

新世纪大学英语系列丛书

大学英语听说教材

(3-4级教师用书)

Listening & Speaking (Band III ~ Band IV)

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前 言

培养学生的听说能力是大学英语教学的重要环节。近年来,在大学英语教学中,已逐步加强了听力培养,但仍未对培养学生口语能力有足够的重视。为了在培养学生英语听力的同时又培养他们说英语的能力,且还要有别于专业英语的听说课教学模式,根据大学英语教学课时少、班上学生人数多的特点,我们依照最新大学英语教学大纲编写了这本《大学英语听说教材》。

本书内容容量大,题材广泛,由浅入深。在编写时,我们既注意到多数学生入学时的听说水平,同时也考虑到学生在两年听说课结束后要达到大学英语教学大纲的要求和全国英语四级统考的标准。本书循序渐进,从浅显易懂的单句、对话、短文开始,逐步过渡到听写和较难的对话与短文。本书的第四级则完全按照大学英语四级统考的听力要求和形式编写。全书练习包括单句、对话、短文、听写及听短文作简答、复述和讨论等形式。其题目内容涉及时间、地点、人物关系、身份职业、语言理解、计算等类型;其句型有比较、虚拟、否定、转折、强调以及各种从句。听力短文的内容涉及人物、科普、历史、地理、音乐、体育、气候等诸多方面,实用而生动有趣。

本书共四级分为两个分册。《大学英语听说教材 1-2 级》为第一分册,供一、二学期使用;《大学英语听说教材 3-4 级》为第二分册,供三、四学期使用。为了方便组织课堂教学,将教师用书及学生用书分开装订。教师用书内容为录音文字及答案。全书共 80 个单元配有 40 盒录音磁带。录音带由外籍教师朗读,语音语调标准、清晰、优美,磁带语速按四级统考的速度要求朗读。

该书是为高校非英语专业本科生编写的听说教材,它也可作为 TOEFL 初级班和中级班的听说教材,还可作为其他外语培训班的培训教材以及供自学者使用。

本书由四川大学长期从事大学英语教学的几位教师共同编写。肖澜教授担任本书的审校,对本书提出了很多宝贵的指导性意见,对此,我们表示衷心的感谢!

对书中错误和疏漏之处,请使用本书的老师和同学们提出宝贵意见,以便我们修订时更正。

编 者

2002 年 4 月

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Band III

Unit 1

Part A

Directions: In this part, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Example: You will hear:

You will read: A) At the office. B) In the waiting room.
C) At the airport. D) In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they have to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) 'At the office' is the best answer. You should choose answer [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

1. W: What kind of account do you want to open?
M: A regular savings account.
Q: Where did this conversation probably take place? (D)
2. W: Let's get a snack when the base ball game is over.
M: When it's over! I'm dying of hunger now.
Q: What does the man mean? (A)
3. M: Jane's quite keen on traveling, isn't she?
W: Yes, she often goes for weeks at a time.
Q: What does the woman say about Jane? (B)
4. W: Are you going with me to have a walk?
M: I'd love to. But today I am having my hands full with a report.
Q: What does the man mean? (C)
5. M: Sue, that report on my desk has to be finished today, but I'm sick and can't come to the office.
W: I see the report, Bill. I'll finish it for you.
Q: Where is Sue now? (C)
6. W: How long did you have for the exam?
M: We were allowed two hours, but I finished in less than half the time.
Q: How much time did the man take for the exam? (B)
7. W: Why don't you like Jane?
M: Jane means well, but she is so stubborn that I just don't care for her.
Q: Why doesn't the man like Jane? (B)
8. M: Have you started writing your paper for history?

W: Not yet. I'm still writing up my laboratory assignments for chemistry and studying for my midterms in English and French.

Q: What must the woman begin to prepare? (A)

9. W: Are you glad that you came to Washington?

M: Yes, indeed. I'd considered going to New York or Boston, but I've never regretted my final decision.

