

北京市普通高等学校教育教学改革试点项目成果

大学英语听·说·写系列教材

College English Listening, Speaking, and Writing

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# 大学英语·听

## College English · Listening

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大学英语·听

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社



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# 前言

大学英语听·说·写系列教材是北京市教委支持的“北京市普通高等学校教育教学改革试点项目”之一——“大学英语教学模式改革的研究与实践”的成果。由北京市多所大学合作编写。

传统的大学英语教学以阅读为主体,而当代社会对大学生英语听说写能力的要求已日益提高。这套教材就是为适应这一新的形势而编写的。

本教材按《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》对听说写的新要求编写,但不拘泥于教学大纲。作为一个系列,这套教材有三个分册:《大学英语·听》、《大学英语·说》、《大学英语·写》,供大学英语1-4级阶段教学使用。在总的要求下,听、说、写自成体系,分别编写,可单独使用,也可配套使用。每个分册均为40单元,约需40学时,相当于每级10学时,可以分级使用,也可集中使用。教学内容紧密结合大学生活,同时兼顾社会日常话题,具有较强的实用性。教材所用材料均选自原文,在必要时作了适当的修改。选材注意做到语言规范、难易适度、有时代感、生动活泼、趣味性强。听、说、写能力的培养各有侧重,又同时服务于提高学生的总体语言水平。本教材也注意兼顾学生参加有关测试的要求。

大学英语听·说·写系列教材由北京航空航天大学李宝琨担任总主编,北京工商大学徐光忠担任副总主编。《大学英语·听》由北京科技大学李维佳任主编,北京科技大学王小萍、北京联合大学商务学院王永杰任副主编,北京科技大学刘亚明、潘红英、潘淑娟参加编写。《大学英语·说》由北京航空航天大学朱乐奇任主编,北京工商大学张政任副主编,北京航空航天大学唐进宇、郑飞、李凤华、周欢,北京工商大学杨文彦参加编写。《大学英语·写》由中国人民大学田育英任主编,中国人民大学张玉荣、庞建荣、李丽颖、张秋成参加编写。北京市“大学英语教学模式改革的研究与实践”项目组其他成员院校(北京商学院、北京建工学院、北京联合大学文理学院、中国人民公安大学)的同志参加了对本教材的编写原则、指导思想、编写方案的讨论,提出了许多宝贵意见。

澳大利亚Curtin University of Technology对这套教材的编写给予了大力支持。该校的国际英语中心主任Andy Kirkpatrick教授担任这套教材的顾问并审阅了教材的初稿。在教学改革研究和教材编写过程中,北京市许多学校的专家和教师也都给予了极大的关心和支持。在此,我们一并表示衷心的感谢。

由于时间紧迫,经验不足,教材中一定会有不少错误和疏漏,欢迎批评指正。

编者

1999年10月

## 《大学英语·听》使用说明

《大学英语·听》共有40个单元，每单元包括5个部分。

第一部分为听单词，包括三类练习。一类是辨音练习，训练学生分辨近似音（包括英、美音）的能力。另一类是将单词按照读音规则和拼写规则组织起来，学生通过听来辨识英语单词和学习正确拼写单词。还有一类是词汇练习，学生通过听来熟悉和识记英语单词。本教材基本覆盖了大学英语教学大纲词汇表中1-4级的词汇。

第二部分为听句子，包括三类练习。第一类是按语言点组织的句子，每课有一个语言重点。第二和第三类是按语言内容安排的，分别为听名言名句和格言谚语。这些句子内容丰富，哲理性强，饶有趣味。熟听之后既可提高语言能力，又可增加知识。

第三部分为听对话，有两类练习。一类是围绕不同话题组织的小对话。每单元有一个话题。另一类是连续的简短对话。

第四部分为听短篇，每个单元一般有两个短篇。这一部分是为了提高学生在语篇水平上的听力。

第五部分为听歌曲。每课一歌。

每部分听的材料后配有练习。练习形式都尽量简单，学生做这些练习花时间不多，而把主要精力用在听语言材料上。

书后附有8个听力测验。每5个单元后可以安排一次，供检测学生听力水平。

通过以上安排，我们期望将听力的学习与学生整体语言能力的提高结合起来——在听中学词汇、学语法、学语言；同时，词汇、语法、语言的学习也综合地提高听的能力。本书提供的材料比较丰富，教师在教学中可以选择使用。有些内容可不作重点，有些内容（如歌曲）可留给学生课外欣赏。

