

大学英语系列教材

大学英语

听说教程

3-4 册 (教师用书)

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重庆大学出版社

College English Course Book
Listening & Speaking

大学英语听说教程

3~4 册
(教师用书)

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编写说明

根据《大学英语教学大纲[修订本]》对大学英语教学的要求,大学英语教学的目的在于“培养学生具有较强的阅读能力和一定的听、说、写、译能力,使他们能用英语交流信息”。听、说是应用最广的语言交际形式,交际能力的培养是英语教学中的重要一环。随着改革开放的深入和中国加入 WTO,国际交流日益频繁,提高口语交际能力尤为重要。听、说能力的高低直接影响到相互间的理解和工作效率。因此,当前大学英语教学在面向现代化、面向世界、面向未来的素质教育中,就应该强调口语交际能力培养,遵循“听说领先”的教学原则,以克服学生听不懂、说不出的问题,即克服“哑巴英语”,“聋子英语”的障碍。鉴于此,我们编写这套听说教程,旨在教学中和课外的听说实践中,能使学习者通过较为真实的文化背景和设定的语言情景,轻轻松松提高听说能力。

本册的编写在加强学生各项基本技能训练的基础上,着重于提高学生的听力理解能力和培养学生的口语交际能力。本书的特点在于既可以让学生进行大量的语言实践,同时可以丰富学生的文化背景知识。教师可以根据各班具体情况,灵活使用本教材。既可以让学生反复听,也可以让学生边听边说,还可以让学生在基本听懂的基础上,对某些问题展开深入的讨论。学生也可以将本书提供的内容作为口语练习的材料,在课内外与同学进行练习实践。

本书系 3、4 册的教师用书,每册 16 单元,每单元分五个部分:

- Part I Warm-up Activity。本部分既适用于听,也适用于说,要求学生在听说基础上写出相应的词、句等。
- Part II Listening Comprehension。本部分按三级、四级、六级考试题型要求编写,适于听力强化训练。
- Part III Dictation。既听,又看,也写。语言知识和能力双重训练。
- Part IV Interactive Listening。本部分旨在通过听读训练,丰富学生的文化背景知识,增强语感。
- Part V Oral Practice。本部分旨在培养学生口语交际能力,提高学生表达自己,表现自我的能力。

该教材适合于大专院校本、专科学生作为听说教材,也可作为各层次英语爱好者自学使用。该书配有教师用书和与教材配套的录音磁带。录音带由美籍教师录制,语音标准地道。

编者在编辑该书过程中借鉴、参考、选用了海内外众多作者和出版者的有关资料,由于取材广,未能在此标明,特此说明,谨向他们表示衷心感谢。同时也向一切关心和帮助本教材出版的同事和有关单位表示谢忱。

由于编者水平有限,时间仓促,疏漏和错误在所难免,敬请使用者和同仁批评指正。

编者

2000 年 9 月

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Book III

Book III

1

I'm Going Abroad

Part I Warm-up Activity

Directions: In this part, you'll hear 4 short dialogues. You should listen, follow the speakers and repeat what they say and then supply the missing parts.

New Words and Expressions

for good	永久地	up in the air	未定的
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Drill 1

- A: Mr. Lee, I want to say good-bye to you and your family.
B: Why, Mr. Wang? Where are you going?
A: I'm going to France to visit my brother.
B: Are you going there for good?
A: No. It's just for a visit.
B: I hope you have a good trip.

Drill 2

- A: Are you going to the United States next week?
B: No. The plans have been changed.
A: I thought it was all set.
B: So did I, but something came up.
A: Any idea of when you'll be going?
B: No, every thing's up in the air.

Drill 3

- A: I heard you and your family were going to America.
B: I hope to.
A: When are you leaving?
B: We don't know. Our plans are all up in the air.
A: Why?
B: We still need to have passport, by the way, the weather is not good for flights.

Drill 4

- A: We plan to go to the United States.
 B: Oh! When are you going?
 A: December 9th.
 B: Are you going to the United States for good?
 A: Yes, we are.
 B: I hope you enjoy it there.

Part II Listening Comprehension

New Words and Expressions

prediction	预测	concert	音乐会
chauffeur	驾驶员	quick-witted	反应敏捷
cope with	应付	greenery	草木, 温室

Section A Short Conversations

Directions: In this section, you will hear ten short conversations. Choose the best answer after you hear each of them.

