

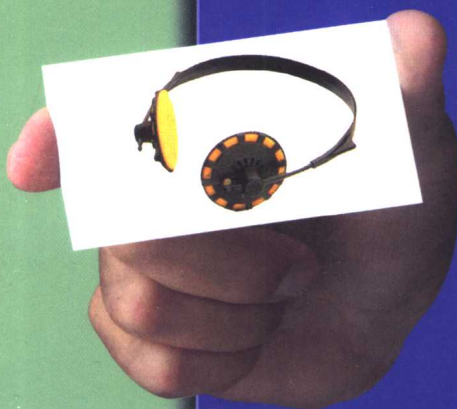
左学 ◆ 右练

LEARN THROUGH PRACTICE

左学右练大学英语学习系列丛书

英语听说

主编 赵世平



西安交通大学出版社

If you ever wanted
to be a success

This Book Is For You

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英语听说

主 编：赵世平

副主编：申仁荣

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If you ever wanted to be a success This Book Is For You



LEFT THROUGH RIGHT

读者朋友：

此刻，《左学右练大学英语学习系列丛书》就摆在你的面前，你会发现此书与别的书相比有其特别之处。首先，它页面设计新颖、编排精到、印刷清新、装帧精美，令人赏心悦目。但这远远不是最主要的地方。请读下去吧。你看，左面一页读来是那么亲切，那么好懂，那么易记。再读一读右面一页。哦，原来是练习。试一试。容易吧？它们完全是针对左面的内容设计的，目的是趁你印象还清新的时候再来点小刺激，使之更深刻。如此由易到难、由浅入深、循序渐进，直到你读完本丛书的每一册，做完所有的练习和测试题，掌握《大学英语教学大纲》所规定的全部内容。到那时，你的英语就会在听、说、读、写、译诸方面都有长足的长进，给你一个惊喜。

本丛书包括《左学右练英语词汇》、《左学右练英语语法》、《左学右练英语阅读》、《左学右练英语听说》、《左学右练英语翻译写作》共五套。每套分初级、中级、高级三册。《左学右练英语听说》还附有录音磁带。你可以根据自己的水平选学其中的某一套或某几套，不一定非从初级学起不可，也可选学中级甚或高级。

你可能要问：为什么要编写和出版这套丛书？

答案很简单：为了你。我国就要加入世贸组织了，中西部的大开发也会很快进入高潮，大量的跨国公司都在中国寻找商机，我国的企业也在努力打开对外交流的渠道，这就急需成千上万既懂专业又会外语、尤其是英语的人才。他们不仅要能读懂英语资料，还要会英汉互译，能直接用英语协商、谈判，能草拟甚至定稿英文信件、合同。这些要求，你能达到吗？如果达不到，那就请你跟着这套书左学右练。天天坚持，必有成效。

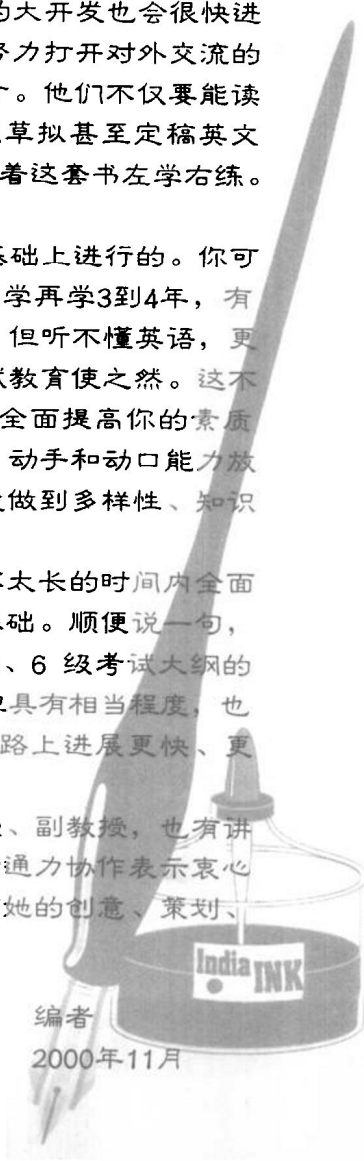
本丛书的编写是在总结了我国高校英语教学的经验教训的基础上进行的。你可能已经注意到这样一个事实：许多大学生中学学了6年英语，大学再学3到4年，有的小学还学了几年呢，不少人都已通过了4级考试甚至6级考试，但听不懂英语，更说不了英语，写的英文也不地道甚至语法不通。原因何在？应试教育使之然。这不知浪费了多少人的多少时间和精力！因此，本丛书把重点放在全面提高你的素质上，在选材、讲解、配置练习和测试各方面都把培养你的动脑、动手和动口能力放在首位，同时注意反映当代政治、科技和语言的发展，题材尽量做到多样性、知识性和趣味性。

