

# 英语听力和运用

第二册

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上海交通大学出版社

# 英语听力和运用

English Task Listening

第二册

Book Two

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## 内 容 提 要

《英语听力和运用》是根据国家教委颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》编写的一套英语听力教程,旨在更好地培养读者的英语听力。全套教程共分三册,本册的难度相当于大学英语三、四级。

本册共有 32 个单元。每个单元分为基础训练和听力任务两部分。基础训练侧重单句或对话的听力理解训练;听力任务包含 3~4 篇短文或对话。本册可供一学年教学使用。

### 英语听力和运用(第二册)

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## 前 言

《英语听力和运用》(English Task Listening)是根据《大学英语教学大纲》编写的一套英语听力教程。全书共三册,分别供大学英语一、二级,三、四级和五、六级的教学使用。

为更好地培养和发展大学英语学生听觉能力,本书具有以下特点:

1. 本书着重能力的培养。它不但要训练语言能力,而且还注重训练运用语言的交际能力。本书内容以短文和对话为主,选用学生所熟悉的各类题材,每篇短文或对话都设有与实际生活有关的任务。学生不仅要听懂内容,获取信息,而且还要能根据所得到的信息去完成指定的任务。本书是一本以运用为主(Task-based)的教材。

本书兼顾听力基本技能的训练。但这一训练是在一定的上下文中进行的,而不是孤立的语言训练。这是因为听力理解主要不是由下而上(bottom-up)逐字逐句进行的。

2. 本书练习是为帮助和促进听力理解的能力而设计的,而不是仅仅用来考核内容掌握的情况。练习形式多种多样,除常见的多项选择、填空和正误判断外,还有记录(note-taking)、填写表格、地图及图画、剔除错误(detaching mistakes)、排列顺序、问答题、解释定义及适用于两人或小组的信息互补(jigsaw)练习等。

3. 由于听力理解并非单纯的接受过程,而是听者运用有关知识对输入的信息进行主动反应的过程,所以本书绝大部分练习在听力开始前都设有听前提问(Pre-listening Questions),提问与所听的短文或对话有关的问题,以便引导学生的思路,帮助其预测要听的范围和主题,调动相应的语言、文化等背景知识来对所听的材料作好充分准备。

本册选材仍以学生所熟悉的各类日常生活题材为主。每个单元的听力任务围绕一个主题编排,采用多种练习形式,以培养和提

高学生在听的方面的语言能力和交际能力。

本册的编排与第一册基本相同,但为了更好地适应三、四级教学的需要,也作了一些改动,主要有以下几点:

第一,基础训练(BASIC LISTENING)的题型更加规范统一。该部分由听力理解和听写两大类题组成。1—16 单元为单句的理解,17—32 单元为简单对话的理解;听写为一篇 100—200 词的短文,其中设有 6—12 个填空,由学生填入所听到的单词或短语,目的在于提高对短文理解的能力,同时也可使学生更好地适应今后四六级考试新的听力试题。

第二,在听力任务(TASKS)这一部分,短文听力理解题的比重有所增加,使学生不但可以提高听的能力,也可提高应试能力。

第三,由于每单元的内容增加较多,所以总课数由第一册的 36 个单元数减至目前的 32 个单元,以免全书过长。同时由于每一单元都有与考试常见的题型相似的练习,所以本册不再单独设置测验。

本书由尹协钧、姜德杰主编;杨荣泉教授任主审。各册的编委为姜德杰、高四霞、托亚(第一册);康辉、徐以庆、宋士华、于卫华(第二册);尹协钧、刘齐、徐春华(第三册)。另外,青岛大学、青岛海洋大学和青岛化工学院的有关专家教授对本书的编写提出了许多宝贵建议,几位外籍教师录制本教材的磁带,在此一并表示衷心感谢。

