最新英语中、高级分类听力

最新英语中级分类听力（下）

（另配磁带）

主编○王春梅

CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH LISTENING FOR INTERMEDIATE AND HIGHER LEVELS

中国人民大学出版社

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前言

据语言学家对人们交流活动时间统计研究，普通人听、说、读、写分别占到总时间的45%，30%，16%，9%。这个比例正是人们学习母语的一个时间分配规律。

同时语言学家研究又表明，一个外语学习者掌握听说技能有一个最基本的数量要求，如果一个学习者听力时间达到1 000小时左右，基本上听力就不存在问题。

因此对于一个非母语学习者来说，听说一定数量和内容的听力材料是一个最基本的要求。

在我国，由于客观条件限制，还不能完全实施双语教育，加上英语听说环境的限制，因此听说仍然是大多数学生面对的难点。

目前随着我国加入WTO后各行各业的逐步开放，人才的国际化将成为我国劳动力市场发展的重要特征，英语的听说将成为每个优秀人才求职就业必备的基本技能。因此，一套内容新颖，范围广泛，数量适中的英语听力教材对每个英语学习者提高英语听说技能来说都是很必要的。

本套书就是在此条件下，借鉴阅读理解方面材料特点，结合语言听说的规律，在参考国内现有教材基础上编写而成。

本套书主要包括中级（上，下）和高级（上，下）两个系列，以短文听力为主。听力材料以美国语音为主。随书配有录音带。中级听力材料语速较慢，主要适用于大学低年级和其他英语学习者，高级主要适用于大学高年级和英语听力水平较高自学者。同时也适用于各种听力考试强化训练之用。

本书在编辑中注意到材料新颖，大多为2001年至2002年的事件和报道；同时，精选各种类型题材内容，使学生学习英语语言和英语知识相结合，在听力过程中，听懂、记住材料内容、理解其观点和思维方法，也就更容易听懂、记住单词、词组和句型。

在英语学习中，听力练习的最基本要求是听懂，然后才能归纳和分析，这就要求英语学习者要多听，多开口。为此，本书提供了大量的背景知识和灵活的习题练习。

由于文化背景不同，材料中可能出现一些观点和看法与我们不同，请使用者

加以借鉴甄别使用。另外，由于我们水平有限，书中可能出现一些不足之处，请读者提出宝贵意见。

本书在组织编写过程中得到许多同学和朋友的帮助，王俊参与了整个编写过程中的许多工作，我在读硕士期间的同学邵建成也提供了帮助，加拿大的研究生Kelly Muller，David Klarke参与大部分书稿的审阅工作，人大出版社刘敏博士也对本书的编写提出了许多建设性的思路，在此一并表示感谢。

编　者

2002年11月

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目 录

Part One Listening Exercise
第一部分 听力练习

Unit 1 Science and Technology

一 科学与技术

Lesson One	Humans and Chimps — What's the Difference — Rice Genes Mapped	(1)
Lesson Two	Cloning Trees	(5)
Lesson Three	Fuel Cell Cars	(9)
Lesson Four	Stem Cell Research	(13)
Lesson Five	Hubble's New Camera	(17)
Lesson Six	Testing the Wright Brothers Flying Machine	(20)

Unit 2 Health and Medicine

二 健康与医学

Lesson One	Medical Education	(23)
Lesson Two	Medical Transplants	(25)
Lesson Three	Babies and Intelligence	(28)
Lesson Four	Diseases Spread by Mosquitoes	(31)
Lesson Five	Heat and Health	(33)
Lesson Six	Stress and Illness	(37)
Lesson Seven	Multiple Sclerosis	(39)
Lesson Eight	Mad Cow Disease	(42)
Lesson Nine	Diabetes	(45)
Lesson Ten	Headaches	(48)
Lesson Eleven	Malaria	(51)
Lesson Twelve	Tuberculosis	(54)
Lesson Thirteen	Arthritis	(55)

Lesson Fourteen Aspirin (58)
Lesson Fifteen Cancer (60)
Lesson Sixteen Heart Devices (63)

