21世纪 蔡维碧 主编 English sollege College English Co College English College English College English

中国农业出版社

H319.9 288

21 世纪大学英语丛书

听为训练教程

蔡维碧 主编

江苏	工业学院图	书作
ist B	藏书章	£ 3
	*	

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

听力训练教程/蔡维碧主编. - 北京: 中国农业出版 社,1999.10 (21世纪大学英语丛书) ISBN 7-109-06134-5

Ⅰ. 听… Ⅱ. 蔡… Ⅲ. 英语-视听教学-高等学校-教材 Ⅳ. H319.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (1999) 第 62630 号

中国农业出版社出版 (北京市朝阳区农展馆北路2号) (邮政编码100026) 出版人:沈镇昭 责任编辑 刘爱芳 宋会兵

开本: 787mm×1092mm 1/16 印张: 6.5 字数: 170千字 印数: 1~9000 册 定价: 12.00 元 (凡本版图书出现印刷、装订错误,请向出版社发行部调换) 听力是大学英语教学的重点和难点之一。《21世纪大学英语丛书·听力训练教程》针对学生在语言学习中的实际难点和弱点,着重培养学生良好的语言学习习惯,打好语言基础,提高听力理解能力。全书分为前言、基础训练、模拟题、答案和录音材料原文等4部分。基础训练专门练习听写,由6节组成,每节有3个练习,练习一是分项目的单句听写,练习二是对话,练习三是短文,练习短文听写填空;模拟题的难度循序渐进,从内容、题量和格式都与国家正式考试试题听力相符合,每套题中均有听写填空或复合式听写。学生在大量的听写练习中,通过应用语法、语音规则、上下文等关系熟悉语流中的连读、弱读、省音和失去爆破等,从中领悟听力技巧,同时提高遣词造句的语言表达和写作的能力。

本书在高等农业院校教学指导委员会人文社会科学学科组的指导下,由云南农业大学编写。在编写过程中,我们得到全国高等农业院校外语教学研究会会长、上海水产大学童吉美教授的帮助和指导,在此谨向他表示衷心的感谢。

由于时间仓促,编者水平有限,这本书的错误和不足在所难免,我们热忱地希望读者指正。

编 者 1999年9月

Contents

Simulated Listening Comprehension

22	
22	
M	Section B
前 言	Section C
Dictation	Test 2
24	Section A
Section A	Section B
Exercise One Negation	1 Section C
Exercise Two	2
Exercise Three A	A aodoe 2
29B	S Section B
Section B	Section C
Exercise One Affirmative	3
Exercise Two	4 Section A
Exercise Three A	5
εεΒ	6
Section C	Test 5
Exercise One Adverbial Clauses	6
Exercise Two	7
de Exercise Three A	8
37 B	8
Section D	A moitne?
88 Exercise One Making Judgements and Drawing Inferences 1	9
@Exercise Two	12
0)Exercise Three A	13
04B	
Section E	Section B
Exercise One Making Judgements and Drawing Inferences 2	
El-Exercise Two	
E4Exercise Three A	
В	
Section F	
Exercise One Other Clauses	
d-Exercise Two	
Exercise Three A	
94 — В	
	ZI ZI

Simulated Listening Comprehension



Test 1 ·····	
Section A ····	
Section B ····	23
Section C ····	24
Test 2	
Section A	
Section B	26
Section C anitage/Lanto said	27
Test 3	27
Section A	27
E Section B	29
Section C	30
Test 4 avitauriffA. auQ. seir	31
Section A	31
Section B	32
Section C	
Test 5	
Section A	
Section B	35
8 Section C	36
Test 6	37
Section A	37
Section B	
Section C	
Test 7	
El Section A	
Section B	
FI Section C	42
Test 8	43
7 Section A	43
8 Section B	44
Section C ····	
Test 9	46
© Section A	
OS Section B	
Section C	

Test 10	50
Section A ····	50
Section B ····	
Section C ····	52
Script and Keys	
Script for Dictation	54
Script for Simulated Listening Comprehension	69

