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2

大学英语 实用听力教程



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大学英语实用听力教程

2

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前 言

《大学英语实用听力教程》是由北京大学出版社出版的《必胜英语——大学英语实用听说教程》的听力篇,是一套为新世纪非英语专业大学生编写的听力教材,供大学英语听力课程的一般要求和较高要求层次的教学使用。

该教程根据教育部最新颁发的《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》的听力能力要求,结合大学英语四、六级最新出台的考试大纲与新题型,遵循外语习得的相关理论,以功能意念训练为主线,继承原版教材先进的主题型(theme-related)编写思路,选材广泛,语言地道,可读性与可思性强,题型多样,由浅入深,趣味性与实用性强,教材编排可操作性强,便于教师课堂内教学安排及学生课后自主学习。

本教材编排设计共分为八个单元,每单元分A、B两部分,每部分为一个小时的教学量,可满足一个学期的教学任务。听力拓展训练部分包括以下内容: I. 普通常识,用绕口令、儿歌、辨音或诗歌等练习形式帮助纠正中国学生易混淆的音素与发音错误并培养语感。 II. 听写缩略语、生活用语、谚语等练习形式,让学生进一步熟悉国际新闻中常出现的国名、地名、国际机构与组织名称,为听懂CRI、VOA、BBC等新闻广播作准备,也为学生更有效地用英语进行交流奠定了基础。 III. 短对话练习形式,帮助学生了解英文中的常用习语与表达方法。 IV. 情景对话练习,设计5~7个轮回的长对话。 V. 短文听力练习,精选2~3篇短文。 VI. 篇章听写。

本教材亮点之一:听力拓展训练部分环环紧扣《必胜英语——大学英语实用听说教程》每单元的主题,内容实用新颖、素材丰富。亮点之二:根据大学生求新、求鲜、即学即用的求知心理,设计了形式多样的听力题型。学习者在语言输入的同时熟悉语言输出的技巧,既训练了听力,又扩大了知识面,学到了地道的惯用法与实用文体等知识。亮点之三:循序渐进、夯实基础的设计思路,注重听力的基础技能训练,在培养学生听懂基本语言单位(语音、数字、单词、短语、惯用法、单句等)的基础上,逐步过渡到情景会话、短文等语篇层次上的听力理解能力训练,以逐步培养学生对所听材料内容的理解、分析、归纳和综合推理的能力。

本册书由河北师范大学孙建民教授和李正栓教授任主编,具体负责组织、策划与编写和统稿工作。参加编写的还有王密卿、顾维忱、刘安平、赵英俊、田会敏、耿洪敏等诸位老师。北京大学出版社外语部主任张冰、编辑刘爽等有关同志为本书的编辑和出版给予了很多的指点和支

持,在此表示感谢。

由于时间仓促,时间有限,谬误难免,敬请各位同仁和学生不吝匡正。

编 者
2005年2月

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A

Directions: Listen to the passage carefully, and decide whether the following statements are true or false.

- _____ 1. My grandfather has a beautiful gold pocket watch now.
- _____ 2. He promised to give it to me after his death.
- _____ 3. One Sunday morning he took my youngest son to the park.
- _____ 4. They fed pigeons in the park.
- _____ 5. While feeding the pigeons, my grandfather lost his gold pocket watch.

I

Sound Discrimination

Exercise A

Directions: Can you read the Tongue Twister below correctly and quickly?

Through three cheese trees three free fleas flew.

While these fleas flew, freezing breeze blew.

Freezy breeze made these three trees freeze.

Freezy trees made these trees' cheese freeze.

That's what made these three free fleas sneeze.

Exercise B

Directions: You will hear one word read from each group. Which is the word you hear? Circle the letter beside the word you hear.

- | | | |
|---------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. A. will | B. wheel | C. well |
| 2. A. away | B. a day | C. obey |
| 3. A. castle | B. parcel | C. cancel |
| 4. A. wander | B. winder | C. wonder |
| 5. A. chicken | B. kitchen | C. pigeon |



Numbers



Exercise A

Directions: Listen to the tape and do the calculations. Please write down the results with Arabic numerals.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Exercise B

Directions: Listen to the following statements and fill in the blanks with Arabic numerals and symbols according to what you hear on the tape.

