
A. a walkman B. a device like a radio
3. Every year in Britain, \_\_\_\_\_ **permanent** disabilities as a result of strokes.  
A. lasting for a long time B. serious
4. Bob and I have been great **buddies** for years, but \_\_\_\_\_ each other.  
A. classmates B. close friends
5. The **supersonic** travel age began on May 24, 1976 when Concorde \_\_\_\_\_ from London to Washington.  
A. faster than sound B. advanced

## Part Two Dialogues

### Dialogue One

#### A Teacher of Spoken English

- I. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to each of the questions you hear.
1. A. Teachers. B. Patients.  
C. Students. D. Doctors.
  2. A. Spoken English. B. Linguistics.  
C. Public speaking. D. Communicative grammar.
  3. A. Practising oral English. B. Attending classes punctually.  
C. Keeping in touch with the teacher. D. Overcoming shyness in class.
  4. A. A kind-hearted teacher. B. A bad teacher.  
C. A funny teacher. D. A strict teacher.
  5. A. The professor likes the students who are active in class.  
B. The girl seems to be more familiar with the professor than the boy.

C. Students are satisfied with the professor's lectures.

D. The professor dislikes his students visiting him.

II. Listen to the dialogue again and write **T** for True or **F** for False for the information you hear.

1. ( )

2. ( )

3. ( )

4. ( )

5. ( )

## **Dialogue Two**

### **Preparing a Speech**

I. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to each of the questions you hear.

1. A. Make a public speech.

B. Attend a meeting.

C. Attend a lecture.

D. Do shopping.

2. A. She likes it.

B. She lacks the skill.

C. She is good at it.

D. She is used to do it.

3. A. He is natural in front of the audience.

B. He can control his audience.

C. He never fails in any performance.

D. He seems to have enough confidence in his speech.

4. A. Practises his speech over again.

B. Learns his speech by heart.

C. Gives an outline.

D. Writes every word of his speech.

5. A. Because the audience are his classmates.

B. Because it is a familiar topic.

C. Because he can memorise his speech.

D. Because he has rich experiences.

II. Listen to the dialogue again and write **T** for True or **F** for False for the information you hear.

1. ( )

2. ( )

3. ( )

4. ( )

5. ( )

## **Dialogue Three**

### **Christmas Is Coming!**

I. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to each of the questions you hear.

1. A. A toy car and walkie-talkies.

B. A toy train.

C. A toy gun.

D. A hand-held radio.



2. A. Dolls. B. A radio.  
C. Marbles. D. The same as the boy.
3. A. Cookies, apples and carrots. B. Hot chocolate, oranges and corn.  
C. Apples, oranges and cookies. D. Vegetables and fruits.
4. A. 7:00 PM. B. 8:00 PM.  
C. 9:00 PM. D. 10:00 PM.
5. A. Through the back door. B. Down the chimney.  
C. Through a basement window. D. Through the front door.

II. Listen to the dialogue again and complete the following sentences.

Christmas is coming and the father wanted to know what his two children, Micky and Emily, would ask Santa for as \_\_\_\_\_. Micky says that he wants \_\_\_\_\_ and Emily says that she wants \_\_\_\_\_. The father is very excited and asks his children to prepare something for \_\_\_\_\_. After their discussion, they decide to prepare \_\_\_\_\_ before they come into their house.

## Part Three Passages

### Passage One

#### We Often Think of the Future

- I. Listen to the passage and choose the best answer to each of the questions you hear.
  1. A. How people will launch spaceship.  
B. What the world will be like in a hundred years' time.  
C. How sciences will develop in the future.  
D. How people will control pollution.
  2. A. A visit to the Moon. B. A visit to another planet.  
C. A research into the Moon. D. An observation of another planet.
  3. A. Large spaceships. B. Aerospace industry.  
C. Permanent stations. D. Cheap rockets.
  4. A. Doctors will change jobs.  
B. No one will suffer from diseases.  
C. It will be possible to cure all those who suffer from cancer.  
D. It won't be necessary to build hospitals.
  5. A. A visit to it will have been permitted.  
B. There will have been small cities under ice.

- C. People will have come from different parts of the world.
- D. There will have been cities.

