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大学英语立体化网络化系列教材

博雅

大学英语实用 视听说教程

2

教师用书

(第二版)

College English
Listening and Speaking

司显柱 谭颖 ©主编



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大学英语实用视听说教程

(第二版)

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总序

新世纪之初,我国的大学英语教学正面临着一个新的起点:提升英语听说能力,走向英语实际运用。这是一个立足于社会现实,尊重语言社会功能的学习视界。知识经济的到来,信息社会的产生,全球化的趋势,多元文化的共存,这些人类现象共同构筑了我们今天的社会现实,而英语作为国际通用语言,正是一个国家或个人有效地参与国际竞争和文化交往的重要工具。而最能表现语言的工具性质的,莫过于在语言的实际运用过程中了。

英语教材的不断更新和建设历来都是促进大学英语教学改革,提高教学质量的先行任务。目前,国家教育部和全国高校外语教学指导委员会坚定推行大学英语教学改革,制定颁布了新时期的《大学英语课程教学要求》,为新的大学英语教材的编写提供了指导依据,同时也显示了编写新的大学英语教材的必要性和紧迫性。正是在此情势下,北京大学教材建设委员会重点立项“大学英语”教材建设,北京大学出版社具体组织、策划了“大学英语立体化网络化系列教材”的编写和出版工作。

本套教材被评为“十二五”普通高等教育本科国家级规划教材,根据《大学英语课程教学要求》,我们又在原书基础上进行了修改。

北京大学教材建设委员会将本套教材列为重点教材建设项目,重点支持。我国英语教学研究权威胡壮麟教授担任本套教材总顾问,北京大学英语系黄必康教授任总主编,中国农业大学外语系李建华教授任网络版主编。

编写过程中我们也得到了各主编所在院校的大力支持和配合,得到了北京大学、北京师范大学、北京航空航天大学、中国农业大学、复旦大学、南京大学、北京交通大学、武汉理工大学、华中科技大学、中山大学、吉林大学、东南大学、大连理工大学、华南理工大学、东北大学、四川大学、重庆大学、云南大学、河北师范大学、西安电子科技大学、山东农业大学、山东青年管理干部学院、淮南师范学院、江西财经大学、西北大学、福州大学等院校数十位专家教授的关注和支持,对此我们深表谢忱。我们也特别感谢本系列教材几十位中外英语教学专家在编写过程中认真细致、富有成效的工作!

中国大学英语改革任重道远,大学英语教材建设未有止境。本套教材循改革步伐,探索教学新路,缺点与不足乃至谬误之处在所难免。衷心希望得到专家学者的批评指正,听到广大师生的改进意见。

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前言

《大学英语实用视听说教程(第二版)》是以教育部颁发的《大学英语课程教学要求》为指导,结合非英语专业大学生的实际语言能力而编写的视听说系列教材。该教程旨在帮助学生增强语篇理解能力,强化听说训练,全面提升学生的情景会话能力和跨文化交际水平。

全教程共四册,每册配有教师用书和教学光盘。每册书分为十二个单元,每个单元由六部分组成。前四个部分(Section A ~ Section D)按照大学英语四、六级考试设计听力训练,听力类型分为短对话、长对话、短文和复合式听写。第五部分(Section E)为视听和仿说训练,旨在培养学生整体理解以及摄取特定信息的能力,要求学生通过模仿和角色扮演,提高言语输出的准确性。第六部分(Section F)为拓展会话训练,配有与主题相关的英汉对照词汇、常用句型、经典英诗、流行歌曲和名言警句,旨在帮助学生扩大个人语库,掌握各种会话策略并使之内化,从而达到用英语自如地进行交流的目的。

《大学英语实用视听说教程(第二版)》的主要特点如下:

1. 体现科学性:每册书的难度循序渐进,每个单元围绕一个主题,先做内容准备和语言输入,再安排会话训练和语言输出的步骤,练习设计由浅入深,而且注重听说能力的平衡发展。

2. 具有实用性:教程的题材丰富多样,包括校园生活、西方节日、运动与休闲、友谊与关系、求职与职业、家庭代沟、文化习俗、自然灾害、互联网等内容,涵盖现实生活的诸多方面。置英语学习于真实语境之中,辅以全球多元文化背景,这样学生在视听说训练的同时,会加深对目标语文化的感性认识,外语听说能力和跨文化意识相得益彰。

3. 注重便捷性:学生用书提供英汉对照词汇和常用句型,便于学生自学,互帮齐练,并熟练掌握各种语言形式;教师用书配有教学光盘,所有的教学内容集成在一个PPT文件中,只需按键即可做到无缝连接,方便教师的课堂教学。当然,教师也可以根

