

教师用书

大学英语 听力教程

上册

主编 赵国杰

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

教师用书

大学英语 听力教程

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上册 教师用书

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前言

《大学英语听力教程》是根据高等学校扩招后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。上册每单元的结构为:

第一部分: Statements

该部分共10个句子,每句中有一个单词或词组,出现在本单元的对话或短文中,通过听写完成句子,然后根据A或B选项确定该单词或词组的含义。这道练习的目的是为后面的听力活动做准备。

第二部分: Dialogues

该部分有三篇日常生活对话,每篇约150—200词左右,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,对对话内容的细节提出问题。这道练习的目的是让学生能够听懂日程生活对话。

第三部分: Passages

该部分有三篇短文,每篇约150—200词左右。练习形式与第二部分相同。该部分的目的是让学生能够听懂不同内容的故事和说明文。

第四部分: Idioms and Proverbs

该部分包括两道练习。第一道练习让学生听写10句谚语,然后用英语解释其含义。谚语学习是掌握英语的重要方面,上册通过该道练习向学生介绍了240句常用谚语。第二道练习听写10个句子,每个句子中有一个成语,听后解释该成语的意义……这道练习向学生介绍了大量的成语,是成语学习的宝库。

第五部分: Exercises for Homework

该部分包括三部分内容。第一部分内容为10个生活短对话,皆以选择形式回答问题。第二部分内容为三篇短文,每篇短文一种练习形式,各5个问题。供学生课外训练听力用。第三部分内容为一篇故事,多半为幽默故事,供学生听后转述用。课堂上教师可用转述形式检查学生作业。

下册练习形式基本相同,对内容作了调整: 1) 减少第二、三部分的内容,增加新闻方面的听力内容; 2) 改变成语和谚语练习形式,把它们编成对话,让学生进一步熟悉和掌握成语和谚语。

本教程具有下列特点:

第一、所有录音资料均为口语语言,听起来简单易懂,使学生有成就感,能增强学生的学习信心。

第二、内容丰富,选材适当。每篇文章都为听力的好材料,能提高学生的听力兴趣。

第三、练习形式多样,问题粗细结合,使听力内容递增出现,达到完全理解,增强听力的效果。

第四、练习以听力为主,兼顾口语,可课内课外使用。由于练习设计易于集体操作,特别适于大班上课,因而用途广泛。

第五、该教材不仅为听力教材,也是语言学习的好材料。成语和谚语的学习,将大大丰富学生的语言知识,增强其实用语言能力。

另外,本书配的为中等语速录音带。

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Unit One

Part One Statements

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

1. I haven't seen them since that **memorable** evening when the boat capsized. (A)
2. Not many people were prepared to **turn out** for the match so early. (B)
3. We **forgave** him for causing the unpleasantness because he was so young. (A)
4. Certain people find that they cannot **digest** meat easily. (A)
5. The effects of the job losses have been partially **absorbed** by the increase in training schemes. (B)
6. She stunned her audience with the **remark** that she was committed to pursuing reform through the party. (B)
7. My passport **runs out** next month—I must get it renewed. (A)
8. The article was about the different **varieties** of Spanish spoken in South America. (A)
9. We were **warned** not to eat the fish which might give us a slight stomach upset. (B)
10. She **glanced** around the room to see who was there. (A)

Part Two Dialogues

Dialogue One

Have You Been Waiting Long?

M: Excuse me. Have you been waiting long?

W: About ten minutes.

M: Did you notice whether the Number Seven bus has gone by?

W: Not while I've been standing here. I'm waiting for the Number Seven myself.

M: Good. Hot today, isn't it?

W: Yes, it is. I wish that it would rain and cool off.

M: Me, too. This is unusual for March. I don't remember it ever being so hot and dry in March before.

W: You are from Florida then.

M: Not really. I was born in New York, but I've lived here for ten years now.

W: My mother and I have just moved here from Indiana.

