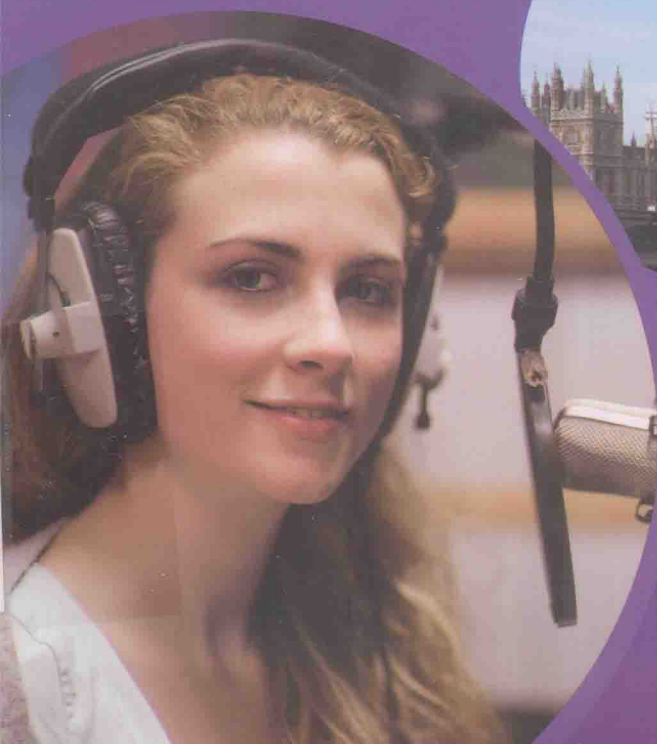
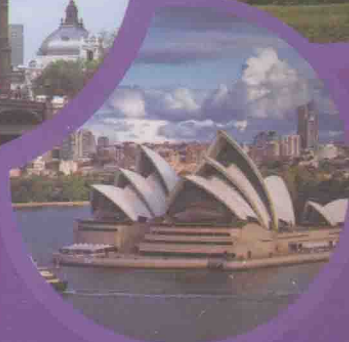
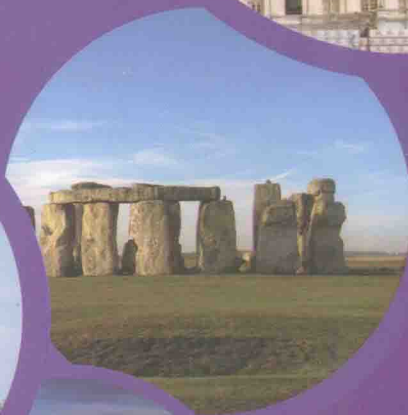


主编 何其莘

Listen & Learn

新编英语听力教程 4



外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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4

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北京 BEIJING

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

新编英语听力教程. 4 / 何其莘主编. — 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2015.12
ISBN 978-7-5135-6931-6

I. ①新… II. ①何… III. ①英语—听说教学—高等学校—教材 IV. ①H319.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2015) 第 310682 号

出版人 蔡剑峰
项目负责 屈海燕
责任编辑 屈海燕 郭澍
封面设计 高蕾
版式设计 涂俐
出版发行 外语教学与研究出版社
社址 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)
网址 <http://www.fltrp.com>
印刷 北京京科印刷有限公司
开本 787×1092 1/16
印张 11.5
版次 2016 年 2 月第 1 版 2016 年 2 月第 1 次印刷
书号 ISBN 978-7-5135-6931-6
定价 31.90 元 (附 MP3 光盘一张)

购书咨询: (010) 88819926 电子邮箱: club@fltrp.com

外研书店: <https://waiyants.tmall.com/>

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物料号: 269310001

前言

听力是英语“听”“说”“读”“写”“译”五项基本技能之一。在语言学习过程中，“听”和“读”共同起着语言“输入”的作用，而“说”“写”和“译”则具有语言“输出”的功能。实践证明，只有实现一定时间和一定量的语言“输入”，方能实现语言的“输出”。也就是说，只有通过一段时间的听力和阅读训练，汲取了一定量的语言素材，才能逐渐具备英语的口语、写作和翻译能力。

在近40年的高校英语教学中，我发现听力往往是我国学生的弱项。究其原因不外乎三个方面：一是与以英语为官方语言或工作语言的许多国家相比，我国的英语学习环境比较差；二是在我国英语教学的初级阶段——小学和中学，听力训练没有得到应有的重视；三是在大学学习阶段，不少学生进行听力训练的方法有问题。其结果是，许多学生的阅读能力很强，但是听力与其不相匹配，甚至很差。其实，与通过阅读汲取语言素材相比，通过“听”输入的语言素材往往记得更牢，更容易在相应的语言环境中脱口而出。

