

大学英语系列教材
College English Series

ENGLISH 大学英语 自主听力

COLLEGE ENGLISH

Self-access Listening Practice

3

总主编 潘龙明
主 编 潘龙明
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内 容 提 要

《大学英语自主听力》是“大学英语系列教材”之一,旨在为学生提供听力素材,通过各种形式的活动和练习,培养和提高学生英语听的能力。

本书为第3册,其难度相当于大学英语3级。全书共16单元,每个单元按照四级考试的题型和要求编写,包括对话、短文和复合式听写3个部分。其中,前两个部分分别给出了一些重要单词和表达的汉语意思,帮助学生理解。全书材料新颖,语言规范,题材多样,内容丰富,趣味性强。本书配有录音磁带,由外籍语言专家朗读,发音清晰、地道、标准。语速控制在130词/分钟左右。

本书可供教师课堂使用,也可供学生课外自主学习,还可以作为英语自学者、研究生、出国留学人员提高听力的辅助材料。

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前 言

《大学英语系列教材》是以教育部颁布的《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》为依据,根据重庆地区大学英语教学实际情况和学生英语水平编写的。在组织编写前,我们先后对重庆地区 300 多名学生和 100 多名教师进行了问卷调查,充分了解了大学英语教与学的实际情况和师生的真正需求。基于调查结果和教学大纲对大学英语教学的基本要求,我们确定了书目,并为每一本书制定了详细的编写计划和方案。在编写过程中,我们不断地将所编写的部分用于教学实践,并不断对其进行修正。参加系列教材编写的人员均为重庆市有着丰富大学英语教学经验和教材编写经验、熟谙教学法与语言习得理论、科研成果突出的教师。可以说,这套教材凝聚了重庆市大学英语教师多年的教学经验、心得体会和理论成果。

本系列教材具有以下特点:

1. 在编写中充分考虑重庆地区学生英语学习的特点,即语言基础知识较扎实,但听、说、读、写、译等综合运用能力,尤其是听说能力普遍较差。无论从教材选材、难易度还是内容体系上,我们都从重庆地区学生的实际出发,认真筛选,精心设计。

2. 本系列教材既注重教师课堂使用,又注重学生课外自学,将课堂内外很好地结合起来。首先,它便于教师课堂操作。如系列教材中的《大学英语课堂限时阅读》、《大学英语 CET-4 考前冲刺》装订形式灵活,可以拆卸,教师可以在每次安排课堂限时阅读或综合训练时,随堂将课文和练习发给學生。其次,它便于学生课外自学。系列教材中的《大学英语课堂限时阅读》、《大学英语阅读进阶》、《大学英语自主听力》等分册每单元的材料除了足够教师课堂使用以外,还留有大量的阅读、听力等练习供学生课外操练。

3. 本系列教材以培养学生扎实的语言技能、提高学生全面应用能力为主要目标,同时兼顾提高其四、六级考试应试能力。本系列教材注意吸收我国长期在大学英语教学和教材编写中积累的经验,同时采纳国外先进的教学理论和方法,保证了教材编写的科学性和合理性,以利于学生扎实、有效地从各个方面提高英语应用能力。同时,我们在编写系列教材的练习时,有意识地将题型向全国大学英语四、六级考试靠拢,以增强学生的应试能力,并在某些分册中对应试技巧给予适当的讲解。这当然不是提倡应试教育,而是以素质教育为基础,对学生进行应试方面的指导。更何况,全国大学英语四、六级考试是英语运用能力的考试,引导学生向其靠拢,反过来会促进学生语言能力的提高。

本系列教材包括以下分册:

《大学英语阅读进阶》:共 6 册,难度分别相当于大学英语 1 ~ 6 级,适合非英语专业 1 ~ 3 年级学生使用。它类似于传统的泛读教材,但又有所突破。每分册提供大量的阅读材料,并在

