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研究生系列教材

英语听力教程

秦荻辉 编著

西安电子科技大学出版社

2002

内 容 简 介

本书是研究生英语教学用书。全书共分 7 个部分: 美国之音 Special English Program 的 Science Report 节目; 简短会话及段落听力训练; 一般内容的会话; 问与答; 加拿大英语; China Radio International(CRI)和 Voice of America(VOA)的新闻广播; 英国英语, 包括时事英语、媒介英语、英语教学、新闻广播、电视教学片录音、人物介绍等。为了便于学习, 在每一部分前均列出了生词表。附录中给出了部分单元的所有文字材料, 供读者学习时参考。

本书可作为理工类研究生的“英语听力”课教材, 也可作为外语系学生的“实用英语听力”课教材, 亦可供其他读者选用。

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前 言

本教程主要是为我校(即西安电子科技大学)研究生开设的听力课以及为外语系学生开设的“实用英语听力课”而选编的,共需 30 学时。每个单元一般由以下 7 部分组成:

(1) 美国之音 Special English Program 的 Science Report 节目(在听时要求学生作简要的笔记,然后用英语笔答 5 个问题);

(2) 简短会话及段落听力训练(其难易程度循序渐进,相应于大学英语三、四、五、六级的听力内容);

(3) 一般内容的会话(分成若干个部分);

(4) 问与答(Question & Answer);

(5) 加拿大英语(Canadian English);

(6) China Radio International (CRI)和 Voice of America (VOA)的新闻广播;

(7) 英国英语(British English),包括时事英语、媒介英语、英语教学、新闻广播、电视教学片录音、人物介绍等。

硕士生英语教学大纲对听力的要求是:对题材熟悉,难度不大,基本上没有生词,语速为 120 词每分钟的听力材料,一遍可以听懂,并能理解中心思想和主要内容。博士生英语教学大纲对听力的要求是:对语速为 140 词每分钟的一般性题材和科普材料可以一遍听懂,理解中心思想和主要内容,并能基本听懂本专业的学术报告,能做简要笔记。因此,对硕士生的教学重点应放在第(2)、(3)、(4)部分,而对博士生的教学重点应放在第(1)、(2)、(3)、(4)部分(特别是前两个部分)。为了便于学习,在每一部分前均列出了生词表(考虑到不同层次的读者,书中给出的单词多一些)。此外,在附录中给出了第 5、10、15 单元的所有文字材料,供同学们学习时参考。

由于各班的听力水平各不相同,使用本教程的教师可根据具体情况实施其中的某些内容。对于外语系学生来说,教师可以把选择性练习作为口头回答或复述来进行。

为使本教程能对学习者的听力提高起到一定的促进作用,编者热切希望使用该教材的教师和同学们多提宝贵意见。

本教材的出版得到西安电子科技大学研究生教材建设基金的资助。

编 者

2001 年 10 月

于西安电子科技大学人文学院外语系

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UNIT ONE

- I. Science Report: Answer the following questions in English on the basis of the Science Report you've just heard. (The passage will be read three times.)
1. How many Americans are killed each year by diseases caused directly by smoking?
 2. In what way does American Cancer Society want to change this situation?
 3. This Science Report was broadcast on November 16th, 1983. Then on what day does the American non-smoking day fall?
 4. What will some businesses and companies do on that day?
 5. What's the effect of mothers who smoke on their babies?

New Words:

□.....

- cancer ['kænsə] n. 癌症
tobacco [tə'bækou] n. 烟草
telephone caller 打电话的人
business ['biznis] n. 商行
candy ['kændi] n. 糖果
chewing gum ['tʃu:ɪŋ ɡʌm] n. 口香糖
campaign [kæm'peɪn] n. 运动
lung [lʌŋ] n. 肺
disorder [dis'ɔ:də] n. 失调; 混乱
nicotine-withdrawal ['nikəti:n wið'drəʊəl] n. 尼古丁停药病

注: 音标中 ou 也常写作 eu, 下同。

II. College English Listening Comprehension Test.

Part 1 Short Conversations. (Each conversation will be spoken once.)