学生对英语的听力训练常常有着不同程度的惧怕心理。有的不知从何做起，还有的觉得即使努力，听力水平也很难提高。其实，在当今这个信息时代，学生进行听力训练的外部条件比二三十年前不知好了多少倍。学生产生这种畏难心理，主要是因为他们对听力训练的规律缺乏必要的了解。他们往往不知道，与口语、写作等技能相比，听力技能的提高相对来说要容易得多，也能较快见到成效。

有些学生可能并不认同我的这一观点，甚至会说他们从自己的学习经历中得出了相反的结论。认识上的这一差异主要出自对听力训练认识上的误区，其中最重要的就是听力训练中“精听”和“泛听”的关系。

现在的学生几乎天天都能看到CNN和BBC等主要英语国家的电视节目，进口的英文原版电影DVD更是随处都可以买到，而通过互联网他们每天还能免费获得大量的英文音视频资料。这些条件是我于上个世纪七十年代初读大学时连想也不敢想的。我们当时最好的条件就是用短波收音机收听国外电台的广播。

但是，为什么这么好的条件之下仍有许多学生抱怨他们的听力提高得很慢，或听力训练很难见成效呢？我想最主要的原因就是他们没有处理好“精听”和“泛听”的关系。更确切一点讲，他们所做的基本上都是“泛听”训练，他们不清楚什么是“精听”、以及应该如何进行“精听”训练。

现代的中国学生看英语电视节目和英语电影，基本上都属于“泛听”训练。有的学生可能不服气，可能会质问我为什么把他们的听力训练称为是“泛听”。其实这些学生可以问问自己：在看英文电视节目时，除了抓住几个单词、词组，几条基本信息外，在语言上学到了多少东西？在看英文电影时，又有多少人有意地不去看画面下方的中文字幕，而专心听影片中人物的英文对白呢？我不是说“泛听”训练

完全没有必要，只是认为，如果“泛听”不与有目的、有计划、有系统的“精听”训练结合起来的话，确实很难见到成效。

我所说的“精听”，是以提高学生听力技能——即通过“听”来获取英语知识的能力——为目标，而不是着眼于抓住或学会几个语言点为目标的听力训练。这里可以讲讲我自己在初入大学时的一段亲身经历。我在中学学过六年英语，进大学时有一定的英语阅读能力，但从未进行过听力训练。因此，刚入学时听力很差，能听懂的内容与自己的词汇量和对英语的理解之间有着极大的差距。记得大学一年级时，有位老师建议我做这样一个听力训练：他给了我一盘英语录音带，那是一位外籍教师在我国南方参观后为大学生所作的报告，总长达 45 分钟。这位老师为我提供了一份生词表，要求我把整盘录音从头到尾一字不差地听写下来。对于当时没有听力基础的我来说，这项任务确实非常艰巨。记得我那时一手捧着一本英汉词典，另一只手操作一台老式磁带录音机，一句一句地听那盘磁带。老师提供的生词表远远不够用，每遇到一个生词就要根据读音去翻词典，根据上下文来猜。磁带中的许多句子都是反复听了十几遍，甚至几十遍，才最后写出来的。这盘 45 分钟的磁带，我硬是用了二十多个小时才“啃”了下来。几天后，我在北京对外英文广播（Radio Peking）中听到了中日建交公报。突然，我发现自己可以听懂其中百分之七十到八十的内容，当时我高兴得跳了起来。这是我开始学英语以来第一次进行“精听”训练，也是我第一次尝到了“精听”训练的甜头，因为这次训练使得我的听力技能有了“质”的飞跃。

这种“精听”训练确实是件“苦差事”，但是，它大概也验证了英语中的一句成语：No pains, no gains。只有下点苦功夫，英语的听力技能才能得到较快的提高。

Listen and Learn 是我上个世纪 90 年代初主编的 *Listen to This* 出版二十多年后，推出的一套全新的英语听力教程。这套新教程的宗旨也是为中国学生提供一整套系统、实用、有效的英语听力训练。

整套教程共分为四册。第 1-2 册适用于大学一年级的学生或具有同等英语水平的自学者，第 3-4 册适用于大学二、三年级的学生或有英语中、高级水平的自学者。与国内现有的听力教程相比，第 3-4 册增加了系统的听力技能讲解和配套练习。每册均有学生用书和教师用书，功能不同，相辅相成。学生用书中有听力练习的生词表、文化背景注释和配套的听力练习。教师用书则包含听力材料的脚本和练习的答案。学生在使用录音材料前，应先熟悉生词表中的词汇，并认真阅读文化注释中的相关内容，为听力训练做好充分的准备。