- W: The summer vacation is around the corner. What do you plan to do?
 M: Well, I hope to find a job in Detroit to support my education.
 Q: What are the two speakers talking about? (c)
- W: Tom, why do you bring a raincoat and an umbrella with you? It is reported it will be a sunny day today.
 M: A sunny day? Who will believe that. The man in the street is as accurate as the weatherman in his prediction about the weather.
 Q: What does the man mean in this conversation? (c)
- M: Darling, the phone is ringing. Please answer it. I'm busy reading a novel.
 W: But I'm washing the dishes. Where is Tom?
 Q: Where did the conversation most probably take place? (b)
- M: Mary, you are wanted on the telephone.
 W: Are you joking? I have just been here for only half an hour. Who would it be?
 Q: What do we learn from the conversation? (b)
- W: Do you know what the advertisement says in the morning newspaper?
 M: Yes, I happened to see it. It says "Full-time translators wanted. Applicants must be strong in their command of English, and a good knowledge of computers is an advantage."
 Q: What do we learn about the two speakers from the conversation? (c)
- W: Could you tell me at which stop I should get off for the No. 1 People's Hospital?
 M: Of course. You get off at the next stop, turn left at the corner and walk two blocks straight

ahead. Then you will see the hospital.

- Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers? (c)
7. M: Did you see last night's football match between Brazil and Italy?
W: Well, I had planned to watch it. But I was so tired of reading that I fell asleep before 10 o'clock.
- Q: What did the woman do last night? (c)
8. M: Will you go with me to the concert this weekend?
W: I'd love to. But my brother called to say he would fly to see me from Macao by that time.
- Q: What do we learn about the woman? (a)
9. M: How much is the bill?
W: Oh, it's 80 dollars plus 13 dollars tip.
- Q: How much will the man have to pay? (b)
10. M: It's a fine day, how about going out for a picnic?
W: I'd like to. But I stayed up until 2 o'clock this morning and I've had a headache, so I prefer staying at the dormitory.
- Q: What is the woman going to do in this conversation? (a)

Section B Short Passages

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. After each passage, there will be some questions. Do the multiple choice after you hear each of them.

Passage 1

There's a story about how Albert Einstein was traveling to universities in a chauffeur-driven car, delivering lectures on his theory of relativity. One day on their way, the chauffeur remarked, "Dr. Einstein, I've heard you deliver that lecture about thirty times, I know it by heart and I could give it myself."

"Well, I'll give you a chance," said Einstein. "They don't know me at the next university, so when we get there I'll put on your cap, and you introduce yourself as me and give the lecture."

The chauffeur delivered the Einstein's lecture successfully. When he finished, he started to leave, but one of the professors stopped him and asked a complex question filled with mathematical equations and formulas. The chauffeur thought fast. "The solution to that problem is so simple," he said, "I'm surprised you have to ask me. In fact, to show you how simple it is, I'm going to ask my chauffeur to come up here and answer your question."

Questions 1 to 3 are based on the passage you have just heard.

1. Why did Albert Einstein travel to the university? (d)
2. What is true about Albert Einstein according to this passage? (a)
3. What can be inferred from the passage? (d)

Passage 2

My parents had purchased a new dishwasher, and the deliveryman called for directions to our home.

"Take Interstate 10 until you reach Ray Road, where you will make a right turn," Mom explained. "Go down Ray about four miles and make a right turn onto Chandler Boulevard."

At that point, the deliveryman interrupted her.

"Wait a minute, ma'am," he said. "Ray Road and Chandler Boulevard run parallel. Why don't you put your husband on the phone? I'll get the directions from him."

Highly insulted by his request, Mom told him to listen carefully. After repeating the directions clearly and slowly, she said, "Now, do you understand or do you need me to speak with your wife?"

Questions 4 to 5 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 4. What are they talking about on the line? (d)
- 5. Which is true according to the story? (c)

Passage 3

The importance of American highways is closely related to American people's habit of moving from place to place. The Americans are said to be always on the move, or on wheels. They move from city to city, from states to states. In some areas only one house in five has people living in it that have been there for more than five years. In the past they moved to the west. Then they moved to cities. Now they move to the south and west where new industry is developing. Old people move to Florida where the climate is warm. When there are holidays long enough, people are on wheels again. Workers of all sorts are prepared to move to change jobs.

Nowadays the biggest local movement is from town to suburbs. Houses are being built in what was once open country around the cities, where there are more trees and grass.

