


大学英语听力进阶

学生用书

4

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本册主编：蔡维碧

 云南大学出版社



大学英语听力进阶

第四册

(学生用书)

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前 言

《大学英语教学大纲》基础阶段的基本要求是学生能听懂“语速为每分钟 130~150 词的简短会话、谈话、报道和讲座……”；基础阶段的较高要求是学生能听懂“语速为每分钟 150~170 词的篇幅较长的会话、谈话、报道和讲座……”。

听力教学是大学英语的一门重要课程。交际法要求听说领先，强调听的能力的训练在语言习得（教与学）活动中的首要地位。人们戏称没有听说能力的英语为“哑巴英语”。没有听懂的能力何以交流？听不懂何以对话？无法交流，无能对话，何以不哑？

语言习得，或言语习得的快慢优劣，除了勤奋程度，有赖于语言环境和条件。学英语者能到英语国家实践乃上佳之举。但能有此作为者，尤其是初学者，有几何？绝大多数学生仍是在我们的课堂里，在我们的校园里磨练的。然而，能为学生们创造和提供较好的校园外语环境之一便是教材和电化教学手段。《大学英语听力进阶》系列教材的编写和录音磁带的制作便是这种教学思路的产物。

《大学英语听力进阶》共 5 册。从最基本的语音训练阶段开始，循序渐进，直至四级阶段的基本要求的能力（包括意念功能和语言功能的要求）的训练。考虑到大学英语普遍的教、学、考相结合的实际，本系列教材重视基础训练，在力求提高学生的应用能力的同时，加入了目前通行的测试题型，使学生对听力测试的形式和目的有所了解。

《大学英语听力进阶》内容新颖，选材广泛，涉及学生熟悉的日常生活的方方面面。同时，蕴涵着丰富的文化背景知识，具有较强的时代感。为使教学形式灵活多样，本书除了传统听力教材所具有的对话、单句陈述和短篇独白，还选编了不少顺口溜、绕口令、谜语、诗歌、童谣，以及新闻报道、经典英文歌曲、电影插曲等。

《大学英语听力进阶》编写作风严谨。全书经由外籍教师和专家审阅，并由他们灌制录音，以确保语言地道、规范。

《大学英语听力进阶》的使用无须拘于形式：可作听力主教材配合任何读写教材使用，亦可作为辅助教材；既可精听亦可泛听；可用于高起点的本科，亦可用于低起点的专科；既可以供在校的大学生使用，亦可以给非在校的英语学习者使用。

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编写说明

本书是《大学英语听力进阶》第四册。为了帮助广大学生适应教学大纲对听力的要求, 针对学生英语听力能力的实际情况, 我们组织云南农业大学外语学院多年从事大学英语教学和研究工作的教师编写了此书。

本书具有以下特点:

一、本书是依据教学大纲, 在深刻分析、认真研究生源的基础上编写的。

二、本书所选用的全部文字材料基本上都选自国内外新书或各英文网站, 题材广泛, 内容新颖, 难易度适中。

三、本书归纳、总结了目前通行的英语听力测试题型, 使其具有举一反三的作用。

四、本书有 20 个单元, 每单元由 4 部分组成, 都从单句开始, 逐步过渡到对话、短文。第 1~15 单元是基础训练, 第 16~20 单元是强化训练题, 旨在帮助学生克服基本的听力困难, 包括训练语篇听力技能的内容。在强化基础训练的同时, 编写的练习题量、难度均与教学大纲和考试大纲一致, 为学生提供了身临实战以及自我检测的方便。

五、本书包括学生用书、教师用书以及录音磁带。

本书第 1~3 单元和第 16 单元由李文涛编写; 第 4~6 单元和第 17 单元由唐滢编写; 第 7~9 单元和第 18 单元由蔡维碧编写; 第 10~12 单元和第 19 单元由资谷生编写; 第 13~15 单元和第 20 单元由王玲编写。

澳大利亚语言学专家、教授 Kevin Smith 先生审阅了全册书, 并由 William Seidel [美]、Charles Duncan [美]、Kai Zanbodegom - Smith [美]、Alexandra Freeman [澳]、Matthew Hall [澳] 和 Hilary Duncan [英] 灌制了录音磁带, 编者在此一并表示衷心的感谢。

