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大学英语听力

*COLLEGE
ENGLISH
LISTENING*

**强化
分册**

山东大
学



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大学英语听力——《强化分册》

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前言

《大学英语课程教学要求》(试行)指出:大学英语的教学目标是培养学生的英语综合应用能力,特别是听说能力,使他们在今后工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行口头和书面的信息交流,同时增强其自主学习能力,提高综合文化素养,以适应我国社会发展和国际交流的需要。从2006年1月开始四六级考试要进行改革,其中一个重要方面就是将听力的总体百分比从原来的20%提高到35%。由此可见,听力技能的培养愈加重要,为大学生提供难易适度、内容丰富的听力材料已迫在眉睫。

大学阶段的英语听力教学分为三个层次,即一般要求、较高要求和更高要求。一般要求是每个大学毕业生必须达到的目标。该层次要求如下:能听懂英语授课,能听懂日常英语谈话和一般性题材讲座;能基本听懂慢速英语节目,语速为每分钟130词左右,能掌握其中心大意,抓住重点;能运用基本的听力技巧帮助理解。

本书遵循《大学英语课程教学要求》和四六级考试大纲,以提高大学生的听说能力和自主学习能力为目标。该书内容涉及生活、学习、科技、文化、历史、教育、经济、体育等各个领域。信息性、知识性、趣味性与实用性并重,旨在帮助学生增强在语篇水平上的理解能力,注意提高学生对所听材料的分析、归纳、判断和推理能力。

本书分《强化分册》和《提高分册》,供两学期使用。

《强化分册》分两部分。第一部分是对话题型分类与强化练习,分15个单元。每单元讲解一种对话题型,另有此题型对话练习10个,短文3篇,复合式听写1篇。第二部分是综合强化练习,分25个单元,每单元包括对话练习10个,短文3篇,复合式听写1篇。

《提高分册》分40个单元,每单元也有三个模块,即对话练习、短文、复合式听写。每单元题量同《强化分册》。两个分册听力原文都附在每单元练习后面,以方便同学查阅。

参加本书编写的都是从事大学英语教学多年的一线教师,职称、学历普遍较高,教学经验丰富。

本书配有录音磁带和光盘。录音材料由英语国家专家朗读,语音纯正,声音清晰,语速适当。

由于时间仓促,疏漏之处在所难免,请读者不吝赐教。

另外,本书在编写过程中参考了国内外大量文献,恕不一一注明作者和出处,在此特向原作者表示衷心的感谢。

编者
2005年8月

目 录

第一部分

Unit 1	(1)	Unit 8 Tapescript	(55)
Unit 1 Tapescript	(5)	Unit 9	(58)
Unit 2	(8)	Unit 9 Tapescript	(63)
Unit 2 Tapescript	(12)	Unit 10	(66)
Unit 3	(15)	Unit 10 Tapescript	(70)
Unit 3 Tapescript	(19)	Unit 11	(73)
Unit 4	(22)	Unit 11 Tapescript	(77)
Unit 4 Tapescript	(26)	Unit 12	(80)
Unit 5	(29)	Unit 12 Tapescript	(84)
Unit 5 Tapescript	(34)	Unit 13	(87)
Unit 6	(37)	Unit 13 Tapescript	(91)
Unit 6 Tapescript	(41)	Unit 14	(94)
Unit 7	(44)	Unit 14 Tapescript	(98)
Unit 7 Tapescript	(48)	Unit 15	(101)
Unit 8	(51)	Unit 15 Tapescript	(106)

第二部分

Unit 1	(109)	Unit 6 Tapescript	(142)
Unit 1 Tapescript	(112)	Unit 7	(145)
Unit 2	(115)	Unit 7 Tapescript	(148)
Unit 2 Tapescript	(118)	Unit 8	(151)
Unit 3	(121)	Unit 8 Tapescript	(154)
Unit 3 Tapescript	(124)	Unit 9	(157)
Unit 4	(127)	Unit 9 Tapescript	(160)
Unit 4 Tapescript	(130)	Unit 10	(163)
Unit 5	(133)	Unit 10 Tapescript	(166)
Unit 5 Tapescript	(136)	Unit 11	(169)
Unit 6	(139)	Unit 11 Tapescript	(172)

