

21世纪大学英语丛书

蔡维碧 主编

听力训练教程



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前言

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

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Dictation

Exercise Two

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Section A (30 minutes)

Exercise One Negation

Directions: In this exercise, there are 25 statements. First, you will hear the whole statement just to get a general idea of it. Then, in the second reading, there is a pause after part of statement. During the pause, you must write down the missing words what you've just heard on the blank. You can check what you have written down when the statement is read to you once again without the pause.

1. From what he said, Angela concluded that he _____.
2. He went to Rome and took lodgings but he found work _____.
3. In those days we couldn't afford a bicycle, _____.
4. The guy is old enough to _____ playing electronic games.
5. _____, I would borrow my money from my bank.
6. Everybody enjoyed the excursion _____ of Daniel.
7. Though having studied it long, _____ about the size of the universe.
8. The teacher proceeded to work out the second physics problem _____.
9. They would rather put the meeting off _____.
10. _____, there would be no shadow beyond any objects.
11. _____, the conveying of power could not be done.
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 education.
15. The river will flood again next year _____.
16. When interviewed for the post of that company, Big Jim _____ required.
17. We all know that _____ at the meeting _____.
18. Do you believe that, _____, English would be an easy language?
19. Our car broke down when we were still _____.
20. Doctors have warned that medicines should be kept _____.
21. The guide said to the tourists, "Climbing the mountain at such time is _____."
22. Mr. Hans rang the number again, but _____.
23. If a body at rest is _____ by any force, it will remain motionless.
24. It was recorded that _____ in these regions.
25. A vacuum, _____, cannot transmit sound.

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 sentence. 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 again without the pause.

- T: Why have you decided to use public transportation to get to work?
- A: Well, the main reason is to save money. I might be able to afford a used car right now. But the expense of operating it, (1) _____ would be too much for me.
- T: Well, that makes sense. But it isn't public transportation rather inconvenient in this city? With a car, you can go where you want, when you want.
- A: Right. And this is a real car town, so (2) _____ as it could be. You have to wait a long time for the bus, and you often (3) _____ to 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) _____ at this time.
- T: What are some other benefits of using public transportation?
- A: Well, it (5) _____. Even though (6) _____ to air pollution, (7) _____ carrying thirty people _____ than thirty people (8) _____. Also, if you take a bus you don't have to (9) _____ or finding a parking, (10) _____ in this city.

Exercise Three

A

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. 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 are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 1 to 7 with the exact words you have just 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.

So far in this course we've talked about music and its importance in all societies. At one time musicologists even considered music a universal language. Now, however, musicologists no longer say that music is a (1) _____ language, but rather that it is a universal (2) _____. They make this (3) _____ because most music is (4) _____ determined. In other words, the music that people create is more often (5) _____ around the

idea of the (6) _____ self rather than the universal (7) _____. This shows that all people have in common. I think (8) _____. Furthermore, musicians and their audiences use music to reaffirm the social order. So it seems to me (9) _____. Similarly, an individual's choice of music reflects his or her own values. The main point here is that (10) _____.

B

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 end just to get a general idea of it. Then, in the second reading, there is a pause after part of statement. During the pause, you must write down the missing words what you've just heard on the blank. You can check what you have written down when the statement is read to you once again without the pause.

Reading and listening are similar because they are the ways we receive messages. Yet reading and listening are (1) _____. First of all, usually (2) _____ as we could reread it. (3) _____ we cannot hear the message again. And what we listen to is not usually written down. The second difference (4) _____. When we read, we read at a speed we can control. When we listen, the rate or speed of the message (5) _____. And third, we must understand (6) _____ when listening to something or someone. (7) _____ while listening.

How fast do people speak and how fast do they listen? People speak English at a rate of about 125 words per minute. People can listen much more quickly than this, though. Actually, people can listen at a rate of 300 words per minute and (8) _____. So it's easy to stop listening for a while to think about something else. But good listeners are not thinking about (9) _____. They do three important things to focus their attention while listening and (10) _____.

Section B (30 minutes)

Exercise One Affirmative

Directions: In this exercise, there are 25 statements. First, you will hear the whole statement just to get a general idea of it. Then, in the second reading, there is a pause after part of statement. During the pause, you must write down the missing words what you've just heard on the blank. You can check what you have written down when the statement is read to you once again without the pause.

- _____ knowledge and understanding.