每单元安排快速阅读练习、阅读技能、词汇等的综合练习。每分册均编写了三套阅读自测题,作为学生阶段测试。本教材既可供课堂泛读教学用,又可供学生课外自学。

《大学英语课堂限时阅读》:共4册,难度分别相当于大学英语1~4级,系快速阅读教材。每册15单元,每单元3篇文章,每篇文章均配有理解练习,并附有字数和建议阅读时间。装订形式灵活,可拆卸。教师既可在课堂上安排限时练习,又可让学生课外自行规定时间练习。

《大学英语自主听力》:共4册,难度分别相当于大学英语1~4级。1~2册每个单元既有基础的辨音练习,又有会话、短文听力,还有幽默故事、电影对白等趣味听力。3~4册按照四级听力考试的题型对学生进行大量的听力训练。它可作教材用,也可供课外自学。本书配有录音磁带。

《大学英语写作教程》:本书从学生习作常见的错误出发,安排技巧讲解,设计有的放矢的练习。内容有:对写作技巧的循序渐进的指导,对学生习作中典型错误的评点,对优秀范文的赏析,以及一些旨在提高学生兴趣的、为学生提供语言素材的锦言妙语、幽默故事和谜语等。同时还对大学英语应试写作和英语应用文写作进行有效的指导。

《大学英语 CET-4 考前冲刺》:本书作者具有多年的大学英语四级考试辅导经验及四级考试强化教材编写经验。他们在认真研究历年四级考试命题特点的基础上,严格按照考纲规定的题型编写了本书。全书含10套全真模拟试题,并附答案与注解。注解部分简洁、明了,对考生有实实在在的帮助。本书配有听力部分的录音磁带。

《大学英语词汇进阶记忆与自测》:本书以现行主干教材为基础,将教材中出现的词汇分1、2、3、4级排列,并列岀词义;然后从每级中选取核心词汇编撰自测练习。它简明扼要,有助于学生通过练习记忆单词。

本系列教材由重庆大学、西南师范大学、西南农业大学、重庆医科大学、第三军医大学、中国人民解放军后勤工程学院、渝州大学、重庆邮电学院、重庆交通学院、重庆工商大学、重庆通信学院等长期从事大学英语教学的骨干教师编写。编写过程中,我们得到了国家级专家,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会委员韩其顺教授,以及重庆市各高校英语界领导、同仁的悉心指导和热情支持,在此向他们表示衷心的感谢!

《大学英语系列教材》

编写组

2002年7月

编 者 的 话

《大学英语自主听力》是根据《大学英语教学大纲[修订本]》中对听力培养的教学要求以及学生的实际情况而编写的听力训练教材,旨在为学生提供丰富的听音材料,使他们逐步达到大纲规定的水平。

本教材共4册,难度从1级到4级循序渐进。每册由16个单元组成。第1、2册与3、4册各成体例。第1、2册每个单元以一个主题为中心,涉及日常生活及当前关注的话题,用活泼多样的练习题型训练学生的听力技能,同时每单元都配有精彩的电影对白欣赏,第2册每单元还提供短小精悍的幽默故事,旨在提高学生英语学习的兴趣。考虑到部分学生起点低的实际情况,第1册设有辨音练习,供师生酌情使用。第3、4册为同一体例,采用CET-4的听力题型进行大量练习,难度从3级到4级逐步过渡。第3册的对话部分以问题类型为基础编写,第4册为综合练习。3、4册书旨在帮助学生熟悉和掌握听力测试的形式、内容、试题特点、内在规律和应试方法,较快地提高听力理解能力。

本教材的全部内容均配有录音磁带,为切实保证《大学英语教学大纲[修订本]》对语速的要求,我们对每级材料的录音语速进行了控制,其中1级为每分钟110词,2级为120词,3级为130词,4级为140词。全部练习均附有录音原文和答案。

本教材可供教师在课堂内使用,也可供学生课外训练提高听力之用,还可以用于学校外语调频台及无线耳机播放系统,着力培养学生的自主学习能力,同时还可以作为英语自学者、研究生、出国留学人员提高听力的辅助材料。

在本教材的编写过程中,我们得到了重庆大学外国语学院领导和重庆大学出版社外语编室的大力支持和协助,在此一并致谢。

限于编者水平,不足和疏漏之处在所难免,恳请广大使用者批评指正。

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UNIT 1

Part One

Conversations



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. Both 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.

