



教育部师范教育司组织编写  
中学教师进修高等师范本科(专科起点)教材

专升本

● 总主审 秦秀白

# 英语听力教程



## English Listening Course

李国芳 主编



高等教育出版社

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上

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王红阳 副主编



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## 内容简介

本书是教育部师范司组织编写的“中学教师进修高等师范本科(专科起点)”规划教材。全书共由18课组成,每课分精听材料、泛听材料和听力理解强化练习三部分,旨在系统全面地提高学生的听力理解技能。

本书可作为中学英语教师进修高等师范英语专业本科之用,亦可供非英语专业人员和广大英语爱好者自学英语之用。

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李国芳 主编

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## 前 言

听力在英语学习诸技能中的重要性不言而喻,尤其对培养高年级学生的英语语言综合运用能力,提高交际能力,充实学生的社会文化知识,发展学生的逻辑思维和创新能力起着至关重要的作用。

本套教材主要供高等师范院校本科(专科起点)英语专业听力教学使用。根据学生已具备了听力理解的基础技能,本书着重培养学生在听力过程中的思考能力和记忆能力。思考能力包括推断、猜测、联想、总结和概括等;记忆能力包括回忆听力材料的中心思想、主要论点和重要细节。本教材共分上、下两册。上册采用速度较慢的美国之音特别英语节目(Special English of the Voice of America)为教材主要内容,其中包括了文化、科技、教育、环保、医学等报道和美国英语词语掌故(Words and Their Stories),另外还选用了一些英国英语的听力材料。全书具有内容广泛、知识丰富、词汇量大和实用性强等特色。

本册共由18课组成,每课分三部分。第一部分为特别英语节目的各种报道,为教学用的精听材料;第二部分主要是美国英语词语掌故,为泛听材料;第三部分是听力理解强化练习,难度略大于前两部分,主要内容是较长的对话、谈话或演说、故事等等,可作为课后听力练习用。每部分都配有相应的练习供学习者预习、复习、巩固和提高。练习分主观题和客观题两种类型,有问答、要点摘记、复述、讨论、图表填充、单词填空、多项选择、是非选择等综合练习,以便学生通过练习掌握并巩固所学的内容。

本书也可供非英语专业人员和广大英语爱好者自学英语之用。

根据《中学教师进修高等师范本科(专科起点)教学计划》(试行)对本课程教学课时的规定,并依据专升本教学的实际情况,建议师生在使用本教材时参考如下课时分配方案:

| 教 学 内 容   | 课 时 分 配 |    |     |    |    | 考 核 形 式 |  |
|-----------|---------|----|-----|----|----|---------|--|
|           | 脱产      | 业余 | 函 授 |    |    |         |  |
|           |         |    | 面授  | 自学 | 合计 |         |  |
| 英语听力教程(上) | 36      | 36 | 36  | 36 | 72 | ✓       |  |

本书中大部分内容在教学中已经过多次使用与修改,最近编者又作了新的补充和修改。尽管如此,缺点、错误仍在所难免,希望广大使用者批评指正,使之不断得到修正和补充,日臻完善。

编 者  
2000年3月

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# Lesson



# One

## *Part 1*

## **First People in the Americas**

### **Vocabulary**

1. **glacier** n.: mass of ice formed by snow on mountains, moving slowly along a valley
2. **Antarctica**: the south polar area
3. **finding** n.: something found by research

### **Notes to the Text**

1. **Soviet Siberia**: the Siberian area of the former Soviet Union, now Russia
2. **the Bering Sea**: an arm of the Pacific between the Aleutian Islands and the Bering Straits
3. **Brazil**: a federal republic with an area of 8,515,920 sq. kilometers in South America.  
Its capital is Brasilia.



4. **Chile:** a republic with an area of 741,767 sq. kilometers in South America. Its capital is Santiago.

## Exercise

### » Pre-Listening

**Directions:** From the title, try to employ your own knowledge or experience to discuss the following questions in class.

1. Have you ever seen any American western movies?
2. Have you ever seen any American Indians in the movies?
3. Can you tell what they look like?

### » General Listening

**Directions:** Listen to the tape. What do you find out about the main idea of the report? Tick the following statements, which you think are most likely discussed in the text.

