

根据教育部《大学英语课程教学要求》编写

3

# 大学英语 实用听力教程



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3

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# 前言

《大学英语实用听力教程》是由北京大学出版社出版的《必胜英语——大学英语实用听说教程》的听力篇,是一套为新世纪非英语专业大学生编写的听力教材,供大学英语听力课程的一般要求和较高要求层次的教学使用。

该教程依据教育部最新颁发的《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》的听力能力要求,结合大学英语四、六级最新出台的考试大纲与新题型,遵循外语习得的相关理论,以功能意念训练为主线,继承原版教材先进的主题型(theme-related)的编写思路,选材广泛,语言地道,可读性与可思性强,题型多样,由浅入深,趣味性与实用性强,教材编排可操作性强,便于教师课堂内教学安排及学生课后自主学习。

本教材编排设计共为8个单元,每单元分A、B两部分,每部分为一个小时的教学量,可满足一个学期的教学任务。每单元的A部分由I—VII部分构成:I.用老师所给的提示来提问句。II.根据对话或段落回答问题。III.填空。IV.数字或地名听写。V.缩略语听写。VI.句子、词和短语听写。VII.简短回答。每单元的B部分由A、B、C、D四个部分构成:A.句子单项选择回答。B.对话单项选择回答。C.对话或短文理解正确与否回答。D.听力理解回答。本书注重对学生语言基础与语言交际能力的培养,其听力材料选材内容丰富、健康、详实,练习设计多样化。从考虑训练学生对所听的东西做出快速反应,猜测、判断信息,培养学生的英语听辨能力出发,以达到让学生理解所听材料的内容为目的,我们力争让本书有很强的学习性、训练性和实用性。每单元的B部分紧扣当今的一些标准化考试题型,旨在帮助学生备考四、六级以及其他一些流行性的考试。

该教程亮点之一:听力拓展训练部分环环紧扣《必胜英语——大学英语实用听说教程》每单元的主题。亮点之二:根据大学生求新、求鲜、即学即用的求知心理,设计了形式多样的听力题型。学习者在语言输入的同时熟悉语言输出的技巧,既训练了听力,又扩大了知识面,学到了地道的惯用法与实用文体等知识。亮点之三:循序渐进、夯实基础的设计思路,注重听力的基础技能训练,在培养学生听懂基本语言单位(语音、数字、单词、短语、惯用法、单句等)的基础上,逐步过渡到情景会话、短文、应用文等语篇层次上的听力理解能力训练,以逐步培养学生对所听材料内容的理解、分析、归纳和综合推理的能力。

本册书由东北财经大学冯艳荣教授任主编,具体负责组织、策划与编写工作。参加编写的还有东北财经大学、大连医科大学等学校的杨智敏、金荆、张桂英、王哲、宋继红、王向红、王丽、苏丽文、尹时花、王双红、陈蔚等诸位老师,北京大学出版社外语部主任张冰、编辑张建民等有关同志为本书的编辑和出版给予了很多的指点和支

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由于时间仓促,时间有限,谬误难免,敬请各位同仁和学生不吝匡正。

编者

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# UNIT 1

## Balancing Your Life



### Asking Questions

*Directions: In this section, there are twenty questions for you to write down. The teacher will say the words or phrases on the left, and you need to write the student's questions on the right. Listen carefully, and the recording will be played twice.*

#### Teacher

#### Student

1. an hour ago
2. at home
3. at school
4. in the park
5. in the library
6. in the morning
7. on Tuesday
8. at night
9. in June
10. on Sunday
11. at eight o'clock
12. downtown
13. usually
14. before yesterday
15. in that shop
16. last year
17. a minute ago
18. just now
19. last Monday
20. often

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## Answering Questions

### Word Bank

#### Conversation

glossary	<i>n.</i>	词汇(表)	meantime	<i>n.</i>	同时
visa	<i>n.</i>	签证	passport	<i>n.</i>	护照
isolated	<i>a.</i>	隔离的			

#### Passage

industrialist	<i>n.</i>	工业家	consult	<i>v.</i>	找(医生)看病, 咨询
avoid	<i>v.</i>	避免, 避开	course	<i>n.</i>	课程
bend	<i>v.</i>	弯曲, 曲身	knee	<i>n.</i>	膝盖
alternatively	<i>ad.</i>	交替地, 两者挑一地	temporary	<i>a.</i>	临时的, 暂时的
			property	<i>n.</i>	财产

#### Conversation

**Directions:** Listen to the conversation and briefly answer the following questions. The recording will be played twice.