1. Take No. _____, which goes to South Ferry.
2. _____ cents. Just drop your money into the box.
3. Oh, you dialed the wrong number. My telephone number is _____.
4. The average human being can distinguish more than _____ different odors (气味).
5. OK, it comes to \$ _____.



Common Knowledge

Exercise

Directions: Listen to the following English idioms three times. Then translate them into Chinese.

1. beyond one's grasp
2. to convert defeat into victory
3. What's done cannot be undone.
4. to harp on the same string
5. to suffer for one's wisdom
6. to give the last measure of devotion
7. to kick against the pricks
8. in everyone's mouth
9. to look one way and row another
10. Man proposes and God disposes.

IV

Statements

Word Bank

inspire	v.	fill sb with thoughts, feelings, or aims	鼓舞, 激励
Real Right			物权
cripple	v.	(fig) damage or weaken seriously	严重损坏或削弱
cargo	n.	(load of) goods carried in a ship or aircraft	货物
bankrupt	a.	unable to pay one's debts	无力还债的
sever	v.	break off, end	中止, 结束

Exercise A

Directions: Listen to the following 5 statements, and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.
Then try to translate the idioms or set phrases into Chinese.

1. I can never forget my father's inspiring words: " _____ !"
(_____)
2. From the eager eyes of the job applicant I understand the words " _____ !"
(_____)
3. When we were talking of Tom he came up, really we " _____ ."
(_____)
4. Though so rich and powerful, he should always _____ with his poor friends
in the countryside. (_____)
5. The new China Real Right Law is to _____ soon.
(_____)

Exercise B

Directions: Listen to the following 5 statements, and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.
Then match the idiomatic expressions in the sentences with the best meanings listed
below and guess what the expressions probably mean.

1. The plane was fatally crippled when the rear cargo door was _____.
2. The report that his company is to go bankrupted _____ Smith
_____.
3. She never _____ the shock of her father's death 3 years before.
4. We are in a difficult situation, so let's settle back to _____ together.
5. Mr. Smith's firm went bankrupted last month and then his girlfriend declared that she would
_____.

- A. let him come to a dead end
- B. got over
- C. cut off relation with him
- D. torn away
- E. move forward together

V

Situational Dialogues

Word Bank

promise	v.	to make you expect that sth will happen	有……的希望,使……很有可能
underground	ad.	under the surface of the ground	在地面下,在地下
	n.	subway	地铁

Exercise A

Directions: You will hear a dialogue between two people. After each dialogue, you will hear some questions about the dialogue. After hearing a question, read the three possible answers and choose the best one.

- A. The woman's sister. B. The man's sister. C. Tom's sister.
- A. One year. B. Three years. C. Two years.
- A. 32. B. 31. C. 33.
- A. He's tall, but handsome really.
B. He has blue eyes and red hair.
C. He is handsome really, with blue eyes and brown hair.
- A. He is a businessman.
B. He is a university teacher.
C. He is a doctor.

Exercise B

Directions: You will hear a dialogue between two people. While listening to the dialogue, read the following questions and answer them with the information from the dialogue.

- How much should the man spend if he takes the underground?

- How long should the man spend if he takes the underground?

- How often does the buses run?

- Which one is the cheapest?

5. What is the most possible section of the city the man living in?

VI

Passage

Word Bank

steroid	<i>n.</i>	(chemistry) any of a number of organic compounds naturally produced in the body, including certain hormones and vitamins	类固醇
synthetic	<i>a.</i>	produced by combining different artificial substances, rather than being naturally produced	合成的, 人造的
hormones	<i>n.</i>	chemical substance produced by your body that influences your body's growth, development and condition	激素, 荷尔蒙
stunt	<i>v.</i>	to stop something or someone from growing to their full size or develop properly	抑制, 阻碍……的生长发育
premature	<i>a.</i>	happening before the proper or expected time	早的; 未到期的
skeleton	<i>n.</i>	(a) framework of bones supporting an animal or a human body	(动物或人的) 骨骼, 骨架
estimate	<i>n.</i>	judgement or calculation of the approximate size, cost, value, etc of sth	估计, 估价
poll	<i>n.</i>	the assessment of public opinion by questioning a representative sample of people, esp in order to forecast voting at an election	民意测验
abuse	<i>v.</i>	to make bad or wrong use of (sth)	滥用, 妄用(某物)
excel	<i>v.</i>	to be exceptionally good at sth	擅长
coach	<i>n.</i>	someone who trains a person or team in a sport	教练
incredible	<i>a.</i>	impossible to believe	不可相信的
inevitable	<i>a.</i>	that cannot be avoided; that is sure to happen	必然发生的, 难免的, 不可避免的
seep	<i>v.</i>	to flow slowly through small holes or spaces	渗漏

Exercise

Directions: You will hear a passage. After the passage, you will hear some questions about the passage.

