

第 2 册

Integrated English Listening 总主编 郭海云

综合英语听力教程

教师用书

主 编 赵 新 孙 贺



清华大学出版社 • 北京交通大学出版社

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内 容 简 介

本教材是与《综合英语听力教程学生用书》第2册配套的教师用书, 主要内容包括各单元的听力文字材料和练习答案。

本教材可供使用《综合英语听力教程学生用书》第2册的读者使用。

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Foreword

听是语言学习及运用过程中不可或缺的一个重要环节,听力技能的提高对于高等院校英语专业基础阶段的学习则显得尤为迫切、极其关键。为了满足该阶段英语教和学的实际需要,我们在借鉴近年来英语听力教学研究成果的基础上,结合教师的课堂教学实践,紧扣最新的《高等院校英语专业基础阶段英语教学大纲》的要求,完成了本教材的编写及录音合成工作。

本教材希望通过系统的听力技能单项训练和综合训练,帮助学生发掘自身的潜能,养成良好的听的习惯,提高信息处理及记录、记忆能力,能够做到快速反应、准确识别,善于展开分析推理、归纳总结。

本教材有以下几个方面的突出特点。

1. 题材广泛,语料丰富,内容包罗万象、涉及宽泛,同时强调语言的真实性、典型性和实用性,以增进学生对目的语言的文化理解,从而使学生能够学以致用。

2. 练习形式多样,听与写结合,为适应英语专业四级考试的听力测试形式,在练习的编写上除保留技能训练的常见题型外,增加了专题听写及新闻、长对话和短文等客观题型。

3. 重视语言基本功的培养,针对中国学生学习的弱点,设计了有针对性的技能练习,而且内容安排由简至繁、循序渐进,系统地训练和提高学生的英语听力技能。

4. 每单元极富情趣的幽默故事或对话有利于缓解学习压力,营造轻松的课堂气氛。

5. 每单元的结构基本一致,从而能够使教学过程驾轻就熟、从容地展开。本教材每单元的结构均包括以下4部分。

第一部分:热身练习。提供适当的切入点,引导学生进入主题。

第二部分:专题训练。所选材料与话题密切相关,形式多为小对话、长对话及段落等。

第三部分:新闻及报道。筛选最新的VOA、BBC等的新闻报道、短评或讲话等材料,帮助学生听懂新闻。

第四部分:轻松一刻。以轻松幽默的方式结束紧张的听力课堂教学。

本教材共两册,每册30个单元,可供高等学校英语专业一、二年级学生使用,同时也适合师范类院校、广播电视大学、成人教育院校英语专业的学生及其他英语学习者使用。

在编写过程中,我们参阅了国内外的一些相关书籍、教材和网站,在此

对有关作者表示由衷的感谢。

由于编者水平有限，再加上时间仓促，疏漏和不妥之处在所难免，敬请广大读者指教。

编 者
2011 年 12 月

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Unit 1

Advertisement

Part I Real World Listening

Keys:

1. C 2. C 3. B

Transcript:

W: Advertising is gradually becoming part of our life, isn't it?

M: No doubt. Whenever we walk in the street we see ads at almost every corner. And whenever we turn on the television we see ads on the screen.

W: These days it is hardly possible not to read or hear ads.

M: Well, obviously the purpose of advertising is to encourage people to buy goods, but is this the only purpose?

W: No. Of course not, there is something more than that. Advertising is also used to provide us with information. A great deal of the knowledge we have about household goods comes from the ads. They introduce new products to us or remind us of ones we already know.

M: Now that you've mentioned it, I guess so. But I'm afraid we can't benefit so much from ads. We have to pay for the ad expenses at last.

W: You are half way right. Advertising also contributes to our pocket. Newspapers, radios and television stations could not run smoothly without this source of money. We can't pay so little for our television and enjoy so many broadcast programs if advertisers don't spend their money.

M: Oh, why haven't I thought of this before?

W: Still, we mustn't forget classified ads. They are also called small ads in Britain. The classified ads provide us with a very useful service. For instance, you can find a job, buy or sell a car, or announce a birth, marriage or death in these columns.

