



“十一五”浙江省重点教材建设项目

# *Practical English for* **2** *Listening & Speaking* 实用英语听说教程

总 主 编 翟志群  
执行主编 王 景  
主 审 高捧金



高等教育出版社  
HIGHER EDUCATION PRESS



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*Shiyong Yingyu Tingshuo Jiaocheng*

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# ■ 前 言

听、说、读、写是语言交际的基本技能,听与说则应视为这四项基本技能的两个首要方面。在对外或涉外交往中,听说能力水平的高低直接影响着涉事双方相互理解和工作效率,甚或决定着所从事的外事外贸工作的成功与失败。随着国际贸易、军事政治、文化体育、经济金融、科学技术全球性交流日渐频繁和网络技术的迅速发展,加速提高英语听说能力显得尤为重要。本教材正是为了适应我国现代化进程和新世纪英语教学的需要而编写的。编写过程中,我们努力学习和借鉴国内外同行专家近年来英语听说教学中的研究成果,在总结我们十多年来教学经验的基础上,遵循本课程的教学理论和原则,针对我国学生英语听说学习和听说实践训练的特点,进行了新的教学尝试,广泛参阅文献并借助发达的网络平台,编写了本教材。这套教材可供高等院校(含高职院校)英语专业及大学英语一、二年级学生使用,同时也适合各级教育学院、广播电视大学、成人高校的学生及各行业英语自学者使用。

本教材是浙江省教育厅批准的浙江省高等院校重点教材建设项目研究成果。在编写过程中,我们坚持 SPT(Successful & Practical Talent)教学理念,即培养成功的应用型英语人才的教学理念,努力做到以下三点:

第一,全书自始至终以培养和提高学生的听说技能为主线。通过系统科学的听说能力专门技能的单项训练和综合训练,培养学生在这两项技能方面具备以下能力:快速反应、准确辨识、分析推理、归纳总结、信息分类、头脑记忆和笔头记录等。

第二,力争各单元的听说材料内容广泛多样。包括社会政治、人文地理、

现代科技、经济贸易、人际交往、餐饮旅游、文艺体育等诸多领域,避免使用非口语化或者地域性狭小的生僻用词和句子,力求所选取的听说材料的语言真实性、典型性、趣味性、大众性和实际应用性。由于听力理解和口语表达能力与教学对象的知识水平,特别是与他们的语言和社会文化知识的水平密切相关,所以教材编写过程中,我们特别注意选择既与听说技能训练相适宜,又能使学生喜闻乐见,与他们的求知兴趣相得益彰的语言素材。

第三,本教材力争把语言输入与输出能力(听与说的能力)的训练和培养放在教学的全过程。听力方面,选取人们日常生活及言语交际中最常用的话题。为学生准备适量生词,帮助学生进入积极主动思维和听的状态;对同一听力内容用不同方式训练学生的听力能力,在接近真实与较真实的语言材料之间架设起学习和过渡的桥梁。由于听说材料多为相关领域的热门话题、时政、科技及人们社会生活的新发展新出现的内容,生词及新生词量较大,要适时指导学生将听说结合起来,以加大语言输入量,扩大知识面。所选取的听说内容多为真实性较高的材料,在教师指导下进行切实可行的练习,可以激发学生的学习兴趣 and 自觉性,提高训练度,锻炼和发展学生的记忆能力。教师在教学中,可围绕各单元的部分教学内容适当进行一些读、讲、听、说的综合训练,以帮助学生复习巩固,克服听说教学中由于强调瞬间记忆而忽视词汇积累和语言应用的倾向。

本套教材共分4册,每册16个单元,每个单元均配有相应语音资料及适量的综合技能训练内容。每单元约需3~4学时。学生听说能力的提高仅靠3~4个学时的课堂教学与训练是远远不够的,希望任课教师针对所教学生的实际情况,有计划地指导并组织好学生课外广泛听说及其他有关学习与训练活动。只有精与泛、质与量的科学结合才有望实现英语听说实践水平的飞跃。

总主编翟志群教授负责全书的统筹规划,制订编写大纲,确定教材语言素材选取范围及各册主编人员安排。执行主编王景除协助总主编处理上述工作外,还具体参与有关分册、单元的编写与内容审阅,以及处理教材编写过程中相关事务与有关方面往来工作。本书主审高捧金负责全书的内容审校,对每册每单元的听说材料的真实性、准确性及标准化程度严格把关,同时还具体参与有关分册、单元的编写以及修改。本教材1~4册的主编人员是:

第一册主编 张晓莉 张玉宏

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本套教材的编写得到了浙江省教育厅、绍兴市教育局及有关兄弟院校(系)的热情关心和指导。哈尔滨师范大学姜涛教授、王华民教授,佳木斯大学葛洪久教授,浙江林业大学窦艳副教授对本教材的编写提出了宝贵的意见。浙江越秀外国语学院领导,学院教务处和英语学院的领导始终关心着本书的编写与出版。学校执行校长吴国良教授,学校副校长章岳龙主任编辑,大学外语部主任戴小汇副教授一直对全书的立项、选材、编审、出版等事项给予特别关注,在人员配备、物质设备与资金支持等方面给予了可靠保障。我院外籍语言专家 William Patrick Rocha(美国)和 Dr. Robert Webber(加拿大)等热心参与了本书的审编工作,提出宝贵的编选及审校意见。编写过程中,我们还参阅了大量的国内外有关教材、书刊及网络资讯。

我们衷心地向诸位领导、专家、同仁及关心、支持和帮助过我们的同事和朋友致以深深的谢意。并感谢高等教育出版社在本教材的立项、编写、版式设计、音像制作等方面所做的大量工作。

由于教学能力、业务水平有限,且又时间匆促,本教材疏漏与错误之处在所难免,恳请专家、同仁及学习者们指正。

与教材配套的音频资料可在中国外语网下载。

编者

浙江越秀外国语学院

2012年12月

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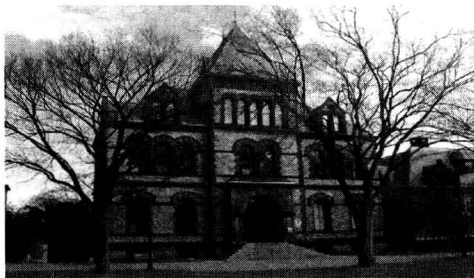
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# Lesson One Universities

## Warm-up

Please tell some famous universities and point out some differences between them and the university you are studying at.



## Useful Words and Expressions

bachelor	<i>n.</i> 学士
master	<i>n.</i> 硕士
postgraduate	<i>n.</i> 研究生
scholarship	<i>n.</i> 奖学金
society	<i>n.</i> 社团
supervise	<i>v.</i> 监督; 管理
undergraduate	<i>n.</i> 本科生
(on) campus	(在) 校园
higher education	高等教育
junior college student	专科生
overseas student	海外学生
to sign up for	报名参加



strict requirement	严格要求
keen competition	激烈的竞争
student union	学生会
teaching facilities	教学设施
classroom building	教学楼
vocational education	职业教育

## Dialogues

**Directions:** Complete the sentences while you're listening and then answer the corresponding questions.

### A

**John:** What do you think of your university life?

**Tracy:** Well, life in the university is not what I expected before I entered the university. We are tightly bounded by continual classes, 1) \_\_\_\_\_ assignments and examinations. Furthermore, some classes are so boring that I can hardly 2) \_\_\_\_\_ them.

**John:** And I think the living conditions are not satisfactory at all. Also food is not to my taste.

**Tracy:** 3) \_\_\_\_\_ all the adversities, I have to admit that college life is very interesting and very colorful, quite different from the life in the high school. College students are more independent and have a lot of freedom. We have no fixed classrooms and no fixed seats in the classrooms.

**John:** We have required courses as well as optional courses. Everything has to be decided by ourselves; of course sometimes we can contact and 4) \_\_\_\_\_ our teachers.

**Tracy:** Yeah, during the intervals between the lectures, we sometimes have to rush to another building with the help of bicycles to take another lecture. It's wonderful to see the bikes carrying the students to all directions on campus.

**John:** While we have no classes, we can go to the library, 5) \_\_\_\_\_

lectures, read novels and listen to our favorite songs and music in our dorms, or play football on the playground. I enjoy my college life very much.

## Questions

1. What do you think are the main differences between college and high school?
2. What's the influence of teachers on college students' study?
3. What is your ideal university life?

### B

**Helen:** I am thinking of furthering my studies in England. What would you advise me to do?

**Brian:** Well, that's easy. First, 1) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Helen:** Who shall I write to?

**Brian:** You can write directly to the Admissions Office of the school. 2) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ Be sure to answer all the questions on the forms.

**Helen:** Do I need to submit other documents to go with the applications?

**Brian:** Yes, of course. 3) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ as well as your TOFEL score report or GRE score report.

