



博学英语系列

博学英语·听说教程

Listening and Speaking Course 3

总主编 杨凤珍
本册主编 杨凤珍

(第二版)

教师参考书

复旦大学出版社



教育部
RECOMMENDS

大学英语·听说教程

Listening and Speaking Course

3

第三册

【第二版】

教师参考书

清华大学出版社



博學英語系列

(第二版)

博學英語·聽說教程

3

Listening and Speaking Course

教師參考書

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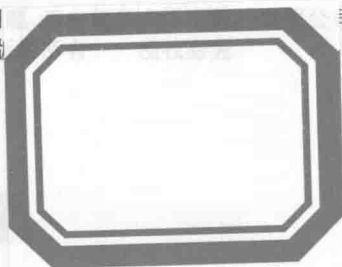
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再版前言

近年来,随着人才培养的进一步国际化,大学生的外语学习,特别是与交际活动相关的英语口语能力的提高显得尤为重要。为满足新的人才培养需求,在复旦大学出版社外语分社唐敏老师的提议下,我们对《博学英语·听说教程》第三册进行了修订。根据出版社和编写老师们的建议和意见,我们对原教材做了以下几个方面的修订工作:

1. 将原教材的十二个单元整合为八个单元,删除了原来的两个新闻单元,更换了失去时效性的主题单元和听力材料;
2. 每单元四个听力任务中,均有一个与主题相关的视频新闻报道或专题讲话,学生能接触到权威、地道的英语;
3. 更新了原测试材料的部分内容,使其与目前四、六级考试的题型一致;
4. 每个听力任务均附上了与主题相关的图片,便于学生对听力内容进行预测,同时在视觉上达到图文并茂的效果;
5. 部分口语练习增加了看图说话的内容,更能激发学生的兴趣和想象力;
6. 教学参考书增加了口语练习答案,特别是对难度较大的讨论题目,提供了较完整的、拓展性的参考答案,以方便教师备课;
7. 修订版保留了原教材中有特色的部分,如 Focal Points, Cultural Notes, Listening Skills, 等。

修订后的教材,每个单元的四个任务中分别包括对话、段落和视频新闻或讲话。视听部分不仅在同一主题下,且内容鲜活有趣,贴近学生的学习和生活。四个任务从易到难,循序渐进。信息输入更加多维、立体、直观,更能激发学生学习的积极性。新版教材将给学习者以全新的体验。

在教材修订过程中,我们得到了时任北京师范大学的美籍教师 John Alejo 和 Justin Witz 的帮助,对此我们深表谢意。此外,在材料采集中,我们从国外广播和互联网中选用了部分有声和文字资料,在此我们一并致谢。

由于水平有限,修订中的错漏在所难免,恳请专家读者斧正。

编者
2012年7月

编写使用说明

随着高等院校人才培养的国际化,学生的英语交流能力日趋重要,特别是听说能力,已经成为评价学生英语水平的一个重要指标。毋庸置疑,听说能力在很大程度上影响着学生是否能走向国际学术舞台的重要因素。为了满足广大学生英语学习的需求和外语教学的需要,我们精心编写了这套《博学英语·听说教程》。本套教程共四册,一、二册依语言功能编写;三、四册以话题为主线编写。

一、教材特点

1. 基础训练密集系统:

第三册的基础训练从一、二册的相似词辨音、简单数字听写到复杂的数字听写、人名、地名、事件主旨的听写等。数字的捕捉是非常实用的技能,长期以来,一直被列为语言学习者必须掌握的技能之一;又因其难度大,形成了对语言学习者的挑战。因此,对学生进行该方面系统的训练,将提高他们对数字的敏感性,提升其记录数字的准确度。而对人名、地名、事件主旨的听写记录,则在日常生活、交际中非常实用,可以帮助学生训练实用的听力技能。

2. 主题贴近学习生活

以主题为线,每一单元围绕一个主题展开,有利于学习者对同一话题相关知识的积累和拓展。教材内容的编排努力彰显以人为本的理念,本册主题的选择多与学生的学习生活相关;同时兼顾大众、通俗话题。因而,话题更具多元性。

3. 练习多样有趣

在练习设计上,为更好地训练学生运用语言的能力,编者适度提高了主观题的比例。各单元的口语训练与听力内容密切相关,有助于学生在信息输入的基础上实现有意义的信息输出。练习设计尽量实现多样性、趣味性和可操作性。

4. 语言地道鲜活

教材注重题材多样性、趣味性、实效性,并力图体现当今主要英语国家的语言特点,便于学生学习和模仿。

5. 注释通俗翔实

教材的另一个亮点是提供与所听内容相关的文化注释。学生在进行听力训练的同时,又能了解到文化背景知识。文化注释的注入有利于学生知识面的扩展,符合人文教育的理念。

6. 教参丰富实用

教师参考书除提供练习答案、脚本以外,特别着力增加了辅助教师备课之用的参考资料、口语活动指南等,使教师备课更加容易,使教参真正成为“教师友好型(teacher-friendly)”的辅助工具。

