

*New Start
College English
Listening Course*

新起点大学英语

听力教程 第二册 Book Two

NEW START COLLEGE ENGLISH LISTENING COURSE



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爱未来®

上海外语音像出版社
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College English
Listening Course*

新起点大学英语

听力教程 第二册
Book Two

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前 言

《新起点大学英语》是一套适用于普通高等院校专科和高职高专学生使用的系列教材，同时此系列教材也可供音、体、美专业本、专科学生和社会自学者使用。多年来，各高校中这些层次的学生一直未能拥有一套适合他们英语学习水平的教材，致使他们为英语学习的耗时低效而犯愁。为改变此现状并提高这些学生学习英语的积极性，我院编写了此套系列教材，包括精读和听力(包括 MP3 光盘和教师用书)两种教程。

《新起点大学英语听力教程》共分四册，每册 12 个单元，各个单元的主题与《精读教程》相配套，供一个学期使用。《听力教程》一、二册为基础阶段，达到国家课程要求的第一个层次，即一般要求；并向第二个层次，即较高要求过渡。第三、四册为提高阶段，难度逐渐加大，在达到较高要求的基础上向更高要求发展。

《听力教程》在题材的选择上注重思想性、现代性、科学性和趣味性，力求将语言知识、语言应用技能和文化知识有机地结合起来。练习的编排上，在保留传统的选择题的同时，很大程度地使用了主观题型，如填表、排序、配对、简短回答等，旨在提高学生综合应用语言的能力。另外，本教材在编写上还充分体现了课堂教学和自主学习相结合的理念。《听力教程》中的 In-class Listening 主要用于课堂教学，After-class Listening 供学生自主学习使用。In-class Listening 的内容较为简单，并配有大量与主题相关的启发性图片，使语言学习更加生动有趣。After-class Listening 的内容难度稍有增加，训练方向接近三级考试，为学生将来参加各级大学英语考试做准备。

参加本套教材编写的作者大都长期从事大学英语及专业英语教学，具有丰富的教学实践经验和较强的科研能力，因此在选材、内容难度的把握和练习形式的多样化等各方面都体现了他们对英语教学各个环节的科学理解。在教材编写的过程当中还得到了外教 Bridget Young 的热诚帮助，使本教材的语言更加规范、实用。

由于编者水平与经验有限，教材中难免有不当和疏漏之处，敬请使用者批评指正。

编 者

2007 年 2 月

MP3光盘使用说明

运行环境：奔腾级电脑及装有Windows98、Windows2000及WindowsXP操作系统的电脑。机器内装有声卡、光驱和128MB或以上的物理内存。

启动方法：本光盘具有自动启动功能，放入光盘后不久，如果你的机器设置在允许自动启动光盘的位置，系统将自动运行。此外也可以人工启动，放入光盘后，打开“我的电脑”或者“资源管理器”，找到对应的光驱符号，运行光盘根目录下后缀为“EXE”的文件，程序将启动运行。

界面介绍：程序启动进入用户界面后，在该界面上设置了多组鼠标经过会变色的字符和图形“按钮”。为方便读者快速进入相应内容，“按钮”是根据课文的章节来设置的，并有对应的文字表达。点击这些“按钮”，程序将进入到相应被选中的内容。界面下方设有“播放”、“暂停”按钮和图形“音量调节”窗口。在“音量调节”窗口内用鼠标单击或拖动，能达到调节音量效果(相等于系统的主音量调节)。

备 注：为方便读者把光盘中MP3文件复制到便携式MP3播放器中使用，本光盘所有的MP3声音文件均置于MP3文件夹中，并以单元为单位命名该声音文件。

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UNIT 1

Food



In-class Listening

Part A Warming-up Exercises

- I. Listen to the sentences and write the number of the sentence next to the correct picture.



A. _____



B. _____



C. _____



D. _____



E. _____

- II. Listen and then circle the sentence which is closest in meaning to what you have heard.

- A. The doctor told her not to eat much junk food.
B. The doctor told her to lose weight.
C. The doctor told her not to cook unhealthy food.
- A. My favorite food is chicken soup.