- (        ) 1. Some scientists believe that the first people in the Americas came from North China and Siberia.
- (        ) 2. Some scientists believe that the first people in the Americas came from Asia by boat across the southern Pacific.
- (        ) 3. Evidence found shows that the first people arrived in North America much earlier than in South America.
- (        ) 4. The report discusses in detail the possible link between people of Asia and early Americans based on studies of blood, language and teeth.

### » Detailed Listening

**I. Directions:** Listen to the report again and answer the following questions.

1. What is the major difference among the scientists about the first Americans?
2. Where do some scientists believe the first Americans came from?

3. What kind of studies clearly show a possible link between Asian people and early Americans?
4. Why do some researchers believe that the first Americans may not have come from Siberia by land?
5. Where do they think the first Americans came from?
6. Why do some scientists strongly reject the idea that the first Americans may have come from Asia by crossing the southern Pacific Ocean?

**II. Directions: Listen to the report again and fill in the blanks with correct numbers.**

1. The land connection between Asia and the Americas disappeared \_\_\_\_\_ years ago.
2. Scientists said the first people arrived in North America at least \_\_\_\_\_ years ago, possibly as long as \_\_\_\_\_ years or more.
3. Some recent research says, however, that the first people may have come to the Americas much earlier, more than \_\_\_\_\_ years ago.
4. French researchers say they have found evidence that humans lived in Brazil \_\_\_\_\_ years ago.
5. An American scientist said he discovered that people lived in Chile as long ago as \_\_\_\_\_ years.
6. The oldest signs of human life in North America are just \_\_\_\_\_ years old.

**►► Follow-up Discussion**

**Directions: Discuss the following questions in speaking pairs.**

1. Do you agree with the view that the first people in the Americas came from Asia?
2. If you agree, can you give some evidence to show that they most probably came from Asia?

## Part 99

# American Indians

### Notes to the Text

1. **Christopher Columbus** (1451—1506): Italian navigator serving in Spain; opened *The New World* to exploration
2. **Queen Isabella** (1474 —1504): queen of Castile in Spain
3. **West Indies**: islands lying between the southeastern part of North America and the northern part of South America, enclosing the Caribbean Sea
4. **Virginia**: an eastern state of the United States
5. **Maryland**: a middle Atlantic state of the United States
6. **New England**: northeastern section of the United States, comprising the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont
7. **Patagonians** n.: South American Indians who live in the region of Patagonia (巴塔哥尼亚高原) in the southern part of South America 巴塔哥尼亚人
8. **Fuegians** n.: inhabitants who live in Tierra del Fuego (火地岛) at the extreme southern tip of South America 火地人

### Exercise

**Directions:** Listen to the text and answer the following questions.

1. What did Christopher believe?
2. To whom did he tell his idea?
3. Why did he call the natives of the land he had discovered *Indos*?
4. What does *Indos* mean in English?

5. How many trips had he made to the New World before he died?
6. What did the first settlers in North Carolina and Virginia call the natives?
7. Whom does the word *Indians* refer to today?
8. What does the word *Amerinds* mean?
9. By whom is the word *Amerinds* often used today?
10. Why is it difficult to change *Indians* into *Amerinds*?

## Part III

### Improving Listening Comprehension

#### Exercise

- I. **Directions:** Listen to three people talking about their jobs. Write their occupations in the blanks and then mark the things they talk about in the table with "Y" for Yes.

| (occupation)<br>1. Ros _____ | (occupation)<br>2. Jan _____ | (occupation)<br>3. Ute _____ |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Boss _____                   | _____                        | _____                        |
| Colleagues _____             | _____                        | _____                        |
| Hours _____                  | _____                        | _____                        |
| Holidays _____               | _____                        | _____                        |
| Salary _____                 | _____                        | _____                        |
| Commuting _____              | _____                        | _____                        |

*Listen again and tell what things they like and what things they do not like.*

|        | things they like | things they dislike |
|--------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Ros |                  |                     |
| 2. Jan |                  |                     |
| 3. Ute |                  |                     |

**II. Directions:** Read the following questionnaire in the table carefully and find out whether you are stressed or not. Then listen to a woman talking about her routine and choose the best answer from A, B, or C.

- How many hours a day do you work?
  - less than 8 hours.
  - more than 8 hours.
- How much time do you spend on holiday every year?
  - four or more weeks.
  - between two and four weeks.
  - what's holiday!
- Do you find time to exercise?
  - daily
  - weekly
  - what's exercise!
- Do you have time to do all the things you have to do?
  - always; you're well organized.
  - sometimes; when things go smoothly.
  - never; you can't manage your time.
- How do you spend your free time?
  - with family and friends.