The rest and the form that the rest of the restricted a monarch management to the test	TY CHENNAND THE
nole dialogue from the beginning to the end just to get a general idea of it. Then, in the	
(3) d reading, there is a pau A notice. sometimes just part of a sentence.	0 minutes)
uring the pause, you must write down the missing words you have just heard on the	
Exercise One Negation Negation Negation	ld-
Exercise One Negation	
Directions: In this exercise, there are 25 statements. First, you will hear the whole st	atement just to
and the second reading, there is a pause after	r part of state-
ment. During the pause, you must write down the missing words what you	've just heard
a diff you on the blank. You can check what you have written down when the states	nent is read to
you once again without the pause	car, you ca
1. From what he said, Angela concluded that he(2) os must be said be said.	
2. He went to Rome and took lodgings but he found work out of and	wait a long
3. In those days we couldn't afford a bicycle, ildung as rail as anothing, rento year to near	I: And there
4. The guy is old enough to playing electronic games. (A) and	A: No, there
5, I would borrow my money from my bank. and o smo	F: What are s
6. Everybody enjoyed the excursion (3) dayout nev3 of Daniel.	A; Well, it (
7. Though having studied it long, about the size of the universe.	air polluti
8. The teacher proceeded to work out the second physics problem	people (8)
9. They would rather put the meeting off(01)	(9)
10, there would be no shadow beyond any objects.	urin
11, the conveying of power could not be done.	Exercise Th
12. They are able to sell the products	
13. Not to keep his promise will be	
14. While studying at middle school, they for higher educate	Directions. noi
15. The river will flood again next year large state of villages and control of the river will flood again next year large state of the river will flood again next year large state of the river will flood again next year large state of the river will flood again next year large state of the river will flood again next year large state of the river will flood again next year large state of the river will flood again next year large state of the river will flood again next year large state of the river will flood again next year large state of the river will flood again next year large state of the river will flood again next year large state of the river will flood again next year large state of the river will be stated by the river will be stated b	
16. When interviewed for the post of that company, Big Jim required.	
17.8 We all know that To 7. with the exact vegities at the meeting veget heard. For 1 to 7.	
18. Do you believe that, and not not not not not be an easy la	
19. Our car broke down when we were still niam add mood atow to bread taug avail no	У
20. Doctors have warned that medicines should be kept and brief and not been at a passas	g
21. The guide said to the tourists, "Climbing the mountain at such time is	". So far in
22. Mr. Hans rang the number again, but	
23. If a body at rest is a review a set it fault reduce by any force, it will remain motionle	
24. It was recorded that(\(\beta\) at plant the end on these regions(\(\beta\))	
25. A vacuum,(2) note orom at , cannot transmit sound at , show note or	determined . · I

Exercise Two



Directions: Here is a conversation between a reporter and a bus rider, Ann. First, you will hear	the
whole dialogue from the beginning to the end just to get a general idea of it. Then, in	the
second reading, there is a pause after each sentence, sometimes just part of a senter	ice.
During the pause, you must write down the missing words you have just heard on	the
blank. You must check what you have written when the dialogue is read to you once a	gain
without the pause.	EXE
T: Why have you decided to use public transportation to get to work? It serious and it is not a	Dire
A: Well, the main reason is to save money. I might be able to afford a used car right now. But	the
bus expense of operating it, (1) sain and mood would be too much for meaning them.	
T: Well, that makes sense. But it isn't public transportation rather inconvenient in this city? Wi	th a
car, you can go where you want, when you wantsauaq add tuodtiw miaga and uov	
A: Right. And this is a real car town, so (2) and that be bulleton all as it could be . You have	e to
wait a long time for the bus, and you often (3) and and the go where you're going.	
T: And there aren't any other opinions as far as public transportation goes, are there?	
A: No, there are (4) games ot denough to ot denough to	
T: What are some other benefits of using public transportation?	
Everythody enjoyed the excursion (6) deput the excursion (7) it (5).	to
air pollution; (7) and to exist and treatment thirty people and it beither animal than the	
people (8) maldard soleved be a bus you don't have	
(9) or finding a parking, (10) to guiteem adding regin this city will	
streng was because we had an ad blums expect	
Exercise Three the conveying of power could not be done.	
They are able to sell the products A	121
Not to keep his promise will be	
Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the f	first
time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. Then listen to the passage aga	in.
When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks	nu-
mbered from 1 to 7 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered 8	3 to
10 you are required to fill in the missing information. You can either use the exact wo	ords
you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when	the
passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.	
So far in this course we've talked about music and its importance in all societies. At one ti	ime
nusicologists even considered music a universal language. Now, however, musicologists no longer	200
hat music is a (1) a manner live to language, but rather that it is a universal (2) a second a li	say
	23.
They make this (3) snotgen pands because most music is (4)tadt bebroom asw it	23 <u>.</u> 24.
They make this (3) seroing a seed because most music is (4) and belonger as well determined. In other words, the music that people create is more often (5) around	23 <u>.</u> 24.