祝愿你在跟着这套丛书学习时轻松自如，进展顺利，能在不太长的时间内全面提高听、说、读、写、译的能力，为你的更高追求打下坚实的基础。顺便说一句，你如果能把这套丛书学好，考4级和6级也应是有所把握的，因4、6级考试大纲的内容都已包含进去。你如果没有上大学，正在工作或参加自考，但具有相当程度，也可以使用这套书。你会发现，这套书会引领你在英语学习的道路上进展更快、更扎实。

这套丛书是集体智慧的结晶，参加编写的有30余人，有教授、副教授，也有讲师和研究生，在此请你和我一起对所有参与工作的同仁及他们的通力协作表示衷心的感谢。还要特别感谢西安交通大学出版社的王晓芬编辑，没有她的创意、策划、组织和精心编辑，此丛书的出版几乎是不可能的。

编者

2000年11月



左学右练大学英语学习系列丛书内容提要

左学右练英语词汇1~3级

本书所选基本词汇6000,完全以大学英语教学大纲为准,并围绕一些基本词汇适当介绍少量相关词汇及同义词和反义词,意在通过正反比较和关联意义增强记忆和增加词汇量。重点词汇附有习用语、固定搭配方式及例句,例句均从原文书刊选取,力求准确地道。除此之外,还介绍有学习和记忆方法,并通过练习加以检验和巩固。

左学右练英语语法1~3级

你如果在英美留学,有语言大环境,不学语法也可以学会英语。但在国内学英语,不学语法就很难学好英语。学习语法的目的是掌握语言,重点是了解和运用整个语法系统,对细枝末节虽也要注意但不必过分细抠。本书分词法和句法两大部分。在词法部分,首先介绍了在句子中最活跃的动词包括它的时态、语态、语气、分词、不定式、第三人称单数等,接着介绍了其他词类包括名词的性、数、格和形容词、副词的比较级、最高级等;在句法部分,介绍了句子的种类、句子的成分、各种从句的构成等。本书的例句尽量引自英美当代书刊,以求给读者提供准确的范例。学习本书时,可以先有个总体把握,然后在自己不会的章节上多下功夫。要做到会写会说,大致不出错误,并逐步做到准确、自然、流畅。

左学右练英语阅读1~3级

本书从当代英美报纸、刊物、杂志、书籍以及网页上选辑了大量内容好、趣味性强、信息含量大、涉及面广的文章加以注释编排供你阅读,目的是使你通过阅读了解英语国家的社会、人文、科技及其他各领域的有关信息,为你今后的学习、研究、工作以及与以英语文化为背景的人交往打下良好的基础,同时提高你的语言接收和理解能力。要挤时间阅读,天天坚持。可以精泛结合、粗细结合、快慢结合,能记笔记时最好记点笔记,该查字典时要查字典,碰到名言警句、精彩的段落或文章最好背下来。

左学右练英语听说1~3级

学习外语听说是不可分割的,听是吸收,是输入,说是模仿创造,是输出。听得清,才能说得清,听得多,也才能说得多。因此,本书将听、说材料和练习合并编写。听的材料部分选自国外出版的书刊杂志,部分选自VOA、BBC等电台广播和CNN等电视台影视材料。如果每天保证半小时的听音,半年之后便会体会到显著效果。在说的部分,本书主要提供了一些交流主题、相关词汇、句型及模块供你模仿,在此基础上,便可以举一反三,自由创造了。说的关键是要敢于开口,大声说出来。不要怕出错,不要怕笑话,不要怕别人听不懂。要多找以英语为母语的人对话,自觉模仿,大胆交流。平常最好有个固定的对话伙伴,挤时间进行练习。没伙伴时可以自言自语,甚至对着树说,对着墙说,对着电线杆说。如果能坚持天天说并保证语言材料的足够输入,口语水平就会很快提高。