- B. on your own.
- C. behind the desk.

6. Do you
- A. smoke?
  - B. drink a lot of coffee?
  - C. worry?
  - D. get angry easily?
  - E. think of changing your job?

Scoring 1–5: A = 1; B = 2; C = 3. Question 6: add one point for every 'yes.'

16–20: You are very stressed. How can you change this?

11–15: You are quite ambitious. Be careful!

6–10: You are fairly relaxed.

0–5: You are not just relaxed, you are almost asleep!

The woman's total score \_\_\_\_\_

What is your score? \_\_\_\_\_

# Lesson TWO

## *Part 1*

### **Martin Luther King Jr.**

#### **Vocabulary**

1. **minister** n.: clergyman; pastor
2. **Baptist**: a Christian who objects to infant baptism and believes that baptism should be by immersion and at an age when a person is old enough to understand the meaning of the ceremony
3. **disobey** v.: pay no attention to orders
4. **honour** v.: show respect for
5. **service** n.: religious rite

#### **Notes to the Text**

1. **Martin Luther King Jr.**: a clergyman and Nobel Peace Prize winner. He led the

civil rights movement in the United States, and was assassinated on April 4, 1968 as he was talking with his staff on a balcony of the Lorraine Motel in Memphis, Tennessee. In July, 1968 a white man called James Earl Ray was charged with King's murder. In March, 1969 he pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 99 years in prison.

2. **Mohandes Karamchand Gandhi:** also called "Mahatma," the leader of the movement that won India's independence from Britain. He was born in 1869 in North-east India. On January 30, 1948, while talking to a prayer meeting in New Delhi, he was shot dead by a Hindu extremist.
3. **Henry David Thoreau:** an American celebrated poet, philosopher and naturalist. He was born in Concord, Massachusetts on July 12, 1817 and died there on May 6, 1862.
4. **Georgia:** a southern Atlantic state in the U.S.
5. **Atlanta:** the capital of the state of Georgia
6. **Coretta King:** wife of Martin Luther King Jr.
7. **Alabama:** a southern state in the U.S.
8. **Montgomery:** the capital of the state of Alabama
9. **Nobel Prize:** any of the six prizes annually by the Nobel Foundation for outstanding achievements in the fields of physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine, literature and economics and for the promotion of world peace

## Exercise

### » Pre-Listening

**Directions:** Before you listen to the text, discuss the following questions in class.

1. Have you ever read about Martin Luther King Jr.?
2. Why did he become so well-known in the United States?
3. How did he die?

### » General Listening

**Directions:** Listen to the text and decide whether the following statements



**are true or false. Write “T” for True or “F” for False in the brackets.**

- (     ) 1. Martin Luther King Jr. was born on January 15, 1929 in Alabama.
- (     ) 2. His father worked in a government office.
- (     ) 3. At that time, American blacks could not enjoy the same civil rights as whites did.
- (     ) 4. He was greatly influenced by India's spiritual leader Mr. Gandhi and the American philosopher, Mr. Thoreau.
- (     ) 5. Both men advocated using violence to win the civil rights.
- (     ) 6. Mr. King became a government minister like his father.
- (     ) 7. A black woman was arrested in Montgomery, Alabama because she killed a white man on a bus.
- (     ) 8. Mr. King organized a non-violence protest against the city's bus system.
- (     ) 9. Martin Luther King Jr. won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1968.
- (     ) 10. Every year people gather at the Martin Luther King Center in Atlanta, Georgia to honour the civil rights leader.

## ►► Detailed Listening

**Directions: Listen to the text again and answer the following questions.**

1. Where was Martin Luther King Jr. born?
2. What was the actual situation for blacks in the southern part of the United States?
3. What did he study at college?
4. What did Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Thoreau advocate?
5. What did Mr. King become later?
6. What happened in Montgomery in 1955?
7. What did he do after the black woman was arrested?
8. How did he win the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964?
9. When do Americans usually celebrate his life and work?
10. How will people all over the country honour Martin Luther King Jr. this year?

## ►► Follow-up Discussion

**Directions: Discuss the following questions in speaking pairs.**

1. Do you know anything about American black people's current situation in the