

Essential College English

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# 大学基础英语

听说教程 (四)

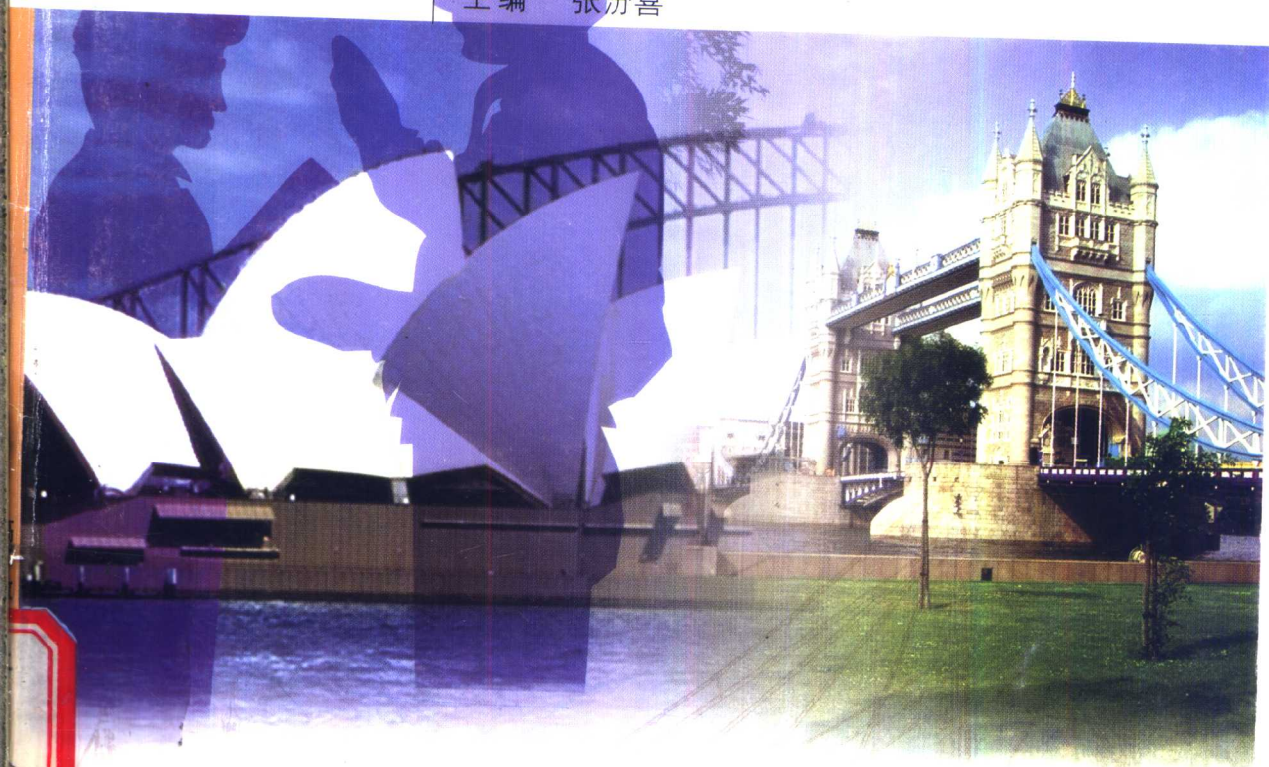
*Listening & Speaking*

教师参考书

主编 张汾喜

4

大学基础英语  
听说教程 (四)  
教师参考书



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# 使用说明

《大学基础英语·听说教程》是一套将英语基础训练和英语交际技能培养融为一体的英语基础听说教材。该书以教育部1999年颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》(修订本)为指导,依照其“坚持分类要求和因材施教的原则”编写,适用于英语听说能力低于新教学大纲入学要求的学生。