M: They are very beneficial indeed. But there are still problems. For example . . .

Part II More about the Topic

A.

Transcript:

Advertisement

Perhaps one of the most interesting points about American television commercials is that some of them are extraordinarily expensive to produce, so the quality is usually superb. It's not unusual for a commercial to cost over 100,000 US dollars. The purpose, of course, is to sell products, and to do so they appeal to our sense of comedy, our sense of beauty, and our emotions. By 3 o'clock children are returning home from school, and many stations air programming especially for them, some cartoons, some educational programs. From 5 to 7:30 p. m., news departments come into play. Nowhere else in the world is news coverage better or more thorough than in America. Each network has extensive bureaus all over the world, and American cameramen and reporters are willing to risk their lives for the best possible story. One unique feature of American newscast is the star system.

B.

Keys:

Outline:

1. Advertisements and commercials appear everywhere in modern society.
 - ads on huge advertising signs by the highway roadside
 - much room for advertisements in newspapers and magazines
 - broadcasting commercials through radio waves
 - vivid and visible commercials on TV
2. In order to attract more customers, advertisers will go to extremes.
 - doing their utmost to appeal to people's five senses
 - using images of beautiful girls
 - getting movie stars and famous athletes
 - bringing into full play the effect of light, sound, color, film and performance
 - extolling a certain commodity as ranking first among equals or being a winner of a prize or golden medal
3. Sometimes advertisements and commercials cause a lot of trouble.
 - frequently interrupting good movies and exciting television shows
 - occupying valuable newspaper and magazine spaces, which could otherwise be used for carrying more useful content
 - having the boastful and showy propaganda style, which makes people doubt whether the commodity is really good

Transcript:**Advertisements and Commercials**

Advertisements and commercials appear everywhere in modern society. Nowhere can you fail to see them. Driving on the highway, you see huge advertising signs by the roadside. When a truck passes by, you see advertisements on it. Newspapers and magazines set aside much room for advertisements. The radio waves reach far and wide, broadcasting commercials to people, while televisions make commercials vivid and visible. You might even think you are almost drowned in advertisements and commercials.

In order to attract more customers, advertisers will go to extremes. They do their utmost to appeal to people's five senses. Apart from the old trick of using images of beautiful girls, they also get movie stars and famous athletes in their commercials. They take pains to bring into full play the effect of light, sound, color, film and performance. The most noticeable thing is the terms of propaganda, extolling a certain commodity as ranking first among equals or being a winner of a prize or golden medal.

Although advertisements and commercials enable you to make decisions quickly, sometimes they cause a lot of trouble. For example, television programs are frequently interrupted by commercials for at least a few minutes. These interruptions ruin good movies and exciting television shows, which may make the audience's patience wear off and drive them crazy. Newspapers and magazines set aside valuable spaces for ads, which could otherwise be used for carrying more useful content. The most troublesome is the boastful and showy style of the propaganda which often makes people doubt whether the commodity is really good.

C.**Keys:**

1. C 2. B 3. B 4. B 5. C 6. B 7. C

Transcript:

In June 2002, CDC launched VERB, a social marketing campaign to encourage physical activity among teens, youth age 9 – 13. The campaign uses paid advertising to reach a large audience across the United States. In comparison to many public service announcement campaigns, the paid advertising ensures that commercials air at the times when teens are most likely to see them — and be inspired to be physically active.

VERB has designed advertising to reach African American youth, parents and influencers. This advertising is communicated through key mediums including TV, radio, print, and out-of-home advertising.

Using African American talent, this advertising makes a particular effort to “extend an invitation” to African American youth to be physically active. By seeing themselves in the commercials and recognizing activities that are popular with their friends, the VERB message has a particular appeal to African American teens.

No. 1:

Andrea: Hey I'm Andrea and we play at Mecca Park in Houston, Texas. We've got lots of verbs here. Some games we even make up. Here's one we call Hip-Hop Scotch.

Andrea: It's old school meets new school. You draw boxes but instead of numbers you write in dance moves like spin, bounce, step, or shake.