II. Listen to the passage again and write T for True or F for False for the information you hear.

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

### Passage Two

#### Hotlines

I. Listen to the passage and choose the best answer to each of the questions you hear.

1. A. Encourage the listeners to talk.  
B. Make the listeners answer questions.  
C. Encourage the listeners to take part in.  
D. Make the listeners disinterested.
2. A. They give their ideas and enrich the programmes.  
B. Sometimes they raise some interesting questions.  
C. They never answer listeners' questions.  
D. Sometimes they spoil the whole programme.
3. A. What the talk is about.      B. What the right manner is.  
C. Where he or she should be.      D. How the questions are answered.
4. A. It is not good.      B. It is silly.  
C. It is good.      D. It is interesting.
5. A. To replace the programmes.      B. To cancel the programmes.  
C. To use competent people.      D. To improve the radio programmes.

II. Listen to the passage again and answer the following questions you hear.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

### Passage Three

#### Work-related Accidents on the Increase in Some Developing Countries

I. Listen to the passage and choose the best answer to each of the questions you hear.

1. A. 4.4%                      B. 4%.                      C. 44%.                      D. 40%.
2. A. 160 million.                      B. 270 million.  
C. 200 million.                      D. 400 million.
3. A. More than 400,000.                      B. About 100,000.  
C. More than 450,000.                      D. About 160,000.
4. A. About 80,000.                      B. At least 70,000.  
C. About 50,000.                      D. At least 60,000.
5. A. Among workers aged more than 55.  
B. Among workers aged 15–24.  
C. Among workers aged 35–45.  
D. Both A and B.

II. Listen to the passage again and answer the following questions you hear.

1. \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_.

### Part Four Idioms and Proverbs

I. In each of the four dialogues there is one idiom or proverb in bold. Listen and fill in the missing words in each blank to explain its meaning.

#### Dialogue One

A: How come the front door is open? Didn't you close it before we went shopping?

B: I'm sure I did. I can't understand it.

A: Frankly, I **smell a rat**.

B: Me, too. \_\_\_\_\_ here.

A: We'd better call the police.

### Dialogue Two

A: Have you seen their house lately? It's really **gone to the dogs**.

B: It's true that it has \_\_\_\_\_, but I'm sure that it can be fixed up to look like new.

A: I guess with a little carpentry work and some paint it could look pretty decent.

### Dialogue Three

A: I haven't seen Mark lately. Do you know where he's been?

B: As far as I know, he's still hanging around with those rock musicians. He's been attending their rehearsals, hoping to pick up a few pointers.

A: **Birds of a feather flock together**. I know he wants to start his own group, so I guess I shouldn't be surprised that he hasn't had much time for his buddies. Still, I'd like to hear from him just to see how it's going.

B: \_\_\_\_\_. But I agree with you; that's no excuse for not keeping in touch with old friends.

### Dialogue Four

A: If we want better working conditions, we've got to get together and make up a list of grievances to present to the administration.

B: But what makes you think they'll listen to us?

A: **In unity there is strength**! We won't get anywhere by complaining individually. \_\_\_\_\_

B: That makes sense. Let's call a meeting of all the employees of the shop. We can pin down our demands and present a united front. Maybe we'll get someplace this time.

II. Read aloud the dialogues by role-play and give the idiom or proverb a definition based on your listening.

1. smell a rat: \_\_\_\_\_
2. go to the dogs: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Birds of a feather flock together: \_\_\_\_\_
4. In unity there is strength: \_\_\_\_\_



## Exercises for Homework

### I. Short Conversations

In this part, you will hear ten short conversations. Each of them is followed by a question, for which you'll have to choose the correct answer from the four choices.

1. A. Phillips will not be in his office all this week.  
B. He will be here on Tuesday only.  
C. He'll be here on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.  
D. He'll be at this office on Tuesday and Thursday.
2. A. She didn't go to Chicago.  
B. She had a good time in Chicago.  
C. She spent her vacation here.  
D. She didn't enjoy her trip.
3. A. He failed to finish the experiment that day.  
B. He hasn't had time to do the experiment.  
C. He did only part of the experiment.  
D. The experiment took longer than expected.
4. A. She will type it next week.  
B. She would rather work on it than do nothing.  
C. It took her an entire week to type it.  
D. She still isn't quite finished with it.
5. A. At the dentist's.  
B. At a grocery.  
C. At a lawyer's.  
D. At a psychiatrist's.
6. A. The man shouldn't be so anxious.  
B. She's already one hour late.  
C. The man shouldn't wait to be interviewed.  
D. She's too nervous to calm down.
7. A. It is the only book for her philosophy class.  
B. All the classes have a lot of reading.  
C. She just has to read for her philosophy class.  
D. Only the philosophy class has a lot of reading.
8. A. To call the TV station.  
B. To look for cats with the man.  
C. To meet the man at the cat exhibit.  
D. To watch the programme on TV.