本套教材在编写思想上力求从我国大学基础英语教学的实际出发,以国内外较为流行的EFL(English as a Foreign Language)教学理论为指导,努力博采众长,吸取国内外各类EFL教材的优点,将英语听说基础知识、基本技能和大学生英语听说的基本需求有机地结合起来,在重视英语听说基础训练的同时,强调英语应用交际技能的培养。教学内容围绕大学生的生活学习及日常交际范畴展开,兼顾文化背景、交际常识和策略的介绍与训练。每单元的听力部分内容短小精悍,题材广泛,具有较强的针对性、实用性和趣味性,努力体现学以致用、学用结合的教学原则。在训练形式上,以大量的交互式语言输入作为英语听说基础训练的手段,并辅以多种形式的信息差、信息形式的转移、角色扮演、角色替换、模拟完成某项任务等训练方法,使英语听说基础训练和英语交际技能的培养融为一体。在教材编写过程中,编者注重英语语言学习的基本规律,并力求通过多种练习的设计和组合来体现这些规律。编者认为,只有向学习者提供大量可理解的语言信息输入,才能使学习者在接受语言信息时,既能建立起语言框架和语意之间的联系,又能在接受和领会的基础上主动用英语表达自己的思想和观点。

本套教材共分5册学生用书和5册教师教学用书。第4册由12个单元组成,每个单元包括4个部分,分别由听、听读和听写为导入,通过功能意念的引伸和延扩,使学生通过推断、联想、归纳、概括、转换、表达、交流等连贯的语言交际技能培养,着重提高英语听说方面的基础知识和交际能力。本教材编写设计新颖,内容题材广泛,练习形式多样,版面图文并茂。各单元编排由浅入深,深入浅出,具有较强的科学性、实用性和趣味性。教师在使用本教材的过程中,可根据学习者的不同情况,灵活运用教学方法和手段,变更书中的练习形式,并有针对性地选用教参中的补充内容,以满足不同层次学习者的各种需求。

本册教材配有听力磁带。磁带由语音纯正的外籍教师录制,并由专业技术人员编辑而成。此外,本套教材的独到之处还在于,教参中以注释的方式提供了练习的背景知识和设计意图,并配有补充练习,使教师在教学中更有目的性和针对性,也给学生提供了课后自学的方便。

编者

于太原

2000年12月

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## Climate and Weather



As the American author, Mark Twain, once said, "Everybody talks about the weather, but nobody does anything about it." It is true that everybody talks about the weather; it's the most common subject of conversation there is. "Isn't it a nice day?" "Do you think it will rain?" "I think it's going to snow." These are common ways of starting a conversation. Besides, mentioning the weather can be a useful and inoffensive way of starting a conversation.

### PART ONE

#### Warm-up Exercises

##### I. Questions before listening.

1. How is the weather today?
2. What was the weather like yesterday?
3. What do you think the weather will be like tomorrow?

Open-ended.

##### II. Study the following words and expressions before listening.

inoffensive a. 令人不讨厌的

fiercely ad. 猛烈地, 厉害地

gently ad. 轻轻地

charming a. 媚人的; 可爱的; 极好的

stay long 持久

break up 驱散, (天气)放晴

turn wet (天气)转湿

##### III. Listen to the dialogues twice and fill in the blanks with the information you've heard.

1. M: Is today a fine day?



W: Yes, quite.

M: Was yesterday a rainy day?

W: No, it was cloudy.

2. M: Do you think it's going to snow?

W: I'm not sure.

M: Is the wind blowing fiercely outside?

W: No, just gently.

M: Where is the wind from?

W: It's from the west.

3. M: How's the weather today?

W: It's charming.

M: Do you think this good weather will stay long?

W: Well, it may break up any time.

4. M: Does it look like rain?

W: Probably it will turn wet.

M: Do you like rainy days?

W: No, not at all.

5. M: Is it raining?

W: No, not yet. But it's dark outside.

M: It looks rather frightening.

W: Yes, I'm afraid a storm is coming.

IV. Listen to the dialogues twice and choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

1. M: Nice and bright this morning.

W: Yes. Much better than yesterday.

M: The wind will probably get up later.

W: As long as it doesn't rain.

Q: What are they talking about?

(e)



- A. Food.  
C. The weather.

- B. Health.  
D. The wind.