Andrea: Wherever it lands that's your thing. If it lands in the question mark, do anything.

Andrea: That's "Hip-Hop Scotch" in Houston. Every day is game day . . .

Girl Tween: So get out there and go play!

No. 2:

Kyle: Hi, I'm Kyle and we play in Virrick Park in Miami, Florida. We've got lots of verbs here. Some games we even make up. Here's one we call "Marco Water Polo".

Girl Tween: All you need is a pool and a ball.

Kyle: Whoever is "It" yells "Marco" with their eyes closed. Everyone else yells "Polo".

Girl Tween: Throw the ball in the direction of someone you hear.

Kyle: If they catch it, you go again.

Kyle: If they drop the ball, cannonball! You're it!

Kyle: That's Marco Water Polo in Miami, Florida. Every day is game day, so get out there and go play!

No. 3:

ANNOUNCER: What's up? It's your man Bow Wow here with a few words about VERB. It gets no better than this. See, VERB is all about kids and what kids like to do, and that's having fun and being active. So check it — here's some of my favorite verbs. You can spin, sprint, splash, dribble — which I like to do — basketball, dunk, dash, bike, hike, and spike, and of course, you can do what I do and that's rock the mike. Holla back. VERB. It's what you do. So check it out, right here. VERBnow. com. It's coming from your man Bow Wow. I'm out.

Part III News and Reports

News Item 1

A.

Keys and Transcript:

The former chief accountant of the failed energy giant Enron has pleaded guilty to a single

charge of securities fraud under a plea bargain. It is thought the deal could lead to the accountant Richard Causey's giving vital evidence against the company's founder Kenneth Lay and the former Chief Executive Jeffrey Skilling. The start of the trial has now been delayed until the end of the January. From New York, here is Gitta Harry.

Enron was one of the ten biggest companies in the United States before its collapse four years ago. Thousands lost their jobs and investors lost billions of dollars when it went bankrupt. Fifteen former executives have since pleaded guilty to a range of charges, and agreed to cooperate with prosecutors, three men refused. Richard Causey was among them. And until now he's put up a united front with the company's founder Kenneth Lay and the former Chief Executive Jeffrey Skilling. The prospect of decades in jail is believed to have prompted him to change his plea and turn on his former colleagues in anticipation of a lighter sentence.

News Item 2

B.

Keys:

1. steal aid funds intended for the victim of the hurricane
2. Red Cross call center
3. how to make false claims for relief money
4. affected by the hurricane

Transcript:

The American federal authorities say that 49 people are now facing criminal charges for their involvement in a scheme to steal aid funds intended for the victims of hurricane Katrina. Twenty-two of those who have been indicted worked at a Red Cross call center in California. They are accused of telling friends and family how to make false claims for relief money. None of those charged lived in the area devastated by the hurricane or were affected in any way.

News Item 3

C.

Keys:

1. A 2. A 3. A 4. B

Transcript:

The Israeli military has fired a number of shells into the northern Gaza Strip to enforce an exclusion zone it declared to prevent Palestinian militants firing missiles into Israel. The shelling took place just minutes after the deadline Israel had imposed for Palestinians to leave the largely uninhabited strip of land a few hundred metres deep. A senior official of the Israeli Foreign Ministry Mark Sofer said Israel had been left with no choice but to impose the "no-go zone".

In the last 3 weeks alone, 20 rockets have been rained down on Israeli civilians, civilian

villages and cities in the southern parts of Israel from Palestinian territories on the Gaza district, and 14 missiles. And Israel would not sit idly by as no country would, while such horrendous attack is being made day in and day out on its civilians. The Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas had earlier appealed for militant groups to maintain an informal ceasefire, but Hamas and Islamic Jihad said continued Israeli attacks made the ceasefire meaningless.

