

# COLLEGE

# 大学英语

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## 听力递进(二)



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## 前 言

《大学英语听力递进》是根据国家教委颁发的《高等学院非英语专业基础阶段英语教学》的有关规定和要求,为提高大学英语基础阶段学生的听力水平编写的一套丛书。

本书为丛书中的第二册,共含 15 个单元。每个单元包括 Part One 和 Part Two 两大部分。Part One 为专项微技能训练,重点训练不同的句型,不同简短对话的语音、语调及结构,便于学生更好地理解单句及日常对话,归纳总结该部分的听力理解经验,在听的过程中,提高对句子语法结构的听辨能力及对关键词的听辨能力。Part Two 为 2~3 个 Tasks,每个 Task 后配有 Word Bank 及练习。练习题型不完全相同,有多项选择题,判断题,简短问答题,填空题(填单词、短语、句子)等,既覆盖了大学英语四、六级考试题型,也涉及了有助于提高听力理解能力的其他题型。文字材料类型多样化:有对话、谈话、报道、讲座及小品文,侧重培养学生对篇章的理解能力。本丛书的特点:

- 形式多样化。多样化的题型既能激发学生听的兴趣,又能从不同侧面培养学生听的技能;多样化的体裁较真实地反映了现实生活中的交际形式。

- 题材广泛。所选材料在内容上体现了知识性、趣味性,让学生在提高听力技能的同时,获取知识,开阔眼界。

- 系统性强。本丛书分为四册,每一册在语速、间隔、篇幅,材料难度方面体现了循序渐进的特点。

本丛书配有磁带,由美籍教师录音,口音纯正,发音清晰。

为便于自学,本丛书配有录音材料及参考答案。适合于大学基础阶段的学生及具有相当水平的英语爱好者使用,既可用作课堂补充练习,又可供自学使用。

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## **Keys**

# Exercises

## Unit 1

### Part One

#### Statements; Restatements

**Directions:** In this part, you'll hear 10 short statements. At the end of each statement, there will be a pause. Then decide which of the four possible answers is closest in meaning to the statement you have just heard.

1. A. The shoe shop is not located in the shopping center.  
B. The cafeteria is on the east side of the shopping center.  
C. The shoe shop closes at the same time as the cafeteria.  
D. The cafeteria is more easily located than the shoe shop.
2. A. Martin had to work and couldn't attend college.  
B. Martin paid for his college education by working at the same time.  
C. Martin began college but had to drop out to get a job.  
D. With a bank loan, Martin didn't have to work while studying at college.
3. A. He has no money to spend on several important things.  
B. He spend money unwisely.  
C. He didn't want to spend money on anything.  
D. He didn't need much money.

4. A. He returned from abroad just in time.  
B. He hasn't stopped talking about his trip to Spain.  
C. His Spanish lessons were very expensive.  
D. His Spanish improved because he lived abroad.
5. A. The professor didn't go anywhere.  
B. The professor suggested that the students go.  
C. The professor agreed with the student's suggestion.  
D. The student did not understand the professor's suggestion immediately.
6. A. Bill surpasses John in math.  
B. John surpasses Bill in math.  
C. Bill always does John math.  
D. John and Bill make the same grade in math.
7. A. I don't know what to do with my free time.  
B. I can't remember what I did yesterday afternoon.  
C. I didn't use my time effectively.  
D. I have to find something all the time.
8. A. Tom has begged to become secretary of the club.  
B. I'm considering Tom for the job of secretary.  
C. Tom is considering whether to accept the job of secretary.  
D. I asked Tom to be the secretary and he agreed.
9. A. I can't worry about Tom.  
B. I can do nothing to help Tom.  
C. I find it impossible not to worry about Tom.  
D. I'm glad to have someone like Tom to worry about.
10. A. He bought a parking ticket.  
B. He got a ticket to the school concert.  
C. He must have been driving fast.

D. He was caught in the traffic on his way to school.

## Part Two

### Task 1 Valentine's Day

#### Word Bank

sweetheart 情人

candy 糖果

celebrate 庆祝

#### Exercises

##### A. Listen to the passage and then fill in the blanks.

On Valentine's Day, sweethearts show their ① for each other. Men give gifts such as ② or flowers, and Fred Tompkins ③ his sweetheart with a heart-shaped box of candy. Jane, his sweetheart, was ④ flowers, but just instead Fred gives her a three - pound box of chocolates. she is ⑤ because he remembered.

##### B. Listen to the passage again and then answer the following questions briefly.

1. Why was Jane surprised on the Valentine's Day?

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. How are they going to celebrate the special day tonight?

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. What does Fred think of his wife?

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. What gifts do men give to their sweethearts on Valentine's Day?

\_\_\_\_\_.