2. This shows that _____ with someone.
3. Now it is _____ for a sixty or fifty or even a 40-year old _____.
4. Mother _____ in his bag.
5. I _____ one of the waitress waited on me and showed me how to do thing.
6. In 1953 Congress _____ of "termination" in India affairs.
7. _____, the co-husbands are brothers and the added woman is the first wife's sister.
8. They get a chance to have a look at one another and if they like one another, _____.
9. Now, most listeners _____ and the one with greatest chance of producing a happy family.
10. _____ it has been persisted in that the criminal should die and that only his execution will satisfy the public.
11. I _____, for you are my only relative in this world.
12. _____ without a strong element of authority and respect for authority.
13. _____ because the enormous forces at present only are partially mobilized.
14. No matter how great the obstacles may seem, we _____ the weapons of war.
15. Thomas Jefferson said that the people are _____ of our liberty.
16. If I could meet with you right after these remarks, _____.
17. What has happened in France _____ British faith and purpose.
18. _____ in human history.
19. We must _____ what might be for our dreams may be within our reach.
20. The _____ of self-renewal is _____.
21. I _____ the Secretary-General has taken _____ the United Nations bureaucracy.
22. We've _____ that incentives are key.
23. _____ into concrete action.
24. I have _____ but blood, _____, _____ and sweat.
25. Most problems _____ a government agency _____ them.

Exercise Two

Directions: Here is a conversation between the customer (C) and the bookseller (B) at a bookstore.

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 sentence. During the pause, you must write down the missing words you have just heard on the blank. You can check what you have written when the dialogue is read to you once again without the pause.

C: Do you sell only new books, or do you also (1) _____?

B: We handle all types of books, both new and old. If you will kindly look over our shelves, I'm sure you will (2) _____.

C: I wonder if you have any good second-hand dictionaries.

B: What kind of dictionaries do you mean?

C: Well, I'm looking for two English dictionaries and one (3) _____.

B: Standard or pocket editions?

C: I want all three (4) _____.

B: I'm afraid we don't have any on hand. However, if you would kindly leave your name and address, I'll (5) _____ as soon as we get in a new supply.

C: All right. I'll leave my (6) _____. Do you also have any encyclopedias?

B: We have indeed. For example, here's a wonderful set of the Encyclopedia Britannica, (7) _____ and in _____.

C: (8) _____. How much are you asking for the set?

B: Only eight hundred dollars. If you bought the set new, it would cost more than double.

C: I'll think about it. By the way, into what divisions are the shelves arranged in your store?

B: Well, we keep all our books (9) _____ fiction, classics, science, medicine, languages, plays, art, music, history, and so on.

C: What American novels are (10) _____ in Kunming?

B: Well, there's *Gone with the Wind*, also *For Whom the Bell Tolls*, and many others.

Exercise Three

A

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. 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 are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 1 to 7 with the exact words you have just 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.

What is perhaps needed, then, is to avoid falling into the vicious cycle of frustration turning to despair by starting with those things that can easily be managed within our personal lives. Once we get a sense that we can make (1) _____ changes at this level, we can build a sense of confidence about what we can (2) _____ accomplish. (3) _____ and faith in human potential form a powerful force that (4) _____ the imagination, will, and reasoning to (5) _____ at the highest levels. The activation of the forces of (6) _____, will, and reasoning is really the only (7) _____ for hope for the future.

(8) _____

For example, some say that it is not natural for human beings to cooperate in this way. (9) _____

(10) _____

B

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 end just to get a general idea of it.

Then, in the second reading, there is a pause after part of statement. During the pause, you must write down the missing words what you've just heard on the blank. You can check what you have written down when the statement is read to you once again without the pause.

Many of us seem obsessed with time and change. We hope (1) _____ and will bring us good fortune, yet we also know from looking at the past that (2) _____. We want to see time and change as positive, but let's face it—we also know them to be negative because inevitably (4) _____.

If we try to count them, the ways (5) _____ seem infinite. Frankly, (6) _____ what they weren't able to do or what they didn't become. Others learn to accept and (7) _____ in what they were able to do and (8) _____. For example, if they've managed to live an ethical life and (9) _____, they don't worry about the fact that (10) _____, earned a million dollars, or won a Nobel Prize.

Section C (30 minutes)

Exercise One Adverbial Clauses

Directions: In this exercise, there are 25 statements. First, you will hear the whole statement just to get a general idea of it. Then, in the second reading, there is a pause after part of statement. During the pause, you must write down the missing words what you've just heard on the blank. You can check what you have written down when the statement is read to you once again without the pause.

1. _____, your gum will freeze and you won't feel a thing.
2. _____ in the different stages, it was possible to introduce them deliberately.
3. _____, I saw him waving goodbye.