idea of the (6)	self rather than the universal (7)	Illa This shows that
people have in common	r a sixty or fifty or even a 40-ye(8) Maidt I .n	. Furthermore, musi-
cians and their audier	nces use music to reaffirm the social order	r. So it seems to me (9)
me how to do thing.	bework bus om . Similarly, an individual's cho	oice of music reflects his or her
own values. The main	point here is that (10)	5. In 1953 Congress
oman is the first wife's	the co-husbands are brothers and the added wo	7. sister.
Directions: In this exe	ercise, you will hear a passage about 120 word	ds three times. First, you will
hear the w	whole passage from the beginning to the end ju	ast to get a general idea of it.
a gain producing a	the second reading, there is a pause after part of	of statement. During the pause,
you must v	write down the missing words what you've just	heard on the blank. You can
adw kasha ka	at you have written down when the statement is	read to you once again without
the pause.		tion will satisfy the public.
Reading and listen	ning are similar because they are the ways we rec	eeive messages. Yet reading and
listening are (1)	nol toogen bas vino. First of all, usually (2))diw as
we could reread it. (3)	vilsiting on vino in we cannot hear the message	ge again. And what we listen to
is not usually written do	own. The second difference (4)	do od. When we read, we read
at a speed we can	control. When we listen, the rate or s	speed of the message (5)
-	. And third, we must understand (6)	nedwi I could meet with you rig
listening to something or	or someone. (7) whil	le listening. gqad aad tadW . 71
How fast do people	e speak and how fast do they listen? People spea	k English at a rate of about 125
words per minute. Peop	ble can listen much more quickly than this, thou	igh. Actually, people can listen
at a rate of 300 words pe	er minute and (8)ei lawener-llee. N	So it's easy to stop listening for
a while to think abo	out something else. But good listeners as	re not thinking about (9)
	They do three important things to focus the	eir attention while listening and
(10)		
		23 into o
	ood, and sweat.	
	Section Bourneyog a	(30 minutes)
		Exercise Two
Exercise One A	eion between the customer (C) and the booksell	Directions: Here is a conversat
Directions: In this exe	ercise, there are 25 statements. First, you will	hear the whole statement just to
semitemos , get a gener	ral idea of it. Then, in the second reading, the	ere is a pause after part of state-
nov sbrow giment. Dur	ring the pause, you must write down the missing	g words what you've just heard
ald ant noe dialogue is	nk. You can check what you have written down	n when the statement is read to
you once a	again without the pauseeans only tuodily ning	read to you once ag
1.	knowledge and understanding.	C: Do you sell only new books.

2. This shows that	rathe. emos drive with someone.	
	for a sixty or fifty or even a 40-year	
	usic to reaffirm the spadiain so	
	one of the waitress waited on me	
	of "termination" i	
	, the co-husbands are brothers and	
sister.	SI.	
8. They get a chance	e to have a look at one another	and if they like one another,
	from the beginning to the end just to g	
9. Now, most listeners	weno alt bus a pause after part of stater	with greatest chance of producing a
	ne missing words what you've just heard	
you once again without	it has been persisted in that the criminal	should die and that only his execu-
tion will satisfy the		
essages. Yet readink ar11	for you are my only relative in	Reading and listenin, blrow sidt
12.	without a strong element of authority and	d respect for authority. one gninefall
	ause the enormous forces at present only a	
14. No matter how great	the obstacles may seem, we more this boo	the weapons of war. Buen ion a
	d that the people are state we have a state of the deliberation of the state of the	
	you right after these remarks,	
	in France Britis	
	how fast do they li. yrotsid namud nik Engl	
19. We must on villand	A day what might be for our dreams n	nay be within our reach a req abrow
easy to stop list ently .00	of self-renewal is(8) b	at a rate of 300 words per minute, and
thinking about I 912	the Secretary - General has take	batinUeath think about sometime
Nations bureaucracy	three important things to focus their atte	
22. We've	that incentives are key.	
23	into concrete action.	
24. I have	but blood,,a	and sweat.
25. Most problems	a government agency	_ them.
Exercise Two		
Directions: Here is a con	nversation between the customer (C) and	the bookseller (B) at a bookstore.
	ill hear the whole dialogue from the beginn	
	hen, in the second reading, there is a par	
	a sentence. During the pause, you must	
	ard on the blank. You can check what you	
	nce again without the pause. sause	
	books, or do you also (1) bou bas embels	

