



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

新时尚
New
Vogue

大学 实用英语

◆总主编 陈仲利 李德荣 ◆副总主编 郭浩儒 王秀珍 郭万群



视听说教程 4

主编 王秀珍 胡士佑

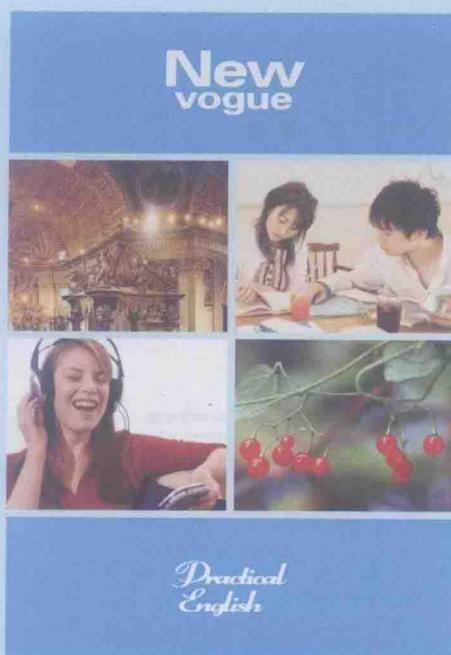
上海交通大学出版社



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视听说教程 4

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内容提要

本教程依据教育部颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》，针对全国独立学院和非重点大学的教学实情，充分实现大学英语教学目标和多媒体技术的完美结合。导入立体化认知理念，从“视”、“听”入手，让读者体验视觉的美餐、听觉的欣赏、味觉的品尝，全方位刺激“眼球、听觉、味蕾”，以达到“会看、会听、会说”的目的。全书精彩设计，图文并茂，让学生在轻松愉悦的氛围中享受快乐的学习。

本教程适用于全国独立学院和非重点大学以及成人教育本科学生使用，也可作为英语学习爱好者的参考读物。

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普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材
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为推动大学英语教学改革,提高大学英语教学质量,教育部颁布了《大学英语课程教学要求》。该《要求》明确指出大学英语课程的教学目标是:培养学生的英语综合应用能力,特别是听说能力,使他们在今后工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行口头和书面的信息交流。同时,该《要求》对我国大学英语教学提出了三个层次的要求,并要求各高校充分利用现代信息技术,采用基于计算机和课堂的英语教学模式,改进以教师讲授为主的单一教学模式。

为了有效地进行大学英语教学改革,我们实施了教育部批准的“实用性英语教学的改革与实践”教改项目。在该项目中,我们首次提出了“三主一体化”的教学理念,即主线、主体、主导为一体的教学机制。尤其要体现学生在学习过程中的主体地位和教师在教学中的主导作用。这一理念在《大学英语课程教学要求》中得到了体现和应用,在即将面世的《大学实用英语》教材中得到验证。

为贯彻落实教育部深化高等教育教学改革,加强教材建设的精神,针对独立学院和非重点大学的教学实际,我们组织了国内大学英语教学、教材研究专家和教学一线的优秀教师联合编写了《大学实用英语》系列教材。该教材分为《大学实用英语视听说教程》(共4册)、《大学实用英语综合教程》(共4册)、《大学实用英语快速阅读教程》(共4册)。

《大学实用英语》体现了大学英语教学的指导思想。以建构主义为理论,以动机为先导,以兴趣为动力,以学生为中心,以任务为基础,强调培养学生的英语听说能力,以及读写译等英语综合应用能力,适应主体化、个性化、自主化英语教学和学习的需要。《大学实用英语》无论是主要基于计算机的视听说教程还是基于课堂教学的综合教程,其内容都充分体现个性化。整套教材采用“以学生为中心的主题教学”理念。“以学生为中心”旨在理解和体现学生在知识、智力、情感、个性等方面的需求。“主题教学”指以主题为依据,选取与学生校园和社会生活息息相关的有关话题,提供给学生大量的、相互有联系的、符合认知需求的语言材料和丰富的语汇。《大学实用英语》提供了全新的教学模式,使英语教学朝着个性化、主动式学习方向发展,体现了英语教学的实用性、文化性和趣味性的融合,充分调动了教师与学生两个方面的积极性,确立了学生在学习过程中的主体地位。《大学实用英语》遵循了以学生的发展为本的理念,强调教材内容从学生的学习兴趣、生活经验和认知水平出发,倡导交互、体验、实践、参与、合作与交流,提高学生的综合语言运用能力。

