



Listening

大学英语听力 实训教程

徐馨 张利 裘姬新 主编



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内 容 简 介

《大学英语听力实训教程》是一本秉持“自主训练、快速提高”理念编写的听力技能实训教材。本书旨在通过训练，使学生听懂一般日常英语会话，篇幅较长、语速中等的英语广播和其他语音材料，并能理解用英语讲授的专业课程。本书分为8个单元，每个单元分为3个部分，包括语音训练、交际训练和听力技巧训练。每个单元包含大量辨音、模仿读音、听写、对话理解和短文理解等多项练习。每个单元配有语音讲解、常用交际用语和听力技巧讲解。

本书既可作为高等院校非英语专业的教学用书，也是英语爱好者的有益读本。

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《大学英语听力实训教程》严格依照最新大学英语《教学指南》编写，是一本秉持“自主训练、快速提高”理念编写的听力实训教材，旨在帮助学生攻克听力难关。本书结合英语听力学习的特点，制订了科学合理的训练计划，实战训练由易到难，逐渐提高学生的听力水平。

大学英语《教学指南》提出，“大学英语的教学目标是培养学生的英语应用能力，增强跨文化交际意识和交际能力，同时发展自主学习能力，提高综合文化素养，使他们在学习、生活、社会交往和未来工作中能够有效地使用英语，满足国家、社会、学校和个人发展的需要。”

在英语听、说、读、写、译应用能力中，听的能力排在首位，听力能力是集口语能力、理解能力、词汇量、语法知识和文化常识等要素为一体的综合能力。听力能力的提高是一个循序渐进、持之以恒的过程。目前，中国学生的听力水平远远落后于阅读水平及英语平均水平，急需通过大量训练得以提高。

听力和口语联系密切，发音是否标准直接影响听力能力，发音不标准的学生很难准确获取听力信息，无法就听到的信息在自己已有的语言存储中找到对应的词语。英语中经常运用弱音、省音、同化和连读等方式，缩短非重读音节所需的时间，以保持英语的自然节奏。因此，本书增加了语音部分的训练，确保在发音准确的基础上，掌握句

子的重音、节奏和语调。

本书重点训练听力技能的各个方面，主要特点如下：

1. 听力素材来源于现实生活中的语言材料，精选最新、最热门的话题，内容涵盖经济、科技、教育、体育、文化等多个领域，实用新颖，展示话题与时俱进。

2. 围绕单元主题内容，加强听力技能训练，逐步培养学生的快速反应能力、准确的语音辨别能力、推理分析能力和记录记忆等能力。

3. 训练的步骤：从听辨入手，进而模仿，以达到自然习得的目的。体例编排新颖，适合课堂教学和自主学习。

通过《大学英语听力实训教程》的训练，学生能听懂一般日常英语对话，能基本听懂题材熟悉、篇幅较长、语速中等的英语广播和其他语音材料，掌握中心大意，抓住要点和相关细节，并能听懂使用英语讲授的专业课程或与未来工作岗位、工作任务相关的口头介绍。

本书后附有测试题和录音文稿。录音和练习答案可以通过扫描二维码获得。

本书编写成员均是来自一线的英语教师，本书是他们多年教学经验的总结。由于编写时间仓促，书中或存疏漏和不足，敬请广大读者批评指正！

编者

2018年5月

Unit 1 College Life 1

Part A Phonetics Sound Recognition 1

Part B Communicative Function Greetings and Introductions 2

Part C Close Listening 5

Unit 2 Holidays 10

Part A Phonetics Consonant Clusters 10

Part B Communicative Function Making, Accepting and
Declining Invitations 11

Part C Close Listening 14

Unit 3 Shopping 19

Part A Phonetics Sound Recognition 19

Part B Communicative Function Making Requests and
Enquiries 20

Part C Close Listening 25

Unit 4 Travelling 30

Part A Phonetics Loss of Plosion 30

Part B Communicative Function Making Appointments
and Reservations 32

Part C Close Listening 35

Unit 5 Sports 42

Part A Phonetics Liaison 42

Part B	Communicative Function Talking about Leisure	
	Activities	44
Part C	Close Listening	47
Unit 6 Science and Technology		53
Part A	Phonetics Assimilation	53
Part B	Communicative Function Applying for a Job	55
Part C	Close Listening	59
Unit 7 Culture		66
Part A	Intonation Falling Tone and Rising Tone	66
Part B	Communicative Function Eating at a Restaurant	68
Part C	Close Listening	72
Unit 8 Entertainment		78
Part A	Intonation Sentence Stress	78
Part B	Communicative Function Showing Gratitude and Regret	79
Part C	Close Listening	82
Tests		87
Test 1	87
Test 2	92
Test 3	97
Tapescripts		102
Unit 1	College Life	102
Unit 2	Holidays	109
Unit 3	Shopping	118
Unit 4	Travelling	130