由于时间和水平有限, 书中恐有疏漏, 敬请读者批评赐教。

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Contents

Unit 1	(1)
Section A Sentence Listening	(1)
Section B Dialogue	(1)
Section C Passages	(2)
Section D Compound Dictation	(3)
Unit 2	(5)
Section A Sentence Listening	(5)
Section B Dialogue	(5)
Section C Passages	(7)
Section D Spot Dictation	(8)
Unit 3	(9)
Section A Sentence Listening	(9)
Section B Dialogue	(9)
Section C Passages	(10)
Section D Compound Dictation	(11)
Unit 4	(13)
Section A Sentence Listening	(13)
Section B Dialogue	(13)
Section C Passages	(14)
Section D Spot Dictation	(15)
Unit 5	(17)
Section A Sentence Listening	(17)
Section B Dialogue	(17)
Section C Passages	(18)
Section D Compound Dictation	(19)
Unit 6	(21)
Section A Sentence Listening	(21)
Section B Dialogue	(21)
Section C Passages	(22)

Section D Spot Dictation (24)

Unit 7 (25)

Section A Sentence Listening (25)

Section B Dialogue (25)

Section C Passages (27)

Section D Compound Dictation (28)

Unit 8 (30)

Section A Sentence Listening (30)

Section B Dialogue (30)

Section C Passages (33)

Section D Spot Dictation (34)

Unit 9 (36)

Section A Sentence Listening (36)

Section B Dialogue (36)

Section C Passages (38)

Section D Compound Dictation (39)

Unit 10 (40)

Section A Sentence Listening (40)

Section B Dialogue (41)

Section C Passages (42)

Section D Spot Dictation (43)

Unit 11 (44)

Section A Sentence Listening (44)

Section B Dialogue (45)

Section C Passages (46)

Section D Compound Dictation (47)

Unit 12 (49)

Section A Sentence Listening (49)

Section B Dialogue (50)

Section C Passages (51)

Section D Spot Dictation (53)

Unit 13	(54)
Section A Sentence Listening	(54)
Section B Dialogue	(54)
Section C Passages	(56)
Section D Compound Dictation	(57)
Unit 14	(58)
Section A Sentence Listening	(58)
Section B Dialogue	(58)
Section C Passages	(60)
Section D Spot Dictation	(61)
Unit 15	(63)
Section A Sentence Listening	(63)
Section B Dialogue	(63)
Section C Passages	(65)
Section D Compound Dictation	(67)
Unit 16	(68)
Section A Sentence Listening	(68)
Section B Short Conversations	(68)
Section C Passages	(69)
Section D Spot Dictation	(70)
Unit 17	(71)
Section A Sentence Listening	(71)
Section B Short Conversations	(71)
Section C Passages	(72)
Section D Compound Dictation	(73)
Unit 18	(74)
Section A Sentence Listening	(74)
Section B Short Conversations	(74)
Section C Passages	(75)
Section D Spot Dictation	(76)
Unit 19	(78)
Section A Sentence Listening	(78)

Unit 1

Section A

Sentence Listening

In this section, you will hear each of the 10 statements read twice. Listen carefully and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

1. If you drive at a speed of _____, it is the same as falling from a third-floor window.
2. Jane is absent from class today, as she is suffering from a high fever with a temperature of _____.
3. According to the plan, the US \$ _____ is expected to go into production _____.
4. In the United States and Canada, there are now _____, almost as many as there were twenty-five years ago.
5. _____, soon after the American Revolution began, the word American was first used to refer to the American language.
6. The story began _____, when Mr. Patter's eight-year-old son, Bob, was playing in the big back garden of his house.
7. The recorder will be analyzed to search for clues as to what caused the Boeing _____ to crash into the ocean killing _____ people _____.
8. Today, on Wall Street, the Dows (道琼斯指数) rose 65.15 points, or 0.6 percent, to _____. Microsoft accounted for more than half the gain.
9. According to experts' estimation, the annual growth rate of China's GNP (国民生产总值) was _____ from 1990 to 1998.
10. The annual increase should be limited to _____ so that by 2010, China will have _____, according to the report.

Section B

Dialogue

I. In this section, you will hear a dialogue read twice. Listen to it carefully and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

M: Seventeen mistakes in my dictation again! Kathy, you must tell me how to take dictation. I can never do it well.

K: Tell me how you did your last one, Mike.

M: I listened to the teacher reading very carefully, and I tried to write down every word she said.

