

新标准高职英语专业系列教材

应用英语听说 2

A LISTENING AND SPEAKING COURSE

教师用书

主编 陈炯良

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

应用英语听说. 2/陈炯良主编. —上海: 上海外语教育出版社, 2012
新标准高职高专英语专业系列教材. 教师用书
ISBN 978-7-5446-2519-7

I. ①应… II. ①陈… III. ①英语—听说教学—高等职业教育—教学参考资料 IV. ①H319.9

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2011)第225460号

出版发行: **上海外语教育出版社**

(上海外国语大学内) 邮编: 200083

电 话: 021-65425300 (总机)

电子邮箱: bookinfo@sflep.com.cn

网 址: <http://www.sflep.com.cn> <http://www.sflep.com>

责任编辑: 徐 喆

印 刷: 常熟市华通印刷有限公司

开 本: 787×1092 1/16 印张 9 字数 236 千字

版 次: 2012 年 4 月 第 1 版 2012 年 4 月 第 1 次印刷

印 数: 3 000 册

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5446-2519-7 / H · 1247

定 价: 17.00 元

本版图书如有印装质量问题,可向本社调换

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前 言

本套《应用英语听说》教程的编写遵循高职高专教育“实用为主，够用为度”的总体指导方针，力图体现我国高职英语专业教学实践的特点，满足高职英语专业师生的需要。

针对我国学生学习英语往往注重输入(input)而忽略产出(output)，因而导致阅读能力较强而口头表达能力较弱的“哑巴英语”现象，本套教材有意识地强调输入与产出的平衡，以及输入为产出服务的理念。因此，有别于以往传统英语专业教学中听力和口语分开教学的思路，本套教材旨在探索一种新的英语教学模式，即听说并重，学以致用。

《应用英语听说》教程共三册，每册用于一个学期的教学。

每册均分为8个模块(MODULE)，每个模块有一个主题，内容涉及教育、旅游、商务、文化、艺术、传媒、娱乐、科技、健康等多个领域，目的在于帮助学生拓宽知识面，并在此基础上使他们对各种行业以及生活场景中可能出现的英语语汇、表达法、语言风格以及文化背景等都有一定的了解和掌握。

每册均由学生用书和教师用书组成。

本册教师用书不仅包含了全部16个单元的听力材料录音文字稿，同时为了拓展教学的广度与深度，还从语言范例、词汇、文化等角度补充了一定量的注释，供教师在课堂上选用。另外，教师用书还对如何完成学生用书中的部分练习和任务提出了相应的建议与指导，供教师参考。

编者建议，教师在使用本套《应用英语听说》教程时，可以配合每个模块的主题，补充相关的信息知识；也可以在已有练习的基础上，设计更多延展性任务，以达到更令人满意的教学效果。

编 者

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UNIT 1 Curriculum (1)

SECTION 1 READING ALOUD

TASK 1

1. trick	haste	table	splash
2. statement	against	signal	gradually
3. expansion	frustrate	proportion	neighbourhood
4. simplify	graduation	nevertheless	grammatical
5. encyclopedia	perseverance	beautification	intolerable

TASK 2

(5) 1. pronunciation	(3) 2. stimulate	(4) 3. hostility
(3) 4. physicist	(2) 5. laughter	(3) 6. syllable
(1) 7. scratch	(6) 8. insensitivity	

SECTION 2 LISTENING & SPEAKING

PART A SHORT CONVERSATIONS

CONVERSATION 1

TASK 3



(Phone rings)

Dave: Hello.

Judy: Hey, Dave, it's me.

Dave: Oh, hi, Judy. So how was your first day of college?

Judy: Oh, it was exciting. Overwhelming, but exciting.

Dave: Well, I felt the same way on my first day of college. You'll soon get used to it.

Judy: Hopefully. Actually I just came back from one of our orientation lectures. But I am still confused about some concepts ...

Dave: Like what?

Judy: Like "minor."

Dave: Well, a minor is a concept as opposed to a major.

Judy: Uh-hum. Like my major is Engineering.

Dave: Yes. So a major is the main field that you want to specialize in, but a minor is a secondary field that you want to specialize in while you are working on your major.

Judy: So you can't just enroll in a minor, can you?

Dave: No. You must first enroll in a major and then you can add on a minor.

Judy: OK. So does it mean everyone must add on a minor?

Dave: No. That's not how it works. Minors are not mandatory. It's completely up to the students themselves whether they would like to minor in something.

Judy: What's the purpose of having a minor, then?

