



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

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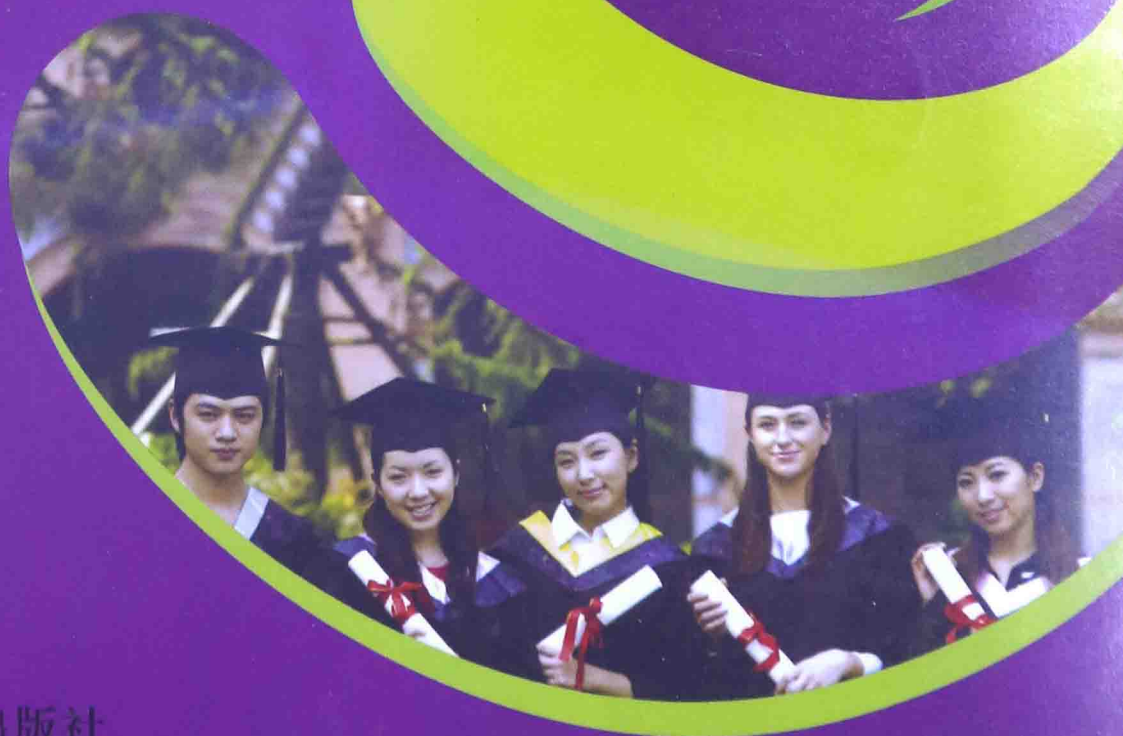
大学英语实用 视听说教程

3

教师用书
(第二版)

College English
Listening and Speaking

李志岭 谭颖 ©主编



北京大学出版社
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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。

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。

第三册参编人员还有余东东、柳文文、叶俊、张凡以及数位外籍专家,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 Education

Section A

1. Conversation One

M: Mary, what's this then?

W: It's my geography, sir. The Map of Africa you set us.

Q: What can you learn from the conversation? [C]

2. Conversation Two

W: How will you decide the bed with your roommates?

M: Well, if everybody wants the bottom bunk, we can flip a coin for it.

Q: What does the man mean? [D]

3. Conversation Three

M: I could hardly solve this complicated mathematics problem.

W: You could if you had not gone to so many parties!

Q: What does the woman mean? [B]

4. Conversation Four

M: Please tell me I haven't missed the deadline for tuition payment.

W: I'm afraid you are about a week late.

Q: What does the woman mean? [C]

Section B

Dialogue One

W: Excuse me, are you going to buy that book?

M: Well, I need it for a class but it's awfully expensive.

W: Oh, we must be in the same class. Introduction to British Literature?