Words and Expressions

departure *n.* 出发, 离开

gas station 加油站

appointment *n.* 约会, 预约

would rather 宁愿

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. A) 5:00 p.m. | B) 9:00 p.m. | C) 8:00 p.m. | D) It is delayed. |
| 2. A) 10:00. | B) 10:50. | C) 10:30. | D) 11:10. |
| 3. A) Every day. | B) Weekdays. | C) Weekends. | D) Seldom. |
| 4. A) Tuesday. | B) Wednesday. | C) Thursday. | D) Friday. |
| 5. A) 11:00. | B) 11:45. | C) 12:00. | D) 1:15. |
| 6. A) In spring. | B) In summer. | C) In autumn. | D) In winter. |
| 7. A) 6:30. | B) 6:40. | C) 7:30. | D) 7:40. |
| 8. A) 9:40. | B) 8:10. | C) 7:40. | D) 6:40. |
| 9. A) In 1992. | B) In 1990. | C) In 1989. | D) In 1988. |
| 10. A) Three days ago. | B) Two months ago. | C) Two weeks ago. | D) The month before last. |



Directions: In this part, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each 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).



Passage 1

Words and Expressions

to poke ... into	把……伸进	heritage	n. 遗产
hibernate	v. 冬眠	primitive	adj. 原始的
vestige	n. 痕迹		

11. A) In spring. B) In winter. C) In the day. D) At night.
 12. A) 105°F. B) 70°F. C) 98.6°F. D) 89.6°F.
 13. A) Primitive man may have hibernated during winter.
 B) When the temperature around us is 70°F, we could quickly die.
 C) All animals hibernate except man.
 D) Whenever the temperature changes, our body temperature changes too.



Passage 2

Words and Expressions

liable	adj. 有义务的	instinct	n. 本能
would-be	adj. 有希望成为……的	recite	v. 背诵
to act upon	按照……行动		

14. A) To read books. B) To give advice.
 C) To try cases. D) To get out of trouble.
 15. A) The ability to read books. B) The power to recite books.
 C) A noble origin. D) The ability to advice and try cases.

16. A) The power to use books.
 B) Enough flexibility.
 C) An instinct for where to look for what he wants.
 D) All of the above.



Passage 3

Words and Expressions

poll *n.* 民意调查

revival *n.* 复活

staggering *adj.* 惊人的

corrode *v.* 腐蚀

religiosity *n.* 笃信, 虔诚

17. A) 70%. B) 80%. C) 90%. D) 100%.
 18. A) Technology. B) Urbanization. C) Education. D) Politics.
 19. A) Among western countries, Americans rank second in rating the importance of God.
 B) Fewer American people go to churches nowadays.
 C) Religion will disappear in the United States in the near future.
 D) 70% of Americans still pray.
 20. A) Americans. B) Americans and religion.
 C) Religion. D) Americans and God.

Part Three

Compound Dictation



Directions: In this part, 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 from 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.

English is the most widely used language in the (S1) _____ of our planet. One in every seven (S2) _____ beings can speak it. More than half of the world's books and three (S3) _____ of the international (S4) _____ are in English. Of all languages, English has the largest vocabulary —

(S5) _____ as many as two (S6) _____ words — and one of the noblest bodies of (S7) _____ .
(S8) _____

_____ ;
it has a restless inventiveness which may well be founded in a sense of racial discomfort, a lack of full accord between the temperament of the people and the constitution of their speech. The English are uncommunicative; The Americans are not. In its coolness and quiet withdrawal, in its prevailing sobriety, (S9) _____

_____ .
We say so little that we do not need to enliven our vocabulary and underline our sentences, or cry 'Wolf!' when we wish to be heard. (S10) _____

_____ . The Americans apprehend their world in sharper outlines and aspire after a more salient rendering of it.



UNIT 2

Part One

Conversations



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. Both 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.