二、框架

1. 本册共设8个单元,每个单元围绕一个主题展开。
2. 本册含两套目标测试题。

三、教材体例

第一部分:基础训练,包括:数字辨别、人名、地名、小对话主旨听写和其他相关训练。

第二部分:听前活动,包括与话题相关的口语热身活动,为完成第三部分主体任务做导入准备。

第三部分:听力任务(单元主体),由任务1、2、3、4组成,其中包括对话、短文、视频新闻或讲话,以及基于听力内容的练习题。

第四部分:口语活动,包括:1. 习语及有用的表达法的学习(选自听力任务,要求学生掌握);2. 讨论题(就所听内容进行延展性讨论);3. 轻松一刻(英语歌曲、笑话等),本部分也穿插了少量、容易的练习题。

四、使用指南

本册适合于高等院校非英语专业学生第三学期使用,也适合程度较好的学生第一学期使用。建议四课时完成一个单元,以保证有足够的时间开展口语活动以及背景知识的学习;如课时不足,也可将部分内容留作学生自主学习之用。两套目标测试题与近年大学英语四、六级考试题型一致,建议在学期中和学期末各使用一套。所有的听力内容均有文字材料,练习均有答案,供使用者参考。

在本教程的设计、构思和编写过程中,我们始终得到了北京师范大学外文学院领导的关心和指导;第一版书稿由时任北京师范大学外文学院的美籍教师C. Patrick Lynch 审阅、修改,在此一并深表感谢。

由于编写时间紧迫,对于编写过程中的疏漏及错误,希望得到广大使用者的批评和指正,以便我们及时更正。

编者
2012年7月于北京

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- ◇ **Part One**
Improving Basic Skills
- ◇ **Part Two**
Pre-listening Activities
- ◇ **Part Three**
Listening Activities
- ◇ **Part Four**
Post-listening Activities

Unit *1*

Animals

Part One Improving Basic Skills

Directions: In this part, you will hear three short conversations concerning names and addresses. Listen carefully, correct the mistakes, and write the address correctly.

John Mitchell 15 Brougham Place Oxford Tel: 223 6790	Joe Harding The Manhattan Building 2563 Orchard Road SINGAPORE Tel: 236 47 539	Solair Travel 15A Merman Street Edinburgh
---	--	---

Part Two Pre-listening Activities

Oral Practice 1

Directions: The title of this unit is "Animals". The following is a vocabulary file of animals and wildlife. Go through them and classify them into the right group.

chicken	mouse	tortoise	whale	crane
parrot	frog	eagle	gorilla	dolphin
snail	deer	wolf	pigeon	rabbit
cricket	hare	turkey	camel	goat
lion	elephant	butterfly	bat	tarantulas
panda	shark	crocodile	tiger	monkey
dove	goose	spider	ape	owl
kangaroo	peacock	giraffe	swallow	swan

Tips on animal classification

While classifying animals, the first step is to determine if it has a backbone (脊柱). If the organism has a spine (脊椎), it is known as a vertebrate (脊椎动物) and then can be further separated by characteristics such as skin cover into fish, amphibians (两栖动物), reptiles (爬行动物), birds and mammals (哺乳动物). Organisms without a spine are known as invertebrate (无脊椎动物) and can be further separated into those with articulated (有关节的) legs, including arachnids (蛛形类) and crabs (蟹), which have joints used for movement, and those without articulated legs, such as snails (蜗牛) and sand stars, which do not have jointed legs.

Questions for Discussion:

1. As far as you know, which animals are the most endangered and faced with extinction?

According to statistics given by World Wide Fund for Nature 2010, the following are the most endangered animals, with tiger topped the list of species most at threat of extinction.

Tiger, Polar bear, Pacific Walrus (海象), Magellanic Penguin (麦哲伦企鹅), Leatherback Turtle (棱皮龟), Tuna (金枪鱼), Mountain Gorilla (大猩猩), Monarch Butterfly (黑脉金斑蝶), Javan Rhinoceros (小独角犀), giant Panda.

2. What animals do people usually adopt as pets? Why do people like to keep pets around?

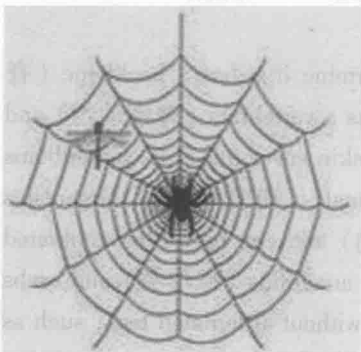
There are lots of reasons why people keep pets.

- 1) Animals can provide companionship and fill an empty space in people's life, especially for old people living alone.
- 2) They have the capacity to give children (and adults) a sense of responsibility.
- 3) Some animals can provide entertainment in a certain way.
- 4) Having an animal, such as a dog, gives people a reason to get up early in the morning, to go out and get close to nature.
- 5)

Part Three Listening Activities



Listening Task 1 Fear of Spiders



Vocabulary

spider /'spaɪdə/ n.	蜘蛛
tarantula /tə'ræntjʊlə/ n.	大黑蜘蛛
widow /'wɪdəʊ/ n.	寡妇
jog /dʒɒg/ vi.	慢跑

Exercise 1

Directions: Listen to the dialogue and fill in the missing information with what you hear.

