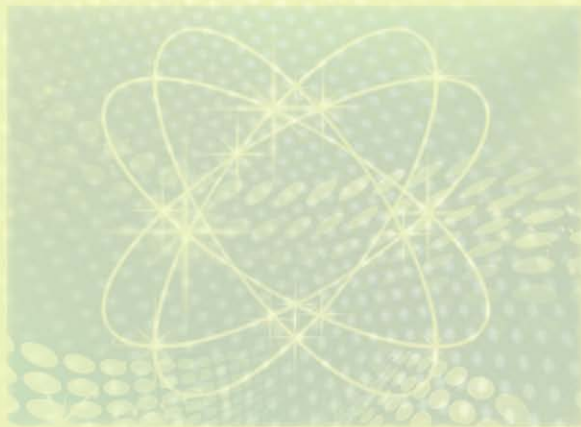


# 21 世纪大学实用英语视听说教程 (3)

梁正溜等 著



复旦大学出版社

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# 编写及使用说明

## 一、编写背景

由于近年来信息技术的快速发展,在英语教学中,“视听说”教学以它特有的优势,越来越受到广大师生的欢迎与重视。然而,以教育部高教司颁发的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(试行)(以下简称为《基本要求》)为依据编写的系统化、规范化的视听说教材至今尚无。为了填补这一空白,也为了高职教育英语教学的实际需要,我们编写了这套《21世纪大学实用英语视听说教程》,供高职高专学生使用。

## 二、编写原则

《基本要求》中对听力的要求是能听懂日常和涉外业务活动中使用的结构简单的英语对话和陈述,理解基本正确;对口语的要求是能用英语进行一般的课堂交际,在日常和涉外活动中进行简单交流。本教程在编写对话和设计练习时尽可能满足《基本要求》对听力和口语的要求。

全教程遵循“实用为主、够用为度”的原则,以培养学生实际听说能力为目标,突出教学内容的实用性和针对性。第一、二册的视听部分按照《基本要求》交际范围表日常交际中的交际功能和情景编写;第三、四册的视听部分按照《基本要求》交际范围表业务交际中的一般涉外活动和一般涉外业务活动设计和编写。四册书的视听内容是日常和涉外交际中实际需要的,而且具有典型性;四册书的语言材料和语言情景符合学生在国内的涉外环境下可能遇到的、也是他们所能适应的内容。

## 三、教材组成和特点

《21世纪大学实用英语视听说教程》系列教材是普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材,根据《基本要求》以及以该《基本要求》为依据由高等学校英

语应用能力考试委员会制定的《高等学校英语应用能力考试(口试)大纲》设计和编写,包括“学生用书”和“教学参考书”(每种分为1-4册)及配套的音带、多媒体课件和网络课程等。本套教材供高职高专院校普通英语教学使用,旨在通过真实而有时代气息的场景、地道而又生动的语言、实用而又丰富的知识、多样而又活泼的练习提高学生的英语听说能力。

与同类教材相比,本套教材最大的特点是:尽量从中西文化差别的视角设计视频录像的内容和形式,提供相应的文化信息,将人文素质教育贯穿在本教程的学习和训练中。本教程的另一大特点是:设计了贯穿始终的男女核心人物 Michael 和 Shelley,各个场景能够有机串联起来,使其具有一定的连续性。故事短小生动,贴近学生实际生活,而且趣味性、观赏性、口语性强,便于教与学。录像会话内容带有普遍性,语言具有实用性,为学生提供了全方位真实的语言学习环境以及真实场景中不同人物所使用的“原汁原味”的语言,有助于学生开阔视野,提高在实际情境中的交流和应变能力。

#### 四、教材结构及说明

“学生用书”每册8个单元,每个单元均由 Lead-in 和三个 Section 组成,每部分均含若干个小部分:

##### Section One Watching, Listening and Speaking “视听说”

###### I. Before Watching “看前准备”

1. Look & Talk “边看边说”/ Think & Talk “边想边说”:教师引导学生讨论视频录像照片或相关主题,预测该片段将会发生什么事,以激起学生的好奇心。
2. Useful Language “生词和词组”:提供视频内容中的有用词汇和习惯表达。

