



全国中小学教师继续教育网
www.teacher.com.cn



东北师范大学网络教育学院学历教育系列教材

ENGLISH

ADVANCED LISTENING

英语高级听力

东北师范大学网络教育学院 组编

徐笑梅 戴丽红 主编



东北师范大学出版社

Northeast Normal University Press



全国中小学教师继续教育网

www.jiaoshu.com.cn



东北师范大学网络教育学院学历教育系列教材

ENGLISH

ADVANCED LISTENING

英语高级听力

东北师范大学网络教育学院 组编



徐笑梅 戴丽红 主编



东北师范大学出版社 长春

Northeast Normal University Press

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

英语高级听力/徐笑梅, 戴丽红主编. —长春: 东北师范大学出版社, 2005. 7

ISBN 7 - 5602 - 4265 - 0

I. 英... II. ①徐... ②戴... III. 英语—听说教学
高等学校—教材 IV. H319. 9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2005) 第 075109 号

☐责任编辑: 魏 昆 ☐封面设计: 宋 超

☐责任校对: 刘 葆 ☐责任印制: 张允豪

东北师范大学出版社出版发行
长春市人民大街 5268 号 (130024)

销售热线: 0431—5687213

传真: 0431—5691969

网址: <http://www.nenup.com>

电子函件: sdcbbs@mail.jl.cn

广告许可证: 吉工商广字 2200004001001 号

东北师范大学出版社激光照排中心制版

长春市鸿德印刷厂印装

长春市通化路南胡同 3—9 号 (130021)

2005 年 7 月第 1 版 2005 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

幅面尺寸: 170 mm×227 mm 印张: 23.5 字数: 425 千

印数: 0 001 — 3 000 册

定价: 36.00 元

如发现印装质量问题, 影响阅读, 可直接与承印厂联系调换

前言

《英语高级听力》是为专科升入本科的英语专业的学生和大学二年级以上英语专业的学生编写的听力教材。本教材共分三大部分，即练习、答案和录音原文，以方便教师的教学和学生的自学。

本教材的教学目标是使学生能听懂英语国家人士关于日常生活、社会生活的讲演或交谈，听懂以 BBC 和 VOA 为主的国际新闻节目的内容，并能就以上材料进行推理、分析，要求学生能够在全面理解所听内容的基础上准确无误地写出原文。

为了将最新的资料呈现给学生，我们重新收集和编写了教材的资料。我们还聘请了英语为母语的美籍教师 Anthony Droege III 对收集的文字资料进行修改，并请 Anthony Droege III 和 Barrie Gibson 为语音资料录音，并从大量的英语影片中节选适合各个单元的影视资料，使学生能够听到纯正的英语和看到英语国家的风土人情。本教材力求体现以下几个方面的特点：

1. 听力和视听资料形式多样，内容丰富。本课程包括对话、演讲、新闻和专题采访等方面的资料，内容涉及重大国际事件，世界各国的政治、经济、历史、文化，以及风土人情、社会生活等各个方面。

2. 以话题为主线，精听和泛听相结合。课程的每个单元都围绕一个话题展开，同时以精听为主，以泛听为辅，让学生精听和泛听的技能同时得到训练。

3. 练习形式生动多样。本教材采用形式活泼的练习形式对学生进行听力技能技巧的训练，以培养学生掌握听力的技巧为主要目的，从而从根本上提高学生的听力水平，同时为培养学生的英语交际能力奠定一个良好的基础。

本教材共分为十八个单元，每个单元有一个话题，所有的教学内容都围绕这一话题选材。教学内容分为精听、泛听和视听三大部分。精听部分要求学生能听懂每一个单词，而泛听只要求学生能听懂主要意思，视听要求学生在影像的辅助下听懂各种角色的对白。每个单元设计一个补充材料供学生进行自主的扩展听力练习。每三个单元设计一次测验，让学生对自己的学习进行自主的检测。