Q: Where is the man? (D)

10. M: Now, what seems to be the trouble, Mrs. Stephens?

W: I've been very dizzy lately, and at night I had some chest pain.

Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers? (D)

Part B

Directions: In this part, you will hear two short passages. At the end of the passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage I

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following conversation:

M: Are you feeling OK, Jane? You look pretty tired.

W: My sister and I had a birthday party for my brother last night. I didn't get much sleep.

M: Where did you have the party?

W: It was at my aunt's house. Then, right after the party, I had to start typing a history paper that was due first thing this morning. I was kind of nervous because the professor said he wouldn't accept any late papers.

M: I don't know how you could do it. I can't handle a pressure situation like that.

W: Well, I just turned the paper in, and now I'm going home to bed. See you later.

11. Who had a birthday? (D)

12. Where was the party? (B)

13. What did Jane do after the party? (A)

14. Why was Jane nervous? (C)

15. What does the man say he is unable to do? (D)

Passage II

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following Passage:

Charlie Chaplin was born in a poor part of London in 1889, and appeared on the stage for the first time at the age of five. When he was seventeen, Chaplin joined a group of travelling actors and spent seven years touring. In 1913, a Hollywood film company gave him a job and he settled in the United States, which became his home for almost forty years. Chaplin had been in the United States for less than a year when he started to become famous, and he turned

into a popular film hero almost overnight. Chaplin became writer, producer, director and star of his films. The character he created, and called "The Tramp", still provides entertainment for millions of people today. Chaplin was a writer and actor of universal fame. The stories of his films were so simple that they overcame cultural differences. His humor was visual, so it overcame language difficulties. Also, it was usually "The Tramp" who, at the end of the film, was successful against his richer and more powerful enemies. This appealed to audiences, who were always on the side of the weaker person.

16. When did Chaplin appear on the stage for the first time? (A)
17. When did Chaplin start to become famous? (B)
18. Which of the following is not mentioned? (A)
19. How did Chaplin come to settle in America? (D)
20. What does the word tramp mean? (A)

Part C Compound Dictation

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 S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered S8 to S10 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 agricultural (S1) revolution in the nineteenth century involved two things: the invention of laborsaving machinery and the development of (S2) scientific agriculture. Laborsaving machinery naturally appeared first where labor was not much. "In Europe," said Thomas Jefferson, "the (S3) object is to make full use of their land, labor being enough; here it is to make full use of our labor, land being enough." In America, therefore, the great (S4) advances in the nineteenth century were the using of agricultural machinery.

At the (S5) opening of the century, farmers could have carried (S6) practically all of the farming tools on their backs except crude plows. By 1860, most of the machinery in use today had been (S7) designed in an early form. (S8) The most important of the early inventions was the iron plow. As early as 1790 Charles Newbold of New Jersey (S9) had been working on the idea of a cast-iron plow and spent his entire fortune in introducing his invention. The farmers, however, would have none of it. (S10) They thought that the iron poisoned the soil and made the weeds grow. Nevertheless, many people devoted their attention to the plow. Until in 1869 James Oliver of South Bend, Indiana turned out the first chilled-steel plow.

Part D Listening and Speaking

Directions In this part, you will hear a short passage. The passage will be spoken only

once. After hearing the passage, you will have to finish the following exercises.

Trees are useful to man in three important ways: they provide him with wood and other products; they give him shade; and they help to prevent drought and floods.

Unfortunately, in many parts of the world, man has not realized that the third of these services is the most important. In order to draw quick profit from the trees, he has cut them down in large numbers. As a result, he has lost the faithful friends he had.

Two thousand years ago a rich and powerful country cut down its trees to build warships, with which to gain itself an empire. It gained the empire but, without its trees, its soil became hard and poor. When the empire fell to pieces, the home country found itself faced with floods and starvation.

Even where a government realizes the importance of trees, it is difficult for it to persuade the villagers to see this. The villagers want wood for cooking and heating and they can earn money by selling wood to townsmen. They are usually too careless to plant and look after new trees. So, unless the government has a good system of control, or can educate the people, the forests will slowly disappear.