9. A. One student received a higher grade than he did.  
B. He will have to take a number of exams later.  
C. The test is more difficult than he expected.  
D. Several students in his class have received top grade.
10. A. She has never eaten such delicious oranges before.  
B. She bets there are better oranges available.  
C. She doesn't understand why the man likes the oranges.  
D. She has had the same oranges before.

## II. *Passages*

### **Passage One**

#### **Individualism**

Listen to the passage and choose the best answer to each of the questions you hear.

1. A. Individualism.  
B. A child's devotion to his parents.  
C. Parents' care for their children.  
D. Child-rearing.
2. A. Their sense of time.  
B. Their devotion to individualism.  
C. Their emphasis on responsibilities.  
D. Their attention to freedom.
3. A. Their children are separated from their parents when they are very young.  
B. Their children's opinions cannot be expressed without permission.  
C. Their children's opportunities to make their choices will be denied.  
D. Their children's preference will normally be satisfied.
4. A. He/She travels all over the world.  
B. He/She is going to take over their parents' business.  
C. He/She is ready to lead an independent life.  
D. He/She is thinking about going to a university.
5. A. Very kind to his or her parents.  
B. Unable to lead a normal, independent life.  
C. Very clever.  
D. Very responsible for his or her situations.

**Passage Two****Changes in Family Life in Britain**

Listen to the passage and answer the following questions you hear.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

**Passage Three****The National Health Service**

Listen to the passage and write down the missing words in the blanks.

The National Health Service in Britain was set up in 1948 (1) \_\_\_\_\_ after the end of the Second World War. Its aim is to provide free medical treatment for all patients who wish to (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of the service. However, it is still possible to (3) \_\_\_\_\_ and in this case the doctor (4) \_\_\_\_\_.

To say that the National Health Service is free is not entirely true. Every employed or self-employed person over sixteen years of age must put a stamp on (5) \_\_\_\_\_ every week. This card is (6) \_\_\_\_\_ by a government department called the Department of Health and Social Security. The stamp costs money and the amount is (7) \_\_\_\_\_. Part of the cost of this stamp, in fact the greater part, is borne by the employer and it finances the National Health Service (8) \_\_\_\_\_ many other Social Security benefits. At present, except for children under sixteen and old people, there is a (9) \_\_\_\_\_ for medicine: an expensive drug which costs the patient (10) \_\_\_\_\_. This, except for the charges for dental treatment and glasses, is all that one has to pay.





# Unit Two

## Statements

Complete each of the statements with what you hear and choose A or B to explain the word or phrase in bold.

- We offer you a **comprehensive** training in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. complete    B. wonderful
- I said to my daughter that I was \_\_\_\_\_ and she brought home heaps of travel brochures.  
A. a type of magazine                                  B. agencies
- I tend to be rather **conservative** in such matters and a bit suspicious about these \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. curious about anything                              B. tending not to like changes
- The new teacher totally failed to **enforce** any sort of discipline to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. cause to happen                                      B. strengthen
- The military **objectives** are simple—to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. substances    B. goals

## Dialogues

## Dialogue One

## Having Tea After Swimming

- I. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to each of the questions you hear.
- |                               |                            |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. A. One hour.               | B. Two hours.              |
| C. Three hours.               | D. Four hours.             |
| 2. A. For fun.                | B. For hobby.              |
| C. For taste.                 | D. For health.             |
| 3. A. Another piece of bread. | B. Another piece of cake.  |
| C. A ginger biscuit.          | D. A roast beef sandwich.  |
| 4. A. She had too much of it. | B. The man was her friend. |
| C. She made it herself.       | D. She liked it too.       |