

林莉萍 主编
肖 飞

英语 听力 级级跳

2

南京大学出版社

前 言

《英语听力级级跳》是根据江苏省普通高等教育面向 21 世纪教学内容和课程体系改革计划中的立项：“高等院校大学英语辅导听力内容和手段的研究与改革（编号为 0004-3）”编写的一套系列听力辅助教材。

英语是一门实践性很强的课程，组织学生在有指导的情况下提高听力能力是当务之急，是继续提高语言能力必不可少的条件。目前，英语听力教材相对比较单一，各学校听力课时不足，课外缺乏对学生听力的指导及相配套的听力材料；很多学校虽设有外语教学电台，但因缺乏适用的录音材料而不能充分发挥其作用。本着探索富有创意的听力教学新理论、新方法，使听力教学更好地为贯彻教学大纲服务、实施英语素质教育的原则，为开辟好第二课堂，特编写同步辅导和泛听的、适用面极广的《英语听力级级跳》。

本教材共分四册，全书配有有声资料。本教材编写时注意到交际性、趣味性、知识性，由浅入深，并尽量兼顾到目前全国英语等级考试中的听力题型。

本教材编写过程中受到省教委的关注。南京大学出版社的编辑同志及南京大学、东南大学、南京航空航天大学、南京铁道医学院等院校大外部或外语系的同志给我们提供了宝贵的意见，并给予很大支持。

《英语听力级级跳》由南京林业大学人文学院外语系负责编写第一、二册，河海大学人文学院大外部负责编写第三、四册。本册由林莉萍副教授和肖飞副教授担任主编，查国荣副教授和邹

昌工讲师担任副主编。参加本册编写、录音编制的人员有：林莉萍 (Part IV, Passages 1-16 单元, Part III. True or False, Test 1、2)；肖飞 (Part V. Compound Dictation 1-16 单元, Part III. Chart Completing)；查国荣 (Part II. Spot Dictation 1-16 单元)；邹昌工 (Part I. Short Conversation 1-16 单元)。林莉萍负责本书合成工作。俞孝元和石高玉两位教授担任主审。赵玲丽同志承担了全部文稿输入及部分编辑任务，陈桦同志担任了部分录制工作。本书还承美、英籍教师、专家协助审阅、录音。谨在此一并致谢。

由于编者水平有限，书中错误在所难免，希望广大读者批评指正，并恳请专家、同行不吝指教。

编 者

2000 年 1 月

编写说明

《英语听力级级跳》为提高使用者的英语听力水平而专门设计，一套四册。基本相当于大学英语考试(CET) 1—6级；对应国家考试中心最新推出的全国公共英语等级考试(PETS)的1—4级，并覆盖部分5级试题，循序渐进，逐级提高。本教材编写时以素质教育为基础，注意到交际性、趣味性、知识性，以英语国家的各类文化知识为背景，贯穿语言知识的常用点和难点，由浅入深，梯度明显，并尽量兼顾到目前全国各级英语考试中经常出现的听力题型，具有很强的实用性。

本丛书配有专门的录音带，每本四盒，由资深外籍专家专门录音，音质纯正，发音清晰；数码录音设备和专业的制作水平保证了录音带质量的清晰动听。尤其是每本书根据各级听力考试要求而严格设计的语速和间隔，有助于使用者对自身听力水平的把握与提高。

本丛书从打基础开始，为逐级提高英语水平而设计，适用面极广。读者既可全套使用，从头起步，逐级提高，也可根据自己的现有水平从中选择，在某一级上重点突破。

目前大多数高校设有外语教学电台，本书特别适合做播音材料。试用阶段曾在多所高校校园广播站播出，学生、教师反映极好。

Contents

Unit 1	(1)
Unit 2	(6)
Unit 3	(11)
Unit 4	(16)
Unit 5	(21)
Unit 6	(26)
Unit 7	(31)
Unit 8	(36)
Test 1	(41)
Unit 9	(44)
Unit 10.....	(48)
Unit 11.....	(53)
Unit 12.....	(57)
Unit 13.....	(62)
Unit 14.....	(66)
Unit 15.....	(71)
Unit 16.....	(75)
Test 2	(80)