Unit 5 Sports 142

Unit 6 Science and Technology 153

Unit 7 Culture 168

Unit 8 Entertainment 180

Test 1 192

Test 2 199

Test 3 206

参考文献..... 213

Unit 1 College Life

Part A Phonetics Sound Recognition

Learning Points

It is important to distinguish between similar sounds while listening. Names like Jean and Jane, figures like eighteen and eighty can sound alike and confusing.

I. Direction: You'll hear one word read from each group. Listen carefully and circle the letter beside the word you hear.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. A. deed. | B. did. | C. dead. | D. dad. |
| 2. A. seat. | B. sit. | C. set. | D. sat. |
| 3. A. lead. | B. lid. | C. led. | D. lad. |
| 4. A. meat. | B. mitt. | C. met. | D. mat. |
| 5. A. sad. | B. send. | C. sand. | D. said. |
| 6. A. sigh. | B. shy. | C. thigh. | D. child. |
| 7. A. soak. | B. shock. | C. thought. | D. chalk. |
| 8. A. sip. | B. ship. | C. thick. | D. chip. |
| 9. A. foot. | B. fog. | C. fought. | D. food. |
| 10. A. mood. | B. mop. | C. more. | D. moon. |
| 11. A. heat. | B. hut. | C. hat. | D. hot. |
| 12. A. better. | B. bitter. | C. batter. | D. butter. |

13. A. lark. B. lurk. C. look. D. lock.
14. A. pit. B. peat. C. pet. D. pat.
15. A. cut. B. cart. C. caught. D. cook.

II. Directions: You'll hear some sentences. Listen carefully and circle the letter beside the word you hear in the sentence.

1. A. Miss. B. Mrs.
2. A. 20th. B. 28th.
3. A. sell. B. sail.
4. A. Mary. B. married.
5. A. ball. B. bowl.
6. A. talk. B. took.
7. A. bitter. B. better.
8. A. lift. B. gift.
9. A. walking. B. working.
10. A. cock. B. clock.

Part B Communicative Function Greetings and Introductions

People greet each other when they meet. And in meeting new people it is common to introduce oneself and be introduced by others. This exercise focuses on different ways to greet people and to make introductions.

Useful Expressions for Greetings and Introductions

Greetings

How are you doing?

How is everything?

How are you getting on these days?

How's it going?

Hey, what's up new?

It's a pleasure to meet you.

Making Introductions

I'd like to introduce my friend to you.

May I have the pleasure of introducing my classmate to you?

May I take the opportunity to introduce myself?

Allow me to introduce myself.

My name is Bill Bates.

I. Directions: Listen and complete the dialogue.

Dialogue 1

Bill: Mum, I've brought one of my friends.

Mother: Ask him in, Bill.

Bill: 1) _____, Tim. Mum, 2) _____, my roommate.

Mother: Hello, Tim, 3) _____.

Tim: 4) _____, Mrs. Brown?

Bill: And 5) _____, Jane.

Dialogue 2

Jack: Hi, Linda.

Linda: Hello, Jack. 6) _____?

Jack: Great, thanks. How about you?

Linda: Fine, thanks. 7) _____?

Jack: I'm heading for the Sports Center.

(Professor Smith is coming towards them.)

Linda: Oh, Jack, 8) _____ Professor Smith. Mr. Smith, 9) _____ Jack. Jack, this is Professor Smith.

Smith: 10) _____, Jack?

Jack: How do you do, Mr. Smith? 11) _____.

Smith: 12) _____, Jack. Are you and Linda in the same class?

Jack: Yes, we're both in Professor Jones's English class.

Linda: Jack is a very good football player and he has played it for years.

Smith: Has he? I like watching football games.

Jack: 13) _____, Mr. Smith?

Smith: Yes, I will. Thank you.

Jack: Excuse me, I have to leave now. 14) _____, Professor Smith.

