

大学英语系列教材

# 大学英语

## 听说教程

第四册 (学生用书)

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重庆大学出版社

编写说明

附录 (附) 目录附录

# College English Course Book Listening & Speaking

## 大学英语听说教程

第四册

(学生用书)

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## 大学英语听说教程

### 第四册

(学生用书)

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## 编写说明

根据《大学英语教学大纲[修订本]》对大学英语教学的要求,大学英语教学的目的在于“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”。听、说是应用最广的语言交际形式,交际能力的培养是英语教学中的重要一环。随着改革开放的深入和中国加入 WTO,国际交流日益频繁,提高口语交际能力尤为重要。听、说能力的高低直接影响到相互间的理解和工作效率。因此,当前大学英语教学在面向现代化、面向世界、面向未来的素质教育中,就应该强调口语交际能力培养,遵循“听说领先”的教学原则,以克服学生听不懂、说不出的问题,即克服“哑巴英语”,“聋子英语”的障碍。鉴于此,我们编写这套听说教程,旨在教学中和课余的听说实践中,能使学习者通过较为真实的文化背景和设定的语言情景,轻轻松松提高听说能力。

本册的编写在加强学生各项基本技能训练的基础上,着重于提高学生的听力理解能力和培养学生的口语交际能力。本书的特点在于既可以进行大量的语言实践,同时可以丰富学生的文化背景知识。教师可以根据各班具体情况,灵活使用本教材。既让学生反复听,也可以让学生边听边说,还可以让学生在基本听懂的基础上,对某些问题展开深入的讨论。学生也可以将本书提供的内容作为口语练习的材料,在课内外与同学进行练习实践。

全书共 16 单元,每单元分五个部分:

**Part I Warm-up Activity.** 本部分既适用于听,也适用于说,要求学生在听说基础上写出相应的词、句等。

**Part II Listening Comprehension.** 本部分按三级、四级、六级考试题型要求编写,适于听力强化训练。

**Part III Dictation.** 既听,又看,也写。语言知识和能力双重训练。

**Part IV Interactive Listening.** 本部分旨在通过听读训练,丰富学生的文化背景知识,增强语感。

**Part V Oral Practice.** 本部分旨在培养学生口语交际能力,提高学生表达自己,表现自我的能力。

该教材适合于大专院校本、专科学生作为听说教材,也可作为各层次英语爱好者自学使用。该书配有教师用书和与教材配套的录音磁带。录音带由美籍教师录制,语音标准地道。

编者在编辑该书过程中借鉴、参考、选用了海内外众多作者和出版者的有关资料,由于取材广,未能在此标明,特此说明,谨向他们表示衷心感谢。同时也向一切关心和帮助本教材出版的同事和有关单位表示谢忱。

由于编者水平有限,时间仓促,疏漏和错误在所难免,敬请使用者和同仁批评指正。

编者

2000 年 9 月

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Bill: Carol, this is Anna.  
Carol: Anna, glad to meet you.  
Ann: Glad to meet you.  
Conversation 2  
Robert: I'm Robert Shado. I'm American. I come from New York.  
Wang: I'm a student. My name is Wang Ning. I have been learning English for three years now.  
Robert: For three years? Goodness me! Your English is very good.  
Wang: Thank you. I wouldn't say that.  
Conversation 3  
Smith: Hello, I'm Harry Smith.  
Zhang: Hello, Harry. I'm Zhang Xinhua.  
Smith:

## Proverbs

A continual dripping will wear a hollow even in a stone.  
水滴石穿。

Every man is the architect of his own fortune.  
命运的铸造靠自身。

Reading is to the mind what exercise is to the body.  
读书益智，运动益体。



# 1 Making Introductions

## Part I Warming-up



In this part, you'll hear several conversations. You should follow the speakers carefully and then write down the missing parts.

### Conversation 1

Ann: \_\_\_\_\_?