New Words:

□.....

- Venice ['venis] n. 威尼斯
waterway n. 水路
sink [sɪŋk] (过去式 sank [sæŋk]) vi. 下沉
centimeter ['sentimɪ:tə] n. 厘米
float [flaʊt] vi. 浮

scenery ['si:nəri] n. 舞台布景; 风景
 performance [pə'fɔ:məns] n. 演出
 invitation [invɪ'teɪʃən] n. 邀请
 kilo ['ki:lou] n. 公斤
 notice ['nəʊtɪs] vt. 注意到
 chimney ['tʃɪmni] n. 烟囱
 stick [stɪk] (过去式 stuck [stʌk]) vt. 阻塞;
 使停止

1. A. David won't take the exam but read all the books instead.
 B. David likes to read books.
 C. David has been well prepared.
 D. David will fail in the exam.
2. A. In a few hours.
 B. Before Sunday.
 C. Before Saturday.
 D. On Sunday.
3. A. 1926.
 B. 1970.
 C. 1962.
 D. 1917.
4. A. In a science laboratory.
 B. In a cinema.
 C. In a university.
 D. In a theatre.
5. A. He will be glad to give the talk.
 B. He'd like to, but he doesn't know how to prepare it.
 C. He refused the invitation.
 D. He has great difficulty in doing that.
6. A. 60. B. 50. C. 62. D. 42.
7. A. The pollution in the air.
 B. The factory's surroundings.
 C. Smoke coming from the school.
 D. Measures taken by the school.
8. A. He will be criticized.
 B. He hasn't finished his task.
 C. He hasn't turned his book into pages.
 D. He hasn't prepared for the test.
9. A. He sells tapes.
 B. He fixes recorders.
 C. He's an actor.
 D. He's a teacher.
10. A. There is a variety of reactions to the movie.
 B. She wonders how many people the man met.
 C. She agrees with the man.
 D. She will go to the cinema.

Part 2 Passages. (Each passage will be spoken once.)

New Words:

□

century ['sentʃuri] n. 世纪
 B. C. 公元前
 Egypt ['i:dʒɪpt] n. 埃及

Babylon ['bæbilən] n. 巴比伦
 sunshade ['sʌnfeɪd] n. 阳伞
 sign [saɪn] n. 标志
 honor ['ɒnə] n. 荣誉; 光荣
 variety [və'reɪəti] n. 种类
 pet [pet] n. 宠儿; 爱畜; 供玩赏的动物
 company ['kʌmpəni] n. 陪伴
 amusement [ə'mju:zmənt] n. 乐趣; 消遣
 feed [fi:d] vt. 喂养
 cage [keɪdʒ] n. 笼子
 gentle ['dʒentl] a. 温顺的
 journalist ['dʒə:nəlist] n. 新闻工作者
 reporter [ri'pɔ:tə] n. 记者
 Pacific [pə'sɪfɪk] n. 太平洋
 enormous [ɪ'nɔ:məs] a. 巨大的
 explosion [ɪks'pləʊʒən] n. 爆炸
 huge [hju:dʒ] a. 巨大的; 奇大无比的
 witness ['wɪtnɪs] vt. 目睹

Passage One

11. A. In ancient China. C. In ancient Rome.
B. In ancient Egypt. D. In ancient Greece.
12. A. People know who first invented the umbrella.
B. The umbrella was first used as protection against the rain.
C. The umbrella hadn't changed much in style in the 18th century.
D. In Europe, the Italians were the first to use the umbrella.
13. A. In France. C. In Rome.
B. In England. D. In Greece.
14. A. When and how the umbrella was invented.
B. Why the umbrella was so popular in Europe.
C. The development of the umbrella.
D. The history and use of the umbrella.

Passage Two

15. A. Education of small children. C. Problems of elderly people.
B. Keeping pets. D. Animal diseases.
16. A. Adults. C. Biology students.
B. Children and elderly people. D. Small babies.
17. A. They provide company. C. They may return gentle love.
B. They are easy to look after. D. They are clean.