2. M: What do you think of the fall in Beijing?

W: I think it is the best season there.

M: Do you really?

W: Yes.

Q: What does the woman think of the fall in Beijing?

(A)

A. She likes it very much.

B. She dislikes it.

C. She has made no comment.

D. She has doubt.

3. M: Do you see how cloudy it is in the east? It's going to rain tomorrow.

W: Yes, it's cloudy in the east. Maybe, we're going to have fine weather tomorrow.

M: Do you really think so?

W: Yes, I do.

Q: Do they agree with each other?

(B)

A. Yes, they agree with each other.

B. Sorry, they disagree with each other.

C. No one can tell.

D. Neither of them thinks it's going to rain.

4. M: We're having a picnic tomorrow. Why don't you come with us?

W: I'd like to, but I'm afraid it's going to rain. The weatherman says it will.

M: I don't think he's right. It hasn't rained for a week and it isn't cloudy today, either.

W: But he's usually correct in his forecasts.

M: Maybe he's right, but we'll have our picnic as planned.

W: Well, I'll go then, but I'll take my umbrella with me.

Q: Is the woman going to the picnic?

(B)

A. No, she will stay at home.

B. Yes, she is.

- C. She hasn't made up her mind yet.  
D. She won't go unless there is no rain.

5. M: Look! It's snowing! Winter is here at last.  
W: It's really cold today. I'm glad I have my overcoat on.  
M: There's ice on the lake, too. We'll be able to go skating this weekend.  
W: Not if it's too windy. Well, let's go in. I'm freezing.  
M: You'll just have to learn to like it. The weather's going to be like this for the next three months.  
W: Then I'm going to the south!  
Q: What are they discussing? (C)  
A. The skating.  
B. Their trip to the south.  
C. The weather.  
D. The ice.

## PART TWO

### Discussing the Weather

#### I. Study the following words and expressions before listening.

<i>Fahrenheit n./a.</i>	华氏温度表(的)	<i>fall n.</i>	秋天
<i>foggy a.</i>	雾蒙蒙的	<i>freezing a.</i>	冰冻的, 严寒的
<i>gusty a.</i>	阵风的, 多风的	<i>miserable a.</i>	令人难受的
<i>stormy a.</i>	暴风雨的, 多风暴的	<i>clear up</i>	放晴
<i>sleet v.</i>	下雨雪(冰雹)	<i>drizzle v.</i>	下毛毛雨
<i>hail v.</i>	下冰雹	<i>furnace n.</i>	炉子
<i>basin n.</i>	盆地	<i>stifle v.</i>	(令人)窒息
<i>centigrade a.</i>	摄氏温度的	<i>indicate v.</i>	指出, 表明

#### II. Listen to a conversation and make the best choice to complete the following

statements.

### ***Tapescript***

- M: Why, it's so warm even at this time of year. Could you tell me what the weather is like here?
- W: Yes, it's usually mild. The average temperature is some 21 degrees centigrade.
- M: Oh, what nice weather it is! But what about the summer?
- W: Well, it does get hot during the long summer days. But, with the Yongjiang River running through the city and the wind coming from the South China Sea, it is not so hot as Wuhan, Nanjing and Chongqing, the three well-known "furnaces".
- M: I have learned that in the Nanning basin, there is always a lot of rain.
- W: True, there are usually 153 rainy days in a year. It seems as if there were only two seasons—summer and winter. Winter is so short and summer is so long that many people say: "There's no winter in Nanning!"
- M: By the way, did you hear the weather forecast this morning?
- W: Yes, I did. It said it would be fine today.
- M: What will the weather be like tomorrow?
- W: There'll be showers tomorrow afternoon.
- M: As the American writer Mark Twain once said, "Everybody talks about the weather, but nobody does anything about it."
- W: It's true that everybody talks about the weather.