- B. I think we should have chicken soup.
- C. I suggest that you try our chicken soup.
- 3. A. The Greeks love seafood very much.
B. The Greeks like eating big fish very much.
C. The Greeks love eating on a ship.
- 4. A. There are many kinds of soups in Russian diet.
B. In Russia, different people like different soups.
C. Russian cuisine is famous for its wide variety of pies.
- 5. A. Thais eat at four or five in the afternoon.
B. Thais spend four or five hours eating a day.
C. Thais usually have meals four or five times a day.
- 6. A. Chinese food is very common around the world.
B. Many people around the world love Chinese food.
C. China is famous for its food.

Part B Self-assessment Listening

I. Listen to the dialogues and choose the best answer to each question.

- 1. A. At a concert.
C. At a restaurant.
- 2. A. Making a suggestion.
C. Offering advice.
- 3. A. Teacher and student.
C. Boss and secretary.
- 4. A. He will not have some oysters.
B. He will have some oysters, too.
C. He will advise the woman to have something else.
D. He will refuse to have some oysters.
- 5. A. Eggs.
C. Toast.
- 6. A. Both speakers will have some cake.
B. Only the woman will have some cake.
C. Only the man will have some cake.
D. Neither will have any cake.
- 7. A. Policeman and driver.
C. Director and actress.
- 8. A. He thinks the meal is not expensive.
C. He doesn't like the meal at all.
- B. At a flower shop.
D. At a theatre.
- B. Asking for help.
D. Asking a question.
- B. Lawyer and client.
D. Customer and waiter.
- B. Bacon.
D. Yogurt.
- B. Teacher and pupil.
D. Doctor and patient.
- B. He enjoys the meal.
D. He prefers eating at home.

9. A. Ordering the meal.
C. Complaining about the service.
10. A. The food is not very good.
C. The service is poor.
- B. Paying for the bill.
D. Complaining about the meal.
- B. The prices are high.
D. The surroundings are enjoyable.

II. Listen to the passage three times and fill in the missing words.

barley / 'bɑ:lɪ / *n.* 大麦
starch / stɑ:tʃ / *n.* 淀粉
hops / hɒps / *n.* 啤酒花
ale / eɪl / *n.* 艾尔啤酒
lager / 'lɑ:gə / *n.* 一种淡啤酒



There are many kinds of beer made around the world. Most European and American beers are made from _____ and barley. Some South American and African beers are made from _____.

One thing that is common in these plants is starch. The starch must be changed to _____ in order to make alcohol from these plants. Another plant, hops, is also added to make the beer _____.

On the whole, the two most popular kinds of beer are lagers and ales. Lager beer has a _____ color than ale. Lager beer is also kept _____ when it is being made.

Another difference between these two kinds of beer has to do with the time it takes to make the beer. Beer makers only need to wait _____ days after they put the beer in _____ to make ale but at least _____ days when making lager.

III. Listen to the conversation and decide whether the following statements are true or false.

survey / 'sɜ:veɪ / *n.* 调查
be keen on 特别喜欢; 热衷于...
lettuce / 'letɪs / *n.* 生菜
cabbage / 'kæbɪdʒ / *n.* 白菜
snack / snæk / *n.* 小吃; 点心



- () 1. Sally is doing a survey of students' study habits.
- () 2. Tim's favorite foods are hamburgers and fries.
- () 3. Tim is also keen on lettuce and cabbage.
- () 4. Tim only has a sit-down meal a day in the evening.
- () 5. Tim has an apple once in a while.

IV. Listen to the passages and finish the exercises.

Passage 1

shop / ʃɒp / *v.* 购物; 去买东西
refrigerator / ri'frɪdʒreɪtə / *n.* 冰箱
wholesale / 'həʊlseɪl / *adj.* 批发的
online / ɒn'laɪn / *adj.* 联机的; 联线的
enormous / i'nɔ:məs / *adj.* 巨大的; 极大的

● Listen and decide whether the following statements are true or false.