After hearing a question, read the four possible answers and choose the best one.

1. A. long time B. good time C. top rank D. modern
2. A. Because they make teenagers grow too tall.
B. Because they make teenagers get too big.
C. Because they prevent teenagers from getting taller and taller.
D. Because they give teenagers too much pressure.
3. A. be more handsome and very good at sports B. be an ideal male
C. get bigger D. have fun
4. A. School athletes have too much pressure.
B. Steroids can help people have lots of muscles.
C. The pressure chiefly comes from parents, teachers and coaches.
D. Girls are not interested in steroids.
5. A. Drugs and Sports.
B. The Pressure to School Boys Are Too Much.
C. School Boys are Interested in Drugs.
D. School Athletes Risk Damage from Drugs.

VII

Dictation

Word Bank

construct	v.	build (sth); put or fit together; form	建筑, 建造; 构筑; 形成
construction	n.	action or manner of constructing; being constructed	建筑, 建造的活动或方式; 施工; 建设
explore	v.	to examine (sth) thoroughly in order to test or find out about it	探索; 探究
conventional	a.	always following the opinions and behaviour that most people in a society consider to be normal, right, and socially acceptable but sometimes slightly boring	依照惯例的; 约定俗成的; 因循守旧的
initiative	n.	action taken to resolve a difficulty	主动的行动; 倡议
buoy	n.	floating object anchored to the bottom of the sea, a river, etc to mark places that are dangerous for boats or to show where boats may go, etc	浮标
drift	v.	to move slowly on the water or in the air	漂流, 漂移; 飘移

Exercise A

Directions: Listen to the outline of the passage and then fill in the missing information.

Outline

Title: The Chinese Youth of Today

The first part: Introductory _____ 1 _____ of the Chinese youth of today.

a. They are the _____ 2 _____ of the country.

b. They will play an important role in the modern _____ 3 _____ of the country.

The second part: Discussion on their _____ 4 _____;

a. They are full of ideas.

b. They have _____ 5 _____ minds; they are _____ 6 _____.

c. They are politically or socially _____ 7 _____.

The third part: Concluding remarks: Better communication and education will _____ 8 _____.

Exercise B

Directions: Listen to the passage, and then fill in the missing information.

One Sunday, Mark decided to _____ in his boat with his friend Tom, but Tom happened to be away. Tom's brother _____ though he didn't know anything about sailing. Mark agreed and they set out to sea.

Soon they found they were in a thick fog. Mark was sure that they would hit a big ship. Fortunately he saw a large buoy through the fog and decided to tie the boat to it for safety. As he was getting onto the buoy, however, he _____. The boat moved away in the fog carrying John, who did not know how to use the radio. He _____ and was not seen until twelve hours later.

Mark spent the night on the buoy. In the early morning he fell asleep. He was having a bad dream when a shout woke him up. A ship, the Good Hope, came up and he climbed onto it and thanked the captain. The captain told him that John _____ by another ship and the ship's captain sent out a message. "Without the message I would not have found you on the buoy," he said.



Directions: Listen to the passage carefully, and complete the following STUDENT PROFILE.

STUDENT PROFILE	
Name: Daniel	photo
Age: _____	
Hair: _____	
Eyes: _____	
Nationality: _____	
Marital Status: _____	
Likes: _____	
Father: _____	
Mother: _____	
Brother: _____	
Sister: _____	

I

Sound Discrimination

Directions: Listen to the following poem carefully, and then fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

Mary Mac's mother's making Mary Mac _____ 1 _____ me.

My mother's making me marry _____ 2 _____ Mac.

Will I always be so _____ 3 _____ when Mary's taking care of me?

Will I always be so merry when I marry Mary _____ 4 _____ ?