Bill: Oh, her name is Carol. She is one of my best friends. \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Bill takes Ann over to meet Carol.)

Bill: Carol, this is Ann, \_\_\_\_\_.

Carol: Ann, glad to meet you.

Ann: Glad to meet you.

### Conversation 2

Robert: I'm Robert Shade. \_\_\_\_\_. I'm American. I come from New York.

Wang: \_\_\_\_\_. I'm a student. My name is Wang Ning. I have been learning English for three years now.

Robert: For three years? Goodness me! Your English is very good.

Wang: Thank you. I wouldn't say that. \_\_\_\_\_.

### Conversation 3

Smith: Hello, I'm Harry Smith.

Zhang: Hello, Harry. I'm Zhang Xinhua.

Smith: \_\_\_\_\_?

Zhang: Yes, I'm. You're a new student, aren't you?

Smith: Yes, I am. Where are you from?

Zhang: I am from China. And \_\_\_\_\_?

Smith: I come from Germany.

Zhang: Oh, it's time for class now. \_\_\_\_\_, Harry. Good-bye.

Smith: Good-bye, Xinhua.

## Part II Listening Comprehension

### New Words and Expressions

the customs 海关

passport 护照

### Section A Short Conversations



In this section, you will hear ten short conversations. Choose the best answer after you have heard each of them.

1. A. To make Helen popular at work.  
C. To introduce him to Helen.
2. A. He is urging the woman to finish her essay.  
C. He is trying to give the tickets to someone else.
3. A. In his pocket.  
C. At the Customs.
4. A. She can't have time to wear the raincoat.  
C. Her shirt caught on a nail.
5. A. To drive her to a bicycle repair shop.  
C. To wait and ride her bike home.
6. A. In Japan.  
7. A. Twenty.
8. A. In a party.
9. A. A secretary.
10. A. Satisfied.
- B. To be helpful to Helen.
- D. To meet Helen.
- B. He is getting tickets for the woman.
- D. He is buying tickets.
- B. In his notebook.
- D. He cannot remember where he put it.
- B. She didn't take her raincoat with her.
- D. It wasn't raining when she went out.
- B. To repair her bicycle.
- D. To give her a lift on his way home.
- B. At a customs office.
- C. In a bookstore.
- D. In a post office.
- B. Under twenty.
- C. Over twenty.
- D. Twelve.
- B. At an airport.
- C. In a restaurant.
- D. In an office.
- B. A nurse.
- C. A worker.
- D. A waitress.
- B. Happy.
- C. Tired.
- D. Discouraged.

### Section B Short Passages



In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. After each passage, there will be some questions. Choose the best answer for each of the questions.



## Unit 1

### Passage 1

11. A. About 40 000. B. About 14 000. C. About 4 000. D. One in each state.  
12. A. The state officials. B. The federal officials.  
C. The Congress. D. The Federal Reserve.  
13. A. To give permission to establish a bank.  
B. To report the policies of the banks to the Congress.  
C. To control the money supply in the U. S.  
D. To decide the interest rates charged for loans.

### Passage 2

14. A. Because women could be teachers in classroom.  
B. Because women were cleverer than men.  
C. Because women were not able to continue their education.  
D. Because women could educate children both at home and at school.  
15. A. She was left to do the farm work.  
B. She was left in the care of her elder brother.  
C. She was left to care for her elder brother.  
D. She was taken away by her mother.  
16. A. She was 62 years old.  
B. She was known for her contributions to U. S. women's higher education.  
C. She left behind the first high school for women in the U. S.  
D. She was famous for women's education all over the world.

### Passage 3

17. A. Bicycles and cars. B. Building codes.  
C. Energy conservation. D. New housing construction.  
18. A. 1917. B. 1950. C. 1965. D. 1973.  
19. A. To limit discussion on heating bills. B. To prevent heat loss.  
C. To determine the temperature in homes. D. To convert homes to electric heat.  
20. A. To avoid direct sunlight. B. To limit space used.  
C. To keep out the cold. D. To conform to other houses.

