

高等学校英语专业教材

吴富恒 张 健 主编

# 基础英语

第三册

听说分册



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## 前 言

本书是《基础英语》第三册的“听说分册”(另一分册是“阅读分册”),供高等学校英语专业二年级上学期使用。

这一分册仍然遵循了在前两册中阐述过的编写原则,编排体例也与前两册大体相同。

本书听力部分配有“教师用书”,与本书同时发行。

参加本书编写和校订工作的是: Romaine DeFaveri, 李玉陈, 壮志伟, 董元骥和李学珍。由于编者水平有限,诚望使用本书的同志提出批评意见。

编 者

1987年2月

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# Lesson One

## PART ONE

### Vitamins

#### I. Pre-listening

This passage is about *vitamins* /'vitəmin/. As you listen to the passage, you will complete the outline by filling in the missing details. Here are some words you will need to complete the outline.

Listen and repeat:

growth

balanced (*adj.* 平衡的)

cereals (/ˈsiəriəlz/ *n.* 谷类)

wheat

chemical

specific (/spiˈsɪfɪk/ *adj.* 具体的)

reactions (*n.* 反应)

function (*n.* 作用, 功能)

deficiency (/diˈfɪjənsi/ *n.* 缺陷)

scurvy (/ˈskɜːvi/ *n.* 坏血病)

gums (*n.* 牙龈)

weakness

- II. Now you will listen to the passage and try to complete the outline. Take a minute to look over the outline.

#### VITAMINS

##### A. General information

1. definition: substances essential to \_\_\_\_\_
2. importance: for \_\_\_\_\_ of the body
3. numbers:
  - 1) known vitamins \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2) vitamins produced by human body \_\_\_\_\_



## LESSON ONE

4. source of vitamins: the food we eat, that is a \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ which consists of:

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ such as

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

### B. Function of vitamins

1. to regulate \_\_\_\_\_ in the body
2. each vitamin has \_\_\_\_\_
3. the lack of one vitamin can affect \_\_\_\_\_  
of another
4. a continued lack of one vitamin leads to a \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ which can be cured by \_\_\_\_\_  
e.g. scurvy — a disease which causes

1) \_\_\_\_\_ gums

2) bleeding \_\_\_\_\_

3) extreme \_\_\_\_\_

cure: eat \_\_\_\_\_

### C. Other information

In the U.S., people take \_\_\_\_\_  
to get the necessary vitamins.

### D. Conclusion

To get the necessary vitamins, it is best to \_\_\_\_\_

Listen again.

Listen once more to the passage and check your outline.

III. In this part you will number the statements in the order in which you heard them in the passage.

Listen to the following statements; then, arrange the statements in the correct order.

## LESSON ONE

- \_\_\_ We get the other vitamins we need by eating a balanced diet.
- \_\_\_ A lack of vitamins may cause a vitamin deficiency disease.
- \_\_\_ Vitamins are essential for growth and development.
- \_\_\_ A balanced diet consists of eggs, milk, fish, meat, vegetables, fruit and grain.
- \_\_\_ The human body produces only three of the thirteen known vitamins.
- \_\_\_ If a person does not eat the proper foods, his body may begin to lack some vitamin.
- \_\_\_ For good health, then, it is important to eat the right food in order to get the vitamins we need.

IV. Listen to the passage. Write the preposition you hear in each of the following prepositional phrases.

- a. \_\_\_ growth and development
- b. \_\_\_ them
- c. \_\_\_ the food
- d. \_\_\_ eggs, milk, fish...
- e. \_\_\_ a vitamin
- f. \_\_\_ the skin
- g. \_\_\_ eating

## PART TWO

### I. LISTENING DICTATION — *Listen, Repeat, Write, Check*

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (10)
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_ (12)
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_ (10)
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (11)
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_ (14)
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (17)
- 7. \_\_\_\_\_ (17)
- 8. \_\_\_\_\_ (12)
- 9. \_\_\_\_\_ (16)
- 10. \_\_\_\_\_ (17)