据教学安排,适时增减相关教学内容。

4. 突显趣味性:教材中的影视片段节选自近几年的经典英美影片,具有时代性,而且语言原汁原味,题材真实风趣。寓教于乐,不仅有效激发学生的学习兴趣,拓展文化视界,也可以充分调动师生双方的积极性。

5. 强调整体性:教材的使用将计算机、互联网、视讯终端等人工智能和人类智能融于一体,通过视、听、说三位一体开展“以视助听、以听促说、听说结合”的训练,满足个性化教学需求,搭建立体化教学资源平台。

第二册参编人员还有王岚、陈龙、叶俊以及数位外籍专家,参与了录音工作并审阅全书,在教材出版之际,谨在此一并致谢。

鉴于编者水平有限,教程中难免存在疏漏和错讹之处,敬请广大同仁和学习者批评指正,以期不断完善教材。

编者

2014年6月

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Unit One Friendship

Section A

1. Conversation One

M: I don't think I want to live in the dormitory next year. I need more privacy.

W: I know what you mean, but check out the cost of renting an apartment first. I wouldn't be surprised if you change your mind.

Q: What does the woman imply? [D]

2. Conversation Two

M: Your friend Lucy surely knows how to dance.

W: I cannot agree with you any more.

Q: What does the woman mean? [C]

3. Conversation Three

W: Hi, George. You know Helen has asked me to her apartment for John's birthday?

M: Yes, I know. But, Mary, do you still remember my dinner party next weekend?

Q: Who has a birthday party? [C]

4. Conversation Four

W: David wants to know if he can go with us to Paul's wedding party.

M: That's strange. This morning he couldn't go.

Q: What do we learn about David? [D]

Section B

Dialogue One

M: What do you think about friendship?

W: I think it's just like how the old saying goes: a friend in need is a friend indeed.

Someone who appears just as soon as you are in trouble and helps you out, this is the true relationship of friends.

M: I agree with you, but you know nowadays, it's quite difficult to look for someone like what you said.

W: Yeah, that's the point. Then you have to find a friend worth trusting. You can't call somebody your friend when you can't trust him. Do you think so?

M: Hmmm, it makes sense now. So are we friends? I mean true friends?

W: Sure!

M: Ok, I'm running out of money, would you lend me some?

W: I would like to help but I am poor too.

M: Now I know.

Q1: What does "a friend in need is a friend indeed" mean? [A]

Q2: Why does the man talk about the definition of friendship with the woman? [B]

Q3: What does the woman infer? [B]

Dialogue Two

W: How are you doing, Andrew?

M: Not well. I've been feeling pretty lonely lately.

W: But you have so many friends! How could you be lonely?

M: You know what they say: a friend to all is a friend to none. I don't feel like I

really know any of my friends. In fact, I should probably call them acquaintances, not friends.

W: What about me? I'm your friend.

M: I know you are, but you're my girlfriend. I wish I had a guy friend to hang out with sometimes.

W: I know what you mean. I find it difficult to make new friends, too. It's not as easy as it was when we were young, is it?

M: Not at all.

W: I've made a lot of new friends since I started learning English. Maybe you could join a club or take a class to make some new friends.

M: That's a good idea.

W: What kind of qualities do you look for in a friend?

M: I'm not sure. I guess I'd like to meet some people who have a positive attitude and want to have a good time.

W: People who play ultimate Frisbee have a positive attitude; maybe you should join the ultimate Frisbee club.

M: That's a possibility. Thanks!

Q1: What does "a friend to all is a friend to none" mean? [C]

Q2: What suggestion does the woman give to the man to help him to have new friends? [D]

Q3: What kind of qualities does the man look for in a friend? [A]

Section C

Passage One

What is friendship? The answers may be different. But one thing is clear that friendship is the most important ingredient in the recipe of life. We cannot live without friendship just as we cannot survive without air and water. Friendship gives us a feeling of security and warmth, and friendship encourages us to go ahead all the time.

Friendship is valuable. It can touch your heart and give you hope. Many people are proud of having a good friend. True friendship must be sincere and must not have conditions. If you help your friends for no reason but simply because they are your friends, this means that you regard your friends as yourself. This is true friendship.

In fact, friendship isn't always easily kept. When you want to keep a friend, you should treat him or her like you want to be treated. Keep the secrets that your friend tells you. Keep your promise with your friend. Share things with your friend. Stick up for your friend. We should try our best to protect the friendship from being hurt. As an old saying goes, "Friendship cannot stand always on one side." True friendship should be able to stand all kinds of tests.

Because of friendship, our lives are full of happiness. Therefore, the more friends we have, the more pleasure we can share with them. Let's say "Thank you" to our friends for their love and care. No matter where we go or who we become, never forget to keep the beautiful friendship!