Unit 3 Environment and Nature
三 自然与环境
Lesson One The Mississippi River (67)
Lesson Two The Hudson River (70)
Lesson Three Finding Atlantis (74)
Lesson Four National Geographic Explorers (78)
Lesson Five Shadow Wolves (82)
Lesson Six Sharks (85)
Lesson Seven Rio Grande (88)
Lesson Eight Population and the Environment (91)

Unit 4 Astronomy and Meteorology
四 天文与气象
Lesson One Project Mercury Ⅰ (96)
Lesson Two Project Mercury Ⅱ (99)
Lesson Three Space in 2001 (101)
Lesson Four Spacesuit History (104)
Lesson Five Space Digest (106)
Lesson Six Mars (109)
Lesson Seven Bessie Coleman (112)
Lesson Eight Edwin Hubble (116)
Lesson Nine Tuskegee Airmen (119)
Lesson Ten Percival Lowell (121)
Lesson Eleven Life on the International Space Station (124)
Lesson Twelve Increasing Hubble's Power (127)
Lesson Thirteen Air and Space Museum Birthday (129)

Unit 5 City and Architecture
五 城市与建筑
Lesson One Rethinking Skyscrapers (133)

Lesson Two Walt Disney (135)
Lesson Three Chicago (138)
Lesson Four Grand Canyon (140)
Lesson Five Indiana Dunes (143)
Lesson Six Washington Monument (145)
Lesson Seven Visiting Washington (148)
Lesson Eight Carolina Lighthouses (151)
Lesson Nine Memphis, Tennessee (154)
Lesson Ten National Highway System (158)
Lesson Eleven Preservation Hall Jazz (160)
Lesson Twelve Tenement Museum (163)
Lesson Thirteen B&O Railroad Museum (166)
Lesson Fourteen National Museum of the American Indian (169)

Unit 6 History

六 历史

Lesson One New Era-1920s Ⅰ (172)
Lesson Two New Era-1920s Ⅱ (176)
Lesson Three 1920s-Black History (180)
Lesson Four National Museum of American History (184)
Lesson Five 1920s-Conservatism (188)
Lesson Six Synopsis-1920—1940 (191)
Lesson Seven The Lost Colony (194)
Lesson Eight Silk Road Folklife Festival (198)
Lesson Nine Jamestown (201)
Lesson Ten Calvin Coolidge (203)
Lesson Eleven Cochise (206)

Unit 7 Sports

七 体育

Lesson One Winter Olympic Games (210)
Lesson Two U.S. World Cup Team (213)
Lesson Three Women in Sports (215)
Lesson Four Soaring (219)

Lesson Five Babe Ruth (221)

Unit 8 War
八 战争

Lesson One Pearl Harbor to Europe (225)
Lesson Two Road to Pearl Harbor (230)
Lesson Three The War in the Pacific (234)
Lesson Four The War in Europe Ⅰ (239)
Lesson Five The War in Europe Ⅱ (244)
Lesson Six World War Two — Home Front (249)

Part Two Listening Material
第二部分 听力全文

Unit 1 Science and Technology
一 科学与技术 (255)
Unit 2 Health and Medicine
二 健康与医学 (282)
Unit 3 Environment and Nature
三 自然与环境 (351)
Unit 4 Astronomy and Meteorology
四 天文与气象 (387)
Unit 5 City and Architecture
五 城市与建筑 (445)
Unit 6 History
六 历史 (505)
Unit 7 Sports
七 体育 (556)
Unit 8 War
八 战争 (578)

Part One Listening Exercise

第一部分 听力练习

Unit 1 Science and Technology
一 科学与技术

Lesson One

Humans and Chimps —
What's the Difference — Rice Genes Mapped

Ⅰ. Vocabulary

chimpanzee	Netherlands	science
protein	the University of California	
San Diego	aids	Inca
South American	Colombia	Chile
wrap	archeologist	Tupac Amaru
the National Geographic Society		Washington, D.C.
Beijing Genomics Institution		the University of Washington
Seattle	indica	japonica
genome	mummy bundle	

