



目标英语 **听力** 阶梯系列

大学英语

阶梯听力

综合训练

4

丛书主编 赵春霞
本书主编 车明明 史澎海
主 审 张 宇 J.T.Arant [美]

西安交通大学出版社

COLLEGE ENGLISH LISTENING



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最新《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》明确规定“大学英语教学的目的:培养学生具有较强的阅读能力和一定的听、说、写、译能力,使他们能用英语交流信息。”社会各界对此也早已达成共识,大学英语教学改革的核心就是要培养学生较强的语言运用能力,以适应21世纪的各种挑战。

2001年7月13日是个举国欢庆的夜晚,北京申奥成功,圆了无数国人的梦,为了迎接2008·北京的奥运圣火,全民学英语的热潮开始涌现。作为我国高等学府中的莘莘学子,能熟练地运用英语无疑最能体现新世纪大学生的素质和精神风貌。然而传统的教学模式令众多大学生虽然掌握了较强的英语文字功底,却“有口难言,有耳难明”,这种“哑巴”英语困扰了几代的大学生。因此,本套英语阶梯听力系列正是针对此特点而编写,选材灵活,听说并举,真正让英语体现出语言的魅力。

学习英语虽然是百人百法,无一定格,但要讲好英语都非从“听”字开始不可。在“听、说、读、写、译”诸项中,“听”是首位,而听在人类交际活动中占45%的比例。“听”和“说”为先导,再辅以“读、写、译”。

为了适应社会对外语人才的需求,为了满足大多数英语爱好者对提高英语的渴望,也为了帮助学生在大学英语四级和六级考试、全国公共英语等级考试(PETS)以及其他各类考试中取得好的成绩,根据新大学英语教学大纲附表三——功能意念表和附表四——语言技能表,同时也参考了PETS功能意念表,我们编写了《大学英语阶梯听力》。

本系列书共分4册:

《大学英语阶梯听力——基础训练》,旨在训练学生听懂有关数字、时间、日期、颜色、材料、大小、形状、方向、位置、饮食、天气、运动、娱乐、嗜好、交通、争论、情感、观点和评论的表达方法。

《大学英语阶梯听力——功能训练》,主要训练学生如何表达问候与介绍、愉快与沮丧、不满与喜欢、同意与反对、建议与请求、道歉与惋惜、比较与对比、计划与决定、原因与结果、真实条件与虚拟条件、可能与不可能、肯定与不确定、类似与差异、希望与渴望,注重

从功能意念上进行训练。

《大学英语阶梯听力——情景训练》，帮助学生掌握在家和在外用餐、看医生、采购、旅游、访友、在邮局、在银行、在学校、找工作、上网、偶像崇拜、时尚、度假和庆典的用语，训练学生在真实的语言环境中能使用合适的语言。

《大学英语阶梯听力——综合训练》，内容丰富，题材广泛，涉及风土人情、名人轶事、热门话题，目的在于全面提高读者的听力和口语表达能力。

本系列教材坚持由浅入深、由简到繁的编排原则，主体结构为单句→对话→短文。题材和内容也都在循序渐进中稳步提高。练习形式多样，在注重提高听力的基础上，加强听写能力的训练，真正做到眼、耳、嘴、手、心并用。可以这样说，本系列学完后，英语听力可达到中高级水平。

与国内现有听力教材相比，该系列具有以下特点：

1. 题材内容新颖、规范，具有强烈的时代感和知识性，而且贴近生活的方方面面，形式兼顾会话和篇章，其中许多材料是生动有趣、引人入胜的幽默故事。

2. 练习形式多样。这些练习在满足听力需求的同时，注意听写能力，习听者可在听力和表达上均衡提高。

3. 本系列书具有较大的参考价值。书中备有较丰富的相关词汇，不仅在学习时具有举一反三之功，而且置于案头时具有辞书之效。

4. 与教材配套的听力磁带均由外籍教师朗读，语音纯正自然，清晰流畅。另外，配有听力文字和练习答案，方便教师 and 习听者查阅和自测。

听力是耳听、目视、心想的综合性感知过程。听的能力和个人的知识范围、对异域文化的了解程度以及个人分析、判断推理的整体实力密不可分，这决不是可以一蹴而就的，需要持之以恒、锲而不舍的努力。我们希望本系列书能帮助你、我、他、你们、我们、他们提高