This does not only mean the villagers' sons and grandsons have fewer trees. The results are even more serious: for where there are trees, their roots break the soil up, allow the rain to sink in, and they can also bind the soil to prevent it from being washed away easily. But where there are no trees, the rain falls on hard ground and flows away on the surface, causing floods and carrying away the rich top soil, in which crops grow so well. When all the top soil is gone, nothing remains but worthless desert.

Unit 2

Part A

Directions: In this part, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Example: You will hear:

You will read: A) At the office. B) In the waiting room.
 C) At the airport. D) In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they have to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) 'At the office' is the best answer. You should choose answer [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

1. M: Do you have "A Bicycle Tour of Europe" by Eugene O'neil?
W: Let me see. We have "A Stamp Collection" by O'neil, and "Five Centuries of Mountain Climbing". Nothing on bicycles.
Q: Where did the conversation most probably take place? (B)
2. M: When does the next bus leave?
W: You have just missed one by 10 minutes. Buses leave every forty minutes.
Q: How long does the man have to wait for the next bus? (C)
3. W: How often should I take these pills?
M: Take two every four hours.
Q: Where are the two people? (D)
4. M: I'm afraid the teacher won't come today because he is ill.
W: It's hard to say. Mr. Jones is a very conscientious teacher.
Q: What does the woman think of Mr. Jones? (B)
5. W: Paul is so busy lately, I never have a chance to talk to him anymore. How's he doing?
M: He had a collection of poems published last year, and now he's trying to get a novel about the automobile industry accepted.
Q: What does Paul do? (B)
6. M: Will you please change this channel, I can't stand this program.
W: If you wait a minute the news will be on next. I want to be sure to see it tonight.
Q: What are these people doing? (A)
7. M: I've forgotten my passbook, but I'd like to make a deposit to my savings account if I may.
W: No problem. Just bring this receipt with you the next time you come in along with

your passbook, and we will adjust the balance.

Q: Where did this conversation most probably take place? (C)

8. W: You seem to have a lot of work at your office. You're always staying late and working overtime.

M: That's true, but it's no bother to me. The work is interesting and fun. I don't mind the extra hours at all.

Q: How does the man feel about his job? (A)

9. M: Could you please tell me if the Miami flight will be arriving on time?

W: Yes, sir. It should be arriving in about ten minutes at concourse C.

Q: Where did this conversation most probably take place? (B)

10. M: I thought that these typewriter ribbons cost three dollars.

W: They used to, but the price has gone up fifty cents.

Q: How much do the typewriter ribbons cost now? (C)

Part B

Directions : In this part, you will hear two short passages. At the end of the passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage I

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

Fred sometimes liked to go to a bar to have a drink before he went home after work. There were some tables and chairs in the bar. But when Fred got there it was too early for most people, so he seldom found anyone to talk to.

Then one evening he went into the bar and saw a man playing chess at a table, but he could not see anyone in the chair opposite him. He went nearer to look, and was very surprised to see that the man was playing against a dog. When it had to move one of its chess pieces, it stood on its back legs on the chair.

Fred watched while the two played their game, and when the dog lost, Fred went up to the owner and said, "I've never seen such a clever dog before." "Well," answered the other man, "he isn't really very clever. I always win."

11. Where did Fred sometimes go after work? (C)

12. What did Fred do there? (C)

13. Why did he seldom find anyone to talk to in the bar? (A)

14. What made him surprised one evening? (A)

15. Who won the game? (C)

Passage II

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

Men have traveled ever since they first appeared on the earth. In ancient times they did not travel for pleasure but to find new places where their herds could feed, or to escape from hostile neighbors, or to find more favorable climates. They traveled on foot. Their journeys were long, tiring, and often dangerous. They protected themselves with simple weapons, such as wooden sticks or stone clubs, and by lighting fires at night and, above all, by keeping together. Being intelligent and creative, they soon discovered easier ways of travelling. They rode on the backs of their domesticated animals, they hollowed out tree trunks and, by using wooden paddles, were able to travel across water. Now we travel, not from necessity, but for the joy and excitement of seeing and experiencing new things. This is still the main reason why we travel today.