## Part III Dictation



In this part, there is a short passage, but some words, phrases and sentences are missing.

Listen to the tape recording twice.

Over the last 20 years, the English language



Since 1960, there has been an \_\_\_\_\_ of 40% in the people using English, so that now it is \_\_\_\_\_ that approximately \_\_\_\_\_ speak English as their first language, and about the same number of people speak it as their second language. It's the language of aviation with \_\_\_\_\_ being trained in English so they can understand \_\_\_\_\_ at international airports across the world. It's the language of sport \_\_\_\_\_. It's the language of \_\_\_\_\_, because it \_\_\_\_\_ easily, the words are short. And most popular music groups come from America or England. 75% of the world's \_\_\_\_\_ is written in English, 60% of the world's radio stations \_\_\_\_\_ in English. It's the \_\_\_\_\_ of 44 countries. In fact, nowadays, if you are thinking of \_\_\_\_\_, there is \_\_\_\_\_ that you will \_\_\_\_\_ that business in English, and \_\_\_\_\_ if you don't speak it.

## Part IV Interactive Listening



*Read the text while listening to the same one and do the question given to you.*

### American Holiday (1) New Year's Day

New Year's Day is a popular legal holiday celebrated in the United States. The celebration begins on Dec. 31, New Year's Eve, the night before New Year's Day. Many people stay up until midnight. Some go to church while others go to parties. Horns, whistles and other noisemakers are very popular on this night. This is an old tradition from ancient times when people made loud noise to scare away evil spirits.

When the ringing of bells and the blowing of whistles and horns announce that the new year has started, some people shake hands; others kiss and embrace. Many join together to sing "Auld Lang Syne". In addition to blowing whistles and horns, people throw paper confetti and streamers and call out "Happy New Year", raising their drinks in a toast to the future, hoping it will bring health, peace and prosperity.

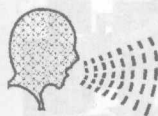
On New Year's Eve, New York city holds an outdoor event which attracts a crowd of a million or more people. The event is televised around the country. A large ball shaped like an apple and covered with bright lights is slowly lowered from a pole on top of a tall building in Time Square. It starts coming down one minute before midnight. When it reaches the bottom of the pole, the new year has begun. New Year's Day is celebrated in different ways. Many people hold "Open House", serving refreshments to visitors. Egg nog, a drink made with milk and eggs is especially popular. Others watch the parades and football games that are very typical for this day. The Tournament of Roses parade in Pasadena, California is known for its floats decorated with fresh flowers. The most famous college football game, the Rose Bowl, is played after the parade.

#### Fill in the following blanks:

On New Year's Day, people \_\_\_\_\_ with champagne and make personal \_\_\_\_\_ to improve their life and everyone looks to the future for peace and \_\_\_\_\_ and they enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ covered with

flowers and the marchers in elaborate costumes.

## Part V Oral Practice



In this part, you are asked to practise the following conversation in pairs or groups.

Li Ping: Good morning, Mr. Smith. May I present my friend Zhao Hua?

Smith: How do you do, Miss Zhao? Nice to meet you.

Zhao Hua: I'm pleased to meet you, Mr. Smith.

Smith: What do you study here?

Zhao Hua: Mechanical Engineering. This is my second year at the university.

Smith: What courses are you taking this term?

Zhao Hua: Mathematics, Mechanics, Electrical Engineering, and English.

Smith: Do you like your English course?

Zhao Hua: Yes, very much. I hope I can visit your class someday.

Smith: You're welcome to visit me if you have any questions.

Zhao Hua: Thank you. It's very kind of you.

Smith: It's time for class now. I enjoyed talking with you. Good-bye, you two.

Zhao Hua: Good-bye, Mr. Smith.