1. What are Mike and Jenny talking about?

---

2. When will Mike have some sample TOEFL textbooks?

---

3. Whom will Jenny bring to meet Mike?

---

4. According to Mike, how do many students feel when they come to America?

---

5. What are on Mike's card?

---

#### Passage

**Directions:** Listen to the passage and briefly answer the following questions. The recording will be played twice.

1. Why did Mr. Smith go to see his doctor?

---

2. What didn't the doctor advise Mr. Smith to do?

---

3. What does the word "gestures" mean?

---

4. What did Mr. Smith forget when he traveled abroad?

5. Did Mr. Smith's improvement last long after he returned home?



## Filling in the Blanks

### Word Bank

#### Passage 1

caloric	n.	卡(热量单位)	caloric	a.	热(量)的
composition	n.	构成,组成,成分	tissue	n.	组织,织物
adolescence	n.	青少年	infancy	n.	婴儿期,摇篮时代
lactation	n.	哺乳	pregnancy	n.	怀孕
exertion	n.	费力,投入	moderately	ad.	适中地,中等地
sedentary	a.	坐着的,呆滞的			

#### Passage 2

illustration	n.	说明,例证	overachiever	n.	尖子生
rock	n.	石头,岩石	dump	v.	倾倒
jar	n.	坛子	grab	v.	抓住,抓取
beaver	n.	勤奋用功的人			

#### Passage 3

string	n.	线,带子	bean	n.	豆,蚕豆
pea	n.	豌豆	lettuce	n.	莴苣
beet	n.	甜菜	raw	a.	生的,未加工的

#### Passage 4

priority	n.	首选,头等重要的事	contrast	n.	对比
trim	v.	修剪,整理	quilt	n.	罪,过错
vampire	n.	吸血鬼	suck	v.	吸
whiner	n.	哀诉者,嘀咕者	coworker	n.	同事,合作者
embrace	v.	拥抱	distraction	n.	分散(注意力等的) 事物,心神烦乱

**Directions:** There are four passages in this part. Listen to the passages carefully and fill in the missing information. The passages will be read two times. For the first time, try to write down the missing information, and for the second time, please check your information filled in the blanks.

#### Passage 1

The number of calories used by the body each day to \_\_\_\_\_ present weight is called the daily caloric need.

Part of this is the minimum calories needed to \_\_\_\_\_ working. The rest is the number of calories spent by the body in carrying out various work and \_\_\_\_\_ activities each day.

The amount of energy needed to keep the body working is influenced by body composition, \_\_\_\_\_, and age.

Generally, men have a higher minimum caloric need than women because they have more muscle tissue and \_\_\_\_\_, and because they are larger. More energy is used when there is more muscle tissue. Energy from food is changed in the \_\_\_\_\_ tissues to energy that can be used by the body, and this process uses energy. A large person, of course, needs more calories to keep the body going than a small person.

The \_\_\_\_\_ of age on minimum caloric need is usually linked with periods of growth. For example, caloric needs are greatest during infancy, adolescence, pregnancy, and lactation. As an adult \_\_\_\_\_, fewer calories are needed to keep the body working.

The minimum caloric need usually accounts for more than half the daily caloric need of a moderately \_\_\_\_\_. The share is larger for less active adults. Energy used by the body during sleep is included in this minimum need. It amounts to a little less than half a calorie \_\_\_\_\_ per hour for an \_\_\_\_\_.

The number of calories spent each day in addition to those spent to keep the body functioning depends on the kind of work a person does and the kind of leisure time activities he or she \_\_\_\_\_.

Both the degree of physical exertion required by each task or activity and the \_\_\_\_\_ of time spent on it determine the amount of energy used. Plainly, \_\_\_\_\_ for an hour requires more calories than working \_\_\_\_\_ for an hour. \_\_\_\_\_ requires more than riding \_\_\_\_\_ and swimming more than reading.

The approximate number of calories per hour needed to \_\_\_\_\_ each activity is based on the minimum caloric need per hour. Of the sedentary activities, for example, \_\_\_\_\_ uses more calories than watching television. And some persons will use more calories in carrying out either activity than others. One reason for this is that some persons are more efficient in their body \_\_\_\_\_ than others.