左学右练英语翻译写作1~3级

英语写作是人际交流的重要手段之一,写作水平高,就能保证充分地表达自己,更好地达到交际目的。反之,就会影响交流,甚至产生反效果。学写作要从最基础做起,即首先是遣词造句,然后组句成段,再后是联段成文,考虑篇章结构、文体风格。光写作好还不够,还要会翻译。翻译在文化、经济、政治、军事、外交活动中都起着极其重要的作用。因此要重视翻译能力的培养。学习翻译的过程和学习写作的过程大体相似,也遵循着词、句、段、文的发展顺序。翻译与写作关系密切,因此本书将二者结合编写。编写内容及顺序安排一如上述。这里要强调的是:知道了写作和翻译理论不等于写作和翻译水平的提高,关键在反复操练,长期实践,日积月累,功到自然成。

前言

听说是英语教学中四项基本技能之一，也是中国英语学习者普遍存在的一个难点。突破这个难关不仅有助于其它单项技能的训练，同时也为培养学习者的英语交际能力奠定一个良好的基础。本丛书是根据英语学习者的学习特点，根据学生参加四、六级考试中的难点问题及根据编者多年从事英语听力教学的实际经验及从事四、六级、托福考生辅导的经验编写的一套适应于各个层面英语学习者的听说能力的系列丛书。

整套《左学右练英语听说》教程共分为1、2、3 三册。第一册适合于相当于大学一年级学生或英语初学者使用；第二册适合于大学二年级学生或有中等英语水平的自学者使用；第三册可供大学三、四年级学生或有较高英语水平的英语学习者使用。本丛书将学生用书与答案于一体，相辅相成。前半部分以录音材料中的生词表、文化背景知识注释、听力技巧和配套的练习为主。后半部分则包括录音的书面材料、联系解释答案和相关的文化背景知识的补充知识。

本套丛书着重从掌握基本听说能力、听说技巧方面入手，培养学生实际运用能力及提高参加各种考试的应试能力。本丛书具有以下几个特点：

- 1、内容新颖，技巧简单明了，易于学生学习掌握。
- 2、录音以标准的英、美音为主，声音清晰。
- 3、练习形式多样，并侧重于各种应试训练。
- 4、口语部分配有录音，以提高学生的模仿能力和表达能力。
- 5、大部分解释均使用英语，语言精练、易懂。增加了学生对英语表达语的理解和应用。

本书排版采用两面对等排法，即左页为背景知识、生词解释、听力技巧及语言点注释等内容，右页为听力、口语练习题。简单易懂，使学习者在练习的同时，掌握基本的听说技能，提高自己的听说水平，达到掌握英语交际能力的要求。