M: Pretty cold in Indiana, isn't it?

W: Yes. That's why we moved. But we didn't know that it would be so hot here. We should have gone to California. Do you think that we've missed the bus?

M: No. It's always a little late.

W: I have twenty to one, but my watch is a little fast.

M: Don't worry. It never comes exactly on the half hour like it should.

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

1. Which bus are they waiting for? (B)
2. According to the conversation, what kind of weather is usual for March? (C)
3. Where does this conversation take place? (A)
4. Why does the woman like California better? (C)
5. How often is the bus scheduled to pass their stop? (B)

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

1. The woman has been waiting for the bus for about 10 minutes. (T)
2. It is a dry and cool day. (F)
3. The man has lived in New York for ten years. (F)
4. The woman's family intends to move to California. (F)
5. The man's watch is a little fast. (F)

Dialogue Two

An Absent-minded Person

M: Have you seen my glasses? I can't find them anywhere.

W: Go in the bathroom and look in the mirror.

M: You mean I've got them on. How about that?

W: You're the most absent-minded person I've ever known.

M: I can't deny it. I'd lose my head if it weren't attached to my shoulders.

W: I'll never forget the time you went fishing and forgot to take your rod.

M: I won't forget it, either, but that's not the most memorable example for my bad memory.

W: How about the time you started to leave without having any pants on?

M: No, that's not it.

W: It couldn't be forgetting your wallet. You have done that a hundred times. I'm tired of guessing. Tell me.

M: You never would have guessed. I don't believe I've ever told you about it though you were indirectly affected by the incident. I almost married my college sweetheart.

W: You're right. You've never told me about her.

M: Well, anyway. The day we were supposed to get married was such a beautiful day that I forgot all about the wedding and went fishing instead. The girl never forgave me.

W: I hardly blame her. Though I'm glad things turned out differently.

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

1. Where are the man's glasses? (A)
2. What did the man leave once when he went fishing? (A)
3. Which of the following is not mentioned about his memory? (C)
4. What is the most probable relationship between the two speakers? (D)
5. Which word can probably be used to describe the woman? (B)

II. Listen to the dialogue again and fill in the blanks with the information you hear.

You never would have guessed. I don't believe I've ever told you about it though you were indirectly affected by the incident. I almost married my college sweetheart. The day we were supposed to get married was such a beautiful day that I forgot all about the wedding and went fishing instead. The girl never forgave me.

Dialogue Three

What's the Matter?

W: You seem to be in a great mood, Mr. Anderson.

M: Well, today's my thirty-fifth birthday, and a friend is having a party for me tonight.

W: That's really nice.

M: Maybe you know her. She lives in the building, too. Her name's Jane Smith.

W: I'm not sure. What does she look like?

M: Well, she's got wavy brown hair, and she's a little taller than you. She's about my age.

W: Oh, Dr. Smith? I met her once. One of my friends goes to her.

M: Well, I have to get back to my apartment... Oh, no!

W: What's the matter? You look upset.

M: I think I locked my keys in my apartment.

W: Uh-oh. You've got a real problem. The Wilsons aren't home.

M: Do you know when they'll be back? Maybe I'll wait here by the pool.

W: I don't think that's a good idea. They went away for a week.

M: A week! What am I going to do? I can't go to a party dressed like this.

W: Wait! I just remembered! Can Johnson in apartment 201 take over Mr. Wilson's duties this week?

M: Great! Thank you for your help.

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

1. How old is the man? (A)
2. According to the dialogue, what do we learn about Dr. Smith? (B)
3. What do you think Mr. Wilson does according to the conversation? (A)
4. What is the man's trouble? (C)
5. Who is Johnson? (C)

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

1. The man seems to be in a bad mood. (F)
2. The woman is very familiar with Dr. Smith. (F)
3. The man is upset because he cannot enter his apartment. (T)
4. The woman asks the man not to wait at the pool because it's too cold. (F)
5. Johnson went away for a week. (F)

Part Three Passages

Passage One

Fruits

Of all the foods we know, fruit is one of the most healthy. It is also one of the tastiest foods. Almost everyone enjoys fruit. Fruit is grown in almost every part of the world. There are hundreds of different kinds of fruits. And there are thousands of different varieties. In the United States alone, there are several hundred types of apples.