Passage Three

18. A. In July, 1946. C. In June, 1946.
B. In July, 1964. D. In June, 1964.
19. A. A traveler. C. A scientist.
B. A reporter. D. A novelist.
20. A. A huge flying cloud over the Atlantic.
B. A bomb explosion in America.
C. America's first peacetime armed attack.
D. America's first peacetime atomic energy test.

III. Conversations: Listen to the following parts and then answer the questions given.

Part One

New Words:

□

- Kathy ['kæθi] n. (人名)凯茜(卡西)
Max ['mæks] n. (人名)麦克斯
San Francisco [sæn frən'siskou] n. (地名)圣弗朗西斯科(即旧金山)
California [kæli'fɔ:njə] n. (地名)加利福尼亚(美国州名)
Wu Hongli n. (人名)吴洪利

Questions:

1. Does Kathy come from New York City or New York State?
2. Where does Max come from?
3. Where does Wu Hongli come from? What city does he come from?

Part Two

New Words:

□

- Harris ['hæris] n. (人名)哈里斯
Bob [bɒb] n. (人名)鲍勃
ahead [ə'hed] ad. 向前
Florida ['flɒridə] (地名)佛罗里达(美国州名)
Disney ['dizni] World 迪斯尼世界
Miami [mai'æmi] n. (地名)迈阿密(美国港市)
Orlando [ɔ:'ləndou] n. (城市名)奥兰多

Questions:

1. What's the question Kathy asked Bob?
2. Where is Disney World located?
3. What city is Bob from?

Part Three

New Words:

□.....

Sara ['sæərə] n. (人名) 萨拉
Chris [kris] n. (人名) 克里斯
Chicago [ʃi'kɑ:gou] n. (城市名) 芝加哥
Golden Gate Bridge 金门大桥
Sears Tower 西尔斯大厦
bull [bul] n. 公牛

Questions:

1. Who is Chris?
2. What city does Sara come from?
3. What city is the Golden Gate Bridge in?
4. What are in Chicago?

Part Four

New Words:

□.....

Nelson Mandela n. (人名) 纳尔逊·曼德拉
South Africa [sauθ 'æfrikə] n. (国家名) 南非
Michael Jordan n. (人名) 迈克尔·乔丹
Olivia Newton-John n. (人名) 奥丽维亚·牛顿-约翰
Australia [ɒs'treɪljə] n. 澳大利亚(大洋洲)

Questions:

1. Where does Nelson Mandela come from? How about Michael Jordan? And how about Olivia Newton-John?
2. Who is Olivia Newton-John?

IV. Questions and Answers.

New Words:

□.....

Mexico City ['meksikou 'siti] n. 墨西哥城
row [rou] n. (一)排; (一)行

1. (1) Where is Tom Smith from? A. B. C.
(2) Is he from the United States? A. B. C.
(3) Is Cam from Chicago, too? A. B. C.
(4) Is Tom a student? A. B. C.
(5) What is Tom? A. B. C.

2. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8)
 3. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
 4. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
 5. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

V. Canadian English: Listen to the following passage twice and answer the given questions.

New Words:

□

Canadian [kə'neidiən] n. 加拿大人
 complain [kəm'plein] vi. 抱怨
 tax [tæks] n. 税
 politician [pəli'tiʃən] n. 政治家
 grumble ['grʌmbl] v. 发牢骚
 survey ['sə:vei] n. 调查
 researcher [ri'sə:tʃə] n. 调查者; 学术研究者
 permanently [pə'mənəntli] ad. 永久地
 attach [ə'tætʃ] vt. 系; 依恋; 喜爱
 peaceful ['pi:sful] a. 安宁的; 和平的
 whereas [,weər'æz] conj. 而; 却
 willing ['wiliŋ] a. 乐意的; 愿意的
 choose [tʃu:z] vt. (后接不定式) 愿意; 选定

Questions:

1. What do Canadians often complain about?
2. Why do Canadians complain about high taxes?
3. What question did the researchers ask in a recent survey?
4. Why do most Canadians like to stay in Canada?
5. What did the old people show from the survey?