1. This conversation is most likely to have taken place between \_\_\_\_\_. (2)
  - A. two weathermen
  - B. a conductor and a driver
  - C. a visitor and a tour guide
  - D. two scholars
  
2. They are talking about \_\_\_\_\_. (2)
  - A. the weather in general
  - B. the geographical location of Nanning
  - C. Nanning's weather

D. the three furnaces

3. As an old saying indicates, along the Valley of the Yangtse River there are three well-known "furnaces". They are \_\_\_\_\_. (B)
  - A. Chongqing, Wuhan and Jinan
  - B. Chongqing, Wuhan and Nanjing
  - C. Wuhan, Nanning and Shanghai
  - D. South China Sea, Nanning and Chongqing
4. According to the weather forecast, it will be \_\_\_\_\_ today. (B)
  - A. cloudy
  - B. fine
  - C. rainy
  - D. windy
5. \_\_\_\_\_ said: "Everybody talks about the weather, but nobody does anything about it." (C)
  - A. William Shakespeare
  - B. Charles Dickens
  - C. Mark Twain
  - D. Weatherman

III. Listen to the conversation again and answer the following questions.

1. What is the relationship between the man and the woman?
  2. What are the weather characteristics in Nanning, the capital of Guangxi?
  3. How many rainy days are there usually in Nanning in a year?
  4. What did the weather forecast say that morning?
  5. How much do you know about the American writer Mark Twain?
- Open-ended.

IV. Work in pairs and practice the following dialogues. You may use your own imagination and add more information to develop the dialogues.

1. M: It's good to see the sun again.



W: A big improvement on what we've been having.

M: Well, it's supposed to cloud over this afternoon.

W: I didn't think it would last.

2. M: How's the weather today?

W: It's very cold and damp.

M: How's it in the winter?

W: It's usually mild.

3. M: It seems fairly mild for this time of year.

W: Yes, it's just beautiful.

M: But they say we're in for snow.

W: Let's hope it stays nice for the weekend.

4. M: It seems to be clearing up.

W: That'll be a nice change, won't it?

M: Yes. But I hear it's going to turn cold soon.

W: Oh, no!

5. M: It's good to see the sun again.

W: A big improvement on what we've been having.

M: Yes, but it's supposed to cloud over this afternoon.

W: Oh. I thought all this sunshine was too good to be true!

6. M: Nice and bright this morning.

W: Yes. Much better than yesterday.

M: It may get windy later.

W: I don't mind as long as it doesn't rain.

7. M: It's freezing today.

W: Yes, it's worse than yesterday.

M: How cold is it?

W: It's ten below.

8. M: Have you ever seen a hurricane?  
 W: Once, a long time ago.  
 M: Does it often happen in your country?  
 W: Now and then.
9. M: Do you like the weather in this part of the country?  
 W: Not really, but I'm used to it now.  
 M: Is the weather different in your part of the country?  
 W: Yes. It never gets as cold there as it does here.
10. M: I wonder what the weather is going to be like tomorrow.  
 W: The paper says it's going to be fair and sunny.  
 M: Let's listen to the weather report on the radio.  
 W: Good idea.

## PART THREE

### About Climate

- I. Study the following words and expressions before listening.

<i>latitude n.</i>	纬度	<i>equator n.</i>	赤道
<i>at low latitudes</i>	在低纬度	<i>at mid-latitudes</i>	在中纬度
<i>Argentina n.</i>	阿根廷	<i>at the highest latitudes</i>	在最高纬度
<i>intense a.</i>	强烈的, 剧烈的	<i>absorb v.</i>	吸收
<i>pole n.</i>	极, 磁极		

- II. Listen to a passage carefully and complete the following statements with the help of the words or phrases given in the brackets.

#### Tapescript

#### Climate (I)

A country's latitude, or distance from the equator, has an important effect on

its climate. In places located at low latitudes or near the equator, like Ecuador and northern Brazil, the amount of sunshine changes the least during the year. At mid-latitudes, in places like Japan or Argentina, there is more sunshine in the summer than in the winter. The greatest change occurs at the highest latitudes, in places like northern Canada or Alaska. In these places, the nights are very long for half the year, and the days are very long during the other half. At the North or South Pole, sunlight lasts the longest during the summer. But light and heat are the most intense at the equator.

