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大学英语泛听

Extensive Listening
For College Students

主 编：肖 飞 刘 成 副主编：唐国跃 史伏荣 顾琦一



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前言

随着改革开放的不断深入和我国国力的逐步增强，我国与国外的交往越来越频繁，随之而来的是对英语听说能力的要求越来越高。在加入 WTO 这个世界贸易大家庭后，对英语听说能力的要求也进一步提高。《大学英语泛听》旨在通过广泛的选材和多样的练习帮助英语学习者提高听说能力。

《大学英语泛听》力求体现一个“泛”字。一是选材“泛”，涉及日常生活、社会习俗、体育、教育、择业、历史、文化、艺术、经济、法律、最新科技等方方面面。二是内容形式“泛”，包括简短对话、情景对话、短文、幽默故事以及各种形式的练习。三是适用范围“泛”，可用于课堂教学，也可作为课堂教学的补充材料，创造英语学习环境，活跃英语学习气氛。《大学英语泛听》适用于非英语专业大学生，同时也适用于英语专业低年级大学生、涉外机构工作人员、三资企业雇员和其他英语自学者。

《大学英语泛听》力求集知识性、趣味性、时代性、可听性和可模仿性于一体。

1. 知识性：每一单元围绕一个主题展开，包含相关知识的介绍，内容涉及从日常生活到最新科技等方方面面。

2. 趣味性：在内容、语言、版式和插图等方面都力求趣味性，每一单元都附有小幽默或小故事，寓教于乐。

3. 时代性：在选材上注意选择了不少体现时代气息的主题，同时在语言上也力求贴近时代发展的特点。

4. 可听性：考虑到听的特殊要求，在词汇数量和难度、句子长度和难度以及总体语言难度上都作了适当控制；同时，各册和每册各单元的编排上都考虑到了难度和梯度。

5. 可模仿性：力求体现现代英语教学的相关理论和方法，通过大量的、真实实用的语言输入，给学习者提供良好的模仿机会，并为学习者用英语表达自己的思想打好坚实的基础。

《大学英语泛听》的录音由外国专家和专业技术人员共同录制，语音纯正、地道、清晰。

本册各单元的编者分别为：唐国跃(1、12)；季月(2、4、5)；刘成(3)；史伏荣(6)；顾琦一(7、10、11)；章丽君(8)；吴雪云(9)。

《大学英语泛听》的编者们恳请使用者对本书中出现的问题提出宝贵意见和建议，以便再版时改进。

《大学英语泛听》编委会

2002年5月

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UNIT ONE

Education

Part One

Short Conversations

Listen to the following short conversations and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

1. A. Two dollars. B. Five dollars. C. Three dollars. D. Seven dollars.
2. A. 35 miles an hour. B. 55 miles an hour. C. 75 miles an hour. D. 95 miles an hour.
3. A. 4 pounds. B. 6 pounds. C. 8 pounds. D. 10 pounds.
4. A. 11:00. B. 12:00. C. 1:15. D. 11:45.
5. A. 2. B. 5. C. 7. D. 9.
6. A. 10 cents. B. 5 dollars. C. 50 cents. D. 25 cents.
7. A. \$3.00. B. \$3.75. C. \$3.25. D. \$4.00.
8. A. \$0.40. B. \$0.45. C. \$0.35. D. \$0.30.
9. A. The speed limit was not clearly marked.
 B. The limit was clearly marked as 40 miles per hour.
 C. The speed limit is 30 miles per hour.
 D. 50 miles per hour is the speed limit.



10. A. He is 61. B. He is 62. C. He is 64. D. He is 60.
11. A. He works three times as much as he did before.
 B. He has two free days for every three days he works.
 C. He works three nights every two weeks.
 D. He has twice as much work as he used to have.
12. A. The bus has broken down and will not arrive.
 B. The bus was in a terrible accident.
 C. The bus will probably arrive at 9:15.
 D. The bus may arrive tonight, but the man isn't sure.
13. A. 15. B. 50. C. 85. D. 100.
14. A. Two hours. B. Less than an hour. C. Thirty minutes. D. More than an hour.
15. A. It will be ready at four o'clock today.
 B. It can be picked up at two o'clock tomorrow.
 C. It will be ready in two hours.
 D. Only two rolls will be ready on time.