本书配有录音磁带及教师用书，供参考使用。

编者

1999年10月

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## Part One Words

### Section A Sharpen Up Your Ears

#### 1. Sound Discrimination

**Directions:** You will hear groups of words, which are similar in pronunciation. One of the Chinese meanings for some words is given to you for your convenience to memorize them. The words will be read just once. For each group of words, match the word marked with the number you hear. For example,

you will read: ( ) tin 罐头 ( ) win 赢得 ( ) sin 罪恶 ( ) pin 别针

you will hear: 1 sin 2 tin 3 pin 4 win

you should do the matching as

(2) tin 罐头 (4) win 赢得 (1) sin 罪恶 (3) pin 别针

Group 1: ( ) Ted ( ) tide 潮流 ( ) tap 轻拍 ( ) tip 小费

Group 2: ( ) dad ( ) dead ( ) died ( ) did

Group 3: ( ) tax 税 ( ) text ( ) tire 轮胎 ( ) tag 标签

Group 4: ( ) hide ( ) hill ( ) hero ( ) hell 地狱

Group 5: ( ) gap 差距 ( ) guide ( ) give ( ) get

- Group 6: ( ) ripe ( ) rib 肋骨 ( ) rag 破布 ( ) rid 使摆脱  
 Group 7: ( ) said ( ) sad ( ) sell ( ) site 地点  
 Group 8: ( ) pin 别针 ( ) pipe 管子 ( ) pan 平底锅 ( ) pet 宠物  
 Group 9: ( ) nap 打盹 ( ) night ( ) nest 巢 ( ) niece 侄女  
 Group 10: ( ) mile ( ) mill 磨坊 ( ) mine ( ) melt 融化

## 2. American English vs. British English

**Directions:** In American English the letter "r" is always pronounced no matter where it appears in a word. In British English, "r" is voiced only before vowels. In this part, you will hear some words read in both accents. Write AmE if it's pronounced in American way and write BrE if it is in British accent. For example,

you will read: car [ ] [ ]

you will hear: [kɑ:r] [kɑ:]

you should write: car [AmE] [BrE]

1. utter [ ] [ ] 说出
2. urgent [ ] [ ] 紧要的
3. user [ ] [ ] 用户
4. scare [ ] [ ] 惊吓
5. scholar [ ] [ ] 学者
6. saucer [ ] [ ] 碟子
7. roar [ ] [ ] 吼叫
8. regards [ ] [ ] 致意
9. reform [ ] [ ] 改革
10. retire [ ] [ ] 退休

## Section B Build Up Your Word Power

**Directions:** You will hear groups of words. In each group there are five words. The words will be read just once. One of the Chinese meanings for some words has been given to you. For each group of words, match the word with the number you hear. For example,

you will read: ( ) 管理者 ( ) 生锈 ( ) 神圣的 ( ) 海员 ( ) 船长

you will hear: 1 sailor 2 sacred 3 captain 4 ruler 5 rust

you should do the matching as

(4) 管理者 (5) 生锈 (2) 神圣的 (1) 海员 (3) 船长

- Group 1: ( ) 事故 ( ) 羡慕 ( ) 农业 ( ) 宣布 ( ) 焦虑的  
 Group 2: ( ) 惭愧 ( ) 责备 ( ) 血液 ( ) 脑 ( ) 蜡烛  
 Group 3: ( ) 资本 ( ) 牛 ( ) 主要的 ( ) 舒适的 ( ) 世纪  
 Group 4: ( ) 作文 ( ) 条件 ( ) 大陆 ( ) 玉米 ( ) 棉花  
 Group 5: ( ) 勇气 ( ) 击败 ( ) 沙漠 ( ) 行为 ( ) 钻石  
 Group 6: ( ) 奉献 ( ) 疾病 ( ) 尘土 ( ) 教育 ( ) 电  
 Group 7: ( ) 鼓励 ( ) 全部的 ( ) 特别地 ( ) 令人兴奋的 ( ) 存在  
 Group 8: ( ) 专家 ( ) 信仰 ( ) 过错 ( ) 手指 ( ) 洪水

## Part Two Sentences

### Section A Training Focus : Tag Questions (附加问句)

**Directions:** Choose a suitable question tag to finish each of the following sentences you hear on the tape. For example,

you will hear: Your sister used to visit you very often,

you will read: A) didn't she? B) hadn't she?