Unit 12	(175)	Unit 19	(217)
Unit 12 Tapescript	(178)	Unit 19 Tapescript	(220)
Unit 13	(181)	Unit 20	(223)
Unit 13 Tapescript	(184)	Unit 20 Tapescript	(226)
Unit 14	(187)	Unit 21	(229)
Unit 14 Tapescript	(190)	Unit 21 Tapescript	(232)
Unit 15	(193)	Unit 22	(235)
Unit 15 Tapescript	(196)	Unit 22 Tapescript	(238)
Unit 16	(199)	Unit 23	(241)
Unit 16 Tapescript	(202)	Unit 23 Tapescript	(244)
Unit 17	(205)	Unit 24	(247)
Unit 17 Tapescript	(208)	Unit 24 Tapescript	(250)
Unit 18	(211)	Unit 25	(253)
Unit 18 Tapescript	(214)	Unit 25 Tapescript	(256)

第一部分

Unit 1

数字题

一、题型特点

这类问题的谈话中常会出现几个数字,要求考生进行比较简单的运算。在听的过程中,通过书面信息判断谈话中的数字类型,有目的地记下笔记,为以后的判断和计算做好准备。

二、提问方式

How much does it take...?

How many...?

How much does it cost?

三、内容分类

数字题的考点是为了检测考生能否快而准确地获取有关数字的信息,并在此基础上进行简单的运算。

1. 数字加减法计算题

例如:

M: Your son seems to have made much progress in playing the piano. Does he attend any piano classes?

W: Yes, he takes lessons twice a week, but from next week on, he will go to the class on Saturday evenings too.

Q: How often will the woman's son have piano lessons from next week on?

A) Once a week.

B) Twice a week.

C) Three times a week.

D) Four times a week. (CET-4, 1994.1)

关键是女士的话。她说原来每周两次,从下个星期六晚上开始每周还要多上一次(He takes lessons twice a week, but from next week on, he will go to the class on Saturday evenings too.),原来两次再加上一次是三次。因此答案是C)。

2. 混合计算题

在数字计算题中除了简单的加减运算,有时还有混合运算。因此有必要熟悉有关表达数字间关系的词,如:times(几倍),quarter(四分之一),discount(折扣),one-third(三分之一),double(使加倍,增加一倍),twice(两倍)。

例如:

W: Here's a 10-dollar bill. Give me two tickets for tonight's show please.

M: Sure. Two tickets and here's \$1.40 change.

Q: How much does one ticket cost?

A) \$1.40.

B) \$4.30.

C) \$6.40.

D) \$8.60 (CET-4, 1997.6).

$(10 - 1.40) \div 2 = 4.30$, 故选 B)。

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear ten short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer.

1. A) \$1.50. B) \$2.25. C) \$2.75. D) \$3.00.
2. A) Three times. B) Five times. C) Six times. D) Seven times.
3. A) 40. B) 49. C) 31. D) 48.
4. A) 800,000. B) 813,000. C) 813,400. D) 831,400.
5. A) That they watch the clock carefully.
B) That they be careful of their handwriting.
C) That they finish their assignment early.
D) That they wait a few minutes after class.
6. A) Five dollars. B) Seven dollars and fifty five cents.
C) Fifteen dollars. D) Seventeen dollars and sixty-five cents.
7. A) He made 3 speeches every 6 days.
B) He made 3 speeches in 6 days.
C) He made 6 speeches in 3 days.
D) He was going to start his fourth speech.
8. A) Two blocks. B) Three blocks. C) Four blocks. D) Five blocks.
9. A) 1090. B) 1060. C) 530. D) 1590.
10. A) David found 2 different apartments.
B) David has already paid 2 months' rent.
C) David is paying \$400 per month.