Tapescripts and Keys

Unit 1	(83)
Unit 2	(89)
Unit 3	(94)
Unit 4	(100)
Unit 5	(105)
Unit 6	(111)
Unit 7	(116)
Unit 8	(122)
Test 1	(128)
Unit 9	(132)
Unit 10	(138)
Unit 11	(143)
Unit 12	(149)
Unit 13	(155)
Unit 14	(161)
Unit 15	(168)
Unit 16	(174)
Test 2	(181)

Unit 1

I. Listen and choose the best response:

rate n. 比率

reasonable ['ri:znəbl] a. 讲理的

in camera 私下地, 秘密地

viewer ['vju:ə] n. 电视观众

upset [ʌp'set] v. 使……不安

chase [tʃeis] vt. 追逐

formal ['fɔ:məl] a. 正式的

1. A. He gave half of it to his friend.
B. He threw half of it away.
C. He kept all the paper.
D. He threw half of it away and kept the rest.
2. A. She doesn't know how to. B. She doesn't want to.
C. She has to do the dishes. D. It's raining outside.
3. A. Six blocks. B. She's in a hotel.
C. She needs a hotel. D. About two blocks.
4. A. The temperature dropped below freezing.
B. It was very cold.
C. It was mildly cold in the early winter last year.
D. It was very cold during Christmas time.
5. A. A movie camera.
B. A television camera.
C. A photographer's camera.

- D. There really is no camera.
6. A. The light hurts her eyes.
B. She doesn't like to stand so close.
C. She can't hear.
D. She can't see.
7. A. There is another cat that looks like him.
B. He will bring his dog back.
C. He never loosens the dog.
D. The dog likes to walk in the park.
8. A. In a hotel.
B. In a coffee shop.
C. In a library.
D. In a laboratory.
9. A. Took piano lessons.
B. Didn't like the piano.
C. Bought a piano.
D. Disliked his piano teacher.
10. A. Secretary-Boss.
B. Client-Lawyer.
C. Patient-Nurse.
D. Student-Teacher.

II. Fill in the missing information:

IBM = International Business Machines Corporation
国际商用公司

- A: Can I help you, sir?
B: Yes, I'd like _____.
A: Certainly, sir. We'll have to _____ some forms. Could I have your name, please?
B: It's Paine, John Paine.
A: How do you _____, Mr. Paine?
B: It's P-A-I-N-E.

- A: And where do you live?
 B: _____ Greystone Road.
 A: Is that in _____?
 B: Yes, that's right.
 A: And your zip code?
 B: _____.
 A: What's your _____, Mr. Paine?
 B: 364-9758.
 A: 364-9758. And your _____?
 B: _____.
 A: I see. What's the name of your _____?
 B: I work for IBM.
 A: Fine. _____, please.

III. Listen to the passage and write 'T' or 'F' for each of the following statements:

1. () 2. () 3. () 4. () 5. ()

IV. Listen to the passage and choose the best answer:

appetite [ˈæpɪtaɪt] n. 胃口

swallow [ˈswɒləʊ] v. 咽下

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A. Before meal. | B. After meal. |
| C. When we are hungry. | D. When we want to eat. |
| 2. A. At about the same time. | B. At any time. |
| C. At different times. | D. Early or late. |
| 3. A. He could drink milk or eat. | |

- B. He could eat a lot of dry bread.
 - C. He could hardly eat dry bread.
 - D. He could swallow dry bread easily.
4.
 - A. A person who feels shy.
 - B. A person who feels happy.
 - C. A person who feels well.
 - D. A person who feels unhappy.
 5.
 - A. Good eating habits make us stronger.
 - B. Good eating habits make us happier.
 - C. Good eating habits make us more beautiful.
 - D. Good eating habits make us more polite.

