



“十二五”普通高等教育本科国家级规划教材  
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

# 2

学生用书  
(第二版)

College English  
Listening and Speaking

司显柱 谭颖 ©主编



大学出版社  
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“十二五”普通高等教育本科国家级规划教材  
教育部“十二五”重点教材

# 大学英语实用 视听说教程

李生福 主编

第二版

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学生用书

# 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、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



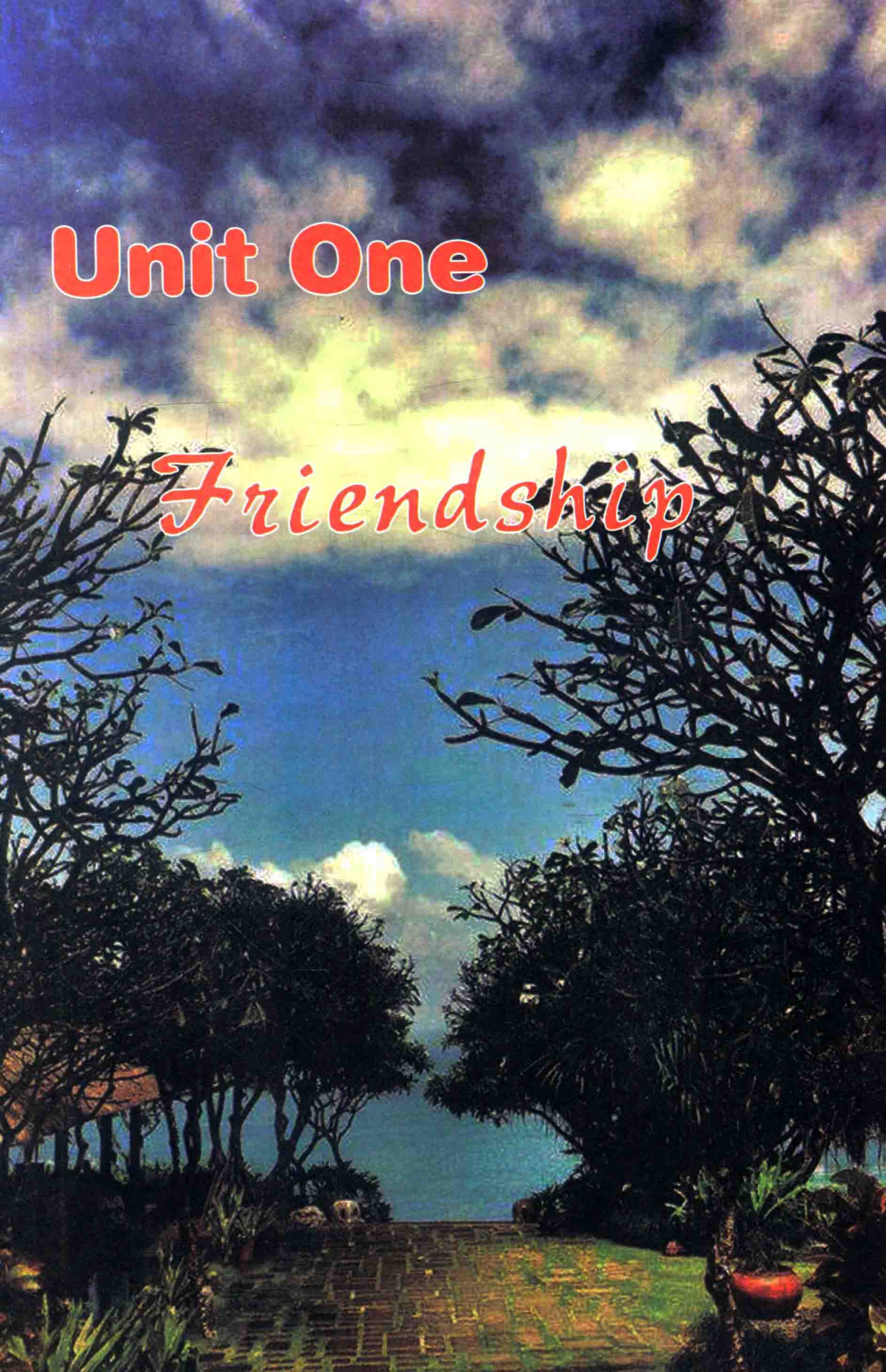


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# Unit One

## *Friendship*





**Goals:**

1. Understand and talk about friendship
2. Talk about criteria of making friends

**Section A**

*Listen to the conversations and choose the right answers to the questions you hear.*