- Well, I guess it's because people are afraid of all spiders and tarantulas happen to be pretty much the biggest of all the spiders.
- But personally you're not afraid of tarantulas?
- But you see, some people keep pet mice and pet rabbits and, well, they can give you a much worse bite than a tarantula ever could.
- I noticed something jogging toward me and it was a giant tarantula and it was all black and hairy.
- I just couldn't, I sort of walked gently around it and I ran away.

Exercise 2

Directions: Listen to the dialogue again and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- T 1. The black widow spiders in California are more dangerous than tarantulas.
- F 2. The speaker is afraid of tarantulas because it is poisonous.
- F 3. The speaker was on his way to Southern California when he noticed a tarantula walking towards him.
- F 4. The speaker picked up the tarantula calmly because he knew it is not poisonous.
- T 5. In a way, pet mice and rabbits are more dangerous than tarantulas.
- F 6. Tarantulas are found only in Southern California.



Listening Task 2 A Real Australian



Vocabulary

kangaroo /ˌkæŋɡəˈruː/	n.	袋鼠
hind /haɪnd/	adj.	后面的
mob /mɒb/	n.	一伙人, 一群人
pouch /paʊtʃ/	n.	雌袋鼠腹部的育儿袋
joey /ˈdʒɔɪ/	n.	幼袋鼠
aborigines /ˌæbəˈrɪdʒɪniːz/	n.	土著居民

Exercise 1

Directions: Listen to the passage and answer the following questions briefly.

1. Do you know the weight of a red kangaroo at birth?

28 grams.

2. What is the probable life expectancy of a kangaroo?

20 years.

3. For how long does a young kangaroo spend in the pouch?

At least one year.

4. How many kangaroos are there in Australia?

Probably millions of them.

5. Do you know the running speed of a kangaroo when it is chased?

40 kilometers an hour.

6. How many kangaroos are there in a mob?

About 12.

7. Do you know the length and height of a kangaroo's jump?

8 metres long and up to 3 metres high.

8. Why is the passage titled "A Real Australian"?

Because the red kangaroo is an animal typical of the Australia continent.

Exercise 2

Directions: Listen to the passage again and fill in the missing information.

1. The red kangaroo is found in the dry grasslands of Australia.
2. The mother feeds the baby with milk from her body.
3. If a kangaroo is being chased and can not run away, it will turn and fight.
4. Kangaroos usually travels in small groups called mobs.
5. When fighting, kangaroos will lean back on its tail, and kick with its hind legs.
6. The front legs are used to hold, not to box with.



Listening Task 3 Americans Love Pets



Vocabulary

spice up

使增添趣味

adoption /ə'dɒpʃən/ n.

收养, 领养

abused /ə'bju:zd/ adj.

被虐待的, 被凌辱的

incredible /ɪn'kredəbl/ adj.

难以置信的

veterinarian /ˌvetərɪˈneəriən/	n. 兽医
rid ... of	使摆脱; 使去掉
Houston /ˈhjuːstən/	休斯顿 (美国城市名)
Texas /ˈteksəs/	德克萨斯州 (美国州名)

Exercise 1

Directions: Listen to the following passage and check (✓) the following statements which are mentioned.

- ☒ 1. Various kind of pet foods are available in grocery stores.
- ☐ 2. The daycare centers are open to those homeless and abused animals.
- ☒ 3. Some hotels provide service for people as well as pets.
- ☐ 4. According to the speaker, leading a dog's life in America is better than a human being.
- ☐ 5. Research findings show that interaction with pets is beneficial to one's character.
- ☐ 6. Pet owners take great pleasure in walking their dogs every day.
- ☒ 7. Pets are as important to Americans as hot dogs and apple pies.
- ☐ 8. Some dogs have the ability of preparing and delivering dinner for their owners.
- ☐ 9. Pets enjoy free medical service in America.
- ☐ 10. Pet owners will usually be in tears when it is time to say goodbye.

Exercise 2

Directions: Listen to the passage again and fill in the missing information.

1. How do you know that many pet owners treat pets as part of the family?
 - A. They spice up their pets' lives with entertaining videos and amusing toys.
 - B. If they have an eye for fashion, pet owners can dress their pets in stylish clothes.
 - C. For special occasions, they can use perfume to make their dogs smell well.
2. Why do average Americans enjoy having pets around?
 - A. Researchers have discovered that interaction with animals lowers a person's blood pressure.
 - B. Dogs can offer protection from burglars and unwelcome visitors.
 - C. Cats can help rid the home of unwanted pests.
 - D. Pets even encourage social relationships.
3. The following facts expressed the American belief: Pets have a right to be treated