VI. News Broadcast from CRI.

New Words:

□

president ['prezident] n. 总统; 主席
 Russia ['rʌʃə] n. 俄国
 remark [ri'mɑ:k] n. 话; 陈述
 share [ʃeə] vt. 共享
 hegemonism [hi'gemənizəm] n. 霸权主义
 safeguard ['seifgɑ:d] vt. 保卫
 willingness ['wiliŋnis] n. 乐意
 premier ['premiə] n. 总理; 首相
 Sino-Russian ['sainou'rʌʃən] a. 中俄(的)

border ['bɔ:də] n. 边界
 demarcation [di:mɑ:'keifən] n. 分界; 定界
 bilateral [bai'lætərəl] a. 双边的
 tie [tai] n. 联系
 coordination [kouə:di'neifən] n. 协作
 power ['paʊə] n. 大国; 强国
 urge [ə:dʒ] vt. 催促
 community [kə'mju:niti] n. 社会; 共同体
 evaluate [i'vælju:ei] vt. 评价
 implementation [implimen'teifən] n. 履行
 resolution [rezə'lu:fən] n. 决议
 gradual ['grædʒuəl] a. 逐渐的
 lift [lift] vt. 解除; 提起
 sanction ['sæŋkʃən] n. 制裁
 impose [im'pouz] vt. 加给
 counterpart ['kauntəpɑ:t] n. 相对应的人; 对手方
 appeal [ə'pi:l] n. 呼吁; 要求
 Iraq [i'rɑ:k] n. 伊拉克
 Baghdad [bæg'dæd] n. 巴格达
 Kuwait [ku'weit] n. 科威特
 sovereignty ['sɒvrənti] n. 主权
 reaffirm ['ri:ə'fə:m] vt. 重申
 gulf [gʌlf] n. 海湾
 resume [ri'zju:m] vt. 恢复; 重新开始
 entry ['entri] n. 进入; 加入
 World Trade Organization 世界贸易组织
 spokesman ['spouksmən] n. 发言人
 state [steit] n. 国家; 州; 状态
 exorbitant [ig'zɔ:bitənt] a. 过高的
 advocate ['ædvəkei] vt. 拥护; 提倡
 consultation [kənsəl'teifən] n. 协商
 secretary ['sekrətri] n. 秘书; 大臣; 国务卿
 U. S. Secretary of State 美国国务卿
 acknowledge [ək'nɒlidʒ] vt. 承认
 mission ['mifən] n. 使命; 任务
 Somalia [sou'mɑ:liə] n. 索马里
 painful ['peɪnful] a. (使)痛苦的; 棘手的
 peace keeper 维和人员(部队)

announce [ə'naʊns] vt. 宣称; 宣布
 relief [ri'li:f] n. 救济
 withdrawal [wið'drɔ:əl] n. 撤退
 unrest [ˈʌn'rest] n. 不安; 动乱
 reconstruct [ˈri:kəns'trʌkt] vt. 重建
 Iran [i'rɑ:n] n. 伊朗
 defensive [di'fensiv] a. 防卫性的
 threat [θret] n. 威胁
 oil channel [ɔil 'tʃænl] n. 油道
 Pentagon ['pentəgən] n. 五角大楼
 deploy [di'plɔi] vt. 部署; 调度
 strait [streit] n. 海峡
 island ['ailənd] n. 岛屿
 Iranian [i'reinjən] a. 伊朗的
 deny [di'nai] vt. 否认
 offensive [ə'fensiv] a. 进攻性的
 imply [im'plai] vt. 暗示; 含意为
 Israel ['izreiəl] n. 以色列

Questions:

1. What remarks did the Chinese president make when he met the visiting Russian foreign minister? What else did he say? And what did he express?
2. What did Li Peng tell the Russian guest?
3. What did the Russian guest say?
4. What remarks did the Chinese foreign minister make during a meeting with his Iraq counterpart? What did he reaffirm?
5. What did a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman say?
6. What did the U. S. Secretary of State think of the U. S. mission in Somalia?
7. How many American peace keepers were killed and how much money was spent during the twenty-seven months' operation in Somalia?
8. What does Washington believe about Iran's military movement in the Strait of Horms?
9. What did a Pentagon spokesman say?
10. What is the Iranian government's argument about its military deployment?