英语听说能力。这也正是我们的初衷。

本套书由第二届全国高等学校大学外语教学指导委员会委员赵春霞教授任系列书总主编。为使该系列书更具实用性，兼顾各类院校的不同教学要求，本系列书编委全都是来自各高校的一线教师 and 教学骨干，且绝大多数是教授、副教授。另外，我们专门聘请美国专家 John Thomas Arant 审读了全套书，提出了不少宝贵的修改意见；并且荣幸地请到白永权、杨云峰、李民权、张宇等教授和专家对该套书进行了审阅，提供了许多可贵的建议。这一切都使本系列书的质量得到更权威性的保证。在此特向他们表示最诚挚的谢意。

本系列书可作为大专院校学生的听力教材及听说补充教材，以及各类听说培训班教材；也可供各类拟出国人员（留学、移民或访问考察人员），参加全国公共英语等级考试、英语四级和六级考试、英语自学考试、在职研究生英语全国统一考试以及全国硕士研究生入学统一考试的考前听力强化训练书。此外，本系列书也可作为各类英语爱好者的自学参考用书。

为方便教学，同时也考虑到学生的经济承受能力，本系列书磁带制作采用两种规格：60 分钟 / 盘及 90 分钟 / 盘。60 分钟规格带（全套 25 盘）适于课堂教学；90 分钟规格带（全套 15 盘）更适合学生购买。

最后，我们真诚地希望读者喜爱该系列书。如果你们在使用中有什么感想、要求、意见或建议，请来信告之，并欢迎投稿。

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目录

Contents



阶梯听力

	T	T&K
Unit One	1	141
Unit Two	7	147
Unit Three	13	152
Unit Four	19	158
Unit Five	25	164
Unit Six	31	170
Unit Seven	37	176
Unit Eight	43	182
Unit Nine	49	189
Unit Ten	55	196
Unit Eleven	61	202
Unit Twelve	67	208
Unit Thirteen	73	214
Unit Fourteen	78	220
Unit Fifteen	84	226
Test 1	90	232
Test 2	95	238
Test 3	100	243

注: T=Texts or Tests

T&K=Tapescripts & Keys



Contents



阶梯听力

	T	T&K
Test 4	105	248
Test 5	110	253
Test 6	115	258
Test 7	120	264
Test 8	125	269
Test 9	130	274
Test 10	135	280

注: T=Texts or Tests T&K=Tapescripts & Keys

Unit One

Part A 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 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 (S1) _____ of the machine age, the electronic computer, has been in use only since 1946. Once it is given a program—that is, a carefully worked out set of instructions (S2) _____ by a technician trained in computer language — a computer can gather a wide (S3) _____ of information for many purposes. For the scientist, it can get information from outer space or from the (S4) _____ of the ocean. In business and industry the computer prepares factory inventories, keeps track of sales trends and productions needs, and makes out company payrolls. It can keep bank (S5) _____ up to date and make out electric bills. If you are planning a trip by plane, the computer will find out what route to take and what space is (S6) _____.

Not only can the computer gather facts, it can also (S7) _____ them as fast as they are gathered and can pour them out whenever they are needed. The computer is really a high-powered “memory” machine that “has all the answers” — or almost all.

(S8) _____
But the fact is, as computer scientists declare, (S9) _____

_____, at least not yet. Our brain has more than 10 billion cells. A computer has only a few hundred thousand parts. (S10) _____

How we use them is for us, not the computer, to decide.

Part II Reproduction

Colours

Directions: In this part, you will hear a passage. Listen to it and then retell what you have heard according to the key words.

24
大学英语阶梯听力——综合训练

psychologist preference personality optimist
pessimist depressing the Thames River
suicide cheerful relaxed

Part C

Panel Discussion

No More Privacy

Directions : In this part , you will hear a panel discussion . Listen to it and decide whether the following statements are true or false according to the discussion .