In general, though, there are three separate groups. There are tropical fruits. These are most important. In this group, we have bananas and pineapples. They are shipped from tropical countries and are eaten all over the world.

Next come the subtropical fruits. The most important of these are the citrus fruits. Oranges, tangerines, limes, and grapefruit are favorites. Other fruits in this class are figs, dates, and olives.

The last group comes from the temperate zone. In this group are pears, apples, grapes, and plums. Many kinds of berries fit this group, too.

Fruits are very important to the human diet. Besides being tasty, they provide important acids, salts, and vitamins. Also they are easy to digest. Nutrition experts say that the more fruit people eat, the healthier they become.

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

1. Which is NOT one of the advantages of fruit according to the passage? (C)
2. Generally speaking, how many different groups are fruits divided into? (B)
3. In what kind of climate do pineapples grow? (B)
4. Among the following, which belongs to citrus fruits? (A)
5. What group does strawberries probably belong to? (C)

II. Listen to the passage again and complete the following sentences with the information you hear.

1. Fruit is grown in almost every part of the world. There are hundreds of different kinds of fruits.
2. In the United States alone, there are several hundred types of apples.
3. Fruits such as pears, apples, grapes, plums and berries, which come from the temperate zone, belong to the last group.
4. Fruits are very important to human diet because they provide acids, salts, and vitamins.
5. Nutrition experts say that the more fruit people eat, the healthier they become.

Passage Two

Birds Sing

People usually sing because they like music or because they feel happy. They express their happiness by singing. When the bird sings, however, its song usually means much more than that the bird has good temper. Birds have many reasons for singing. They sing to give information. Their songs are their language. Their love songs are sung by male birds. They sing when they want to attract female birds. It's their way of saying they are looking for a wife. Birds also sing to tell other birds to keep away. To a bird, his tree or even a branch of a tree is his home. He doesn't want strangers to come near him, so he sings to warn them. If a bird cannot sing well, he usually has some other means of giving important information. Some birds dance, spread out their tails or make other signs. There is also a special kind of bird which builds a small garden of shells and flowers to attract a female bird.

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

1. What is the main reason for birds' singing? (C)
2. Why do birds sing when other birds come near them? (C)
3. Which word can be used to describe a bird's home according to the passage? (D)

4. What do most birds usually do if they cannot sing well? (B)
5. What does a special kind of bird do to attract the female? (D)

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

1. When the bird sings, its song usually means that the bird has a good temper. (F)
2. It's only male birds that sing love songs. (T)
3. The only way for a bird to express itself is to sing. (F)
4. Birds' home are usually built of shells and flowers. (F)
5. Birds' songs are their language. (T)

Passage Three

An Interview

It is strange that so many of the important meetings in people's lives take place quite by chance. I could have sat anywhere in the train I caught to London on the day I left university because it was almost empty. For the same reason, however, I didn't want to be alone. Instead, I sat opposite a man who was so absorbed in his newspaper at first that I could not see his face.

After a few minutes he put the paper down with an impatient gesture. He had not realized I was there, and probably because of his surprise, I made a remark about the weather. Then he glanced at me and said, "End of term?" "The end of university for me," I said. I had not really got used to the idea that from then on I was no longer a student. "Well, now you have got your degree, I expect you're looking forward to a long summer break." "Not exactly," I said. "The first thing I must do is to look for a job. I've got my name down for three or four interviews, but to tell the truth, they don't excite me much."