VI. British English: At the Post Office

New Words:

□.....

stranger ['streindəʒə] n. 陌生人
 gentleman ['dʒentlmən] n. 绅士; 有教养的人
 telegram ['teligrəm] n. 电报
 form [fɔ:m] n. 表格

penny ['peni] n. ([复] pennies 或 pence
[pens])

registered ['redʒɪstəd] a. 已挂号的

envelope ['envɪləʊp] n. 信封

counter ['kaʊntə] n. 柜台

shilling ['ʃɪlɪŋ] n. 先令(原英国货币单位, 20 先令为 1 镑)

a book of stamps (数页装订在一起、每页有同
面额邮票若干枚的)一封邮票

postage ['pəʊstɪdʒ] n. 邮资, 邮费

Questions:

1. What does the man want to find?
2. How does the man know the place of the nearest post office?
3. What does the man do at the post office?
4. What's the postage on the man's letter?

UNIT TWO

I. Science Report: Answer the following questions in English on the basis of the Science Report you've just heard. (The passage will be read three times.)

1. How many American high school students entered the Westinghouse Electric Company's Teenage Science Contest for this year? When was the first contest held? And why did the company hold the contest?
2. Where does this year's top winner live? How old is he? Where was he born? What subject is he strong in? And how much is his prize money?
3. How many students in all won money from the Westinghouse Company for their science projects this year? And how does the top winner plan to use his prize money?
4. What is meant by radio astronomy? What did Lora do and what did she discover?
5. How do the judges measure the competitors?

New Words:

□.....

Westinghouse Electric Company 西屋电气公司

teenage ['ti:neɪdʒ] a. 青少年的

Massachusetts [mæ sə 'tʃu:sɪts] n. 麻省(美国州名)

~ Institute of Technology (MIT) 麻省理工学院

Alabama [ælə'bæmə] n. 亚拉巴马(美国州名)

astronomy [əs'trɒnəmi] n. 天文学

radio ~ 射电天文学

telescope ['telɪskəʊp] n. 望远镜

radio ~ 射电望远镜

galaxy ['gæləksi] n. 星系

Milky Way ~ 银河系

Nobel ['nəʊbəl] n. (人名)诺贝尔

judge [dʒʌdʒ] n. 评审人员; 法官

competitor [kəm'petɪtə] n. 参赛者; 竞争者

II. College English Listening Comprehension Test.

Part 1 Short Conversations. (Each conversation will be spoken once.)

New Words:

□

hurry ['hʌri] n. 匆忙
luggage ['lʌɡɪdʒ] n. 行李
paper ['peɪpə] n. 论文
manager ['mænidʒə] n. 经理
comfortable ['kʌmfətəbl] a. 舒适的
meal [mi:l] n. 一顿(饭)
club [klʌb] n. 俱乐部
night ~ 夜总会
act [ækt] n. 幕; 一段表演
station ['steɪʃən] n. 站; 台
call [kɔ:l] n. 电话
yard [jɑ:d] n. 码

1. A. He can't get to the airport on time.
B. He wants the woman to type a letter for him.
C. He could not take his luggage down.
D. He feels uncomfortable.
2. A. She accepts the invitation.
B. She won't go with Bob.
C. She hasn't decided whether to go with Bob or not.
D. She feels quite hungry.
3. A. At noon. B. Soon. C. This evening. D. This afternoon.
4. A. Customer and driver. C. Customer and manager.
B. Customer and assistant. D. Customer and waiter.
5. A. This conversation probably takes place in a classroom.
B. The guest wants to have a comfortable seat.
C. The woman is warmly welcomed by the waiter.
D. There are two guests to be served.
6. A. He will have his meal in his room.
B. He can't have his meal with the woman.
C. He will send his meal to his friend.
D. He needs a doctor because he doesn't feel well.
7. A. The man has good relationship with David.
B. The woman has no relationship with David.
C. The man shouldn't ask the question.