- () 1. According to Jenny, every time you go to the grocery store and buy anything, you generate a lot of information for the store.
- () 2. The information you provide for the store doesn't make any difference because many organizations already have that information.
- () 3. It is possible to get data from various sources so the laws which are intended to regulate the uses of computerized information are of little help.

- () 4. Nowadays privacy is not only a problem for the rich and famous.
- () 5. The invasion of privacy seems inevitable, thus people shouldn't bother to protect themselves.

Part D Passages

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

Questions 1 to 3 are based on the passage you have just heard.

1. A) Intimate. B) Personal.
C) Social. D) Public.
2. A) Distance and communication.
B) Differences between cultures.
C) Different behaviours at a party.
D) Various communication methods.
3. A) Arabs often move very close when they want to communicate.
B) A Canadian may feel uneasy if you sit very close to him at a party.
C) There is a universally agreed amount of social distance.
D) Each culture understands the interpersonal distance in communication differently.

☆ **Passage 2**

Questions 4 to 6 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 4. A) Laboratory animals. B) Smoke.
C) Cancer. D) Tobacco.
- 5. A) 300, 000.
B) 6 times the number who have died from AIDS.
C) 7 times the number killed in traffic accidents.
D) 4 times the number of Americans.
- 6. A) Cigarettes are safe.
B) Further research needs to be done.
C) Further research has been done.
D) They want to cause confusion.

☆ **Passage 3**

Questions 7 to 10 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 7. A) The popularity of sports in Chicago.
B) The hard road to success for an athlete.
C) The role of radio and TV in publicizing sports.
D) The new trend in sports development in Chicago.
- 8. A) They only love the sports teams that win.
B) They only love the sports teams that lose.
C) They love their sports teams whether they win, lose, or tie.
D) They have no liking for their sports teams at all.
- 9. A) Because they want to earn more money.
B) Because they like the publicity.
C) Because they want to be healthy.
D) All of the above.
- 10. A) Sports are very popular among Chicagoans.
B) Professional athletes are the most famous people in Chicago.

- C) Individual sports are more popular than team sports.
- D) Old people dislike active sports.

Part E Entertainment

Directions: Enjoy yourself while you listen to the following.

A famous writer who was visiting Japan was invited to give a lecture at a university to a large group of students. As most of them could not understand spoken English, he had to have an interpreter.

During his lecture he told an amusing story which went on for a rather long time. At last he stopped to allow the interpreter to translate it into Japanese, and was very surprised when the man did this in a few seconds, after which all the students laughed loudly.

After the lecture, the writer thanked the interpreter for his good work and then said to him, "Now please tell me how you translated that long story of mine into such a short Japanese one." "I didn't tell the story at all," the interpreter answered with a smile, "I just said, 'The honorable lecturer has just told a funny story. You will all laugh, please.'"

Unit Two

Part A

Spot Dictation

Directions: In this part, you will hear a passage three times. The passage is printed on your Answer Sheet with about 50 words missing. First, you will hear the whole passage from the beginning to the end just to get a general idea of it. Then, in the second reading, you will hear a signal indicating the beginning of a pause after one sentence, sometimes two sentences or just part of a sentence. During the pause, you must write down the missing words you have just heard in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet. There is also a different signal indicating the end of the pause. When you hear this signal, you must get ready for what comes next from the recording. You can check what you have written when the passage is read to you once again without pauses.

Learning to communicate in another language may be _____, but it can also be one of _____ of your life. Being able to communicate in another language will _____ to experience a world of _____. It will _____ from every part of the earth. And if you have the _____ to live in another culture, the experience will show you many things — above all, about your own culture. It will _____ that

you had never _____ in the past. In addition, the experience can also show you a great deal about _____, _____, and perceptions. Within a short time in another culture, you will find that you begin _____.

Part B Reproduction

Social Customs and Behavior

Directions: In this part, you will hear a passage. Listen to it and then retell what you have heard according to the key words.

table manners	differ from	share
offer one's seat to	promptness	be served
be amused		

Part C Panel Discussion

Watch Your Weight

