

Book 1

# 大学英语听与说

(第二版) (第一册)

主审：余渭深

总主编：田兴斌

主编：余学军

副主编：罗泳 杨杏园 赵颖

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for Listening & Speaking  
(2nd Edition)

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# 《大学英语听与说》(第二版)(第一册)

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# 前言

《大学英语听与说》(第二版)是在认真听取使用院校师生反馈意见与建议的基础上,对教材进行了调整和完善。修订的教材更反映时代发展,选材更注重文化内涵,内容更贴近真实。教育部颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》提出“大学英语的教学目标是培养学生英语综合应用能力,特别是听说能力,使他们在今后学习、工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行交际,同时增强其自主学习能力,提高综合文化素养,以适应我国社会发展和国际交流的需要”。这一规定把听说能力培养提升到一个新的高度。我们依据《大学英语课程教学要求》编写并修订了这套听说教材,旨在通过循序渐进的听说训练打好学生语言基础、提高学生语言应用能力和助其了解中西文化知识。本教材可供高等学校和高职高专的非英语专业一、二年级学生使用,同时也可供社会自学者使用。

目前,随着大学英语教学改革的不断深入,传统的英语教学观念、教学手段、学习目的和学习方法都已产生了巨大的变化。本套教材主要具有以下特点:

1. 真实的交际情景。听说教学必须努力创造交际气氛,在这种氛围中,学生和教师的语言要有明确的交际目的。他们不仅用语言进行意义交流,还进行情感交流。只有这样,语言才能真正发挥交际功能,学生才能真正从心理上感受到语言的作用,这样的语言学习也才具有高度的心理真实性。
2. 交互式的听说教学。本教材以任务型、交互式的学习理念为中心,强调学生语言学习的自主性。首先,本教材没有走传统的将听与说教学分开的老路,而是将听与说这两个日常交际中最为重要的基本技能融合在一起,通过输入和输出的互相交替,互相渗透,让学生领悟到语言的交际功能。本教材重视学生输出能力的培养,激发学生的创造性和运用语言的

主动性,并得到领悟语言的机会。

3. 丰富的中西文化素材。语言是文化的载体,文化又是语言的土壤。语言教育就是要透过语言看到背后的文化实质,而不应当用母语文化的框架去阐释异域文化。只有这样,学生才算是真正进入了这个目标语言。因此,本教材编写时,编入了大量中西文化相关材料,特别是把中国文化元素融入于教材,以便开拓学生视野,了解中西文化。

本教材共四册,每册书包含 20 个单元,每个单元为一个主题,围绕主题下设五大板块:

**Section 1: Follow-up Practice**,旨在听和说预热训练,让学生进行简单的听写和模仿练习,了解英语口语中说什么和怎么说,并给出模拟情景作深化练习。

**Section 2: Listen In**,旨在听力训练,练习包括短对话、长对话、短文等形式,通过循序渐进的训练,让学生掌握听力的微技能。

**Section 3: Speak Out**,旨在说的训练,朗读练习是提高口语会话和口头表达能力最基本的途径,然后在理解的基础上进行复述和回答问题。

**Section 4: Further Development**,是听力的拓展训练,练习包括填词听写和新闻理解,训练更具有挑战性,培养学生的听力能力,提高学生的学习策略。

**Section 5: Extended Activities**,这部分为课外练习,给出真实性任务和中西方文化元素,给学生提供一个扩大语言接触面和增加实践的机会,将语言学习和文化了解交融在一起。

本书在编写过程中得到了英国教育专家 Bernard Waring 先生、重庆大学外国语学院余渭深教授等专家的大力支持,在此一并表示感谢。由于编者水平有限,本教材难免存在不足之处,希望广大师生提出宝贵意见,以便不断完善。

2014 年 7 月

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# Introductions

## Warming-up Exercises

**Directions:** You are going to hear some groups of letters. Each of them will be read once. Listen carefully and write them down quickly. Remember to capitalize all the letters of each group.

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____  |
| 3. _____ | 4. _____  |
| 5. _____ | 6. _____  |
| 7. _____ | 8. _____  |
| 9. _____ | 10. _____ |

## Section 1 Follow-up Practice

### Task 1

**Directions:** You are going to hear ten sentences once. Try to fill in the missing words, and then repeat what you have heard.