《大学实用英语》应用了最新的英语教学理论,吸收了最新的英语教学成果,符合我国大学英语教学改革的最新要求,其主要特色如下:

一、结构严谨,精细实用

本教材以培养学生英语综合应用能力 (use English in an all-round way) 和学习能力 (learn to learn) 为目的,前后按照由浅入深、循序渐进的原则系统而连贯地设计完成,篇章纵横结合、相得益彰,各册互相渗透、融会贯通,形成科学的有机整体。

二、个性鲜明,针对性强

本教材广泛汲取国内外同类教材的精华,针对独立学院和非重点大学的教学实情,按照《大学英语课程教学要求》设定英语学习起点和目标,充分体现国家教育部有关大学英语教学改革的精神,真正彰显英语教学的个性化风格。

三、选材广泛，内容鲜活

本教材选材语言规范，场景真实准确，表达地道优美，让学生在浩瀚的知识海洋中，多方汲取营养；内容涉猎文学、政治、科技、经贸、金融、教育、文化、艺术、宗教、娱乐等多个领域，适合不同专业学生的学习需求。

四、理念新颖，题型多样

本教材练习题型的设计基于帮助学生促进猜测、预测和验证能力的提高，运用最新的“相互关联”(Interactive)阅读模式，将“用法”(Usage)与“运用”(Use)有机地结合在一起。同时，为适应CET 4/6机考最新要求，加大了视听说训练，并在第四册设计具有针对性的CET应试强化内容。

本系列教材适用于独立学院和非重点大学以及成人教育本科学生使用，也可作为英语学习爱好者的参考读物。作为我国大学英语教学改革实践的创新成果，虽经我们精心编纂，精心制作，但难免百密一疏，恳请各位读者和专家提出宝贵意见，以便在修订中日臻完善。

总主编 陈仲利

使用说明

一、编写宗旨

本教程专门为独立学院和非重点院校非英语专业学生编写,旨在通过现代化手段使学习者从视、听入手,欣赏原声视频片段,并接受从易到难、从泛听到精听的训练,达到能迅速、准确地获得信息,娴熟地运用各种实用的听力技巧,正确模仿地道的语音语调,流利表达对某一主题的观点,拓展英美文化背景知识等学习目标。

二、框架设计

本教程分为4册,每册8单元,共含有不同主题内容的32个单元。每册附有2套大学英语CET4/6的听力模拟试题。第四册还附有对近年来全国大学英语四级考试全真试题中复合式听写词汇的归纳和分类,并且还从大学英语四级词表中选择了词频使用率较高的词汇供学习者参照学习。每单元为学习者提供围绕单元主题内容的两个英语原声视频片段,分别长约5分钟和8分钟。

本教程第四册按单元设计了真挚友谊、艺术青春、焦点透视、职业生涯、教育制度、法律法规、环境保护、经典文学等八项主题,每单元包含以下五个部分的内容:

1. Section One Viewing, Listening and Speaking

此部分为学习者提供了一段围绕单元主题约4~5分钟的视频片段,要求学习者对视频材料至少听3遍,每遍有不同的听力要求,练习的设计也充分体现了其不同的侧重点。练习共有四项,前三项主要围绕Viewing和Listening设计,第四项则围绕Speaking设计。

2. Section Two Skill Training

此部分主要围绕复合式听写的听力技巧进行讲解和训练。前四个单元主要阐述单词听写技巧,后四个单元则围绕句子听写技巧进行阐述。每单元精选一个听力技巧内容进行讲解,并配以两篇短文进行相应的技巧训练。

