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大学英语 视听说教程 1

College English

A Viewing, Listening & Speaking Course

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• 学生用书 •



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College Life

UNIT

1



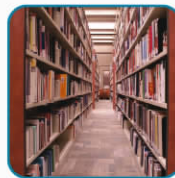
Lead-in

A. Match the words to the pictures. Then answer the questions.

- A. diploma
- B. lecture hall
- C. library
- D. dorm
- E. computer lab
- F. campus
- G. cafeteria
- H. student ID
- I. stadium

Questions:

Do you find your life on campus interesting?
Why or why not?



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



B. Six people are talking about university life. Listen and fill in the blanks with the missing words. Then answer the questions.

Ideas

- University life is mysterious, and you _____ know what you will get.
- One of the best things about university life is living _____ from home. You have _____ to do whatever you want to do.
- In the first week of university you may feel _____ and nervous. Just remember that everyone is in the same _____, and you will feel better.
- After a hard day's _____, going out and having _____ is what university life is all about.

5. University life is about _____. You are expected to study a number of hours every day.
6. The most important thing at university is managing your _____. It's up to you to decide when you'll study, when you'll go shopping, and when you'll have a night _____.

Questions for discussion:

Whose idea do you agree with most? Why?

Whose idea do you agree with least? Why?

Interview your partner; be ready to tell the class about his or her first day on campus. You may use the expressions above.

Part 1 Listening Skills

Skills

- Identifying names;
- Sound recognition and practice.

Exercise A

Word Tips

campus	<i>n.</i> 校园 <i>grounds and buildings of a university or college</i>
registration	<i>n.</i> 注册 <i>entering your name as a student</i>
register	<i>v.</i> 注册 <i>to formally record in a list</i>
criticize	<i>v.</i> 批评 <i>to point out someone's faults</i>
roll	<i>n.</i> 名单 <i>list of names</i>
silent	<i>adj.</i> (指字母)不发音的 <i>written but not pronounced</i>

 Listen to the short dialogues and choose the best answer to each question.

1. A) Bob Allen.
C) Bob Atherton.
 2. A) Philip.
C) Katherine.
 3. A) McDonaild. B) MacDonald.
 4. A) She is criticizing the late student.
C) She is talking to David Jansen.
 5. A) Jason. B) Johnson.
- B) Allen Bob.
 - D) Allen Atherton.
 - B) Cameron.
 - D) Hill.
 - C) Brown. D) Joe.
 - B) She is failing the missing student.
 - D) She is calling the roll.
 - C) Right. D) Wright.

Exercise B

 It is difficult to distinguish between the words in brackets. Listen carefully and put a check mark (✓) beside the words you hear. Then read the sentences aloud.

1. I was looking for the (bills/pills).
2. The new teacher likes her new (class/glass).
3. What are you going to do with your (coat/goat)?
4. The girl is fond of (riding/writing).
5. Do you like your new (pet/bed)?
6. It's bitterly cold; make sure you take a (cap/cab).

Phonetic Tip

Learn to pronounce the stop consonants (爆破音): /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/ and /g/.

Part 2 Real Listening

Conversation 1

Word Tips

sophomore *n.* 大学二年级学生 *second-year university student*

freshman *n.* 大学一年级学生 *first-year university student*

 A. Watch the video clip and answer the questions with Y (Yes) or N (No).

1. ☐ Is it the first time John and Jane have met each other?
2. ☐ Is Jane from New York?
3. ☐ Has John been to Jane's hometown?
4. ☐ Does John come from San Francisco?
5. ☐ Are John and Jane new students?

 B. Listen to the conversation again and supply the missing words.

John: Hi. My name is John.

Jane: John? I'm Jane. _____ to meet you.

John: Yeah. So where are you from?

Jane: I'm from San Francisco.

John: I've been there a few times. It's a _____ city.

Jane: Where are you from?

John: I grew up in this area all my _____. Are you a _____ student, too?