C) wouldn't she? D) used not she?

From the sentence "Your sister used to visit you very often" you know the best choice is A). Therefore, you should choose A).

1. A) hadn't you? B) didn't you? C) couldn't you? D) wouldn't you?
2. A) used he? B) didn't he? C) did he? D) could he?
3. A) did not Tom? B) didn't Tom? C) did not he? D) didn't he?
4. A) haven't they? B) have they? C) don't they? D) do they?
5. A) ought not she? B) doesn't she? C) shouldn't she? D) ought she?
6. A) isn't it? B) have you? C) is it? D) haven't you?
7. A) do we? B) won't we? C) shall we? D) will we?
8. A) don't they? B) do they? C) doesn't he? D) does he?
9. A) don't I? B) am not I? C) ain't I? D) aren't I?
10. A) wouldn't you? B) hadn't you? C) didn't you? D) couldn't you?

## Section B Quotations

**Directions:** You are going to hear some quotations from well-known people. Listen carefully and fill in the blanks.

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ of education is bitter, but the \_\_\_\_\_ is sweet.  
— Aristotle, Greek philosopher
2. Achievement \_\_\_\_\_ the only \_\_\_\_\_ pleasure in life.  
— Thomas Edison, American inventor
3. Only a life to live for others is a \_\_\_\_\_ life.  
— Albert Einstein, German-born American physicist
4. We think according to \_\_\_\_\_; we speak according to \_\_\_\_\_; we act according to custom.  
— Francis Bacon, English philosopher

## Section C Proverbs and Maxims

**Directions:** You are going to hear some English proverbs and maxims. Match the number with the letter according to what you hear.

- |        |               |
|--------|---------------|
| 1. ( ) | A. 欲速则不达。     |
| 2. ( ) | B. 事实胜于雄辩。    |
| 3. ( ) | C. 闻音知鸟，闻言知人。 |
| 4. ( ) | D. 合则立，分则败。   |
| 5. ( ) | E. 己所不欲，勿施于人。 |

# Part Three Conversations

## Section A Mini-talks

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear ten short conversations between a man and a woman. After the conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be read 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) They are friends.             | B) They are classmates.           |
| C) They are colleagues.             | D) They meet for the first time.  |
| 2. A) She is a cleaner.             | B) She is a new employee.         |
| C) She is a student.                | D) She is a saleslady.            |
| 3. A) English.                      | B) Economics.                     |
| C) Computer.                        | D) Environment.                   |
| 4. A) Do you like my city?          | B) Where are you from?            |
| C) Are you from China, too?         | D) Do you like spring?            |
| 5. A) America.                      | B) China.                         |
| C) Canada.                          | D) Paris.                         |
| 6. A) Little.                       | B) Nothing.                       |
| C) Few.                             | D) Quite well.                    |
| 7. A) He is a singer.               | B) He is an actor.                |
| C) He is a teacher.                 | D) He is a sportsman.             |
| 8. A) To visit Mr. Smith.           | B) To introduce him to Mr. Smith. |
| C) To attend his class.             | D) To invite him to dinner.       |
| 9. A) To Mr. Smith's office.        | B) To Mr. Smith's class.          |
| C) To Mr. Smith's home.             | D) To Room 102.                   |
| 10. A) She will go by bicycle.      | B) The man can go first.          |
| C) She will join the man very soon. | D) All of the above.              |

## Section B A Short Dialogue

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a short dialogue once. Listen to the dialogue carefully and decide whether the following statements are True or False.

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| 1. Tom and Mary know each other well.                                       | ( ) |
| 2. Tom comes from the United States.  | ( ) |
| 3. Tom has been in the new place for one month.                             | ( ) |
| 4. Tom likes his life in the new place very much.                           | ( ) |
| 5. They are going to a park to have a nice talk by the end of the dialogue. | ( ) |

## Part Four Passages

### Passage 1 The Principle (原则)

**Exercise:** Listen to the passage and the questions following it. Then choose the best answer from the four choices given below.

