

总策划: 郭瑞霞
总主编: 郭浩儒



《大学英语》编辑部

大学英语听力单项循序渐进

主编: 张乐兴



宇航出版社

总策划 郭瑞霞

总主编 郭浩儒

《大学英语》编辑部

大学英语听力 单项循序渐进

主 编 张乐兴

副主编 唐进宇

编 者 张 琰 肖泽领 师乾雯 毛怡和
林长春 范洪波 郭学锋 李山河
李 辉 张美常

宇航出版社

内容简介

本书针对中国学生在听力方面的各种障碍,设计了最新的单项技能训练。对话包括判断、推理、计算、轻读等十个项目。综合训练包括段落理解、听写填空、复合听写、段落听写等。针对每一种题型,提出相应的应试技巧及应注意的问题,并配有适量的练习。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语听力单项循序渐进/张乐兴主编. —北京:宇航出版社,1997.8

ISBN 7-80034-968-3

I. 大… II. 唐… III. 英语-视听教学-高等学校-教学参考资料 IV. H319.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(97)第 17225 号

宇航出版社出版发行

北京市和平里滨河路 1 号(100013)

发行部地址:北京阜成路 8 号(100830)

北京丽源印刷厂印刷

新华书店经销

1997 年 8 月第 1 版

1997 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

开本:787×1092 1/16

印张:4.25

字数:106 千字

印数:1—12000 册

定价:6.00 元

《大学英语教、学、考丛书》编委会

主任委员 郭浩儒 郭瑞霞

副主任委员 张乐兴

编委 (以姓氏笔划为序)

王全良 朱乐奇 朱莉莉 李庆华

杨宝山 林立 张进平 张乐兴

张月杰 郭浩儒 郭瑞霞 赵培

赵昌荣 胡建伟 唐进宇

序

经宇航出版社精心策划并与《大学英语》编辑部共同组织编写的大学英语教、学、考丛书现向广大读者隆重推出。这套丛书旨在指导、帮助在校大学生和社会同等学力自学者学好学成英语,在各级各类考试中取得优异成绩。

在我们张开双臂迎接新世纪到来的时候,每一位莘莘学子无不立志能熟练运用英语和熟练使用计算机。因为英语和计算机是生活在新世纪的人们工作以至生存的工具。正因为如此,学生们把大量的时间和精力用在英语学习上。为学好英语,许多学生可以说是伤透了脑筋,甚至花了很大的精力,但学习效果却总是不尽人意。经常有学生问老师,怎样才能学好英文?单词总是记不住,怎么办?这一段老是听不懂,有什么好办法?这几个词一用就错,怎样掌握词的用法?也有的学生问:这段材料我能读懂,可为什么一做题就错?为什么我的译文和老师的总是不一样?写作文的时候,我想的非常好,写起来也非常顺手,但为什么老师总说看不懂……可能还有各种各样的问题,但归纳起来,即“学什么”、“如何学”和“怎样考”。本丛书的编写宗旨正是要回答好这三个问题,即着眼于指导大学生如何积累英语知识,如何培养英语的各项应用技能,如何准备各类考试。一句话,本丛书关注的是培养学习者的英语自学能力和熟练应用技巧。

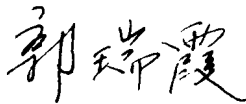
为了实现上述宗旨,本丛书将包括若干系列:学习指导系列,自学系列,技能培养系列,考级系列,考研系列等。在适当时候,我们还将推出教学系列。

为了实现上述宗旨,本丛书将质量放在首位,力争使每本书都成为精品。在读者使用之后,一定感到开卷有益。

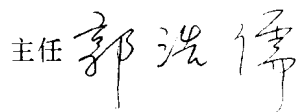
为了实现上述宗旨,宇航出版社和《大学英语》编辑部将全心全意依靠在教学第一线勤奋工作的英语教师们,将他们积累起来的经过实践检验的方法和材料仔细加工,汇编成册,推荐给广大读者,以取得更大的社会效益。借此机会,衷心欢迎教师们与我们合作,将丛书越办越好。

最后,我们向支持丛书出版发行的广大读者,向挥汗如雨、不辞辛劳的作者和工作人员致以诚挚的谢意。

宇航出版社 社长



《大学英语》编辑部 主任



1997年8月

目 录

Conversation

Subjunctive Mood	(1)
Tones & Attitudes	(2)
Idioms	(3)
Various "Haves"	(3)
Ellipsis	(4)
Transition	(5)
Numbers & Calculation	(6)
Implication	(6)
Contracted Forms & Weak Forms	(7)
Negation	(8)
Places	(9)
Identity & Relationship	(9)

