

第 1 册

Integrated English Listening 总主编 郭海云

综合英语听力教程

教师用书

主 编 赵 新 王建荣



清华大学出版社 • 北京交通大学出版社

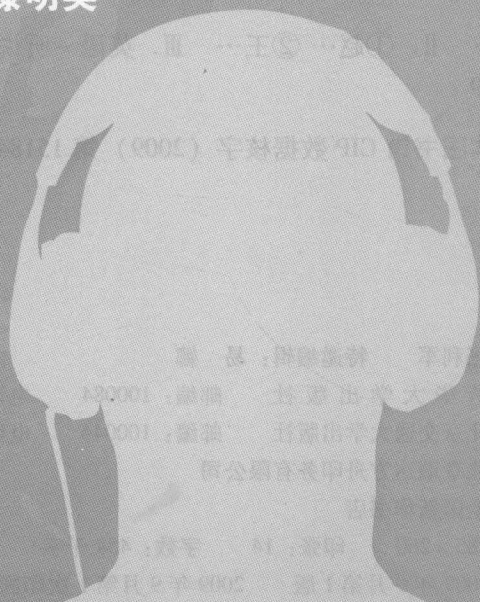
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主 编	赵 新	王建荣		
编 者	马 莉	孙 贺	刘小燕	
	刘路薇	陈 岩	张 宏	
	都 平	姬晓彬	漆明英	



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内 容 简 介

本教材是与《综合英语听力教程学生用书》第1册配套的教师用书, 主要内容包括各单元的听力文字材料和练习答案。

本教材可供使用《综合英语听力教程学生用书》第1册的读者使用。

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投诉电话: 010-51686043, 51686008; 传真: 010-62225406; E-mail: press@bjtu.edu.cn。

前言

Foreword

听是语言学习及运用过程中不可或缺的一个重要环节,听力技能的提高对于高等院校英语专业基础阶段的学习则显得尤为迫切、极其关键。为了满足该阶段英语教和学的实际需要,我们在借鉴近年来英语听力教学研究成果的基础上,结合教师的课堂教学实践,紧扣最新的《高等院校英语专业基础阶段英语教学大纲》的要求,完成了本教材的编写及录音合成工作。

本教材希望通过系统的听力技能单项训练和综合训练,帮助学生发掘自身的潜能,养成良好的听的习惯,提高信息处理及记录、记忆能力,能够做到快速反应、准确识别,善于展开分析推理、归纳总结。

本教材有以下几个方面的突出特点。

1. 题材广泛,语料丰富,内容包罗万象、涉及宽泛,同时强调语言的真实性、典型性和实用性,以增进学生对目的语言的文化理解,从而使学生能够学以致用。

2. 练习形式多样,听与写结合,为适应英语专业四级考试的听力测试形式,在练习的编写上除保留技能训练的常见题型外,增加了专题听写及新闻、长对话和短文等客观题型。

3. 重视语言基本功的培养,针对中国学生学习的弱点,设计了辨音及数字辨识等有针对性的技能练习,而且内容安排由简至繁、循序渐进,系统地训练和提高学生的英语听力技能。

4. 每单元极富情趣的幽默故事或对话有利于缓解学习压力,营造轻松的课堂气氛。

5. 每单元的结构基本一致,从而能够使教学过程驾轻就熟、从容地展开。本教材每单元的结构均包括以下5部分。

第一部分:辨音训练。

第二部分:热身练习。提供适当的切入点,引导学生进入主题。

第三部分:专题训练。所选材料与话题密切相关,形式多为小对话、长对话及段落等。

第四部分:新闻及报道。筛选最新的VOA、BBC等的新闻报道、短评或讲话等材料,帮助学生听懂新闻。

第五部分:轻松一刻。以轻松幽默的方式结束紧张的听力课堂教学。

本教材共两册,每册30个单元,可供高等学校英语专业一、二年级学生使用,同时也适合师范类院校、广播电视大学、成人教育院校英语专业的学生及其他英语学习者使用。

在编写过程中，我们参阅了国内外的一些相关书籍、教材和网站，在此对有关作者表示由衷的感谢。

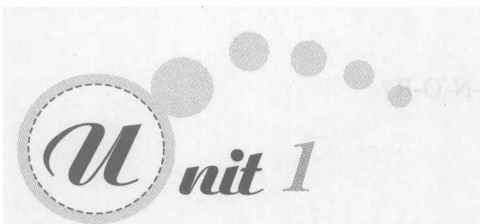
由于编者水平有限，再加上时间仓促，疏漏和不妥之处在所难免，敬请广大读者指教。

编 者
2009 年 9 月

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Meeting and Greeting

Part I Sound Recognition

A.