1. I'm happy to have the \_\_\_\_\_ of meeting you.
2. Allow me to \_\_\_\_\_ my good friend Mary to you.
3. How do I \_\_\_\_\_ you?
4. Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ my friend Jack?
5. Mr. Smith, may I \_\_\_\_\_ Miss Marks?
6. Excuse me, but have we met \_\_\_\_\_ before?
7. Hey, Jack! Can I introduce you to my \_\_\_\_\_?
8. Hello, you may have \_\_\_\_\_ my name. I'm Mary.
9. It is \_\_\_\_\_ to finally get a \_\_\_\_\_ to know you. I'm Mark from Beijing University.
10. Let me take the \_\_\_\_\_ to introduce myself. I am the \_\_\_\_\_.



## Task 2

**Directions:** Listen to the following conversations, paying special attention to the italicized parts.

### Conversation One

In Maxis, Danny meets his new colleague Johnson Bush in the office.

John: Hello. *My name is Johnson Bush.*

Danny: *I'm Danny Brown.*

John: *Nice to meet you.*

Danny: Nice to meet you.

John: *People call me John.* How would I address you?

Danny: Just call me Dan. I hate to be called Mr. Brown. It's too formal.

### Conversation Two

At home, Susan introduces her brother Bill to her tutor Mary.

Susan: Hi, Mary. How are things going?

Mary: Fine, thanks. I'm busy with my course paper these days.

Susan: Well, you are always busy with your studies. Mary, *this is my brother Bill.*

Bill: Hi, I'm Bill Black. *Pleased to meet you.*

Mary: My name is Mary Lake. *I'm really glad to meet you, Bill.*

### Useful Sentence Patterns

May I introduce myself? My name is ...

Please let me introduce myself: Tom Smith, an English teacher.

Allow me to introduce myself.

I'm not sure you've got my name. I'm ...

I don't think we've met. I'm ...

I think we have met somewhere before. My name is ...

Hi, my name is ...

Hello, you may have forgotten my name. I'm ...

Good morning, I'm ... from Beijing University.

I don't think we've met. I'm ...

Hi, I'm Tom Smith, but everyone calls me "Tom".

I'm glad to meet you.

It's good to meet you.

**Task 3**

**Directions:** Work in pairs. Make up a short conversation for each of the following situations.

**Situation 1:** You meet a new friend on the train and introduce each other.

**Hints:** I'm .../My name is .../How do you do? /Nice to ...

**Situation 2:** Lulu is a college student. Elizabeth White is an English teacher. They meet for the first time and they introduce themselves.

**Hints:** Allow me to introduce myself. /My name is .../I'm glad to ...

**Situation 3:** You are a new student in your class. Now give brief introduction of yourself to the class.

**Hints:** May I introduce myself? /My name is .../be from/happy/help each other/Thank you.

**Section 2 Listen In****Task 1**

**Directions:** Answer the following questions before listening.

1. What is the weather like in your hometown?
2. Can you say something about your hometown?

**Task 2**

**Directions:** You'll hear 5 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, one question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be read once. Listen carefully and choose the best answer to the questions you hear.

1. A. Colleagues. C. Mother and son.  
B. Good friends. D. New neighbors.
2. A. Mary is visiting Shanghai from New York.  
B. Mary is visiting New York from Shanghai.  
C. Jack is visiting Shanghai from New York.

- D. Jack is visiting New York from Shanghai.
3. A. Barbara is Jack's colleague. C. The woman and Jack are colleagues.  
B. Barbara is woman's colleague. D. Jack met Barbara before.
4. A. In a hotel. C. In the street.  
B. At a dinner table. D. At the man's house.
5. A. A friend. C. A shop assistant.  
B. A waitress. D. A travel agent.

### Task 3

**Directions:** You'll hear 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, some questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be read once. Listen carefully and choose the best answer to the questions you hear.