全书的课文按录音材料的难易程度编排，循序渐进，既注意各册衔接又为学习者继续使用下一册打下了基础。

本书由外国专家 Ms Harriet Vogt 和 Mr John Arant 朗读录音，我们在此表示衷心的感谢。

鉴于编者水平有限，在编写过程中难免存在不少缺点和问题，恳切希望广大读者和同行提出宝贵意见，使这套丛书在使用中日臻完善。

编者
2000年11月

目录

Contents

上篇 听力	
Unit 1	/2
Part 1 Testing Points (1) 测试点	/2
Part 2 Inference/Location 推论/地点	/4
Part 3 Listening Skills (1) 听力技巧之一	/4
Unit 2	/8
Part 1 Testing Points (2) 测试点	/8
Part 2 Listening Skills (2) 听力技巧之二	/10
Unit 3	/14
Part 1 Testing Points (3) 测试点	/14
Part 2 Listening Skills (3) 听力技巧之三	/16
Part 3 Meeting Old Friends 会见老友	/18
Unit 4	/20
Part 1 Testing Points (4) 测试点	/20
Part 2 Listening Skills (4) 听力技巧之四	/22
Unit 5	/24
Part 1 Testing Points (5) 测试点	/24
Part 2 Listening Skills (5) 听力技巧之五	/26
Unit 6	/30
Part 1 Testing Points (6) 测试点: 语感	/30
Part 2 Listening Skills (6) 听力技巧之六	/32
Unit 7	/36
Part 1 Summary (1) 总结	/36
Part 2 Listening Skills (7) 听力技巧之七	/36
Unit 8	/44
Part 1 Summary (2) 总结	/44
Part 2 Listening Skills (8) 听力技巧之八	/44
Unit 9	/52
Part 1 Summary (3) 总结	/52
Part 2 Listening Skills (9) 听力技巧之九	/54
Part 3 Asking for Change 找零钱	/56
Unit 10	/60
Sample Test of Listening Comprehension 模拟听力考试题	/60

下篇 日语

Unit 1	/66
Text A: How My Love Was Sawed in Half	/66
Text B	/66
Unit 2	/68
Text : Mama at the Hospital	/68
Unit 3	/70
Text: Blackmail	/70
Unit 4	/72
Text A: Weather Forecast	/72
Text B: Jean Keeps Calm	/72
Unit 5	/74
Text A: In A Strange Town	/74
Text B: Advertising isn't for Jim	/74
Unit 6	/76
Text A: Death Speaks	/76
Text B: Michael Makes Excuses	/76
Unit 7	/78
Text A: The Man with the Dog	/78
Text B: A Letter from Sandra	/78
Unit 8	/80
Text A: A Lecture	/80
Text B: Poetry at the Festival Hall	/80
Unit 9	/82
Text A: Not Going Anywhere	/82
Text B: Why Watch Television ? (1)	/82
Unit 10	/84
Text A: The Edible Woman	/84
Text B: Why Watch Television ? (2)	/84
Tapescripts	/86
Explanatory Answers to The Text	/133
Key and Suggested Answers	/199

LEARN THROUGH PRACTICE

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听力 左学右练

LEARN THROUGH PRACTICE



上篇3



LEARN THROUGH PRACTICE

Unit 1

Part 1 Testing Points (1) 测试点

Vocabulary & Inference/Location

单词和推论 / 地点

The short conversations are usually followed by a question that is usually based on what the second speaker said. These questions often test you on your ability to understand a particular vocabulary word or idiomatic phrase. They also test you on your ability to make an inference about the meaning of the conversation. Below you will see a repetition of the same questions that the testing points of the questions are labeled. As you go through this pretest this time, focus on the testing point categories as well as the answers and explanations.

短对话的问题常常用来测试听者对某个词汇或习惯用语的理解能力,同时也用来测试听者对对话意思的理解,以便推出相关内容。

● Vocabulary (词汇)

A vocabulary question tests your understanding of the meaning of one or two particular words. In the following conversation, the main testing point is the meaning of the words “arrow” and “winding”.

短对话中的词汇问题,主要用来测试你对对话中的一、两个特殊的词理解程度。下面的对话中的主要测试点是测试你对单词 “arrow” 和 “winding” 的理解能力。

**Example:**

You hear:

Man: Isn't it a long drive to the camping site?

Woman: It's not too far, but the road is narrow and winding.

What does the woman mean?

You read:

- A) It's not easy to find the right road.
- B) The camping area is very far away.
- C) It's a quick drive on a new highway.
- D) The road is slow because it has many curves.

The answer is D). The most important word to understand in this conversation is the word “winding”, which means that the road is not straight. It has curves in it. The woman implies that the trip will be slow because the car must go slowly on a winding road.

To be continued on page 4



Forward



仔细做练习吧!