本书的许多内容和形式为首次尝试,加之时间仓促,不妥之处和错误在所难免,竭诚欢迎批评指正。

编者

1995 年 9 月

# 目 录

Unit 1 .....	(1)	Unit 17 .....	(89)
Unit 2 .....	(6)	Unit 18 .....	(94)
Unit 3 .....	(11)	Unit 19 .....	(99)
Unit 4 .....	(16)	Unit 20 .....	(103)
Unit 5 .....	(22)	Unit 21 .....	(108)
Unit 6 .....	(27)	Unit 22 .....	(113)
Unit 7 .....	(32)	Unit 23 .....	(117)
Unit 8 .....	(37)	Unit 24 .....	(122)
Unit 9 .....	(42)	Unit 25 .....	(127)
Unit 10 .....	(47)	Unit 26 .....	(132)
Unit 11 .....	(52)	Unit 27 .....	(136)
Unit 12 .....	(57)	Unit 28 .....	(141)
Unit 13 .....	(63)	Unit 29 .....	(146)
Unit 14 .....	(69)	Unit 30 .....	(151)
Unit 15 .....	(75)	Unit 31 .....	(156)
Unit 16 .....	(83)	Unit 32 .....	(162)

# Unit 1

## Part One BASIC LISTENING

1. Listen carefully and choose the sentence which is closest in meaning to the statement you hear.

- 1) A) The recorder is not being repaired.  
B) The recorder has to be repaired.  
C) The recorder can not be repaired.  
D) The recorder is under repair.
- 2) A) Sixty people were present.  
B) Forty people came..  
C) Thirty people came.  
D) Twenty people were present.
- 3) A) He felt angry ,for he had to stand.  
B) He stood there, speaking angrily.  
C) He was so angry that he couldn't speak.  
D) He felt angry because he was not allowed to speak.
- 4) A) I can do it with their help.  
B) I can not do it in spite of their help.  
C) I can do it without their help.  
D) I'll help them to do the work
- 5) A) He was accused of stealing.  
B) He didn't stole the money ,but he was accused.  
C) He'll be accused of stealing.  
D) If he steals the money ,he will be accused.

- 6) A) She ran out to look for a job.  
 B) She had no money left.  
 C) She needed money to find a job.  
 D) She made her living by running.
- 7) A) He was knocked down by a car.  
 B) His car failed to work.  
 C) He was not a good driver.  
 D) He preferred to walk rather than to drive.
- 8) A) All the tickets have been sold out.  
 B) If there are any tickets left, sell them out.  
 C) If you don't buy the tickets now, they will be sold out.  
 D) Sell the tickets at once.
- 9) A) David got on the plane half an hour in advance.  
 B) The plane had took off half an hour before he arrived.  
 C) The plane landed thirty minutes ahead of schedule.  
 D) The plane he boarded was delayed for half an hour.
- 10) A) I'm sure the skirt is made of silk.  
 B) I think the skirt is made of silk.  
 C) I like the skirt made of silk.  
 D) I feel comfortable when I wear the silk skirt.

2. Dictation: Listen and fill in the blanks with what you hear.

People who talk and sing to plants \_\_\_\_\_, according to Arnold Braymar, \_\_\_\_\_. "In fact, singing and dancing to plants makes them grow better," said Braymar. \_\_\_\_\_. When we sing or talk to plants, we exhale carbon dioxide which plants need to \_\_\_\_\_. Plants absorb the carbon dioxide \_\_\_\_\_ and produce oxygen which people need. Singing and talking is effective, however, \_\_\_\_\_. Bedtime lullabies (催眠曲) will not help plants \_\_\_\_\_.



## Part Two TASKS

### Task 1

#### In the Clinic

##### Vocabulary

stuffed 阻塞的  
pulse 脉搏

thermometer 温度计  
prescription 处方

#### I. Pre-listening Question

What are the symptoms of a cold or a flu?

#### II. Exercises

Listen and write down the information you get from the tape.

##### 1. Tom's symptoms:

- a. I don't seem to have \_\_\_\_\_.
- b. I have a bad \_\_\_\_\_ and my \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_.
- c. I \_\_\_\_\_ a lot and I have trouble \_\_\_\_\_.
- d. I've lost my \_\_\_\_\_ and I don't feel \_\_\_\_\_.

##### 2. Doctor's treatment:

- a. You need a \_\_\_\_\_.
- b. I'll write you a \_\_\_\_\_.
- c. Take \_\_\_\_\_ pills every \_\_\_\_\_ hours, \_\_\_\_\_ times a day.
- d. Drink more water, stay \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ day.