### Some General Factors Affecting Climate

Latitude from the equator has an important effect on climate.

- |  |                             |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. In places at low latitudes...         | (sunshine, change, least)   |
| 2. In places at mid-latitudes...         | (sunshine, summer, winter)  |
| 3. In places at the highest latitudes... | (nights, long, half, days)  |
| 4. At the North or South Pole...         | (sunlight, longest, summer) |
| 5. At the equator...                     | (light, heat, intense)      |

Open-ended.

- III. Listen to the passage carefully and complete the following statements with the help of the words or phrases given in the brackets.

### ***Tapescript***

#### **Climate ( II )**

Altitude and distance from the sea also affect climate. The thin air in high mountain areas absorbs less of the sun's heat than the thick air at sea level. The daily change in temperature also increases with distance from the sea.

Snow and rain are very important to climate. Snow reflects as much as eighty or ninety percent of the heat from the sun, and makes the weather even colder. But a large forest area can reflect as little as five percent of the sun's heat. This makes the weather warmer.

Of course, the general effects of climate do not explain everything about the weather. For example, both the driest places in the world and the place with the

most rainy days are located in Chile. Calama, in the Atacama Desert, has had no rain for over 400 years. But during the year 1916, it rained in Bahia Felix, Chile, for 348 days.

### Some General Factors Affecting Climate

1. In high mountain areas ... (thin air, absorb, less, heat)
2. At sea level ... (air thicker)
3. With the increase of the distance from the sea ... (change, temperature, increase)
4. Snow ... (reflect, 80% or 90%, heat)
5. A large forest area ... (reflect, 5%, heat)

### Some Exceptional Examples

1. In Calama, in the Atacama Desert, Chile ... (no rain, 400 years)
2. In Bahia Felix, Chile, ... (1916, rain, 348 days)

Open-ended.

## PART FOUR

### Weather and Weather Forecast

#### I. Study the following words and expressions before listening.

<i>declare v.</i>	宣布, 宣告	<i>unreliable a.</i>	不可靠的
<i>extraordinary a.</i>	非常的, 特别的	<i>Chili today and hot tamale.</i>	
<i>tolerate v.</i>	容忍		今天冷而明天热。
<i>solemnly ad.</i>	严肃地, 庄严地		

#### II. Listen to the passages and answer the following questions.

### Tapescript

#### Weather Report

8 am September 21 — 8 am September 22

Showers or thundershowers will visit southern parts of Northeast China, most



parts of North China, most parts of the Yellow-Huaihe river valley, most parts of the Yangtze-Huaihe river valley and eastern parts of Hubei Province. Drizzle to moderate rain will fall on most parts south of the Yangtze River, western and northern parts of South China and most parts of the northeastern part of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. Parts of the above region will get heavy rain.

— All information provided by the Central Meteorological Observatory

## Passage One

### Questions:

1. Where will the showers or thundershowers visit?
2. What will the weather be like in most parts of the south of the Yangtze River?
3. According to the weather report, will it be a fine day in most parts of the northeastern part of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region?

Open-ended.

### Tapescript

#### British Weather

Our friend, Nick, whose English gets better and better, declared solemnly the other day that he thought that the British climate was wonderful, but the British weather was terrible. He went on to point out that the British climate was a temperate one. "This meant," he said, "that you could always be certain that the weather would never be extreme, at any rate not for any length of time, never very hot and very cold." He quite rightly pointed out that the rainfall in Britain, according to the statistics, was not very heavy. "Why then," he asked, "has the British climate such a bad reputation?" He answered by saying it was because of the extraordinary, unreliable weather. There was no part of the year at which you could be certain that the weather would be dry or wet, clear or dull, hot or cold. A bad day in July could be as cold as a mild day in January. Indeed you could feel cold at almost any time of the year. Nick blamed drafty British houses for this, but agreed that you could also blame the small amount of sunshine and a great amount of dampness. He admitted he had never experienced one of London's notorious fogs, "which," he said, "were things of the past." For the present he advised every student coming