D) David redoubled his efforts to find an apartment.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear three short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

Passage One

1. A) She had had a heart attack.
B) She had a problem with her health.
C) She was unhappy about her weight.
D) She could not sleep well.
2. A) Lose weight.
B) Eat more meat.
C) Come and see him again.
D) Look after her heart.
3. A) She wanted to buy some for dinner.
B) She wanted to lose weight.
C) Her doctor had told her to eat steak.
D) She wanted to see what 10 pounds of meat looked like.
4. A) She ate too much steak.
B) She weighed too much.
C) The doctor did not know.
D) She could not walk very quickly.
5. A) She might put on more weight.
B) She might stop eating too much.
C) She might have a heart attack.
D) She might go to another doctor.

Passage Two

1. A) 93 million miles.
B) 930 million miles.
C) 193 million miles.
D) 93 billion miles.
2. A) Not clear.
B) 10,000 degree Fahrenheit.
C) 10,000 degrees Centigrade.
D) Over 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit.
3. A) The sun's light comes from millions of candles.
B) Most of the sun's heat and light are received on the earth.
C) The temperature of the sun is the same as that of the earth.
D) Without the correct balance of heat and light, life on the earth would not be possible.

Passage Three

1. A) They want to change the way English is taught.
B) They learn English to find well-paid jobs.
C) They want to have an up-to-date knowledge of English.
D) They know clearly what they want to learn.
2. A) Professionals.
B) College students.
C) Beginners.
D) Intermediate learners.
3. A) Courses for doctors.
B) Courses for businessmen.
C) Courses for reporters.
D) Courses for lawyers.

4. A) Three groups of learners. B) The importance of business English.
C) English for Specific Purposes. D) Features of English for different purposes.

Section C Compound Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from S8 to S10 you are required to fill in the missing information. You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

The Library of Congress is America's national library. It has millions of books and other objects. It has newspapers, (S1) _____ publications as well as letters of (S2) _____ interest. It also has maps, photographs, art (S3) _____, movies, sound recordings and musical (S4) _____. All together, it has more than 100 million objects.

The Library of Congress is open to the public Monday through Saturday, except for public holidays. Anyone may go there and read anything in the collection. But no one is (S5) _____ to take books out of the building. The Library of Congress was (S6) _____ in 1800. It started with eleven boxes of books in one room of the Capitol building. By 1814, the collection had increased to about 3,000 books. They were all (S7) _____ that year when the Capitol was burned down during America's war with Britain.

To help rebuild the library, Congress bought the books of President Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Jefferson's collection included 7,000 books in seven languages.

(S8) _____
_____. Today, three buildings hold the library's collection.

(S9) _____
_____. It buys some of its books and gets others as gifts. It also gets materials through its copyright office. (S10) _____

_____. This means the Library of Congress receives almost everything that is published in the United States.

Unit 1 Tapescript

Section A

1. M: Does a half gallon of fresh milk still sell for \$ 1.50?
W: Yes, but today if you buy two half-gallons, the second is only half price.
Q: How much will the woman pay for a gallon of fresh milk today? (B)
2. M: I was late twice this month.
W: I was late three times that often and Tony was late seven times.
Q: How often was the woman late? (C)
3. M: How many people attended the meeting yesterday?
W: Forty were expected to come, but eight more people appeared.
Q: How many people actually showed up for the meeting? (D)
4. M: I can hardly believe that city has a population of 800,000.
W: To be more exact, there are 813,400 people there.
Q: What is the population of that city? (C)
5. M: I can't remember the due date for our final paper.
W: I think it's the last day of class. But Professor Murdoch said not to wait until the last minute to hand it in.
Q: What did Professor Murdoch suggest to the students? (C)
6. M: Will you please change this 20 dollar bill for me? I have nothing smaller to pay for my coffee.
W: No, I'm afraid I can't. I have only 3 fives in my purse.
Q: How much money did she say she had? (C)
7. M: Is this his third speech in these three days?
W: No, it's the sixth.
Q: How many speeches did the man give? (C)
8. M: Excuse me, could you please tell me how to get to the City Bank?
W: Sure. Go straight for two blocks, then turn left and walk three more blocks until you get to the drug store. It's right across the street.
Q: How far must the man walk to get to the bank? (D)
9. W: How many students are there at your college?
M: We had 530 three years ago. Since then we have doubled our student body.
Q: How many students do they have at the college now? (B)
10. M: Has David found an apartment?
W: David wanted to find an apartment for 200 dollars a month, but discovered he had to

pay twice that much.