每册各有 16 个单元，每个单元各有三个部分。大部分听力材料的练习分为两个步骤：Step 1: Listening for Main Ideas 和 Step 2: Listening for Details。第一个步骤是为学生设计的“泛听”练习，而第二个步骤则属于“精听”训练。

第 1 册中，每个单元的第一部分是三段较短的对话，第二部分是两段较长的对话，第三部分是一段听写。

第2册中，每个单元的第一部分是三段较短的对话，第二部分是两段较长的对话或叙述，第三部分是一段讨论。第2册取消了听写练习，但是学生可以选用第三部分的任何段落来做听写训练。

第3册中，每个单元以讲解某一听力技巧作为开篇，每个单元的第一部分是一段谈话或讲座，第二部分是两段简明新闻，第三部分是两段较长的新闻报道。第3册取消了听写练习，但是学生可以选用第一部分谈话或讲座中的任何段落来做听写训练。

第4册中，每个单元的第一部分是一段讲座，第二部分是2-3段简明新闻，第三部分是两段较长的新闻报道。从第三册开始的听力技能训练在第四册中继续进行，形式上采用以第三部分新闻报道中的部分内容为素材的配套练习。第4册取消了听写练习，但是学生可以选用第一部分讲座中的任何段落来做听写训练。

各册均配有教师用书，请读者登录高等英语教学网 (<http://heep.unipus.cn>) 免费下载使用。

Listen and Learn 不仅适合课堂教学，而且也为我国高校英语专业的学生和社会各层次的英语学习者提供了自学的良好模式。

编者

2014年10月于北京

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Section I

 Vocabularymanifestation /,mænɪfe'steɪʃən/ *n.*

表现形式

phenomenon /fɪ'nɒmɪnən/ *n.* 现象articulate /ɑ:'tɪkjʊlət/ *v.* 明确地表达symptom /'sɪmptəm/ *n.* 症状 Listening Comprehension

▶ Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the lecture about culture shock and choose the best answer (a, b, or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. According to the lecturer, one experiences culture shock _____.
 - (a) every time he or she travels
 - (b) if one is subject to the rules of another culture group
 - (c) if one travels with a group of people
2. Which of the following is NOT the cause that induces culture shock?

 - (a) You cannot use your own culture to guide your own behavior.
 - (b) You are totally out of control, as if you are driving a car in the dark.
 - (c) You forget the rules in your own culture when you travel in another country.
3. What metaphor did the lecturer use to explain culture shock experiences?
They are like _____.
 - (a) driving a car without a license
 - (b) traveling on camel's back in a desert
 - (c) having a bucket of cold water thrown over you

4. According to the lecturer, when you grow up in a particular culture, you _____.
- (a) get used to the rules and guidelines that govern the behavior of the people around you
 - (b) tend to look for something different from what you get used to
 - (c) feel controlled by the rules so much that you want to break away from them
5. According to the lecturer, which of the following statements is NOT true of the rules in which you grow up? _____
- (a) They are not very clearly articulated.
 - (b) You tend to take them for granted.
 - (c) You tend to question them from time to time.
6. When you travel to a country where there is a set of different rules from the ones you are so used to, you _____.
- (a) may experience a shock
 - (b) feel excited at something new
 - (c) feel depressed because the new rules are not what you are looking for

► **Step 2: Listen for Details**

Fill in the missing details in the following passages concerning culture shock.

1. When you grow up in a particular set of _____, naturally you get used to _____ that _____ around you. In a sense, you become totally dependent on _____. You tend not to _____; you just _____. These rules are often _____, and therefore, you're not aware of _____. In other words, you are not _____ of them.
2. They only become important when, for example, you go to another country or _____ that's governed by _____. In fact, this experience can be so _____ that it has been compared to _____. Culture shock happens precisely because you cannot use your own culture _____ and your own _____ of what surrounds you. You're totally out of control, just as if you were _____, without a road map. And because of this, people often _____. It's a highly stressful experience, and there are _____ in _____ stages.

Section II

Task 1

Vocabulary

lyric /'lɪrɪk/ *n.* 歌词

rocker /'rɒkə(r)/ *n.* 摇滚歌手

uncouth /ʌn'ku:θ/ *adj.* 粗鲁的

muse /mju:z/ *v.* 沉思

Cultural Notes

1. Mick Jagger

Born in 1943 in Kent of England, Mick Jagger is one of the founding members of the Rolling Stones music band. As a leading vocalist of the band, Jagger has been described as one of the most popular and influential frontmen in the history of rock and roll. His fame in the popular music has always been accompanied by his countercultural stance with his admitted drug abuse, provocative song lyrics and sexually charged onstage antics.