Dave: Well, personally, I think a major is like the main focus on your career goal and a minor can be something to complement it.

Judy: Can you give me some examples?

Dave: Well, take myself as an example. My major is Elementary Education. But, I also have a minor in Spanish. The purpose of the minor is so that I may be able to teach elementary students Spanish as well. Similar examples could be a major in Business and a minor in Finance, or a major in Nursing and a minor in Biology.

Judy: I see. Hmm, so, a major in Engineering and a minor in ...

Dave: Well, you need to think that over for yourself. Bottom line: whatever you are taking as your minor, make sure you are interested in it. Otherwise it's gonna be painful. You do know that a minor means an extra set of courses you are required to take, don't you?

Judy: Well ... Uh ... I do need to think that over.

NOTES

1. *Orientation or student orientation*, often encapsulated into an orientation week or freshers' week, is a period of time at the beginning of the academic year at a university during which a variety of events are held to orient and welcome new students. The purpose of a student orientation program is to introduce freshmen to a campus, important student services, and academic expectations at the university level.
2. The difference between a college major and a college minor: A major is the main field that you want to specialize in while you are an undergraduate at a college. A lot of units in college will be devoted into your major because that is going to be your career choice in life, which is why you are studying it. A minor is a secondary field that you want to specialize in while you are working on your major. Generally, your major is your intended career, but your minor is something you pursue because of your personal interest.



1. T
6. T

2. F
7. F


3. F
8. F

4. T
9. T

5. F
10. T

CONVERSATION 2

TASK 4

-  Dave: Hey Judy, I heard that you are taking Chinese as your minor. Is that true?
- Judy: Yeah. Anything wrong? You sound surprised.
- Dave: Well, I *am* surprised. Your major is Engineering, isn't it? What does Chinese have to do with Engineering? I mean, why not Management, or Architecture, or, or Spanish?
- Judy: Because your minor is Spanish?
- Dave: No, no, that's not what I mean.
- Judy: (Laughing) Take it easy, Dave. Isn't it your advice — make sure you are interested in the minor you are taking, otherwise it's gonna be painful? Well, it happens that I am interested in China — its language and culture.
- Dave: But haven't you heard that Chinese is one of the most difficult languages to learn in the world?
- Judy: Oh, that's just exaggeration. People are just intimidated by the tones of Chinese and the Chinese character system. But you know what, Dave? Chinese grammar is very simple, much simpler than Spanish grammar. So if you can manage Spanish, I can manage Chinese.
- Dave: But, but, still ... how is your knowledge of Chinese language and culture going to help your resume look more attractive to your employer four years later?
- Judy: Well, you never know. Maybe there will be job opportunities in China. Maybe my future employer is Chinese.
- Dave: Okay, okay, you win.
- Judy: Come on, Dave. Be a little more supportive. You always support me.
- Dave: Well, well, what can I say? Good luck with your Chinese learning, then.
- Judy: Thanks, Dave.

NOTES

The tones of Chinese: Mandarin Chinese has four pitched tones and a “toneless” tone. The reason for having these tones is probably that the Chinese language has very few possible syllables — approximately 400 — while English has about 12,000. For this reason, there may be more homophonic words, words with the same sound expressing different meanings, in Chinese than in most other languages. Apparently tones help the relatively small number of syllables to multiply and thereby alleviate but not completely solve the problem.



- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (1) You sound surprised | (2) does Chinese have to do with |
| (3) that's not what I mean | (4) its language and culture |
| (5) that's just exaggeration | (6) the Chinese character system |
| (7) look more attractive to | (8) there will be job opportunities |
| (9) you win | (10) Be a little more supportive |

PART B SPEAKING SKILLS

TASK 5



Before the students read the text, ask them to close their books. Play the first conversation between Dave and Judy once again. Ask the students to write down Judy's response to Dave's explanation when they listen to the recording. Have the students discuss the function of Judy's words. After that, ask the students to open their books and read the text.

PART C AUTHENTIC ENGLISH

TASK 6



(Jack and Mike are roommates and they are talking about their plan for the night.)

Mike: Hi, Jack, do you have plan for this night? How about a movie?

Jack: Nothing special, but I am thinking of calling my girlfriend to see if she has any plan.

Mike: Sounds great. I'm going to the cinema. Wish you a good time.

(Three hours later. Mike came back from the movie and saw Jack walking up and down the room.)

Mike: Hi, Jack, what's wrong? You look angry.

Jack: That was the last straw!