- () 1. In the past, it was difficult for people to keep food fresh for a long time.
 () 2. Life today is the same as the past.
 () 3. Now people have refrigerators, so they don't have to shop every day.
 () 4. People often shop for food at small supermarkets and sometimes in large grocery stores.
 () 5. Some people like to order food online, and the company delivers it to their homes.

● Listen again and choose the correct answer to each question you hear.

1. A. Once. B. Twice.
 C. Once or Twice. D. None of the above.
 2. A. In small grocery stores. B. At large supermarkets.
 C. At enormous wholesale stores. D. All of the above.
 3. A. Before there were refrigerators, people shopped almost every day.
 B. People today are very busy, so they have time to shop for food twice a month.
 C. Nowadays some people like to shop on the Internet.
 D. Sometimes people shop for food at large stores where they can buy some food and other items at low prices.

Passage 2

misfortune / mis'fɔ:tʃən / *n.* 不幸; 厄运
be pressed for 缺少
complain / kəm'pleɪn / *v.* 抱怨; 申诉
convenience / kən'vi:njəns / *n.* 便利; 方便

● Listen and answer the following questions briefly.

1. What did I have to do at one o'clock?

2. What did I order for lunch?

3. How was my hamburger?

4. Was the waitress happy when I left?

5. Why did I decide to write to the manager?



After-class Listening

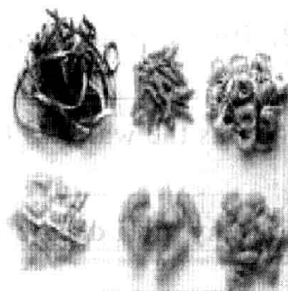
I. Listen to the dialogues and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. A. A sweet Martini. | B. A dry Martini. |
| C. A black coffee. | D. A white coffee. |
| 2. A. He will make some salad. | B. He will bake some bread. |
| C. He will buy some salad. | D. He will cut some bread. |
| 3. A. Guest and hostess. | B. Customer and waitress. |
| C. Husband and wife. | D. Mother and son. |
| 4. A. Medium. | B. Well-done. |
| C. Rare. | D. Mashed. |
| 5. A. She wants to tell him the truth. | B. She is full. |
| C. She is very thirsty. | D. She is very hungry. |
| 6. A. 10 yuan. | B. 18 yuan. |
| C. 20 yuan. | D. 5 yuan. |
| 7. A. At home. | B. At an office. |
| C. At a snack bar. | D. At a restaurant. |
| 8. A. Jenny. | B. Henry. |
| C. Henry's brother. | D. Jenny's sister. |
| 9. A. Because Billy is visiting his mother. | B. Because Billy didn't accept the invitation. |
| C. Because Billy will not be able to come. | D. Because the man doesn't like Billy. |
| 10. A. Some alcohol. | B. Some beer. |
| C. Some soup. | D. Some fruit juice. |

II. Listen to the passages and finish the exercises.

Passage 1

strand / strænd / *n.* 股; 缕
olive / 'ɒlɪv / *n.* 橄榄
ribbon / 'rɪbən / *n.* 丝带
sauce / sɔ:s / *n.* 调味汁
spice / spais / *n.* 香料; 调味品



● Listen and choose the correct answer to each question you hear.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|-------------|
| 1. A. 2. | B. 3. | C. 4. | D. 5. |
| 2. A. Blue. | B. Black. | C. Red. | D. Green. |
| 3. A. Shells. | B. Ribbons. | C. Pears. | D. Flowers. |
| 4. A. To make it tasteful. | B. To make it good-looking. | | |
| C. To make it expensive. | | D. To make it different from other noodles. | |
| 5. A. Vegetables. | B. Onions. | C. Pork. | D. Source. |

Passage 2

national / 'næʃənəl / *adj.* 国家的; 民族的
international / ,ɪntə'næʃənəl / *adj.* 国际的
variety / və'raɪəti / *n.* 变化; 多样化
oriental / ,ɔ:ri'entəl / *adj.* 东方国家的; 来自东方国家的

● Listen and decide whether the following statements are true or false.