2. The Rolling Stones

The Rolling Stones are a rock music band formed in 1962 by four English men: Brian Jones, Ian Stewart, Mick Jagger and Keith Richards. Bill Wyman and Charlie Watts joined in 1963. The band focused on blues, a type of music lamenting on social injustice with melancholy tunes, although the band tried to deviate from the traditional urban blues developed by African Americans.

3. Marsha Hunt

Marsha Hunt is an African-American singer, novelist and actress. In the 1960s, she arrived in London to work as a singer. There, she met Mick Jagger and they developed a romantic relationship.

4. Emily Dickinson

Emily Dickinson (1830–1886) was an American poet, who lived an introvert and reclusive life. Of the nearly eighteen hundred poems that she composed, only a few were published during her lifetime, owing mostly to the unconventional poetic rules of the time. Viewed by critics as one of the transcendental poets, Dickinson's poetic works focused on death, immortality, flowers and gardens.

5. Sotheby's

Sotheby's is one of the leading auction companies in the world. Founded in 1744 in London, the company is a multinational corporation and one of the largest auction firms of decorative art, jewelry and collectibles.

 Listening Comprehension

Listen to the news about artist's love letters for auction and answer the following questions.

1. What is the speaker's comment on the songs that Jagger wrote?

2. Why are Jagger's love letters considered a surprise?

3. When were these letters written?

4. With the love letters up for auction, what does it suggest about the relationship between Jagger and Marsha Hunt?

5. What do the letters show of Jagger people knew very little about?

6. How much are these letters expected to fetch at the auction?

Task 2

Vocabulary

farmyard /'fɑ:mjɑ:d/ *n.* 农家场院

existential /,egzɪs'tenʃəl/ *adj.* 存在的

annual /'ænjʊəl/ *adj.* 每年的, 年度的

hopeful /'həʊpfʊl/ *n.* 有希望成功或被
选上的人

rotate /rəʊ'teɪt/ *v.* 轮换 (位置)

Cultural Notes

Associated Press

The Associated Press is a nonprofit news cooperative based on New York City. Formed in 1846, the Associated Press, AP for short, also owns radio and television stations in the US.

Listening Comprehension

▶ Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the report about weed dating and answer the following questions.

1. What does weed dating mean in the report?

2. Where does weed dating take place?

3. What makes weed dating different from a regular dating?

4. What do the “romantic hopefuls” do during their weed dating?

5. Casey O’Leary, the farm’s owner, says, “I’m not a hookup coach. I’m a farmer.” What does she mean by that?

6. Why is “(to) avoid pulling the crops out along with the weeds” good advice both for gardening and for life?

► **Step 2: Listen for Details**

Listen to the report again and determine whether the following statements are true or false. Write T (True) or F (False) in the parenthesis before each statement.

- () 1. The primary purpose of weed dating is to help farmers harvest their crops.
- () 2. Weed dating is an event that is held every year.
- () 3. Weed dating is held at Earthly Delights Farm in Boise, Idaho.
- () 4. Those seeking a date will work in pairs to pull out the weeds in the field.
- () 5. Casey O'Leary, the farm's owner, is a matchmaker, who guarantees a successful date for every participant.

Task 3

 **Vocabulary**

addiction [ə'dɪkʃən] *n.* 嗜好

 **Cultural Notes**

BlackBerry

BlackBerry is a brand of phones. Like other brands of smartphones such as iPhone, BlackBerry provides different services and products, including Apps and software, to its customers.

 **Listening Comprehension**

► **Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas**

Listen to the news about BlackBerry and answer the following questions.

- 1. The speaker starts the news by saying, "Kicking the crack berry habit." What does it mean in the context?

- 2. What did Yahoo announce over the weekend?

3. Can Yahoo employees choose any phone they want?

4. Why did Yahoo make such a decision, according to the tech media website CNET?

► **Step 2: Listen for Details**

Listen to the news again and determine whether the following statements are true or false. Write T (True) or F (False) in the parenthesis before each statement.

- () 1. Yahoo decided to provide each of its employees with a BlackBerry.
- () 2. Yahoo employees can choose whatever brand of phone they want except BlackBerry.
- () 3. Phones, according to the speaker, have become an addict to people.
- () 4. Yahoo's decision to buy phones for its employees is an indication of its confidence in BlackBerry.
- () 5. The BlackBerry platform is dead.