Spot Dictation (word dictation)

Exercise One	(11)
Exercise Two	(12)
Exercise Three	(14)

Spot Dictation (phrase and sentence dictation)

Exercise One	(16)
Exercise Two	(17)
Exercise Three	(18)

Paragraph Dictation (sentence-group dictation)

Exercise One	(20)
Exercise Two	(20)
Exercise Three	(20)
Exercise Four	(21)

Passage Understanding

Exercise One	(22)
Exercise Two	(23)
Exercise Three	(24)
Exercise Four	(25)
Exercise Five	(27)
Exercise Six	(28)

TRANSCRIPT

KEYS

Conversation

Subjunctive Mood

1. A: The man might have been able to prevent the problems at the meeting.
B: The man should have seen how well things had gone.
C: The meeting didn't go smoothly, even with the man's help.
D: It really didn't matter whether the man was there or not.
2. A: He doesn't care about it. B: He'd prefer it.
C: He dislikes it. D: He prefers it to be cold.
3. A: She didn't have his address while she was in Chicago.
B: She wrote him before, but he didn't answer.
C: She lost his address while she was in Chicago.
D: She didn't know he was going to Chicago, so she didn't write him.
4. A: She looked for the man when she was buying groceries.
B: There wasn't much of selection at the supermarket.
C: The man resembles the owner of the supermarket.
D: The man purchased quite a lot of food.
5. A: The man went to see the movie in spite of the rain.
B: The man didn't go to the party because he was busy.
C: The man didn't go to see the movie because of the heavy rain.
D: The man didn't go to the hospital because he had an appointment with the doctor.
6. A: They had no money.
B: They couldn't buy it.
C: There was nothing wrong with the old one.
D: They both wanted to buy a motorbike.
7. A: She didn't go to Mary's birthday party because she was busy with her study.
B: She went to Mary's birthday party and enjoyed herself.
C: She didn't go to Mary's birthday party because she didn't like Mary.
D: She went to Mary's birthday party but didn't enjoy herself.
8. A: Even though John worked very hard, he didn't pass the exam.
B: John didn't work very hard. That's why he didn't pass the exam.
C: John should spend more time in playing tennis.
D: John didn't pass the exam because it was too difficult.
9. A: The man will have an operation next week.
B: The man came to work this morning even though he needs some rest.
C: The man will attend a meeting tomorrow.

- D: The man is well recovered from illness.
10. A: He had to work overtime. B: He was held up in traffic.
C: His car ran out of gas. D: He had a traffic accident.

Tones & Attitudes

1. A: She didn't know of the place at all.
B: She knew of the location of the Station.
C: She was working in the Station.
D: She was unwilling to tell the man.
2. A: The man also passed the examination.
B: He didn't think much of her \$ 500.
C: He loved her for her cleverness.
D: He admired her.
3. A: The man admires Frank.
B: The man looks down upon Frank.
C: The man believes the woman.
D: The man believes in the woman.
4. A: Most faculty members do a pretty good job.
B: The faculty members are grateful.
C: They are lucky to have so many faculty members.
D: The faculty response has been excellent.
5. A: She is happy. B: She is surprised.
C: She is indifferent. D: She is unhappy.
6. A: He wants a telephone of his own.
B: He's looking for a new place to work.
C: He doesn't usually get calls here.
D: He doesn't know the woman's name.
7. A: She was worried. B: She was happy.
C: She was surprised. D: She was sad.
8. A: Beautiful. B: Terrible. C: Exciting. D: Fantastic.
9. A: They are not rich enough to call a taxi.
B: The woman has mistaken him for a millionaire.
C: He doesn't understand what the woman means.
D: He hates taxis made for the rich man.
10. A: She is not old enough to get married.
B: She is too old to get married.
C: She is older than expected.
D: She is married.

Idioms

1. A: She meant to console him.
B: She was indifferent to the man's trouble.
C: She meant to help him.
D: She wanted to show her pride.
2. A: She thinks Tom is a poor dancer.
B: She thinks Tom is a good dancer.
C: She is fed up with food served by Tom.
D: She is tired of dancing all night with Tom.
3. A: The typing was better this time.
B: It will be an interesting job.
C: There will be more typing to do soon.
D: The job should be done as quickly as possible.
4. A: She has temporarily forgotten its name.
B: It's very popular.
C: She's been singing along with the music all day.
D: The name is difficult to produce.
5. A: The red wallet cost two dollars. B: He has been to church.
C: The room was on the bottom. D: He has looked there carefully.
6. A: She's always running. B: She's still in the race.
C: She feels very comfortable. D: She still has a fever.
7. A: She is jogging. B: She is shopping.
C: She goes for a walk. D: She is drinking milk.
8. A: He does not understand it. B: He does not like it.
C: He is used to it. D: He does not have to take it.
9. A: They are pleased. B: They are afraid of it.
C: They are undecided. D: They are frustrated.
10. A: She will lend him the money.
B: She might lend him the money.
C: She will definitely not lend him the money.
D: She doesn't understand the question the man asked.