B: We handle all types of books, both		
you will (2)		ral for human beings to cooper
C: I wonder if you have any good seco		
B: What kind of dictionaries do you m		
C: Well, I'm looking for two English	dictionaries and one (3)	•
B: Standard or pocket editions?		
C: I want all three (4) and abrow 021		
B: I'm afraid we don't have any on h		
ter part of statem (5) Il'Il , searbhause.		
C: All right, I'll leave my (6)		
B: We have indeed. For example, h		
C: (8)	ow much are you asking for the	set?do mesa su to vasM
B: Only eight hundred dollars. If you		
C: I'll think about it. By the way, int		
B: Well, we keep all our books (9)		
languages, plays, art, music, histo		
C: What American novels are (10)	(a) in Kunming?	If we try to count then
B: Well, there's Gone with the Wind,		
nat they were able to do and (8)	fw ni	(7) has trease
Exercise Three on but the and the same and	For example, if they' ve ma	(1) 5115 140000
	on't worry about the fact that (10	. they d
	A	a million dollars, or won a l
Directions: In this section, you will he		
	refully for its general idea. The	
	for the second time, you are req	
	ne exact words you have just hea	
	in the missing information. You	
you have just heard or writ	te down the main points in your	own words. Finally, when the
of tau themet passage is read for the thir		
What is perhaps needed, then, is		
despair by starting with those things that		
a sense that we can make (1)		
dence about what we can (2)		
potential form a powerful force that (4)) now now bas sy the imagination.	will, and reasoning to (5)
ment entropy of at the highest levels. The	ne activation of the forces of (6)	will and
reasoning is really the only (7)		deliberately.
(8)		

ral for human beings to cooperate in this way. (9)	you will (2)
econd - hand dictionaries.	
mear? (01)	
sh dictionaries and one (3)	C: Well, I'm looking for two English
В	B: Standard or pocket editions?
Directions: In this exercise, you will hear a passage about 12	0 words three times. First, you wil
hear the whole passage from the beginning to the	
Then, in the second reading, there is a pause after	part of statement. During the pause,
'asibeyou must write down the missing words what you've	ve just heard on the blank. You car
(7) soluna check what you have written down when the statemen	ent is read to you once again without
the pause.	and in
Many of us seem obsessed with time and change. We hope	e (1) and will
bring us good fortune, yet we also know from looking at the	
into what divisions are the shel(6) arranged in your store?	
see time and change as positive, but let's face it—we also kn	
evitably (4) no or bns , youtsin	languages, plays, art, music, h
If we try to count them, the ways (5)	seem infinite. Frankly, (6)
what they weren't able to do or what	
accept and (7) $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ in what	they were able to do and (8)
For example, if they've manage	
, they don't worry about the fact that (10)	
a million dollars, or won a Nobel Prize.	
Il hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the firs	Directions; In this section, you wi
n carefully for its general idea. Then listen to the passage again.	
ead for Continued to fill in the blanks nu	(potunim 060 n the passage is n
th the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered 8 to	(Setunian OC) mbered from 1 to 7 wi
Exercise One Adverbial Clauses	
Directions: In this exercise, there are 25 statements. First, you	
gained not get a general idea of it. Then, in the second reading	
as a wear and ment. During the pause, you must write down the m	
il oo oo oon the blank. You can check what you have written	
amund ni dia you once again without the pause algunocoa	dence about what we can (2)
1.) of varingeness bas . II, your gum will freeze and you won't fee	
2. <u>Iliw</u> . (3) lo sociol with the different stage	
deliberately	reasoning is really the only (7)

