



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材
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

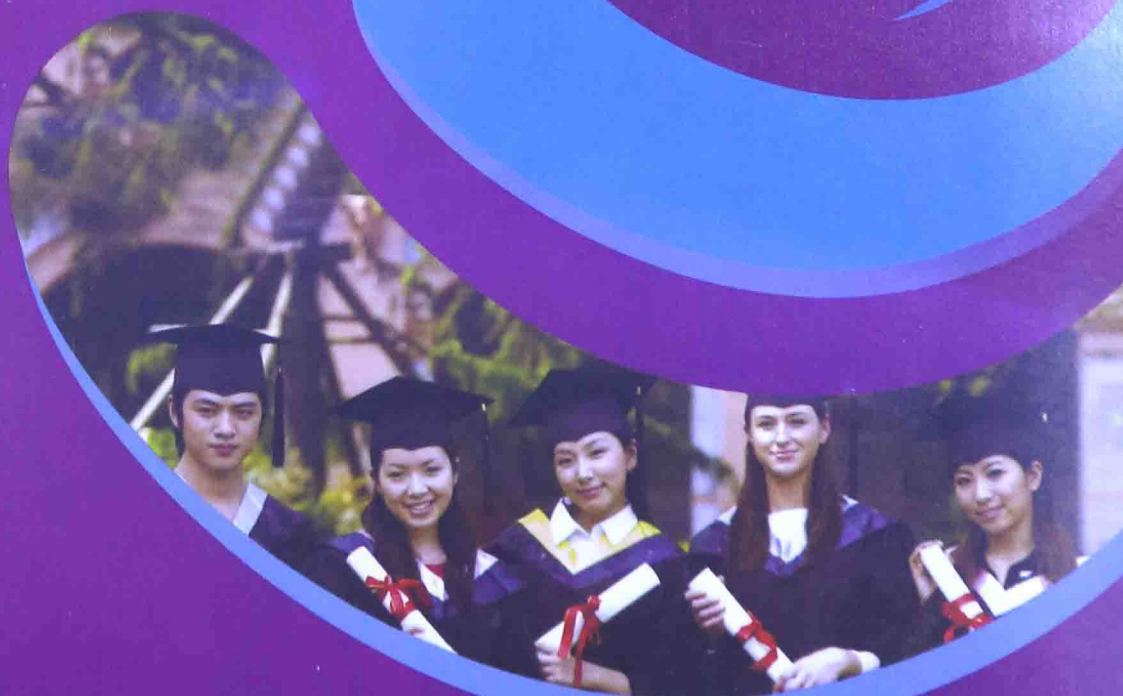
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教师用书

(第二版)

College English
Listening and Speaking

曹杰旺 刘晓华 ©主编



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PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS

教师用书

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。

大学英语立体化网络化系列教材

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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为一体,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。

第一册参编人员还有谭颖、余东东、王岚、柳文文以及数位外籍专家,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 Greetings and Introductions

Section A

1. Conversation One

M: How are you these days?

W: Not good, otherwise I would contact you.

Q: What does the man mean? [B]

2. Conversation Two

W: Please remember me to your parents.

M: Thanks! I will.

Q: What does the woman mean? [C]

3. Conversation Three

W: Is that three years that we have not seen from each other? What a surprise to see you today!

M: Yes, let's get a place to have a drink and make up for the lost time.

Q: Which of the following is not true? [A]

4. Conversation Four

W: Hi, Kim. How are you?

M: Hi, Maria, I'm okay, but kind of stressed today.

Q: What does Kim mean? [D]

Section B

Dialogue One

Carol: Hi. My name is Carol.

Joachim: Hello. I'm Joachim. Nice to meet you.

Carol: You too. So, do you like watching English-language movies?

Joachim: Yes, I do.

Carol: Great, me too. I'm sorry. What was your name again?

Joachim: Joachim, J-O-A-C-H-I-M.

Carol: Thanks.

Joachim: Sure.

Q1: What's the relationship between Carol and Joachim? [C]

Q2: What are both of them interested in? [C]

Q3: What can be implied according to the conversation? [A]

Dialogue Two

Phil: Hi there.

Josie: Oh, hello.

Phil: Hey, what's your dog's name?

Josie: Barney.

Phil: Cute name. I think I've seen Barney running around the park before.

Josie: Yes, he really likes coming to the park.

Phil: I'm often running in the park. By the way, my name is Phil. What's your name?

Josie: I'm Josie. Nice to meet you, Phil.

Phil: Good to meet you, Josie.

Josie: Well, see you around.

Phil: Yes, I'll see you, and your dog, later.

Josie: Bye.

Q1: What is the woman doing? [B]

Q2: Where does the conversation take place? [A]

Q3: What will probably happen according to the conversation? [D]

Section C Passages

Passage One

When meeting somebody the first time, it is polite to introduce yourself first. You can ask somebody's name, home country, hometown, etc., but you should not ask questions about age, living habit, address, and phone numbers, when talking to somebody of opposite sex. Those questions are too personal and would be viewed impolite. There are some questions you should never ask, no matter how long you have known him, such as a person's salary, property, financial situations and social security number.

If you want to know where a person was born, you can ask "Where are you originally from?" This way, you can avoid confusion, because people may have lived in different areas or countries. So "Where are you from?" can be confusing.