###### II. While Watching “边看边练”

1. Watching & Observing “看与观察”:要求学生在观赏录像片段时注意剧情的变化以及人物的行为举止。这部分所设计的练习是目前现有的其他“视听说”教材所缺乏的内容,也是本教程的一大特色。
2. Watching & Listening for Information “视听信息”:这部分所设计的练习以检测学生的听力理解为目的。

3. Watching & Speaking “视频对话”: 此部分的口语练习要求学生看视频并给人物配音。

### III. After Watching “看后操练”

1. Mini-Dialogues “情景对话”: 规定对话场景, 让学生熟悉并使用本单元的表达方式, 并进行角色扮演等口语活动。

2. Discussion “口头讨论”: 以小组活动形式进行与主题有关的话题讨论交流。

## Section Two Intensive Listening “听力训练”

I. Listening Focus “听力微技能训练”: 这部分旨在使学生的听力技能通过统筹训练得以提高。

II. Listening Practice “综合听力训练”: 提供与主题相关的对话和短篇听力材料, 练习形式多样, 包括 PRETCO 以及大学英语四级考试听力试题形式, 有助于学生熟悉考试题型。

## Section Three Time for Fun “趣味视听”

I. Watch and Enjoy “影视欣赏”: 提供短小精悍、丰富多彩、趣味浓郁的原版视听材料和电影片段。

II. Listen and Relax “轻松一刻”: 内含幽默、小故事、诗歌、歌曲、笑话、绕口令等听力材料。

“教师参考书”每册也是 8 个单元, 与“学生用书”的内容完全呼应, 涵盖其全部内容, 并在相应的地方提供教学目标、视听材料原文和练习参考答案, 且所有增加内容均用彩色标出, 以方便教师使用。

## 五、使用说明

本教程的四册教材相互独立而又互相联系、互成体系, 供四个学期使用。在编写过程中我们既考虑到了各单元之间词汇的重复率问题, 也考虑到尽可能使各单元有相对的独立性。在语言和内容的安排上, 依循对话由易到难, 情节由简到繁的由浅入深、循序渐进的原则, 教师可根据具体情况进行调整, 有目的、有选择地使用本教程的内容。对于课时数较少的学校, 在使用本教程时不一定非要按单元顺序依次使用, 也可以根据学生的水平选择其中某些单元进行学习。但为了确保本教程的系统性和实用性, 建议所有单元全部用于

教学。

我们建议在使用本教程时,从“视”、“听”入手,在基本看懂、听懂录像片段内容的基础上再借助注释去“说”。“听力训练”练习如全部在课堂完成,要花费许多时间,因此教师在课堂上需根据学生的实际水平选用部分相应练习,其余内容留给学生课外操练。

本教程配有相应的录音带和多媒体光盘,所以学生既可以在教师指导下在上课时学习,也可以利用声像资料进行自学。

## 六、《21 世纪大学实用英语视听说教程》与《21 世纪大学实用英语综合教程》的关系

《21 世纪大学实用英语视听说教程》与《21 世纪大学实用英语综合教程》同为课程教学主教材。《21 世纪大学实用英语综合教程》每册八个单元,以主题为中心组织教学。《21 世纪大学实用英语视听说教程》每册也是八个单元,可以独立使用,也可以和《21 世纪大学实用英语综合教程》配合使用。如果教师把本教程作为听说训练的主教材,则《21 世纪大学实用英语综合教程》中的听力内容可作为学生课外听力材料。教师也可根据需要对两套教程各单元中的听说部分进行课内外训练内容的调整,建议课堂上以“视”、“听”、“说”结合方式的训练为主,重在提高学生的听说能力,其余听力材料可用于课外泛听。

## 七、编者介绍

《21 世纪大学实用英语视听说教程》由复旦大学梁正溜教授、上海商学院姜荷梅副教授等主编,复旦大学翟象俊教授担任主审,外籍专家 Amy Goldman 博士担任顾问。此外,上海及其他省市多所高等院校的许多资深专家和一线教师也对本套教材的编写提供了宝贵的建议和帮助。

编者  
2007 年 2 月

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# Unit 1

## Stating That You Are Out of Money

### Lead-in

Is it expensive to live on campus? How much does it cost to stay there? Is it hard for you to make ends meet? Are you usually broke by the end of the month? Do you feel embarrassed if you have to say that you have run out of money? And do you really have to say that when you need financial help? Let's learn some useful expressions about being out of money in this unit.