Mike: Why did you say that? Did your girlfriend do anything wrong?

Jack: She refused to see me. She must have fallen in love with another guy.

Mike: I don't believe it. Talk with her, will you? There must be some misunderstanding between you.

NOTES

It was the last straw that broke the camel's back. There is a limit to everything. We can load the camel with lots of straw, but finally it will be too much and the camel's back will break. And it is only a single straw that breaks its back — the last straw. This can be applied to many things in life. People often say "That's the last straw!" when they will not accept any more of something.



"The Last Straw" in this dialogue means "the limit to one's patience or endurance".

PART D NEWS BROADCAST

NEWS ITEM 1

TASK 8 & TASK 9



In formal education, curriculum is the set of courses, course work, and content offered at a school or university. Curriculum may mean two things. Firstly, it is the range of courses from which students choose what subject matters to study. Secondly, it is a specific learning program. It collectively describes the teaching, learning, and assessment materials available for a given course of study.



TASK 8

- ☐ School facilities
- ☒ School content
- ☒ School course work
- ☐ School faculty
- ☒ School courses



TASK 9

1. T

2. T

TASK 10



The Australian Education Union is cautious about a new national curriculum which could further disadvantage indigenous students.

The new document was launched by Prime Minister Kevin Rudd and Education Minister Julia Gillard in Canberra on Monday.

The document outlines the education plans for kindergarten to Year 10 English, maths, science and history students to replace state and territory standards next year.

Rudd described it as a back-to-basics approach to teaching and learning, with grammar and arithmetic as focus.

However, the union's Northern Territory branch president, Rodney Smith, said any national curriculum needs to make allowances for differences between schools and regions.

Smith noted the curriculum must also make allowances for local differences and the needs of indigenous students.



1. B

2. C

3. C

4. D

NEWS ITEM 2

TASK 11 & TASK 12



In the education system in England, an academy is a type of secondary school not under the control of Local Education Authority, but is publicly funded, with some private sponsorship. It was initiated in the year 2000. Each academy has a private sponsor: either an individual or an organization. The sponsor is able to influence the process of establishing the school. It also has the power to appoint governors to the academy's governing body.



TASK 11

1. F

2. F



TASK 12

(1) academy

(2) Local Education Authority

(3) academy

(4) private sponsor

(5) organization

(6) private sponsor

(7) governor

(8) academy

TASK 13



The new British government has launched a keynote reform on education.

The academy schools scheme, the biggest shake-up in schools policy in 100 years, was initiated by Education Secretary Michael Gove.

Under the scheme, state schools could become academies, with far greater power over curriculum choices, staff pay, school hours and budgets.

There are 20,000 state schools in the country, and the top 2,000 will be fast-tracked into the scheme.

Academy schools existed under the former Labor administration, about 200 of them, and most had links with bodies like churches, charities and private businesses.

The new government academies bill, which will be debated in parliament, hugely expands that scheme in number and scope.

It has already attracted controversy with unions saying they will oppose the reforms.



1. C

2. D

3. D

4. D

PART E PASSAGES

PASSAGE 1

TASK 15 & TASK 16



HOW TO MAKE FRIENDS AT COLLEGE

One of the biggest fears that many new students face when starting college is the question of how to make friends. This task, while seemingly difficult, can be made easy

through a number of different approaches.

First, you can join clubs and societies. This is the fastest and surest way to meet other students, both old and new. Clubs and societies are the social side of university life — aside from regular activities the clubs provide, there are usually a variety of social activities, such as trivia nights, welcome parties, movie outings and regular meetings.

Joining a student society does not mean that students are forced to remain members — many people sign up to several societies or clubs until they find the ones that interest them the most. The biggest challenge is often simply working up the courage to attend the first interest meeting. However, it is a fact that these clubs and societies want new student membership just as much as new students want to make friends.

Second, do some volunteer work. Every college or university has student-volunteering programs, whether they involve helping out on open days or taking part in regular promotions of activities or events. There is a large network of students who volunteer for a number of different causes and are on campus quite often. In return for giving up a couple of hours a week, new volunteers can meet many other students and simultaneously do something worthwhile for the university.

Last but not least, talk to your classmates. Taking a class with the same people all semester offers a good opportunity to meet new people and see them on a regular basis. Talking to your classmates can lead to social outings such as study groups or coffee meet-ups before or after class. Don't be afraid to start conversations!

By taking a chance and going along to a few meetings and activities, new students can make friends with similar interests in no time. All it takes is a little self-determination — and remember that there are thousands of other students looking for new friends, just like you.