For the rest of the journey, we talked about my studies. Now that I know Mr. Merrick well, I know he never asks questions to pass the time. By the time we reached London, he knew almost all there was to know about me. As I was saying goodbye, he handed me a business card with his name on it and the address of Merrick Enterprise Ltd. in the city.

"If you run out of ideas during the summer," he said, "give me a ring."

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

1. How did the speaker go to London? (B)
2. Why did the speaker sit opposite a man who was reading newspaper? (C)
3. For what reason did the young man fail to find a job? (C)
4. Why did Mr. Merrick talk about the girl's studies? (C)

5. Why did Mr. Merrick give the young man a business card? (D)

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

1. The girl was going to London to attend a meeting. (F)
2. The man opposite to him is reading a newspaper. (T)
3. The girl can't see the man's face because the train is too crowded. (F)
4. The girl planned to enjoy a long vacation before he found a job. (F)
5. Mr. Merrick liked the girl's ring. (F)

Part Four Idioms and Proverbs

I. In this part, you will be presented with ten sentences. Listen carefully and write them down.

1. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.
2. There is a time and a place for everything.
3. The best go first.
4. Look before you leap.
5. Never speak ill of the dead.
6. Give credit where credit is due.
7. Old soldiers never die; they simply fade away.
8. Nothing succeeds like success.
9. Man cannot live by bread alone.
10. Every man has his price.

II. In this part, you will hear ten sentences. In each sentence there is one idiom that is given below. Listen and guess its meaning from the context.

Script:

1. Don't be so **bull-headed**. Why can't you admit that others' opinions are just as good as yours?
2. I'm not ready for the test tomorrow. I guess I'll have to **burn the midnight oil**.
3. I'm going to lie down for a while. I'm really **bushed**.
4. I'll have to start earlier next time. This time I only finished **by the skin of my teeth**.
5. It's late and you've accomplished a lot. Why don't you **call it a day**?
6. I **can't make heads or tails of** your e-mail. Were you having problems with your computer?
7. This brochure about Tahiti **caught my eye** when I was at the travel agency.

8. You look tired, Dave. Why don't you **catch some Zs**?
9. Fred will never ask Lucy for a date. He's **chicken/a chicken**.
10. It's almost 6:00. Are you ready to **chow down**?

Keys:

1. stubborn; inflexible
2. study/work all night or until very, very late at night
3. very tired; exhausted
4. barely succeed in doing something
5. stop work for the day
6. can't understand something at all; find something confusing and illogical
7. attract one's attention/interest
8. sleep for a while; take a nap
9. (*adjective* or *noun*) cowardly
10. eat

Part Five Exercises for Homework

1. Short Conversations

In this part, you will hear ten short conversations. Each of them is followed by a question. After the question, you are supposed to choose a correct answer from the four choices.

1. W: Oh, this is a good book. Where did you get it?
M: I've just picked it up at the library.
Q: Where has the man just been? (B)
2. W: It seems to be clearing up.
M: It's such a nice change.
Q: What are they talking about? (A)
3. W: Where is Nancy, monitor? She should come to class today.
M: I'm sorry, Miss Smith. I haven't seen her for a few days.
Q: Why is Nancy absent from class? (B)
4. M: I bought this TV set at a sale. I only paid \$2,000 for it.
W: That's good, but I just bought one for half price.
Q: How much did the woman pay for her TV set? (C)
5. M: Can I pick you up in half an hour?
W: All right. That means you'll be here at seven?
Q: What time is now? (D)

6. W: Where will you go after class?
M: I'll go to the library.
Q: Where does this conversation most probably take place? (A)
7. M: I phoned to your house, and your parents said you had gone to Beijing.
W: That's right. I really enjoyed myself there.
Q: How did the man learn that the woman had gone to Beijing? (B)
8. W: You should have handed in your paper two days earlier. It's already Thursday today.
M: I'm sorry, Miss Smith. I've been too busy these days.
Q: When was the right date to hand in the paper? (C)
9. M: There is going to be a Japanese film shown on TV tonight.
W: That'll be fine, but I'm afraid I can't understand the language.
Q: What did the woman mean? (C)
10. M: How did you like the Prime Minister's speech tonight?
W: Unfortunately I got home too late tonight to watch it.
Q: What are the two speakers talking about? (A)