To read a book for the first time is to make an acquaintance of a new friend; to read it a second time is to meet an old one.

— S. G. Champion

初读如结交新友,再读似老友重逢。

—— S. G. 查皮恩

### Proverbs

All time is no time when it is past.  
光阴一去不复返。

He who gains time gains everything.  
赢得时间, 赢得一切。

What greater crime than loss of time.  
岁月勿蹉跎, 蹉跎乃大错。



# 2

## Getting Information about Time and Location

### Part I Warming-up



In this part, you'll hear several conversations. You should follow the speakers carefully and then write down the missing parts.

#### Conversation 1

Nancy: \_\_\_\_\_?

Karl: Today is November the thirteenth.

Nancy: \_\_\_\_\_?

Karl: It's Thursday.

Nancy: It's your birthday, is it?

Karl: No, \_\_\_\_\_.

Nancy: When were you born?

Karl: I was born in nineteen sixty-six.

#### Conversation 2

Jane: Excuse me, \_\_\_\_\_. Can you tell me how to get there from here?

Passerby: Sorry, I'm a stranger here myself. I saw a policeman standing under the traffic light. He will be able to help you.

Jane: Thank you.

Jane: Pardon me. How can I get to the post office from here?

Policeman: Take the third crossing on the right and go straight on.

Jane: \_\_\_\_\_?

Policeman: No. It's only about ten minutes' walk.

Jane: Thank you very much indeed.

Policeman: \_\_\_\_\_.

### Conversation 3

Cinda: Excuse me. Can you tell me how to get to the library?

Passerby: Of course. It's very near here. Go to the corner and turn right. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ . Go across the street. The library is on the corner. \_\_\_\_\_.

Cinda: Thank you very much. I'm sure I'll find it.

Passerby: \_\_\_\_\_.

Cinda: What's that?

Passerby: Today is holiday. The library is closed.

## Part II Listening Comprehension

### Section A Short Conversations



In this section, you will hear ten short conversations. Choose the best answer after you have heard each of them.

1. A. The term project was finished. B. The woman received the best score.  
 C. He was sure he got a perfect grade. D. His score was better than the woman's.
2. A. Forget them for good. B. Go over them right away.  
 C. Move them away from the coffee cup. D. Discuss them with Professor Johnson.
3. A. Leave the errors in the papers. B. Let the woman use the typewriter.  
 C. Read the newspaper again. D. Check the paper for mistakes.
4. A. Look at something for the man. B. Stop talking so much.  
 C. Play the music more quietly. D. Pay attention to the music.
5. A. Money. B. Chicken. C. Cheese. D. Receipt.
6. A. He spends too much money. B. He bought an expensive watch.  
 C. He really does like television. D. He should watch more television.
7. A. At 6:30. B. At 7:00. C. At 7:30. D. At 8:00.
8. A. She wanted to take the 6:00 flight. B. She made a reservation for the 7:00 flight.  
 C. She misunderstood the man. D. She changed the reservation.
9. A. To get tickets. B. To get better seats.  
 C. To get more space. D. To get their car parked.
10. A. Borrow a dictionary from other libraries. B. Use her dictionary more often.  
 C. Buy a dictionary for herself. D. Take the dictionary out of the library.

## Section B Short Passages



*In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. After each passage, there will be some questions. Choose the best answer for each of the questions.*

### Passage 1

11. A. The care and proper selection of dogs for family pets.  
B. Different breeds of dogs.  
C. Responsibility for seeing that dogs are properly cared for.  
D. Different kinds of books about dogs.
12. A. Children.            B. Family.            C. Parents.            D. ASPCA.
13. A. They are big and aggressive.            B. They provide companionship as well as protection.  
C. Most people are afraid of them.            D. They are easy to train.

