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实用现代 英语听力

**A Practical Approach
to English Listening
Comprehension**



云南大学出版社
YUNNAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

实用现代英语听力 / 曹京华主编. —昆明: 云南
大学出版社, 2016
ISBN 978-7-5482-2868-4

I. ①实… II. ①曹… III. ①英语—听说教学—自学
参考资料 IV. ①H319.9

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2016)第302922号

责任编辑: 叶枫红

封面设计: 刘 雨

实用现代英语听力

A Practical Approach to English Listening Comprehension

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出版发行: 云南大学出版社

印 装: 云南南方印业有限责任公司

开 本: 787mm×1092mm 1/32

印 张: 4.375

字 数: 131千

版 次: 2016年12月第1版

印 次: 2016年12月第1次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5482-2868-4

定 价: 20.00元

社 址: 昆明市一二一大街182号(云南大学东陆校区英华园内)

邮 编: 650091

电 话: (0871) 65033244 65031071

E-mail: market@ynup.com

本书若发现印装质量问题, 请与印厂联系调换, 联系电话: 0871-65148757。

前 言

《实用现代英语听力》是一本既遵循外语教学规律与学习者的认知特点，又充分体现应用型人才培养本科教学目标的新型教材，以满足英语专业基础阶段的教学需求。

英语听力课程是英语专业的一门专业基础及必修课程，该课程以高等学校英语专业听力课程教学大纲为依据，是听、说、读、写、译五大基本语言技能之一。听则是语言学习首位重要的因素，通过大量的语言输入，专门训练学生听力技能，培养学生的听说交际能力。

本教材系“云南省高等学校 2013 年省级教学团队建设项目——英语专业建设教学团队”及云南师范大学商学院听力重点课程科研项目的结题成果之一。

顺应语言学习的规律，结合时代的发展和英语教育的需要，我们编写的这部教材，充分突出了在汉语的语境下学习英语的实用性、可行性和必然性。在编写过程中，我们努力借鉴国内外近年英语听力教材的最新研究成果，遵循循序渐进的教学原则和理论，并在总结了几十年的英语教学经验的基础上，针对学生学习的特征，进行了新的尝试，取得了很好的教学效果，于是决定正式出版这套图文并茂的听力教材。该教材可供高等学校英语专业一二年级学生使用，同时也适用于各地教育学院、广播电视大学、成人高考、非英语专业的学生和广大的英语自学者。

本教材在编写过程当中体现了以下几个特点(具有以下特色)：

1. 以提升学生的综合听力能力为主导，通过单项和综合的听力专门技能训练，培养学生快速反应、准确辨别、分析推理和归纳总结的能力。
2. 目标明确，任务细化，提升学生的听力技能和语言运用能力。

以任务型教学为原则，环环紧扣，设计科学，激活学生的语言知识与技能，帮助学生运用语言获取信息，表达思想，增进理解。

3. 注重实用性、新颖性、典型性和科学性，全方位提高学生的英语语言和社会文化的知识水平。

4. 选材精当，话题广泛，强调培养学生的人文综合素质。选材注重有代表性的英语语言、语音质量、文化内涵、独立思考，以及思想道德修养。

5. 图文并茂，立体支持，满足学生个体化学习需求。

全书设计活泼美观，时代感强，配音的数字教材使用便捷，能巩固知识，强化技能，拓展视野，满足新时期学生学习的需求。

本教材共分为 10 单元，每单元都由导入，快速听力，泛听一，泛听二，以及英语欣赏 5 个部分组成。每个部分都有音频 (mp3 听力录音) 材料。题材主要反映科技领域的新发展，人文社会科学的新动向。内容贴近生活，由近及远，由窄到宽。针对中国学生英语听力中的难点重点进行反复练习。教师用书内容，包括教学提示、练习答案及全部录音的内容和文字材料。

第一部分是导入部分。帮助学生热身，预习和复习有关单词和语言点，为该单元的主要内容、快速听力、泛听一和泛听二等做好充分心理准备。

第二部分是快速听力部分。要求学生精力高度集中，听懂新闻主要内容，抓住关键特殊疑问词 (who, what, when, where, why, how, whom, etc.)。该部分录音只放一遍，要求听懂关键词和大意便可。目的是培养学生快速反应、准确辨别、分析推理和归纳总结的能力。

第三部分和第四部分，是本单元的主要内容，要求学生了解背景知识，掌握相关听力技巧，拓宽知识摄取量，听懂大意和细节，清楚语言特点和句型结构，并能举一反三，活学活用关键的词汇和句型，归纳概述相关信息。该部分内容丰富，题材广泛，有助于全面强化学生的语言知识与技能，培养学生的综合人文素质。