## Task 2 At the Bus Stop

### Word Bank

confusing 混淆的

mixed up 迷惑的

accustomed to 习惯于

fortunately 幸运地

Broadway 百老汇大街

Venezuela 委内瑞拉

Caracas 加拉斯加

### Exercises

#### A. Listen to the dialogue and then fill in the blanks.

1. Can I take any bus that ① \_\_\_\_\_?
2. The number 4 ② \_\_\_\_\_ at 72nd street.
3. I sometimes get ③ \_\_\_\_\_ when I have to travel around the city.
4. You'll soon get ④ \_\_\_\_\_ to it.

#### B. Listen to the dialogue again and then answer the following questions briefly.

1. According to the stranger, how often do the buses run?  
\_\_\_\_\_.
2. How long has the visitor been in New York City?  
\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Is it easy for him to find his way around the city?  
\_\_\_\_\_.
4. Does he like New York?  
\_\_\_\_\_.
5. How long will it take the visitor to reach his destination?  
\_\_\_\_\_.



## Unit 2

### Part One

#### Statements: Negative and Calculation

**Directions:** In this part, you'll hear 10 short statements. At the end of each statement, there will be a pause. Then decide which of the four possible answers is closest in meaning to the statement you have just heard.

1. A. She went on working though she was tired.  
B. She stopped working because she was tired.  
C. She wanted to do more even when she was tired.  
D. She didn't know what to do when she was tired.
2. A. She said he didn't ever read in bed.  
B. She said he read in bed quite often.  
C. She said he almost never read in bed.  
D. She said he nearly always read in bed.
3. A. Studying all night is good for your grades.  
B. Studying all night doesn't help at all.  
C. Studying all night is good for your health.  
D. Studying all night is helpful to you.
4. A. I know nothing about that kind of problem.  
B. No one has ever solved that problem.  
C. The solution to that problem isn't complete.  
D. That isn't a totally new kind of problem.
5. A. Bob is a friend of Jane's family.  
B. Bob's family does not know Jane.

- C. Bob does not know Jane's friend.  
 D. Bob and Jane's family have never met.
6. A. She finally arrived at 7 o'clock.  
 B. She arrived at 4 o'clock because she delayed three hours.  
 C. She had planned to arrive at 11 o'clock.  
 D. She was going to arrive at 3 o'clock, but she delayed four hours.
7. A. They charged us \$ 15.  
 B. They charged us \$ 30.  
 C. They charged us \$ 20.  
 D. They charged us \$ 40.
8. A. The catalog is cheaper than the store.  
 B. Buying the item from the catalog will save you money.  
 C. A saving of \$ 15 is not worth a trip to the store.  
 D. To order the chair from the catalog is \$ 15 cheaper than to buy it from the store.
9. A. Twelve students skipped history class.  
 B. Three students had permission to miss class.  
 C. Four students had to attend history class.  
 D. There were only two students in the history class.
- 
10. A. We have 12 tickets at present.  
 B. We have 14 tickets at present.  
 C. We have 8 tickets at present.  
 D. We have 10 tickets at present.

## Part Two

### Word Bank

community 团体, 公社

ignorance 无知

poverty 贫穷

suspicious 多疑的

bumpy (道路等)崎岖不平的      steep 陡峭的

## Task 1 A Visit to India

### Exercises

*A. Listen to the passage once and decide which is the best answer to each question.*

1. After the speaker had arrived in India, \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. he spent a year writing about the place he lived in
  - B. he took quite a long time finding a suitable place to live
  - C. he spent years looking for a certain village
  - D. he lived in a Himalayan community for many months
2. While looking for a "typical" village the speaker found \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. he was searching for the impossible
  - B. all the villages were exactly the same
  - C. the villagers made him feel confused
  - D. the villagers asked him a lot of questions
3. Before coming to India the speaker \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. had been a successful politician
  - B. had made a decision to do no more work
  - C. had been dismissed from his job
  - D. had written articles for publication
4. The speaker decided to change his way of life because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. he no longer found his work interesting
  - B. he wanted to live a peaceful life in the countryside
  - C. he wanted to find out more about the Third World
  - D. he thought living in a small community would be rewarding
5. The village the speaker finally chose to live in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. was situated at the end of a bumpy road

- B. had a better climate than those in the plains
- C. was a short walk from the river
- D. had a magnificent view of the river

***B. Listen to the passage once more and complete the following sentences.***

1. It was many months before \_\_\_\_\_ in this Himalayan community.
2. But the villages I stayed in had much in common: \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Often the villagers themselves were \_\_\_\_\_.
4. But to understand how three quarters of the world's people live, and \_\_\_\_\_, I felt that I first had to try and share \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Whenever I stopped to \_\_\_\_\_, there was a magnificent view.
6. After \_\_\_\_\_ the village came into view.

**Task 2 A Funny Talk**

**Exercises**

***A. Listen to the passage once and choose the best answer to each question.***

1. What happened every Friday afternoon?
  - A. The lady's club had a dinner party.
  - B. The lady's club gave a dance.
  - C. The lady's club held a meeting.
  - D. The lady's club invited a gentleman to have tea.
2. What happened one Friday?
  - A. The lady's club had a discussion over tea.
  - B. The ladies asked a man many questions about food.
  - C. A man gave a talk on the relations between food and population.
  - D. A lady interrupted the man's talk on babies.