4. As a matter of fact, change occurs most rapidly in modern of	cultures, of madogs whodyng as every
day.	W: No, not yet, but (4)
5. I'll give you an answer	M: We can't really ask him to (5)
6.) angami I nov our radiis, Robert White gets nervous. In	W: No, of course not. But I'm
7, do-it-yourself had become a hol	bby.
8. They made me feel at ease	M: Hamma, could we (7)
9 there was an uproar to subject to	
10. He'll continue working (01) seu of des b	rather small room, that we coul
11. North America was the home of the Indians	·
12, there is still room for art alongsic	de the technology.
13, there is exception.	
14, few people attended the lecture	e.
15. and not been at enesses, I wouldn't accept any money from the	Directions: In this section, you .m.
16. A student of music needs as long to become a performer	
17. Unless, for some reason, and boose ed, you	will have to select what to write.
18. You may leave the apartment, and avoid now about you give	a month's notice
19.w the end of the exact with the in his office till lunchting	10 you are required. em
20. nedw , villani? . abrow nwo wo, what would they do with an ex	tra car? jau even nov
21, we should be able to finish this before	we leave today.
22. The evidence is invalid Landing and at a group shall be be a second of the second	The third organization in the V
23. The more you tell him, at the your one of the second second	The IFC has more than (1)
24. I'd take the slowest train on bus traingoleved. bus	national Bank for (2)
25. org to stoppor stremmerous redment ni, we have several item	is on our agenda. we see T . notisio
the thougard the III however invests in (5)	
Exercise Two own in a company and providing (6) in a company and providing (7)	business corporatio
Directions: Here is a conversation between two teaching assistants	s, a woman (W) and a man (M).
isud and li First, you will hear the whole dialogue from the begin	ning to the end just to get a general
idea of it. Then, in the second reading, there is a pa	ause after each sentence, sometimes
just part of a sentence. During the pause, you must	write down the missing words you
have just heard on the blank. You can check what yo	u have written when the dialogue is
read to you once again without the pause.	
W: Stan, do you have a minute?	
M: Oh, hi, Cathy. What's up?w 021 mode agassage a read life	Directions: In this exercise, you
W: Well, I've been managing (1) and of animased and more in	
M: I'm not in there very often. It's so noisy that I can't work.	
W: That 's exactly what I'm getting at. (2)	
but have you noticed? Jack constantly has students (3)	
ple are going in and out.	the pause.

M: Has anybody spoken to him about it? bom in ylbigsi faom ang	4. As a matter of fact, change occ
W: No, not yet, but (4)	
M: We can't really ask him to (5)	5. I'll give y ?sw nsɔ ɛ ,ver
W: No, of course not. But I'm not able to do my work and	
o-it-yourself had become a hobby.	
M: Hmmm, could we (7) ? When TA's h	
and not use the office. You kno	w, (9), a
rather small room, that we could ask to use (10)	10. He'll continue working
Exercise Three	11. North America was the home or
re is still room for art alongside the technology.	
there is exception.	
few people attended the lecture.	
Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. N	When the passage is read for the first
time, you should listen carefully for its general idea	. Then listen to the passage again.
When the passage is read for the second time, you a	re required to fill in the blanks nu-
mbered from 1 to 7 with the exact words you have just	st heard. For blanks numbered 8 to
10 you are required to fill in the missing information.	You can either use the exact words
you have just heard or write down the main points in	your own words. Finally, when the
passage is read for the third time, you should check	what you have written.
The third organization in the World Bank group is the Interna	tional Finance Corporation, or IFC.
The IFC has more than (1) members. In one way	, it is very different from the Inter-
national Bank for (2) and Development and	the International Development Asso-
ciation. Those two organizations (3)	er governments' projects or projects
(4) with these governments. The	IFC, however, invests in (5)
business corporations by buying (6)	in a company and providing
loans. The government of the country does not have to (7)	
, to the other hand, to the end just to get a general	loes not protect the IFC if the busi-
ne second reading, there is a pause after each se(e) e. sliad each	(01) . idea of it. Then, in the
During the pause, you must write down the missing words you	just part of a sentence
blank. You can check what you have written when the dialogue is	have just heard on the
without the pause.	read to you once again
В	
Directions: In this exercise, you will hear a passage about 120	words three times. First, you will
hear the whole passage from the beginning to the en	
Then, in the second reading, there is a pause after p	
soullo and a you must write down the missing words what you've	
one to to A check what you have written down when the statemen	
the pause.	ple are going in and out.