Jane: I'm a sophomore. I take it you are a _____?

John: Yeah. It's pretty _____ to be here.



- C. Pair work:** Watch the video clip again, repeat it sentence by sentence, and then role-play it in pairs. After the practice, change roles.
- D. In the following box of substitution expressions, tick those you heard in the conversation. Memorize all the expressions in the box. Then make a new conversation with your partner by using any of the expressions. You don't have to repeat all the details in the original conversation.**

Substitution Expressions

I'm pleased to meet you.
Nice/Glad to meet/see you.
Glad to meet you.

Where do you call home?
Where do you come/hail from?
Where are you from?

I've been there a few times.
I've passed through it several times.
I visited the city a number of times.

I guess you are a first-year student?
This is your freshman year, is it/isn't?
I think you must be in your first year?
I take it you are a freshman?

It's quite interesting to live here.
It's pretty exciting to be here.
Life here is exciting.

- E. Pair work:** Work with your partner and create your own conversation by using your own information.

Possible steps for the conversation

1. Greet him/her.
2. Ask where he/she is from.
3. Tell what you know about his/her hometown.
4. Tell where you come from.
5. Ask what year he/she is in.
6. Tell him/her how you felt when you entered university.



Conversation 2

Word Tips

major	<i>v.</i> 主修 <i>to have as one's main field of study</i>
hang out	闲逛 <i>spend time in a certain location or with certain people</i>

 A. Watch the video clip and choose the best answer to each question.

1. A) Present classmates. B) Former classmates.
C) Strangers. D) Teacher and student.
2. A) What his major is. B) Where he is going.
C) Where he is from. D) Both A and B.
3. A) They are in the same department.
B) They would like to spend time together later.
C) They are pleased to see each other.
D) They are university students.

 B. Watch the video clip again and answer the questions by completing the blanks.

1. Do Bob and John know each other?
_____. John says it is a pleasant surprise to meet him.
2. What is John's major?
_____ science.
3. What is Bob's major?
_____.
4. Where is John going?
He is going to the Teaching _____ to take his _____ class.
5. Where is it?
It's by the _____.

 C. Pair work: Watch the video clip again, repeat it sentence by sentence, and then role-play it in pairs. After the practice, change roles.

D. In the following box of substitution expressions, tick those you heard in the conversation. Memorize all the expressions in the box. Then make a new conversation with your partner by using any of the expressions. You don't have to repeat all the details in the original conversation.

Substitution Expressions

Hey, look who's here!
I couldn't believe my eyes!
Yeah, what a pleasant surprise!

What's your major/specialty?
What are you specializing in?
What are you majoring in?

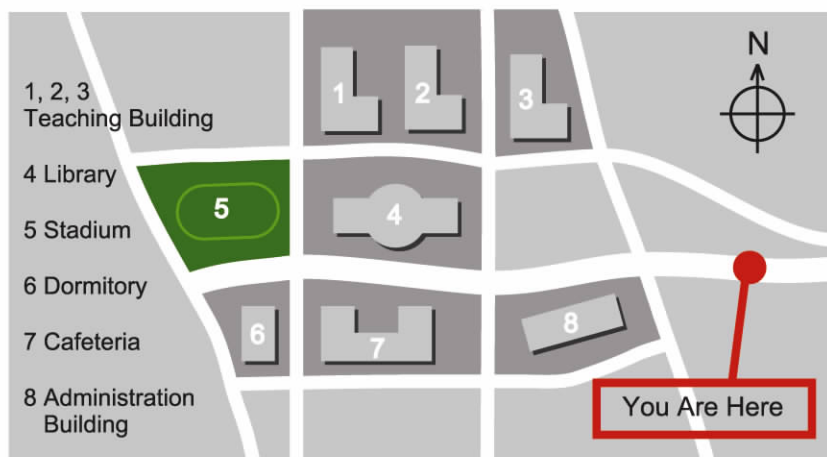
Where are you heading/headed?
Where are you off to?
Where are you going?

