

# College English

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高等学校教材

上海外语教育出版社





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总主编 董亚芬

# 大学英语

College English (修订本)

( Revised Edition )

听 力

Focus Listening

第六册

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# 修订本前言

《大学英语》是根据国家教育委员会审定批准的《大学英语教学大纲(文理科本科用)》 编写的一套系列教材,分精读、泛读、听力、快速阅读、语法与练习五种教程,于 1986年出版试用本,1992年出版正式本。

本教材的精读、泛读、快速阅读和听力教程各按分级教学的要求编写六册,每级一册,供 1—6 级使用;语法与练习编写四册,供 1—4 级使用。精读与听力教程均配有教师用书和录音磁带;泛读教程 1—6 级也配有教师用书。对低于大纲规定人学要求的学生,另编预备级精读、泛读教程各两册。全套教材由复旦大学、北京大学、华东师范大学、中国人民大学、武汉大学和南京大学分工编写,复旦大学董亚芬担任总主编。前大学外语教材编审委员会综合大学英语编审组的全体成员对这套教材的设计与编写自始至终给予关注。

这次修订是在广泛听取全国各地使用本系列教材的教师们的意见,并通过问卷形式对数以万计的师生征求意见的基础上进行的。大学外语教学指导委员会综合大学英语组对本教材的修订提供了多方面的指导与帮助。修订的宗旨是"面向 21 世纪,将大学英语教学推上一个新台阶"。修订本根据各教程的具体情况,对课文作适当调整,提高大纲词汇的覆盖率和常用词汇的重现率,进一步完善练习,突出重点词语的操练;同时加强各教程间的横向联系,做到既自成体系又相互补充,形成整体。修订本更加注意文、理、工、农、医等各科的通用性,力求给学生打好"宽、厚、牢"的语言基础。

〈大学英语〉听力教程由华东师范大学大学外语教学部负责编写。虞苏美、李慧琴担任主编。参加第一、二册编写和录音编制的有关肇远、毛士国和武凝秋,参加第三至六册的有关肇远、吴稚倩和武凝秋。杨霞华担任主审。本教程还承澳籍专家 Jane Crawford和 Elizabeth Craven 以及英籍专家 Anthony J. Ward 协助审阅。

本书为听力教程修订本第六册,供大学英语六级学生使用,美籍专家 John Parker 对本教程的修订计划提出了宝贵意见。参加修订本编写的有虞苏美和李慧琴。录音由武凝秋参加编制。上海外语教育出版社的编辑同志在付梓前仔细编审,精心设计,给予我们很大帮助和促进。谨此一并致谢。

由于编者水平与经验有限,教材中难免还有不足之处,希望广大读者批评指正。 本书录音磁带由上海外语音像出版社出版发行。

> 编 者 1998年3月

# 使用说明

《大学英语》听力教程修订本第五、六册除继续遵循一至四册的有关编写指导思想外,还突出以下几点:

- 1. 技能训练由一至四册的单项技能训练转为综合技能训练,强调语篇水平上的听力训练。
- 2. 题材有较大的改变,不再局限于日常生活,更多的是有关语言学习、社会问题、科普知识等方面的内容,体裁以短文为主。
- 3. 加强说的能力的培养。在保证学生有足够的听力训练的基础上,每课安排适量的说的练习,以逐步提高学生口头表达能力。
  - 4. 录音采用部分原声材料,提高了语言的难度和真实感。

本书为听力教程修订本第六册。全书共15课,供大学英语六级学生使用。7课后有一套期中测试题,15课后有一套期终测试题。

学生用书每课列出该课的重点训练技能(Learning Skills),对听和说提出具体要求,包括三个部分:

第一部分为听录音、书面练习和口头练习(PART A Listen, Write and Speak), 是每课的中心部分。在正式练习前列出了语言要点(Key Language),包括单词、短语和句型,并注以中文释义,单词还注出音标。要求学生在课前进行预习,以扫除语言障碍,保证教学顺利进行。第一、二项练习要求边听边做,在课内完成后,根据教师的讲解和评分标准进行自我评估,记录在评分栏内。第三项为口头练习,要求学生对所听材料进行复述、讨论或回答问题。学生可参照所听材料中的内容,也可根据自己的体会用自己的语言表达。这项练习不计成绩。

第二部分为听力欣赏材料(PART B Listen and Relax),旨在使学生在轻松的语言环境中培养语感,提高学习兴趣。内容主要有歌曲、诗歌、幽默、谜语、绕口令等。这部分不计成绩。