#### Conversation One

1. A. Bob and Susan.  
B. Bob and Mary.  
C. Mary and Susan.
2. A. Visit friends.  
B. Go sightseeing.  
C. Do some research work.
3. A. Bob does badly in his research work.  
B. Bob is a handsome man that women admire.  
C. Bob is well known in his research work.

#### Conversation Two

1. A. She introduces herself as a teaching assistant.  
B. She introduces herself as a new classmate.  
C. She introduces herself as an English teacher.  
D. She introduces herself as a new Chinese teacher.
2. A. Madam. B. Mrs. White.  
C. Elizabeth. D. Elizabeth White.
3. A. Lujie. B. Lulu.  
C. Miss Lu. D. Jie.

**Task 4**

**Directions:** You'll hear 2 passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be read once. Listen carefully and choose the best answer to the questions you hear.

**Passage One**

1. A. He was too young to go to school.  
B. He never came home on time.  
C. He was a middle school student.  
D. He often went to school on foot.
2. A. He answered all of the teacher's questions.  
B. He had to go to the headmaster.  
C. He put glue on the headmaster's chair.  
D. He played basketball.
3. A. Because they did not know the answer.  
B. Because they didn't put glue on the chair.  
C. Because they did not understand.  
D. Because Peter told them not to talk.
4. A. She was very happy because her son was very clever.  
B. She was quite angry because her son put glue on the teacher's chair.  
C. She was angry because the teacher sent her son to the headmaster.  
D. She was not angry at all.

**Passage Two**

1. A. They are killed in traffic accidents.  
B. They are killed in wars.  
C. They are killed in earthquakes.  
D. They are killed in big fires.
2. A. Old women.  
B. Children.  
C. Women and children.  
D. Old people and children.
3. A. Because they can't see or hear very well.  
B. Because they are not careful enough.

- C. Because they walk and talk to their friends at the same time.
- D. Because they forget to look and listen before they cross the road.
- 4. A. Cars or buses can't stop quickly.
- B. People don't always understand that if a car is going very fast, it will travel many meters before it can stop.
- C. People think cars can stop in a few meters.
- D. It is easy to know how fast a car is moving.
- 5. A. Walk as quickly as possible.
- B. Look both ways, right and left, carefully.
- C. Walk across the road slowly.
- D. Run across the road quickly.

## Section 3 Speak Out

### Task 1

**Directions:** Read aloud and then retell the story in your own words.

Mr. Wilson was a chicken farmer. He had hundreds of chicken. He sold the eggs and the meat and got quite a lot of money from them. But he lived in a very hot part of the country, and he found that his hens could hardly lay any eggs in summer. So he decided to put air-conditioning into his chicken-house so that the hens would lay well all through the year and he could get more eggs and in that way get more money.

The owner of the air-conditioning company came to see him, and when he saw Mr. Wilson's house, he thought that he might be able to persuade him to buy some air-conditioning for that too.

"Your wife would be much happier and have a nicer house to live in then," he said to Mr. Wilson. But Mr. Wilson was not interested. "My wife doesn't lay eggs," he said.

### Task 2

**Directions:** Answer the following questions.

1. What was Mr. Wilson's work? And how many chickens did he have?
2. What problem did the chickens have in summer?

3. How did he solve the problem?
4. What did the owner of the air-conditioning company plan to do?
5. Why wasn't Mr. Wilson willing to buy air-conditioning for his wife?  
What do you think of Mr. Wilson?

## Section 4 Further Development

### Task 1

**Directions:** You will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Introductions can cause quite a bit of (1) \_\_\_\_\_. Whether you're a student or a teacher, learning how to comfortably and (2) \_\_\_\_\_ deliver a self-introduction to a class or a group is very important. Here are 3 tips:

#### Tip 1: Share Your Story

Everyone knows that when we introduce (3) \_\_\_\_\_, we need to speak (4) \_\_\_\_\_ and clearly as we share carefully chosen information about ourselves. The problem for most is, what exactly should you share? The best classroom introductions are ones that share (5) \_\_\_\_\_ in the form of a story. I noticed a real shift in the (6) \_\_\_\_\_ of the introductions once I started delivering my classroom introductions as a story.