3. What did the man say?

- A. Every minute a baby was born somewhere in the world.
- B. A woman never stopped giving birth to babies.
- C. The more food people get, the less hungry they are.
- D. People could do nothing about babies.

4. What did the lady say?

- A. She suggested to find that woman and stop her from having babies.
- B. She asked the man to stop talking.
- C. She couldn't understand why people did nothing to babies.
- D. She asked the man to go on with his speech.

**B. Listen to the passage once more and complete the following sentences.**

- 1. Someone came to talk to them \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2. After that, they \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3. One Friday, a gentleman came to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4. More than \_\_\_\_\_ are hungry.
- 5. And when they get more food, they have more babies, so they \_\_\_\_\_.

### **Task 3 Marie Curie**

#### **Exercise**

**Listen to the passage carefully and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.**

Marie Skłodowska was born in 1867 in Warsaw, ① \_\_\_\_\_, where her father worked as a teacher. Polish teachers were not ② \_\_\_\_\_, and Marie's father could not ③ \_\_\_\_\_ for her, so she went to work as a ④ \_\_\_\_\_. Then she went to study at a most famous French university, the Sorbonne Paris. She ⑤ \_\_\_\_\_ in Paris, but she ⑥ \_\_\_\_\_ in

physics and mathematics. Then she got a job ⑦ . While she was doing her research she met Pierre Curie. They worked together and discovered radium. In 1903 Marie and Pierre ⑧ . A few years later, in 1906 Pierre ⑨ in the street by a heavy wagon, and ⑩ . But Marie continued to work, and won the Nobel Prize again in 1911. She died in 1934.

## Unit 3

### Part One

#### Statements: Structure (1)

**Directions:** In this part, you'll hear 10 short statements. At the end of each statement, there will be a pause. Then decide which of the four possible answers is closest in meaning to the statement you have just heard.

1. A. The town was nearer than we thought.  
B. As we thought, the town wasn't far.  
C. We thought the town was far, and it was.  
D. We thought the town was nearer than it was.
2. A. Lucy sang better than she danced.  
B. Lucy was first a singer, then became a dancer.  
C. Lucy earned more money by singing than dancing.  
D. Lucy wanted to be a singer rather than a dancer.
3. A. Mr. Clansy was unhappy about his new partner.  
B. Mr. Clansy's new partner hardly pleased him.  
C. Mr. Clansy liked his new partner very much.  
D. Mr. Clansy was more delighted with the new partner.
4. A. He doesn't drink beer.  
B. He likes a glass of beer very much.  
C. He probably likes whisky more than beer.  
D. He always likes more than one glass of beer.
5. A. The discovery of writing is greater than that of printing.  
B. The discovery of printing is greater than that of writing.

- C. People know how to print for a long time.
  - D. People know how to write for a long time.
6. A. The first apartment was more comfortable.
- B. The new apartment was more comfortable.
  - C. Neither the first apartment nor the new one was comfortable.
  - D. Both apartments were very comfortable.
7. A. I enjoy walking through the park.
- B. My house is next to the park.
  - C. I live far away from the park.
  - D. My house is on the other side of the park.
8. A. She likes ice - cream best.
- B. She likes cake best.
  - C. She likes ice - cream better than cake.
  - D. She likes both ice - cream and cake.
9. A. I like jogging because it is more fun.
- B. I like to play tennis more than I like to jog.
  - C. Playing tennis is better for you than jogging according to people.
  - D. In my opinion people should jog and play tennis.
10. A. He likes to become a member of the band.
- B. He likes to become a member of the football team.
  - C. He likes to work in the band.
  - D. He likes to play basketball.

## Part Two

### Task 1 Getting Laid off

#### Word Bank

lay off 暂时失业;下岗

slow season 淡季



unemployment 失业

in line 排队

### Exercises

**A. Listen to the dialogue and then write a T in front of the Statement when it is true and an F when it is false.**

1. Lou lost his job because it was the slow season at the hotel.
2. Lou was going to apply for another job.
3. Lou found a poorly - paid job.
4. Many people apply for the same job.

**B. Listen to the dialogue again and then fill in the blanks.**

Manny: What are you going to do?

Lou: I'm going to collect ①, but it won't do me much good.

I'll probably be called back by the time I get my first ②

Manny: Why don't you look for another job?

Lou: I am, but it's hard to find work. So many people are looking that only the worst jobs are ③. They don't ④ much. And the bosses think they can do anything because there are twenty people ⑤ for the same job. Sometimes I don't know what's worse: working or being ⑥

### Task 2 Unemployment Hits Home

#### Word Bank

auto 汽车

layoff 下岗工人

depressed 消沉的

nervous 紧张的

nag 唠叨