Questions 6 to 8 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 6. What is true about American people? (d)
- 7. Why do old people in America like to go to Florida? (d)
- 8. What is the main reason for Americans to move from cities to suburbs? (d)

Part III Dictation

Directions: In this part, there is a short passage with some words or phrases and sentences missing.

Listen to the recording two or three times. Fill in the blanks with the exact words or phrases and the sentences or the main ideas of the sentences.

Tom's Impressions

There are many students in the United States from other countries. I'm one of them. I'm

Unit 1

studying engineering at one of the largest universities here. My name is hard to pronounce in English, but my friends call me Tom. I like this new name.

Bill Damson is my **roommate** at the university. I'm happy to have an American roommate. I like him very much. His sister Ann is **pretty and very nice**. She lives at home and goes to high school. I like her, too. Bill's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Damson, are very **friendly**. I like them very much. I'm going to see the Damsons from time to time.

My family and my country are far from here. My parents write to me, and I write to them every week. **I often write about my impressions of the United States. I'm going to write a letter tonight—or tomorrow.**

Part IV Interactive Listening

Directions: Read and listen to the following text, then answer the statement.

American Culture

The importance of American highways is closely related to American people's habit of moving from place to place. The Americans are said to be always on the move, or on wheels. They move from city to city, from states to states. In some areas only one house in five has people living in it who have been there for more than five years. In the past they moved to the west. Then they moved to cities. Now they move to the south and west where new industry is developing. Old people move to Florida where the climate is warm. When there are holidays long enough, people are on wheels again. Workers of all sorts are prepared to move to change jobs.

Nowadays the biggest local movement is from town to suburbs. Houses are being built in what was once open country around the cities, where there are more trees and grass.

☆ American people like to move to **the south and west, from town to suburbs now.**

Part V Oral Practice

Directions: In this part, you are asked to practise in pairs or groups the following conversation.

I'm Glad to See You

- Bill: Tom, this is my mother, father, and my sister Ann.
Tom: How do you do, Mrs. Damson.
Mrs. D: How do you do, Tom. Welcome to our home.
Mr. D: Yes, we're very glad to meet you.
Tom: Thank you, Mr. Damson.
Ann: Hello, Tom.
Tom: I'm glad to know you, Ann.
Bill: Here's Spot, too. He's very friendly. Do you like dogs?
Tom: Yes, I like them very much. I have a dog at home.

Unit 1

- Ann: Where are you from?
 Tom: I'm from China. I come from Chongqing.
 Mr. D: You speak English very well.
 Tom: Thank you. I don't always understand it. Some people speak very fast.
 Ann: Are you going to be an engineer like Bill?
 Tom: Yes, I'm studying engineering, too. I'm a graduate student.
 Mr. D: That's fine. We need engineers.
 Mrs. D: How long are you going to be in the United States?
 Tom: I'm going to be here a year. I'm going to work at home next year.
 Mrs. D: Please come and see us often this year.
 Tom: Thank you. You are very kind to invite me to your home.

American Culture

The importance of American highways is clearly related to American people's habit of moving from place to place. The Americans are said to be slaves on the move, or on wheels. They move from city to city, from state to state. In some ways only one house in two has people living in it who have been there for more than five years. In the past they moved to the west. Then they moved to cities. Now they move to the south and west where new industries are developing. Old people only in Florida where the climate is warm. When there are bad long droughts, people are on wheels again. Workers of all sorts are prepared to move to change jobs.

Nowadays the biggest local movement is from town to suburbs. Houses are being built in what was once open country around the cities, where there are more trees and grass.

American people like to move to the west and west. It is a habit of American people.

Part V Oral Practice

Directions: In this part, you are asked to practice in pairs or groups the following conversation.

I'm Glad to See You

- Bill: Tom, this is my nephew, John, and my sister Ann.
 Tom: How do you do, Mr. Johnson.
 Ann: How do you do, Tom. Welcome to our home.
 Bill: Yes, we're very glad to meet you.
 Tom: Thank you, Mr. Johnson.
 Ann: Hello, Tom.
 Tom: I'm glad to know you, Ann.
 Bill: Here's Bill, too. He's very friendly. Do you like dogs?
 Tom: Yes, I like them very much. I have a dog at home.

2

I'm Starving

Part I Warm-up Activity

Directions: In this part, you'll hear 4 short dialogues. You should listen, follow the speakers and repeat what they say and then supply the missing parts.