It was nice meeting you.
Great seeing you.
It was nice having met you.

Why don't we get together later on?
 We should hang out later.
 How about getting together later?

All right, man.
 Why not?
 OK, buddy.

E. Pair work: Work with your partner and create your own conversation by referring to the map.



Possible steps for the conversation

1. Greet your partner. Ask what he/she is majoring in.
2. Ask your partner whether he/she likes his/her major.
3. Ask your partner how to get to the library.
4. Say good-bye.



Conversation 3: Additional Listening and Speaking

Word Tips

quiz	<i>n.</i> 小测验 <i>an informal test</i>
skip	<i>v.</i> 跳过; 略过 <i>not to do sth. you usually do</i>
independent	<i>adj.</i> 独立的 <i>not depending on others</i>

A. Put the conversation in order by matching the sentences in Column A with those in Column B. Then exchange answers with your partner.

Column A	Column B
1. John: Hi, Jane. Have you a minute?	A. Jane: I think being a university student means learning to be independent.
2. John: I hate that class. It's such a heavy course.	B. Jane: Perhaps. I'm studying for my history quiz this Thursday.
3. John: And the teacher is sooooo boring.	C. Jane: Yeah, it is heavy.
4. John: I can't get interested in it, so I skipped a lot of classes.	D. Jane: I don't agree, John. He really knows history well.
5. John: Well . . . that was what I was hoping you'd help me with.	E. Jane: Perhaps you haven't done the reading, and haven't taken any notes.

 **Listen and check your answer.**

 **B. Pair work:** Listen to the conversation again, repeat it sentence by sentence, and then role-play it in pairs.

C. Group work: Work in groups and brainstorm answers to the questions.

1. What are the differences between university and middle school?
2. How can you manage your time?

Part 3 Focus Listening

Passage 1

Word Tips

yell	<i>v.</i> 大叫 <i>to cry; to shout</i>
tape	<i>v.</i> 用胶带粘 <i>to stick something onto something else using tape</i>


A. Listen to the joke and mark the statements T (true) or F (false).

1. ☐ The son ran out of money and phoned his mom for help.
2. ☐ The son left his history book home.
3. ☐ The mother went to the post office to mail the money and the book.
4. ☐ The father was surprised when he learned that the son was given \$1,200.
5. ☐ The mother put the \$1,000 check between the pages 364 and 365.


B. Listen to the joke again and retell it to your partner.
C. Communication Task: Discuss the questions with your partner.

1. Do you think the son will find the \$1,000 check? Why or why not?
2. You have to look after your own money in university. Would you like to win a scholarship or find a part-time job to make some extra cash?


Passage 2
Word Tips

Cambridge	(地名) 剑桥 <i>a relatively old American city and the site of Harvard</i>
Massachusetts	(美国) 马萨诸塞(州) <i>a state in northeastern America</i>
minority group	少数民族 <i>a fraction of society, separated by race, religion, etc.</i>
loan	<i>n.</i> 贷款 <i>the temporary provision of money, usually at interest</i>
financial	<i>a.</i> 金融的; 财政的 <i>having to do with money and financing</i>


A. Listen to the passage and choose the best answer to each question.

1. Which statement is true about Harvard?
 - A) It began in 1536.
 - B) It was named after John Harvard.
 - C) Today it has more than 99 libraries.
 - D) It has forty schools.
2. Which of Harvard's schools is **NOT** among the best in America?
 - A) Its medical college.
 - B) Its law school.
 - C) Its business school.
 - D) Its art school.
3. What do you know about Harvard students?
 - A) At first, Harvard had one student and nine teachers.
 - B) Today, Harvard has almost 200,000 students.
 - C) Many years ago, Harvard students were all white men.
 - D) Today, about 63% of the first-year students at Harvard are from minority groups.

4. How can most of the students pay for their education?
 - A) They have loans.
 - B) They have financial aid.
 - C) They have jobs.
 - D) All of the above.