### Passage 2

14. A. Crude attempts were made to educate them.            B. They were used for medical experiments.  
C. They were used as laborers.            D. They were locked away like criminals.
15. A. Mental hospitals.            B. Prisons.            C. Private homes.            D. Any residential areas.
16. A. To create a humane environment.            B. To save time and money.  
C. To educate them.            D. To replace the family.

### Passage 3

17. A. On the first day of class.            B. At the end of the first week of classes.  
C. Halfway through the semester.            D. Just before the final examination.
18. A. The people of the Northeast.            B. The significance of the Northeast.  
C. The development of the United States.            D. The location of the nation's capital.
19. A. Small area, small population.            B. Small area, large population.  
C. Large area, small population.            D. Large area, large population.
20. A. It is visited by many tourists.  
B. It was never a wilderness like the rest of the country.  
C. It is the home of many modern historians.  
D. It is both a business and cultural center.

## Part III Dictation



*In this part, there is a short passage, but some words, phrases and sentences are missing. Listen to the tape recording twice.*



The seven continents are: Asia, Africa, Europe, North America, South America, Oceania and Antarctica. The five oceans are: the Atlantic Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Arctic Ocean and the Antarctic Ocean.

Asia is the biggest continent, on the east of which is our country. Another country in East Asia is Japan, \_\_\_\_\_ in the Pacific Ocean. Korea is also in East Asia. India is in South Asia.

Most of the countries in West Asia are Arab countries. The countries in North Africa are Arab countries, too. \_\_\_\_\_.

Africa is composed of North Africa, South Africa, West Africa, East Africa and Central Africa. It is also a big continent, though not as big as Asia. Egypt is in North Africa. Most people in Africa, \_\_\_\_\_ those living in the north, are black people. \_\_\_\_\_.

Europe is smaller than Africa. Belgium, France, Germany and Italy are \_\_\_\_\_ on this continent. Britain is in Northwest Europe. It is an island country in the Atlantic Ocean, \_\_\_\_\_. Part of \_\_\_\_\_ is in East Europe and part of it is in North Asia. \_\_\_\_\_.

North America and South America are two \_\_\_\_\_ continents between the Pacific Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean. In North America there are three big countries: Canada, the United States and Mexico, with Canada in the north, Mexico in the south and the United States between the two. \_\_\_\_\_, people often call the countries of the Western Hemisphere south of the United States \_\_\_\_\_. These countries \_\_\_\_\_ have Spanish and Portuguese as \_\_\_\_\_.

Oceania is a small continent. It is a big island between the Pacific and Atlantic Ocean. Sometimes people call it Australia. \_\_\_\_\_.

## Part IV Interactive Listening



Read the passage while listening to the same one and do the questions given to you.

### American Holiday (2) Martin Luther King's Birthday

On January 15<sup>th</sup>, people in the United States celebrate the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr. He was born in Atlanta, Georgia. At the age of 15, he entered college and was an excellent student. He was interested in history, literature, sociology and public speaking. He studies black history, religion and theology. He received his doctor of philosophy degree from Boston university. Later he became a minister and married Coretta Scott. They had four children. He was the pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama. Martin Luther King worked to end segregation of black people. He became a leader of the human rights movement who fought against racial discrimination. He said that people should be judged by their character, not the colour of their skin.



He believed in integration. He received national attention when he protested the injustice of segregation buses in Alabama.

Martin Luther King believed in non-violent method. In 1963, he gave one of his most famous speeches, "I have a dream" in front of the Lincoln Memorial, in Washington, D. C. That day he led a peace march of 250 000 people. They wanted to ensure the rights of the Constitution to all people in the United States. He became famous and was loved and respected by many people all around the world. He received Nobel Peace Prize in 1964. He died at the age of 39. He was killed by an assassin, James Earl Ray. It was a very sad day for the American people and the world.