Smith: 15) _____.

II. Directions: You're going to hear some sentences. Repeat each sentence you hear. Then listen again and write down the sentence.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Part C Close Listening

Learning Points

Listening Skills: Predicting

Predict the topic and question. Predicting helps you to know what kind of conversation, talk or passage it is, so you can picture it in your head before listening. Try to look through each section in the time you are given and make sure you have an idea of who is speaking to whom, what the context is and what is going to be talked about.

Words and Phrases

car dealer: *n.* 汽车经销商

zoologist: *n.* 动物学家

personality: *n.* 个性; 品格

scholarship: *n.* 奖学金

authority: *n.* 权威; 权力

acknowledge: *vt.* 承认

I. Directions: You're going to hear 10 short conversations. Listen carefully and choose the right answer to each question you hear.

1. A. At a clinic.

- B. In a supermarket.
 - C. At a restaurant.
 - D. In an ice-cream shop.
2. A. In a hotel.
- B. At a dinner table.
 - C. In the street.
 - D. At the man's house.
3. A. Repairman.
- B. Taxi driver.
 - C. Salesman.
 - D. Car dealer.
4. A. Photographers.
- B. Zoologists.
 - C. Students.
 - D. Painters.
5. A. The students are going to attend a conference.
- B. The students are going to take a test.
 - C. There won't be a test this afternoon.
 - D. The teacher postponed the conference.
6. A. He refused to drive her.
- B. He is glad to drive her.
 - C. He forgot his driver's license.
 - D. He has a new car.
7. A. She'll go to her brother's office.
- B. She'll go to the market.
 - C. She'll stay for supper at her friend's.
 - D. She'll go back home.
8. A. Catch a cold.

- B. Sit next to the bus stop.
 - C. Fix his torn sleeve.
 - D. Hurry to get on the bus.
9. A. Give Jane's friend a call.
- B. Go to Jane's friend's place.
 - C. Tell Jane that it is really late.
 - D. Try to call Jane one more time.
10. A. He is very forgiving and tolerant.
- B. He probably has a poor memory.
 - C. He is well liked by his customer.
 - D. He has been introduced to the staff.

II. Directions: Listen and answer questions.

1. Do we have to sound like a native speaker of English when we speak?
2. Does the teacher spend much time on pronunciation exercises in class? Why or why not?
3. What does the speaker sometimes do on his own to improve his pronunciation?

III. Directions: You're going to hear three passages. Listen carefully and choose the right answer to each question you hear.

Passage 1

1. A. His age and appearance.
 - B. His personality.
 - C. His scholarship.
 - D. His attitudes toward his students.
2. A. No. He should be very careful not to make any mistakes.
- B. Yes. Because no one can be perfect.

- C. No. He should always be the authority to his students.
D. Yes. But he should be willing to learn.
3. A. Mutual respect.
B. Mutual encouragement and help.
C. Mutual aid and affection.
D. Mutual support and inspiration.
4. A. He views them as talented young people.
B. He views them as different from each other.
C. He views them as self-centered individuals.
D. He views them as understanding and respectful individuals.
5. A. An ideal teacher should always set an example for his students.
B. Students should never expect their teachers to be ideal.
C. Teachers and students benefit from each other in the process of teaching and learning.
D. Those who are trying to improve themselves constantly are ideal teachers.

Passage 2

1. A. A doctor.
B. A nurse.
C. A professor.
D. A student.
2. A. Suggestions for improving the school hospital.
B. How to make medical appointments.
C. What to do in case of illness.
D. What makes up healthy life.
3. A. Take plenty of medicine.
B. Call the doctor.
C. Come to the clinic.

- D. Get proper exercise.
4. A. Join a sports organization.
B. Try a new routine occasionally.
C. Keep regular hours to avoid tiredness.
D. Cut down on activities when sick.

Passage 3

1. A. Getting up early in the morning.
B. Getting to classes on time.
C. Managing his time.
D. Keeping his scholarship.
2. A. By failing in getting his degree.
B. By worrying about losing his scholarships.
C. By crying in the professor's office.
D. By having to do extra assignments.
3. A. In high school, the speaker seldom completed his homework.
B. The speaker worked very hard in his freshman year.
C. The speaker has realized that graduating is more important than having fun.
D. The speaker failed to keep his scholarship because of his poor grades.