 B. Listen to the passage again and answer the questions by completing the sentences with no more than three words.

1. What did John Harvard give to Harvard University?
He gave it _____ when he died.
2. How many books does Harvard University have?
It has more than _____ books.
3. Does Harvard offer graduate programs?
Yes. It also offers graduate programs in _____ and _____.
4. From what part of the population were most Harvard students many years ago?
Most of them were men from _____.

C. Communication Task: Discuss the questions with your partner.

1. What are the differences between Harvard's past and present students?
2. Do you intend to study abroad after graduating from university?
Why or why not?



Having Fun

UNIT 2

Lead-in

A. Match the words to the pictures. Then answer the questions.

- A. playing cards
- B. playing mahjong (麻将)
- C. playing video-games
- D. playing tennis
- E. singing karaoke
- F. doing jigsaw puzzles (拼图游戏)
- G. bowling
- H. playing chess
- I. doing crossword puzzles (纵横添字游戏)

Questions:

Which activities in these pictures have you ever done? What do you like most? Why?



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



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B. Six people are talking about what they do in their leisure time. Listen and fill in the blanks with the missing words. Then answer the questions.

Activities

- I like _____. It's a way of expressing my feelings.
- I'm interested in _____. It's a lot of fun.
- I enjoy _____. It can relax me most.
- I am crazy about _____. It shows the skills and power of men.
- I'm fond of _____. It brings enjoyment to me.
- I go for _____ in a big way. It keeps my brain active.

Questions for discussion:

Whose idea do you agree with most? Why?

Whose idea do you agree with least? Why?

Interview your partner; be ready to tell the class what he/she likes to do in his/her spare time.

You may use the expressions above.

Part 1 Listening Skills

Skills

- Identifying the relationship between two speakers;
- Sound recognition and practice.



Exercise A

Word Tips

racket	<i>n.</i> 球拍 <i>the item of equipment used in tennis and badminton</i>
string	<i>n.</i> 线;绳 <i>slightly elastic thin strips of nylon that complete rackets</i>

 Listen to the short dialogues and choose the best answer to each question.

1. A) Son and mother. B) Daughter and father.
C) Teacher and student. D) Teacher and father.
2. A) Spectator and athlete.
B) Patient and doctor.
C) Tennis player and football player.
D) Patient and tennis player.
3. A) Athlete. B) Basketball player. C) Statesman. D) Policeman.
4. A) Smoking. B) Drinking.
C) Playing cards. D) Dancing.
5. A) Repairman and customer.
B) Seller and customer.
C) Coach and tennis player.
D) Tennis player and coach.



Exercise B

 It is difficult to distinguish between the words in brackets. Listen carefully and put a check mark (✓) beside the words you hear. Then read the sentences aloud.

1. Is the (price/prize) an attractive one?

- It is difficult to explain the (loss/laws).
- His voice sounded (sick/thick) when he spoke.
- I found a new (pass/path).
- The fox broke (loose/lose) and ran away.
- The (sudden/southern) wind brought a heavy rain.

Phonetic Tip

Learn to pronounce the sounds /s/, /z/, /θ/ and /ð/.

Part 2 Real Listening

 Conversation 1

Word Tips

definitely	<i>adv.</i> 肯定地 <i>certainly; surely</i>
metal	<i>n.</i> 金属 <i>hard substances which can usually be used for passing an electric current</i>
plastic	<i>n.</i> 塑料 <i>a light strong material that is produced by chemical processes</i>
scissors	<i>n.</i> 剪刀 <i>two sharp arms with handles joined, and when closed they cut objects</i>

 A. Watch the video clip and answer the questions with Y (Yes) or N (No).

- ☐ Is Nancy asking Sue to guess what she has in her hand?
- ☐ Does Sue ask three questions altogether?
- ☐ Is it made of wood?
- ☐ Does Sue get the answer finally?