3. Section Three Further Listening Practice

为了保证学习者有一定量的听力内容和训练,我们特安排了此项听力部分。学习者将会看到另一段围绕单元主题约8分钟的视频内容,内容的长度与难度略高于第一段视频。

4. Section Four Comprehensive Training

此部分由围绕单元主题的短对话、长对话、短文理解和复合式听写四种练习题型构成。它既可以使学习者熟悉每学期期末听力考试的基本内容和形式,同时也可以为学习者参加大学英语四/六级考试打下坚实的基础。

5. Section Five Enjoy Yourselves/The Punchline

此部分主要为学习者在紧张学习单元主要内容之后得到稍许放松而设计。在第四册中,本部分由英语谚语/语录和幽默故事两种形式构成,以缓解课堂学习的压力和达到“寓教于乐”的目的。

三、使用说明

建议每周一学时或每两周一次共2学时完成一个单元。学习者应至少按课内外1:2的时间做好课内预习、操练和课外预习和复习。对于教师则应注重合理运用有限课堂教学时数,做到精讲多练;合理安排教学环节;鼓励学习者善于自主学习,带着问题进入课堂,通过课堂互动环节达到事半功倍的效果。

本教程每册配有一张CD-ROM光盘,可供教师作为课件使用,也可供学习者自主学习使用。

使用该教程,各校亦可视具体情况灵活安排教学时数和课内外学习内容。

本教程每册配有教师用书供教师备课参考使用。

本教程由江汉大学文理学院外语学部和广东商学院华商学院外语系部分教师合作编写。由王秀珍教授、胡士佑教授任主编,陈景珍、叶士栋、刘娜娜任副主编。参编人员按单元排列顺序有徐江、孙言、徐玮、王慧、张琼尹、陈晓佳。在这里我们要感谢陈景珍老师不辞辛苦为本册各单元选择视频材料供编者使用,我们还要感谢邓音、刘渝、张敏、周爱萍、费小佳、黄力薇、彭海英、彭海燕、廖格等各位教师在教材编写前期工作中所做的铺垫工作。在编写过程中我们还得到了加拿大籍教师Pierre Paul Roy先生的大力支持和帮助,谨此一并表示感谢。

编者

Contents

Book 4

Unit 1

Page	Topic	Viewing Listening, and Speaking	Skill Training
1—12	Sincere Friendship	Sincere Friendship	Compound Dictation(1)
Skill Practice	Further Listening Practice	Comprehensive Training	Enjoy Yourselfes
Formation of Compound Dictation	Friendship between Doctor and Patient	Short Conversations, Long Conversations, Passage, Comound Dictation	Proverbs, The Scot's Telegraph

Unit 2

Page	Topic	Viewing Listening, and Speaking	Skill Training
13—23	Art and Youth	Wang Lee Hom's Growing-up	Compound Dictation(2)
Skill Practice	Further Listening Practice	Comprehensive Training	The Punchline
Notional Words	The Early Careers of Walt Disney	Short Conversations, Long Conversations, Passage, Comound Dictation	Proverbs, The Artist and His Doctor

Unit 3

Page	Topic	Viewing Listening, and Speaking	Skill Training
24—34	Focus	Problems Facing the US	Compound Dictation(3)
Skill Practice	Further Listening Practice	Comprehensive Training	Enjoy Yourselfes
Guessing Meaning from Context	Economic Crisis: The Fate of Small and Emerging Economies	Short Conversations, Long Conversations, Passage, Comound Dictation	Proverbs, Let's Do the Democratic Thing

Unit 4

Page	Topic	Viewing Listening, and Speaking	Skill Training
35—44	Careers	Don Lockwood's Road to Success	Compound Dictation(4)
Skill Practice	Further Listening Practice	Comprehensive Training	The Punchline
Writing down the Correct Words	Michael Jackson's Way to Success	Short Conversations, Long Conversations, Passage, Comound Dictation	Proverbs, It's You Who Joked First

Unit 5

Page	Topic	Viewing Listening, and Speaking	Skill Training
45—55	Educational System	Seize the Day	Compound Dictation(5)
Skill Practice	Further Listening Practice	Comprehensive Training	Enjoy Yourselfes
Writing down the Key Words in Sentences	What Is Art	Short Conversations, Long Conversation, Passage, Compound Dictation	Proverbs, The Oldest Musical Instrument