第三部分为听力提高训练(PART C Further Listening)。形式为一篇短文(Mini-talk)和五道选择题,目的在于进一步培养学生听力理解能力。

编 者 1998年3月

# 突破传统教学模式,提高大英教学质量

# 《大学英语》(修订本)多媒体系列教学光盘正式出版

为了繁荣我国的大学外语教育事业,支持我国的大学外语教学改革,上海外语教育出版社开发了《大学英语》(修订本)多媒体系列教学光盘。该系列教学光盘与《大学英语》(修订本)系列教材同步。精读和听力的每册教材各配2张光盘。

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《大学英语》(修订本)多媒体系列教学光盘分精装和简装两种包装,精装每册2张,定价168元;简装每册2张,定价30元。

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# Technology

#### Learning Skills

- 1. Getting familiar with the language used to talk about computers.
- 2. Grasping the major points of the material.
- 3. Note-taking.

#### PART A Listen, Write and Speak

# **Different Types of Computers**

#### Key Language

categorize / 'kætəgəraiz/ 分类
micro / 'muikrəu/ 微型电脑
mini / 'mini/ 小型电脑
mainframe / 'meinfreim/ 主计
算机,大型机
portable / 'poxtəbl/ 手提式电脑
laptop / 'Iæptəp/ 滕上型电脑
status / 'steitəs/ 地位
palmtop / 'paɪmtəp/ 掌上型电脑
fridge /frid3/ 冰箱
simultaneously / siməl'teiniəsli/
同步地,同时

IRS (Internal Revenue Service)
国内收入署[美]
phenomenal / fi'nominəl / 惊人的
cruise / kru:z/ 航行
Sears / siəz / 大商场名[美]
Radio Shack / ʃæk / 大电器行名
[美]
wireless transmission 无线电传送
stock price 股票价格
keep track of 纪录;跟踪
hey days 最兴盛的时期
carry-on luggage 随身行李

#### **Exercises**

- I. Directions: Listen to the tape and choose the best answer to each of the following questions. (10 points)
  - 1. How do the computer people categorize the computers?
    - a. They call them small, medium and large.
    - b. They call them micros, minis, and mainframes.
    - c. They call them portables, laptops and notebooks.
    - d. They call them impersonal, personal and cute.
  - 2. How many types of microcomputers are mentioned in the text?
    - a. Four. They are portables, laptops, notebooks and palmtop computers.
    - b. Three. They are minis, laptops and palmtops.
    - c. Five. They are portables, laptops, notebooks, palmtops and hand-held computers.
    - d. Three. They are portables, laptops and notebooks.
  - 3. What can you do with a hand-held computer if the transmission is improved?
    - a. Buy stocks.
    - b. Find out a stock price.
    - c. Make a phone call.
    - d. Book a table at a restaurant.
  - 4. Which of the following statements is true?
    - a. The three main types of computers are not all in use today.
    - b. The micro is the most powerful of all computers.
    - c. A computer that cost \$5 million in the 1950's can be bought with \$2,000 today.
    - d. A mini is bigger and more expensive than a micro.
  - 5. Why have laptops and notebooks become so popular?
    - a. Because they are easy to carry.
    - b. Because they are more powerful and reliable.
    - c. Because they make their users look rather important in the eyes of others.
    - d. Because they can be carry-on luggage on a plane.
- II. Directions: Listen to the tape again and while you listen make brief notes to help you complete the exercise. (10 points)
  - 1. How is a portable computer defined in the text?
  - 2. Describe the mainframe computer according to the information you get from the text.

LESSON 1	3
3. What are the three periods in the development of the co	omputer?
<ul><li>III. Directions: Work in pairs and discuss the following.</li><li>1. Describe the three types of computers mentioned in the</li><li>2. Why is the computer used so extensively in modern life?</li><li>3. The speaker says that laptops, notebooks and car phones Do you agree? Why or why not?</li></ul>	_
YOUR SCORE:_	/20 POINTS
PART B Listen and Relax  A Song	
Hand in Hand	
<b>Directions:</b> You're going to hear the song 'Hand in Hand'. words and sing along.	Supply the missing
See the in the sky	
We feel the of our hearts together	
This is our to rise above	
We know the is here to live forever for all t	ime.
*Hand in hand we all across the land We can this world a better place in which to	o live
Hand in hand we can to understand	
Breaking down the that come between us fo	r all time.
Every time we it all	
We feel the eternally inside us	
Lift our up to the sky	
The morning and starts to live in harmony f	or all time.