TASK 15

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|
| (1) societies | (2) surest | (3) forced | (4) several |
| (5) interest | (6) biggest | (7) attend | (8) volunteer |
| (9) network | (10) campus | (11) classmates | (12) good |
| (13) regular | (14) chance | (15) similar | |



TASK 16

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

PASSAGE 2

TASK 18 & TASK 19



STUDY TIPS FOR A SUCCESSFUL SCHOOL YEAR

Unless you enjoy studying, it can be aggravating and frustrating to study. It need not be so stressful with these tips on studying successfully!

First, you need to create a study friendly environment. An overly heated or cool room is not an ideal environment for studying. It causes distraction. Be sure the room is at a proper temperature to allow for concentration and comfort. Set up a desk in a well-lit area with proper supplies such as paper, pens, pencils, erasers. A computer (or laptop) is a great tool and may

be helpful in study, but it can also become a distraction if you are tempted to send instant messages, update your social network, or send emails. Keep all distractions to a minimum.

Study time and breaks are also important factors that may affect your study. You should try to study at the same time each day in order to set up a study routine. Allow yourself to take short breaks as it will rejuvenate your mind and allow for efficiency.

Do not drag your heels. This is the worst thing that you could do. Tackle the toughest task first and study time will be much easier with it out of the way. If you drag your heels, you can only see all kinds of work pile up. Once work piles up, it is hard to play catch up.

Then you need to prioritize and set goals. Prioritize, prioritize, prioritize! I cannot emphasize that enough. Assignments that are due the next day need to be completed first — the most pressing assignments first. If you have a project that is not due for a while, set goals and work on it a little bit at a time so that you are not overwhelmed as the due date approaches.

Last but not the least, a calendar is a must-have tool for success. You will be able to plan and prioritize assignments with a calendar. Be sure that you update your calendar each day to check assignments and projects due, and extracurricular activities. You should cross an item off as it is completed. You will have a sense of accomplishment when you see your list getting shorter.

There is no need to be someone you are not. Take advantage of the fact that you are starting with a clean slate. No one knows you or your friends from high school and no one has prejudgments. Let that knowledge set you free.

Above all, remember that this is a time for you. It's a time to grow up, to find out who you really are, and to be somewhat adventurous. You will have no real responsibilities other than to learn, to find your real self, and to think about your future. And that is an amazing gift!



TASK 18

1. enjoy studying
2. study friendly; concentration and comfort
3. set up a study routine
4. most pressing; much easier
5. a little bit at a time; due date



TASK 19

1. A computer can also be a distraction if you are tempted to send instant messages, update your social network, or send emails during study time.
2. It is necessary because it will help to rejuvenate your mind and allow for efficiency.
3. If you drag your heels you can only see work pile up.
4. You will be able to plan and prioritize assignments with a calendar.
5. You will have a sense of achievement when you see your list getting shorter with more and more items crossed off.

UNIT 2 Curriculum (2)

SECTION 1 READING ALOUD

TASK 1



In this task, remind the students to put the tick upon the phonemic transcription rather than the word.



- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. assignment | /ə'saɪnmənt/ | 2. blockade | /blɒ'keɪd/ |
| 3. canopy | /'kænəpi/ | 4. deduction | /dɪ'dʌkʃn/ |
| 5. extinguish | /ɪks'tɪŋɡwɪʃ/ | 6. formidable | /'fɔːmɪdəbl/ |
| 7. gentleman | /'dʒentlmən/ | 8. hermit | /'hɜːmɪt/ |
| 9. interested | /'ɪntrəstɪd/ | 10. judicial | /dʒuː'dɪʃl/ |

SECTION 2 LISTENING & SPEAKING

PART A SHORT CONVERSATIONS

CONVERSATION 1

TASK 3



Ryan: Hey, Alex. I didn't see you log on or post any messages to the online bulletin board yesterday. What's up?

Alex: Ah, I pulled an all-nighter to cram for tomorrow's midterm.

Ryan: Really?

Alex: But I have a feeling I'm going to flunk it anyway.

Ryan: Well, if you didn't goof off so much, you'd probably ace the test.

Alex: What!?

Ryan: You *always* pass the tests with flying colors, but *I'm* the one who's going to bomb it.

Alex: Oh.

Ryan: I mean everyone knows you're a whiz at this stuff.

Alex: Yeah.

Ryan: But you skip class at least twice a week. You must be spending too much time with what's-her-face.