Unit 6

Page	Topic	Viewing Listening, and Speaking	Skill Training
56—66	Laws and Regulations	Questioning about a Murder Case	Compound Dictation(6)
Skill Practice	Further Listening Practice	Comprehensive Training	The Punchline
Some Strategies in Writing down the Sentences	Why Andrew Beckett Was Fired	Short Conversations, Long Conversation, Passage, Compound Dictation	Proverbs, Lawyers on a Plane

Unit 7

Page	Topic	Viewing Listening, and Speaking	Skill Training
67—77	Environmental Protection	Global warming and its Related Effects	Compound Dictation(7)
Skill Practice	Further Listening Practice	Comprehensive Training	Enjoy Yourselfes
Checking and Correction	Global Warming and its Related Effects	Short Conversations, Long Conversation, Passage, Compound Dictation	Proverbs, Sharks are Looking Forward to Global Warming

Unit 8

Page	Topic	Viewing Listening, and Speaking	Skill Training
78—88	Classic Literature	Talking about Rhett's Choice	Compound Dictation(8)
Skill Practice	Further Listening Practice	Comprehensive Training	The Punchline
The Productive Skill	Talking about Divorce	Short Conversations, Long Conversation, Passage, Compound Dictation	Proverbs, Aesop and the Passerby

Model Test

Page	89—104
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UNIT ONE

1

Sincere Friendship

Section One

Viewing, Listening and Speaking

In this section, you are required to watch a video three times. Each time you must complete an exercise with a different focus. Before watching, make yourself familiar with the following words and expressions, which will make it easy for you to understand the video.



New Words and Phrases:

humiliate *vt.* make sb. feel ashamed and upset, esp. by making them seem stupid or weak 使蒙羞, 羞辱

hideout *n.* a hiding place, usu. a remote place used by outlaws 隐匿处

buddy *n. (informal)* a friend (非正式) 伙伴

dude *n. (slang)* a man (俚语) 家伙

audition *n.* a trial performance 试演

freaky *adj. (spoken)* very strange or abnormal (口语) 怪异的, 反常的

callback *n.* a second or additional audition for a part in a play 复试 (试镜)

remodel *vt.* change the shape or appearance of sth. 改变外观; 重新塑造

limestone *n.* a type of rock that contains calcium 石灰岩

Jacuzzi *n. (trademark)* a large indoor bath that makes hot water move in strong currents around your body (商标) 热水按摩浴缸

client *n.* sb. who pays for services or advice from a professional person 客户, 委托人

Characters: Troy (Wildcat basketball team leader, male), Gabriella (a new student, female); Gaby and Bree (two housewives, female)

Setting: At School Science Club; at Bree's Home

Topic: Sincere Friendship

[**Note:** In the first video clip, Troy invites Gabriella to his private hideout. They talked about their plans for future, and discussed the audition for a musical the high school is going to stage.

In the second video clip, Gaby found that she could no longer hide her financial problem from Bree. At first she turned down the offer of help. But she finally accepts it.]

Exercise One

Directions: Watch the video and decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

1. Everyone on campus likes to make friends with Gabriella.
2. The friends of Troy's parents fully understand Troy's interest in singing.
3. Troy really wants to do a audition callback.
4. It's easy to for children to make friends with each other in kindergartens.
5. Carlos and Gaby have some financial problems.
6. Bree lends some money to Gaby, and doesn't expect Gaby to pay back.

Exercise Two

Directions: Watch the video again and choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

1. Where does Troy take Gabriella to?

A) A jungle.	B) A cafeteria.
C) The campus science club.	D) The school kindergarten.
2. Since when does Troy begin to like singing?

A) Since his father supports him.	B) Since he met Gabriella.
C) Since he wants to do the callback.	D) Since he became the basketball guy.
3. What do we learn about Gabriella from the first video clip?