## Passage 2

One day an expert on the subject of time management was speaking to a group of business students and, to stress a point, used an illustration. I'm sure those students will never forget. After I \_\_\_\_\_ it with you, you'll never forget it either.

As this man stood in front of the group of high-powered overachievers, he said, "Okay, time for a quiz." Then he \_\_\_\_\_ a large, wide-mouthed jar and set it on a table in front of him. Then he produced about a dozen fist-sized rocks and carefully \_\_\_\_\_ them, one at a time, into the jar.

When the jar was filled to the top and no more rocks would fit \_\_\_\_\_, he asked, "Is this jar full?"

Everyone in the class said, "Yes."





Then he said, " Really ?" He reached under the table and pulled out a bag of little stones. Then he dumped some of them in and \_\_\_\_\_ the jar causing the little stones to work themselves down into the spaces in between big rocks.

Then he smiled and asked the group once more, " Is the jar full ?" By this time the class was onto him. " Probably not," one of them answered. " Good! " he replied. And he reached under the table and \_\_\_\_\_ a bag of sand. He started dumping the sand in and it went into all the spaces left between the rocks and the little \_\_\_\_\_. Once more he asked the question, " Is this jar full ?"

"No !" the class shouted. Once again he said, "good !" Then he grabbed a bottle of water and began to \_\_\_\_\_ it in until the jar was filled to the top. Then he looked up at the class and asked, "What is the point of this illustration?"

One \_\_\_\_\_ beaver raised his hand and said, "The point is, no matter how full your schedule is, if you really try hard, you can always fit some more things into it !"

"No," the speaker replied, "that 's not the point. The truth this \_\_\_\_\_ teaches us is: if you don 't put the big rocks in first, you 'll never get them all in at all."

### Passage 3

Scientists have learnt a great deal about the kinds of food people need. They say that there are \_\_\_\_\_ kinds of food that people should eat every day. What are these classes of food? They are 1) \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables of all kinds, such as string beans, peas, lettuces, and \_\_\_\_\_; 2) fruits, such as apples, peaches, pears, bananas; 3) other vegetables, examples of these are beets, onions, carrots, \_\_\_\_\_ and so on; 4) meats of all kinds, fish and eggs; 5) milk and food made from milk, such as butter, cheese and ice-cream; 6) bread or cereal. Rice is also in this class of food.

People in different countries and \_\_\_\_\_ of the world eat different kinds of things. Scientists say that none of these differences are really important. It doesn 't matter whether food is eaten \_\_\_\_\_, canned or frozen. It doesn 't matter if a person eats dinner at four o 'clock in the afternoon or at eleven o 'clock at night. The important thing, they say, is that every day a person should eat something from each of \_\_\_\_\_ food.

There are two problems, then, in \_\_\_\_\_ the ever-increasing number of people on earth. The first is to find some way to feed the world population so that no one is \_\_\_\_\_. The second is to make sure that people everywhere have the \_\_\_\_\_ food to make them grow to be strong and healthy.

### Passage 4

A few things you can do to get your life and your career a little more back on track.

Focus on being effective. To develop work-life balance, it 's the best place to start. Effectiveness is all about priorities or doing the right things. It 's life management. By contrast, \_\_\_\_\_ is all about process or doing things right. That 's time management, and time management is also important.

Effective work-life balance requires that you set your priorities. You might even want to list everything you do and everything you think is important in life. Then \_\_\_\_\_ in order of importance—to you. Forget the Joneses. Just decide what's important to you. And keep trimming your list until you only have those things on the list that really matter. You can't do everything, so you've got to decide what things are most important to you.

Then learn to say "no." You must say "no" to the bad things in life if you want the good things, and you must learn to say "no" to some good things if you want the better things in life. If you can't say "no" or don't say "no" to \_\_\_\_\_ and pressures that come your way, you don't have any priorities.

"No" is a great word. In fact, it was probably the first word you learned to speak. Use it. It's your life, your time, and your resources. If you keep saying "yes" out of guilt, fear, or a sense of obligation, if you don't put limits on the use of your life, time, and resources, they will disappear. As one \_\_\_\_\_ said, "You don't have to swing at everything they throw at you".

You may have to say "no" to some human vampires in your life. They're the ones who suck the life out of you. They may be the \_\_\_\_\_ whiners, complainers, and gripers who bring you down, or they may be the lazy ones who feign helplessness to get you to do their work for them. They may be coworkers or family members, and you may or may not be able to or wish to \_\_\_\_\_ altogether. But you may decide to say "no" by limiting the time you spend with them.