New words:	quiz 小测试	in advance 预先
	excuse 借口	be excused from 免除

1. A) An English class. B) A physics class. C) A history class. D) A math class.
2. A) Because he hadn't prepared for the quiz (小测试).  
B) Because he had been absent for three days.  
C) Because he didn't like the exams.  
D) Because he thought it was the rule of the thing.
3. A) Very well. B) Just so-so. C) Fairly well. D) Poorly.

### Passage 2 During the Test

**Exercise:** Listen to the passage and decide whether the following statements are True or False.

New words:	realize 意识到	binoculars 双筒望远镜
------------	-------------	------------------

1. The hall could hold 600 people in it. ( )
2. The writer felt very happy, sitting in such a large room and out of the sight of the teacher. ( )
3. The writer wanted to know how the professor could give a lecture in this large room. ( )
4. It was not until the test was over that the writer found how the professor guarded the room. ( )
5. During the test, the professor managed to find one student cheating with the help of binoculars. ( )

### Passage 3 Election

**Exercise:** Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks with the information you get from the tape.

New words: elect 选举      students' union 学生会      flyer 宣传传单  
commitment 承诺      biology 生物学


One of the students trying to \_\_\_\_\_ president of the university students' union (学生会) was a student from \_\_\_\_\_ department who was \_\_\_\_\_ of the English Society and did quite well in his study. His flyers told of his commitment to \_\_\_\_\_, his commitment to \_\_\_\_\_ and his commitment to \_\_\_\_\_. My classmates and I passed out his flyers, \_\_\_\_\_.

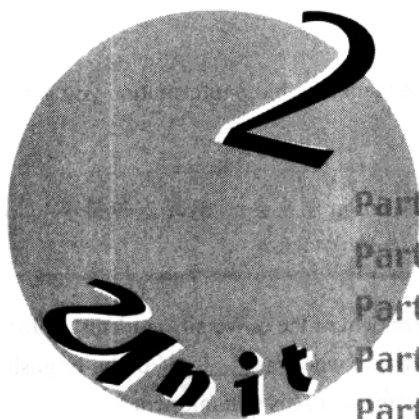
When the results came in and \_\_\_\_\_, we were very \_\_\_\_\_. A group of us were looking at his flyers trying to find out \_\_\_\_\_, when a biology student came over and gave us the answer. He had \_\_\_\_\_ "commitment" on \_\_\_\_\_ of his flyers.

### Part Five A song

**Directions:** You will hear a song, and in the song there are some words missing. The first letters of the missing words have been given to you. Fill in the blanks with what you hear. Each blank is for one word. Listen and enjoy yourself.

#### White Christmas

 I'm dreaming of a White Christmas, j\_\_\_\_\_ like the o\_\_\_\_\_ I used to know. Where the tree tops glisten (闪光), and children listen to h\_\_\_\_\_ sleigh (雪橇) b\_\_\_\_\_ in the snow. I'm dreaming of a white Christmas. W\_\_\_\_\_ ev-'ry Christmas c\_\_\_\_\_ I write. May your d\_\_\_\_\_ be merry and bright. And may all your C\_\_\_\_\_ be white.



Part One

Part Two

Part Three

Part Four

Part Five

Words

Sentences

Conversations

Passage

A Song

## Part One Words

### Section A Sharpen Up Your Ears

#### 1. Sound Discrimination

**Directions:** You will hear groups of words, which are similar in pronunciation. One of the Chinese meanings for some words has been given to you for your convenience to memorize them. The words will be read just once. For each group of words, match the word marked with the number you hear. For example,

you will read: ( ) tin 罐头 ( ) win 赢得 ( ) sin 罪恶 ( ) pin 别针

you will hear: 1 sin 2 tin 3 pin 4 win

you should do the matching as

(2) tin 罐头 (4) win 赢得 (1) sin 罪恶 (3) pin 别针

Group 1: ( ) cut ( ) cart ( ) cat ( ) card

Group 2: ( ) trail ( ) trial ( ) till ( ) tell

Group 3: ( ) meat ( ) mate ( ) met ( ) mat

Group 4: ( ) cat ( ) kept ( ) kid ( ) Kate

- Group 5: ( ) fought ( ) fat ( ) foot ( ) fit  
 Group 6: ( ) Paul ( ) port ( ) pole ( ) pool  
 Group 7: ( ) cock ( ) caught ( ) Coke ( ) cook  
 Group 8: ( ) more ( ) mouth ( ) month ( ) mouse