A) She hates to be called a freaky maths girl.	B) She wishes to be the coach's daughter.
C) She feels happy when singing with Troy.	D) She likes to be Troy's basketball fan.
4. What happened to Carlos and Gaby from the second video clip?

A) Carlos didn't want Gaby to go to the party.	B) Carlos is unwilling to quarrel with Gaby.
C) Gaby occupied the toilet rather than Carols.	D) Gaby urged Carols to come out of the toilet.
5. Why did Gaby use other people's bathroom, according to the second clip?

A) Because she gave her own bathroom for Carols to use.	B) Because she thought it convenient to use other people's bathroom.
C) Because she could wash her clothes in the bathroom that way.	D) Because she had no extra money to have her own bathroom.

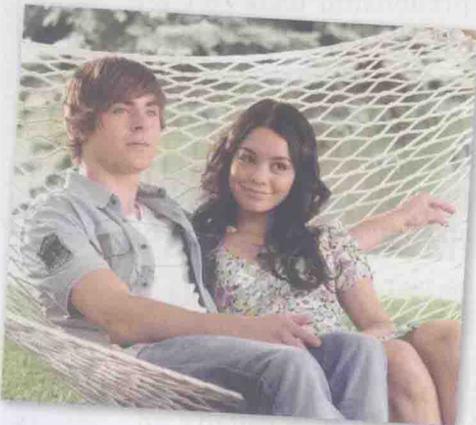
6. Why is Bree willing to lend some money to Gaby?
- A) Because Bree has lots of money.
 - B) Because Gaby could pay her with interest.
 - C) Because Bree and Gaby are very good friends.
 - D) Because Bree often shows sympathy for Gaby.

Exercise Three

Directions: Watch the video a third time. This time you are required to repeat a few important lines.



(What you said will be recorded so that you can compare your pronunciation and intonation with the speakers'. Try to imitate their pronunciation and intonation.)



1. — Wow, It's like a jungle up here.
— Yeah, just like that cafeteria.
2. My parents' friends were always saying, "Your son's the basketball guy. You must be so proud."
3. I never thought about singing, that's for sure, till you.
4. Yes, and to tell you the truth, I'm a little insulted. I am a good friend. Why would you feel like you have to hide that from me?
5. Gaby, this is the way I see it: Good friends offer to help in a crisis. Great friends don't take no for an answer.

Exercise Four

1. **Directions:** Now you have some ideas about what real friendship is. Please explain it in your own words.
(Your talk will be recorded so that your teacher will be able to know your performance. If you want to improve your work, try again before you submit your recording.)
2. **Directions:** Now you have some ideas about how different people saw friendship. Please tell us your understanding of friendship with your own experience on the following topics:
 - 1) College students should form deep friendship with each other.
 - 2) My understanding of the proverb "A Friend in need is a friend indeed."
3. **Directions:** Work in pairs and make up a conversation about what impresses you most in a very good friend. You might start your conversation like this:
 - A: When I was a child/a middle school student, I met a friend who gave me a very deep impression.
 - B: What was it about him that impressed you most?
4. **Directions:** Work in small groups and talk about "Offering and taking, which do you prefer?" with the help of the following words and expressions you've learned.
prefer...to...; return from...; a kind of business dealing; last longer,

Section Two

Skill Training

1. Listening Skills for Compound Dictation (1)

Formation of Compound Dictation

Training focus:

- 1) The explanation of compound dictation.
- 2) The formation of compound dictation.
- 3) The example and illustration of compound dictation.

1) The explanation of compound dictation.

Compound dictation is a new item in listening comprehension tests in CET 4/6, which includes vocabulary and sentence dictations to fill in the blanks designed previously in the passage to test the students' spelling, dictating and paraphrasing abilities along with comprehension. Compound dictation, different from the multiple-choice listening test item, aims at checking students' comprehensive abilities in the use of English language, that is, the ability of listening comprehension, the vocabulary, spelling, paraphrasing, and skillful use of grammar.

2) The formation of compound dictation.

