

大学英语系列教材

大学英语

听说教程

1-2 册 (教师用书)

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朱万忠

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College English Course Book Listening & Speaking

大学英语听说教程

1~2 册

(教师用书)

第一册

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使用说明

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本书是为《大学英语听说教程》一、二级所编写的教师参考用书,主要为教师提供每单元的听力文字材料和各练习的参考答案。

《大学英语听说教程》一、二级各单元主要包括以下内容:

1. 听力前的准备活动(Pre-listening)。该部分为课堂听力教学的第一步,其目的主要是1) 引发学生对将要听的内容产生兴趣,激励他们的学习动机;2) 提供有关该单元主题的一些相关信息,了解必要的背景知识;3) 为学生营造一个说英语的氛围,增强学生讲英语的自信心;4) 解决某些影响听力的语言难点,如人名、地名、生词、等等。

2. 听力活动(While-listening)。该部分以训练听力技能为主,要求学生学会一边听、一边做笔记,不仅要听懂大意,而且要细听,对一些细节要求理解正确。在练习中,注意培养学生的听力理解能力,如识别说话人的目的和态度,讲话的方式和语气,等等。

3. 口语活动(Follow-up/speaking)。该部分为 guided-speaking, 指导学生使用本单元的一些口语表达方式,也额外提供一些有关语言功能的表达用语,帮助学生正确使用英语。

4. 泛听活动(Extensive Listening)。第二级增加了泛听部分,旨在提高学生的听力量,以帮助学生尽快在听力方面达到较流畅的程度。

本书一、二级各安排有两次测试,一次用于半期检查,另一次则在本级结束后使用。每级的两次测试旨在检测学生的听力能力和学生的进步情况。

由于编者水平与经验有限,本书中难免有不足之处,希望广大师生批评指正。

编者

2000年6月

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1

How to Introduce Yourself?

Book I Tapescript and Keys

Part A

Part A

Part A

—Lily is in her classroom. She starts a dialogue with Wang, a new student. Today is the first day of the new term. Now the two students are introducing themselves to each other.

Lily: Hello. May I introduce myself. My name is Lily. I'm from South Africa.

Wang: Oh, hello. Lily. Glad to know you. I'm Wu Yuez. I'm the monitor of the class.

Lily: Glad to meet you. Wu. I'm happy to learn you are my classmate.

Wang: I'm lucky, too. Please don't hesitate to let me know whenever you need help.

Lily: I will. Thank you, Wu.

Part B

Passage One

1. actually 2. early 3. yesterday 4. culture

5. hobbies 6. morning 7. figure

81. I enjoy Chinese food and I'm also quite skilled in using chopsticks.

82. I would like to be very beautiful not only in style, but also in shape.

83. Now, do you have any more questions about it?

Passage Two

Answers

1. B 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. D

(Tapescript)

We just find some cultural and social differences when we hear people introducing themselves to one another. We should pay attention to these differences. Carefully speaking, English people are a little formal. They usually shake hands and say "How do you do?" when they meet for the first time. American people are somewhat casual. They may start a conversation without being introduced.

1

How to Introduce Yourself?

II . While-listening

Part A Dialogues

Listen to a short dialogue once and answer the questions.

Lizzy is in her classroom. She shares a desk with Wu Yong, a boy student. Today is the first day of the new term. Now the two students are introducing themselves to each other.

Lizzy: Hello. May I introduce myself? My name is Lizzy. I'm from South Africa.

Wu: Oh, hello, Lizzy. Glad to know you. I'm Wu Yong. I'm the monitor of the class.

Lizzy: Glad to meet you, Wu. I'm lucky to have you as my deskmate.

Wu: I'm lucky, too. Please don't hesitate to let me know whenever you need help.

Lizzy: I will. Thank you, Wu.

Part B Passages

Passage One

1. actually 2. curly 3. overweight. 4. culture

5. hobbies 6. painting 7. Opera

S1. I enjoy Chinese food and I'm also quite skilled in using chopsticks.

S2. I would like to be your friend not only in class, but also after class.

S3. Now, do you have any more questions about me?

Passage Two

Answers

1. D 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. D

(Tapescript)

We can find some cultural and social differences when we hear people introducing themselves to one another. We should pay attention to these differences. Generally speaking, English people are a little formal. They usually shake hands and say "How do you do" when they meet for the first time. American people are somewhat casual. They may start a conversation without being introduced.