### Task 2

#### What's the Trouble?

##### Vocabulary

chew 嚼  
sensitive 敏感的

upper 上边的  
fill 补(牙)

#### I. Pre-listening Question

Suppose you hurt your legs or arms. Try to describe the symptoms.

## II . Exercises

Listen and put a tick beside the statement that is true.

- ( ) 1) The conversation took place between a dentist and a patient.
- ( ) 2) The woman spent a sleepless night because of her toothache.
- ( ) 3) The woman was calm and brave when she was treated.
- ( ) 4) The tooth that was in trouble was in the upper right side.
- ( ) 5) The tooth hurt her only when she ate something hot.
- ( ) 6) The doctor suggested that the tooth be pulled.
- ( ) 7) The woman required that the tooth be pulled.
- ( ) 8) The doctor thought it was not necessary to pull the tooth.

### Task 3                      200 Hours Without Sleep

Exercises; Listen and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

- 1. A) How to adjust to sleeplessness.
  - B) Threat and danger of sleeplessness.
  - C) A test of mental and physical strength.
  - D) The consequences of staying awake for 200 hours.
- 2. A) He lost consciousness.
  - B) He fell into sleep at once.
  - C) He was almost mad.
  - D) He laughed at things that were not funny.
- 3. A) On the first day.      B) On the third day.
  - C) On the fifth day.      D) After 200 hours.
- 4. A) Peter Tripp was living in New York.
  - B) Peter Tripp was forced to accept the experiment.
  - C) Peter Tripp didn't wear a hat during the experiment.
  - D) Peter Tripp slept for a much shorter time than expected.

Task 4

Aspirin—a Wonder Drug

Vocabulary

mild 轻缓的  
bitter 苦的  
tablet 药片

suicide 自杀  
crush 碾碎

Exercises: Listen and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

1. A) 15,000 tons.                      B) 15,000 kilograms.  
   C) 1,500 tons.                      D) 150,000 kilograms.
2. A) Because it is an effective pain reliever.  
   B) Because its bad effects are slight.  
   C) Because it is not expensive.  
   D) All of the above.
3. A) Many people kill themselves by taking aspirin.  
   B) Children can be poisoned if they take too much aspirin.  
   C) Aspirin can bring discomfort to our stomach.  
   D) Aspirin can tablets.
4. A) To chew the tablets.  
   B) To swallow the tablets.  
   C) To crush the tablets and take with milk.  
   D) To take the tablets with orange juice.

## Unit 2

### Part one BASIC LISTENING

1. Listen carefully and choose the sentence which is closest in meaning to the statement you hear.
  - 1) A) She never stops to greet me.  
B) She sometimes stops greeting me.  
C) She rarely stops to greet me.  
D) She seldom stops greeting me.
  - 2) A) Everyone will be angry when ignored.  
B) No one will be angry even when ignored.  
C) Everyone will be ignorant of your anger.  
D) Some people will be angry when ignored.
  - 3) A) He wouldn't apologize to Mary.  
B) He agreed to apologize to Mary  
C) He had apologized to Mary  
D) He wouldn't apologize to me.
  - 4) A) I bring some money when I go shopping.  
B) I have no money to go shopping.  
C) Unless I have time, I won't go shopping.  
D) If I have time, I will buy something with the money.
- 5) A) The film began at 10:45      B) The film began at 10:15.  
C) The film began at 10:30      D) He arrived at 10:15.
- 6) A) The boss was angry with him when he was late.

- B) The boss was not angry with him though he was late.
  - C) The boss blamed him because he wasted time.
  - D) The boss had no time to blame him.
- 7) A) He didn't want to catch cold, so he put on a sweater.
- B) He caught cold, so he put on a sweater.
  - C) Although he didn't wear a sweater, he didn't catch cold.
  - D) Even if he wore a sweater, he caught cold.
- 8) A) Let's go to the concert after we watch the film.
- B) Let's go to the concert instead of watching a film.
  - C) Let's watch a film rather than go to the concert.
  - D) Don't go to watch the film.
- 9) A) Tom is an officer.                      B) Tom is a sailor.
- C) Tom is a surgeon.                      D) Tom is an engineer.
- 10) A) I could hardly see the thief when he was stealing.
- B) As soon as I saw the thief, he ran away.
  - C) The thief ran away and could hardly be seen.
  - D) It was hard to catch the thief.