Let's come to how the World Bank has helped	d specific countries. Take a country in Latin Ameri-
ca for example: Brazil. Sao Paulo, Brazil's larges	st city, is the seventh largest in the world. In 1971
(1) nishow and Il aw tent tau a .tlIn only twenty ye	ears, its population has tripled. This great increase
resulted in tremendous pollution problems. (2)	to clean up the water were badly
needed. In short, parts of Sao Paulo smelle	ed terrible, because all of the city's (3)
into the Tiete, Sao Paulo'	s largest river. Because of the pollution, (4)
	Sao Paulo di Amil . 1 decided
to look elsewhere. As is true in so many cases,	, industry couldn't afford to be charitable; (6)
With its large and gro	wing population and little industrial growth, major
unemployment problems resulted.	
	tion. Workmen could clean up the water. Construc-
tion workers could (7)	, but all this would cost the city \$80 million, so
	Bank (8), chose one, and
provided Sao Paulo with a large loan. The bank fe	elt that the city could eventually repay it, because a
clean Sao Paulo would attract new industry, and th	e city's economy would quickly recover. It worked.
When do you start work? (9)	, and more jobs have raised the standard of living in
Sao Paulo. In general, (10) ment of unities little	M; You must be thinking of someone else, I'm
trip next Friday.	8. M: I think the whole class is going on the field
Secti	ion D (30 minutes)
Exercise One Making Judgements an	d Drawing Inferences 1
	ents. First, you will hear the whole statement just to
	second reading, there is a pause after part of state-
	rite down the missing words what you've just heard
	ou have written down when the statement is read to
	he most unusual stories I've ever heard.
	ime, I served in the army of Julius Caesar.
•	— The professor suggested that
	12. W; I'm stopping at the muSeum shop. It's go
	s made out of soybeans or ocean plants. The people
eat it like crackers.	- In the conversation the man means that
— The main topic of the conversation is	13. M.: Weren't you trying to get us all together for
3. W: Hello, Sir. What can I do for you?	
M: I have this cassette player here that	. And it just ruined four of my fa-
vorite cassettes.	[4. M: They said the train won't arrive till nine!

This conversation most likely takes place a bogled said shall blood out word or some a lad
4. W: Why not take it? Not enough money? the sagnal a limit of sale limit of the sale sale sale sale sale sale sale sal
M: No, it is not that; the money is good. About 200 a week. It's just that we'll be working
a hotel and they just want the same time over a
over to dance to and I get so bored
— From the conversation we can know that they are talking about
5. M: Hello Professor. I'm Albert Humphies. I live in London, and
But I find it very difficult to speak it.
. With its large and growing population and little incl. beneratable, major
W: Yes, it is a problem.
The topic they are talking about about anomalos and two squaid blace sergingers, denoted the
6. W: Hello, Captain. When can we get in Brisbane?
M: in Brisbane will be 1 a.m. So we have got a long flight ahead
us. Our hostesses will be serving dinner shortly. I hope you enjoy it.
From what they are talking about, we can infer that visubni went tomus bloom almost one me
7. W: Congratulations! I understand you got a job. When do you start work?
M: You must be thinking of someone else. I'm still waiting to hear. (01) . Improve all colons of
— From what the man said, we can know that
8. M: I think the whole class is going on the field trip next Friday.
W: I'm not sure.
— What the woman has said implies that
9. W: Could you bring my calculator back—
M: I don't know how to put this—but, uh, I dropped it, and now the "on" button doesn't lig
irections: In this exercise, there are 25 statements. First, van will hear the whole state.que past to
In the conversation the man's problem is that had not been been as the
10. W: Janet said she's coming to my graduation. W lsum now postuse odd garmell amount
of laM: But she has to work that week, doesn't she? adw sheds may not calculate the
— The man implies that
11. M: I can't remember the due date for our final paper.
W: I think it's the twelfth, but the professor said
— The professor suggested that the data gnixlet are yell —
12. W: I'm stopping at the museum shop. It's got some inexpensive prints. I slagged beautiful.
alor M: Especially more an energy to me about it doubt tradges bolled guidence me confirm.
— In the conversation the man means thatzrosbaro solid in res
13. M: Weren't you trying to get us all together for a picnic this weekend.?
W: It never really Survey not on I man staffly and added a W
About the picnic the woman said that indicated good good at season and a small
14. M: They said the train won't arrive till nine!
. 10 .