A Chinese name is hard to pronounce for many foreigners. So you should make it as simple as possible in the introduction. Probably, you may give them your family name only. They will feel pleased to pronounce your name correctly. The form of addressing does not matter much to Americans. You may address an American as "Mr. Johnson" or "Tom". However, you'd better address an elderly person by his or her title. In the business world, a person of lower social position is usually introduced to a person of higher status. In a business interview, when a person is being introduced, he should hold his hat in his hand and stand up.

III . Follow-up Speaking Practice

answers to the questions

1. We haven't met before, have we?
2. I'm the monitor of the class this term.
3. I'm lucky to have you as my deskmate.
4. If you have any problems, please do not hesitate to ask me!
5. There is no hurry. We'll be seeing quite a lot each other.

2 How to Greet People?

II . While-listening

Part A Dialogues

Li Hong is a receptionist. She works at a guest house of a technical school. Lizzy is an overseas student. She is from South Africa. Li Hong now meets her at the airport.

Li: Hi, you must be Lizzy. I'm Li Hong from the technical school.

Lizzy: Oh, how do you do, Li Hong? Thank you for coming to meet me.

Li: How do you do, Lizzy? Welcome to China. Did you have a good journey?

Lizzy: Yeah, quite good. But I am a little tired. It's a long journey, you know.

Li: Yes, let's go back to the guest house of our school.

Everything is ready for you there.

Lizzy: That's very kind of you.

Li: You are welcome.

Passage One

Answers

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|----------|--------------|
| 1. secretary | 2. Department | 3. honor | 4. different |
| 5. author | 6. dozen | 7. field | |

S1. she is really an expert in English teaching.

S2. So, it is a pleasure for us to have her as our English teacher here.

S3. let's give her a warm welcome and ask her to say a few words to us!

Passage Two

Answers

1. A 2. D 3. C 4. D 5. A

(Tapescript)

People often greet each other with "Hello" or "Hi". Other forms of greetings are "Good morning", "Good afternoon", or "Good evening" according to different times of the day. When talking with foreign friends, we should pay attention to their social conventions. For example, we should not ask people

questions about their private activities. So we may talk about the weather, sports or show our concern about their children.

In general introductions, a man is usually introduced to a woman, and the young are introduced to the old. The titles of Miss, Mrs., Mr., Professor, or Doctor etc. can be used with the surname. Newly Acquainted people will shake hands and greet each other with "How do you do" or "I'm glad to meet you".

III . Follow-up Speaking Practice

- S1. How did you know?
- S2. What do you hope to major in?
- S3. What about you?
- S4. But I may change to engineering later.
- S5. I'm in a hurry.

3 How to Study Well in a University?

II . While-listening

Part A Dialogues

- Man Are you studying here?
- Woman Yes. I am studying in Foreign Languages Department.
- Man What are you majoring in?
- Woman I am majoring in German.
- Man Is it difficult to learn?
- Woman Yes. I am reading a lot of books about Germany. I like its culture. It is quite different from ours.
- Man Yes, it is. It is important to learn the culture of a nation if you want to learn its language well.
- Woman You are right.
- Man You want to do business or to teach in that country?
- Woman I am working in a company that does a lot of business with Germany.
- Man Oh, I see. Good luck, then.

Keys to the questions

- (1) What language is the woman studying in the college? (a)
- (2) What does the woman think about the language? (c)
- (3) What does the woman do to improve her study? (b)
- (4) What does the man say about language learning? (c)
- (5) Why does the woman choose the German Language as her major? (a)

Part B Passages

Passage one

- Most summer school courses in Britain (1)last for two or four weeks During that time the students (2)live either with a British family or at the school or in a hotel. They have about (3)fifteen hours of

Unit 3

lessons every Monday to Friday (4) usually in the mornings. Each school has a lot of different courses. Some are for (5) beginners and others are for intermediate or (6) advanced students. The lessons are (7) fun, the classes are small and the teachers are all from English-speaking countries.

But (8) summer school students do not just speak English in the classroom. They are in Britain, so they speak (and read and hear) it outside too. That is (9) why they learn so quickly and why a summer school course is really a holiday. Only one third of each course is taught in the classroom the test takes place during a busy afternoon and evening timetable of visits, sports and games. These activities (10) help everyone to make new friends, have fun and improve their English.