2. Dictation: Listen and fill in the blanks with what you hear.

The expression "pink slip" is another way of saying that someone has been told \_\_\_\_\_. In the United States, most companies pay their workers every week or \_\_\_\_\_. They give the workers a check to take to the bank \_\_\_\_\_. Sometimes, however, when times are hard, a worker may receive \_\_\_\_\_. He also receives a "pink slip". This is a letter from the company telling the worker that \_\_\_\_\_ and should no longer come to work. In the old days, the message was written on a \_\_\_\_\_.

Modern companies rarely use pink paper to give their workers the bad news. Most bosses talk with the worker \_\_\_\_\_. Even so, the expression "pink slip" lives on. A worker who has just lost his job may

tell his friends that \_\_\_\_\_.

## PART TWO TASKS

### Task 1

#### Non-prescription Medicines

##### Vocabulary

non-prescription	非处方(药)
prescribe	开(药)

#### I. Pre-listening Question

Can you list some common illnesses people often get?

#### II. Exercises

Listen and answer the following questions.

1. What is non-prescription?
2. For what purposes are non-prescription medicines usually used?
3. What percentage of everyday health problems are handled by doctors?
4. When faced with greater opportunity for self-care, what do people need now?

### Task 2

#### Tips

##### Vocabulary

tip 劝告	does 剂量
poisoning 中毒	

#### I. Pre-listening Question

What expressions do doctors often use when they examine their patients?

#### II. Exercises

Listen and answer the following questions.

1. Who do you think the speaker is talking to? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What should the dose for children be based on? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What should parents do before giving their children two medicines at the same time? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Why should parents never describe medicine as candy? \_\_\_\_\_

Task 3

Read the Label

Vocabulary	
label 标签	ingredient 成分
expiration 过期	

Exercises: Listen and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

1. A) The importance of doctors' instructions.  
B) The importance of the label for medicine.  
C) The harm of misusing drugs.  
D) The contents of the label for medicine.
2. A) The function.                      B) The content.  
C) Side effects.                      D) The time of recovery.
3. A) The label is more important than the doctor's instructions.  
B) The more medicine we take, the sooner we can recover.  
C) Stick to what the label says.  
D) Don't believe the label blindly.

Task 4

How Long Can We Live Without Breathing

Vocabulary	
oxygen 氧气	vital 至关重要的
consciousness 意识	神志

Exercises: Listen and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

1. A) The brain.    B) The heart.    C) The lungs.    D) The nerves.
2. A) The heart will stop beating immediately.

- B) The heart will go on beating for a while.  
C) The oxygen in the blood can be used instead.  
D) The supply of blood to the body will increase.
3. A) He loses consciousness.      B) The heart stops beating.  
C) The lungs are damaged.      D) Both A) and B).
4. A) Within four minutes.      B) Twelve minutes.  
C) Within six minutes.      D) About ten minutes.



## Unit 3

### Part One Basic Listening

1. Listen carefully and choose the sentence which is closest in meaning to the statement you hear.
- 1) A) Susan can read better now.  
B) Susan still can't read well.  
C) Susan finds it easy to read now  
D) Susan can read English very well now.
- 2) A) None of us heard the lectures.  
B) Not all the lectures were interesting.  
C) The lectures were rather interesting.  
D) The lectures were all boring.
- 3) A) I don't know where Mary is now.  
B) I don't know Mary's address.  
C) I remember Mary's address.  
D) I've forgotten Mary's address.
- 4) A) John will pass English no matter what happens.  
B) John will pass English even if he doesn't work hard.  
C) John won't pass English even if he works hard.  
D) John won't pass English if he doesn't work hard.
- 5) A) The man must be the owner of the building.  
B) The building costs a lot of money.  
C) There is a lot of money in the building.