由于编者水平与经验有限，以及成书仓促等原因，书中难免有不足之处，恳请广大师生提出宝贵意见。

编者

2005 年 6 月

Contents

Exercises	1
Unit 1 School Life	2
Unit 2 Family Life	9
Unit 3 Food and Drink	16
Unit 4 Elders	24
Unit 5 Holidays & Vacations	33
Unit 6 Sports	43
Unit 7 Transportation	52
Unit 8 House and Home	64
Unit 9 Shopping	74
Unit 10 Male and Female	83
Unit 11 Traveling	92
Unit 12 Computers	101
Unit 13 Health	109
Unit 14 Jobs	119
Unit 15 Politics	126
Unit 16 Education	136
Unit 17 Economy	144
Unit 18 Environment	151
Self-assessment	159
Keys	165
Tape scripts	189
Unit 1 School Life	190
Unit 2 Family Life	197
Unit 3 Food and Drink	206
Unit 4 Elders	213

Unit 5	Holidays & Vacations	224
Unit 6	Sports	235
Unit 7	Transportation	245
Unit 8	House and Home	257
Unit 9	Shopping	267
Unit 10	Male and Female	277
Unit 11	Traveling	287
Unit 12	Computers	297
Unit 13	Health	306
Unit 14	Jobs	315
Unit 15	Politics	324
Unit 16	Education	334
Unit 17	Economy	344
Unit 18	Environment	354
	Self-assessment	362

Exercises

Unit 1

School Life

As might be expected, educational institutions in the United States reflect the nation's basic values, especially the ideal of equality of opportunity. From elementary school through college, Americans believe that everyone deserves an equal opportunity to get a good education. The educational ladder concept is an almost perfect reflection of the American idea of individual success based on equality of opportunity and on "working your way to the top".



Part I Intensive Listening

Section A

Vocabulary:

1. mortgage: A temporary, conditional pledge of property to a creditor as security for performance of an obligation or repayment of a debt.
抵押: 给予债权人临时的、有条件的财产抵押, 以此作为履行责任或偿还债务的保证
2. guarantee: A promise or an assurance, especially one given in writing, that attests to the quality or durability of a product or service. 担保: 一种字据或保证, 通常为书面的
3. run up: To make or become greater or larger. 使变大, 变大, 增大

Exercises:

Listen to the talk about Debbie and choose the best answer for each question.

1. Debbie is a student at college who is pursuing her _____.
A. bachelor's degree in medicine.
B. master's degree in modern literature.
C. doctor's degree in medicine.
D. postdoctoral study in American history.
2. What do you learn about Debbie's father?

- A. He works in the Federal Government.
 - B. He refuses to pay Debbie's tuition fees.
 - C. He has taken out a special loan to buy his house.
 - D. He is a very successful businessman.
3. Why is the bank not in danger of losing any money since many students take out loans?
- A. Because students are able to repay the loan soon after graduation.
 - B. Because students take out only a very small amount of loans.
 - C. Because the Federal Government guarantees the loan.
 - D. Because the Federal Government repays a large amount of the loan.
4. The best title for this talk might be _____
- A. Debbie's Financial Problem
 - B. Debbie's College Life
 - C. Debbie and her Family
 - D. Debbie's Working Conditions

Section B

Vocabulary:

1. cabinet: An upright, cupboard like repository with shelves, drawers, or compartments for the safekeeping or display of a collection of objects or materials. 壁橱, 橱柜
2. parallel: Being an equal distance apart everywhere. 平行的: 到每一处的距离都相等的
3. council: An assembly of persons called together for consultation, deliberation, or discussion. 会议: 召集在一起进行咨询、评议和讨论的一群人
4. federation: A league or association formed by federating, especially a government or political body established through federal union. 联邦政府, 联合会
5. prescribes: To set down as a rule or guide. 指定, 规定
6. attendance: The act of attending. 出席, 参加: 出席的行为
7. tutorial: Of or relating to tutors or a tutor. 家庭教师的, 辅导老师的, 大学导师的

Notes:

Oxford University; Oxford University, with its famed “dreaming spires”, was founded in the 12th century and still dominates the center of the city. 牛津大学建于 12 世纪, 现仍居于整个城市的中心。大学里有著名的歌德式尖塔建筑。

Exercises:

You will hear a talk about Oxford University. While you listen, fill out the table with the information you've heard. Some of the information has been given to you in the table. Write only 1 word or number in each numbered box.