16. What was the purpose of men's travelling in ancient times? (B)
17. According to the passage, which of these statements is not true? (D)
18. Why did men find it easier to travel later? (B)
19. Why do people travel today? (A)
20. What is the main idea of this passage? (C)

Part C Compound Dictation

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 S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered S8 to S10 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.

In ancient times, people thought that their gods lived on the tops of (S1) mountains. They therefore believed that anything above them was (S2) nearer to their gods than they. (S3) Naturally, they thought that birds were messengers from the gods. People also believed that birds (S4) carried their souls to the gods when they died. There were many (S5) beliefs about how to treat birds. Some people even believed that killing a bird was an act against the gods and would bring bad luck. In some (S6) parts of the United States people still believe that if they hear an owl in the early morning, it means death. Another (S7) link with these past beliefs is in an English expression. People no longer believe that birds are messengers of the gods, but (S8) when someone knows a secret about another person, he or she might say, "A little bird told me about it."

We know, of course, (S9) that birds can't talk and that owls don't really mean death, yet we still have these superstitions. Many sailors believe that if they see an albatross (信天翁), it will bring bad luck to their trip. (S10) People all over the world used the dove as a symbol of peace and feel good when they see one. North Americans think of the eagle as a symbol of free-

dom, and some people still hold the belief that the dreaming of a bird means that they are seeing the loss of a soul.

Part D Listening and Speaking

Directions: In this part, you will hear a short passage. The passage will be spoken only once. After hearing the passage, you will have to finish the following exercises.

Almost every family buys at least one copy of a newspaper every day. Some people subscribe to as many as two or three different newspapers. But why do people read newspaper?

Five hundred years ago, news of important happenings — battles lost and won, kings or rulers overthrown or killed — took months and even years to travel from one country to another. The news passed by word of mouth and was never accurate. Today we can read in our newspapers of important events that occur in faraway countries on the same day they happen.

Apart from supplying news from all over the world, newspapers give us a lot of other useful information. There are weather reports, radio, television and film guides, book reviews, stories, and, of course, advertisements. There are all sorts of advertisements. The bigger ones are put in by large companies to bring attention to their products. They pay the newspapers thousands of dollars for the advertising space, but it is worth the money for news of their products goes into almost every home in the country. For those who produce newspapers, advertisements are also very important. Money earned from advertisements makes it possible for them to sell their newspapers at a low price and still make a profit.

Newspapers often have information on gardening, cookery and fashion, as well as a small but very popular section on jokes and cartoons.

Unit 3

Part A

Directions: In this part, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Example: You will hear:

You will read: A) At the office. B) In the waiting room.
 C) At the airport. D) In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they have to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) 'At the office' is the best answer. You should choose answer [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

1. W: How much would it cost for my daughter and me to go to Washington?
M: It's one hundred dollars full fare for you and half fare for your daughter if she is under 12.
Q: What was the total cost for both tickets? (C)
2. W: You're always working around the house on Saturday, painting and doing repairs! You must enjoy it.
M: Not really. I'd rather relax or go fishing, but Saturday is the only day I have to get anything done. By the time I get home from work during the week, I'm too tired.
Q: What does the man usually do on Saturdays? (D)
3. M: The International Students' Association is having a party on Saturday night. Can you come ?
W: I wish I could, but I work at the hospital on weekends.
Q: Why can't the woman go to the party? (C)
4. M: Did I hear that this is your last lecture here?
W: Yes, I've accepted a better teaching position elsewhere.
Q: What will the woman do? (D)
5. M: I was hoping that you'd wear your new dress. It's much prettier.
W: But this one is more comfortable for hot weather.
Q: Which dress did the woman wear? (D)
6. W: John, I'm sorry to be so late. Thank you for waiting.
M: Oh, I didn't mind. I've only been here fifty minutes. You said that you might be as much as an hour late, so I just bought my newspaper and ordered myself a cup of coffee.