Examples			A	B	C
B	T	P	G	J	Z
Y	I	A	U	Q	W
T	D	V	S	X	C
F	M	N	K	A	J
L	F	H	O	U	Q

B.

Keys:

	Name	Address	Initials
Conversation 1	Linda Conner	—	—
Conversation 2	—	Madison Street, Los Angeles	—
Conversation 3	Hudson	—	J. C.
Conversation 4	Hawthorn	68 Brian Street, Eastleigh	N. R.

Transcript:

Conversation 1

(In the teacher's office, Mr. Smith is talking to a new student.)

Mr. Smith: What's your name?

Linda: I'm Linda Conner.

Mr. Smith: Is that L-I-N-D-A?

Linda: Yes, that's right.

Mr. Smith: How do you spell your last name? C-O-N-N-O-R?

Linda: No, it's C-O-N-N-E-R.

Conversation 2

(*Suzie is asking for Jim's mail address on the phone, to whom he is going to send a post card.*)

Suzie: What's your mail address?

Jim: 15 Madison Street, Los Angeles.

Suzie: How do you spell the name of the street?

Jim: M-A-D-I-S-O-N.

Suzie: OK. Thanks.

Conversation 3

(*At the reception desk of a hotel, a man is checking in.*)

Receptionist: What's your surname, please?

Mr. Hudson: It's Hudson.

Receptionist: How do you spell it, please?

Mr. Hudson: H-U-D-S-O-N.

Receptionist: And your initials please?

Mr. Hudson: J. C.

Conversation 4

(*A young man who is suspected of speeding on the highway is answering a policeman's questions.*)

My name is Hawthorn. H-A-W-T-H-O-R-N. Initials N. R. And my address is 68 Brian Street. That's B-R-I-A-N Street, Eastleigh, E-A-S-T-L-E-I-G-H. N. R. Hawthorn, 68 Brian Street, Eastleigh.

Part II Real World Listening

A.

Keys:

Conversation 1 (I)

Conversation 2 (F)

Conversation 3 (I)

Conversation 4 (I)

Conversation 5 (I)

Transcript:

Conversation 1

Susie: Hi. Tom. How are you?

Tom: I'm fine, thanks. How are you?

Susie: Very well, thank you.

Conversation 2

Tony: Hello. My name is Tony Lee.

Linda: Hello. I'm Linda Baker. I'm glad to see you.

Conversation 3

Rosie: Hi, Jack. This is Diana, my cousin.

Jack: Hi. Nice to meet you.

Diana: Nice to meet you, too.

Conversation 4

Bob: Hey, how's it going, Susie?

Susie: Fine. How about you?

Bob: Not bad.

Conversation 5

Ben: What's up?

Nina: Nothing. What's up with you?

Ben: Not much.

B.

Conversation 1

Claire: Good morning!

Allan: Good morning!

Claire: I'd like to introduce myself. I'm Claire Black and I'm a freshman here in the Foreign Languages Department.

Allan: How do you do? My name is Allan Smith. I'm a sophomore in the Computer Science Department. Pleased to meet you. Er, ... Where are you from?

Conversation 2

Paul: Hi, Martha, have you met Louisa? She's from Britain.

Martha: Yes, I think we've met before. It's good to see you again!

Louisa: That's right, hello again. How are you?

Martha: Very well, thanks. Whereabouts do you come from in Britain?

Conversation 3

Michael: Lisa, I'd like you to meet Professor Anderson. Professor Anderson is going to

teach us Higher Mathematics.

Prof. Anderson: Hello.