I know it's not easy to say "no." Our culture pushes us in the opposite direction. However, if your \_\_\_\_\_ are clear, if you know what you want to say "yes" to, you'll have the strength to say "no" when you need to.

Finally, \_\_\_\_\_. That might mean taking time for yourself by yourself. You might decide to set aside fifteen minutes a day that is just for you. You send the kids to the neighbors, or close your office door, turn off the phone, and just relax, breathe, think, or dream.

That's not a "waste" of time. In fact it's counter productive to always be doing something. When you try to fill your time with \_\_\_\_\_, you will feel tense, hurried, harassed or fretful, and that's not how it feels when you're focused primarily on your priorities.

When you embrace quality time, you schedule time for the special things and special people in your life. And when those special times come, you focus only on them without \_\_\_\_\_. You don't let anything else get in the way.

You're a smart person. So don't let your pressures get in the way of your priorities. You're worth more than that.



## Numbers

### Exercise A

*Directions: Listen to the tape and write down the numbers. The recording will be played twice.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_  
7. \_\_\_\_\_  
9. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_  
8. \_\_\_\_\_  
10. \_\_\_\_\_

### Exercise B

#### Word Bank

poverty	<i>n.</i>	贫穷	median	<i>a.</i>	中央的, 当中的
stock	<i>n.</i>	股票	interest	<i>n.</i>	利率
budget	<i>n.</i>	预算	deficit	<i>n.</i>	赤字
pace	<i>n.</i>	速度	renovate	<i>v.</i>	革新, 恢复
investment	<i>n.</i>	投资	equipment	<i>n.</i>	设备

**Directions:** Listen to the two short passages and supply the numbers in the blanks. The recording will be played twice.

#### Passage 1

For the first time in decades, wages are rising at all income levels. We have the lowest child poverty in 20 years and the lowest poverty rate for single mothers ever recorded. Since \_\_\_\_\_ the median family income has gone up more than \$ \_\_\_\_\_, and for African-American families it has risen even more. The number of families who own stock has grown by \_\_\_\_\_ percent. Our current economic strength is the result not of chance, but of a choice the American people made 8 years ago. At that time, 10 million of our fellow citizens were out of work. Interest rates were high. The Federal budget deficit was \$ \_\_\_\_\_ billion and rising. And the Federal debt had quadrupled in the previous \_\_\_\_\_ years, imposing a crushing burden on our economy and on our children.

#### Passage 2

Since May \_\_\_\_\_, we have seen the economy grow at its fastest pace in nearly \_\_\_\_\_ years. Consumers and businesses have gained confidence. Retail sales are strong, and Americans are buying, building, and renovating houses at a record pace. Investment has strengthened, with spending on business equipment the best in \_\_\_\_\_ years. The unemployment rate has fallen from its peak of \_\_\_\_\_ percent last June to \_\_\_\_\_ percent in December, and employment is beginning to rise as new jobs are created, especially in small businesses.

### Exercise C

#### Word Bank

debt	<i>n.</i>	债	community	<i>n.</i>	社区
accommodate	<i>v.</i>	容纳, 提供	enrollment	<i>n.</i>	入学人数
modernize	<i>v.</i>	使……现代化	inflation	<i>n.</i>	通货膨胀
surplus	<i>n.</i>	剩余额			

**Directions:** Listen to the ten sentences and write down the numbers in them. The recording will be played twice.

1. We have paid off \$ \_\_\_\_\_ billion in debt the year before last.
2. With the help of \_\_\_\_\_ more community police officers funded for our street we feel safe.
3. Over the past 2 years, America has paid down \$ \_\_\_\_\_ billion in debt held by the public.
4. By 2003 we will need an additional \_\_\_\_\_ schools nationwide to accommodate rising enrollment.
5. The president proposed \$ \_\_\_\_\_ billion in tax credit bonds over 2 years to modernize up to 6,000 schools.
6. His budget invests over \$ \_\_\_\_\_ billion over 10 years to improve the afford-ability.
7. That's why I have proposed a \$ \_\_\_\_\_ billion investment over 10 years in long-term care.
8. The typical family income is up more than \$ \_\_\_\_\_, adjusted for inflation.
9. It shows that we will close out the fiscal year with a surplus of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ billion.
10. It is estimated that by \_\_\_\_\_ the number of elderly Americans will double.