#### Tip 2: Share (7) \_\_\_\_\_ Information

If you are the student, it is important for you to share (8) \_\_\_\_\_ about yourself that will help the other students (and the teacher) to remember who you are and also to feel like you've got something in common with them.

#### Tip 3 (9) \_\_\_\_\_

A fun way to make introductions a little more comfortable is to have some fun with them. Be sure to (10) \_\_\_\_\_ that are unique and interesting, but not divisive or uncomfortable to others.

## Task 2

**Directions:** Listen to the following news item and choose the best answer. The news will be read twice.

- Which two countries have the world's oldest population?
  - Japan and Vietnam.
  - Philippine and Indonesia.
  - Japan and Germany.
  - Japan and China.
- Japan need help from Vietnam because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Vietnam has a center for aging research
  - Vietnam holds an occupational training program for caring for aging populations worldwide
  - Vietnam has more advanced care equipment
  - Japan has not enough trained workers to meet the needs of aging population
- If the trainees from Vietnam pass the exam in Hanoi, they \_\_\_\_\_.
  - can work in Germany for some years
  - can get German immigrant visa
  - could have the opportunity to take part in an occupational training program
  - could get the certification as surgeons
- What is Germany's problem now?
  - Germany is facing a crisis of high birth rates and low life expectancy.
  - Germany is facing a crisis of low birth rates and long life expectancy.
  - Germany is facing a crisis of high birth rates and long life expectancy.
  - Germany is facing a crisis of low birth rates and low life expectancy.
- About \_\_\_\_\_ of the population is over 65 years old in Germany.
  - 15 percent
  - 20 percent
  - 25 percent
  - 30 percent

## Section 5 Extended Activities

### Task 1

**Directions:** Work in pairs or groups to discuss the following topics.

- How would you introduce your family to your friends?

2. Introduce one of your friends to your family members.
3. Do you like listening to the radio? Why and why not?
4. How do you understand the proverb "Early birds catch the worm"?

## Task 2

**Directions:** You are going to hear a dialogue once. While listening, complete the missing message according to the dialogue.

### Information

Name: (1) \_\_\_\_\_  
Purpose to the office: apply for the job of (2) \_\_\_\_\_  
Major: (3) \_\_\_\_\_  
Grade: Grade (4) \_\_\_\_\_  
Relevant experience for the job: often use cassette (5) \_\_\_\_\_  
Working hours: (6) \_\_\_\_\_ a week.  
Salary: (7) \_\_\_\_\_ a week.

## Task 3

**Directions:** You will hear a passage once. Listen to the passage and choose the best answer.

1. Besides "Confucius", what can we call Kong Zi?  
A. Zi. B. Qiu.  
C. Zhong Ni. D. Kong Meng.
2. Which statement is NOT true about Confucius?  
A. He was a great thinker and educator.  
B. He lived in the late Spring and Autumn Period.  
C. He was the founder of Confucianism.  
D. He advocated that only the nobilities had the rights to receive the education.
3. Confucius compiled \_\_\_\_\_ in his later years.  
A. The Analects  
B. The Book of Songs  
C. The Book of documents



- D. The Book of Changes
4. Which one is true about Confucius's ideology?
- A. It was also spread into the border regions and areas building up a circle of Taoism.
- B. UNESCO has labeled him as one of the "Ten Cultural Celebraties".
- C. Some Western people can't accept his ideology.
- D. His ideology composes the essential part of Chinese traditional ideology.

### New Words and Expressions

Confucius [kən'fju:ʃjəs]	n.	孔子
founder ['faʊndə]	n.	创始人;建立者
instruct [ɪn'strʌkt]	v.	指导;通知;命令;教授
nobility [nəʊ'bɪləti]	n.	贵族;高贵;高尚
compile [kəm'paɪl]	v.	编译;编制;编辑
ideology [aɪdɪ'ɒlədʒi]	n.	意识形态;思想意识;观念学

## Leisure Time

### Tongue Twisters

Through three cheese trees three free fleas flew.

While these fleas flew, freezy breeze blew.

Freezy breeze made these three trees freeeze.

Freezy trees made these trees' cheese freeeze.

That's what made these three free fleas sneeze.