Oxford University	
Number of universities in Britain (about)	40
Founded (year)	①
Number of colleges for men	②
Number of colleges for women	5
Number of students at school (about)	③
Colleges and university buildings	Scattered
Attendance at lectures is	④
Tutorial system as one of the chief foundations of its	⑤

Section C**Vocabulary:**

1. e-mail; Messages sent and received electronically via telecommunication links, as between microcomputers or terminals. Also called E-mail.
电子函件: 通过电信网络以电子手段传送和接收的信息, 如在微机关或终端间进行的。也作 E-mail
2. proposals; The act of proposing. (建议的) 提出; 提建议的行为
3. overuse; To use to excess. 使用过度
4. interaction; The act or process of interacting. 相互作用的行为或过程
5. reputable; Having a good reputation; honorable. 声誉好的; 应受尊敬的
6. reliable; Capable of being relied on; dependable. 可信赖的; 可靠的

Exercises:

Listen to the talk about the dangers of relying on the Internet and choose the best answer for each question.

- What is the worldwide trend according to the talk?
 - Encouraging schools to buy computers.
 - Discouraging schools to buy computers.
 - Doubting the reliability of materials on the Internet.
 - Encouraging schools to offer computer-aided teaching.
- The reasons of being cautious about giving children access to the Internet are as follows except _____.
 - There is no evidence that using computers raises educational standards.
 - Using computers too much can damage other more conventional activities.
 - There are doubts about the quality of the material available on the Internet.
 - Parents are strongly against their children using computers.
- Which of the following adjectives is not related to the problem of material on the Internet?

A. Unreliable. B. Unavailable. C. Polluting. D. Inaccurate.

**Part II Extensive Listening****Section A****Vocabulary:**

- Gaelic: Of or relating to the Gaels or their culture or languages. 盖尔人的, 盖尔文化的, 盖尔语的, 或与此有关的
- Albanian: Of or relating to Albania or its people, language, or culture. 阿尔巴尼亚的: 阿尔巴尼亚的, 阿尔巴尼亚人的, 阿尔巴尼亚语的, 阿尔巴尼亚文化的, 或与其相关的
- Hindi: A group of vernacular Indic dialects spoken in northern India. 北印度方言: 北印度乡土方言的集成
- Indo-European: A family of languages consisting of most of the languages of Europe as well as those of Iran, the Indian subcontinent,

and other parts of Asia. 印欧语系：包括欧洲的大部分语言和伊朗、印度次大陆及亚洲其他一些地区使用的语言在内的一个语系

5. subsequent: Following in time or order; succeeding. 随后的
6. Germanic: Of, relating to, or characteristic of Germany or its people, language, or culture. 德国的, 德国人的, 德语的: 属于或关于德国、德国人、德语或德国文化的, 或显示其特征的
7. migrate: To move from one country or region and settle in another. 移居, 迁徙: 从一个国家或地区迁移到另一个国家或地区定居
8. archaeological: related to or dealing with or devoted to archaeology. 考古学的, 考古学上的
9. anthropological: of or concerned with the science of anthropology. 人类学的, 人类学上的

Exercises:

Listen to the talk about the origin of English language and choose the best answer to complete each statement.

1. You may be surprised to learn that the English language _____
 - A. originated in Germany.
 - B. originated in Russia.
 - C. began on the land of India.
 - D. developed from Albanian.
2. English belongs to the "Indo-European" family because _____
 - A. English has the same origin as all the other languages in this family.
 - B. English shares few similarities with other Indo-European languages.
 - C. There is evidence that English language developed from Hindi.
 - D. English people are a Combination of Indians and Europeans.
3. Modern languages like German, Dutch and English developed from _____
 - A. East Germanic language.
 - B. West Germanic language.
 - C. North Germanic language.
 - D. South Germanic language.
4. The English language originated _____
 - A. in the fifth century A. D.

- B. in the fifteenth century A. D.
- C. in the year 1100.
- D. in the year 1110.

Section B

Vocabulary:

1. reservation: The act of reserving; a keeping back or withholding. 保留; 保留的行为; 保留或留下
2. exchange: To give in return for something received; trade. 交换, 交易; 给……以作为收到某物的回报; 贸易

Notes:

Indian Reservation: A tract of land set apart by the federal government for a special purpose, especially one for the use of a Native American people. 专用地: 由联邦政府划出的用于某一特殊目的的一片土地, 尤其是指供印第安人使用的土地

Exercises:

Listen to the interview with Sherman Alexle, an American Indian poet, and choose the best answer to each question.

