

大学英语听说教程

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教师用书第一册



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教师用书

Book Two 第二册

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前 言

为了适应新的英语教学的需要,配合当前的大学英语教学改革,我们特意编写了这套《大学英语听说教程》。本教程是一套专门为提高大学生英语听力和口语而编写的教材,全书共4册,每册由16个单元组成。每册自成一体,但同时又相互连贯,互为整体。本套教程以学生为中心,由浅入深,由单句到篇章,循序渐进,既注重听力的训练,又注重口语的提高,听说结合,非常适合课堂教学使用。

本书是该套教材的第二册的教师用书,与学生用书配合使用,包括16个单元。指导学生通过听和练,学会在饭店、宾馆、图书馆、商店、计算机中心等语言环境中熟练地使用英语进行交流,并能用英语打电话、购物、谈论天气和日常活动。每个单元由5部分组成:Warming-up Exercises(热身活动)在学生自主学习有关词语和句型后进行单句听写;Conversation Practice(会话训练)强化情景会话的听力理解;Passage Practice(短文练习)介绍相关文章,扩大知识,提高篇章听力水平;Speaking Tasks(口语任务)重点培养学生的口头交际能力,使学生在输入(听)的基础上提高输出(说)的能力,根据所给的情景或话题,进行口语会话和讨论活动;Entertainment(娱乐部分)旨在让学生通过听学英文歌曲、电影、诗歌、散文、故事等培养语感,增加英语学习的乐趣。本书练习形式多样,语言形象生动,情景真实,贴近大学生的生活,融信息性、知识性、趣味性和实用性于一体。书后附有听力文字和参考答案,既

可作为大学英语听力教材,也可供具有中级英语水平的英语学习者使用。

由于作者水平有限,加之时间仓促,书中难免有不妥或错误之处,恳请批评指正。

编 者

2005 年 4 月

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Unit 1

Weather

Part I Warming-up Exercises

Section B Sentence Dictation

Directions: *Listen to the tape and write down each sentence. Each sentence will be read three times.*

1. What a freezing day!
2. Very strong gusts of wind blew into his room.
3. Pat had hardly stepped back into the house when the rain began to fall in waves.
4. The temperature changes very little between summer and winter.
5. Trucks and trains carry fruits and vegetables very quickly to all parts of the United States.

Part II Conversation Practice

Section A

Directions: *In this section you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Choose the best answer from the four suggested answers marked A), B), C), and D).*

1. M: Terrible day, isn't it?
W: Yes it is. It's cold and damp. I hope it will be sunny tomorrow.
Q: How is the weather like today? (C)
2. W: Did you listen to the weather forecast this morning? What's the weather going to be like tomorrow?
M: I did. The weatherman says it's going to snow.
Q: What does the woman ask the man? (D)
3. W: Oh, snow! How wonderful! I like snow a lot.
M: How come?
Q: What is the man's attitude towards snow? (A)
4. M: I don't like it. It will cause a lot of trouble, especially the slippery road.
W: I enjoy the snow very much. It can clean the air and we can have a lot of fun playing snow.
Q: Why does the woman like the snowy weather? (D)
5. W: You know, in my hometown, people are expecting snow at this time of the year. The old farmers often say "A timely snow promises a good harvest".
M: Well, it seems I am going to like the snow as well.
Q: What do the old farmers say about the timely snow? (D)
6. M: By the way, what's the weather like in your hometown?
W: It's as cold as here, but not so damp.
Q: What's the weather like in the woman's hometown? (B)
7. M: Which is the best season there?
W: I think it's fall. It's not too hot and not too cold. The air is fresh. The sky is blue. The farmers are very busy but they are very happy.
Q: Why are the farmers busy but happy in fall? (C)
8. W: Which is the best season here?

M: Spring, I think. It's sunny and warm. I enjoy going out in spring a lot.

Q: What does the man enjoy doing in spring? (D)

9. W: Is it windy in spring? In my hometown, we have a lot of windy days in spring.

M: Sometimes it is windy, but it's comfortable as the wind is soft and warm.

Q: How is the weather like in spring in the woman's hometown? (A)

10. W: By the way, what's the temperature like tomorrow?

M: The high will be 2°C and the low will be -9°C.

Q: What's the temperature for tomorrow? (C)

Section B

Conversation One

1. Directions: *In this section, you will hear a short conversation once. Listen to the conversation carefully and decide whether the following statements you hear on the tape are True or False.*

Tom: It's raining again.