第五部分是英语欣赏部分。该部分旨在让学生经过紧张的语言学习后放松休整。主要提供一些轻松的、趣味的、标准地道的语言话题，让学生在轻松的环境当中欣赏各种标准的英语，并在这种美妙的语言

熏陶中完善自己的语音语调，提高自己的语言鉴赏能力和综合素质。

本教材由云南师范大学商学院原外语学院负责编写。曹京华教授负责全书框架设计、统稿、前言、目录、审阅及联系出版事宜。刘晓康、程毓、周静、蒋鐸吏、王丽、刘敏、李彦、张学灵、祝海燕和冯寒英老师各负责一个单元的材料收集和编写。刘晓康老师同时负责具体编写指南及联络工作。本教材是大家同心协力、共同努力的劳动成果。

在本教材的编写过程中，最初我们参考了由曹京华教授主编的云南省高等教育自学考试《英语听力》教材的蓝本和编写体例，在此基础上全面加以更新完善。编委们参阅了大量国内外文献、书籍与杂志，并从国外相关广播、电视、电影和互联网上选取了一些文字资料和有声资料。由于篇幅有限，参考材料未能一一列出，在此我们谨向国内外有关出版社和作者表示衷心感谢。云南大学出版社总编辑殷永林教授和工作人员鼎力支持，在整个教材编写过程当中，对插图版式，设计方面提出了宝贵意见，做了大量的工作，谨在此一同表示感谢。由于时间仓促，水平有限，出现疏漏和不妥之处，敬请指正。

《实用现代英语听力》编委会

2016年6月于昆明

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Unit 1 Animals

Part One

Lead-in

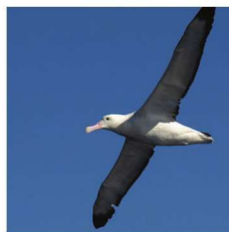
Match the words to the pictures and fill in the blanks.



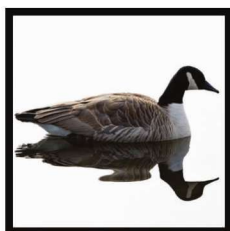
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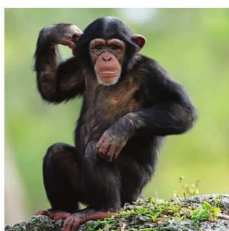
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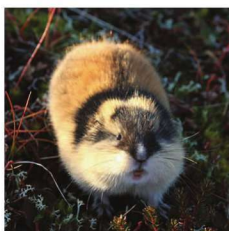
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6



7



8



9

a. lemming _____

b. albatross _____

c. chick _____

d. Canada goose _____

e. nest _____

f. chimpanzee _____

g. marmoset _____

h. orangutan _____

i. rat _____

1. lemming: a small animal like a mouse, that lives in cold northern countries. Sometimes large groups of lemmings _____ (move from one place to another) in search of food. Many of them die on these journeys and there is a popular belief that lemmings kill themselves by jumping off _____.

2. albatross: a very large white _____ with long wings that lives in the _____ and Southern Oceans.

3. chick: young bird, especially a young chicken, just before or after _____.

4. chimpanzee: often abbreviated to chimp, a small _____ African _____ (an animal like a large monkey without a tail).

5. marmoset: type of small _____ American monkey with a _____ tail (蓬松的尾巴).

6. orangutan: (also spelled orang utan, orang-utan) a large APE (an animal like a large monkey with no tail) with long arms and _____ hair, that lives in Borneo and Sumatra (婆罗洲和苏门答腊).

Part Two

Fast Listening

News Item 1

I. Listen to the news item and complete the following summary.

This news item is about _____
_____.

VOCABULARY

abuse
humane

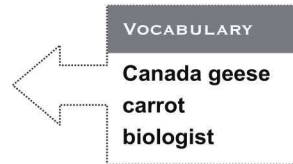
II. Listen to the news item again and choose the best answer to each question according to what you have heard.

1. What was animals' condition in movie-making early days?
 - A. They were mistreated sometimes.
 - B. They were employed without any payment.
 - C. They were protected by many organizations.
 - D. It was forbidden to use animal actors in movie-making.

News Item 2

I. Listen to the news item and complete the following summary.

This news item is about _____
_____.



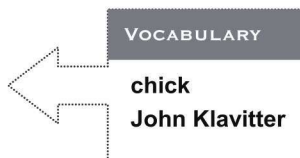
II. Listen to the news item again and choose the best answer to each question according to what you have heard.