Section III

Task 1

Vocabulary

surge /sɜːdʒ/ *n.* 汹涌

predecessor /'priːdɪsesə(r)/ *n.* 前辈

humidity /hjuː'mɪdətɪ/ *n.* 湿度

dropsonde /'drɒpsɒnd/ *n.* 下投式探空仪

orbit /'ɔːbɪt/ *v.* 环绕

altitude /'æltɪtjuːd/ *n.* 高度

steer /stɪə(r)/ *v.* 引导, 控制

simulate /'sɪmjuleɪt/ *v.* 模拟

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the report about high tech prediction of Hurricane Sandy and choose the best answer (a, b, or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. Why does the speaker say “The power and reach of Hurricane Sandy came as no surprise to government forecasters”? _____
 - (a) Hurricanes have formed a predictable pattern.
 - (b) Forecasters told people where the storm was headed days ahead of time.
 - (c) People get used to hurricanes year in and year out.
2. Which of the following is NOT true of Sandy, the super storm? _____
 - (a) It turned left when most hurricanes turn right.
 - (b) It maintained its strength even when it struck land.
 - (c) It was a winter storm.
3. What is the reason for the accurate prediction of the super storm, according to Sharan Majumdar at the University of Miami? _____
 - (a) It is the use of faster computers to model the weather pattern.
 - (b) It is because those hurricanes have occurred more regularly.
 - (c) Large quantities of data have been stored in the National Hurricane Center.
4. What are the two specific devices that were used for the accurate prediction of Sandy? _____
 - (a) Super computer and traditional models.
 - (b) Dropsondes and satellites.
 - (c) Military airplanes and advanced radar.
5. How were dropsondes used in the forecast? _____
 - (a) They were dropped into the hurricane and transmitted a constant stream of weather data.
 - (b) They were dropped and exploded in the hurricane.
 - (c) They were run by high speed computer to transmit weather patterns.
6. Which of the following is NOT mentioned with regard to the use of satellites? _____
 - (a) Satellites monitor the surface temperature of the sea.
 - (b) Satellites report the humidity in the atmosphere at different altitudes.
 - (c) Satellites monitor the level of pollution at different locations throughout the world.

7. With the new technology, the forecasters were able to see Sandy coming _____.

- (a) months before it actually happened
- (b) several days before it happened
- (c) just a few hours before it happened

► Step 2: Listen for Details

Fill in the missing details in the following passages concerning new tech helps predict storm.

- For _____ before Sandy arrived, the National Hurricane Center was broadcasting a _____ message to the public ... Those forecasts were accurate even though Sandy was a very _____ storm. It turned left when most hurricanes turn right. It maintained its _____ even as it struck land. And it _____ forces with a winter storm.
- What that means is that we can run the _____ models at a much higher _____. So in the same way that our TV sets are going more _____, so computer models of the globe are also becoming more _____.
- Government scientists put a lot of extra dropsondes into Sandy to help _____ early differences in their forecast models. Tom Renkevans from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration says _____ have also played a big role in _____ forecasts. Renkevans says during Sandy, satellites that sit over the _____ were churning out high-quality pictures.

Task 2

📖 Vocabulary

centennial /sen'tenjəl/ *n.* 百年纪念

segregation /,segrɪ'geɪʃən/ *n.* (种族)

隔离

heyday /'heɪdeɪ/ *n.* 全盛期

swamp /swɒmp/ *v.* 蜂拥而至

joint /dʒɔɪnt/ *n.* 声名狼藉的娱乐场所

integration /,ɪntɪ'greɪʃən/ *n.* 结合, 一

体化

preservationist /,prezə'veɪʃənɪst/ *n.*

(文物、文化) 保护主义者

crucible /'kru:sɪbl/ *n.* 熔炉

 **Listening Comprehension**

▶ Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the report about America's Black Eden and answer the following questions.

1. Where is Idlewild, the America's Black Eden, located?

2. How long ago was the town built?

3. What could black people do there in the past where segregation of blacks and whites was the law of the US?

4. Who developed this town?

5. The place was ideal for a specific group of people. Who were they?

6. According to the speaker, what killed Idlewild?

▶ Step 2: Listen for Details

Listen to the report again and determine whether the following statements are true or false. Write T (True) or F (False) in the parenthesis before each statement.

- () 1. Idlewild was built in the 1950s when segregation was prevalent.
- () 2. It was developed by African-American activists.
- () 3. African Americans could come here to vacation and purchase property.
- () 4. It was mostly the working-class African Americans who came here.
- () 5. When the law of segregation was formally abolished, the town was killed.
- () 6. At the moment, there are about 700 residents who live here on permanent basis.
- () 7. The town is historically significant, according to Everett Fly, an architect and historic preservationist.
- () 8. Idlewild was the largest historic African-American resort.