M: Yes, that's the one. Were you there yesterday for the first class?

W: I sure was. Professor Robert really seems to know his subject.

M: Yes, I took his Shakespeare course last semester and it was very good. He likes listening to his students.

W: That's a relief. I'm a biology major and I was a little uncertain about taking an English course.

M: I'm an English major and this is a required course. But now I'm in trouble because I'm not sure I can afford this book.

W: Hey, I've got an idea. Why don't we split the cost and share the book?

M: Sounds great. Do you live on campus?

W: Yeah, I live on the 10th floor of Butler Hall.

M: Perfect. I live on the 3rd floor of Butler. We should have no trouble sharing the book. I can bring it up to your room right after I wrap up the assignment.

W: It's a deal.

Q1: Where is the conversation most probably taking place? [A]

Q2: Which class are the man and the woman taking together? [C]

Q3: What does the man think about Professor Robert? [D]

Dialogue Two

M: Holly, is it possible to borrow your notes? I'll return them tomorrow.

W: Sorry, but I usually go to the cafeteria and review them. Say, how about copying them over in the library?

M: OK. I think I've got enough coins for the machines.

W: No problem. But I don't understand why you need my notes, Carter; you haven't missed any classes.

M: Weekday mornings, I'm a cashier at a coffee shop downtown. After work, I come directly to school!

W: Wow, you're probably exhausted!

M: That's exactly why I want to borrow your notes. I've been nodding off during class, some notes aren't very good.

W: Well, here's Professor Labelle. How are you feeling?

M: I'm usually awake at the beginning. But after thirty minutes into class, I'm having trouble keeping my eyes open.

W: Listen, I need someone to study with, and you need someone to keep you awake; want to be study partners?

M: Yeah, I'd sure appreciate it.

W: OK, let's start today at the library. We're going there anyway, and I don't have to go to the cafeteria.

M: Sounds good. Oh, no, it looks like he's brought along some more of his slides; elbow me if I start drifting off.

W: I'm afraid I won't be very helpful. His slides make me sleepy too!

Q1: Why does the man ask the woman for her notes? [A]

Q2: Where does the man work? [D]

Q3: What does the woman propose to the man? [C]

Section C

Passage One

If you've been on campus for very long, I'm certain that you've already heard about this course. You may know that last semester about 50 percent of the students enrolled in my course failed it. Let me explain how this came about before you jump to any conclusions. In the first place, since this is a composition class, I expect my students to follow certain rules of formality. Unfortunately, many students today dislike having to follow rules of any kind, especially those that they may feel to be unnecessary. For example, I ask that each of your papers be typed and centered on the paper correctly. I count off points for various kinds of mistakes. A misspelled word will cost you 5 points. You've lost 25 points if you've misspelled five words. If you write incomplete sentences, you've lost 10 points. If you give me two complete sentences as one without adequate punctuation, you've lost 15 points. I do not accept late papers. You will receive a zero for any theme which you fail to submit on time. I expect you to read each assignment. I will give you a short unannounced quiz from time to time. This class meets on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. If you have any questions at anytime, you can see me on Tuesdays. My office is on the second floor of this building. Your assignment for Wednesday is to read Hemingway's short story on page 55. Friday will be the last class day of this week, so you can expect to write a short in-class theme for me then. That's all for today, I'll see you on Wednesday.

Q1: How many points will a student lose if he misspells a word on a composition?

[D]

Q2: What will the students do in class on Friday? [B]

Q3: What must the students read for Wednesday? [D]

Passage Two

There are four types of college degrees, starting with the associate degree. The associate takes about two years to complete when one is enrolled full time. The bachelor's degree takes four years when one is enrolled full time with the master's taking an additional one to two years, and the doctor's three to four years. The associate degree may be substituted for the first two years of a bachelor's degree if it is a transfer degree. Not all associate degrees are designed for transfer. Some are technical degrees which are called terminal degrees, which mean they do not count toward a bachelor's. The bachelor's is normally required before one can work at the master's level. Likewise, the master is normally required before one can work at the doctor's level.

