

# 大学英语听说教程

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学生用书第四册

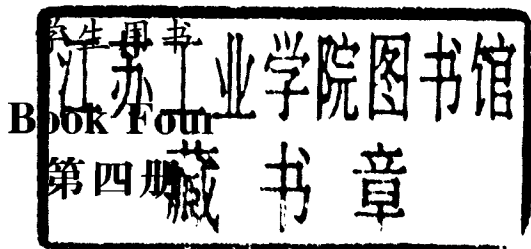


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# College English Listening and Speaking Course 大学英语听说教程

Student's Book



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# 前 言

为了适应新的英语教学的需要,配合当前的大学英语教学改革,我们特意编写了这套《大学英语听说教程》。本教程是一套专门为提高大学生英语听力和口语而编写的教材,全书共4册,每册由16个单元组成。每册自成一体,但同时又相互连贯,互为整体。本套教程以学生为中心,由浅入深,由单句到篇章,循序渐进,既注重听力的训练,又注重口语的提高,听说结合,非常适合课堂教学使用。

本书为本教程第四册的学生用书,适合掌握4000个以上英语词汇以及相关词组的英语学习者,可用于巩固和提高、自测练习以及考前训练。

本书共16个单元,每个单元主要内容由5个部分组成。

第一部分:按表格提示填入所缺内容。该部分侧重于数字的训练,信息较单一,易于入手。所听材料字数各为200个左右。

第二部分:正误判断。要求使用者先阅读选项,然后根据所听内容进行判断。该部分训练对较复杂信息的综合分析能力。所听材料字数为500个左右。

第三部分:听短文选择答案。共3篇短文,字数各为500个左右,侧重于记忆训练。

第四部分:简答题。听较长篇幅的录音,写出所给问题的答案,训练使用者较强的记忆力和较高的综合分析能力。所听材料字数为700个左右。

第五部分:原声听力赏析。通过听著名演说、精彩的对话和优

美的文章提高使用者对英语的兴趣,扩展视野。所听材料字数为700个以上。

本书在四、六级听力考试的基础上,参考了近几年 MBA 入学考试、全国英语等级考试(第五级)、非英语专业研究生入学考试听力部分的出题形式;增加了听力欣赏和一定的口语训练。覆盖面广,训练力度大。

由于作者水平有限,加之时间仓促,书中难免有不妥或错误之处,恳请批评指正。

编 者

2005 年 4 月

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## Unit 1

### Part I

#### Exercise 1

**Directions:** *You will hear two people talking about taking out warranty insurance for some of their household goods. Listen to it and fill out the table with the information you've heard for questions 1—5. Some of the information has been given to you in the table. Write no more than two words in each numbered box. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the table below.*

#### Information about Taking out Warranty Insurance

Insurance Items	Make	Model	The Original Warranty Period	Insurance Fee
1. _____	2. _____	3. _____	4. _____	5. _____

#### Exercise 2

**Directions:** *For questions 1—5, you will hear a passage on Messages from the Media. While you listen, complete the sentences or answer the questions. Use no more than 3*



*words for each answer. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the sentences and questions below.*

The media that can reach many people at once are called

\_\_\_\_\_. 1

2 \_\_\_\_\_ in newspapers help us decide how to vote.

Advertisements help us \_\_\_\_\_ 3 products.

What on television help us decide how to spend our money?

\_\_\_\_\_. 4

What is the most important source of information for people?

\_\_\_\_\_. 5

## Part II

**Directions:** *You will hear a report on the use of laptop computers in planes. As you listen, answer questions 1—10 by circling True or False. You will hear the passage only once. You now have 60 seconds to read questions 1—10.*

- Now it is very common to see people in a plane working on laptop computers. T / F
- Today many passengers work on laptops in a plane, but only very few will make phone calls, send faxes, check e-mail or surf the World Wide Web. T / F
- As soon as you board a plane you may begin use of your laptop. T / F
- Laptop computers first appeared in scare stories. T / F
- Passengers are not allowed to use their laptops during take-off. T / F