New Words and Expressions

vegetarian	素食者	spaghetti	通心粉	sparerib	排骨
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Drill 1

A: I think we should get something to eat.

B: Are you hungry?

A: **Hungry? I'm starving.**

B: There is a Sichuan restaurant near here.

A: **Is the food very hot?**

B: It's kind of hot, but it's very tasty.

Drill 2

A: May I help you, sir?

B: **Yes. I'd like to reserve a table for dinner.**

A: Certainly. How large is your party?

B: **Eight couples.**

A: Would you like to reserve a private dining-room?

B: That sounds like a good idea.

Drill 3

A: Would you care for some candy or cookies?

B: They really look delicious, but I have to slim down.

A: **Are you on a diet?**

B: Yes. **I've put on a few kilos this spring.**

A: I know what you mean, I've been on a diet, too.

B: I didn't know that.

Drill 4

- A: What kind of Chinese food would you like to have?
 B: I'd like to have sweet and sour spare ribs.
 A: Fine. By the way, do you know how to use chopsticks?
 B: It's a piece of cake.
 A: How in the world did you learn to use them?
 B: I used to stay in Shanghai for two years.

Part II Listening Comprehension

New Words and Expressions

uncriminal	无犯罪的	commit a murder	犯谋杀罪	statistic	统计
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Section A Short Conversations

Directions: In this section, you'll hear ten short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said, you should choose the best answer after you hear each of them.

- W: How much time did you have for the term paper?
 M: We were allowed three hours, but I finished it in less than half the time.
 Q: How long did it take the man to write the paper? (b)
- M: When does the next bus leave?
 W: You have just missed one by five minutes. Buses leave every half an hour, so you'll have to wait for a while.
 Q: How long does the man have to wait for the next bus? (a)
- M: Which coat did you finally buy?
 W: Well, I would have liked to buy the yellow one, but it was ninety-five dollars. So I bought the blue one instead and saved fifteen dollars.
 Q: How much did the woman pay for the coat? (d)
- W: How often shall I take these pills?
 M: Take two pills every time, and three times a day.
 Q: How many pills should the woman take in twenty four hours? (a)
- M: How many people showed up for the lecture yesterday? One hundred?
 W: That's what we had thought of, but the number was almost double of that.
 Q: How many people attended the lecture? (c)
- M: Miss, I'd like to place call to Tokyo, Japan. How much will it cost?
 W: 9 dollars for the first three minutes and 3 dollars for each additional minute.
 Q: How much would a ten-minute call cost? (b)
- W: When is the bank open on Saturday?

- M: From 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.
- Q: How long is the bank open on Saturday? (d)
8. M: Miss, can you tell me the time?
- W: My watch says 15:40, but I always set it 30 minutes ahead.
- Q: What time is it now? (a)
9. M: What time is flight 4281 for London due to depart?
- W: It leaves at 12:45, but you must check in one hour prior to departure.
- Q: When must the passengers be at the airport for flight 4281. (c)
10. M: Excuse me, but can you tell me how much the bags cost?
- W: The blue bag is 13.65 dollars and the yellow one is 14.15 dollars. The brown one is 12.35 dollars.
- Q: How much is the blue bag? (b)

Section B Short Passages

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. After each passage, there will be some questions. Do the multiple choices after you hear each of them.

Passage 1

Crime has its own cycles, a magazine reported some years ago. Police records that were studied for five years from over 2 400 cities and towns show a surprising link between changes in the season and crime patterns.

(a) The pattern of crime has varied very little over a long period of years. Murder reaches its high during July and August, as do rape and other violent attacks. Murder, moreover, is more than seasonal; it is a weekend crime. It is also a nighttime crime; 62% of murders are committed between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Unlike the summer high in crimes of bodily harm, burglary has a different cycle. You are most likely to be robbed between 6 p. m. and 2 a. m. on a Saturday night in December, January, or February. The most uncriminal month of all? May—except for one strange statistic. More dog bites are reported in this month than in any other month of the year.

Questions 1 to 3 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- Which statement is true according to this passage? (a)
- A murder would most likely occur. (c)
- What is the one strange statistic for May? (b)

Passage 2

My husband is born shopper. He loves to look at things and to touch them. He likes to compare prices between the same items in different stores. He would never think of buying anything without looking around in several different stores. On the other hand, I am not a shopper. I regard shopping as boring and unpleasant. If I like something and I can afford it, I buy it instantly. I never look