### Abbreviations

**Directions:** Listen to the tape and write down the full forms of the following abbreviations. The recording will be played twice.

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| 1. cur. =  | 2. dup. =  |
| 3. F.O. =  | 4. FPC =   |
| 5. GAO =   | 6. govt. = |
| 7. hosp. = | 8. hwy =   |
| 9. INS =   | 10. IRC =  |



### Dictation

#### Exercise A

**Directions:** Listen to the ten sentences and write them down. The recording will be played three times. For the first two times you are asked to try to write the sentences down, and for the third time, please check what you have written down.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

## Exercise B

**Directions:** Listen to the ten sentences, and fill in the blanks with the words you hear. Then translate the words in the blanks into Chinese. The recording will be played twice.

1. Summer feedings is of less value and can be discouraging to the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A great many Europeans could get to America, and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Today, with the encouragement of the government, they are becoming \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The patient is required to \_\_\_\_\_ for a period of several hours following the procedure.
5. It offers a relatively quick and simple \_\_\_\_\_ to those who suffer from the disease.
6. From such contacts come a \_\_\_\_\_ that we have two traditions, but one hopes for the future.
7. Some speakers might confuse this gesture with \_\_\_\_\_ used for children.
8. This refers to travel by getting \_\_\_\_\_ from passing automobiles or trucks on the motorway.
9. More and more of us enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ that is related to our study or career.
10. Moreover, Social Security and \_\_\_\_\_ could be administered electronically.



## Short Answer Questions

### Word Bank

#### Passage 1

physical	a.	体力的, 身体的	rhythm	n.	律动, 节奏
temperature	n.	温度	mental	a.	脑力的, 智力的
complicated	a.	复杂的	precision	n.	精确, 准确
mathematical	a.	数学的	process	v.	加工
caffeine	n.	咖啡因	aspirin	n.	阿司匹林
compound	n.	混合物, 化合物	potency	n.	效力, 效应
effective	a.	有效力的	consult	v.	咨询, 商量
coincide (with)	v.	恰好, 相合, 与……一致			

#### Passage 2

tempting	a.	有吸引力的	corporate	a.	社团的, 全体的
ladder	n.	梯子, 阶梯	assess	v.	估量, 评估
injury	n.	受伤	reunion	n.	重聚
milestone	n.	里程碑	mandatory	a.	必须的, 强迫性的
moderation	n.	适中, 适度	obligation	n.	责任, 义务



**Directions:** In this part, you will hear two passages. After hearing each of the passages, answer the questions with the fewest possible words. The recording will be played twice.

**Passage 1**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

**Passage 2**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_



## Listening Comprehension

### Exercise A

#### Word Bank

present	n.	礼物	pink	a.	粉色的
eraser	n.	橡皮	wallet	n.	钱包
overtime	ad.	在规定(工作)时间之外,超时	visa	n.	签证
discount	n.	折扣	psychologist	n.	心理学家
sock	n.	(常为复数)短袜	apparent	a.	清楚的,明白的
sore	a.	疼痛的,使人痛苦的	poke	v.	拨弄,引起

**Directions:** For each question in Exercise A, you will hear a short sentence. Each sentence will be spoken only once. The sentences you hear will not be written out for you. Therefore, you must listen carefully to understand what the speaker says. After you hear a sentence, read the four choices given, marked A, B, C and D, and decide or choose which one is the closest in meaning to the sentence you heard.

1. A. You know how to get out this way?  
B. Do you know if it's planned for today?  
C. Do you know how high the temperature is?  
D. Do you know it's being held outside?
2. A. She purchased a gift for him.  
C. She thought the gift was his.  
B. She was glad he was there.  
D. She accompanied him there.
3. A. Thank you for returning my typewriter.  
C. You can resume your typing now.  
B. I appreciate your typing my resume.  
D. I assume the resume will be typed.
4. A. Pink and green go well together.  
C. The green ones are erasers.  
B. More people use pink erasers.  
D. There's one eraser of each color.
5. A. Is the noise bothering you?  
C. It's all right with me.  
B. Is this amount too little?  
D. Let's try to be quiet.
6. A. Peter likes Frank's wallet.  
C. Frank found Peter nearby.  
B. Peter saw it in Frank's wallet.  
D. Peter found Frank's wallet.
7. A. Do you mind my asking you a question about your work?  
B. I hope you will come over sometime.  
C. I'm sorry to say this, but you must work some extra hours.  
D. Are you afraid of my question?