Ⅱ. Cultural Notes

1. 本单元相关背景知识介绍

2002年1月4日，美国权威杂志《科学》报道，科学家通过对黑猩猩等动物基因组的研究，发现了生命进化及不同种类生物之间差别的奥秘。据介绍，此

次科学家从黑猩猩的基因图中取出6.4万个DNA片段，并构建了人与黑猩猩对比的基因组物理图。在比较过程中，科学家们发现，两者在碱基对排列上98.77%完全相同，差异只占1.23%，而不是原先认为的1.5%～2%。正是这1.23%的基因，隐藏着关于人的高度智慧和能力的秘密，使得人与猩猩在智能、心理和生理方面变得如此不同。目前，该国际科研小组正在进一步绘制完整的黑猩猩基因组图。

印加王国曾是美洲印第安人中最强大的王国之一。1532年，庞大的奴隶制国家——印加王国被一支不足100人的西班牙军队灭亡，沦为殖民地。据西班牙《国家报》报道，一支由30多人组成的国际考察队最近在秘鲁西南部亚马孙山区一个湖泊底下发现了一个曾被西班牙征服者称为“黄金城”的印加古城遗址。一支由30多人组成的考察队在秘鲁西南部亚马孙原始林区进行考察，它的负责人波兰籍意大利人帕基维次宣布，他们找到了名为帕依蒂蒂的印加城，即当年西班牙人所说的“黄金城”。这座城位于阿尔托马德雷河，靠近马努国家公园，在库斯科和“上帝之母”两省之间。这是经过两年的考察以后发现的。据当时的传说，从印加帝国的首府库斯科到那里要走10天。传说城市当时在一个湖的底下，在一个面积为4平方公里的平台上，后来则完全被原始森林掩盖。

美国和瑞士两家生物技术公司的科学家宣布测定出水稻基因组的所有碱基对序列。这是科学家第一次绘出在农业上具有重要意义的粮食作物的基因组图谱。这一工作的完成对培育品种更好的大米具有重要意义，也将加快对更加复杂的粮食作物如玉米和小麦基因组的研究。水稻的基因组图谱与其他粮食作物有许多相同之处，因此可以被用来确定其他作物的基因。采用这种方法，科学家可以更方便地通过常规育种方式或基因工程来提高其他粮食作物的营养成分，或增强它们抵抗干旱和虫害的能力。与此同时，以日本为基地的国际水稻基因组计划正在进行之中，预计要到2003年完成。

2. Netherlands

A country of northwest Europe on the North Sea. Inhabited by Germanic tribes during Roman times, the region passed to the Franks (4th-8th century), the Holy Roman Empire (10th century), the dukes of Burgundy (14th-15th century), and then to the house of Hapsburg. The northern part of the region formed the Union of Utrecht in 1579 and achieved its independence as the United Provinces in 1648 after the Thirty Years' War. In the 17th century the country enjoyed great commercial prosperity and expanded its territories in the East and West Indies and elsewhere, although it lost this supremacy to Great Britain and France in the 18th century. The kingdom of the Netherlands, proclaimed at the Congress of Vienna (1814—1815),

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included Belgium until 1830. Amsterdam is the constitutional capital and the largest city; The Hague is the seat of government. Population, 14 394 600.

3. Chimpanzee

A gregarious anthropoid ape (Pan troglodytes) of tropical Africa, having long dark hair and somewhat arboreal habits and exhibiting humanlike behavior and a high degree of intelligence. It is now considered vulnerable to extinction in the wild.

4. Inca

A member of the group of Quechuan peoples of highland Peru who established an empire from northern Ecuador to central Chile before the Spanish conquest.

5. Colombia

A country of northwest South America with coastlines on the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea. It was settled by the Spanish in 1510 and formed the nucleus of the viceroyalty of New Granada after 1740. Colombia gained its independence from Spain in 1819 under the leadership of Sim Bolivar. Bogota is the capital and the largest city. Population, 26 525 670.

6. Chile

A country of southwest South America with a long Pacific coastline. Colonized by Spain in 1541, it declared its independence in 1818. Santiago is the capital and the largest city. Population, 11 329 736.

7. Seattle

A city of west-central Washington bounded by Puget Sound and Lake Washington. First settled in the 1850's, it prospered after the coming of the railroad in 1884 and became a boom town during the Alaskan gold rush of 1897. It is now an important commercial, transportation, and industrial hub and a major port of entry. Population, 516 259.

