

98 年 10 月听力文字

Part A

1. **A:** A **bunch** of us are getting together to go to the basketball game on Saturday afternoon. You want to come?
B: Oh, I'd love to, but I have to work.
What will the woman probably do on Saturday?
2. **A:** What do you think of the suit? With this new job, I've got to start dressing more professionally.
B: Well, the style is fine. You might want to reconsider the choice of color.
What does the woman imply?
3. **A:** We need a quiet place to study. My roommate's got company. Could we walk over your place?
B: Yeah, no problem, but I have to warn you: I haven't done much cleaning this week.
What does the man imply?
4. **A:** Pam asked me to tell you to call her. She said you have her biology notes.
B: Whoops I was supposed to give those to her yesterday.
What can be inferred about the man?
5. **A:** I have to give an oral presentation in history next week. I'm really nervous about speaking in front of everyone.
B: Try making a tape yourself while you practise. That might help you feel more comfortable.
What does the woman suggest the man do?
6. **A:** Tom, could I bother you for a moment? I need someone to return this book to the library for me.
B: That's no bother at all. I'm on my way there now.
What will the man probably do next?
7. **A:** Everything on this menu sounds delicious. What likes good to you?
B: Mm, maybe just a salad, I had a late lunch.
What does the man imply?
8. **A:** I hear you are thinking about moving back into the dorm next semester.
B: Who told you that? I'd never give up my apartment.
What does the woman mean?
9. **A:** You don't care if we don't watch the soccer game, do you?
B: You must be joking! My sister is one of the star players.
What does the woman mean?

10. **A:** Hello, this is Margaret Methues. I'm calling to make an appointment with Dr. Anderson for tomorrow morning.
B: Well, I can give you the number of Dr. Anderson's new office, but I'm afraid he's not at this office any more.
What does the man imply?
11. **A:** Don't you just love the hot mid-day sun?
B: I sure do. Unfortunately, it doesn't like my skin.
What does the woman mean?
12. **A:** Professor Sullivan **assigned** us three more novels to read.
B: She must think you don't have any other classes.
What can be inferred about Professor Sullivan?
13. **A:** I'm amazed that you are still driving that old car of yours. I thought you would have gotten rid of it years ago.
B: It runs well and I actually **grown quite attach to** it.
What does the man mean?
14. **A:** Bill has tried so hard to win a race since he first joined the track team, but it's two years later and he still hasn't.
B: I know, and it takes so much time from his class work. Maybe he should just forget about sports from now.
What does the man mean?
15. **A:** Let's see. Another thing we need to do is show the new students around town, you know, show them all the highlights of the area.
B: I don't see why we need to do that ourselves. I understand the Visitors' Center offers a wonderful bus tour.
What does the man suggest they do?
16. **A:** What do you think of the assignment we just got in Dr. Bennet's class.
B: A 25-page pager in two weeks? **There goes my social life.**
What does the woman imply?
17. **A:** I just found up I can't **renew** my **lease** for the next school year.
B: Well, don't worry. There should be plenty of apartments **freeing up** after graduation.
What does the woman imply?
18. **A:** You looked different today, but I can't quite **put my finger on what it is!**
B: I finally **got around to trying** that new hair **saloon** in the mall.
What can be inferred about the man?
19. **A:** It's really cold outside. You should ware a **scarf** to keep your neck warm.
B: That's a good idea, if only I had one with me.
What does the woman mean?
20. **A:** I'm sure glad it's almost quitting time.

B: Me too. I've been watching the clock all afternoon.

What can be inferred about the man?

21. **A:** You've been studying so hard I almost forgot to tell you about the all-day volleyball **tournament** going on.

B: That's just the kind of news I've been waiting to hear. The books can wait.

What will the man probably do?

22. **A:** Eh, about that money I **loaned** you, isn't today the day you said you'd have it?

B: Oh, eh, my finances have been really tight this month, but all I need is few more days.

What does the man mean?

23. **A:** Somebody better tell Julie that the student government meeting has been canceled.

B: Bill said he'll call her about the election results. I'm sure he'll let her know then.

What does the woman imply?

24. **A:** You are welcome to borrow whatever you'd like from my **jazz** collection.