8. A. She feels like new now. B. She knew her visa was ready.  
C. She's already well known. D. She got her visa renewed.
9. A. Doug told him who had won the prize. B. Doug didn't know he had won.  
C. The prize winner notified Doug. D. The prize had yet to be won.
10. A. Many business people discount what students say.  
B. Special calculations are generally made available to students.  
C. Students often pay lower prices than non-students do.  
D. Students frequently receive good job offers from businesses.
11. A. Would you like me to complete the survey for you?  
B. Would you give me a questionnaire to fill in?  
C. Please tell me what your survey showed.  
D. Please make a complete survey of project results.
12. A. I no longer want to be a psychologist.  
B. I went to see a psychologist once.  
C. I don't think there's another psychologist.  
D. I don't think I'd like to visit that psychologist.
13. A. He accidentally soaked the matches. B. He has had trouble with shocks.  
C. He had doubled the amount needed. D. He had difficulty pairing his socks.
14. A. The college president is speaking today.  
B. The college president is next to the speaker.  
C. The speaker will be introduced by the president.  
D. The speaker will be the next president.
15. A. She marked the main ideas in red. B. She proved that the facts were true.  
C. She searched through all his papers. D. She checked over the writing for errors.
16. A. John is both a parent and a teacher. B. John is obviously a teacher.  
C. John teaches one of her parents. D. John has been teaching my children.
17. A. It hurt me too much to move. B. I saw the two of them go away.  
C. It was simple to get a seat. D. It was hard to get the chair up the stairs.
18. A. People are so busy studying science now that they have no time for history.  
B. The most rapid advances in science and technology are yet to be made.  
C. The current pace of advances in science and technology is unprecedented.  
D. There were virtually no advances in science and technology in prehistory.
19. A. Turn at the traffic signal. B. Let me take my turn next.  
C. Turn on the light. D. Make a right turn.
20. A. Do you agree he's joking about today's lifestyles?  
B. Aren't modern plays funny?  
C. Isn't his play true-to-life?  
D. Do you think playing poker is fun?

## Exercise B

### Word Bank

rally	n.	集会, 集合	supervisor	n.	监管人, 主管人
oversleep	v.	睡过了头	bargain	n.	便宜货
auction	n.	拍卖	civic	a.	城市的, 市民的
capacity	n.	容纳量	slight	a.	轻微的

**Directions:** In this part, you will hear 15 short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversation and question will be spoken only once. After you hear the question, read the four possible answers and decide which is the best answer.

1. A. Seven hundred.  
C. One hundred seventy-five.
2. A. All of their seats were filled.  
C. Eight of their seats were occupied.
3. A. 7: 30.                      B: 7: 45.  
C: 8: 15.                      D: 8: 45.
4. A. She saved fifteen dollars.  
B. She saved fifty dollars.  
C. She saved two hundred and fifty dollars.  
D. She spent three hundred dollars too much.
5. A. They ended up with five fish.  
C. They ended up with thirteen fish.
6. A. April the 2nd.  
C. April the 8th.
7. A. Fourteen dollars.  
C. Forty dollars.
8. A. Twenty minutes.  
C. One hour.
9. A. One thousand.  
C. Forty-nine thousand.
10. A. Fifty minutes.  
C. An hour and a half.
11. A. Fifty dollars.  
C. Twenty-five dollars.
12. A. Thirty dollars.  
C. Fifty dollars.
13. A. 8:00.                      B. 8:30.  
C. 9:30.                      D. 10:30.
14. A. Thirteen dollars and fifty cents.  
C. Eighty dollars.
- B. Three hundred fifty.  
D. Twenty-five.
- B. Eleven of their seats were full.  
D. Eight of their seats were empty.
- B. They ended up with seven fish.  
D. They gave away seven fish.
- B. April the 5th.  
D. April the 13th.
- B. Twenty eight dollars.  
D. Eighty dollars.
- B. Forty minutes.  
D. One hour and fifteen minutes.
- B. Fourteen thousand.  
D. Fifty-one thousand.
- B. One hour.  
D. Two and a half hours.
- B. Seven dollars and fifty cents.  
D. Thirty dollars.
- B. Thirty-five dollars.  
D. Seventy dollars.
- B. Forty-two dollars.  
D. One hundred and twenty dollars.