6. The on-board phone not only allows passengers to make urgent last-minute calls to the office but also allows full data communications to fax machines, corporate computer networks and the Internet. **T / F**
7. With in-seat power sources for notebooks, battery life is no longer the biggest challenge for notebook users. **T / F**
8. Though people can work on laptop computers in a plane, they are forbidden to use them at airports. **T / F**
9. Using the modem point, people in a plane will be able to write e-mail and send data. **T / F**
10. It is expected to cost about £ 700 050 000 to fit the modem links, telephone handsets and modify seats in one aircraft. **T / F**

*You now have 60 seconds to check your answers to questions 1—10.*

### **Part III**

**Directions:** *You will hear 3 short passages and then answer the questions by choosing A, B, C or D. You will hear the recording only once.*

**Questions 1—3 are based on the passage you have just heard. You now have 15 seconds to read questions 1—3.**

1. Many think soccer has important advantages over football and baseball because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. violence is involved in playing the game  
 B. it needs special training  
 C. more people can participate

- D. it is an international sport.
2. What made America a nation of spectators?
- A. The excellent performance of the players.
- B. Mass participation.
- C. Violence on the playground.
- D. Elaborate equipment.
3. Which of the following statements cannot be concluded from the talk?
- A. The Americans have a different idea of value in regard to the sports.
- B. Some games are more professionalized in the U. S.
- C. Football can arouse intense feelings among spectators.
- D. Baseball teams from other countries do not play in the U. S.

*You now have 30 seconds to check your answers to questions 1—3.*

***Questions 4—6 are based on the passage you have just heard. You now have 15 seconds to read questions 4—6.***

4. What is considered impolite a few years ago?
- A. To smoke in a public place.
- B. To make a fool of oneself.
- C. To smoke when a girl is in the room.
- D. To spit in the street.
5. What is implied in the talk?
- A. A man should walk on the left of a woman.
- B. People eat with both hands in some countries but eat with one hand in others.
- C. Americans and British have a large number of different cus-

toms.

- D. People should leave one hand on their lap while eating.
6. Why did the host in the story eat his peas with a knife?
- A. He didn't know the table manners.
- B. He wanted to amuse his guests.
- C. He wanted to make his guest feel comfortable.
- D. He wanted to make a fool of his guest.

*You now have 30 seconds to check your answers to questions 4—6.*

***Questions 7—10 are based on the passage you have just heard . You now have 15 seconds to read questions 7—10.***

7. The narrator wants us to understand that a child \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. cannot grow up without toys
- B. matures through play
- C. uses toys as friends
- D. has to be taught how to play
8. Which of the following roles do toys not play?
- A. Helping children to play.
- B. Recommending ways for children to play.
- C. Persuading children to play.
- D. Urging children to play.
9. The narrator tells us that children are the most curious when they are about \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. two years old
- B. one year old
- C. six years old
- D. four years old

10. The talk is about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the importance of play  
B. the importance of books  
C. the relationship between play and work  
D. children's speech development

*You now have 30 seconds to check your answers to questions 7—10.*

## **Part IV**

**Directions:** *You will hear a talk about the female mosquito. As you listen, you must answer questions 1—10 by writing no more than 5 words in the space provided. You will hear the talk twice.*

*You now have 60 seconds to read questions 1—10.*

1. Where can mosquitoes be found?

---

2. What kind of mosquitoes bite?

---

3. How does a mosquito decide whom to bite?

---

4. How does the mosquito bite people?

---

5. What does the mosquito do after biting?

---

6. Where is her mate?

---

7. What is a mosquito proboscis tip?

---

8. Why does a mosquito bite itch?

---

9. Where do mosquito eggs hatch?

---

10. Why are there mosquitoes?

---

*You now have 100 seconds to check your answers to questions 1—10.*

## Part V

### Exercise 1

**Directions:** *You will hear a speech made by US President George W. Bush. First listen to some words that will appear in the speech and study the definitions, then supply the missing words as you listen, finally listen to the speech once more and try to answer the following questions.*

1. **provost:** (US) senior administrator in certain universities (某些大学的) 教务长
2. **estrangement:** state of being estranged 疏远
3. **portray:** describe sb. /sth. in words 描述或描写某人(某事物)
4. **erroneous:** incorrect, mistaken
5. **humanitarian:** concerned with improving the lives of mankind and reducing suffering, esp. by social reform 人道主义的; 慈善的
6. **chaos:** complete disorder or confusion

7. **legislative**: law-making 立法的
8. **judicial**: of or by a court of law; of a judge or of judgment 司法的
9. **allegiance**: support of or loyalty to a government, ruler, cause, etc. 忠诚, 效忠
10. **persecution**: persecuting or being persecuted 迫害

### **Bush's Address at Tsinghua(1)**

Vice President Hu, thank you very much for your kind and generous remarks. Thank you for welcoming me and my wife, Laura, here. I see she's keeping pretty good company with the Secretary of State, Colin Powell. It's good to see you, Mr. Secretary.