Various "Haves"

1. A: Someone fixed it. B: Louise sold it.
C: Louise repaired it. D: It's been thrown out.
2. A: She is envious of the Johns for their big house.

- B:She suspects the source of the John's income.
 C:The man knows exactly the source of the John's income.
 D:The man wishes John's uncle to be a millionaire.
3. A:That he sees a nice motorcycle.
 B:That motorcycles look nicer than cars.
 C:That motorcycles can be dangerous.
 D:That the woman should be interested in motorcycles.
4. A:Seven o'clock. B:Seven-thirty.
 C:Eight o'clock. D:Nine o'clock.
5. A:He's a secretary. B:He's a novelist.
 C:He's a newspaperman. D:He's a businessman.
6. A:He has thought about the weekend plan for a long time.
 B:He knows the beach is a long way from here.
 C:He's surprised she's thinking of going away.
 D:He suggested going to the seashore.
7. A:John can buy the radio from the man.
 B:John can repair the radio for the man.
 C:John can have the radio now.
 D:John can sell the radio now.
8. A:Lock the door carefully. B:Open the door.
 C:Fix the lock himself. D:Call the repairman.
9. A:Doctor and patient. B:Park keeper and traveler.
 C:Shop assistant and customer. D:Policeman and driver.
10. A:12:35. B:11:35. C:11:50. D:12:05.

Ellipsis

1. A:He and the man are both quiet in their classes.
 B:He hasn't contacted the man or the woman recently.
 C:He's a better correspondent than his friends.
 D:He hasn't been listening to the man and woman.
2. A:The location. B:The day. C:The length. D:The type.
3. A:Completed her work. B:Made signs for Dr. Borden.
 C:Taught the last class. D:Corrected one of the essays.
4. A:Poetry. B:Music.
 C:Literature. D:Musical instruments.
5. A:Play football in Brazil. B:Leave Brazil.
 C:Quit playing football. D:Find another job.
6. A:Buying some laces. B:Breaking in his new shoes.

- C: Purchasing new shoes. D: Going shopping during the break.
7. A: That's fine. B: Why should he?
C: Why does she ask? D: He does not like her.
8. A: He doesn't want to go. B: Louis wasn't asked.
C: He wants to go. D: Jack told a lie.
9. A: The man thought the speech was interesting.
B: The woman thought the speech was boring.
C: They thought the speech was too long.
D: They had different opinions of the speech.
10. A: Neither French nor mathematics is easy
B: French is easier than mathematics.
C: Mathematics is more difficult than French.
D: Both French and mathematics are easy.

Transition

1. A: By car. B: By bus. C: By walking. D: By rushing.
2. A: Mostly English.
B: Only the foreign language.
C: Mostly the students' language.
D: Each language about half the time.
3. A: The boss got very sad. B: The boss didn't make a promise at all.
C: The boss kept his promise. D: The boss broke his promise.
4. A: Five minutes. B: Ten minutes. C: Fifteen minutes. D: Twenty minutes.
5. A: He lacked money.
B: He had some trouble with his lungs.
C: He did not plan the trip very well.
D: A young couple were not friendly to him.
6. A: She will do it for him.
B: The clerk is unable to do it.
C: She will tell him how to use the machine.
D: She is going to tell him how to find the clerk.
7. A: The man is too tired to go to the movie.
B: The woman wants to go to the movie.
C: The man wants to go out to dinner.
D: The woman does not want to go to the movie.
8. A: He wouldn't go because he didn't feel well.
B: He would go though he was sick.
C: He wouldn't go because he didn't like Susan.

- D:He would go because that exercise might do him good.
9. A:He is too busy to go along.
 B:He has to wash his hands first.
 C:He has already seen the whole museum.
 D:He must hand in a full report on the museum.
10. A:By plane. B:By bus. C:By car. D:By train.