**1. Conversation One**

- A) The man should consider his privacy first.
- B) The man will choose a low-rent apartment.
- C) The man is not certain if he can find a quieter place.
- D) The man is unlikely to move out of the dormitory.

**2. Conversation Two**

- A) Lucy doesn't often dance.
- B) Lucy isn't the person dancing.
- C) Lucy does indeed dance well.
- D) Lucy dances better than her friend.

**3. Conversation Three**

- A) Mary.
- B) Joe.
- C) John.
- D) Ann.

**4. Conversation Four**

- A) He has got another party to attend.
- B) He's not interested in parties.
- C) He won't be available on New Year's Day.
- D) He has changed his idea.



**Section B**

*Listen to the dialogues and choose the right answers to the questions you hear.*

**Dialogue One**

1. A) This means that a friend who helps you when you really need help is a true friend.  
B) This means that a friend who is willing to be with you when you are happy is a true friend.  
C) This means that a friend who likes to lend money to you is a true friend.  
D) This means that a friend who likes to share his wonderful things with you is a true friend.
2. A) He wants to know what true friends are.  
B) He wants to borrow money from the woman.  
C) He wants to share his opinion on friendship with the woman.  
D) He wants to kill the time.
3. A) She is very poor.  
B) She is unwilling to lend money to the man.  
C) She decides to lend money to the man.  
D) She has no money to lend to the man.

**Dialogue Two**

1. A) It's very lucky for you to have so many friends.  
B) If you don't want to feel lonely, you had better have many friends.  
C) If you are friendly to all other people, it just means you are trying to please everybody. No one is going to feel like you are their true friend.  
D) If you have many friends, you will have many good friends.
2. A) The man should go out more to have more opportunities to know more people.  
B) The man should wear expensive clothes to make him look handsome.  
C) The man should make more money to make people like him.  
D) The man could join a club or take a class to make some new friends.



3. A) He likes to meet some people who have a positive attitude and want to have a good time.  
B) He likes to have a friend who is very rich.  
C) He likes to have a friend who has common interest with him.  
D) He likes to have a friend who is very talkative.

## Section C

*Listen to the passages and choose the right answers to the questions you hear.*



### Passage One

1. What is the passage mainly about?  
A) Friendship can bring us the feeling of warmth and security.  
B) Friendship can make us happy.  
C) A friend is important.  
D) The definition of friendship.
2. Which of the following reflects the author's attitude?  
A) Friendship is always easily kept.  
B) Without friendship, we can still live a good life.  
C) True friends should be frank and true friendship should have no conditions.  
D) Friendship doesn't need to be protected.
3. Why is friendship not always easily kept?  
A) It is very difficult to share your sadness with your friends.  
B) True friendship should be able to stand all kinds of tests.  
C) Finding a true friend is not an easy thing.  
D) It is hard to keep the secrets that your friends tell you.



### Passage Two

1. Why are Americans always talking?  
A) Because most Americans have a lot of free time.  
B) Because some Americans are open-minded.  
C) Because silence makes most Americans uncomfortable.  
D) Because most Americans want to have more friends.

2. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) Americans enjoy talking to others.
- B) Americans are generally friendly to everyone.
- C) Americans like to talk to different people.
- D) Americans believe it takes time to develop friendship.

3. What can you infer from the passage?

- A) Friendship cannot last long.
- B) Friendliness and friendship are not the same.
- C) Americans don't have many close friends.
- D) In America, friendliness means friendship.