Words and Expressions

ready *adj.* 准备好

view *n.* 风景

residence *n.* 住所

prescription *n.* 药方

aboard *adv.* 搭乘

1. A) At the restaurant. B) At the station. C) At the theater. D) At the drugstore.
2. A) On the grass. B) At home. C) Near the pool. D) On his bike.
3. A) New York. B) Doctors. C) Georges. D) Los Angeles.
4. A) At home. B) In Europe. C) With her father. D) With her mother.
5. A) On a telephone. B) In private. C) In a hotel. D) In a guesthouse.
6. A) On a train. B) On a plane. C) On a boat. D) On a bus.
7. A) In a supermarket. B) In a drugstore.
C) In a department store. D) In a car repair shop.
8. A) In a store. B) In a hospital. C) In a car. D) In a cinema.
9. A) In the restaurant. B) In the theatre. C) In the library. D) In the railway station.
10. A) In a hotel. B) In a laboratory. C) In a bookstore. D) In a library.



Directions: In this part, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each 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 1

Words and Expressions

tavern *n.* 客栈

deceive *v.* 欺骗

merchant *n.* 商人

11. A) Because he was thinking of his brother's death.
B) Because he heard some bad news.
C) Because his soup burned his mouth.
D) Because he was ashamed to tell the truth.
12. A) The nobleman had deceived him.
B) The nobleman had not been hanged together with his brother.
C) The nobleman had tears in his eyes too.
D) None of the above.
13. A) Not to eat in taverns.
B) Not to eat soup when it is too hot.
C) Not to cry when we burn our mouths.
D) Not to believe everything.



Passage 2

Words and Expressions

advantage *n.* 优势

14. A) Young women. B) In schools. C) Professionals. D) Shopkeepers.
15. A) The word appeared after Mr. , Mrs. and Miss.
 B) Everyone knows the meanings of Mr. , Mrs. and Ms.
 C) Not all women like the word Ms.
 D) Men do not have the sense of equality.
16. A) The word has been used for some time.
 B) It doesn't tell whether they are married or not.
 C) They like something new.
 D) They are young.



Passage 3

Words and Expressions

movie-goer *n.* 电影迷

feature writer 专辑作家

version *n.* 版本

17. A) A former feature writer. B) A novelist and producer.
 C) A journalist. D) A novelist and actress.
18. A) 500,000 dollars. B) 50,000 dollars.
 C) 15,000 dollars. D) 51,000 dollars.
19. A) In 1937. B) In 1936. C) In 1926. D) In 1927.
20. A) Margaret Mitchell won the Pulitzer Prize in 1937.
 B) Well over 25 million copies of her novel have been sold in English and French.
 C) The search for a leading lady was an easy matter.
 D) The producer of the film was very serious about the film.

Part Three

Compound Dictation



Directions: In this part , 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 from **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.

Difficult people aren't always angry or just complaining. (S1) _____ they are difficult because of the (S2) _____ they place upon us. Maybe a friend puts you on the spot with a (S3) _____ to run an errand for him while he is out of town. If you have a crowded (S4) _____, you may agree but end up (S5) _____ and resentful. Or if you say no in the wrong way, your friend may feel hurt and unhappy. The problem is that, (S6) _____ off guard, you don't know how to deal with the (S7) _____ in a way that avoids bad feelings.

One method I've found helpful is "punting". You are punting (S8) _____
_____. Say a colleague calls and pressures me to give a lecture at his university. I've learned to say, "I'm flattered that you thought of me. Let me check my schedule, and I'll call you back."

(S9) _____

Suppose I decide it is better to decline. Punting allows me to plan what I'll say when I call back. "I appreciate being asked," I might indicate, "(S10) _____

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