Practice 1



Directions: In this part you will hear short conversations between two people. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. You will hear each conversation and the question about it just one time. Therefore, you must listen carefully to understand what each speaker says. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers in your book and decide which one is the best answer to the question you heard. Then, on your answer sheet, find the best answer to the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. A) He doesn't mind helping her. | B) He has some problems. |
| C) He is very busy. | D) He had to help her. |
| 2. A) They are discussing a math contest. | B) The woman is making a telephone call. |
| C) A department store is having a sale. | D) The post office is closed. |
| 3. A) He asked some else to mow the lawn. | B) Nobody takes care of the lawn. |
| C) He will wait until next week. | D) He takes care of his problems. |
| 4. A) The law is too complicated to understand. | B) It's good to have a dog around the house. |
| C) No dogs are allowed in the area. | D) Unfortunately, they don't have any dogs. |
| 5. A) This is the last one. | B) The longer style is better. |
| C) You should buy cheaper merchandise. | D) It might not be good quality. |
| 6. A) She fixed her friend's tape recorder. | B) She tried to telephone her friend. |
| C) She went to her friend's house. | D) She arranged to meet her friend later. |
| 7. A) She is happy. | B) She is joking. |
| C) She is certain. | D) She is busy. |
| 8. A) Go back to work. | B) Buy a pen. |
| C) Write an essay. | D) Give his approval. |
| 9. A) No one lives there now. | B) You'd better make an appointment. |
| C) You can see it after your vacation. | D) It's a beautiful place. |
| 10. A) The woman forgot to turn the light off. | B) The woman needed more light. |
| C) The man helped the woman carry a heavy box. | D) The man gave the woman her glasses. |

To be continued on page 5



Forward



Back

To be continued from page 2

Part 2 Inference/Location (推论 / 地点)

A second type of question tests your ability to understand where the conversation is taking place or what the man and woman are doing. In the following example, your understanding of where the conversation takes place is dependent on your comprehension of the words “send flowers” and “arrangement”.

Example:

You hear:

Man: I'd like to send some flower to my friend.

Woman: Ok. We have this arrangement on sale today.

Where does this conversation take place?

You read:

A) In a florist shop.

B) In a garden.

C) In a post office.

D) In a restaurant.



The answer is A). This question takes some cultural knowledge of the United States. In a florist (flower) shop, people can send flowers by mail. The flowers themselves are not actually sent. The message is sent from one flower shop to another one, and then the flowers are cut and given to the person. An arrangement is a vase of cut flowers.

Part 3 Listening Skills (1)

听力技巧之一

● Look at the Answer Choices Before You Hear the Tape (1)

Many students feel that the Listening Comprehension is very difficult. It's hard because of the time pressure and the fact that it is tape-recorded. So, as other good students do, you should read the test directions carefully. The test book says, “After you hear the question, read the four choices in your test book, and decide which one is closest in meaning to the sentence you heard”. When one thinks through the process of what he is actually doing in this part of the test, he comes up with this:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Listen to the tape recording. | 8. Locate the correct place on my answer sheet. |
| 2. Analyze what I have just heard. | 9. Mark my answer. |
| 3. Locate the answer choices in my test booklet. | 10. Compare what I have read to what I have just heard. |
| 4. Read the four choices. | 11. Search within myself for the best answer. |
| 5. Compare what I have read to what I have just heard. | 12. Select the answer. |
| 6. Search within myself for the best answer. | 13. Locate the correct place on my answer sheet. |
| 7. Select the answer. | 14. Mark my answer. |

To be continued on page 6



Forward



To be continued from page 3

Back

练习还要
继续哦!

Practice 2



Introductions and Opening Conversations 介绍/开场白

- I. People in the English speaking countries don't always shake hands when they are introduced to one another. However, in a formal or business situation people almost always shake hands.
 1. A: Mary, this is Joe's brother David.
B: I'm very glad to meet you.
C: It's a pleasure to meet you.
B: How do you like Texas so far?
C: It's really different from what I expected.
B: Don't worry. You'll get used to it in no time.
 2. A: Mrs. Smith, I'd like to introduce a friend of mine, Pierre Dubois.
B: How do you do?
C: Hello.
B: What's your impression of the United States?
C: Well, I can't get over how different the weather is here.
B: Oh, you'll get used to it soon!
 3. A: Wendy, I'm like you to meet my brother Sam.
B: Hi.
C: Nice to meet you.
B: What do you think of Dallas?
C: Well, I'm still feeling a little homesick and so many things seem strange to me.
B: You're bound to feel that way at first, I guess.
 4. A: Mrs. Hughs, this is Peter Brown.
B: Pleased to meet you.
C: How do you do?
B: I hope you're enjoying your stay here.
C: If it weren't for the climate, I'd like it here very much.
B: It always takes time to get used to a new place.