Mary: Yeah, it rains a lot here in summer.

Tom: I hope it clears up soon. We are going to have a picnic tomorrow.

Mary: I heard the weather forecast this morning. It said that there's a chance of showers tomorrow.

Tom: That's too bad. What's the temperature forecast?

Mary: The high is 38°C and the low is 29°C.

Tom: Oh, no. I hate the weather here. It's getting hotter and hotter.

Mary: What's the weather like in your hometown?

Tom: It's not as humid and hot as here.

Mary: Is there much snow in winter?

Tom: No, not much. The winter is usually mild.

Mary: Well, which is the best season?

Tom: The fall, I think. The air is fresh and the weather is cool. The sky is always blue. It is really beautiful.

Statements:

- 1) It rains a lot here in spring. (F)
- 2) They are going to have a picnic this afternoon. (F)
- 3) There is a chance of shower tomorrow. (T)
- 4) The woman hates the weather here because it's getting hotter and hotter. (F)
- 5) Fall is the best season in the man's hometown. (T)

2. Directions: *Listen to the conversation again and fill in the blanks with the exact words and expressions you have just heard.*

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1) summer | 2) picnic |
| 3) weather forecast | 4) a chance of |
| 5) temperature | 6) hotter and hotter |
| 7) hometown | 8) hot |
| 9) snow | 10) mild |
| 11) season | 12) fresh |
| 13) cool | 14) blue |
| 15) beautiful | |

Conversation Two

1. Directions: *Listen to the conversation and choose the best answer to each question you hear on the tape.*

W: Oh, if only the bus would come soon! What a freezing day!

M: Have you been waiting long?

W: It feels like hours, but I guess I've only been here for about fifteen minutes.

M: That's terrible, especially in such weather, an awful winter.

W: I hate winter too. It was sunny this morning and the weatherman said we have light rain, but...

M: I doubt the weather report since it started to snow. The weather forecast said one or two inches but we've got at least three inches already. My shoes are full of snow.

W: Well, that's typical. Remember last year when they predicted four inches of snow and we actually had four feet?

M: I had the same thing in New York last year. We expected to get a little rain one night, but when we woke up, guess what? We had six inches of snow and it was so awful that I didn't go to work that day.

W: By the way, what do you do?

M: I work in a travel agency. And you?

W: I'm a lawyer. My office is around the corner.

M: Oh, that's where I've seen you before. I work in the same building. Stop in and have a cup of coffee sometimes.

W: I wish I had a cup of coffee right now.

M: Well, we're standing right in front of a snack bar. Why don't we get some coffee to warm up?

W: That sounds great. Oh, look, here comes the bus. Thanks anyway.

M: That's okay. Another time.

Questions:

- 1) What is the weather like? (B)
- 2) How long has the woman waited for the bus? (C)
- 3) How thick is the snow on the ground? (C)
- 4) Where does the woman work? (A)

5) Which of the following statements is not true? (D)

2. Directions: *In this section, you will hear the conversation again. Fill in the blanks with the exact words and expressions you have just heard.*

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1) Have you been waiting long | 2) fifteen minutes |
| 3) an awful winter | 4) I hate winter too |
| 5) one or two inches | 6) that's typical |
| 7) actually | 8) We expected to get a little rain
one night |
| 9) awful | 10) travel agency |
| 11) around the corner | 12) in front of a snack bar |

Part III Passage Practice

Passage One

1. Directions: *In this part, you will hear a passage. After the passage, you will be asked some questions. You will hear the passage and the questions about just one time. Listen carefully and choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C), and D).*

A Thunderstorm

Last Sunday Pat's neighborhood saw the worst thunderstorm in years. It came suddenly in the mid-afternoon and lasted for more than three hours. At about two o'clock, Pat was reading a copy of *Reader's Digest* in his room. The air was hot and still. For about fifteen minutes, all was quiet.

Then the sky grew dark all of a sudden. Within minutes, forks of lightning pierced the sky. This was followed by the boom-boom-boom of thunder. Very strong gusts of wind blew into his room. His

precious notes, lying on his desk in the room, flew high into the air. He jumped up to catch them but unluckily a few sheets sailed out of the open window. As he ran out in pursuit of the notes, big drops of rain began to fall.