Q1: Which is the polite way when meeting someone for the first time? [B]

Q2: What kind of question can be asked? [A]

Q3: Which one of the following questions may be confusing? [D]

Passage Two

We exchange greetings with people almost every day. A greeting is a way of showing politeness and friendliness when we meet someone we know. Ways of greeting people vary according to the situation. Chinese people often greet each other by asking “Have you eaten?” or “Where are you going?” or even, “You are gaining weight!” But to westerners, they may take it as an invitation, or they think that we are invading their privacy. “How do you do?” is expressed for the first meeting; “Good morning.” or “Hello.” is often expressed between nodding acquaintances; “How are you?” or “How is the family?” are expressed when meeting someone you are familiar with.

Q1: How often do we exchange greetings? [A]

Q2: According to the speaker, what can be shown by greeting? [C]

Q3: Which one of the following is not used by westerners when greeting? [D]

Section D

People greet one another in different ways around the world. In some Asian (1) cultures, people (2) bow in greeting. In Cambodia and Laos, people bow with their hands in a (3) prayer position. People in Thailand do the same, but (4) spread out the fingers. In Japan, the low bow (5) signifies respect. Koreans also bow, sometimes holding the right hand with the left hand to show respect. They (6) shake hands, too. In many (7) English-speaking countries, it's (8) common to shake hands when greeting someone. You (9) communicate a lot about yourself when you shake hands. Try not to make it too strong or too weak, too long or too quick. Shake hands firmly and (10) confidently.

Section E

Mrs. Danburry: Chet, can you get that?

Chet: I can't.

Chris: I'll get it. Can I help you?

Knox: Hi. K-Knox Overstreet. Uh, Dr. Hager.

Chris: Hi.

Knox: This is the Danburrys', right?

Chris: Are, are you here to see Chet?

Knox: Mrs. Danburry?

Chris: No.

Mrs. Danburry: I'm sorry. Thank you, Chris. I'm Mrs. Danburry. You must be Knox.

Knox: Yes.

Mr. Danburry: Back by nine o'clock? Please, come on in.

Chet: Chris, come on. What are you doing?

Chris: Chet, I'm coming.

Mr. Danburry: Knox! How are you? Joe Danburry.

Knox: Nice to meet you, sir.

Mr. Danburry: Well, he's the splitting image of his father, isn't he? How is he?
Come on in.

Chet: Chris!

Chris: Coming!

Knox: He's great. He just did a big case for G.M.

Mr. Danburry: Yeah, I know where you're headed. Like father, like son, huh?

Section F

Useful Expressions for Greetings and Introductions

courtesy, acquaintance, familiar, peck, embrace, passionate, sociable, hospitality,
fancy, recognize, unexpected, encounter, coincidence, self-introduction

Unit Two Hometown

Section A

1. Conversation One

W: I'm Linda from America?

M: Welcome to China. Have you ever been to China before?

Q: What can we know about Linda? [B]

2. Conversation Two

W: Where do you live?

M: I live in Shenyang, which is the largest city in the northeast China.

Q: Where does the man live? [C]

3. Conversation Four

W: Do you think there are any changes in your hometown?

M: Yes, there are a lot.

Q: Which of the following is true according to the conversation? [A]

4. Conversation Three

W: Hello, are you from Hubei province?

M: Yes. How do you know that?

Q: What can be inferred from the conversation? [D]

Section B

Dialogue One

Lily: Hello. Are you a new student here?

Linda: Yes, I am. It's my first school day. May I know your name?

Lily: I'm Lily. What about you?

Linda: I'm Linda from Britain.

Lily: Welcome to China. Have you ever been to China before?

Linda: No, never.

Lily: What do you think of our school?

Linda: I don't know a lot yet. But the campus is beautiful and people here are friendly.

Lily: I'll show you around some day.

Q1: Where is the conversation taking place? [D]

Q2: Who is the new arrival? [A]

Q3: Which of the following is not true according to the conversation? [C]

Dialogue Two

W: That's my father. Pastrick Baino Webster.

M: Is he Irish?

W: Yes. He's from Dublin Ireland.

M: Your father is from Ireland and your mother is from Mexico.

W: Yes, I'm Mexican and Irish. I'm from Mexico, but I am American. And you?
Where are your parents from?

M: My parents are English.

W: What does your father do?

M: My father is a journalist.

W: Oh, and what does your mother do?

M: She is a singer.

W: A singer.

M: Yes. My mother is a singer.

Q1: Which is not true about the woman's mother? [C]

Q2: What can be known about the woman's father? [C]

Q3: Which of the following is true about the woman herself? [A]

Section C Passages

Passage One

The name of Macau is derived from the word Magao, a temple which is a shrine dedicated to Mazu who is a sacred sea goddess respected by Macau people. When the Portuguese first set foot there, one of the officers asked a fisherman the name of the land. The man misunderstood the officer's meaning, answered "Magao" —the name of a temple in front of them. The word became the Portuguese name for land and the Portuguese ruled the land for nearly four hundred years. Macau returned to the People's Republic of China on December 20th, 1999 as a special administrative region.

Q1: Which of the following statements is true? [C]

Q2: What happened between the Portuguese officers and a fisherman? [B]

Q3: What can we learn about Macau? [D]