**Helen:** Oh, thank you. By the way, do you know the minimum score for TOFEL and GRE if I want to get a scholarship?

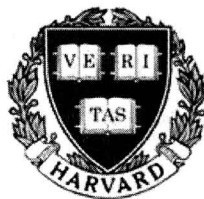
**Brian:** Well, 4) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ Generally speaking, a minimum of 100 in TOFEL and 1,300 in GRE are required if you want to get a full scholarship.

**Helen:** Is there any application fee?

**Brian:** I am afraid yes. 5) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Helen:** What else should I do next?

**Brian:** Just wait for the admissions.



**Helen:** Good, you're really a great help. Thanks a lot.

## Questions

1. What does scholarship mean to you?
2. Do you want to go abroad to further your study after graduating from the college? Why or why not?
3. Now more and more Chinese students, especially some primary or high school students, are sent to study abroad. What do you think of this phenomenon?

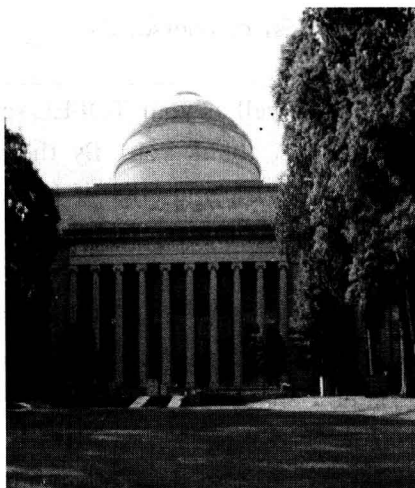
## Passage

**Directions:** Listen to the following passage and fill in the blanks with what you've heard.

Before the 1850s, the United States had a number of small colleges, most of them dating from colonial days. They were small, church connected institutions whose 1) \_\_\_\_\_ concern was to shape the moral character of their students.

Throughout Europe, institutions of higher learning had 2) \_\_\_\_\_, bearing the ancient name of university. In Germany universities were concerned primarily with 3) \_\_\_\_\_ and spreading knowledge, not morals. Between mid-century and the end of the 1800s, more than nine thousand young Americans, 4) \_\_\_\_\_ with their training at home, went to Germany for 5) \_\_\_\_\_ study. Some of them returned to become presidents of venerable colleges — Harvard, Yale, Columbia — and 6) \_\_\_\_\_ these universities into modern ones.

The new presidents broke all ties with the 7) \_\_\_\_\_ and brought in a new kind of faculty. Professors were 8) \_\_\_\_\_ for their knowledge of a



subject, not because they were of the proper faith and had a strong arm for disciplining students.

9) \_\_\_\_\_

Drilling and learning by rote were replaced by the German method of lecturing, in which the professor's own research was presented in class. Graduate training leading to the Ph. D. , an ancient German degree signifying the highest level of advanced scholarly attainment, was introduced. 10) \_\_\_\_\_

At the same time, the new university greatly expanded in size and course offerings, breaking completely out of the old constricted curriculum of mathematics, classics, rhetoric, and music. The president of Harvard pioneered the elective system, by which students were able to choose their own course of study. The notion of major fields of study emerged. The new goal was to make the university relevant to the real pursuits of the world. Paying close heed to the practical needs of society, 11) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Students were also trained as economists, architects, agriculturalists, social welfare workers, and teachers.

### Useful Words and Expressions

attainment	<i>n.</i> 造诣;成就;才能
ancient	<i>adj.</i> 古代的;古老的;年老的
colonial	<i>adj.</i> 殖民地的;关于殖民地的
compose	<i>v.</i> 组成;构成
conduct	<i>v.</i> 进行;管理;处理
constrict	<i>v.</i> 压缩;收缩;紧缩
curriculum	<i>n.</i> 课程
discipline	<i>v.</i> 训练;惩罚
drill	<i>v.</i> 训练
emerge	<i>v.</i> 出现;显现;浮现

faculty	<i>n.</i> (大学的)院;系
heed	<i>n.</i> 注意;留心
institution	<i>n.</i> 研究所;机构;学校
moral	<i>adj.</i> 道德上的;道义上的
notion	<i>n.</i> 概念
pioneer	<i>v.</i> 提倡;开创;倡导
primarily	<i>adv.</i> 主要地;首要地
regime	<i>n.</i> 政权;政体
relevant (to)	<i>adj.</i> 有关的
rhetoric	<i>n.</i> 修辞;修辞学
rote	<i>n.</i> 死记硬背
signify	<i>v.</i> 意味;表示;表明
teacher-scholar	<i>n.</i> 教师学者
venerable	<i>adj.</i> 值得尊敬的;受敬佩的
to date from/back to	从……时就有;追溯到
to transform ... into	把……变成



### Questions

1. Please give a description of American colleges before and after 1850s.
2. What can universities in China learn from American universities?
3. What do you think of the higher education in China?