Lisa: How do you do, Professor Anderson? I've been looking forward to meeting you.

Prof. Anderson: How do you do? Very glad to meet you. Which class are you in?

Lisa: Class One. Hope to see you again in class soon.

C.

Keys:

Major	International Business
Work Experience	Two years of joint-venture company working experience
Favorite Course	Computer programming

Transcript:

Interviewer: Good morning, Miss Green.

Interviewee: Good morning.

Interviewer: Well, I'd like to know a little bit about you. I wonder if you could tell me a bit about your educational background and your work experience.

Interviewee: I studied International Business in college and I have worked in a joint-venture company for two years.

Interviewer: That's good. What was the course that you enjoyed most?

Interviewee: Computer programming. I like computer best.

Interviewer: Great. That might be very useful.

Part III More about the Topic

A.

Meeting and Greeting

People notice your outward appearance first, but they also notice what you say and how you act when they meet you. You need to know how to introduce yourself and others, as well as how to make small talk and polite conversation with new acquaintances and peers.

Greet everyone with a friendly smile. When it is appropriate, say, "Hello, how are you?"

Introduce yourself with the six S's:

1. Stand;
2. Smile;

3. See their eyes;
4. Shake hands;
5. Speak your name;
6. Say their name back to them.

Most of us have trouble with introductions, whether introducing ourselves or someone else. We have trouble remembering names, and we can't remember the rules. If you learn the six S's and practice them often, you will always be comfortable when you meet people.

B.

Hello and Goodbye

A simple pattern of conversation can be seen when people join a group and when they leave it. As far as we know, all languages have particular forms that they use as greetings and forms that they use as farewells.

In English, we can use simple formulae which do not involve any creativity. "Hello." "Hi." "G'day." Or we can be more creative. "Oh, you're just the person I was looking for."

The greeting and the farewell take care of establishing the relationship between the speakers. Once the greeting has been given, the speakers can get on with their business. Even on a long distance toll call when time costs money, it is still necessary to spend time on the greeting. "Hi! Is that Tom?" "How are you?" "Great to hear you!" "What's the time with you ..." The greeting and the farewell are necessary for social relations. If you fail to greet someone, the omission could be interpreted as indicating that you are angry with them for some reason. A conversation has a very simple structure: Greeting - Business - Farewell. If you have no established relationship with someone and no wish to have one, you are likely to begin, not with a greeting, but rather with, "Excuse me." This opening indicates that you are not trying to establish a relationship and that you are apologizing for invading someone's privacy. The foreigner who begins, "Good morning, can you tell me the way to the post office?" is likely to be readily identified as unfamiliar with English conversational conventions.

This kind of speech also performs a social function, bringing people together and establishing relationships. It was given the technical name of phatic communion by the anthropologist Bronislaw Malinowski, who lived for a period in the Trobriand Islands in the Western Pacific. He thought that people, both there and in other societies, found silence threatening and so would talk about supremely obvious things in order to break the ice and show friendliness. In New Zealand and Britain, we talk about the weather. In China, the topic among friends and family members is food. The content is not as important as the social function. Sometimes, this function can be misinterpreted. If you are asked, "Hi, how are you?" the expected response will be, "Fine thanks," and not an account of your flu and your chilblains.

Part IV News and Reports

Keys:

A.

1. North Korea 2. food shortages 3. one million metric tons of grain
4. hungry and not having the physical energy needed 5. two million

B.

A C E

Transcript:

The United Nations says North Korea may not be able to end years of food shortages. A team from the UN Food and Agricultural Organization and the World Food Program released a report after visiting North Korea. The two groups estimate that North Korea needs more than one million metric tons of grain to make up for food shortages this year. An economist from the UN Food and Agricultural Organization says many North Korean workers are hungry and do not have the physical energy needed for the country's labor-intensive farming system. The United Nations estimates that hunger has killed at least two million North Koreans over the past few years.

Part V Coffee Break

Keys:

1. C 2. B

Transcript:

The manager of a large office noticed a new man one day and told him to come into his office.

"What's your name?" he asked the new guy.

"John," the new guy replied.