## Section D

### Compound Dictation

*Directions: Listen to the passage three times and supply the missing information.*

For Chinese a true friendship (1) \_\_\_\_\_ throughout life changes. Chinese are friends even if they haven't spoken for 20 years. If you (2) \_\_\_\_\_ 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) \_\_\_\_\_ long before Bill Gates was born.

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

Chinese friends give each other very (7) \_\_\_\_\_ help. A Chinese will use (8) \_\_\_\_\_ to help a friend get something hard to obtain such as a job, or an (9) \_\_\_\_\_ 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) \_\_\_\_\_ a friend. You can feel free to tell your friend what he/she can or should do to help or please you.

## Section E

### Imitation and Role Play

*Directions: Watch the following video and do imitation practice and then practise the dialogue with your partner, playing the role of A or B.*

*Background of the film **The Lion King**: A young lion prince is born in Africa, thus making his uncle Scar the second in line to the throne. Scar plots with the hyenas to kill King Mufasa and Prince Simba, thus making himself king. The king is killed and Simba is led to believe by Scar that it was his fault, and so flees the kingdom in shame. After Simba escaped, Scar became the new King. The clip here happens in a beautiful valley. Nala, Simba's best friend, tries her best to persuade Simba to return home to overthrow the usurper and claim the kingdom as his own.*

**Simba:** Isn't this a great place?

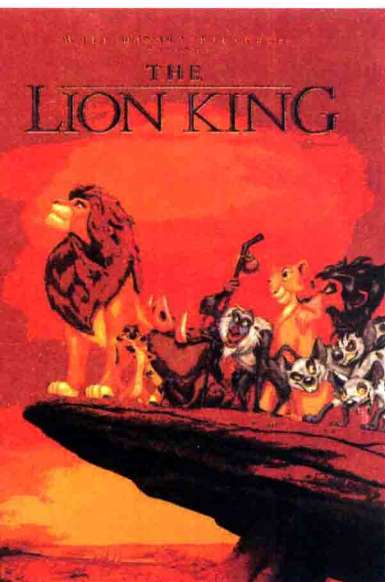
**Nala:** It is beautiful. But I don't \_\_\_\_\_ something. You've been alive all this time. Why didn't you come back to pride rock?

**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 \_\_\_\_\_.



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

**Nala:** Simba, he let the hyenas take over the \_\_\_\_\_ lands.

**Simba:** What?

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

**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 \_\_\_\_\_!

**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 \_\_\_\_\_ you? You're not the Simba I remember.

**Simba:** You're right. I'm not. Now are you \_\_\_\_\_?

**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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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

### Speaking

*Directions: Work in pairs to talk about the following topics: What are your criteria for making friends? Which criterion is the most important for you? And why?*



## ★ Useful Expressions for Friendship

## 1. Phrases

- 1) appreciate each other 彼此欣赏
- 2) life-long friends 终生的朋友
- 3) share one's sorrows 分担某人的悲伤
- 4) similar interests 相似的兴趣
- 5) comfort sb. 安慰某人
- 6) have sth. in common 有共同之处
- 7) be considerate of sb. to do sth. 某人周到地做某事
- 8) be loyal to others 对他人忠诚
- 9) like-minded people 志趣相投的人
- 10) turn to sb. 向某人求助
- 11) hurt one's feelings 伤害某人的感情
- 12) offer help whenever needed 有求必应
- 13) count on sb. 依靠
- 14) be ready to give a helping hand 乐于助人
- 15) free one's mind from worries 使某人摆脱烦恼

## 2. Sentence patterns

- 1) I am extremely similar to ...
- 2) ... would be of great help to our friendship.
- 3) We should learn to socialize with different types of people.
- 4) Our friendship does not fade as time goes by.
- 5) Friendship is one of the basic bonds between human beings.
- 6) ...enjoy each other's company
- 7) ...is a case in point
- 8) ...bears resemblance to...