Part Two Dialogue

Education in Canada

Words & Expressions

tertiary /'tɜːʃəri/ *adj.* 高的; 第三级的

board /bɔːd/ *v.* 寄宿

boarding /'bɔːdɪŋ/ *n.* 寄膳宿

eligible /'elɪdʒəbl/ *adj.* 有资格的; 合格的

vocational /vəʊ'keɪʃən(ə)l/ *adj.*

行业的, 职业的

Ontario /ɒn'teəriəʊ/ *n.* 安大略

Quebec /kwi'bek/ *n.* 魁北克

liberal arts 文科

1. Listen to the dialogue and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- ☐ 1) Education in Canada is compulsory from ages 5 to 16.
- ☐ 2) Secondary school lasts from grade 9 to grade 12.
- ☐ 3) There are two streams in high school in Canada, sciences and liberal arts.
- ☐ 4) University entrance may be gained both from academic and commercial streams.
- ☐ 5) Private schools often offer better education than public schools do.
- ☐ 6) Those who are ineligible can pay to go to university in Canada.
- ☐ 7) Students in Canada usually begin their post-secondary education at the age of 17 or 18.
- ☐ 8) In Quebec, thirteen years of study is required before going to universities.



2. Listen to the last part of the dialogue and fill in the blanks with the information you hear.

In general, they begin post-secondary education at the age of 17 or 18, after 11 or 12 years of 1) _____. But in Ontario, 2) _____ of study is required. In Quebec, though students complete secondary schooling 3) _____, those who wish to 4) _____ must first take a 2-year pre-university program at a college of 5) _____.

3. Discuss with your partner about the educational system in Canada and compare it with Chinese educational system.



Part Three

Compound Dictation

Guides to American Universities

Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks with the information you hear.

Do you intend to study at an American university? It takes a long time to get 1) _____ at most American schools, perhaps as much as a year. That's why you should start 2) _____ a school as soon as possible. It's also a good idea to 3) _____ to several different institutions, so that you'll have a 4) _____ chance of acceptance at one.

There are two good ways to get the 5) _____ you need. One is a general 6) _____ book called *Guide to American Colleges and Universities*. The other is the 7) _____ published by each school. 8) _____. This book has many useful statistics, such as the number of students, the average test scores for people accepted to the school, the number of books in the library and the number of faculty members.

9) _____. For instance, many schools raise their tuition every year. Also, schools sometimes change their requirements for entrance. To be sure that you are getting current information, write to the university and ask for its catalogue. 10) _____.

For instance, the catalogue can tell you if there is a special foreign student adviser, what kind of housing is available.

Part Four Passages

A College Education in Britain

Words & Expressions

compulsory /kəm'pʌlsəri/ *adj.* 义务的

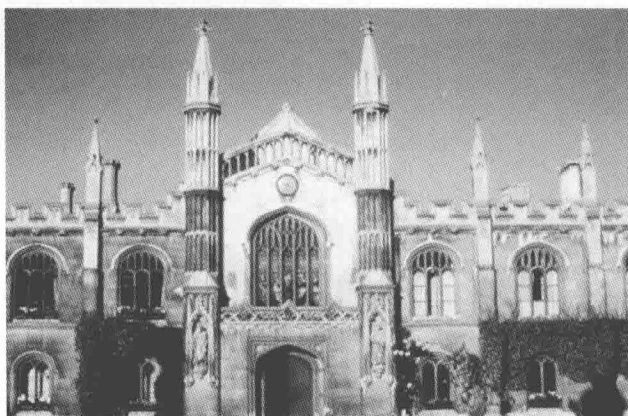
automatically /ɔ:tə'mætɪk(ə)li/ *adv.*

自动地

assessment /ə'sesmənt/ *n.* 评估; 评价

grant /grɑ:nt/ *n.* 授给物 (如补助、拨款等)