The manager scowled, "Look ... I don't know what kind of a namby-pamby place you worked before, but I don't call anyone by their first name. It breeds familiarity and that leads to a breakdown in authority. I refer to my employees by their last name only ... Smith, Jones, Baker ... That's all. I am to be referred to only as Mr. Robertson. Now that we got that straight, what is your last name?"

The new guy sighed, "Darling. My name is John Darling."

"Okay John, the next thing I want to tell you is ..."



Talking about Personal Information

Part I Sound Recognition

A.

Group 1	seen	fill	lick	breeze	bit
Group 2	bad	bed	sand	peck	beg
Group 3	water	stock	talk	corn	odd
Group 4	rate	red	said	say	pain
Group 5	frozen	kite	town	toy	book

B.

A: Are you a computer programmer now? It was your dream.

B: Well, I don't know how to define my present job.

A: What do you mean? Is there something strange?

B: No. My job is closely related to computers, but I do not develop programs.

A: You've aroused my interest.

B: I do graphic design with the aid of computers. Sometimes this job is called "CG".

A: Can you tell me what "CG" is?

B: "CG" is the short form for "computer graphic".

A: Oh! I see. Your work must be very enjoyable!

B: Yes. I love it very much.

Part II Real World Listening

A.

Keys:

Conversation 1 (F)

Conversation 2 (F)

Conversation 3 (F)

Conversation 4 (F)

Conversation 5 (T)

Transcript:

Conversation 1

Tom: By the way, Susie, how can I keep in contact with you?

Susie: Well, by e-mail. My address is susiesweat@hotmail.com.

Conversation 2

Lucy: Excuse me, Mr. Edgreen. I'm afraid the number you gave me is not correct.

Mr. Edgreen: Really? Let me see. Yes, this is a mistake. It should be 214 - 818 - 2361.

Conversation 3

Rosie: Hi, Jack. This is Rosie. Have you received my letter?

Jack: Oh, sorry. I'm afraid I've forgotten to tell you my new address. That is 240 Wall Street, New York. My zip code is 95973.

Conversation 4

Bob: I need to get some information about this writer.

Julia: Why not search on the Internet? I think his website is <http://www.hashland.com>.

Conversation 5

Ben: Nina, have you got my new cell phone number?

Nina: 13898191988, isn't it?

Ben: No. The new one is 13991910909.

B.

Conversation 1

Claire: Look! There is Jim.

Pat: Oh, he's really handsome. And extremely tall — about ...

Claire: About 6 feet 9 inches. He's the best player in our university rugby team.

Pat: Wow! Are you going out with him?

Claire: I wish. But in fact he's so reserved that it is rather hard to understand him. Besides, he's too popular among the girls.

Conversation 2

Miss Kenwood: So, I'll meet you tomorrow at the airport, Mr. Dublin. Can I ask you to describe yourself?

Mr. Dublin: Certainly. I'm Chinese-Malaysian and I have long black hair and brown eyes. I have a nice smile and I'm quite fat.

Miss Kenwood: OK. What are you wearing?

Mr. Dublin: I'm wearing a long-sleeved shirt and a pair of blue jeans.

Miss Kenwood: You must be really out-going. I'm sure I won't miss you. Thanks a lot.

Conversation 3

Paul: Hi, Martha, have you met my sister?

Martha: Yes, she's an attractive girl with a fascinating smile.

Paul: Actually she is a real tom-boy, full of personality.

Martha: Yes. She must be very confident. You can tell it from her eyes.

Paul: Just like my mother, optimistic and energetic. She's always kind to other people. If you ever need any help, she's the person to turn to.

Martha: I'm sure we'll become good friends.

C.

Keys:

- | | |
|------------------|-----------|
| 1. Jim | 6 months |
| 2. Ruth | under 20 |
| 3. Nancy | 28 |
| 4. Jim's sister | almost 30 |
| 5. Jim's grandma | over 90 |

Transcript:

Ruth: Jim, what is your age?

Jim: I'm under twenty. How about you, Ruth?

Ruth: Well, I'll never see twenty again. I'm hard on thirty.

Jim: I have a sister of your age. She's two off thirty.

Ruth: Oh. Has she come to the party?