Q: How much did David pay for his apartment? (C)

Section B

Passage One

Ellen Parker was worried about her health. She could not walk very quickly and it was difficult for her to climb stairs. She was soon out of breath.

"I suppose I had better go to the doctor," she thought.

She went to the doctor and told him her problem.

"I'm not at all surprised," he said. "It's obvious what your problem is."

He examined her and then gave her some advice. "If you don't do what I say, Mrs. Parker," he said, "then you will have a heart attack. It could kill you."

Ellen was very worried as she left the doctor's.

She knew that she had to take his advice but that it would not be easy and that it would take time.

The next day she went shopping. The first shop she went into was a butcher's shop.

"I'd like ten pounds of steak, please," she said.

"Certainly, madam," the butcher replied and went into the cold storage room and found a large piece of steak.

He brought the huge piece of meat back into the shop and placed it on the scale.

"That's just under ten pounds," he said.

"That's big enough," Mrs. Parker said.

The butcher worked out the price.

"At \$4.99 a pound that will be \$45.50 please. Shall I cut it up into smaller pieces for you?"

"Oh, I don't want to buy the meat," Mrs. Parker said.

"If you don't want to buy it," the butcher replied angrily, "why did you ask me to get it for you?"

"My doctor told me that I am overweight and must lose 10 pounds. I wanted to see what 10 pounds of flesh looked like."

1. Why did Ellen Parker visit the doctor? (B)
2. What did the doctor advise her to do? (A)
3. Why did Ellen Parker ask for ten pounds of steak? (D)
4. What was Ellen Parker's real problem? (B)
5. What did the doctor think might happen to Ellen? (C)

Passage Two

Life on earth depends on the sun. Day after day we see its light and feel its warmth, but we do not often consider their origin. Yet there are many remarkable things about the sun. One is its distance from the earth. This is about ninety-three million miles. A journey of this distance, even if it could be made, would take several hundred years even in the fastest rocket.

The sun makes us feel hot, even at a distance of ninety-three million miles. This is not surprising. The temperature on the sun is about ten thousand degrees Fahrenheit. But we receive only a small part of this heat. The total heat of the sun could melt a column of ice two and a quarter miles thick and ninety-three million miles high in one second.

The brightness of the sun is equally astonishing. As we said earlier, we receive only a very small part of the sun's heat. We also receive only a very small part of its light. This is sufficient for the growth of trees and plants, and for the existence of living creatures on earth. Too much heat and light would destroy the balance of life. The heat and light from the sun come in just the right quantities for life on earth.

1. How far is the earth away from the sun? (A)
2. What is the temperature of the sun? (B)
3. Which of the following is true according to the passage? (D)

Passage Three

There are three groups of English learners: beginners, intermediate learners, and learners of special English. Beginners need to learn the basics of English. Students who have reached an intermediate level benefit from learning general English skills. But what about students who want to learn specialist English for their work or professional life? Most students, who fit into this third group, have a clear idea about what they want to learn. A bank clerk, for example, wants to use this specialist vocabulary and technical terms of finance. But for teachers, deciding how to teach specialist English is not always so easy. For a start, the variety is enormous. Every field from airline pilots to secretaries has its own vocabulary and technical terms. Teachers also need to have an up-to-date knowledge of that specialist language, and not many teachers are exposed to working environments outside the classroom. These issues have influenced the way specialist English is taught in schools. This type of course is usually known as English for Specific Purposes, or ESP and there isn't ESP courses for almost every area of professional and working life. In Britain, for example, there are courses which teach English for doctors, lawyers, reporters, travel agents and people working in the hotel industry. By far, the most popular ESP courses are for business English.