V. Compound dictation:

Michael Jackson has been singing _____ music since he was five years old. He is now twenty-nine. Five years ago, he recorded the most _____ record album of all time. It was called Thriller. That album _____ eight Grammy awards from America's recording _____. It sold more than thirty-eight-million _____. And one of the biggest hits on that album was this song, _____, Beat It.

Michael Jackson was born in the middle western city of Gary, Indiana, in nineteen fifty-eight. _____

_____. One of their hit records was Never Say Goodbye.

Michael Jackson now lives in California over the years, he has several operations to change the appearance of his face.

He has just released a new record album. It is called 'Bad' and we listen now to the title song.

Unit 2

I. Listen and choose the best response:

subway ['sʌbwei] n. 地道, 地铁

zoology [zəu'ɒlədʒi] n. 动物学

- They don't have to go to the concert.
 - His brother will let them use the car.
 - The subway is fine with her.
 - They'll have to rent a car as early as possible.
- He wants the others to follow him.
 - He must study the animal he caught.
 - He is behind in his schoolwork.
 - He will catch up with them then.
- At a restaurant.
 - At a theatre.
 - At a station.
 - At a drugstore.
- A trip she has already taken.
 - A trip she takes frequently.
 - A restaurant she owns.
 - A famous statue in Philadelphia.
- His age.
 - His income.
 - His nationality.
 - His occupation.
- At a butcher shop.
 - At a restaurant.
 - At a bookstore.
 - At a grocery store.
- He has another appointment.
 - He hates interviews.
 - His wife is in a hurry.
 - He's tired.

8. A. The wind stopped, but it's still raining.
 B. The rain stopped.
 C. It's still raining, and the wind is blowing.
 D. Both the rain and wind stopped.
9. A. He didn't agree with her.
 B. He agreed with her.
 C. He told her not to worry too much.
 D. He told her to be more careful.
10. A. The new apartment is cheaper.
 B. She likes to listen to the radio.
 C. The present one is too expensive.
 D. She needs a quieter place.

II. Fill in the missing information:

token [ˈtəʊkən] n. 表示, 象征

A: So you are _____, Mr. Smith?

B: Yes. _____!

A: We'll be sorry to see you go.

B: I'm sorry too. But that's life.

A: Yes, I _____ it can't be helped.

B: Mrs Wang, you are such a nice young woman and you have been
 _____ me ever since I first arrived here. I shall
 always _____ you for everything you've
 done for me.

A: It's very kind of you to say so but really, I don't think

_____.

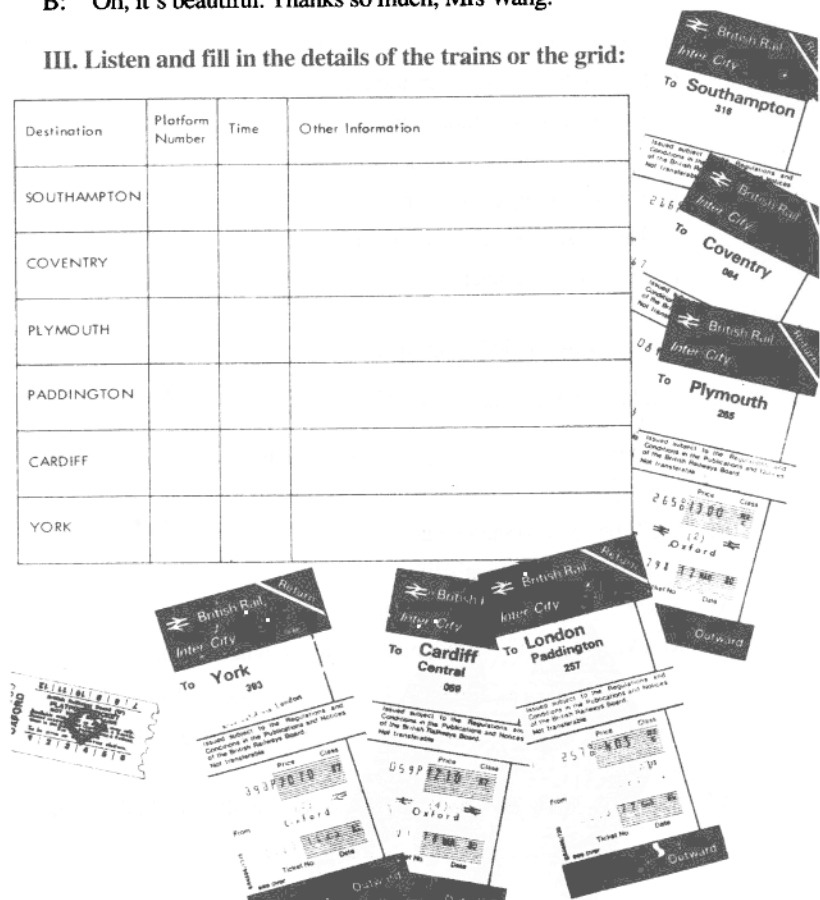
B: Oh, you've done a great job. Look here, I have got this little _____ for you _____.