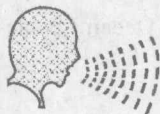
Martin Luther King Jr. is remembered in church memorial services, marches, and public ceremonies. People also listen to his speeches, watch TV documentaries, and sing spirituals and the civil rights anthem "We Shall Overcome". In schools, students read about this leader, study his writings and celebrate his memory with special programs. Politicians and performers also participate in celebrations to honour Martin Luther King.

The third Monday in January is a legal holiday to honour Martin Luther King, Jr.

#### Short Answer Question:

1. What was Martin Luther King Jr. remembered for?
2. How did people in the U. S. celebrate Martin Luther King's birthday?

## Part V Oral Practice



*In this part, you are asked to practise the following conversation in pairs or groups.*

Betty: Can you tell me the correct time?

Bacon: I don't think so. My watch is fast.

Betty: Your watch is fast and my watch is slow.

Bacon: How slow is your watch?

Betty: I really haven't any idea of it.

Bacon: And I don't know how fast my watch is, either.

Betty: It must be about ten o'clock.

Bacon: I don't think so. It must be ten thirty.

Betty: We have to know what time it is.

Bacon: Yes, we don't want to be late today.

As a drop of water unto the sea, and a gravestone in comparison of the sands; so are a thousand years to the days of eternity.

— Ben Sira

千年之于永恒,如同大海一滴水,沙滩一粒沙。

—— 本·席拉

## Making Phone Calls

3

### Part II Listening Comprehension

#### Section A Short Conversations

#### Part I Warming-up

1. A. Take a train to San Francisco. B. Change a direct flight to San Francisco.  
C. Book a night in San Francisco. D. Change to another plane in Los Angeles.
2. A. He's buying me liquor in a shop. B. Hello! May I speak to John Smith, please?  
C. He's going to the airport. D. Hello! This is John Smith speaking.
3. A. I'm sorry to say I have to put off my appointment for this afternoon from three to five, because  
B. I'm afraid I have another appointment at five.  
C. I'm sorry about this change. See you tomorrow.  
D. All right. I'll be all right.
4. A. Would that be too late? B. How about two?  
C. I'll be all right. D. See you then.
5. A. I'm sorry to hear that. B. I'm sorry to hear that.  
C. I'm sorry to hear that. D. I'm sorry to hear that.
6. A. The new program. B. The new program.  
C. The new program. D. The new program.
7. A. I'm afraid he has not returned from the office yet. B. I'm afraid he has not returned from the office yet.  
C. I'm afraid he has not returned from the office yet. D. I'm afraid he has not returned from the office yet.
8. A. Yes, Mary. B. Yes, Mary.  
C. Yes, Mary. D. Yes, Mary.

### Proverbs

Drive your business, do not let it drive you.  
役事而勿役于事。

A soft fire makes sweet malt.  
慢工出细活/文火熬出麦芽糖。

Catch not the shadow and lose the substance.  
勿抓住芝麻而丢了西瓜/勿为抓住影子而丢失实物。



# 3

## Making Phone Calls

### Part I Warming-up



In this part, you'll hear several conversations. You should follow the speakers carefully and then write down the missing parts.

#### Conversation 1

Judy: Hello! May I speak to John Smith, please?

John: Hello! This is John Smith speaking.

Judy: Good morning, Mr. Smith. This is Judy Betley speaking. I'm sorry to say I have to put off our appointment for this afternoon from three to five, because \_\_\_\_\_.

John: I'm afraid I have another appointment at five. \_\_\_\_\_? Would that be too late?

Judy: No. That'll be all right. \_\_\_\_\_?

John: How about two?

Judy: All right. I'm sorry about this change. See you tomorrow.

John: See you then.

#### Conversation 2

Mary: Is this 65380899?

Mrs. Brown: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_?

Mary: May I speak to Mr. Brown?

Mrs. Brown: I'm afraid he has not returned from the office yet. Who's speaking, please?

Mary: It's Mary speaking. Is that you, Mrs. Brown?

Mrs. Brown: Yes, Mary. Good afternoon! Is there anything I can do for you?