The number of credit hours of university degree programs varies from one school to another. In general, the AA is 60 credit hours or 95 quarter hours. The BA (or BS) is 120 credit hours or 185 quarter hours. The MA is 30 credit hours or 45 quarter hours and the Ph. D is 60 to 72 credit hours or 95 to 120 quarter hours.

Q1: What is the first American college degree? [B]

Q2: What is the terminal degree? [A]

Q3: What is the number of credit hours for a BA? [C]

Section D

Going to college means making a great deal of changes for many students. For some, living in a (1) dormitory means learning how to share space with another student who is often a total stranger. While some roommates are able to (2) co-exist peacefully, many have (3) conflicts that they need to work through.

In some cases, the dorm is the first time students have to share a room with someone else. It may be hard to share (4) items, such as mini-refrigerator or a television, or get used to the idea that someone wants to go to bed hours before the other. One roommate may want to watch television when the other wants to study, which can lead to conflict if one roommate feels she's being forced out of the room. A roommate may have the habit of eating the other's food without replacing it or of borrowing her roommate's clothing or personal items without asking.

A lot of students see college as a time to experiment and (5) explore, which can create trouble, unless their roommate sees eye-to-eye with them. Problems usually arise between roommates when a student drinks or tries drugs while his roommate (6) disapproves. Roommates may also clash about having guests, especially those of the opposite sex, overnight. They may also clash over the type of music that plays in the room or what programs to watch on television.

Often, the best way to cope with conflict is to talk it out before it becomes a large issue. If one roommate has a problem with the other, she needs to (7) approach her roommate honestly and directly and try to work out a solution. While (8) ignoring a conflict may seem like the easiest option, it can often cause greater problems down the road as frustration builds. Students who are having a particularly rough time with their roommates may want to talk to a resident adviser

about dealing with the conflict.

One way to (9) stave off conflict between roommates is to develop a roommate contract at the start of the semester. In the roommate contract, students will outline what items of theirs the roommate can use, such as a television or refrigerator, and which are hands-off. They can also decide basic rules about overnight guests in the contract and (10) make decisions about keeping the room clean, studying hours and bedtime.

Section E

Dr. Alexander: This meeting of State Board Education will come to order. Today, we are going to hear the case for accreditation for South Harmon Institute of Technology. Your case for accreditation is being contested by Dean Richard Van Horne representing Harmon College.

Students: Loser, loser!

Dr. Alexander: In order to become accredited, a school must meet three requirements: you must have facility, a curriculum and a faculty. Please state your case.

Ben Lewis: You're on, kid!

Bartleby: What? I thought you are gonna handle this. What are you doing?

Ben Lewis: Rule number one, lead with your star witness. Nobody knows South Harmon and these kids better than you.

So it's show time. Let's kick some ass.

Schrader: You are gonna be great, man. Just go do your things.

Ben Lewis: Sling some bull.

Bartleby: Oh, God! Okay. Ah, Ladies and gentlemen of the panel, thank you for meeting with us. My name is Bartleby Gaines, the co-founder of the South Harmon Institute of Technology. Sorry, Friends of mine. Um, I'm sorry, first of all, what are the three things you listed?

Dr. Alexander: A facility, a curriculum and a faculty.

Bartleby: Facility, right. Okay, well, we definitely have facility. Um, we have a common room. We have dorm rooms. We have skateboard ramp. We got a tiki bar, and...

Dean Richard Van Horne: They have leased an old mental hospital. They have none of the traditional support of facilities or resources.

Dr. Alexander: Mr. Gaines, do you have formal athletic facility?

Bartleby: Okay, ur, by formal, you mean... no, no, we don't.

Dr. Alexander: A library?

Bartleby: No!

Dr. Alexander: A health service center?

Bartleby: No!

Dr. Alexander: Your curriculum?

Bartleby: Our curriculum?

Dr. Alexander: Yes! Do you have a course book or a comprehensive list of your available class?