

中级英语
系列丛书之一

中级英语 听能训练与测试

黄绍扬 编著

复旦大学出版社

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INTERMEDIATE LEVEL LISTENING
COMPREHENSION AND TESTS

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内 容 提 要

《中级英语听能训练与测试》是继《初级英语听能训练与测试》后又推出的一套听力教材。该书全套四册。第一册适合现在校高中一年级学生使用,也适合其他中等专业学校学生使用。全书共分十六课。附设两份试卷,分别为期中、期末考试用。补充练习适合程度较好的学生用。

该书突出基础语言功能的训练,每课均设有连读、失爆、辨音、辨义、辨形及词组、单句、对话、演讲理解和填空等多项练习。内容以日常生活、最新科技发展及英语国家的人文、历史、地理等背景知识为主。

该书作者在编写时较多参照了教改后的新教材,即重在提高学生语言应用能力。

该书配套录音由复旦大学外文系外籍专家灌制。

前 言

外语教学有其自身的规律。在听、说、读、写四种能力的培养中,听说领先,这已是英语教育界的共识。我在编写本书时还考虑到另外两个因素:一是发展外向型经济的中国需要大量具有较强英语听说能力的人才;二是中等学校将全面使用新教材,而其精髓为着重培养学生运用英语的实际能力。听力是国内英语教学中薄弱环节,本书尝试在这方面补上一角。

本书强调基础语言功能训练。每课均有连读、失爆、辨音、辨义、辨形及词组、单句、对话和演讲理解和填空诸多专项练习题。循序渐进,坡度较小。还尽量体现一字多义,以旧带新,听力理解与口语表达相联并互动,以求最佳教学效果。听力训练的内容则以日常生活、最新科技发展及英语国家的人文、历史、地理等背景知识为主。本书所附录音均由外籍专家灌制,语速适中,所用词汇限在1200个字之内。

本书供高中一年级学生作听力教材用,也可用作各类中等学校乃至非英语专业的大专院校低年级的听力教材。它也适用于社会上有相当英语基础而有志提高自身听、说水平的各行业在职人士。希望本书能为提高全民英语水准作出微薄贡献。在此,笔者感谢黄哲、陆实士、翁圣婴、徐洪善等协助编写或提供宝贵资料。

编著者 黄绍扬

1994年6月

关于本书及使用方法

关于本书

《中级英语听能训练与测试》全套四册，本书为第一册，主要为高中一年级第一学期或相当的其他学制的学生所写。

全书分为两大部分：第一部分是练习与测验，包括 16 个单元，2 次测验及 10 篇补充练习；第二部分是相对等的答案，音带文字及少量注释。

每个单元含四项练习：第一项是基础语音训练，本册着重于“连读与失爆”；第二项是词汇练习，本册主要训练词音、词形、词义；第三项是专题练习，内容为生活中的常见话题；第四项是对话与演讲，是第三项的延伸，但长度与难度有所增加。

使用方法

本书一般可供一学期之用，即每周一课时，完成一个单元。期中和期终时各完成一次测验，其间，可适当选用补充练习。需加强听力训练的专门学校或班级可在两个月内学完本书。建议：

一、做练习之前，阅读练习指导并查阅少许生词，解决听力之外的障碍。

二、做练习时一般听录音三遍左右：第一遍后做完选择题；第二遍后核对答案；经教师指导、解释后听第三遍，同时查看书后音带文字。填空练习可适当多听一至二遍。

三、听力是一项综合词汇、语法、背景知识、快速反应能力于一体的语言训练。因此，除了听力理解，学生可在许多方面受益。如每个单元的第一项练习，除了“连读与失爆”之外，应注意到大部分短语和句子都是习惯用语和谚语格言，值得反复诵读记忆。第二项似乎只与单词有关，实际上它们均出现在特定语法结构的句子里，只有理解全句，方能选定正确答案。同时还可学到不少熟字的其他含义和用法。第三、四项练习则有大量规范的会话句型，得体的交际词语，听了之后应学着说一说，逐步培养口语能力。十篇补充材料提供背景知识和一些有用的新词汇，略难一点，但练习要求不高，只求听懂大意，了解更多文化、体育、科技方面的知识。

四、为了学到地道的英语、本书的录音全部请外籍专家灌制（补充材料是原版录音），但语速不超过每分钟 120 个词，远低于每分钟 160 词的标准语速。希望学生克服畏难情绪及由此产生的种种暂时困难。笔者在此提倡学生坚持在听录音的同时轻声跟读、跟说。久而久之，必然会收到在语音、语调乃至思维方式与速度方面的明显效果。

编著者 黄绍扬

1994 年 6 月

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UNIT ONE

Part I: LIAISONS AND LOSS OF PLOSIONS

Directions: When people, especially the native speakers, say something quickly, some of the words are closely linked together in sound. They are called liaisons. Some of the letters lose their sounds. They are called loss of plosions. Both of them bring us much trouble in understanding. So, listen to the following phrases or groups of words and leave curves '∪' and brackets '()' to show the liaisons and loss of plosions in them.