Ⅲ. Exercises

A. Choose the best answer (a, b, c or d) to complete each of the following statements.

1. About the humans and chimps, which sentence is not true?
   a. Humans are more closely related to chimpanzees than any other animal.
   b. Humans and chimpanzees have more than ninety percent of the same genetic material.
   c. The European and American scientist found that humans and chimps are

genetically similar, except for the gene activity in their brains.

d. Ajit Varki said the genetic comparison of chimps and humans might lead to better treatments for diseases.

2. Choose the false statement about the mummy bundles.
   a. Some mummy boundless held as many as seven individuals and their objects.
   b. These mummy bundles weighed as much as one-hundred-eighty kilograms.
   c. Several bodies still wore clothing that showed the person's importance in Spanish society.
   d. About forty of the large mummy bundles leading members of Inca society.
3. Choose the false sentence.
   a. The scientists say this genetic information could led to improved kind of rice and better rice production in developed countries.
   b. Two teams published separate versions of the genetic information for rice plants last month.
   c. Scientists have identified almost all the genes found in rice.
   d. This is the first time scientists have mapped the genes of an important corp.

B. True or false questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. (T) The scientist showed that a gene might produce a lot of proteins in human brain cells but few proteins in chimp brain cells.
2. (T) Doctor Vatki said chimps and humans are so related that future research on chimps should obey the rules as research on humans.
3. (F) The Inca once ruled large parts of North America.
4. (F) The arch geologists say something special had been done to protect the bodies before burial.
5. (F) Mister Cock says he has plans to dig again in Tupac Amaru.
6. (F) Syngenta claims its map is more than ninety-nine percent complete and ninety-nine percent correct.

C. Spot dictation. Listen to the tape again and fill in the following blanks.

1. Peruvian archeologists have discovered _____ of human _____ under a

_____ near the Peruvian capital, Lima. The _____ were _____ from a _____ _____ that may _____ as many as _____ _____ bodies. The bodies are about _____ - _____ years old. This is when the Inca _____ the area..

2. The greatest damage, _____, came from _____ _____ and other _____ left by _____ who _____ _____ Tupac Amaru. The _____ and _____ sank into the _____, _____ the bodies. _____ _____, _____ - _____ _____ destroyed other burial areas in nineteen-ninety-_____.
3. Mister Cock says this is one of the _____ _____ discoveries in the _____ of Inca _____. He says it will _____ years to _____ all of it. He says _____ will _____ much about the _____, _____ and _____ of the Inca people as well as their _____, _____ and _____ _____.

D. Listen to the tape carefully and try to correct the mistakes in the following passage.

Peruvian archeologist Guillermo Cock led the members of the team. They made the discovery in the old, coastal city of Tupac Amaru at an area called Puruchuco. Mister Cock says his members found at least two thousand three hundred bodies of men, women and children. They are believed to be from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when Inca solders began arriving in the area.

Lesson Two

Cloning Trees

I. Vocabulary

be supposed to	beat	twist
fierce wind	make a exact copy	in danger of
resistant to	expose of	infected
identify	recognize	White Mountain

Bristlecone pine	Methuselah	champion tree project
cloning	wrapped	grating
expanded	Mount Vernon	candidate
financial help	non-profit organization	

Ⅱ. Cultural Notes

1. 本单元相关背景知识介绍

克隆一词是英文 clone 的音译，意为无性繁殖系，即通过无性繁殖（如细胞丝分裂）可连续传代并形成的群体，常用于细胞水平的描述。克隆技术（cloning）则指由众多的基因或细胞群体中通过无性繁殖和选择获得目的基因或细胞的技术操作。如基因克隆是指某种目的基因的分离过程，通常是将生物材料的遗传物质如 DNA 以酶切成片断，插入到载体中，通过无性繁殖（细菌或细胞的倍增）使其扩增，然后再以某种探针选择、钓取目的基因。

克隆技术已经历了三个发展时期：第一个时期是微生物克隆，即由一个细菌复制出成千上万个和它一模一样的细菌而变成一个细菌群。第二个时期是生物技术克隆，如 DNA 克隆。第三个时期就是动物克隆，即由一个细胞克隆成一个动物。