1. What is the characteristic of learners of special English? (D)
2. Who needs ESP courses most? (A)
3. What are the most popular ESP course in Britain? (B)
4. What is the speaker mainly talking about? (C)

Section C Compound Dictation

- (S1) popular (S2) historical (S3) prints (S4) instruments (S5) permitted
(S6) established (S7) destroyed
(S8) In 1897, the library moved into its own building across the street from the Capitol
(S9) The library provides books and materials to the US Congress and also lends books to other American libraries, government agencies and foreign libraries
(S10) Anyone who wants copyright protection for a publication in the US must send two copies to the library

Unit 2

对话技巧

时间题

时间题一般考查考生在听力理解时捕捉时间信息的能力。时间题提问的对象主要有星期、日期、年份、钟点等。考查的方式有两种：

1. 时间混淆题

听这类题,要抓住时间的先后顺序,因此需要掌握表示时间先后的各种连词、介词、副词。常见的连词、介词和副词有:when, after, no sooner... than, until, before, while, since, afterwards, hardly... when 等。

例如:

M: I wonder if Suzy will be here by 5 o'clock.

W: Her husband said she left home at 4 : 30. She should be here at 5 : 10, and 5 : 15 at the latest.

Q: What time did Suzy leave home?

A) 5 : 15 B) 5 : 10 C) 4 : 30 D) 5 : 00 (CET-4, 2001. 6)

对话中出现了四个时间。做这类题时,一定要做标记,否则很难找出正确的答案 C)。

2. 时间计算题

这类题与数字计算题类似,要求考生在听懂对话的基础上快速计算。

例如:

W: How much time did you have for writing the paper?

M: We were given three hours, but I finished in less than half the time.

Q: How long did it take the man to write his paper?

A) More than an hour and a half.

B) Not more than half an hour.

C) More than two hours.

D) Less than an hour and a half. (CET-4, 1996. 1)

这是一道时间计算题,三个小时的一半是 an hour and a half, less than an hour and a half 意为“不到一半”符合对话中“less than half the time (three hours)”。


Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear ten short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer.

1. A) 8 : 00. B) 8 : 30. C) 7 : 30. D) 9 : 00.
2. A) In 1990. B) In 1998. C) In 1999. D) In 2000.
3. A) One hour. B) Two hours. C) Three hours. D) Four hours.
4. A) At 23 : 20. B) At 17 : 15. C) At 20 : 30. D) At 17 : 50.
5. A) 16 minutes. B) 5 minutes. C) 15 minutes. D) 10 minutes.
6. A) At about ten o'clock. B) At about ten to ten.
C) At about nine o'clock. D) At about six o'clock.
7. A) 8 hours. B) 8 o'clock. C) 11 hours. D) 11 o'clock.
8. A) Twenty minutes. B) Twenty-five minutes.
C) Fifty minutes. D) Fifty-five minutes.
9. A) 11 : 15. B) 11 : 30. C) 11 : 45. D) 12 : 15.
10. A) The plane arrived at 8 : 15. B) The plane arrived at 7 : 00.
C) The plane arrived at 7 : 15. D) The plane arrived at 7 : 30.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear three short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

Passage One

1. A) Visit the old witch. B) Help their teacher.
C) Give a picnic for some old people. D) Cook cakes and sausage.
2. A) At their school. B) At home.
C) In the old people's home. D) By the river.
3. A) They did not know where she lived.
B) She didn't like picnics.
C) They were frightened of her.
D) She was cruel to children.
4. A) She didn't want to hurt Mrs. Waller.

- ### Passage Two

- ### Passage Three

- ### Section C Compound Dictation

I am amazed at some of the statements made concerning Greg I Luganis's decision not to (S1)_____ the fact that he was HIV-positive. Although AIDS has been a (S2)_____ word since the early 1980s, it appears that people still don't have a (S3)_____ concerning the re-

alities of the situation. Even though the ways of contracting HIV are well-known, the general public still seems to react with (S4) _____ fear for their own well-being when dealing with someone who they know is HIV-positive or has AIDS. But because people who know that they are HIV-positive are very (S5) _____ of this fact, they certainly will take more (S6) _____ in protecting other people than will the millions of walking time (S7) _____ who don't know their HIV status. (S8) _____

That means (S9) _____

_____. Education is the key to this very complicated issue. (S10) _____