Compound dictation, a short passage with about 250 words, contains eleven blanks numbered from 36 to 46 in the test paper of CET 4/6. It is usually an expository (阐述的) writing, which is written in big or formal words and long or complicated sentences.

3) The example and illustration of compound dictation.

While being tested, students are required to listen to the passage and finish the listening tasks respectively according to the three times' listening directions. When the passage is read for the first time, students should try hard to catch the general idea of what they have heard. In the second-time listening, students should focus on the eight words, numbered from 36 to 43. They should try to understand the exact meaning of each word, and give correct spelling for the words. Moreover, they should try hard to collect key information in the three sentence-level blanks numbered from 44 to 46. In the third-time listening, students are to check what they have dictated, correcting spelling and grammatical mistakes, filling in some missing information and sometimes reorganizing the sentence in their own words. Don't be too anxious about long-sentence dictation because there is a one-minute pause for students to finish this comparatively tough job. Here is the example of the compound dictation designed to test college students in December, 2009, in China.

In the humanities, authors write to inform you in many ways. These methods can be (36) _____ into three types of informational writing: factual, descriptive, and process.

Factual writing provides (37) _____ information on an author, composer, or artist or on a type of music, literature, or art. Examples of factual writing include notes on a book jacket or (38) _____ cover and longer pieces, such as an article describing a style of music which you might read in a music (39) _____ course. This kind of writing provides a (40) _____ for your study of the humanities.



As its name (41) _____, descriptive writing simply describes, or provides an (42) _____ of a piece of music, art, or literature. For example, descriptive writing might list the colors an artist used in a painting or the (43) _____ a composer included in a musical composition, so as to make pictures or sounds in the reader's mind by calling up specific details of the work. (44) _____.

Process writing explains a series of actions that bring about a result. (45) _____. This kind of writing is often found in art, where understanding how an art has created a certain effect is important. (46) _____.

This is an expository writing used for dictation. Blanks numbered from 36 to 43 are designed to test spelling ability, and blanks numbered from 44 to 46 to test the comprehensive abilities of understanding, dictating and reproducing at sentence level. The key to the eight blanks can be listed as follows: (36) *classified*, (37) *background*, (38) *album*, (39) *appreciation*, (40) *context*, (41) *implies*, (42) *image*, (43) *instruments*. From these words we can see clearly that all the words are notional words (实词). The last three blanks are sentences. They are (44) *Descriptive writing in the humanities, particularly in literature is often mixed with critical writing*, (45) *It tells the reader how to do something, for example, explaining the technique used to shoot a film*, and (46) *Authors may actually use more than one type of technique in the given piece of informational writing*. From these sentences, we can also see that the three sentences contain less than 20 words, a bit complex in vocabulary but comparatively simple in structure.

Compound dictation accounts for 10% in total scores of the paper, among which the eight words account for 4% (0.5 points per word) and the three sentences account for 6% (2 points per sentence). This is the most difficult item in the listening section and the students' marks are usually unsatisfactory. But if they can learn to master some useful skills and do more practical training, they could hopefully get higher scores in this listening section.

Apart from mastering the listening skills, it is also necessary for the students to know a little bit about paper-checking principles as follows:

- (1) As to the eight blanks, each word will be given 0.5 point if it is correctly spelt, otherwise, it will get zero.
- (2) As to the three sentences, each sentence will be given 2 points if it is correct in structure as well as in meaning, otherwise, it will not get the full mark, even down to zero.

2. Skill Practice

Use the training skills discussed above to finish the following exercises. Before listening, make yourself familiar with the following words or expressions, which will make it easy for you to do these exercises.