## 2. American English vs. British English

### A.

**Directions:** In this part, you will hear some words read in both accents. The words will be read three times. For the first time, they will be read in British accent, and the second time in American accent. During the third time, the words will be read in two different ways. Write AmE if it's pronounced in American accent and write BrE if it is in British accent. For example,

you will read: car [     ] [     ]

you will hear for the third time: [kɑ:r] [kɑ:]

you should write: car [AmE] [BrE]

- |                 |                 |      |
|-----------------|-----------------|------|
| 1. fastest      | [     ] [     ] |      |
| 2. disaster     | [     ] [     ] | 灾难   |
| 3. disadvantage | [     ] [     ] | 不利地位 |
| 4. contrast     | [     ] [     ] | 对比   |
| 5. pass         | [     ] [     ] |      |
| 6. spacecraft   | [     ] [     ] | 宇宙飞船 |
| 7. staff        | [     ] [     ] | 全体职员 |
| 8. grant        | [     ] [     ] | 拨款   |
| 9. graph        | [     ] [     ] | 图表   |
| 10. plastics    | [     ] [     ] | 塑料   |
| 11. laughter    | [     ] [     ] | 笑声   |
| 12. fasten      | [     ] [     ] | 绑紧   |

### B.

**Directions:** Fill in the blanks to complete the word with what you hear. Each blank is just for one letter.

1. h \_ \_ f

2. \_ \_ nt              姑、姨母

3. \_ \_ swer  
 4. \_ nt 蚂蚁  
 5. adv \_ nced 先进的  
 6. m \_ sk 面具  
 7. t \_ sk  
 8. p \_ th 途径  
 9. p \_ st  
 10. l \_ \_ gh  
 11. comm \_ nd 命令  
 12. gr \_ ss  
 13. gr \_ sp 抓住  
 14. gl \_ nce 匆匆地看

## Section B Build Up Your Word Power

**Directions:** You will hear groups of words. In each group there are five words. The words will be read just once. One of the Chinese meanings for some words has been given to you. For each group of words, match the word with the number you hear. For example,

you will read: ( ) 管理者 ( ) 生锈 ( ) 神圣的 ( ) 海员 ( ) 船长

you will hear: 1 sailor 2 sacred 3 captain 4 ruler 5 rust

you should do the matching as

(4) 管理者 (5) 生锈 (2) 神圣的 (1) 海员 (3) 船长

- Group 1: ( ) 尽力 ( ) 出口 ( ) 安排 ( ) 自动的 ( ) 木匠  
 Group 2: ( ) 频繁地 ( ) 温柔的 ( ) 谷物 ( ) 健康 ( ) 天堂  
 Group 3: ( ) 产业 ( ) 信息 ( ) 学院 ( ) 夹克 ( ) 裁判  
 Group 4: ( ) 公里 ( ) 膝盖 ( ) 知识 ( ) 梯子 ( ) 语言  
 Group 5: ( ) 叶子 ( ) 联盟 ( ) 讲座 ( ) 一生 ( ) 锁  
 Group 6: ( ) 大多数 ( ) 婚姻 ( ) 大师 ( ) 材料 ( ) 含义  
 Group 7: ( ) 医疗的 ( ) 记忆 ( ) 金属 ( ) 矿 (藏) ( ) 模特  
 Group 8: ( ) 谋杀 ( ) 自然的 ( ) 差不多 ( ) 脖子 ( ) 嘈杂的  
 Group 9: ( ) 海洋 ( ) 官方的 ( ) 操作 ( ) 平凡的 ( ) 物主  
 Group 10: ( ) 宫殿 ( ) 特别的 ( ) 病人 ( ) 堆 ( ) 同情