A: Thank you. It's _____! Mr. Smith, here's a present for you _____.

B: Oh, it's beautiful. Thanks so much, Mrs Wang.

III. Listen and fill in the details of the trains or the grid:

Destination	Platform Number	Time	Other Information
SOUTHAMPTON			
COVENTRY			
PLYMOUTH			
PADDINGTON			
CARDIFF			
YORK			



inter-city train 城际火车

approximately [əˈprɒksɪmɪtli] ad. 大约,近似地

calling at 停靠 cancell [ˈkænsəl] v. 取消,删去

derailment [diˈreilmənt] n. 火车出轨

IV. Listen to the passage and choose the best answer:

trash n. 废物,垃圾 trash-box 垃圾箱

1. A. Both of the children were boys.
B. All of children were girls.
C. One was a boy and the other was a girl.
D. One was a boy and the other two were girls.
2. A. Mother's swim-suit. B. A towel.
C. A large piece of strong paper. D. The lunch.
3. A. Because they didn't have any breakfast.
B. Because they had their breakfast very early.
C. Because they had walked a very long way.
D. Because they had swum for a long time.
4. A. In the park. B. By the lake.
C. On the way back home. D. Beside the car.
5. A. Because they wanted to take them home.
B. Because they wanted to keep the park clean.
C. Because they wanted to have a good rest.
D. Because they wanted to clean their car.

V. Compound Dictation:

Many everyday _____ in English are made from colors.

We say we are in the _____ when we are in good _____. It is easy to understand how this expression was _____. When my face has a nice _____ pink color, it is a sign my health is good. If I look _____ and gray, I may need a doctor.

_____. In English the small hot peppers found in many Mexican foods are called “red hots” for their color and their fiery taste. We say that fast fiery music is “red hot”, especially the kind called “Dixieland Jazz”.

“Blue” is a cooler color. The traditional blue music of American blacks is the opposite of red hot music. It is slow, sad and soulful. Duke Ellington and his orchestra recorded a famous song, Mood Indigo about the deep blue color “Indigo”. _____

Unit 3

I. Listen and choose the best response:

brighten ['braɪn] vt. (使) 更为愉快

1. A. She has pencils and paper for him.
B. They will be friends after class.
C. She can't help him in any way.
D. She has enough notes for both of them.
2. A. He will not leave the school.
B. He'll stay home.
C. He is going on vacation.
D. He doesn't want to go home.
3. A. In the hall. B. At an exhibition.
C. In the kitchen. D. In the living room.
4. A. The title is African Art Today.
B. The title is Heart Surgery in Africa.
C. The title is Africa's New Heart.
D. The title is I Left My Heart in Africa.
5. A. At 10 A.M. B. At noon.
C. At 2 P.M. D. At 5 P.M.
6. A. Be back in town Tuesday morning.
B. Come to see him Wednesday.
C. Call him on Thursday.
D. Make an appointment for Thursday.
7. A. Every day.