New Words and Phrases:

recipe *n.* a formula for doing or achieving sth. 秘诀

gloomy *adj.* low in spirits, melancholy 情绪低沉的, 忧郁的

arrogant *adj.* having or showing feelings of self-importance 傲慢的, 自大的

therapy *n.* treatment or remedy 治疗, 矫正

needy *adj.* poor enough to need help from others 贫困的, 生活艰苦的

Directions: In this section, you will hear two passages three times. When the passages are read for the first time, you should listen carefully for their general ideas. When the passages are read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 1 to 8 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 9 to 11 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these words, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passages are read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

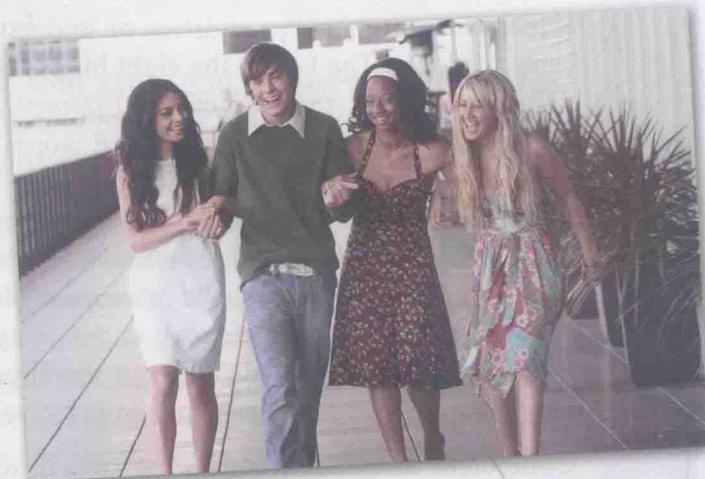
Passage One

What is friendship? The answers may be different. But one thing is clear: that is, friendship is the most important 1) _____ in the recipe of life. Friendship gives us a feeling of 2) _____ and warmth, and friends encourage us to go ahead all the time.

Everyone needs friends and is eager to get friendship. When we feel happy, we can share our happiness with friends. When we feel 3) _____, friends will comfort us. If we are 4) _____, our friends can 5) _____ us to respect the needs of others, and they can make us confident and brave when we are 6) _____.

True friendship should be based on mutual understanding, not on mutual benefit. 7) _____, both must also have 8) _____ ideals. If not, their friendship still cannot last long. 9) _____ However, after graduation, 10) _____.

In fact, friendship isn't always easily kept. When you want to keep a friend, you should treat him or her like you want to be treated. Keep the secrets that your friend tells you. Keep your promise with your friend. Share things with your friend. Stick up for your friend. We should try our best to protect the friendship from being harmed. As an old saying goes, 11) _____. True friendship should be able to stand all kinds of tests.



Passage Two

Friendship should be a 1) _____ topic for each and every one of us. 2) _____ is essential to a full and rich life. It 3) _____ right up there with 4) _____ work and good health. Many 5) _____ have discovered that a good friend is much cheaper than therapy and ten times as helpful!



People in our society likely do not speak often about their yearning (渴望) for friendship, as important as it is, because they do not want to appear needy and 6) _____. Not many people care to admit how lonely they are or can be at times in their lives. 7) _____ reveal that 8) _____ is one

of the biggest problems human beings face. To many people, it is the biggest.

Of this you should be certain: Life can be a really lonely experience without great friends. 9) _____. The reverse is also true. Plautus, the Roman playwright whose works influenced Shakespeare and Molière, proclaimed, “Your wealth is where your friends are.”

Put another way, 10) _____. You will find this to be true whether you are wealthy or broke. Taking into account the importance of friendship in our lives, 11) _____ — and not the one with the most money.

3. Useful Sentence Patterns

In the compound dictations you have heard, there are some useful sentences. Practice speaking these sentences and try to memorize them.

- 1) Friendship is the most important ingredient in the recipe of life.
(Friendship is a necessary part of our life.)
- 2) True friendship should be able to stand all kinds of tests.
(True friendship should be strong enough to weather ups and downs.)
- 3) ... their friendship will soon come to an end.
(...they will not be friends any longer.)
- 4) True friendship should be based on mutual understanding.
(Understanding each other is the foundation of true friendship.)
- 5) Stick up for your friend.
(Protect/Defend your friends when it is time.)
- 6) It ranks right up there with fulfilling work and good health.
(Friendship, fulfilling work and good health are equally important, ranking among the top in the list.)
- 7) Taking into account the importance of friendship in our lives...
(Considering the importance of friendship in our lives...)

