

新世纪

# 大学英语

NEW CENTURY COLLEGE ENGLISH

FOCUS LISTENING

(第二版)

主 编 张怀建 罗少京

听力

1

ENGLISH

华南理工大学出版社

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# 听

# 1

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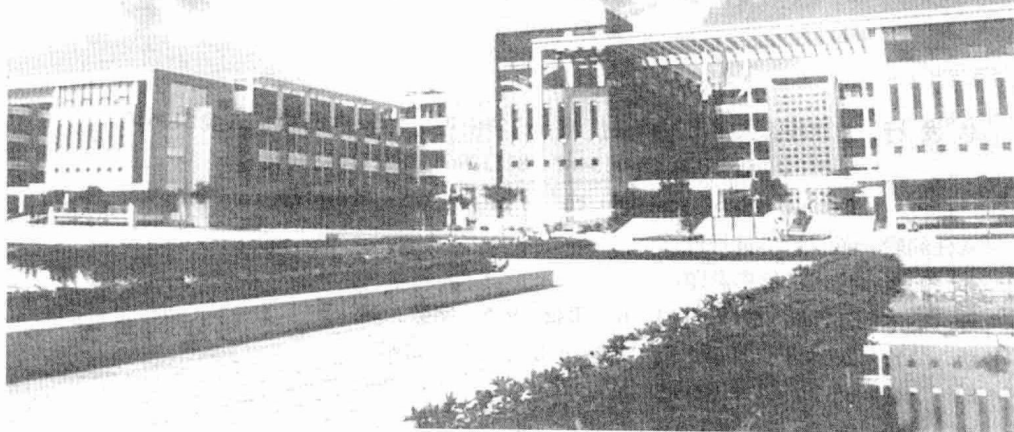
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## 再版前言

学习语言应当从听开始,在获得一定的语言感觉后方可开始其他语言技能的学习,我们学习母语就是遵循这样的进程。听是个复杂、积极、多层次的思维过程,是诸多语言技能的综合运用,它涉及语音、语调、词汇、句型、句法等语言和非语言方面的知识和微技能。听需要有一定的语言环境和氛围,我们在习得母语时就有很好的机会和氛围。但学习外语的情况就不同了,听的机会很少,因而不得不一开始就学习词语和语法,同时学习说、读和写,这样往往不能取得好的学习成效。本套教材的目的就是给使用者创造更多听的机会。

修订这套教材时,我们以《大学英语课程教学要求》为参考,根据当代大学生的英语水平和学习特点,参照了教育部大学英语四、六级考试委员会新出炉的新题型,尽可能体现教学要求所规定的功能意念和听力技能理念。在设计小测试和等级测试时,我们完全按全国大学英语四级新题型模式设计。第三册和第四册的每一单元、小测试和等级测试的难度基本和全国大学英语四级听力真题一致,可用于参加全国大学英语四级考试前对自己听力的测试。希望使用者使用这套教材,通过反复操练,最终达到《大学英语课程教学要求》关于英语听力的要求。

整套教材共四册。每册 16 单元、2 个小测试和一个相应的等级测试。

每单元由三部分组成。

Section I: 微技能、功能意念训练(句子、简短对话、长对话);

Section II: 通过以话题为主线的语篇进行综合技能训练(长对话、短文);

Section III: 英语欣赏。

英语欣赏是本套教材修订后的特色内容,使用者在听这部分时,可以非常轻松地欣赏我们精选的日常对话、新的文化点滴、科技小知识、流行英文歌曲、名人演讲及英语国家的时事报道。在第一和第二册的英语欣赏部分,我们精选了最新的流行美语和流行英语,使用者既可欣赏到原汁原味的英式英语和美式英语,也可学到英语中的流行词汇和习惯表达,如: penny-pinching (特别小气的,不愿意花钱的)、to sack somebody (炒鱿鱼)、grub (吃的东西)、I choked on a test (我考试考砸了)、Yao Ming is money (姚明很棒)。内容诙谐幽默、引人入胜,语音自然悦耳。在第 3 册和第 4 册的英语欣赏部分,使用者可欣赏到英语国家的广播电视节目内容等地道的英语口音。

全书配有光盘。录音按《大学英语课程教学要求》规定的语速朗读,由专业音像技术人员制作,语音纯正、清晰。

编 者

2008 年 6 月

## 编者的话

这套教材的编者多年从事大学英语的教学与研究工作，在教材的编写过程中，灵活运用了语言学习理论，并充分考虑了当代大学生的英语水平和学习特点。本教材在以下几个方面体现其特色：