1. look at me
2. an old desk
3. not at all
4. finish them alone
5. meet me at the gate
6. Glad to meet you.
7. Thank you just the same.
8. Did you have a good time last summer?
9. Would you get there and tell her to come here?
10. You'll get used to school life in a week or so.

Part II: WORDS AND THEIR MEANINGS

Directions: One word may have more than one meaning in actual use, such as connotation and denotation. Now, listen to the following sentences and look at the four choices at the same time. Try to find out which of them is the CORRECT EXPLANATION to the word you hear on the tape.

New Words:

1. protection *n.* 保护
2. store *v.* 储存
3. envelope *n.* 信封
4. weapon *n.* 武器
5. defeat *v.* 击败

6. repeatedly *adv.* 反复地;一再地
7. mix *v.* 混合
8. completely *adv.* 完全地
9. regularly *adv.* 有规律地
10. hillside *n.* 山坡
11. disappear *v.* 消失

Q. 1 <safe>

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| A. free from danger | B. giving protection |
| C. certain | D. box for storing money |

Q. 2 <address>

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. place where one lives | B. words on an envelope |
| C. speech | D. skill |

Q. 3 <arm>

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| A. to give weapons | B. to get ready for war |
| C. a part of the body | D. a part of an army |

A. 4 <beat>

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. to defeat | B. to hit repeatedly |
| C. to mix completely | D. to move up and down regularly |

Q. 5 <bank>

- A. land along each side of a river
- B. place for keeping money
- C. to make or form into a small hill
- D. to move with one side higher than the other

Part III: MEETING PEOPLE AFTER A LONG TIME

Directions: You have much to say when you see a classmate or friend of yours, don't you? The trouble is how you should begin your talk. Now, listen to the following. Then, read the choices A, B and C and decide which one has the NEAREST MEANING to the sentence you hear on the tape.

New Words:

1. seaside *n.* 海滩
2. arrival *n.* 到达
3. pretty *adv.* 相当地
4. homesick *a.* 思乡
5. vacation *n.* 假期
6. match *n.* 火柴; 比赛

Q. 1

- A. I don't know your age.
- B. We haven't seen each other for a long time.
- C. You look much older since I saw you last time.

Q. 2

- A. How have you been recently?
- B. What new clothes you have!
- C. What is the news you want to tell me?

Q. 3

- A. I am so glad to meet you here.
- B. It's good to go to the seaside with you.
- C. This is the ninth time we sit side by side.

Q. 4

- A. I seldom see you, Miss Liu.
- B. I always remember you.
- C. I'm rarely with you.

Q. 5

- A. I didn't see you and your classmates.
- B. It was hard for you to be the leader of so many people.
- C. You have changed so much that I nearly didn't find you.

Q. 6

- A. Do you think Shanghai is the first-class city?
- B. How do you like our city on your first arrival?
- C. First of all, I thank you for your coming here to live.

Q. 7

- A. During my first days here, I always think of my family.
- B. I'm feeling quite sick because I'm not used to the life here.
- C. I'm feeling at home even though this is the first time I visit you.

Q. 8

- A. I got angry with my aunt in Beijing during my holidays there.
- B. I was away from Beijing to spend my holidays with my aunt.
- C. You didn't see me because I went to my aunt for vacation.

Q. 9

- A. How nice it is to see you at home the second time!
- B. Have you been back home again? That's really nice.
- C. I'm very glad to see you back from home.

Q. 10

- A. Be seated, please. Where have you been recently?

- B. Come in and sit down, but you know how late you are for the meeting?
- C. Please take a seat. We've lost the matches you sent us here.

Part IV: DIALOG ON DAILY LIFE

Directions: Every day, people talk with one another at home, at school, in the streets or other places. But first of all, one has to understand what they are saying. Now, listen to a short dialog and questions about it, then make CORRECT CHOICES.

New Words:

- 1. junior *a.* 初级的
- 2. Blacksmith *n.* 姓(原意为铁匠)
- 3. new-comer *n.* 新来的人;新生
- 4. merry *a.* 快乐的
- 5. tour *n. v.* 旅行

Q. 1

- A. John.
- B. Mary.
- C. George. \
- D. Mr. Smith.

Q. 2

- A. They are travelers.
- B. They are classmates.
- C. They are students from Beijing.
- D. They are George's old friends.

Q. 3

- A. In Beijing.
- B. In Nanjing.
- C. In Shanghai.
- D. In a highschool. \

Q. 4

- A. John is a great man.
- B. George makes a tour to Shanghai.
- C. Mary has more travels outside Shanghai.
- D. The three students will be studying together.

UNIT TWO

Part I: LIAISONS AND LOSS OF PLOSIONS

Directions: When people, especially the native speakers, say something quickly, some of the words are closely linked together in sound. They are called liaisons. Some of the letters lose their sounds. They are called loss of plosions. Both of them bring us much trouble in understanding. So, listen to the following phrases or groups of words and leave curves '∪' and brackets '()' to show the liaisons and loss of plosions in them.