II. *Passages*

Passage One

Helen Keller

Helen Keller was born a healthy normal child in Alabama in 1880. However, an illness accompanied by a high fever struck her when she was still an infant, leaving her deaf, blind, and unable to speak. For little Helen, the world was suddenly a dark and frightening place. She reacted by becoming wild and stubborn. Several years later a miracle came into Helen's life when Anne Sullivan, a strong and loving person, became Helen's teacher. Miss Sullivan's teaching changed a near savage child into a responsible human being. Through her help Helen Keller learned to communicate with those around her; and as she grew older others benefited from her unique insights and courage. Miss Keller died in 1968, but her spirit lives on. It lives on in her articles and books and in the stories of people who were fortunate enough to meet her during her lifetime.

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

1. How old was Helen Keller when she became ill? (A)
2. What was Helen Keller like when Miss Sullivan met her? (D)
3. How is Helen Keller remembered? (B)
4. Through what do people know Helen Keller today? (A)
5. When was Helen Keller born? (C)

Passage Two

John

John was playing with a ball in the street. He kicked it too hard, and it broke the window of Mrs. Green's house. The ball fell inside. Mrs. Green came to the window with the ball and shouted at John. So John ran away, but he still wanted his ball back. A few minutes later John returned and knocked at the door. After Mrs. Green answered it, he said, "My father's going to come and fix your window very soon."

After a few minutes a man came to the door with tools in his hand, so Mrs. Green let John take his ball away. When the man finished fixing the window, he said to Mrs. Green, "That will cost you exactly ten dollars."

"But aren't you the father of that young boy?" Mrs. Green asked, looking very surprised. Then the man was equally surprised and he answered, "No. Aren't you his mother?"

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

1. What was John doing? (A)
2. Who broke the window? (B)
3. Did John want his ball back? (C)
4. Who repaired the window? (B)
5. How did John ask the man to fix the window? (D)

Passage Three

The Tasadays

A small group of people called the Tasadays live in caves in the southern islands of the Philippines. The Tasadays are a friendly, peaceful group. Until recently, the Tasadays had never met anybody outside their own group. Mountains and thick jungles separated them from nearby areas. Then in 1972, the Tasadays met their neighbors from the outside world. When they met, the Tasadays knew how to make only a few simple stone tools. They knew a great deal about how to use the plants that grew wild around them. They used some of these plants for food, and they also fished but they did not farm. One change that has taken place since they were discovered is that they now know how to trap forest animals. The Tasadays are the only group of people who lived like those of the Old Stone Age today.

Listen to the passage and answer the following questions.

1. Where do the Tasadays live?
In the south of the Philippines.
2. Why had they never met anybody outside?
Because of the thick jungles and mountains.

3. What did they use for food?

Wild plants.

4. What change has taken place since they were discovered?

They have learned to trap animals.

5. What kind of a life did they use to live?

They lived like those of the Old Stone Age.

III. A Story for Retelling

Here is a funny story. Listen and retell it.

Why Aren't You Drinking?

Harry liked driving his car very fast, and one day he hit another car. Harry jumped out and ran to it. There was an old man in the car. He was very angry and said to Harry, "What are you doing? You nearly killed me!"

"Yes," Harry answered, "I'm very sorry." He took a bottle out of his car and said, "Drink some of this. Then you'll feel better." He gave the man some whisky, and the man drank it, but then he shouted again, "You nearly killed me!"

Harry gave him the bottle again, and the old man drank a lot of the whisky. Then he smiled and said to Harry, "Thank you. I feel much better now. But why aren't you drinking?"

"Oh, well," Harry answered, "I don't want any whisky now. I'm going to sit here to wait for the police."