1. 以遵循英语语言教学规律为第一原则，以《大学英语教学大纲》（修订本）为依据，尽可能体现大纲规定的功能意念和听力技能。
2. 内容由浅入深、循序渐进；题材广泛，反映现代科技的发展及新时代人类多姿多彩的生活和文化。
3. 材料多选自 90 年代以来的最新文字、新闻广播、报刊、杂志等；语言规范，融时代性、知识性、趣味性、可思性为一体。
4. 练习形式丰富多彩，既有传统的正误判断、多项选择，也有简答题、句子排序、图表填写，还有大学英语四、六级考试的复合式听写等形式。
5. 每单元有明确的语言功能；对话和短文围绕同一个话题展开。语言鲜活，紧扣现实。各单元由两部分组成：

Section I：微技能、功能意念训练（句子、简短对话、小短文）；

Section II：通过以话题为主线的语篇进行综合技能训练（对话、短文）。

6. 本套书共 4 册，每册 16 个单元、2 个小测试和 1 个相关等级的测试；小测试分别安排在第 8 和 16 单元后，目的是对前 8 个单元功能意念、微技能、一般听力技能等进行综合检测；测试安排在最后，供学生检测自己的听力是否达到大纲要求的相关级别的水平。
7. 本教材适合普通本科生、网络学院本科生以及具有相当水平的其他英语学习爱好者；既可用于自学，也可作课堂听力教材或课外听力辅助材料。
8. 每册书以网络课件的形式配置了 3 学时的辅导讲座，主要为学习者明确学习目标、排除语言障碍、介绍学习策略和必要的语言文化背景、总结相关的功能意念、提供口头练习等。

本套书配有录音带，录音带按《大学英语教学大纲》（修订本）规定的语速朗读，经音像专业技术制作，语音纯正、清晰。

本书在编写及录制过程中，得到了华南理工大学外国语学院党政领导、大学英语教学团队、华南理工大学网络学院以及华南理工大学出版社的大力支持，美国专家 John Thomson 认真审定了 1～4 册的录音稿。我们在此向他们表示衷心的感谢。

编者

2002 年 8 月



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## Unit 1 Meeting People

### Section I Micro-Listening

#### Phonetics Practice

##### New Words & Expressions

vowel / 'vauəl / n. 元音

mow / məu / v. 割草

cookie / 'kuki / n. 小甜饼

wit / wit / n. 才智

kangaroo / ˌkæŋɡə'ruː / n. 袋鼠

vine / vain / n. 葡萄树

stock / stɒk / v. 供给, 储备

lawn / lɔ:n / n. 草坪

pit / pit / n. 坑

kitten / 'kitn / n. 小猫

hive / haiv / n. 蜂箱

#### Exercise 1

**Directions:** Listen to the following sentences twice. Repeat the sentences and write down the same vowels in the underlined words in each sentence.

**For example:** East or west, home is best.

/ e /

1. Sam's shop stocks socks.

/ \_\_\_ /

2. Jack wears a black hat.

/ \_\_\_ /

3. He threw three free balls.

/ \_\_\_ /

4. They wish us good luck.

/ \_\_\_ /

5. The artist has a large garden.

/ \_\_\_ /

6. I saw him mowing the lawn.

/ \_\_\_ /

7. Fruits can be served as food.

/ \_\_\_ /

8. Work makes the workman.

/ \_\_\_ /

9. The cook can cook good cookies.

/ \_\_\_ /

10. A fall into a pit, a gain in your wit.

/ \_\_\_ /

#### Exercise 2

**Directions:** Listen to the song "One One One" twice, fill in the missing words and sing along.





One, one, one, kitten in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
Two, two, two, \_\_\_\_\_ kangaroos.  
Three, three, three, birds in a \_\_\_\_\_.  
Four, four, four, pretty wooden \_\_\_\_\_.  
Five, five, five, \_\_\_\_\_ in the hive.  
Six, six, six, big and little \_\_\_\_\_.  
Seven, seven, seven, stars in \_\_\_\_\_.  
Eight, eight, eight, very high \_\_\_\_\_.  
Nine, nine, nine, \_\_\_\_\_ on the vine.  
Ten, ten, ten, big fat \_\_\_\_\_.