Q1: What is the passage mainly about? [D]

Q2: Which of the following reflects the author's attitude? [C]

Q3: Why is friendship not always easily kept? [B]

Passage Two

You might observe that Americans are always talking. Silence makes most Americans uncomfortable. So they would rather talk about the weather than encounter a lapse in conversation. Generally speaking, Americans are friendly to everyone.

However, don't mistake friendliness for friendship. Most Americans have many acquaintances but few close friends. The people you are friendly with during the first semester may not necessarily stay in touch when classes are over. Each semester brings new acquaintances. Friendships take time to grow. Americans are open and they trust relationship that develops slowly. Young Americans are very friendly and they like to talk to all kinds of people. They smile easily and laugh quite often. But don't mistake friendliness for physical attraction. Because a person is friendly, he or she is not necessarily interested in dating you. Even if someone accepts a date, it doesn't mean that the person is ready for an intimate relationship.

In short, interpersonal relationships in any culture are difficult and require the use for judgment in every new situation.

Q1: Why are Americans always talking? [C]

Q2: What is the passage mainly about? [D]

Q3: What can you infer from the passage? [B]

Section D

For Chinese a true friendship (1) endures throughout life changes. Chinese are friends even if they haven't spoken for 20 years. If you (2) shared something at one time, then all your life you are friends. This is the best of Guanxi, the Wide Web that connects Chinese through time and space. Chinese invented the (3) Internet long before Bill Gates was born.

Chinese friends share "things in common": a task, a class, the hometown. (4) Friendships are formed by people who work or go to school (5) together. You may or may not like the person, but if he or she can do something for you because of his (6) position or job, you can be friends.

Chinese friends give each other very (7) concrete help. A Chinese will use (8) personal connections to help a friend get something hard to obtain such as a job, or an (9) appointment with a good doctor. Chinese friends give each other money and might help each other out financially over a long time.

A friend in China is someone who offers help without waiting to be asked. There are few limits to what you can (10) expect from a friend. You can feel free to tell your friend what he/she can or should do to help or please you.

Section E

Simba: Isn't this a great place?

Nala: It is beautiful. But I don't understand something. You've been alive all this time. Why didn't you come back to pride rock?

Simba: Well, I just needed to get out on my own; live my own life. And I did. And it's great.

Nala: We've really needed you at home.

Simba: No one needs me.

Nala: Yes, we do! You're the king.

Simba: Nala, we've been through this. I'm not the king. Scar is.

Nala: Simba, he let the hyenas take over the pride lands.

Simba: What?

Nala: Everything's destroyed. There's no food, no water. Simba, if you don't do something soon, everyone will starve.

Simba: I can't go back.

Nala: Why?

Simba: You wouldn't understand.

Nala: What wouldn't I understand?

Simba: No-no-no. It doesn't matter. Hakuna Matata.

Nala: What?

Simba: Hakuna Matata. It's something I learned out here. Look, sometimes bad things happen.

Nala: Simba!

Simba: And there's nothing you can do about it. So Why worry?

Nala: Because it's your responsibility!

Simba: Well what about you? You left.

Nala: I left to find help! And I found you. Don't you understand? You are our only hope.

Simba: Sorry.

Nala: What's happened to you? You're not the Simba I remember.

Simba: You're right. I'm not. Now are you satisfied?

Nala: No. Just disappointed.

Simba: You know, you're starting to sound like my father.

Nala: Good. At least one of us does.

Simba: Listen, you think you can just show up and tell me how to live my life?

You don't even know what I've been through!

Nala: I would if you would just tell me!

Simba: Forget it!

Nala: Fine!

Section F

Useful expressions for criteria of making friends

looks, age, personality, ability, habit, intelligence, background, social status, achievements, interests and hobbies, self-reliance, kind heart, confident, friendly, honest, open-minded, sympathetic, considerate, generous, tolerable, actual behavior, the way he/she speaks, being on the same wavelength, the same ideas and beliefs, mutual support and understanding, shared experiences and emotions, accept one another as equals, learn from each other, make allowances for

Unit Two Food and Drinks

Section A

1. Conversation One

M: May I see the menu? I've been waiting for half an hour already.

W: Here you are. I'll be back for your order in just a minute.

Q: Where does this conversation take place? [C]

2. Conversation Two

W: There is a restaurant ahead of us. Let's go and eat something.

M: Well, I'm a little hungry. But it is a Chinese restaurant.

W: Don't you like Chinese food?

M: Yes, but it's difficult for me to use the chopsticks.

Q: Why doesn't the man want to eat in the restaurant? [C]

3. Conversation Three

M: What would you like for dessert? I think I'll have apple pie and ice cream.

W: The chocolate pudding looks great, but I have to watch my weight. You go ahead and get yours.

Q: What would the woman most probably do? [D]

4. Conversation Four

W: Is that restaurant on the corner any good?

M: I'll let you form your own opinion. But I should warn you that if you want to