<sup>\*</sup> Repeat

## PART C Further Listening

#### Mini-talk

Directions: You are going to hear a short passage once. Listen carefully and choose the best answer to each question you hear. (10 points)

- 1. a. The location and the size of a burning building.
  - b. The type and the content of a burning building.
  - c. The cause of the fire.
  - d. The residents' addresses.
- 2. a. By the computer installed in the fire engine.
  - b. By telephone.
  - c. By television.
  - d. By radio.
- 3. a. 9,000.
  - b. 900.
  - c. 800.
  - d. 3,500.
- 4. a. The computer is of some use in putting out fires.
  - b. The computer is of great use in finding invalids.
  - c. The computer is of great use in rescuing injured firefighters.
  - d. The computer is a great help to firefighters.
- 5. a. Firefighters in Kansas City are more likely to be cured of injuries now than before.
  - b. Firefighters can do little to help the sick without the computer.
  - c. The danger for firefighters is sometimes greater than that for people in a burning building.
  - d. Fires happen frequently in Kansas City.

VOLID	SCORE.	/10	POINTS
YUNIK	NURH.	/ 1113	

# An Investigation

## Learning Skills

- 1. Getting familiar with the language used in describing people's appearances.
- 2. Learning to describe people's appearances.

## PART A Listen, Write and Speak

#### A Good Observer

#### Key Language sergeant / 'sa:dʒənt/ 警官 Palmer / 'pamə/ 姓 moustache / məˈstɑːʃ/ 八字须 Dawson / do:sn/ 姓 distinguishing / distingwisin/ be through 经历 显的 a heck of a situation scar / ska:/ 疤痕 fill out 填写 curly / kə:li/ 卷曲的 by any chance 也许 pendant / pendant/ 挂件 give or take a few years 相差不到 locket / 'lokit/ (悬在项链上的)纪 几岁 念品盒

#### Exercises

- 1. Directions: Listen to the dialogue twice. Then choose the best answer to each question you hear. (10 points)
  - 1. a. A bank manager and a customer.
    - b. A police officer and a woman robber.
    - c. A policeman and a bank manager.
    - d. A police officer and an eyewitness to a robbery.
  - 2. a. At Mrs Dawson's home, on the day after the robbery.
    - b. Inside the bank, immediately after the robbery.
    - c. At the police station, on the day of the robbery.
    - d. At the scene of the robbery, on the same day of the robbery.
  - 3. a. The woman robber was armed.
    - b. The woman robber talked a lot.
    - c. The woman robber was in her late twenties.
    - d. Neither of the robbers wore glasses.
  - 4. a. Look at some pictures of the two robbers.
    - b. Look at some pictures of possible suspects.
    - c. Go to another room to have her picture taken.
    - d. Fill in a report.
  - 5. a. The bank must have been robbed.
    - b. Mrs Dawson worked at the bank.
    - c. Mrs Dawson was a customer at the bank.
    - d. Mrs Dawson was not brave.
- II. Directions: Listen to the dialogue again. Then fill in the chart with the necessary information about the man and the woman robbers. (10 points)

	Man Robber	Woman Robber
Height	(1)	(2)
Hair	(3)	(4)
Age	(5)	(6)
Clothing	(7)	(8)

Ш.	Directions:	Describe	the two	robbers	in your	own	words	with	the	help of	the
	above chart.										

YOUR	SCORE:	/20	<b>POINTS</b>
IOUN	SCOIL:	, 20	1 011110

#### PART B Listen and Relax

#### A Poem

# When I Was One-and-Twenty

· 在中国的 · 美国的特别的发行的现在分词 医动脉动脉 医二氯甲基酚酚 · 化二氯酚基酚酚 医二氯酚 特别的 · 一直:"我们就会说在我。

Directions: You're going to hear a poem written by the English poet A.E. Housman. Try to learn it by heart.

When I was one-and-twenty
I heard a wise man say,
'Give crowns and pounds and guineas
But not your heart away;
Give pearls away and rubies
But keep your fancy free.'
But I was one-and-twenty
No use to talk to me.

When I was one-and-twenty
I heard him say again,
'The heart out of the bosom
was never given in vain;
'Tis paid with sighs a-plenty
And sold for endless rue.'
And I am two-and-twenty
And oh, 'tis true, 'tis true.

#### PART C Further Listening

#### Mini-talk

**Directions:** You are going to hear a short passage. It will be read just once. Listen carefully and choose the best answer to each question you hear. (10 points)

- 1. a. They exchanged money with foreign travelers.
  - b. They loaned local coins to foreign travelers.
  - c. They kept their money in strong boxes at home.
  - d. They loaned money to kings and rich people.