— from a song by Carbon Leaf

H

Numbers

Exercise

Directions: Listen to the 5 numbers with units and write them down.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____



4. _____
5. _____



Common Knowledge

Exercise

Directions: Listen carefully and write down the following names of delicacy (美食) in English. Then translate them into Chinese.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____
7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____
10. _____



Statements

Word Bank

salt away		to save (money, etc) secretly and usu dishonestly	私下并且不正当地积蓄 (钱财等)
babble	v.	to chat in a thoughtless and confused way	唠唠叨叨, 喋喋不休; 信口胡说, 胡言乱语
surgery	n.	treatment of injuries or diseases by cutting or removing parts of the body	外科手术
out of sorts		in a bad temper; annoyed	脾气坏的; 恼怒的
botch up		(informal) to do something badly because you have been careless or because you do not have the skill to do it properly	(非正式) (因不经心或缺乏技术而) 把……做得拙劣
drop in		to visit someone	拜访
downsize	v.	to reduce the number of people employed in order to reduce costs	裁员, 紧缩编制
comedy	n.	light or amusing play or film, usu with a happy ending	喜剧; 喜剧片

Exercise A

Directions: First complete each sentence with the help of the Chinese clue in the brackets. Then listen and compare your answers with the recording.

1. _____ (在任何情况下都不) should you ill-treat your own parents or other elders.
2. If you want to salt away money, you'll have to _____ (节衣缩食).
3. Some people in the leading position spend most of their time _____ (信口开河),

babbling “noble” goals but without doing anything practical and useful.

4. After the surgery, the patient became very sick and her life _____ (未见分晓) for nearly a week.
5. I looked _____ (到处) for my pen, but I couldn't find it anywhere.

Exercise B

Directions: You will hear some statements and short conversations. After each statement or conversation, you will hear a question. After hearing a question, read the three possible answers and choose the best one.

- A. The man didn't get up this morning.
B. The man found something wrong with his bed.
C. The man didn't feel happy this morning.
- A. Sometimes. B. Again and again. C. Scarcely.
- A. She is having joke with the man.
B. She wants to see a comedy with the man.
C. She is trying to console the man.
- A. Many people appreciate his ability at work.
B. Many people don't like him.
C. Many people like Jim for his capacity.
- A. He didn't like the new boss's behavior.
B. He thought the boss looked down upon him.
C. The boss ignored him.

V

Situational Dialogues

Word Bank

chef	n.	professional cook, esp the chief cook in a restaurant	厨师; (尤指饭店的) 厨师长
kid	v.	(informal) to play joke on somebody	开玩笑
reservation	n.	reserved seat or accommodation, etc; record of this	保留的座位、住处等; 预定
confirm	v.	to provide evidence for the truth or correctness of (a report, an opinion, etc); establish the truth of	证实, 证明 (报告、意见的) 正确性; 确认
clear up		to remove doubt about sth; to solve sth	消除对某事的疑虑; 解决某事
vital	a.	essential to the existence, success, or operation of sth	极其重要的, 必不可少的

Exercise A

Directions: You will hear a dialogue between two people. While listening to the dialogue, read the following questions and answer them with the information from the dialogue.

1. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

2. What do you know about Kathy's present job from the dialogue?

3. When did Kathy change her mind?

4. Did Kathy go to cooking school?

5. What did Kathy do after she came back from California?

Exercise B

Directions: You will hear a dialogue between two people. After each dialogue, you will hear some questions about the dialogue. After hearing a question, read the four possible answers and choose the best one.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. A. To make a reservation. | B. To check a reservation. |
| C. To cancel a reservation. | D. To change a reservation. |
| 2. A. Problems with aircraft. | B. Problems with computers. |
| C. Too many passengers. | D. Too few pilots and passengers. |
| 3. A. By calling her back. | B. By making her reservation. |
| C. By rewriting her ticket. | D. By meeting her at the airport. |

VI

Passage

Word Bank

jazz	n.	music of American Negro origin, characterized by the use of improvisation and strong, often syncopated, rhythms	爵士乐
announcement	n.	an important or official statement	(重要的或正式的) 通告, 宣告, 声明
relieve	v.	to lessen or remove (pain, distress, anxiety, etc)	解除或减轻 (痛苦、困苦或忧虑)