II. Listen to the above dialogues and pick out useful words and expressions from them and make sentences with them.

Example: This is Joe's brother David.

This is Jack Smith.

This is Professor Blake, our English teacher.

1. I am glad to meet you.
2. It's a pleasure to meet you.
3. How do you like Texas so far?

To be continued on page 7



Forward



To be continued from page 4

Back

● *Look at the Answer Choices Before You Hear the Tape (2)*

Then you realize that you have only several seconds for step 2 through 9. No wonder you feel rushed and nervous! This way works when you can quickly and easily understand the speaker. But often you are not sure of what the speaker on the tape has said. You then feel like other people who have said things like:

- "I'm nervous when I start the test and I don't hear all the things the speakers say."
- "I understand the words when I read them, but I don't understand them when I hear them on tape."
- "It takes me too long to read the four choices, and I don't have time to mark my answer" .
- "The speakers say so much that I don't know what to listen for."
- "I can't remember the details without taking notes" .
- "I don't know what to study for."

At this point, you need to try the following strategy: ⇐ Backwards Way

In this way, it will help your comprehension to know something about a topic before you hear it, we suggest another strategy to use:



You get a clue about the topic of the question before you hear it, so you can understand more quickly.



You read words before hearing them, which helps you comprehension the words when the speaker says them.



Since you have already looked at the answer choices, you will need less time to choose an answer after you hear the question.



Your anxiety is lower since you have an idea about what the topic will be before you hear the speaker.

This strategy is very helpful to some people. Try it on the practice tests in this book to see if it is helpful to you. But remember, you cannot look ahead in your exercises until after the directions for this part are read. They you may have only a second or two to look at the answer choices before the speakers begin talking. In that second, however, you can look ahead for a brief glance at some words you might hear. This takes practice, and it is a little easier with your exercises.

To be continued on page 8



Forward



Back

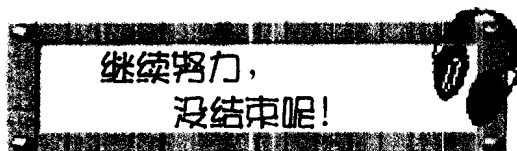
To be continued from page 5



Practice 3

Directions: In this section, you will hear several passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be read only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices.

1. A) Neatly.
C) Easy to read.
 2. A) To answer her invitation.
C) To accept her invitation.
 3. A) Because she was sick.
B) Because she could not read it.
C) Because her husband needed some medicine.
D) Because her husband was anxious to know its content.
 4. A) He read the note easily.
C) He did not give the right medicine.
 5. A) Her husband had got a higher position.
C) She wanted to have a cleaner house.
 6. A) His telephone went out of order.
C) He began to work at 8 a.m.
D) He had made an appointment with her for 8:00 a.m.
 7. A) They considered her lazy.
C) They considered her foolish.
 8. A) The white silk T-shirt.
C) The nylon T-shirt worn on the playground.
 9. A) T-shirts feel soft and wash well.
B) T-shirts are smart and comfortable.
C) T-shirts go well with trousers.
D) T-shirts are suitable for evening wear.
 10. A) New technology is being employed.
B) Advertisements are being widely used.
C) New designs are being adopted.
D) More synthetic materials are being introduced.
- B) Badly.
D) Hard to read.
B) To reject her invitation.
D) To have dinner at her house.
B) He read the note correctly.
D) He thought the note was a prescription.
B) Her husband had lost his job.
D) She wanted to move to New York.
B) The buyers had to leave soon.
B) They saw something they had never seen.
D) They saw something familiar to them.
B) The cotton T-shirt with a slogan or picture.
D) The wool T-shirt worn for work.



To be continued on page 9



Forward