1. a letter of thanks
2. a tall letter box
3. a lot of funny stories
4. all over the world
5. get out of his study
6. Please send me the post card!
7. It is said that it's going to rain this afternoon.
8. The days are getting hotter, aren't they?
9. What a cold day it is!
10. I'm fond of fine warm weather.

Part II: WORDS AND SOUNDS

Directions: In English, some words share the same sounds with the others and some have very near sounds to the others. Please listen to the following carefully and try to tell which of the four words is USED in the sentence.

New Words:

- | | | |
|-----------|----|-------|
| 1. finder | n. | 发现者 |
| 2. fund | n. | 基金 |
| 3. salt | n. | 盐 |
| 4. bud | n. | 花蕾 |
| 5. bid | v. | 祝; 出价 |
| 6. zero | n. | 零 |

7. hare *n.* 野兔

Q. 1

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| A. found | B. fond |
| C. finder | D. fund |

Q. 2

- | | |
|---------|------------|
| A. salt | B. sort |
| C. saw | D. thought |

Q. 3

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| A. bad | B. bed |
| C. bud | D. bid |

Q. 4

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A. blew | B. blue |
| C. glue | D. grew |

Q. 5

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A. here | B. hair |
| C. hear | D. hare |

Part III: TALKING ABOUT THE WEATHER

Directions: Weather is the most common topic of conversation in our daily life. It helps us begin our talk with a neighbor or friend, even a stranger.

〈A〉 Now, let's listen to some very often used sentences about weather and pick one of the three choices, which is the BEST RESPONSE to the question on the tape.

New Words:

1. terribly *adv.* 非常地
2. windy *a.* 刮风的
3. steamy *a.* 潮湿的
4. sultry *a.* 又闷又热
5. chilly *a.* 寒冷的
6. bet *v.* 打赌;肯定
7. lane *n.* 弄堂
8. develop *v.* 发生(某病)

Q. 1

- A. It was very hot.
- B. It was terribly cold.

C. Sorry, but I didn't turn on the radio.

Q. 2

A. It was quite windy.

B. I like warm and sunny days.

C. It's steamy and sultry today.

Q. 3

A. It was windy and chilly.

B. I don't care whether you'll go there tomorrow.

C. It's going to rain, I bet.

Q. 4

A. Yes, the bell is ringing loudly.

B. Is it raining? Look at my wet clothes.

C. No, it's in a long lane.

Q. 5

A. I'm developing high body temperature.

B. I don't know it exactly, but it's about 30.

C. It's really very cold today.

〈B〉 Listen to a short report on weather and try to get the missing words and fill them in the blanks, one word for each.

This is _____ in Los Angeles with tomorrow's weather. Morning _____ with _____ in the afternoon. The low temperature tonight will be _____ with high tomorrow of _____. Have a nice day!

Part IV: TALK ON DAILY LIFE

Directions: Every day, people talk to one another at home, at school, in the streets or other places. But first of all, one has to understand what they are saying. Now, listen to a short talk and questions about it, then make CORRECT CHOICES.

New Words:

1. crop *n.* 庄稼
2. else *a.* 其他的
3. weatherman *n.* 气象预告
4. expect *v.* 期望
5. forecast *v.* 预告
6. whatever *pron.* 不论什么
7. information *n.* 信息

Q. 1

- A. Fields need water.
- B. They are young and active.
- C. People know the importance of farming.
- D. Most people like something good to them.

Q. 2

- A. Rainy.
- B. Clear.
- C. Foggy.
- D. Chilly.

Q. 3

- A. They listen to weather reports.
- B. They listen to what the old farmers say.
- C. They study the skies and try to forecast.
- D. They believe whatever the other people tell them.

Q. 4

- A. They often tell lies.
- B. They are always correct.
- C. They give the best information.
- D. They make mistakes and then correct them.

UNIT THREE

Part I: LIAISONS AND LOSS OF PLOSIONS

Directions: When people, especially the native speakers, say something quickly, some of the words are closely linked together in sound. They are called liaisons. Some of the letters lose their sounds. They are called loss of plosions. Both of them bring us much trouble in understanding. So, listen to the following phrases or groups of words and leave curves '∪' and brackets '()' to show the liaisons and loss of plosions in them.

1. cats and dogs
2. at ten o'clock
3. has as much as
4. swim across the river
5. catch up with their roommates
6. Class is over.
7. My pen is out of ink.
8. Drop in and talk with me.
9. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
10. He'd jumped into the water when I arrived.

Part II: SOUND-CONFUSIONS

Directions: Listen to the following sentences carefully. Then, read the four choices and decide which word or phrase is heard on the tape:

New Words:

1. hole *n.* 洞
2. company *n.* 公司
3. Pu Dong New Area 浦东新区

Q. 1

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| A. Sam's son | B. Sunday |
| C. absent | D. all the way |