- D. The woman likes David.
8. A. To borrow a book on dancing. C. To buy a stamp.
B. To find a job. D. To entertain herself.
9. A. \$ 10. B. \$ 5. C. \$ 3. D. \$ 12.
10. A. On the next street. C. On the other side of the street.
B. On the same street. D. A few yards away.

Part 2 Passages. (Each passage will be spoken once.)

New Words:

□

America [ə'merikə] n. 美洲
 Italian [i'tæljən] a. 意大利的
 navigator ['nævigeitə] n. 航海家
 merchant ['mɜ:tʃənt] n. 商人
 period ['piəriəd] n. 时期
 voyage ['vɔiidʒ] n. 航海; 航行
 mouth [mauθ] n. 口; 入口处
 Amazon ['æməzən] n. 亚马孙河
 sail [seil] vi. 航行
 cape [keip] n. 海角; 岬
 Trinidad ['trinidæd] n. 特立尼达岛(北美洲)
 Haiti ['heiti] n. 海地(北美洲)
 coast [koust] n. 海岸
 Brazil [brə'zil] n. 巴西(南美洲)
 convince [kən'vins] vt. 使确信; 使信服
 Asia ['eɪʃə] n. 亚洲
 wheel [wi:l] n. 轮子
 spare [spɛə] a. 多余的; 备用的
 wave [weiv] vi. 向...招手
 truck [trʌk] n. 卡车
 terribly ['teribli] ad. 极其; 十分
 disappoint [disə'pɔint] vt. 使失望
 fit [fit] vt. 安装
 automobile ['ɔ:təməbil] n. 汽车
 transportation [træns'pɔ:teɪʃən] n. 运输
 passenger ['pæsɪndʒə] n. 乘客; 旅客
 assembly [ə'sembli] n. 装配
 country ['kʌntri] n. 乡村
 highway ['haɪwei] n. 公路
 roadside ['rɔ:dsaid] n. 路边

business ['biznis] n. 生意; 商店
 outdoor ['aʊtɔ:] a. 户外的
 theatre ['θiətə] n. 剧院
 audience ['ɔ:dʒəns] n. 观众; 听众
 motel [mou'tel] n. 汽车游客旅店
 seaside ['si:said] n. 海滨
 resort [ri'zɔ:t] n. 胜地; 常去之地
 bedroom ['bedru:m] n. 卧室
 bath [bɑ:θ] n. 洗澡
 park [pɑ:k] v. 停车
 pool [pu:l] n. 池子
 annual ['ænju:əl] a. 每年的
 income ['inkʌm] n. 收入
 surpass [sə'pɑ:s] vt. 超过

Passage One

11. A. It was named after an Italian navigator and merchant.
 B. It was taken from the Italian language.
 C. It was named for a place of the mouth of the Amazon.
 D. It got its name from a traditional family name.
12. A. The Plate River was discovered when he reached Brazil.
 B. Amerigo's newly discovered lands were evidenced by a humanist scholar.
 C. Amerigo's first voyage convinced other navigators.
 D. Amerigo reached Haiti and Trinidad in 1412.
13. A. 1504. B. 1500. C. 1512. D. 1507.

Passage Two

14. A. One of his wheels suddenly went flat.
 B. He got too tired to drive any further.
 C. He didn't fix his wheels properly.
 D. One of his wheels was missing.
15. A. It was the same as his car. C. It was well looking.
 B. It was a truck. D. It was a Japanese car.
16. A. He was pleased to have her help.
 B. He felt very disappointed at seeing her.
 C. He was surprised at the woman's dress.
 D. He didn't really want her help.
17. A. She offered her spare wheel and fitted it for Jones at once.
 B. She'd like to exchange a wheel with Jones.
 C. She taught Jones how to fit his wheel in the right way.
 D. She offered to repair Jones' wheel.