But I was only able to (1) _____ of every sentence. I just could not remember the other words.

K: Could you understand what you wrote?

M: Could I understand? What do you mean? I didn't have (2) _____, did I?

K: Of course you did. How could you (3) _____ if you didn't understand what you had to write down?

M: Well. How do I take dictation properly then?

K: First of all, you must try to (4) _____ at the teacher's first reading. Try to get the main idea at least.

M: I see. Get the main ideas first.

K: Now, when you begin to write, do you listen to your teacher's reading (5) _____?

M: Word by word, of course. I can not miss (6) _____ in the passage, can I?

K: I'm afraid you are wrong again. You must (7) _____. You must know its meaning and remember the idea.

M: But (8) _____. I must try to write every word down.

K: Of course you have to do that. But do you know that if you just try to remember (9) _____ without knowing the meaning of the passage, you can never get all the words? (10) _____, if you understand the passage and remember the idea, then the words will come to you easily.

M: I think I'm beginning to see your point. I'll certainly (11) _____. Then I think I'll be able to do better next time. Thank you for your advice, Kathy.

II. Listen to the dialogue again, and write down true (T) or false (F) for each statement you hear.

1. () 2. () 3. () 4. () 5. ()

Section C

Passages

Passage 1

I. Listen to the passage read twice, and fill in the missing words after the questions.

1. _____ can be lowered by _____.

2. To examine the link _____.

3. _____ men, but _____.

4. It examined _____.

5. Not enough _____ were involved in the study to know _____.

II. Listen to the passage again, and complete the following sentences with the words you hear.

1. If people drink wine with dinner, it can reduce _____ of having a stroke.
2. The study shows that a single glass _____ or beer per week can significantly reduce the stroke risk.
3. _____ can also apply to women, according to one researcher.
4. The evidence of an effect of _____ on stroke has been less convincing.
5. Earlier studies simply compared drinkers _____.

Passage 2

III. Listen to the passage read twice, and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the passage you have just heard.

1. A. Leave through a window into the garden.
B. Get out along the stair.
C. Find cloth to cover your head.
D. Reach the door with arms up in front of your chest.
2. A. The causes of fire.
B. The danger of fire.
C. What to do when fire breaks out.
D. The danger of smoke.
3. A. Smoke in the building.
B. Flame in the building.
C. The height of the building.
D. The crowd in the building.
4. A. Push people to reach the door.
B. Crawl on one's hands.
C. Get out right away.
D. Keep head up with arms in front of the chest.

Section D

Compound Dictation

In this section, you will hear a passage read three times. When the passage is read the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. Then listen to the passage again. When the passage is read the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 1 to 7 with the exact words you have just heard. For the blanks numbered from 8 to 10 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 the third time you should check your answers.

Teaching is supposed to be a professional activity requiring long and complicated training as well

as official certification. The act of teaching is looked upon as a flow of (1) _____ from a higher source to an empty (2) _____. The students' role is one of (3) _____ information; the teacher's role is one of sending it. There is a clear (4) _____ between one who is supposed to know (and therefore not (5) _____ of being wrong) and another, usually younger person who is supposed not to know. However, teaching need not be the area of a (6) _____ group of people nor need it be looked upon as a (7) _____ skill. (8) _____ . If you have a certain skill you should be able to share it with someone. (9) _____ or to help them in their attempt to teach themselves. All of us, from the very youngest children to the oldest members of our cultures should come to realize our potential as teachers. (10) _____

1. A. Leave through a window into the garden.
 B. Get out along the stairs.
 C. Find chairs to cover your head.
 D. Reach the door with arms up in front of your chest.
2. A. The cause of fire.
 B. The danger of fire.
 C. What to do when fire breaks out.
 D. The danger of smoke.
3. A. Smoke in the building.
 B. Flame in the building.
 C. The height of the building.
 D. The crowd in the building.
4. A. Push people to reach the door.
 B. Crawl on one's hands.
 C. Get out right away.
 D. Keep head up with arms in front of the chest.