B: Thanks, but I don't know where I'm going to play them on.

What can be inferred about the woman?

25. **A:** Last Monday when I was at Doctor Smith's office, I spent over an hour in the waiting room.

B: Really? Something must have come up that day!

What does the woman imply?

26. **A:** Oh, no. Look at this red paint on my new jacket. Why did the school paint that **rail** any way?

B: Oh, that's too bad! You'd think they might at least put up a sign.

What does the woman imply?

27. **A:** Have you noticed how John's changed since he became **student governing** president?

B: I think the **whole thing has gone to his head**, and he used to be so **sociable** and open.

What does the woman mean?

28. **A:** Our litter brothers are so different that I was afraid they wouldn't like each other at first.

B: They really **hit it off right away**, didn't they?

What can be inferred about the speakers' brothers?

29. **A:** Is Sally still around? I was going to ask her if she wanted to walk to class with me.

B: I just saw her in the **lobby**. You may still be able to catch her.

What does the woman imply?

30. **A:** I am really glad our club decided to raise money for the children's hospital and most the people we'd phoned seemed happy to contribute.

B: Yeah, I agree! That we've gone through all the numbers on our list now, so I guess we can call it a day.

What can be inferred about the women?

Part B

Hi, Mark! How is it going?

Well, not so great.

What's wrong?

I've got a big problem with the poetry course that's required for my major.

Is that all filled up?

No, no, there is plenty room, but there is a **prerequisite**. I've got to take an introduction to poetry before I can take the special course in poets of the 1960s and the **introductory** courses only offered in the evenings.

You don't like evening classes?

No, that's not the point. I work in the cafeteria every evening. I need the money to pay my tuition.

Can you ask someone that work to switch hours with you? Maybe you could just switch a couple of evenings, since the course probably only meets two times a week.

I wish I could. My boss just did me a favor by putting me on evenings, and he'll **hit the ceiling** if I ask to change again.

Wait a minute! I have an idea. Have you checked the courses over at the community college? They might offer introductory poetry course during the day.

Hey! That's a great idea. I'm free this afternoon. I think I'll **go over and check it out**.

Yeah, their courses are actually cheaper and you can transfer the credits over here.

Thanks for the advice, Linda. I'll let you know what happens.

Sure, Mark! Good luck!

Oh, while you are there, can you find out when their pool is open?

No problem!

31. What prevents the man from taking the poets of the 1960s class?

32. What problem does the man have with the introduction to poetry class?

33. Why doesn't the man want to change his work schedule?

34. Why does the man want to take a class at the community college?

Listen to part of a radio interview between a reporter and a **climatologist**.

Doctor White, we recently learned that a large piece of the Larsen ice shelf in Western Antarctica broke off in early January. Could you please tell us exactly what happened?

I'd be happy to. The piece that broke off was over a thousand square miles in area. More recently and quite **alarming** to scientists is that the forty-mile crack, some thirty feet wide in places has torn through the ice shelf.

I understand that the Scientific Community is quite concerned. What is the **significance** of these events?

Well, some scientists believe that this is a clear sign of global warming. Back in 1978, some American researchers predicted that Antarctica would show early signs of global warming due to the green house effect—you know, the process of heat been trapped at the surface of the earth by the atmosphere.

But couldn't **crumbling** ice shelves also be a result of the unusual weather Antarctica itself has experienced lately?

That's certainly possible. But you have to remember that over the past thousands of years, ice shelves have been through a lot of weather changes without breaking up. Remember too that although ice shelves float on the ocean, they are attached to the continent and can be as thick as a thousand feet.

I think most people know that if the ice cap over Antarctica melts, the level of the oceans will rise. What's sort of impact will this have?

Well, the ice shelves currently **insulate** the Antarctic continent from wind, which slows down melting. But without ice shelves to cool the wind, it would be warmer than usual as it flows over Antarctica. If the winds cause even a tenth of the continent's ice to melt, the world's oceans could rise as much as thirty feet.

35. What are the speakers mainly **discussing**?

36. Why are the events important?

37. Why doesn't the woman believe that weather is responsible for the recent events?

38. What would be the likely result of melting of the ice cap?

Part C

Questions 39- 41 Listen to part of a talk in a biology class.