Pat had hardly stepped back into the house when the rain began to fall in waves. He fought to close the windows. He did it but was wet all over. He dried himself with a towel. Then he heard a very loud crashing sound from the back of the house. He ran out of the room to find out what it was. His mother and brothers had gathered noisily at the kitchen door. A coconut tree had torn through the roof of the kitchen. Part of its big trunk lay across the floor. Pots and pans were thrown all over the place. The stove was broken into pieces. It would take a lot of work to restore the kitchen to its original condition. However, they were thankful that no one was hurt by the falling tree.

Questions:

- 1) When did the thunderstorm come? (B)
- 2) What was Pat doing in his room at that time? (B)
- 3) How long did the storm last? (D)
- 4) What happened to Pat's precious notes on his desk? (A)
- 5) What happened to the kitchen of the house? (C)

2. Directions: *Listen to the passage for the second time and write True or False for each statement you hear.*

Statements:

- 1) Pat found that it was not easy to close the windows when the strong gusts of wind blew into his room. (T)
- 2) Pat got wet while trying to close the windows. (T)
- 3) Only one of Pat's brothers was hurt by the falling tree. (F)

Passage Two

Directions: *Listen to the passage and choose the best answer to each*

question you hear.

El Nino

Last summer, the Atlantic Ocean was strangely calm. During the usually stormy months between July and November, only one hurricane was recorded, when there was normally seven or eight. This was one effect of El Nino. Its other effects were far less kind. Droughts and flooding attacked parts of the tropics, while the storms that failed to appear in the Atlantic instead swept across the Pacific, hitting the western states of the America. Even the semi-desert state of Arizona did not escape the flood.

El Nino has existed for a long time. It was first observed by Peruvian fishermen, who noticed that the sea warmed up every few years around Christmas time. They named the phenomenon El Ni-no, which is Spanish for "the child", and refers to the young Christ.

In more recent years, climatologists have established that El Nino appears every two to seven years. Its cause is still unknown, but it's clear that when it does appear, it can change weather patterns over three quarters of the globe. In fact, after the El Nino of 1982- 1983, climatologists realized that it affects the world's weather systems more than any other phenomenon except the seasons. That El Nino killed over 2,000 people in floods and droughts and caused \$13 billion worth of damage.

Questions:

1. What happened to the Atlantic Ocean last summer? (D)
2. What was NOT true about the effects of El Nino? (C)
3. The name El Nino refers to which of the following? (A)
4. According to the climatologists, how often does El Nino appear in the recent years? (D)
5. According to the climalogists, which of the following has the

greatest effect on the world's weather systems? (D)

Passage Three

Directions: *Listen to the passage carefully and answer the following questions.*

The United States has many different kinds of climate. On the west coast, the temperature changes very little between summer and winter, but the north central states have a very different kind of climate. In those states, people wear light clothing during the summer, and they need heavy wool or fur clothing during the winter.

In the southwest, the climate is pleasantly warm during the winter, but the summer is unpleasantly hot.

In the eastern part of the United States, summer temperatures are very different from winter temperatures. Summers are usually hot, and winters are usually cold. Spring temperatures are comfortably warm, and fall temperatures are pleasantly cool.

Years ago, people in the cold parts of the United States did not often get fresh vegetables and fresh fruits during the winter. Today, however, trucks and trains carry fruits and vegetables very quickly to all parts of the United States. In this way, Americans "send their climates" to people in other states.

Answers:

1. Yes, there is less difference between summer and winter on the west coast than on the east coast.
2. In the southwest, the climate is pleasantly warm during the winter, but the summer is unpleasantly hot.
3. Trucks and trains carry fruits and vegetables very quickly to the cold parts of the U.S.
4. In the eastern part of the United States, summer temperatures are very different from winter temperatures. Summers are usually hot, and winters are usually cold.

5. On the west coast, the temperature changes very little between summer and winter, but the north central states have a very different kind of climate.
6. People in the cold parts of the United States did not often get fresh vegetables and fresh fruits during the winter. Today, however, trucks and trains carry fruits and vegetables very quickly to all parts of the United States. In this way, Americans “send their climates” to people in other states.

Part V Entertainment

Section A

Directions: *You are going to hear some English proverbs and maxims. Match the number with the letter according to what you hear.*

1. Lightning never strikes twice in the same place. (E)
2. One cloud is enough to eclipse all the sun. (F)
3. A snow year, a rich year. (A)
4. Every cloud has a silver lining. (C)
5. It never rains but it pours. (D)
6. After black clouds, clear weather. (B)