## Section II Macro-Listening

### Dialogue Is Anybody Sitting Here?

#### New Words & Expressions

purse / pɜ:s / n. 钱包, 手提包

customer service department 客户服务部

installer / in'stɔ:lə / n. 安装工

a couple of days 三两天, 几天

neighborhood / 'neibəhʊd / n. 附近

colleague / 'kɒli:g / n. 同事

employer / im'plɔɪə / n. 雇主

employee / 'emplɔɪ'i: / n. 雇员

install / in'stɔ:l / v. 安装

infer / in'fə: / v. 推断

#### Exercise 1

**Directions:** Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

1. a. They used to live in the same neighborhood.  
b. They used to be roommates.  
c. They used to be schoolmates.  
d. They once worked in the same company.
2. a. Classmates.  
b. Colleagues.  
c. Close friends.  
d. Employer and employee.
3. a. He repairs telephones.  
b. He installs telephones.  
c. He is a telephone operator.  
d. He is a telephone designer.
4. a. She makes toys in a company.  
b. She sells toys in a department store.



- c. She works for a telephone company. d. She offers service for the customers.
5. a. Anne Kennedy lives far from her company.  
b. Anne Kennedy knows John Spencer very well.  
c. John Spencer doesn't have a fixed working place.  
d. John Spencer has never seen Anne Kennedy before.

**Exercise 2**

**Directions:** Listen to the dialogue again and complete the following sentences.

- Excuse me, \_\_\_\_\_?
- Oh, thank you. Say, \_\_\_\_\_ with Jack Davidson?
- Oh, Jack and I went to school together. \_\_\_\_\_?
- I'm a telephone installer — I just happen \_\_\_\_\_ the last couple of days.
- Happy to know you. \_\_\_\_\_?

**Passage Hi****New Words & Expressions**

teenager / 'ti:neɪdʒə / n. 青少年  
 bus / bʌs / v. 收拾 (餐馆饭桌上的脏碗碟)  
 cashier / kæ'ʃiə / n. 收银      grocery / 'grəʊsəri / n. 杂货  
 weeknight / 'wi:knaɪt / n. 星期六和星期天以外的晚上  
 freshman / 'freʃmən / n. 大学一年级学生  
 weekday / 'wi:kdei / n. 星期六和星期天以外的日子  
 photocopy / 'fəʊtəʊ'kɒpi / n. 照相复制      semester / si'mestə / n. 学期  
 balance / 'bæləns / v. 使平衡      sort / sɔ:t / v. 把……分类, 整理

**Exercise 1**

**Directions:** Listen to the passage and write “T” (true) or “F” (false) for each of the following statements.

- Tom, Lauren and Erica are all high school students. ( )
- Tom clears dishes in a restaurant every weekend. ( )
- Lauren works to save money to go to college. ( )
- Lauren can balance her study and work very well. ( )
- Erica would like to continue her part-time job every semester. ( )



## Exercise 2

**Directions:** Listen to the passage again and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

1. a. \$5. 15.                      b. \$5. 50.                      c. \$6. 72.                      d. \$6. 27.
2. a. She works in a restaurant.  
b. She works as a cashier.  
c. She sells clothes in a grocery store.  
d. She makes photocopies and sorts mails.
3. a. Because she can save money for her future study.  
b. Because she can earn money to support her family.  
c. Because she can get money and experience as well.  
d. Because she can buy some nice clothes and go out at night.
4. a. 28.                      b. 15.                      c. 20.                      d. 16.
5. a. Part-time jobs are usually given to students.  
b. It's common to take part-time jobs among students.  
c. College students have to pay for their study by themselves.  
d. Nowadays both high school and college are expensive.

## Section III Enjoy English

**Directions:** In this section you are going to listen to a dialogue from BBC Learning English.

### Penny-Pinching

**Helen:** *This is Real English from BBC Learning English. I'm Helen.*

**Zoe:** 你好! 欢迎收听今天的地道英语。我是刘佳。

**Helen:** *Today we're going to look at words and phrases that have recently become part of the English language.*

**Zoe:** 地道英语带大家一起学习原汁原味的英式英语, 及时带大家更新英语中的流行词汇, 还有习惯表达。

**Helen:** *The English language is constantly changing, with new words and expressions entering all the time. You need to keep up to date with real English.*

**Zoe:** Helen, 今天要学的新词是什么呢?

**Helen:** *Today's new expression is "penny-pinching". That's penny—P. E. N. N. Y. and pinching—P. I. N. C. H. I. N. G. Penny-pinching.*