And I see my National Security Adviser(国家安全顾问), Ms. Condoleezza Rice, who at one time was the Provost of Stanford University, so she's comfortable on university campuses such as this. Thank you for being here, Conda.

I'm so grateful for the (1) \_\_\_\_\_ and honored for the reception at one of China's and the world's great universities. This university was founded, interestingly enough, with the support of my country, to further ties between our two nations. I know how important this place is to your vice president. He not only received his degree here but, more importantly, he met his (2) \_\_\_\_\_ wife here. I want to thank the students for giving me the chance to meet with you, the chance to talk a little bit about my country, and answer some of your questions.

The standards and (3) \_\_\_\_\_ of this university are known around the world, and I know what an achievement it is to be here. So congratulations. I don't know if you know this or not, but my wife and I have two daughters who are in college, just like you. One goes to the University of Texas, one goes to Yale. They're twins. And we are proud of our daughters just like I'm sure your parents

are proud of you.

My visit to China comes on an important (4) \_\_\_\_\_, as the vice president mentioned. Thirty years ago this week an American president arrived in China on a trip designed to end decades of estrangement and confront centuries of (5) \_\_\_\_\_. President Richard Nixon showed the world that two vastly different governments could meet on the grounds of common interest in the spirit of mutual respect. As they left the airport that day, Premier Zhou En-Lai said this to President Nixon: "Your handshake came over the vastest ocean in the world—25 years of no (6) \_\_\_\_\_."

During the 30 years since, America and China have exchanged many handshakes of friendship and commerce. And as we have had more contact with each other, the citizens of both countries have (7) \_\_\_\_\_ learned more about each other. And that's important. Once America knew China only by its history as a great and (8) \_\_\_\_\_ civilization. Today we see a China that is still defined by noble traditions of family, scholarship and honor. And we see a China that is becoming one of the most dynamic and creative societies in the world, as demonstrated by the knowledge and (9) \_\_\_\_\_ right here in this room. China is on a rising path, and America welcomes the emergence of a strong and peaceful and (10) \_\_\_\_\_ China.

As America learns more about China, I am (11) \_\_\_\_\_ that the Chinese people do not always see a clear picture of my country. This happens for many reasons and some of them are our own making. Our movies and television shows often do not portray the values of the real America I know. Our successful businesses show a strength of American commerce but our spirit, community spirit and contributions to each other are not



always visible as (12) \_\_\_\_\_ success.

Some of the erroneous pictures of America are painted by others. My friend the ambassador to China tells me some Chinese textbooks talk of Americans of bullying(威吓, 欺侮) the weak and (13) \_\_\_\_\_ the poor. Another Chinese textbook published just last year teaches that special agents of the FBI are used to repress the working people.

Now, neither of these is true. And while the words may be leftovers (剩余物) from a previous era, they are misleading and they are harmful. In fact, Americans feel a special responsibility for the weak and the poor. Our government spends billions of dollars to provide health care and food and housing for those who cannot help themselves. And even more important, many of our citizens contribute their own money and time to help those in need. American (14) \_\_\_\_\_ also stretches way beyond our borders. We're the number one provider of humanitarian aid to people in need throughout the world. And as for the men and women of the FBI and law enforcement, they're working people. They, themselves, are working people who devote their lives to fighting crime and (15) \_\_\_\_\_.

## Exercise 2

**Directions:** *After listening to the rest of the speech, please answer the following questions.*

1. For what reason, do you think, many people in the world dream of coming to America?
2. According to Bush, what is the greatest symbol of America to the world?
3. Who is behind China's economic success today?
4. When did Deng Xiaoping say that "China would eventually ex-