### Section One *Watching, Listening & Speaking*



#### Video Episode: *I'm Out of Money*

#### I. Before Watching

##### 1. Think & Talk

*Think about the following questions and try to answer them.*



- 1) What do you say when you are out of money?
- 2) What should you do when you are out of money?
- 3) Can you guess whose pockets are empty in the picture?

## 2. Completion

*The following expressions can be used to state that you are out of money.*

*Listen and complete the sentences below with the missing words.*

- 1) I'm \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) I'm \_\_\_\_\_ broke. / I'm \_\_\_\_\_ broke.
- 3) I'm \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) I'm \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) I'm flatter than \_\_\_\_\_. (*informal*)
- 6) I don't have a dollar/penny/cent \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7) I'm as poor as \_\_\_\_\_. (*idiomatic*)
- 8) All I have left is the shirt \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9) I don't know where \_\_\_\_\_ is coming from.
- 10) My savings are \_\_\_\_\_.

## Cultural Tips

在日常生活中,人总会有一贫如洗或经济困难的时候,这也就决定了有表达该状况的需要。当然,各种文化在这方面有其独特的语言表达特点。在汉语里有:身无分文、一贫如洗、青黄不接、两手空空、穷得揭不开锅、吃了上顿没下顿、穷得叮当响、穷光蛋,等等。英语里的表达也同样丰富多彩,其中一个很大的特点是隐喻(metaphor),例如 “I'm flatter than a pancake”; “I'm as poor as a church mouse”; “All I have left is the shirt on my back”; “I don't know where my next meal is coming from”。在把这些英语表达翻译成汉语时,应考虑汉语的文化背景,不要逐字逐句直译。

## II. While Watching

### *Useful Language from the Video Episode*

special <i>n.</i>	特价品
water <i>vi.</i>	流口水
I'm dead broke.	我一个子儿也没有了。
to tell the truth	老实说
cut corners	节省时间(或金钱)
bulletin board	布告牌
student loan	学生贷款
apply for	申请
make it	成功
know the ropes	懂得诀窍
paycheck <i>n.</i>	付薪金的支票, 薪金
Looking forward to it.	期待那一天(早日到来)。

### 1. Watching & Observing

*Watch the video and then complete the following passage based on your observations.*

It is a crisp(凉爽的) afternoon. Shelley and Michael \_\_\_\_\_ at a garden table, engrossed(全神贯注的) in \_\_\_\_\_. A moment later, they begin \_\_\_\_\_. Speaking of money, Michael looks \_\_\_\_\_ about his financial situation. Concerned, Shelley tries to be supportive, and ultimately Michael seems \_\_\_\_\_ about his future.

### 2. Watching & Listening for Information

**A.** *Watch the video and then decide whether each of the following statements is true (T) or false (F).*

1) A new restaurant has recently opened near the school. ( )

- 2) Shelley and Michael are talking about their favorite foods in the restaurant.  
( )
- 3) Michael doesn't feel like eating out because he's broke. ( )
- 4) Shelley decides to help Michael get a student loan from a bank. ( )
- 5) Michael is looking for a part-time job on campus just to make ends meet.  
( )

**B. Now watch the video again and then complete the following conversation.**

Shelley: Hey, Michael, you know, there's a new restaurant \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ that has just opened up. They say it has a special on  
weekdays. It's time for lunch. Shall we \_\_\_\_\_?

Michael: My mouth is beginning to water. But I'm \_\_\_\_\_. In  
fact, I'm \_\_\_\_\_.

Shelley: What? What did you say?

Michael: I said \_\_\_\_\_.

Shelley: Oh really?

Michael: To tell the truth, I \_\_\_\_\_ on textbooks that now I  
have to cut corners.

Shelley: Did you? How can you go on like this? Are you going to try and  
get a student loan?

Michael: Maybe, maybe not. I don't know. But now I'm looking for a part-  
time job \_\_\_\_\_.

Shelley: Are there any part-time job offers on the bulletin board?

Michael: Yes. I'm applying for one. They're \_\_\_\_\_ this  
afternoon.

Shelley: Are you going to prepare for the interview?

Michael: Oh, \_\_\_\_\_ all right.

Shelley: I know you're \_\_\_\_\_. I'm sure you'll make it.

Michael: Thanks. We can celebrate when I've got \_\_\_\_\_.

Shelley: Promise?

