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LISTENERS

新编英语应试听力教程

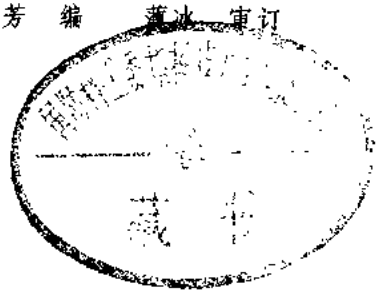
Script & answer key

录音原文 练习答案

GF128/01

北京外国语学院

朱维芳 编 黄冰 审订



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内 容 提 要

本书是为了提高英语学习者听力水平以适应各类英语水平测试（如美国、加拿大的 TOEFL，中国的 EPT，英国的 ELT）而编写的教科书，全书共分三个单元。第一单元以听懂单句为主，立足于单句句型、结构的训练；第二单元以听懂简短对话为主，着眼于熟悉不同语气和语调表达的语义；第三单元以听懂短文和长篇对话为主，注重训练学生领会全篇大意，用合理的思维方法去准确理解原意，培养学员的推断、猜测、联想、总结、概括等连贯思维能力，使学生养成良好的听力习惯，掌握科学的听力理解技巧。

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序　言

在英语学习中，听力是比较困难的一关。学习者要在很短的时间内抓住一个句子、一段对话的意思，必须熟练掌握英语的语音、语法和词汇，还往往需要对上下文和背景知识有所了解。但是，长期以来听力训练一直是我国英语教学的薄弱环节，听力教材前几年才开始面世。

我院朱维芳同志曾在英国沃威克大学进修，获得英语教学硕士学位。她通过专门理论的学习，结合多年教学经验，针对学生的问题，积累了大量资料，经过筛选比较，最后编写了《新编英语应试听力教程》一书。

这本教程材料丰富，题材广泛，覆盖面宽；训练方法多样，有的侧重单句，有的集中于对话，有的训练抓关键词，有的教学生如何迅速判断讲话人身份。在一课的材料安排上独具匠心，有张有弛，既突出了听力测试，又搭配了必要的其他种类的练习。正因为教程是基于实际教学而编，教师在使用时就会比较顺手。

教程的主要目的是运用强化训练手段在短期内迅速提高学习者的听力水平，取得较好的听力成绩，因此，在英语强化训练班上可以用作教材。即使对于一般英语学习者（包括本科生、研究生和自学者）这部教程也可作提高听力使用。与目前已出版的听力教材相比，它仍有不少独到之处。

胡文仲

1990 年 7 月于北京外国语学院

前　言

听力是中国人学英语的难点。但是，与听力训练有关的教材目前却寥若晨星，不能适应现在英语听力教学的需要。鉴于此，编写了这套英语听力教程，其目的是使具有初、中级英语水平的人能够通过训练达到高级水平，顺利地通过各种英语水平测试（如美国、加拿大的 TOEFL，中国的 EPT，英国的 ELT）。

这本听力教程是经过多年使用，总结教学经验，去粗取精，博采诸家听力教程之长处，集腋成裘得以成书的。它取材精细，编排合理，具有很强的知识性和趣味性。全套教程共分三个单元，每单元八课，每课二学时。第一单元以听懂单句为目的，立足于单句句型和结构的训练；第二单元以听简短对话为主，着眼于熟悉不同语气、语调所表达的语义；第三单元以听短文和长篇对话为主，注重训练学生如何把握通篇的议论中心，如何用合理的思维方法准确地理解原意。

单元中的每一课分成四个步骤：

一、热身阶段：主要是诱导心理、启发思维，具体做法是让学生带着问题听一段知识性很强的短文 或几段情景对话，由此逐步进入听力单项训练。

二、技巧训练阶段：主要是学习掌握语言的语调和语气技巧。训练方法是将难点分散，各个击破。目的是训练学生从语言环境中正确判断语义的能力。

三、模拟考试阶段：主要是让学生做试题，帮助学生分析错误，加深对英语口语的理解。

四、听力欣赏阶段：让学生听有趣味的理解性短文，以逸

代劳。

本教材分为两册：一是学生用书，其内容是三个单元的听力练习。二是教师用书，其内容是全部录音原文及所有练习和试题的答案。学生用书每单元配原版录音磁带4盒，共12盒。

本教材在北京外国语学院试用多年，深受广大学生和英语强化班学员的欢迎。试用此教材的学员，经过18周的强化训练，都能在自己原有的起点上有较大的提高。

在本书的编写及试用过程中承蒙北京外国语学院副院长、国家教委英语教材编审委员会副主任胡文仲教授和北京外国语学院著名教授蒋冰先生的关怀指导；承蒙北京外国语学院科研处、英语二系及培训部领导和老师们的大力支持和帮助；另外贺令勇同志担任了文字输入电脑工作，钱兆阳、王薇、张雯等同志担任了材料整理和校对工作，在此一并表示感谢。

尽管我们做了很大努力，但在编写过程中难免有疏漏之处，望各位专家、同行和读者不吝赐教，提出宝贵意见。

编　者

1990年7月于北京外国语学院

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UNIT ONE: LISTENING COMPREHENSION

PART A

LESSON ONE

Part One: Listening Focus

T—1 Areas

All spaces that are enclosed, closed-in, have an area. Areas are always measured in units of square something, such as square feet or square meters.

The easiest kinds of areas to measure are rectangular areas, such as the one in figure 1. To find the area of a rectangle all that you have to do is multiply the length of one side by the length of one of the sides next to it. For example, if a room is 5 meters long and 4 meters wide, the area would be 20 square meters. So the area of a rectangle is found by multiplying the length times the width.