accommodation /ə,kɒmə'deɪʃ(ə)n/ *n.* 住处



Cambridge University

1. Listen to the passage and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- ☐ 1) Most students live on the university campus.
- ☐ 2) Most students attend a university which is away from their hometown.
- ☐ 3) Local education authorities award grants to students.
- ☐ 4) The grants are given on the basis of their marks.



2. Listen to the passage again and fill in the blanks with the information you hear.

- 1) Education is compulsory in Britain _____.
- 2) Most students usually spend _____ in universities.
- 3) Students studying modern languages spend _____.
- 4) Students studying medicine spend _____.
- 5) Entry to university is competitive and simply obtaining a pass in your "A" level examinations does not automatically _____.
If you are successful in your interview, the university _____.

3. Talk with your partner about the educational systems in Canada, America, and Britain according to what you hear in this unit.



Oxford Graduation

B

Problems with US Education

Words & Expressions

peg /peg/ v. 固定; 限制

get boxed in 钳制; 封锁

be tracked into (美) 按成绩分组 (分班)

standardized test 标准化考试

be conducive to 有助于

be geared towards/to 适合...

be well rounded 全面的

1. Listen to the passage and choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

1) What did the speaker plan to do when he was in college?

- A. To become a teacher.
- B. To become a lawyer.
- C. To be an engineer.
- D. To be an artist.

2) Why did he change his original plan?

- A. Because he was in another direction.
- B. Because he came to realize that the educational system hinders students' development in a sense.
- C. Because he is changeable.
- D. Because he found it not interesting.

3) What did he remember about his elementary as well as secondary education?

- A. The way that students were treated.
- B. The way that students were put in the box.
- C. The way that students were punished.
- D. The way that students got boxed in.

4) Which of the following is NOT true according to the speaker?

- A. A lot of people who are very intelligent have more opportunities.
- B. A lot of decisions are really made for you.
- C. The speaker disagrees with a lot of ways in the educational system.
- D. The students had more pressure.

5) What can you infer from the talk about education in USA?

- A. People can get into good colleges so long as they are intelligent and brilliant.
- B. The educational system aims to develop people's special interest.
- C. We cannot judge people simply because of scores on a standardized test.
- D. The school system was conducive to students.



2. Listen to the passage again and fill in the blanks with the information you hear.

Uh ... people don't seem to recognize
1) _____, they seem to
just want to give 2) _____
and peg you down to 3) _____
_____. And I think there are a lot of people,
who are very intelligent, that I've known
4) _____, have not had
a lot of 5) _____ if the school system was more conducive
to students ... learning ... 6) _____. I've always felt that a lot
of classes that you're forced to take in high school are not really geared towards
7) _____. There's very little emphasis on
8) _____. Uh ... everybody's sort of treated
like they're the same person.



3. Discuss US education with your partner and talk with him or her about the problems in your educational system.



UNIT TWO

Human Qualities

Part One

Short Conversations

Listen to the following short conversations and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

1. A. A clerk at the airport information desk.
B. A clerk at the railway station information desk.
C. A policeman.
D. A taxi-driver.
2. A. A guest and a receptionist.
B. A passenger and an air hostess.
C. A customer and a shop assistant.
D. A guest and a waitress.
3. A. Librarian and student.
B. Operator and caller.
C. Boss and secretary.
D. Customer and repairman.
4. A. A writer.
B. A teacher.
C. A reporter.
D. A student.
5. A. In a hotel. B. At a dinner table. C. In the street. D. At the man's house.
6. A. Relatives. B. Roommates. C. Colleagues. D. Neighbors.
7. A. A student. B. A reporter. C. A visitor. D. A lecturer.