## LESSON ONE

**H. Circle the best answer to the questions you hear. Use the information in sentences 1-10 to answer the questions.**

1. a. the girl who works in the library  
b. the artist whom we met on the boat  
c. the man who was wearing the black tie  
d. the girl whose friends are in the army
2. a. We haven't listened to it yet.  
b. It's no longer available.  
c. We haven't had a chance yet.  
d. We've ordered it already.
3. a. the students whom the leaders criticized  
b. the person whose bicycle is in front of the building  
c. the girl who kicked John  
d. the one who won first prize
4. a. No. We ordered it.  
b. No. Borrow it from the library.  
c. No. It's no longer available.  
d. No. They're using it in all the classes.
5. a. to borrow books  
b. to look up the answers  
c. to see the girl  
d. We don't know.
6. a. He broke his leg.  
b. He won the prize.  
c. He died last night.  
d. He went to jail.

**III. Listen to the statement. Choose the best completion from the list below. Indicate your choice by writing the number on the line provided.**

- a. \_\_\_\_ that's on the floor
- b. \_\_\_\_ that has a lot of pictures
- c. \_\_\_\_ which he never wears
- d. \_\_\_\_ whose daughter is a professor of Chinese
- e. \_\_\_\_ whose family lost everything in the disaster

## LESSON TWO

- f. — whom she's invited to the dinner party
- g. — who's going to be on the Olympic team

IV. Listen to the dialogue. Then, answer the questions.

1. Learning to speak a foreign language well is like
  - a. learning about new cultures.
  - b. learning to play a musical instrument.
  - c. learning to carry on a conversation.
2. Conversation is
  - a. listening and speaking.
  - b. speaking and reading.
  - c. reading and practicing.
3. The best way to improve one's oral language skills is
  - a. by listening to the foreign language.
  - b. by trying to communicate in the foreign language.
  - c. by reading in the foreign language.

## Lesson Two

### PART ONE

#### Kites

- I. You will hear a passage about kites. Here are some new vocabulary items occurring in the passage.

Listen and repeat:

**aerial** (/ˈɛəriəl/ *adj.* 航空的)

**dragon** (/ˈdræɡən/ *n.* 龙)

**weather bureaus** (/bjʊəˈrəʊ/ 气象局)

**humidity** (/hjuːˈmɪdɪti/ *n.* 湿度)

**obviously**

Now listen carefully as the passage is read.

- II. You will hear the passage again. This time, as you listen, you will check (✓) the statements below which contain the same information as what you hear in the passage. The statements follow the order of

## LESSON TWO

the ideas in the passage. Take a minute to look over the statements. Now, listen and read. Check (✓) the sentences which contain the information you hear in the passage.

- \_\_\_ 1. Kiteflying has always been popular in western Asia.
- \_\_\_ 2. The Japanese and Chinese fly colorful kites in the shapes of birds, fish or dragons.
- \_\_\_ 3. Western kites are usually of the same form as Chinese kites.
- \_\_\_ 4. Kites were important in early scientific studies.
- \_\_\_ 5. Benjamin Franklin is well-known for his kite flying.
- \_\_\_ 6. Kites were changed and improved in order to be used for scientific experiments.
- \_\_\_ 7. The use of kites for weather forecasting is limited by severe weather conditions.
- \_\_\_ 8. In the twentieth century, kites have been replaced by more advanced instruments.

III. You will hear the passage one more time; then, you will answer some questions based on the passage. Listen carefully. You may take notes if you wish. Now, listen to the questions. Write short answers based on the information you heard in the passage.

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. \_\_\_\_\_

IV. Listen to the passage. Write the form you hear of the following nouns. The nouns are listed in the order in which you hear them in the passage.

- a. country \_\_\_\_\_
- b. century \_\_\_\_\_
- c. fish \_\_\_\_\_

## LESSON TWO

- d. form \_\_\_\_\_
- e. change \_\_\_\_\_
- f. improvement \_\_\_\_\_
- g. instrument \_\_\_\_\_
- h. child \_\_\_\_\_

### PART TWO

#### I. LISTENING DICTATION — *Listen, Repeat, Write, Check*

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (13)
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_ (12)
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_ (15)
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (12)
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_ (10)
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (11)
- 7. \_\_\_\_\_ ( 9)
- 8. \_\_\_\_\_ (15)
- 9. \_\_\_\_\_ ( 9)
- 10. \_\_\_\_\_ (13)

#### II. Circle the best answer to the questions you hear. Use the information in sentences 1-10 to answer the questions.