- Q: How long has the man been waiting? (C)
7. W: Hello, Mr. Jacobs. This is Tom Smith's secretary. I'm calling to confirm his appointment with you today at two o'clock.
M: Thank you for calling. I'll expect Mr. Smith this afternoon.
Q: Whose secretary is calling? (C)
8. W: How did you and your dad like the football game yesterday?
M: Oh, they played so poorly that we left at the half time.
Q: How did the man and his father feel about the football game? (C)
9. M: Excuse me. Are you Sally Harrison's sister?
W: No, I'm not. I'm her cousin.
Q: Who is the woman? (A)
10. W: How long can I keep these out?
M: Two weeks. Then you will be fined for every day they are overdue.
W: I guess I'd better read fast.
Q: Where does this conversation probably take place? (B)

Part B

Directions : In this part, you will hear two short passages. At the end of the passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage I

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

Mr. Richards worked in a shop which sold, cleaned and repaired hearing aids. One day an old gentleman entered and put one down in front of him without saying a word.

"What's the matter with it?" Mr. Richards asked. The man did not answer. Of course Mr. Richards thought that the man must be deaf and that his hearing aid must be faulty, so he said again, more loudly, "What's wrong with your hearing aid, sir?" Again the man said nothing, so Mr. Richards shouted his question again as loudly as he could.

The man then took a pen and a piece of paper and wrote: "It isn't necessary to shout when you're speaking to me. My ears are as good as yours. This hearing aid is my wife's, not mine. I've just had a throat operation, and my problem is not that I can't hear, but that I can't speak."

11. Where did the story take place? (D)
12. What did the old man do in Mr. Richards' shop? (C)
13. Whose hearing aid did the old man take to the shop? (B)
14. Why did Mr. Richards shout to the old man? (C)
15. Which statement is not true? (A)

Passage II

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

Summer is vacation time in the US. People like to go to parks, mountains and forests to enjoy the beautiful scenery. But when the weather gets warm, Americans especially like to go to oceans, lakes, rivers and pools to cool off. Millions of people ride in boats, fish and water ski. Swimming, of course, is the most popular water sport. Most neighborhoods have a public pool, in addition to nearby lakes, so people don't have to travel far to enjoy the water. The sandy beaches of Hawaii, Florida and California are crowded year round with swimmers.

On windy days, some people like to ride in sail boats. In large sail boats or small sail boats, people often race against each other, or they just sail along to enjoy a pleasant day on the lake.

Some people especially enjoy surfing. When surfing, a person stands on a flat piece of wood called a surf board, and rides the waves into shore. This exciting sport can only be done in the ocean, and southern California beaches have become popular surfing places.

16. What do people especially like to do on warm days? (A)
17. What is the most popular water sport? (D)
18. Which of the following places are preferred by swimmers? (C)
19. What do people stand on when they surf? (B)
20. What do some people like to do on windy days? (B)

Part C Compound Dictation

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 S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered S8 to S10 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.

Finland is perhaps the most beautiful and (S1) mysterious country of northern Europe. Two-thirds of its (S2) surface is covered with thick forests and among them lie lakes, connected with rivers and (S3) canals. The northern part of this country is inside the Arctic Circle, where almost no trees can grow because of its cold (S4) weather and the people use their deer for (S5) transport, clothing and food.

The Finnish history began in the Middle Ages. In about 1155, Finland was (S6) conquered by its western neighbor Sweden. After a period of rule by Denmark in the 14th century, the Swedes won back (S7) independence and power in 1523 under their brave king. During the Napoleonic Wars Finland was passed finally from Sweden to Russia. (S8) The opportunity came in 1917, when Russians brought foreign rule of Finland to an end. Shortly after Soviet