- () 1. Many people find it easy to enjoy foreign food.
 () 2. If you are in Shanghai, it is possible for you to try European food.
 () 3. Chinese food is not very popular in America.
 () 4. American hamburgers and hot dogs are only popular in Japan.
 () 5. Different countries have different food because different countries use different basic foods to cook.

III. Listen to the passage and fill in the missing words.

rap / ræp / *n.* 速度快的说话 *v.* 根据节奏快速地说
graffiti / grə'fɪti: / *n.* 涂鸦
beat / bi:t / *n.* 节奏
breakdancing / 'breɪkdɑːnsɪŋ / *n.* 霹雳舞
baggy jeans *n.* 宽松的牛仔裤
creative / kri:'eɪtɪv / *adj.* 创造的; 创造性的; 创作的
drug / drʌɡ / *n.* 药品; 毒品



Rap and hip-hop music was started in _____ by African Americans in New York City in the US. The music and breakdancing help make up Western hip-hop culture.

Usually in rap, singers _____ words very quickly to a certain beat. Most of the words are fun. Singers _____ words to make fun of themselves or others.

Rap and hip-hop has _____ rules. Singers just do what they think and rap it out in a clever or creative way. Songs can be about _____, _____ or even _____. But sometimes hip-hop can be about _____ like drugs.

This freedom makes a lot of teens _____ the music. Today, hip-hop is popular across most of the world. Hip-hop singers rap in all kinds of languages. In fact, many teenagers wear large T-shirts and baggy jeans and rap in _____.

UNIT 2

Fashion



In-class Listening

Part A Warming-up Exercises

I. Listen to the sentences and write the number of the sentence next to the correct picture.



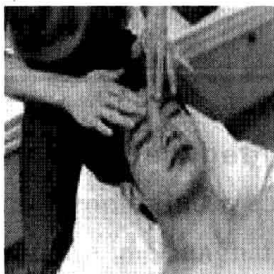
A. _____



B. _____



C. _____



D. _____



E. _____

II. Listen and then circle the sentence which is closest in meaning to what you have heard.

1. A. My Grandma can't follow the latest fashions.
- B. Fashions often change too fast.

- C. My Grandma usually dresses in the latest fashions.
2. A. Teenagers use their cell phones to make phone calls and listen to music.
B. Teenagers use their cell phones to send e-messages and play games.
C. Teenagers watch music videos and play games via their cell phones.
3. A. If you want a different type of wedding, a skydiving wedding might be a good choice.
B. If you want a special type of wedding, a scuba diving wedding might be a good choice.
C. If you want a unique wedding, a horse-riding wedding might be a good choice.
4. A. Korean pop culture is considered as being cool and fashionable.
B. Korean pop culture is viewed as being fresh and edgy.
C. Korean pop culture is seen as being cool and fresh.
5. A. Many teenagers have rings in their navel or nose.
B. Many teenagers have rings in their ear or lip.
C. Many teenagers have rings in their navel or eyebrow.
6. A. Korean stars attract more and more attention in Asia.
B. There are many Korean stars in Asia.
C. Few people in Asia watch Korean movies.

Part B Self-assessment Listening

I. Listen to the dialogues and choose the best answer to each question.

1. A. It's nice but too expensive. B. It's expensive but not good at all.
C. He can afford it but doesn't like it. D. He wants Belly to buy it for him.
2. A. \$135. B. \$270. C. \$280. D. \$275.
3. A. Mother and son. B. Husband and wife.
C. Customer and salesgirl. D. Manager and clerk.
4. A. In a clothing workshop. B. In a clothing department.
C. In a manager's office. D. In a clothing stockroom.
5. A. She can't believe the salesman.
B. She is glad to hear the praise.
C. She wishes him to become her boyfriend.
D. She wishes him to be the manager of the shop.
6. A. Steve looks good in anything.
B. He wishes he had a jacket like Steve.
C. Steve should get a new jacket.
D. Steve shouldn't get a new jacket.
7. A. The woman will go home for dinner.
B. The man will go to the concert without dinner.
C. The man won't go to the concert.
D. They will eat out together.