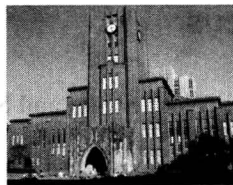
### Activities

**Directions:** After listening to the materials above, please do some activities to practice the input information.



### Individual Practice

If you have an opportunity to study abroad, which university would you like to choose? Why?



### **Pair Practice**

Make a conversation with your partner and talk about your university/college. The following tips may be helpful: subjects/teaching styles/learning methods/extracurricular activities . . . .



### **Group Practice**

Choose some students as representatives of universities, such as Cambridge University, Harvard University, Peking University, the University of Hong Kong and so on. Try to persuade the rest of your classmates who are high school students to apply to the universities mentioned above.

### **Useful Patterns**

Do you know how many students are there in ...?	It has over ... students coming from across the country and the number of students is on the rise.
Where is your university?	Our university is located in ....
What do you think of its facilities?	The university provides quite a number of modern teaching facilities, such as ....
What do you specialize in?	I'm studying ....
Which course is your favorite?	I like ... best.
Is it easy to apply for a scholarship to the university?	The university provides various scholarships, but the competition is very strong and there are usually strict requirements.
What shall I do if I want to change my major to ...?	I don't know. You'd better consult ....

## Intonation Focus

### Word Stress and Sentence Stress

In words which have more than one part (syllable), one of these parts sounds more important than the others. This is the stressed syllable.

When we talk, we talk in groups of words and each group is about the length of a breath. In these groups of words, some of them are stressed; that is, they are pronounced harder and sound more important. A stressed syllable may contain any one of the vowel sounds in English. Sentence stress refers to the word or words in a sentence that receive a strong accent.

'will

'willing

'willingness

'drink

'drinking

'drinking it

a \ cat

their 'car

second 'man'not many lakeslittle 'milkseveral \ shipsall 'thingsno 'dogsenough \ breadwinter \ weatherdomestic \ airportfox's \ tail

The 'film was \ interesting.

'Tom is at his \ office.

I 'need some \ money.

## Feedback

Try to explain why some universities in Western countries are so successful.

### Tips

How many universities have you applied to?	你向几所大学提交了申请?
How is this academic experience directly related to your future personal and professional objectives?	这次学习经历与您未来的个人目标和专业目标有什么直接的关联?



What are your particular reasons for applying to this school?	你申请这所学校有什么特殊的原因?
What are the specific reasons that you have chosen to pursue advanced study in this field?	你选择在这个领域进修的具体理由是什么?
What qualities in your character do you consider to be your greatest strengths?	您认为自己性格最大的优点是什么?
A form to apply for these scholarships is sent by the university to each student before the start of each semester.	每学期开学前,这些奖学金的申请表格就会由学校发给每一个学生。



Universities are full of knowledge; the freshmen bring a little in and the seniors take none away, and knowledge accumulates.	大学里满是知识;新生入校时带来一点点,而毕业生走时什么也没带走,知识就这么积聚下来了。
The mission of Oxford is to aim at achieving and maintaining excellence in every area of its teaching and research.	牛津的使命是在教学和研究的各个领域达到并保持领先。
In America, private universities are usually considered much more prestigious than public universities.	在美国,一般来说私立大学比公立大学更有威望。
He conducted a survey in February on students involved in campus organizations.	二月份,他对学生参加校园组织活动的情况进行了调查。

## Lesson Two Library

### Warm-up

Complete the following sentences with the information about your school library and then give an oral introduction to it.

1. The name of the library is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. It is located at \_\_\_\_\_.
3. It opens at \_\_\_\_\_ a.m. and closes at \_\_\_\_\_ p.m.
4. The main functional sections include \_\_\_\_\_.
5. It has a collection of \_\_\_\_\_ books.



### Useful Words and Expressions

lounge	<i>n.</i> 休息室
photocopier	<i>n.</i> 复印机
stack	<i>n.</i> 书库