4. Oral Practice

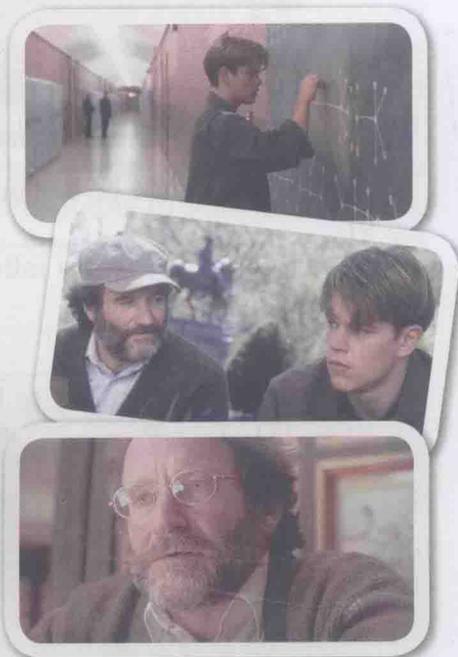
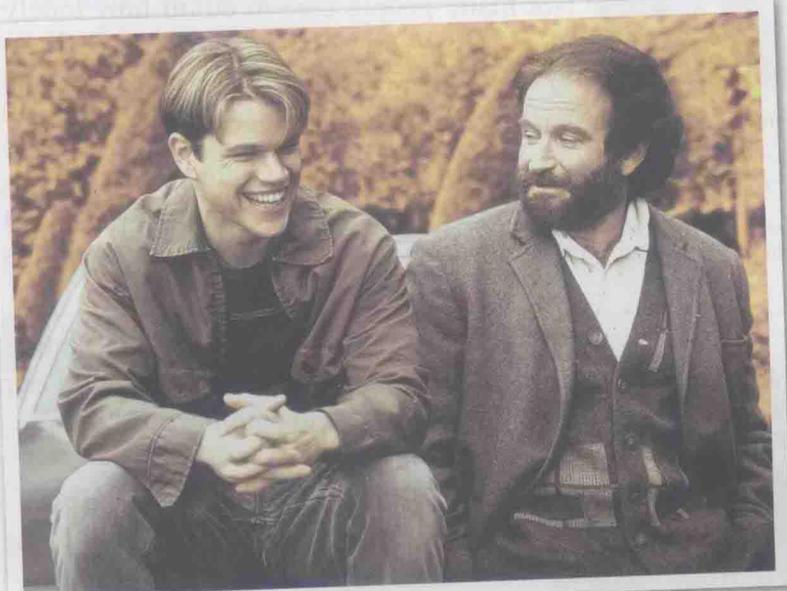
Directions: Use the sentences listed above and practice speaking by making a short speech based on the following topics. You are also advised to illustrate your point with stories:

- 1) What is friendship as far as I see it?
- 2) What could we do to keep friendship?
- 3) What is the most important quality in a friend?

Section Three

Further Listening Practice

In this section, you are required to watch a film clip several times. Each time you must complete an exercise with a different focus. Before watching, make yourself familiar with the following words and expressions, which will make it easy for you to understand the video.



New Words and Phrases:

- soul mate** *sb.* with whom you share a close friendship and deep personal understanding 知己
passionate *adj.* very eager; enthusiastic 热切的; 热衷的
cop out (*slang*) not do sth. that you are supposed to do (俚语) 回避 (应做的事)
janitor *n.* sb. employed to look after a building 看门人, 门房
prestigious *adj.* admired as one of the best and most important 有威望的
chuck *v.* make sb. leave a place, esp. because they are behaving badly 赶走, 撵走
provoke *vt.* make sb. very angry, esp. by annoying them 激怒, 使恼火
wrench *n.* a hand tool that is used to hold or twist an object 扳钳

Characters: Will (a boy with talent in maths, male), Sean (a psychologist, male)

Setting: At the Psychologist's Home Clinic

Topic: Friendship between Doctor and Patient

Exercise One

Directions: Watch the video clip, and then decide which of the following choices is the best answer to the question.