Finding the area of a right triangle has one more step than finding the area of a rectangle. Any right triangle, such as the one in figure 2, is really half of some rectangle. So the area of the triangle is half of the area of the complete rectangle. For example, if you draw a line from one corner of a rectangular room to the opposite corner, you have cut the room in half. You've make two equal sized triangles. Obviously, the area of one triangle is half of the

total room area. So we would say that the area of a right triangle is one-half times the length times the width.

For example, in figure 3, in a room where the width A—B is 5 meters and the length B —C is 10 meters, the area of the triangle A—B—C is then one- half times 5 times 10, or 25 square meters.

Any four-sided figure can be divided into rectangles and right triangles. For example, look at figure 4. If you draw a straight vertical line down from the point B to the C—D line, you get a rectangle and a right triangle, as in figure 5. To find the area of the whole figure, we have to find the area of the A—B—C—E rectangle and the area of the B—E—D triangle. The total area is 42 square centimeters.

Actually, we can divide any figure with straight line into rectangles and triangles—as you see in figures 6 and 7. If we divide the area in this way, we can find the total area more easily.

I. Detail check quiz. TRUE or FALSE?

1. Areas are measured in square units, such as square meters. (T)
2. A rectangle has four straight lines. (T)
3. To find the area of a rectangle, you multiply one-half times the length times the width. (F)
4. If a room is 5 meters long and 4 meter wide, the area will be 10 square meters. (F)
5. Any four-sided figure can be divided into rectangles and triangles. (T)

II. Sentences for dictation

1. All enclosed spaces have an area.
2. Draw a line from one corner to the opposite corner.
3. Any right triangle is half of some rectangle.
4. Finding the area of a triangle is more difficult than finding the area of a rectangle.
5. We can divide any figure with straight lines into rectangles and triangles.

III. Focus questions

1. Right triangles and rectangles are described in the talk.
2. To find the area of a rectangle, you multiply the length times the width. To find the area of a right triangle, you multiply one-half times the length times the width.

IV. Sentence study

1. All spaces that are enclosed have an area.
2. Areas are always measured in square units.
3. Rectangular areas are the easiest ones to measure.
4. Any four-sided figure can be divided into rectangles and triangles.

V. Sample summary

All spaces that are enclosed have an area. Rectangular areas are the easiest ones to measure. To find the area of a rectangle,

you multiply the length of the rectangle times the width.

The area of a right triangle is one-half of some rectangle. To find the area of a right triangle, you multiply one-half times the length times the width.

Any four-sided figure can be divided into rectangles and right triangles. This makes it easier to find the total area.

Part Two: Exercises: Comparatives

Exercises L—1 through L—2 have no script.

L—3

1. Calculators are cheaper now than they used to be. (D)
2. Motorcycles are even more dangerous than bicycles. (S)
3. Comedies get better television ratings than documentaries. (S)
4. Electric tools cost more to maintain than hand tools. (S)
5. Engineering courses are much more popular than liberal arts courses. (D)
6. People who work generally have better incomes than retired people. (S)
7. New cars have fewer breakdowns than older models. (S)
8. Natural materials are often far more expensive than man-made products. (S)
9. Walking fast uses up almost as many calories as running slowly. (S)
10. Ordinary batteries don't last as long as alkaline batteries. (S)

L—4

1. It takes less water to shower than to bathe. (B)
2. Peter's almost as old as his cousin. (B)
3. There are fewer motorcycles than bicycles on campus. (B)
4. Children are playing more video games than ever before. (B)
5. Soccer is still not as popular as tennis. (A)
6. Sue has always gotten better grades than George. (A)
7. Vanilla ice cream outsells chocolate two to one. (A)
8. Fred and Alice aren't as happy as they once were. (A)
9. Betty's not making as much as she had expected. (A)
10. Nevada is more sparsely populated than Arkansas. (B)

L—5

1. Biology students usually take fewer math courses than business majors. (B)
2. College basketball games are better attended than baseball games. (A)
3. As a percentage of student enrollment, membership in social fraternities is less than it once was. (A)
4. For their foreign language requirement, students are most likely to take French or Spanish. (B)
5. Professor Thomas has had tenure longer than anyone else in the Psychology Department. (A)
6. Recent scores suggest that today's high school students are not as well prepared as they once were. (B)
7. Physical education courses, once a requirement, are more popular than any other elective. (B)
8. Five years ago, the number of students applying for

financial aid was dramatically lower than nowadays. (A)

9. Undergraduates do not have as many library privileges as graduate students and faculty. (A)
10. Thanks to surge in private endowments, tuition this year will only cost as much as it did last year. (B)

Part Three: Test

Part A

1. Jane has a part-time job in the school cafeteria. (D)
2. As long as you're going to the library, will you take back this book? (C)
3. The car was full after she put all the boxes in. (A)
4. Not only was Ellen there, but Wanda and Dale came too. (B)
5. My best friend helped me choose a dissertation topic. (C)
6. In the lower right hand corner of the painting is the artist's signature. (D)
7. Didn't we have a good time at the party? (B)
8. Linda developed the film herself. (C)
9. Bill dislikes doing the laundry. (A)
10. I had the department secretary type my term paper. (D)
11. Most colleges are no longer overcrowded. And neither are the secondary schools. (C)
12. Her face lit up when she saw him. (B)
13. The boat isn't for sale. (A)
14. After the cake had cooled, I put frosting on it. (A)
15. She stopped the class experiment to review the procedure. (C)

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