- 1. a. Yes, but we won't  
b. Yes, and so have we.  
c. Yes, and so do we.  
d. Yes, but we haven't.
- 2. a. No, but I can.  
b. No, and I don't either.  
c. No, but I do.  
d. No, and I can't either.
- 3. a. No, but they do.  
b. No, and they didn't either.  
c. No, but they have.  
d. No, and neither do they.
- 4. a. Yes, but her sister isn't.

## LESSON TWO

- b. Yes, and so is her sister.
- c. Yes, and so does her sister.
- d. Yes, but her sister doesn't.
- 5. a. Yes, and they will do.
- b. Yes, but they won't.
- c. No, but they will.
- d. No, but they do.
- 6. a. No, and I don't either.
- b. No, but I did.
- c. Yes, but I didn't.
- d. No, and neither did I.

III. Choose the best rejoinder to the statement you hear. Put a check (✓) in the appropriate boxes on the chart.

	Example	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I do too.											
So do I.											
I don't either.	✓										
Neither do I.	✓										
But I do.	✓										
But I don't.											

IV. Complete the statement with the correct *tag question*. Circle the letter of your choice.

- 1. a. didn't you?
- b. haven't you?
- c. weren't you?
- 2. a. doesn't she?
- b. isn't she?
- c. hasn't she?
- 3. a. doesn't it?
- b. does it?
- c. isn't it?
- 4. a. didn't they?
- b. don't they?
- c. aren't they?

## LESSON THREE

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 5. a. won't we?  | 8. a. hasn't he?  |
| b. are we?       | b. has he?        |
| c. will we?      | c. did he?        |
| 6. a. isn't she? | 9. a. aren't you? |
| b. hasn't she?   | b. don't you?     |
| c. doesn't she?  | c. haven't you?   |
| 7. a. was she?   | 10. a. can they?  |
| b. did she?      | b. can't they?    |
| c. has she?      | c. don't they?    |

**V. Listen to the cues. Choose the most logical answer to each question. Circle the letter of your choice.**

1. a. Let's say hello.  
    b. Let's get on.  
    c. Let's do it.
2. a. Yes, take it out.  
    b. No, it's in the front.  
    c. No, we have too many
3. a. Buy another one.  
    b. Take some aspirin.  
    c. Look for it.
4. a. Yes, the rest are pretty.  
    b. Yes, I saw the vest.  
    c. Yes, I really like it.
5. a. Yes, he hurt her feelings.  
    b. Yes, she feels hurt.  
    c. Yes, he fell and hurt himself.

## Lesson Three

### PART ONE

#### Salt

#### I. Pre-listening

Something that you eat every day — often without even realiz-



### LESSON THREE

ing it — is salt. Almost all the food we eat contains salt.

Where does salt come from?

How long has man been using salt?

Is salt a precious mineral — like gold?

Is salt used for anything else besides cooking?

Do you know what the following words mean? You will need them to understand the passage.

trade

route (/ru:t/ *n.* 路线)

crisscross

flavor (/ˈfleivə/ *vt.* 加味于...)

embalm (/imˈbɑ:m/ *vt.* 防腐)

antiseptic (/ˌæntiˈseptik/ *n.* 防腐剂)

ritual

superstition (/ˌsju:pəˈstɪʃən/ *n.* 迷信)

evaporation (/iˌvæpəˈreɪʃən/ *n.* 蒸发)

itch (/itʃ/ *vi.* 发痒)

- II. You will hear a passage about salt. The passage will be read with all the unstressed words omitted. The passage appears below — also with the unstressed words omitted. Listen as the passage is read and try to identify the main idea.

#### Salt

X X not know X man first began X use salt, X X do know X X X X used X many different ways throughout history. X early X X sixth century, African merchants traded salt X gold. Cakes X salt X used X money X other areas X central Africa. Salt routes crisscrossed X globe. X 1295 X Marco Polo X returned X Cathay, X told tales X X value X salt coins X X seal X X Great Khan.

Salt X used X flavor X preserve food, X embalm X dead X X X antiseptic. X religious rituals called X X use X salt. Superstitions X X X X associated X salt.

X early man X unable X reach X underground deposits X