1. What is the function of Wildlife Services?
 - A. It is a program to help wild animals to live in a farm.
 - B. It is a program to protect wild animals from threats of city dwellers.
 - C. It is a program to let farmers know how to do with wild animals.
 - D. It is a program to prevent farmers from hunting wild animals out of their farms.
2. What is the example mentioned in the news?
 - A. Biologists scared wild Canada geese away from their labs.
 - B. Farmers scared wild Canada geese away under the instruction of biologists.
 - C. In Washington State, biologists helped farmers to grow carrot crop.
 - D. In Washington State, farmers raised Canada geese successfully with the help of biologists.

News Item 3

I. Listen to the news item and complete the following summary.

This news item is about _____
_____.



II. Listen to the news item again and choose the best answer to each question according to what you have heard.

1. The correct description to the albatross is
 - A. 62 years old as she was, the bird could not lay eggs from this year.
 - B. it can fly 18, 000 kilometers each nesting season to find food for their young.
 - C. the albatross, Wisdom, gave birth to her newest chick in the Atlantic Ocean.
 - D. it is a miracle that Wisdom survived all the threats and makes eggs.
2. What are the two threats to albatross mentioned in the news?
 - A. Plastic waste and climate change.
 - B. Global warming and glasses.
 - C. Food shortage and metal materials.
 - D. Illegal hunting and trade.

Part Three

Extensive Listening(1)

Body Weight Changes in Animals

I. Listen to the report and complete the following summary.

This report is about _____

_____.

VOCABULARY



fatty food
species
Baltimore
chimpanzees
marmoset
virus
obesity

II. Listen to the report again and choose the best answer to each question according to what you have heard.

1. How many animals have been studied by David Allison?
2. Which kind of animal was an exception in terms of body weight measurements?
3. What is the percentage of weight-gaining increase for chimpanzees each decade according to the report?
4. What reasons are often considered as the causes of weight gain?
5. What reasons Professor Allison and his research team consider to contribute to weight gain?

III. Fill in the following table with relevant information.

Animal	Average Bodyweight Gain each Decade
Chimpanzees	
laboratory marmosets	
laboratory mice	
laboratory rat	
house cats	
pet dogs	

Part Four

Extensive Listening (2)

Orangutans and ipad

I. Listen to the recording and take notes. _____

_____.

VOCABULARY

tablet
touch screen
outreach
habitat
deforestation
apps
primate

II. Listen to the recording again and answer the following questions.

1. Why the population of orangutan is being threatened? (Possible answer: Their population is threatened because of lost of habitat as many of their natural environments are threatened by humans, including deforestation and palm oil farming.)

2. What kind of application is popular among orangutans? (Possible answer: musical applications and painting apps)

3. Apart from the National Zoo, how many places are available to *the Apps for Apes Program*? Can you name those places? (Possible answer: other five places, they are Auckland New Zealand, Tampa Florida, Huston Texas, Milwaukee Wisconsin and Toronto Canada.)

III. Background Reading.

1. orangutan

The name “orangutan” literally translates into English as “person of the forest”. It comes from Malay and Bahasa Indonesian orang(person) and hutan (forest).

Orangutans are extremely intelligent creatures who clearly have the ability to reason and think. Their similarity to us is uncanny. Baby orangutans cry when they're hungry, whimper when they're hurt and smile at their mothers. They express emotions just like we do: joy, fear, anger,

surprise. . . it's all there. If you take a few minutes and watch an orangutan, you'll swear they're just like us. And they kind of are. . .

Orangutans are large, but in general are quite gentle. Large males can be aggressive, but for the most part they keep to themselves. They are uniquely arboreal-living their lives quietly up in the trees away from predators. . . and only descending to the forest floor when they must. Was not for the occasional squealing of a baby or calling out of a big male, you would hardly even know they were there. They don't bother anyone. They don't want anything to do with us. They're too busy getting on with their lives.

Local Indonesian mythology has it that orangutans actually have the ability to speak, but choose not to, fearing they would be forced to work if they were ever caught. Legends aside, even if this was the case, who could blame them?

2. Apps for Apes?

Orangutans are highly intelligent creatures who require mental stimulation to keep from growing bored and depressed.

Every orangutan is a unique individual with his or her own particular likes and dislikes, and freedom of choice is critical to their well-being.



They like to choose everything from their afternoon snack to their daytime companions and sleeping area. What they do each day depends on how they feel, and the more choices they have, the better. Just like humans, orangutans like options. The quality of life of orangutans living in zoos and sanctuaries is dependent on the amount and type of enrichment they receive on a daily basis. With the Apps for Apes project, we propose to introduce Apple iPad technology to orangutans in order to provide them with unlimited enrichment opportunities.

The iPad is a perfect device for orangutans, as they have an innate