Passage two

Boys at a mixed comprehensive school have recorded huge improvements in their academic performance after being separated from girls two years ago. The teachers believed that boys would feel more confident without the presence of girls and thus could learn more. The results revealed suggest that the teachers have been right and the experiment has worked, for four times as many boys as expected achieved grades of A and B. Girls also have benefited from single-sex classes. It has been reported that 74% achieved grades A and B in literature compared with 46% last year. At first both pupils and parents were reluctant to take part in the classes two years ago. They are pleased with their success now. David Blunkett from the Education Department said there are useful experiments and he would consider encouraging similar initiatives.

Answers

1) D 2) C 3) D 4) B 5) B

III . Follow-up Speaking Practice

- (1) Why ? Take it easy.
- (2) Good luck.
- (3) Yes ,I speak a little Japanese.
- (4) I am majoring in German/Engineering/Computer, etc.
- (5) No, not really./Yes, it is very interesting.

4

How to Make a Telephone Call?

II . While-listening

Part A Dialogues

- 1) —Is that 4073812?
—Yes, Can I help you?
—I would like to speak to Miss Smith, Please.
- 2) —Is that 5926433?
—Yes, Who do you want to speak to?
—Barbara Turner, please.
- 3) —Is that 6805717?
—Who do you wish to speak to ?
—Dr Smart, Please.
- 4) —London University. Can I help you?
—Extension 9300, Please.
- 5) —British Council.
—Extension 342. . Please.

Part B Passages

Passage One

The famous 1) inventor Alexander Bell was born in 1847 in Edinburgh, Scotland. He attended the Edinburgh High School and then went on to university: first in Edinburgh and then in London. In 2) 1870 he emigrated to Canada. Three years later, he moved to Boston, where they started a school of vocal physiology for teachers of the 3) deaf. Teaching the deaf to 4) communicate was a problem that he had always been interested in. In the same year, he became 5) professor of vocal physiology at Boston University.

From his early 6) experience with the study of sound, he became interested in the telegraph, a device which sends sounds by an 7) electric current. During one experiment with his assistant, Thomas A. Watson, he was adjusting the tone of the telegraph's steel spring 8) when he heard other sound

coming through the spring. This discovery showed him that the current could transmit the vibrations of a person's voice. 9) In 1876 he invented the telephone. On April 3, 1877, 10) he completed the first telephone conversation between Boston and New York, a distance of more than two hundred miles.

Passage Two

The Telephone Crisis Intervention Service, better known as Hotlines, Provides counseling to anyone in need. Found in many cities across the country, the TCIS lends a kind ear to people who need help. Young people favour the Hotline service because they sense a real concern in the listener. They also like the lack of red tape—there are no forms, no receptionists, and no waiting rooms. A simple phone call places the caller in contact with someone who wants help.

Answers

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. B

II . Follow-up Speaking Practice

B. Complete the following dialogue and then practice with your classmate

1) a: Hello, is Mary there?

b: I'm sorry, but Mary is out.

2) a: Where are you calling from?

b: No, 121, Rose Street, 992-6636.

3) a: Could you leave Tom a message for me?

b: Sure, what is it?

4) a: Hello, is that the Grand Theatre?

b: Yes. Sir. / No, I'm afraid, you've got the wrong Number.

5) a: I'm sorry. John is not here at the moment.

b: Tell him I'll call later.

5

How to Celebrate a Birthday?

II. While-listening

Part A Dialogues

Mrs. Ross: Welcome, Peter. Give me your coat and hat.

Peter: Thank you, Mrs. Ross.

Mrs. Ross: The boys and girls are in the living room. Wait, I'll call John.

John: Hi, Peter. Why are you late?

Peter: My mother made me dress up.

John: That's good. Alice has some pretty friends.

Peter: You know I don't like girls.

Peter: Happy birthday Alice. Many happy returns of the day. Here is a present for you.

Alice: Thank you, Peter. Coming into the dinning room.

I'm going to cut the cake soon.

John: Have some sandwiches, Peter.

Peter: Thanks. John, who's that girl?

John: That's Joan. She is pretty, isn't she? She likes to dance. Ask her to dance.

Peter: Well, I don't know.

John: Don't be afraid. She isn't going to bite you.

Peter: Who's afraid? I'm not afraid.

Peter: Would you like to dance, Joan?

Joan: Yes, Thank you. I'd like to dance very much.

Answers

1. your coat and hat
2. made, / dress up
3. many happy returns of the day. / Here is a present for you
4. Who's afraid?
5. Because he was made to dress up by his mother.