Before moving onto a new topic, I want to **finish up** our unit on a rag nit , by looking at what may seem a very unusual aspect of **spider** behavior—a **species** where the young spiders actually **consume** the body of their mother. Unlike most other spiders, this species lays one and only one-**clutch** of forty eggs in a lifetime.

The young spiders hatch in mid-spring or early summer inside a nest of **eucalyptus** leaves. Their mother spends the warm summer months bringing home large insects, often ten times of weight for meals. The catch is always significantly more than her

young spiders can eat. So the mother **fattens herself up** by this extra **prey** and stores the **nutrients** in her extra **unfertilized** eggs. As the weather turns cooler, there are fewer insect preys to hunt. That is when the nutrients store in those extra eggs begin to **seep** into the mother's blood stream. So, when there are no more insects to feed to the young spiders, they attach themselves to the mother's leg **joints** and draw **nourishment** by **sucking** the nutrient-rich blood. After several weeks, the mother is **depleted** of all nutrients and she dies.

But then, how do the young get nourishment? They start to feed on one another. Now, if you recall our discussion of Darwin, you'll see the **evolutionary** value of this. Only the strongest spiders of the clutch will survive this **cannibalism**. And the mother spider will have ensured that her genes have an increased chance of survival through future generations.

39. What is the talk mainly about?

40. What happens after the mother of the young spiders dies?

41. What idea of Darwin does the professor relate to the spider's behavior?

Questions 42-46 Listen to a talk in a **Mass** Communications class.

Moving away from newspapers, let's now focus on magazines. Now the first magazine was a little **periodical** called the Review and it was started in London in 1704. It looked a lot like the newspapers of the time, but in terms of its contents it was much different. Newspapers were concerned mainly with news events but the Review focused on important **domestic** issues of the day, as well as the policies of the government.

Now, in England at the time, people could still be thrown in jail for publishing articles that were critical of the king. And that is what happened to Daniel Defoe. He was the **outspoken** founder of the review. Defoe actually wrote the first issue of the Review from prison. You see, he had been arrested because of his writings that criticized the policies of the Church of England, which was headed by the king. After his release, Defoe continued to produce the Review and the magazine started to appear on a more frequent schedule, about three times a week.

It didn't take long for other magazines to start **popping** up. In 1709, a magazine called the **Tattler** began **publication**. This new magazine contained a mixture of news, poetry, political analysis and **philosophical** essays.

42. What is the main topic of the talk?

43. What is significant about the review?

44. According to the speaker, how was the Review different from early newspapers?

45. Why was Daniel Defoe arrested?

46. What does the speaker say about the Tattler?

Questions 47-50 Listen to a talk given by an art history professor.

There is an art exhibition here on campus which ties well of discussions we've had about **folk** art. It's an exhibition of **wildlife** art **calendars** from about a hundred years ago. Like most other folk art, the calendar pictures were not considered to be art in their own days. People just thought of them as a way of decorating a practical object. In fact, the calendar pictures were originally painted as advertising for various companies that made hunting or fishing produces, like guns or fishing **rods**. The calendars were handed out free to customers to thank them for their business. Most people just hung the calendars on their walls where the pictures **faded** in the sun and then tore the pictures off the calendar as each month passed. As a result, collectors today place a lot of value on calendars that are complete and in good condition. Even though the people who used the calendars didn't regard them as art, the original paintings the prints were made from were often of good quality. In fact, many famous wildlife painters created calendar art at some point in their lives. To them, it was a way of getting a work reproduced and showed around. One aspect of the exhibit that I find very interesting is the way these pictures **reflect** changing attitudes toward wildlife. The pictures in the exhibit often **portray** the **thrill** and adventure of hunting rather than any particular concern for wildlife **preservation**. But most of today's wildlife art shows animals in their natural surroundings without any humans in the scene. This modern wildlife art appeals to large numbers of nature lovers, even those who oppose the practice of hunting.

47. What is the talk mainly about?

48. According to the speaker, why is it difficult to find calendar pictures that are in good condition?

49. What was the theme of many early wildlife calendars?

50. According to the speaker, why did artists want to produce work for calendars?