Michael: I sure do.

Shelley: \_\_\_\_\_.

Michael: You bet.

**C. After watching the video a third time , complete the following third-person account of the conversation.**

Shelley and Michael meet each other on campus. Shelley informs Michael of a new restaurant that \_\_\_\_\_ near their school. She asks Michael \_\_\_\_\_ for a lunch special at the restaurant. Michael doesn't feel like going there because \_\_\_\_\_. He has spent so much on his textbooks that he has to \_\_\_\_\_ now. To make ends meet(收支平衡) , he has been \_\_\_\_\_ on campus. Shelley is confident of his persistence and wishes him \_\_\_\_\_. And Michael promises Shelley that they will \_\_\_\_\_ when he gets a paycheck.

**3. Watching & Speaking**

- 1) Watch the video again, with a female student doing Shelley's voice.  
 2) Watch the video once more, with a male student doing Michael's voice.



- 3) Watch the video one last time, with a male student and a female student doing both of the voices for the whole conversation.

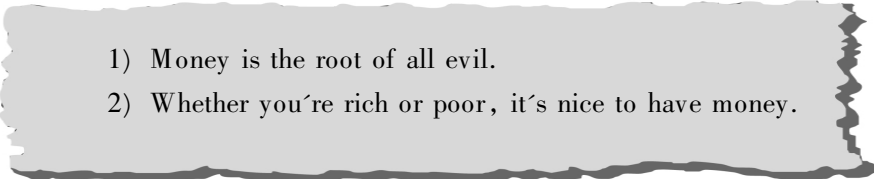


### III. After Watching

1. In the spaces given below, write down some of the useful expressions you have just learned to state that you are out of money. Try to use them when you are asked to take part in an activity that costs money.

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_

2. Discuss the following topics in groups.

- 
- 1) Money is the root of all evil.
  - 2) Whether you're rich or poor, it's nice to have money.

## Section Two *Intensive Listening*

### I. Listening Focus

*In this section, you are going to listen to five short expressions frequently used in oral English. Match each of them with the choice on the right that has the same meaning.*

- |              |                      |
|--------------|----------------------|
| 1. Mmm-hmm.  | a. I'm sure of this. |
| 2. Huh-uh.   | b. No.               |
| 3. Any time. | c. Yes.              |
| 4. I bet.    | d. Certainly.        |
| 5. You bet   | e. You're welcome.   |

## II. Listening Practice

### 1. Mini-Dialogues

*Listen to the following five mini-dialogues and then , for each question below , select the best answer from among the four choices given.*

- 1) What is the man implying?
  - a. Part of each day was clear.
  - b. He did not like all the rain.
  - c. He hopes the drought is over.
  - d. It rained all the time.
- 2) What does the woman mean?
  - a. She began to like it more after learning more.
  - b. She got better grades at the end of the class.
  - c. She will major in organic chemistry.
  - d. She learned more than others.
- 3) What does the woman mean?
  - a. Victor is shy.
  - b. Victor is intelligent.
  - c. Victor is a good friend.
  - d. Victor is a good student.
- 4) What does the man mean?
  - a. He expected the movie would be good.
  - b. He missed the movie.
  - c. He wanted to go too.
  - d. *He liked the movie.*
- 5) What does the woman mean?
  - a. They cannot go to the beach immediately.
  - b. She doesn't want to go to the beach.
  - c. They have some guests coming to visit.
  - d. They should stay only a short time at the beach.





## 2. Conversation: *Being Laid Off*

### *Words and Expressions*

get laid off	被解雇
for the time being	暂时
awful <i>a.</i>	糟糕的
in the red	赤字
get by	(勉强) 过活, (勉强) 对付过去
emergency <i>n.</i>	紧急情况, 突发事件
I guess	= I think
layoff <i>n.</i>	失业
crush <i>vt.</i>	压垮
land on one's feet	安然脱险

**A. Listen to the following conversation and then, for each question below, select the best answer from among the four choices given.**

- Why has Henry's company decided to decrease production?
  - Because so many employees have quit.
  - Because it has hired fewer workers.
  - Because it has been run terribly.
  - Because it has been operating in the red for some time.
- How is Henry feeling now?
  - He is feeling sorry for what he has done.
  - He is feeling liking living on the street.
  - He is feeling desperate(渴望) for money.
  - He is feeling confident about the future.