Part IV Coffee Break

Keys:

Questions of the Judge	Answers of the Woman
What are the <u>grounds</u> for your divorce?	About four acres and a nice little home in the middle of the <u>property</u> with a stream <u>running</u> by.
What is the <u>foundation</u> of this case?	It is made of concrete, <u>brick</u> and mortar.
What are your <u>relations</u> like?	I have an aunt and uncle living here in <u>town</u> , and so do my husband's parents.
Do you have a real <u>grudge</u> ?	We have a two-car <u>carport</u> and have <u>never</u> really needed one.
Does your husband ever <u>beat you up</u> ?	About twice a week he <u>gets up</u> earlier than I do.
Why do you want a <u>divorce</u> ?	I've never wanted a divorce. My husband <u>does</u> . He said he can't <u>communicate with</u> me!

Transcript:

A judge was interviewing a woman regarding her pending divorce, and asked, "What are the grounds for your divorce?"

She replied, "About four acres and a nice little home in the middle of the property with a stream running by."

"No," he said, "I mean what is the foundation of this case?"

"It is made of concrete, brick and mortar," she responded.

"I mean," he continued, "What are your relations like?"

"I have an aunt and uncle living here in town, and so do my husband's parents."

He said, "Do you have a real grudge?"

"No," she replied, "We have a two-car carport and have never really needed one."

"Ma'am, does your husband ever beat you up?"

“Yes,” she responded, “about twice a week he gets up earlier than I do. ”

Finally, in frustration, the judge asked, “Lady, why do you want a divorce?”

“Oh, I don’t want a divorce,” she replied. “I’ve never wanted a divorce. My husband does. He said he can’t communicate with me!”



Aging

Part I Real World Listening

Keys:

1. C 2. C 3. B 4. A

Transcript:

Here, I'd like to share with you a few thoughts on how we can help to make the lives of those in the third age, more fulfilling and rewarding.

Firstly, we need to recognise that the elderly are not a homogeneous group. They can range from a fit, active and independent 85-year-old, to a 65-year-old with rapidly advancing Alzheimer's disease, to a retired 55-year-old with both a dependent parent and still dependent student children. The social aspect I referred to earlier is, of course, the big question: who will care for the elderly? The question is a complex one and I would like to illustrate this by making a few comparisons with the past. In earlier times, large extended families living in the same area, were the norm. This meant the sharing of care for the grandparents' generation was usual. Now, however, the mobility of the population combined with smaller families often means there are, quite simply, no family members to take care of an older person. The breakdown of traditional family structures and the increase in divorce has exacerbated this. The other big question, the economic one, involves the increasing cost of adjustment to this situation, and how the burden of this cost can most equitably be shared between, on the one hand, the elderly and their families and, on the other, the relatively smaller number of people of working age whose tax contributions have to be used to fund pensions and services for an increasingly elderly population as well as all the other demands on the public purse.

The questions raised by this demographic change are exercising Governments all over Europe, and there is naturally, widespread debate about how best to help financially those who can remain independent, while supporting those who cannot, and ensuring that they continue a sometimes failing life, with dignity.

I promised to finish with a few thoughts about how we might come closer to achieving this.

More imaginative use is being made of existing property by adapting it for elderly, often less able people, and their needs are now being kept in mind by planners, Local Authorities and transport providers. But not forgetting the cry — where does the money come from — we need radically to rethink the arrangements for funding pensions and younger people's planning for retirement. Innovative insurance schemes should be developed to assist people in providing for the future, and financial institutions ought to be thinking about these.

Part II More about the Topic

A.

Transcript:

Aging

Aging is the process of growing old. It occurs eventually in every living thing provided, of course, that an illness or accident does not kill it prematurely. The most familiar outward signs of aging may be seen in old people, such as the graying of the hair and the wrinkling of the skin. Signs of aging in a pet dog or cat include loss of playfulness and energy, a decline in hearing and eyesight, or even a slight greying of the coat. Plants age too, but the signs are much harder to detect.

Most body parts grow bigger and stronger, and function more efficiently during childhood. They reach their peak at the time of maturity, or early adulthood. After that, they begin to decline. Bones, for example, gradually become lighter and more brittle. In the aged, the joints between the bones also become rigid and more inflexible. This can make moving very painful.

B.