Section C

Passages

Section D

Passage 1

Compound Dictation

1. Listen to the passage and write down the words you hear.

2. Listen to the passage again and write down the words you hear.

3. Listen to the passage again and write down the words you hear.

4. Listen to the passage again and write down the words you hear.

5. Listen to the passage again and write down the words you hear.

Teaching is supposed to be a professional activity requiring long and complicated training as well

Unit 2

Section A

Sentence Listening

In this section, you will hear each of the 10 statements read twice. Listen carefully and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

1. I'm awfully sorry, but if the traffic had not been so heavy, _____.
2. The dictionary originally _____, but now it is _____.
3. The train from Boston was scheduled _____, but has been _____.
4. This kind of plane which is newly invented can reach speeds _____ an hour.
5. Mary retired from her work at the age of 55, _____ than her husband.
6. It is estimated that _____ of the Chinese population has diabetes (糖尿病), and the number is going up by _____ each year.
7. The organization will also _____ to Atlanta Zoo over the next five years for the scientific research of panda breeding.
8. In the Chinese Academy of Science, _____ are over the of age 55 and only 20 percent are _____.
9. The students were given _____ to finish the papers, but most of them finished it _____.
10. Statistics indicate that the income from China's stamp duty reached 38.8 billion yuan or US \$ 4.7 billion during the first three quarters of this year, _____ are the same period last year.

Section B

Dialogue

I. Next is a dialogue between Johnson (J) and Linda (L). You will hear the dialogue read twice. Listen to it carefully and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

- L: Johnson, a book I have read says that in Britain people drive on the left. Is it true?
- J: Yes, it's quite true.
- L: But why do you drive on the left? In most countries (1) _____.
- J: Well, (2) _____. First of all, let me ask you this question: where is the heart, on the left or the right side of the body?

- L: Oh, everyone knows it's on the left side.
- J: OK, then (3) _____ during a war, where do you think the warriors put their shields, on the left or the right side of the body?
- L: On the left side, of course, (4) _____.
- J: Right. Then where did the offensive weapon go, in the left hand or the right hand?
- L: The left hand had to hold the shield, so the right hand would take the sword. But (5) _____, anyway.
- J: That's true, too. Now if you have a sword in your right hand, do you think (6) _____ on the off side?
- L: What does "off side" mean?
- J: (7) _____.
- L: Let me see. The shield is on the left side. The sword is in the right hand. And I want to mount the horse on the off side. Well, I suppose I could, but (8) _____.
- J: Nobody would do that, would they?
- L: Of course not.
- J: So on which side did those ancient warriors get on their horses?
- L: On the left side. That was the only thing they could do.
- J: Yes, and we call it the near side. Now if you mount on the near side, you must have your horse on the left side of the road, so that (9) _____ while you are mounting.
- L: It was rather complicated, wasn't it?
- J: It sounds complicated, but it was a simple matter. It was only (10) _____.
- Do you see my point now?
- L: Yes, I can understand all that, but that was what happened a long time ago. There were (11) _____ and no drivers like us. So what has that to do with the kind of driving we have today?
- J: Well, that's a tradition centuries long and we like (12) _____.

II. Listen to the dialogue again, and fill in the missing words.

- In ancient times during a war, the warriors put _____ on the left side of their body in order to _____.
- The warriors' _____ weapons were held in the right hand because their left hand had to _____, and most people are _____.
- It is not _____ for a warrior to _____ on the right side of his horse.
- "_____" means right side, and "near side" means _____.
- A warrior must have his horse on the left side of the road, so that he is _____ while he is _____.

III. Listen again, and answer the questions in your book.

- In which country do people drive on the left?

- _____.
2. What does the "offensive weapon" mean in the dialogue?
_____.
3. If a warrior mounts his horse on the right side, what will be the result?
_____.
4. On which side did the ancient warriors mount their horses?
_____.
5. Why do the people in that country drive on the left nowadays?
_____.

Section C

Passages

Passage 1

I. Listen to the passage read twice, then answer the following questions.

1. What is the difficulty facing governments across the world?
_____.
2. What examples are given concerning the issue of energy?
_____.
3. What can we do for the welfare of our future generations?
_____.
4. What are China's problems in this respect?
_____.
5. What is China's characteristic mentioned in this passage?
_____.

II. Listen to the passage again, and write T for true or F for false for each statement you hear.

1. () 2. () 3. () 4. () 5. ()

Passage 2

III. Listen to the passage read twice, and write T for true or F for false for each statement you hear.

1. () 2. () 3. () 4. () 5. ()

IV. Listen to the passage again, and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

1. A. He wanted to have a rest.
B. He wanted to talk with another passenger.
C. It's not convenient for him to drink on the fast-travelling train.
D. He wanted to enjoy the scenery.