一对专门从事森林保护的美国父子日前表示，他们将对全美数百种树木中每种树的“佼佼者”进行克隆，以使优秀树种能在全国广泛生长。

这对名叫戴维·米拉克和贾里德·米拉克的父子在 1996 年制定了“冠军树计划”，旨在保存美国最优秀树种，主要方法是通过克隆推广种植这些树木。米拉克父子的这一计划是全美第一个有组织的树木克隆计划。

4 年来，“冠军树计划”使用树的细胞和组织克隆了全美 50 多种优秀树种。2 万多个克隆品种已经被种植在全美各地。

2. Bristlecone Pine

Earth's oldest living inhabitant “Methuselah” at 4 767 years, has lived more than a millennium longer than any other tree. Discover how these trees were found and where they live. Learn of their unique strategies for survival. The focus will be on the White-Inyo mountain range of California.

3. White Mountain

A peak, 4 345 m (14 246 ft) high, in the Sierra Nevada of east-central California.

4. Nevada

A state of the western United States. It was admitted as the 36th state in 1864.

Part of the area ceded by Mexico to the United States in 1848, it was made into a separate territory in 1861 after an influx of settlers who were drawn by the discovery (1859) of the Comstock Lode. Carson City is the capital and Las Vegas the largest city. Population, 1 206 152.

5. Champion Tree Project

The mission of the Champion Tree Project is to be a worldwide leader of economic and environmental sustainability by protecting, propagating and planting a living legacy of Champion Trees. Champion Trees are the largest individual specimens of their species. As some of the oldest organisms on the planet, these trees are models of sustainability because they provide us with a living example of the ability to resist environmental stress over a long period of time.

The Champion Tree Project seeks to create sustainable urban forests. As the world population expands and an ever-greater percentage of the land area is developed, this project takes on critical importance. Sustainable urban forests are important because trees reduce carbon dioxide emissions, air pollution, storm water run off, and energy and medical costs, while improving wildlife habitat for biodiversity. Our quality of life and, yes, our very survival depends on the health of our urban forests.

6. Michigan

A state of the north-central United States. It was admitted as the 26th state in 1837. French explorers first visited the area in 1618, and the French retained nominal control until the end of the French and Indian Wars (1763), when the region passed to Great Britain. It was ceded to the United States in 1783, although the British held some areas until 1796. The Michigan Territory was organized in 1805 with Detroit as its capital. Lansing is the state capital (since 1847) and Detroit the largest city. Population, 9 328 784.

Ⅲ. Exercises

A. Choose the best answer (a, b, c or d) to complete each of the following statements.

1. _____ are home to the oldest living thing on earth.
   a. California
   b. The middle western of Michigan
   c. The White Mountains in the western state of California
   d. Everywhere in American

2. Exports believed _____ was exposed to the disease but did not become infected.
   a. Bristle Pine tree b. Methuselah
   c. George Svec's corn d. George Svec's American Elm tree
3. The Champion Tree Project was the ideas of _____.
   a. Mister Sverc b. David Milarch and hid son Jared
   c. David Milarch d. John Alleyne
4. David Milarch says the trees have the _____ that can make a huge healthy tree possible and Mister Norton says he will use _____ to protect the new trees from deer that like to eat young trees.
   a. genes, fences b. water, wood
   c. genes, water d. water, fences

B. True or false questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. (√) The White Mountains have weather extremes. It is extremely cold in winter and extremely hot and suffer from a lack of water in summer.
2. ( ) Methuselah is a person in the Bible who is supposed to have lived nine-hundred and sixty-nine years, and also. It's the oldest Bristlecone Pine tree.
3. (√) Methuselah look more like a wood statue than a tree, and in fact, it is deed.
4. (√) Mount Vernon is the home of the first president of the United States, George Washington.
5. (√) John Alleyne is a gene research scientist, he says the Champion Tree Project is very important to keep these ancient tree genes alive so gene scientists can learn their secrets.
6. ( ) There are many Bristlecone Pine trees left in the world, but supporters of the Champion Tree Project regard that it is impossible a tree with whose genes could survive another five thousand years.

C. Fill in the detailed information according to what you have heard.

1. The project will use a method called _____. Experts take a small _____ part from a champion tree and place it inside a _____ made in a

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