Numbers & Calculation

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. A: \$ 20. | B: \$ 22. | C: \$ 15 . | D: \$ 25. |
| 2. A: \$ 115. | B: \$ 105. | C: \$ 50. | D: \$ 150. |
| 3. A: 3:40. | B: 3:00. | C: 4:30. | D: 3:10. |
| 4. A: 2. | B: 3. | C: 4. | D: 5. |
| 5. A: 40. | B: 48. | C: 80. | D: 84. |
| 6. A: \$ 100. | B: \$ 20. | C: \$ 80. | D: \$ 200. |
| 7. A: 4:00. | B: 4:30. | C: 5:00. | D: 5:30. |
| 8. A: 8:00. | B: 8:30. | C: 9:00. | D: 9:30. |
| 9. A: Six. | B: Eight. | C: Four. | D: Five. |
| 10. A: 1983. | B: 1938. | C: 1988. | D: 1987. |

Implication

1. A: Invite everyone. B: Have two parties.
 C: Take a few classes. D: Not get angry.
2. A: No one can find the manager's apartment.
 B: He helps people find apartments here.
 C: His family lives in the apartment building.
 D: He has no idea where to find the manager.
3. A: She can do the work.
 B: She should phone a friend.
 C: She's just switched off the light.
 D: She's already replaced the shelf.
4. A: It's not good. B: It's expensive.
 C: It's crowded. D: It's far away.
5. A: Come to class.
 B: Do all his work.
 C: Watch more American movies.
 D: Spend more time with Americans.
6. A: She doesn't object to the man's using her dictionary.

- 14
- B;She doesn't want to lend him the dictionary, but cannot find a good reason.
 C;She doesn't believe the man needs the dictionary.
 D;She wonders why the man isn't allowed to use the dictionary.
7. A;His mathematics grades were very good in college.
 B;Mathematics made him a smart person.
 C;He majored in biology in college.
 D;He didn't like mathematics at all.
8. A;She doesn't have job.
 B;She is already very busy.
 C;She doesn't have enough money.
 D;She doesn't get enough money now.
9. A;They will buy a new house because they return from their vacation.
 B;They will not buy a new house because they do not have enough money.
 C;They will not buy a new house because they can not find a small one.
 D;They will buy a new house that they found while they were on vacation.
10. A;He will continue his work.
 B;He is reading newspaper.
 C;He is going to help.
 D;He is now repairing the washing machine.

Contracted Forms & Weak Forms

1. A;He doesn't want to. B;He's broke.
 C;He will be out of town. D;He has to work.
2. A;She would like the store to send it to her.
 B;It will arrive.
 C;It must be sent immediately.
 D;She will take it with her to save trouble.
3. A;The service is slow. B;There is no salad bar.
 C;The prices are high. D;The food is poor.
4. A;The store doesn't have it now, but will have it soon.
 B;It is no longer available.
 C;It has been reprinted four times.
 D;The information in the book is not up-to-date.
5. A;A writer B;A publisher C;A teacher D;A student
6. A;For the woman. B;An hour.
 C;Fifty minutes. D;By drinking coffee.
7. A;The man would understand if he had Frank's job.
 B;Frank could help him get a job on an airplane.

- C; Waiting on tables is an enjoyable job.
D; She is tired of waiting for him there.
8. A; Bob was late.
B; Bob was on time.
C; Bob's watch has been slow ever since he bought it.
D; Bob's watch is very accurate.
9. A; She'll go to the man's birthday party.
B; She'll spend the Saturday with her grandmother.
C; She'll ask her grandmother to go together with her.
D; She'd rather stay at home.
10. A; Go for a picnic. B; Go for a play.
C; Go swimming. D; Go for a walk.

Negation

1. A; In a hospital. B; At an airport.
C; At a restaurant. D; In a market.
2. A; He didn't expect her coming back so soon.
B; He thought the woman would eat out this evening.
C; The woman looks strange in her new coat.
D; The woman looks pale.
3. A; She agreed. B; She disagreed.
C; She was impatient. D; She was worried.
4. A; The man himself is the manager.
B; The woman wants to see the manager.
C; Both of them are looking for the manager's office.
D; The man doesn't want to help the woman.
5. A; The damage to the store.
B; The possible harm to the people nearby.
C; The punishment given to the craziness man.
D; The reason for the craziness.
6. A; On foot. B; By bus. C; By car. D; By bike.
7. A; Ask the air hostess for a change.
B; Move to another part of the place.
C; Sit where there is fresh air.
D; Put out his cigarette.
8. A; She didn't go to the railway station.
B; She missed the train because she was late.
C; She caught the train in the last minute.

- D:She got on the wrong train.
9. A:He had been visiting the woman.
 B:He had been shopping.
 C:He had been at school.
 D:He had been at the library.
10. A:She didn't like to dance.
 B:She had a headache.
 C:She had some homework to do.
 D:She had to see the dentist.