4. As a matter of fact, change occurs most rapidly in modern cultures, _____ every day.
5. I'll give you an answer _____.
6. _____, Robert White gets nervous.
7. _____, do-it-yourself had become a hobby.
8. They made me feel at ease _____.
9. _____ there was an uproar.
10. He'll continue working _____.
11. North America was the home of the Indians _____.
12. _____, there is still room for art alongside the technology.
13. _____, there is exception.
14. _____, few people attended the lecture.
15. _____, I wouldn't accept any money from them.
16. A student of music needs as long to become a performer _____.
17. Unless, for some reason, _____, you will have to select what to write.
18. You may leave the apartment, _____ you give a month's notice _____.
19. _____, he'll be in his office till lunchtime.
20. _____, what would they do with an extra car?
21. _____, we should be able to finish this before we leave today.
22. The evidence is invalid _____.
23. The more you tell him, _____.
24. I'd take the slowest train _____.
25. _____, we have several items on our agenda.

Exercise Two

Directions: Here is a conversation between two teaching assistants, a woman (W) and a man (M).

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 sentence. During the pause, you must write down the missing words you have just heard on the blank. You can check what you 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: Well, I've been managing (1) _____ in the office.

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) _____ and marking in the office, but have you noticed? Jack constantly has students (3) _____ A lot of people are going in and out.

M: Has anybody spoken to him about it?
W: No, not yet, but (4) _____ .
M: We can't really ask him to (5) _____ , can we?
W: No, of course not. But I'm not able to do my work and neither are you. I imagine (6) _____ .
M: Hmmm, could we (7) _____ ? When TA's have to talk with a student, (8) _____ and not use the office. You know, (9) _____ , a rather small room, that we could ask to use (10) _____ .

Exercise Three

A

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. 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 are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 1 to 7 with the exact words you have just 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 International Finance Corporation, or IFC. The IFC has more than (1) _____ members. In one way, it is very different from the International Bank for (2) _____ and Development and the International Development Association. Those two organizations (3) _____ only in member 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) _____ the loan. (8) _____ but, on the other hand, does not protect the IFC if the business fails. (9) _____ . (10) _____

B

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 end just to get a general idea of it. Then, in the second reading, there is a pause after part of statement. During the pause, you must write down the missing words what you've just heard on the blank. You can check what you have written down when the statement is read to you once again without the pause.

Let's come to how the World Bank has helped specific countries. Take a country in Latin America for example: Brazil. Sao Paulo, Brazil's largest city, is the seventh largest in the world. In 1971 (1) _____. In only twenty years, 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 smelled terrible, because all of the city's (3) _____ into the Tiete, Sao Paulo's largest river. Because of the pollution, (4) _____. Companies (5) _____, Sao Paulo decided to look elsewhere. As is true in so many cases, industry couldn't afford to be charitable; (6) _____. With its large and growing population and little industrial growth, major unemployment problems resulted.

Obviously, engineers could figure out the solution. Workmen could clean up the water. Construction workers could (7) _____, but all this would cost the city \$ 80 million, so Brazil asked the World Bank for help. The World Bank (8) _____, chose one, and provided Sao Paulo with a large loan. The bank felt that the city could eventually repay it, because a clean Sao Paulo would attract new industry, and the city's economy would quickly recover. It worked. (9) _____, and more jobs have raised the standard of living in Sao Paulo. In general, (10) _____.

Section D (30 minutes)

Exercise One Making Judgements and Drawing Inferences 1

Directions: In this exercise, there are 25 statements. First, you will hear the whole statement just to get a general idea of it. Then, in the second reading, there is a pause after part of statement. During the pause, you must write down the missing words what you've just heard on the blank. You can check what you have written down when the statement is read to you once again without the pause.

- W: Good morning, Prevor, you have one of the most unusual stories I've ever heard.
M: Oh, yes. _____. At that time, I served in the army of Julius Caesar.
— They are talking about _____.
- M: If most people have no real food, _____?
W: They eat something called soylent which is made out of soybeans or ocean plants. The people eat it like crackers.
— The main topic of the conversation is _____.
- W: Hello, Sir. What can I do for you?
M: I have this cassette player here that _____. And it just ruined four of my favorite cassettes.

- This conversation most likely takes place _____.
4. W: Why not take it? Not enough money?
M: No, it is not that; the money is good. About 200 a week. It's just that we'll be working in a hotel _____ and they just want the same time over and 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 Humphries. I live in London, and _____.
But I find it very difficult to speak it. _____ I got really disheartened.
W: Yes, it is a problem.
— The topic they are talking about _____.
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 of us. Our hostesses will be serving dinner shortly. I hope you enjoy it.
— From what they are talking about, we can infer that _____.
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.
— 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 light up.
— In the conversation the man's problem is that _____.
10. W: Janet said she's coming to my graduation.
M: But she has to work that week, doesn't she?
— 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 _____.
12. W: I'm stopping at the museum shop. It's got some inexpensive prints.
M: Especially _____.
— In the conversation the man means that _____.
13. M: Weren't you trying to get us all together for a picnic this weekend.?
W: It never really _____.
— About the picnic the woman said that _____.
14. M: They said the train won't arrive till nine!