**Zoe:** Penny - pinching, 便士和 pinching, 紧压, 一起说是什么意思呢?

**Helen:** *Well, listen carefully. If you say someone is penny-pinching, you mean that they*



*don't want to spend money on things.*

**Zoe:** 哦，原来是这样啊。*Penny-pinching* 的意思就是说一个人特别小气，不愿意花钱。

**Helen:** *That's right. Remember it's a negative thing to say about someone, so be careful how you use it.* 不过要记住，这可是个贬义词，我们用的时候可得多加小心。

**Zoe:** 那 *Helen*，能给我们举个例子吗？

**Helen:** *Of course. If your friend didn't want to go to a restaurant with you.* 如果你的朋友不愿意和你一起出去吃饭，你就可以对他说 “*Don't be so penny-pinching! It won't cost that much!*” 别那么小气了，这花不了多少钱的！

**Zoe:** 所以它是个贬义词。

### ☆ Insert

**A:** \$30? *I'm not paying that for a pair of shoes!*

**B:** *Don't be penny-pinching! It's a really good price.*

**A:** *Why are the schools so bad these days?*

**B:** *Well, the government has a really penny-pinching approach to education and won't give schools any money.*

**Zoe:** *Are you penny-pinching, Helen?*

**Helen:** *Oh, no, I don't think so. I'm the opposite, in fact. I always spend too much money.*

**Zoe:** *Really? I don't.*

**Helen:** *Yes. Look at your shoes. You need to buy some new ones.*

**Zoe:** *No, these will do for another 6 months at least.*

**Helen:** *See? You're being penny-pinching!*

**Zoe:** *Am I?*

**Helen:** *Yes, You really need some new shoes. Those ones you are wearing must be 10 years old.*

**Zoe:** *Well, maybe I'll think about it.*

**Helen:** *Anyway, let's recap—penny-pinching—*

**Zoe:** 就是形容一个人不愿意花钱，特别小气。*Well, it looks like we need to be finishing there.*

**Helen:** *Yes, that's all we have time for. You've been listening to Real English from BBC Learning English. Join us again soon for more up-to-the-minute Real English. Bye.*

**Zoe:** *See you next time.*

*\* Please note that this script is not a word for word transcript of the programme as broadcast. In the recording and editing process changes may have been made which may not be reflected here.*

*\* 在节目录制过程中，对话本文可能略有改动。*

*[http://www.bbc.co.uk/china/learningenglish/realenglish/re/2005/12/051209\\_penny\\_pinching.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/china/learningenglish/realenglish/re/2005/12/051209_penny_pinching.shtml)*



## Unit 2 Daily Activities

### Section I Micro-Listening

#### Phonetics Practice

##### New Words & Expressions

diphthongs / 'dɪfθɔŋ / n. 双元音

haste / heɪst / n. 急速

annoy / ə'noɪ / v. 使烦恼

oyster / 'ɔɪstə / n. 牡蛎

doe / dəʊ / n. 雌鹿

female / 'fi:meɪl / adj. 女性的, 雌性的

note / nəʊt / n. 音调, 音符

jam / dʒæm / n. 果酱

#### Exercise 1

**Directions:** Listen to the following sentences twice. Repeat the sentences and write down the same diphthongs in the underlined words in each sentence.

**For example:** Haste makes waste.

/ ei /

1. Here is your beer.

/ \_\_ /

2. All roads lead to Rome.

/ \_\_ /

3. Good advice is beyond all price.

/ \_\_ /

4. The bare and the hare like the fresh air.

/ \_\_ /

5. When the cat is away, the mice will play.

/ \_\_ /

6. Out of sight, out of mind.

/ \_\_ /

7. A noisy noise annoys an oyster.

/ \_\_ /

8. An apple a day keeps the doctor away.

/ \_\_ /

9. The poor farmer wants to have a tour.

/ \_\_ /

10. The tower is found in the center of the town.

/ \_\_ /

#### Exercise 2

**Directions:** Listen to the song "Do Re Mi" twice, fill in the missing words and sing along.

Doe, a deer, a female \_\_\_\_\_.

Ray, a drop of \_\_\_\_\_ sun.



Me, a name I call \_\_\_\_\_.  
Far, a long long \_\_\_\_\_ to run.  
Sew, a needle pulling \_\_\_\_\_.  
La, a note to \_\_\_\_\_ sew.  
Tea, I \_\_\_\_\_ with jam and bread.  
That will \_\_\_\_\_ us back to Do.  
(repeat)  
Do re mi fa so la ti do, so do!