1. Why did Sherman Alexle only take day jobs?
 - A. He could bring unfinished work home.
 - B. He might have time to pursue his interests.
 - C. He might do some evening teaching.
 - D. He could invest more emotion in his family.
2. What was his original goal at college?
 - A. To teach in high school.
 - B. To write his own books.
 - C. To be a medical doctor.
 - D. To be a mathematician.
3. Why did he take the poetry-writing class?
 - A. To follow his father.
 - B. For an easy grade.
 - C. To change his specialty.
 - D. For knowledge of poetry.



Part III Audiovisual

Vocabulary:

1. spacecraft: A vehicle intended to be launched into space. 航天器
2. descent: The act or an instance of descending. 下降, 降落
3. flicker: To move waveringly; flutter. 摇曳: 摇摆不定地移动; 颤动
4. circular: Of or relating to a circle. 圆圈的
5. orbit: The path of a celestial body or an artificial satellite as it revolves around another body. 运行轨道
6. patriotic: Feeling, expressing, or inspired by love for one's country. 爱国的, 有爱国热情的



Part IV Resources

Exercises:

You will hear a conversation about Online Education in China. While you listen, complete the sentences or answer the questions. Use NO MORE THAN 3 WORDS for each answer.

1. With Internet students learning will not be restricted by _____.
2. What is the third advantage mentioned by the speaker? _____
3. What is the biggest advantage of Internet technology? _____.
4. Compared with TV programs provided by the Internet technology is _____.
5. As far as online education is concerned SARS can be _____.

Unit 2

Family Life

Home is a place where people cook, eat, sleep, and care for their children. While at home, many Americans prefer recreation that requires a high level of physical activity. This is true of the three fastest growing adult recreational sports: jogging or running, tennis, and snow skiing. It would seem that Americans carry over their belief in hard work into their world of play and recreation. The Well-known expression "we like to work hard and play hard" is an example of this philosophy.



Part 1 Intensive Listening

Section A

Vocabulary:

1. launch: To set going; initiate. 发动; 开始
2. expense: Something spent to attain a goal or accomplish a purpose. 花费
3. calculator: Small electronic device for making mathematical calculation.
计算器
4. accumulate: To gather or pile up; amass. 收集, 堆集; 积累
5. mutual fund: An investment company that continually offers new shares and buys existing shares back on demand and uses its capital to invest in diversified securities of other companies. 共有基金: 一种投资公司, 其不断发行新股票并且一经要求即可买回现存股票, 并且用其资金投资于其他公司的多种证券上
6. currency: Money in any form when in actual use as a medium of exchange, especially circulating paper money. 货币: 任一形式的钱币, 在实际使用时作为交换媒介, 尤指流通纸币
7. invest: To commit (money or capital) in order to gain a financial return. 投资: 拨出(钱或资金)以获得金钱上的回报

Exercises:

You will hear a talk about houses. While you listen, complete the sentences or answer the questions.

1. At one time, if a traveler came to a region with many wood houses, he would have guessed that there were _____.
2. Besides available building materials, what was the other thing a traveler understood about a region by looking at the houses? _____.
3. Desert people built houses with very _____.
4. When fuel became cheap and easy to get, people began to build their homes according to fashion instead of _____.
5. Where did houses with steep roofs originate in the world? _____.

Section C**Vocabulary:**

1. estate: A landed property, usually of considerable size. 土地拥有权: 拥有土地的权力, 通常指大片土地
2. subway: An underground urban railroad, usually operated by electricity. 地下铁路: 城区内建在地下的铁路, 通常用电力驱动

Exercises:

Listen to the talk on the speaker's experience on buying a house and choose the best answer for each question.

1. In what ways is buying a house an expensive business?
 - A. There are not enough suitable houses for sale.
 - B. You have to spend too much money, time and energy.
 - C. It's difficult for you to make the right choice among different houses.
 - D. It is hard to be pleased with the houses selected by real estate agents.
2. Why did they decide to buy a new house?
 - A. Because their apartment was too dark inside.
 - B. Because their apartment was in a very noisy area.
 - C. Because their apartment was too small.
 - D. Because their apartment was too old.
3. What kind of houses did they decide to put on their short list?
 - A. Houses which are not too expensive.