Keys:

A Profile of Global Aging

Outline:

Population aging: an increase in the percentage of elderly people

Elderly people: 65 and older

The number of elderly	{	increased more than <u>threefold</u>	{	1950: approximately <u>130</u> million/about <u>4%</u> of global population
			{	2000: <u>419</u> million/ <u>6.9%</u>
		increasing by <u>8 million</u> per year	{	2030: per year <u>24 million</u> after <u>2010</u> : post WWII baby boomers to reach age <u>65</u>

The elderly population: growing older

The “oldest old”: 80 and older { the fastest-growing group among the elderly
higher levels of illness and disability

Italy { 2000: the world’s “oldest” nation, with more than 18% of its population aged 65 and over
1950: 8%

Sweden, Belgium, Greece, and Japan: above 17%

Europe: the global leader in elderly category into the 21st century

Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean, and North Africa: more than triple by 2050

Transcript:

A Profile of Global Aging

Population aging refers to an increase in the percentage of elderly people (65 and older). The number of elderly increased more than threefold since 1950, from approximately 130 million (about 4 percent of global population) to 419 million (6.9 percent) in 2000. The number of elderly is now increasing by 8 million per year; by 2030, this increase will reach 24 million per year. The most rapid acceleration in aging will occur after 2010, when the large post World War II baby boom cohorts begin to reach age 65.

The elderly population itself is also growing older. The “oldest old” (80 and older) population is the fastest-growing group among the elderly. Levels of illness and disability among this group far exceed those for other age groups, and thus the needs of this group are likely to increase substantially in the 21st century.

In 2000, Italy was the world’s “oldest” nation, with more than 18 percent of its population aged 65 and over (compared with 8 percent in 1950). Also with notably high levels (above 17 percent) were Sweden, Belgium, Greece, and Japan.

Among the world’s regions, Europe has the highest proportion of population aged 65 and over and should remain the global leader in this category well into the 21st century. However, other regions of the world will begin to age much more rapidly in coming decades: The percentage of those aged 65 and older in Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and North Africa will more than triple by 2050.

C.

Keys:

1. facing older Americans
2. adequately care for themselves
3. leaving the only home they had known
4. move into a retirement home
5. important
6. golden years
7. C 8. A 9. A 10. C

Transcript:**Moderator:**

Hello ladies and gentlemen. It gives me great pleasure to introduce our keynote speaker for today's plenary address, Dr. Howard Miller. Dr. Miller, Professor of Sociology at Washington University, has written numerous articles and books on the issues facing older Americans in our graying society for the past 15 years.

Dr. Miller:

Thank you for that introduction. Today, I'd like to preface my remarks with a story from my own life which I feel highlights our common concerns that bring us here together. Several years ago when my grandparents were well into their eighties, they were faced with the reality of no longer being able to adequately care for themselves. My grandfather spoke of his greatest fear, that of leaving the only home they had known for the past 60 years. Fighting back the tears, he spoke proudly of the fact that he had built their home from the ground up, and that he had pounded every nail and laid every brick in the process. The prospect of having to sell their home and give up their independence, and move into a retirement home was an extremely traumatic experience for them. It was, in my grandfather's own words, like having a limb severed off. He was quite emphatic exclaiming that he felt he wasn't important anymore.

For them and some older Americans, their so-called "golden years" are at times not so pleasant, for this period can mean the decline of not only one's health but the loss of identity and self-worth. In many societies, this self-identity is closely related with our social status, occupation, material possessions, or independence. Furthermore, we often live in societies that value that which is "new" or in vogue, and our own usage of lexicon in the English language often does not bode well for older citizens. I mean how would your family react if you came home tonight elated exclaiming, "Hey, come to the living room and see the OLD black and white TV I brought!" Unfortunately, the word "old" conjures up images of the need to replace or discard.

Now, many of the lectures given at this conference have focused on the issues of pension reform, medical care, and the development of public facilities for senior citizens. And while these are vital issues that must be addressed, I'd like to focus my comments on an underlying issue that will affect the overall success of the other programs mentioned. This has to do with realigning our perspectives on what it means to be a part of this group, and finding meaningful roles the elderly can and should play in our societies.

First of all, I'd to talk about . . .

Part III News and Reports

News Item 1**A.**