### Section II Macro-Listening

#### Dialogue What Did You Think of Bob?

##### New Words & Expressions

earring / ɪərɪŋ / n. 耳环	guy / gai / n. 家伙, 人
stuff / stʌf / n. 东西	definitely / 'defɪnɪtli / adv. 肯定地
fashionable / 'fæʃənəbl / adj. 流行的	
humorous / 'hju:mərəs / adj. 有幽默感的	
moody / 'mu:di / adj. 喜怒无常的	probable / 'prɒbəbl / adj. 很可能的

#### Exercise 1

**Directions:** Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

- One of their friends.
  - Their schoolmate Bob.
  - A strange man in their life.
  - A fashionable man in a movie.
- Because Bob wore one earring.
  - Because Bob wore two earrings.
  - Because Bob liked heavy rock music.
  - Because Bob played heavy rock music.
- He looks funny but he is serious.
  - He looks humorous but he is moody.
  - He looks strange but he is a regular guy.
  - He looks serious but he makes people laugh.



4. a. Old friends.  
b. Good neighbors.  
c. Old schoolmates.  
d. Boyfriend and girlfriend.
5. a. The man knows Bob well.  
b. Bob is popular among girls.  
c. Bob can make everyone laugh.  
d. The woman had her first date with a man.

### Exercise 2

**Directions:** Listen to the dialogue again and complete the following sentences.

1. I thought he might \_\_\_\_\_ to be one of those guys who are into \_\_\_\_\_ and stuff like that.
2. Yeah, \_\_\_\_\_ well!
3. And he's really \_\_\_\_\_. He had me laughing \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I think the people \_\_\_\_\_ next to us in the \_\_\_\_\_ thought we were \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Definitely. In fact, we're going to a \_\_\_\_\_.



### **Passage Why I Have So Many Alarm Clocks**

#### **New Words & Expressions**

alarm clock 闹钟

obvious / 'ɒbvɪəs / adj. 明显的

troublesome / 'trʌblsəm / adj. 麻烦的

go off (闹钟) 响

### Exercise 1

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

1. What do some people do to remember things according to this passage?

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Where do they put them?

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. What does the speaker do to help himself remember certain things?

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. How many alarm clocks does the speaker have?

\_\_\_\_\_.



5. How many minutes early does the speaker set his alarm clock if he has to make a call?
- \_\_\_\_\_.

### Exercise 2

**Directions:** Listen to the passage again and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

1. a. Because it is troublesome to write them.  
b. Because he has to put them on the floor.  
c. Because he always forgets to look at them in time.  
d. Because he always doesn't know where to put them.
2. a. He'll ask his friends to tell him.  
b. He'll sit in front of the TV set and wait.  
c. He'll write notes and leave them in obvious places.  
d. He'll set an alarm clock and put it on top of the TV set.
3. a. Yes, he can remember everything.  
b. No, he can't remember anything.  
c. Most of the time, he can remember certain things.  
d. Most of the time, he fails to remember certain things.
4. a. He has a call to make or to answer.  
b. When the telephone rings, it's time to watch TV.  
c. The telephone surely rings as the alarm clock goes off.  
d. When the telephone rings, he has to set the alarm clock.
5. a. People shouldn't use notes to remember things.  
b. People have different habits of remembering things.  
c. To use an alarm clock is the best way to remember things.  
d. It's better to use an alarm clock than notes to remember things.

## Section III Enjoy English

**Directions:** In this section you are going to enjoy the English song *Angel* sung by Sarah McLachlan.

 **Angel** 电影 *city of Angles* 主题曲

*Spend all your time waiting for that second chance*

*For a break that would make it OK*





*There's always some reasons to feel not good enough  
And it's hard at the end of the day  
I need some distraction or a beautiful release  
Memories seep from my veins  
Let me be empty and weightless  
And maybe I'll find some peace tonight*

*In the arms of the angel  
Fly away from here  
From this dark, cold hotel room  
And the endlessness that you fear  
You are pulled from the wreckage of your silent reverie  
In the arms of the angel  
May you find some comfort here*

*So tired of the straight line  
And everywhere you turn  
There're vultures and thieves at your back  
The storm keeps on twisting  
You keep on building the lies  
That you make up for all that you lack  
It don't make no difference, escape one last time  
It's easier to believe  
In this sweet madness, oh this glorious sadness  
That brings me to my knees*

*In the arms of the angel  
May you find some comfort here*