Places

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. A:In a doctor's office.
 C:In a lawyer's office.</p> <p>2. A:To the movies.
 C:To a restaurant.</p> <p>3. A:At an airport.
 C:On Platform Four.</p> <p>4. A:In a classroom.
 C:In a department store.</p> <p>5. A:In a hospital.
 C:In a classroom.</p> <p>6. A:At an airport.
 C:At a hospital.</p> <p>7. A:At a bookstore.
 C:At an elementary school.</p> <p>8. A:At the zoo.
 C:In a restaurant.</p> <p>9. A:In a grocery store.
 C:In a department store.</p> <p>10. A:It might be in a closed room.
 B:It's in a newly-opened shop.
 C:It's at a desk where the accountant works.
 D:It's in a bank.</p> | <p>B:In a professor's office.
 D:In a businessman's office.</p> <p>B:To a bar.
 D:Stay at home.</p> <p>B:At a booking office.
 D:In a waiting room.</p> <p>B:In a bookstore.
 D:At home.</p> <p>B:At a library.
 D:At a bookstore.</p> <p>B:At a hotel.
 D:At an office.</p> <p>B:At a baggage counter.
 D:At a post office.</p> <p>B:In Room 245.
 D:In a hotel.</p> <p>B:In a restaurant.
 D:In a hospital.</p> |
|--|---|

Identity & Relationship

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| <p>1. A:A student.
 2. A:A lawyer.</p> | <p>B:A doctor.
 B:A policeman.</p> | <p>C:A teacher.
 C:A student.</p> | <p>D:A librarian.
 D:A teacher.</p> |
|--|--|---|---|

3. A: His wife.

C: A store detective.

4. A: An air hostess.

C: The man's secretary.

5. A: He is a dentist.

C: He is an actor.

6. A: Wife—Husband.

C: Waitress—Customer.

7. A: Boss—Secretary.

C: Teacher—Student.

8. A: Doctor and patient.

C: Daughter and mother.

9. A: Doctor and patient.

C: Husband and wife.

10. A: Reporter—Editor.

C: Writer—Publisher.

B: A saleslady.

D: A customs official.

B: The man's girlfriend.

D: A ticket seller at the airport.

B: He is a new employee.

D: He is a secretary in an office.

B: Shop assistant—Customer.

D: Secretary—Boss.

B: Client—Lawyer.

D: doctor—Nurse.

B: Passenger and bus driver.

D: Customer and merchant.

B: Teacher and student.

D: Boss and employee.

B: Student—Teacher.

D: Secretary—Boss.

Spot Dictation

(word dictation)

Exercise One

Passage 1

Time spent in a bookshop can be most enjoyable, (1) _____ you are a book-lover or (2) _____ there to buy a book as a (3) _____. You may even have (4) _____ the shop just to find shelter from a sudden shower. Whatever the reason, you can soon become totally (5) _____ of your surroundings. The (6) _____ to pick up a book with an attractive dust-jacket is irresistible, although this method of (7) _____ ought not to be followed, as you might end up with a rather dull book. You soon become engrossed in some book or other, and usually it is only much later that you realize you have spent far too much time there and must dash off to keep some forgotten (8) _____ — without buying a book, of course.

This (9) _____ to escape the realities of everyday life is, I think, the main attraction of a bookshop. There are not many places where it is possible to do this. A music shop is very much like a bookshop. You can (10) _____ round such places to your heart's (11) _____. If it is a good shop, no assistant will approach you with the inevitable greeting: "Can I help you, sir?" You needn't buy anything you don't want. In a bookshop an assistant should (12) _____ in the background until you have finished browsing. Then, and only then, are his services (13) _____. Of course, you may want to find out where a (14) _____ section is, but when he has led you there, the assistant should retire discreetly and look as if he is not (15) _____ in selling a single book.

Passage 2

You have to be careful not to be attracted by the (1) _____ of books in a bookshop. It is very easy to enter the shop looking for a book on, say, (2) _____ coins and to come out carrying a (3) _____ of the latest best-selling novel and perhaps a book about brass-rubbing — (4) _____ which had only vaguely interested you up till then. This volume on the (5) _____, however, happened to be so well (6) _____ and the part of the text you read proved so interesting, that you just had to buy it. This sort of thing can be very (7) _____. Apart from running up a huge account, you can waste a great deal of time wandering from section to section. Book-sellers must be both long-suffering and indulgent.

There is a story which well (8) _____ this. A medical student had to read a text