Jim: Well, I'm afraid she can't make it. She has to take care of Nancy — her six-month old baby.

Ruth: You said you had a grandma. Can she help?

Jim: Er, she is very aged now, over 90 years old.

Ruth: My!

D.

Keys:

Family members	Jobs
father	a retired executive
mother	a chief editor
sister	a lawyer
brother	a painter

Transcript:

- Sue:** You know. I live in a happy family. My father was an executive once, but now he's retired at home.
- Jim:** How about your mother? I heard she works in a publishing house.
- Sue:** That's right. In fact, she's a chief editor there.
- Jim:** Tell me about your brother and sister, Sue.
- Sue:** Well, my sister is a lawyer.
- Jim:** Really? Does she live here in Seattle?
- Sue:** Yes, she does. But she's working in Washington, D. C. , right now. Her job is top secret.
- Jim:** Wow!! And what about your brother? I guess he is still a student.
- Sue:** Oh, no. Among our three he's the eldest. He's a painter. This month he's working in Argentina. He has an exhibition there.
- Jim:** What an interesting family!

Part III More about the Topic

A.

Privacy is the expectation that confidential personal information disclosed in a private place will not be disclosed to third parties, when that disclosure would cause either embarrassment or emotional distress to a person.

The right of privacy is restricted to individuals who are in a place that a person would reasonably expect to be private. There is no protection for information that either is a matter of public record or the victim voluntarily disclosed in a public place. People should be protected by privacy when they "believe that the conversation is private and can not be heard by others who are acting in a lawful manner".

B.**Keys:**

Identity theft of personal information is on the rise. Consumers should be cautious when using their personal information like a credit card, social security number, or financial account number.

Situation A: You apply for a library card and you are asked for your social security number. Libraries usually have the option to choose their preferred user identification system.

Situation B: You order information off the Internet and one method of payment is a transfer from your checking account.

Always ask "why" if you're uncomfortable with these requests, service or benefit you want.

Confirm that you are dealing with a reputable system of using the information.

Ask how it will be used and secured, and whether it will be shared with others.

Find out if you have a say about the use of your information.

Transcript:

Would you provide your personal information in these situations?

Situation A: You apply for a library card and you are asked for your social security number, which will become the identification number for your new card.

Situation B: You order information off the Internet and one method of payment is a transfer from your checking account.

Situations where customs are asked for their personal information are becoming more and more common. Identity theft of personal information is on the rise. Given those realities, savvy consumers are trying to prevent themselves from becoming an identity theft victim by asking if they are assured of safety when using their personal information like a credit card, social security number, or financial account number.

Why are consumers asked for personal information in these situations? In situation A, libraries usually have the option to choose their preferred user identification system. In situation B, Internet information sources may provide a variety of payment options. Always ask “why” if you’re uncomfortable with these requests, service or benefit you want. Asking questions that describe your concerns and getting satisfactory answers will help you decide if you really want to share any type of personal information, in any situation. Before you divulge any personal information, confirm that you are dealing with a reputable system of using the information to insure the safety of your information. Ask how it will be used and secured, and whether it will be shared with others. Find out if you have a say about the use of your information.

Part IV News and Reports

Our expression today is getting down to brass tacks. It means to get serious about something, to get to the bottom of the situation. For example, a man may say “I want to work for you, but how much will you pay me?” He is getting down to brass tacks. Or a woman may ask “You say you love me. Will you marry me?” She, too, is getting down to brass tacks.

How did this expression get started? There are several ideas. At one time, most women made their own clothes, buying the cloth in small stores. The material was kept in large rolls. And a storekeeper cut off as much as a woman wanted. Brass tacks along his worktable helped him measure the exact amount. Sometimes, a busy storekeeper might try to guess how much material to cut off. But this would not be correct. He could get an exact measure only by laying the material down along the brass tacks.

One word expert, however, has another theory. He believes the expression came from seamen who cleaned the bottoms of boats. Strong heavy devices called bolts held the ship’s bottom together. These bolts were made of copper. The seamen had to clean the ship down to the copper bolts. American speech soon changed the words copper bolts into brass tacks.