 B. Listen to the conversation again and supply the missing words.

Nancy: Now, Susan, let's start the guessing game. Guess what I have in my hand by asking _____.

Susan: Hmm, can I _____ it?

Nancy: No! Definitely not!

Susan: Hmm. What _____ is it?

Nancy: Well, it's _____-shaped.

Susan: What's it made of?

Nancy: Metal and _____.

Susan: What do you use it for?

Nancy: To _____.

Susan: I got _____! You've got my scissors!

 C. Pair work: Watch the video clip again, repeat it sentence by sentence, and then role-play it in pairs. After the practice, change roles.

D. In the following box of substitution expressions, tick those you heard in the conversation. Memorize all the expressions in the box. Then make a new conversation with your partner by using any of the expressions. You don't have to repeat all the details in the original conversation.

Substitution Expressions

Definitely not!

Certainly/Absolutely not!

Of course not!

Describe its outline.

What shape is it?

What form is it?

It has the shape of a heart.

It's heart-shaped.

It's shaped like a heart.

What's it composed of?

What's it made of?

What material is it made of?

E. Group work: Work in groups. One student thinks of something, but does not tell the other students what it is. Let the others work it out by asking questions (maximum 15). You may use the following questions or any others.

Useful questions

Can I eat it?

Is it liquid or solid?

Can you find it in a house/shop/car?

Is it made of wood/metal/glass?

Is it hard/soft/heavy/light?

Have you got one here?



Conversation 2

Word Tips

juggle

v. 杂耍 to keep more than one object in the air at one time

circus

n. 马戏团 a travelling show with a variety of performers, e. g. , acrobats, trapeze artists and animals such as elephants and tigers

clown

n. 小丑 a circus character meant to be funny

candy

n. 糖果 sweets

**A. Watch the video clip and choose the best answer to each question.**

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A) Jumping. | B) Juggling. |
| C) Drawing. | D) Jogging (慢跑). |
| 2. A) A circus owner. | B) A factory manager. |
| C) A clown. | D) A candy seller. |
| 3. A) Exciting. | B) Hard. |
| C) Easy. | D) Boring. |

**B. Watch the video clip again and answer the questions by completing the blanks.**

- Why did Tim give up the job in the circus?
Because circus life is _____. He had to _____ all the time.
- What other job did Tim do?
He used to be a factory _____. He put candy in _____ all day long.
- Why did the factory employ him for only a week?
Because he _____ juggling the candy.

**C. Pair work: Watch the video clip again, repeat it sentence by sentence, and then role-play it in pairs. After the practice, change roles.****D. In the following box of substitution expressions, tick those you heard in the conversation. Memorize all the expressions in the box. Then make a new conversation with your partner by using any of the expressions. You don't have to repeat all the details in the original conversation.****Substitution Expressions**

I was (once) a clown in a circus.
I used to be a circus clown.
At one time I played a clown in a circus.

Why did you leave the job?
Why did you quit?
For what reason did you leave?
What made you quit?

Life is hard for a circus clown. He has to move from place to place.
Circus life is hard. You travel all the time.
A clown's life is hard, moving all the time.
Circus life is not easy. One has to travel frequently.

What other jobs/work did you take up?
What else did you do?
Did you have any other jobs?

I packed candy into boxes the whole day/from morning till night.
I put candy in boxes all day long.
I stuffed candy/sweets into cartons hour after hour.

What a drag!
That is boring/tiresome!
What a bore!

They let me go/gave me the boot because I kept juggling the candy.
They fired me. I kept juggling the candy!
They sacked me because I was juggling candy all the time.

E. Group work: Read the table below and decide which you like most about a circus. Exchange ideas in your group.

Word Tips

juggling	杂耍
standing on one hand	单手倒立
walking along the wire	走钢丝
animals doing tricks	动物表演
card tricks	纸牌表演
hoop diving	钻地圈

Conversation 3: Additional Listening and Speaking



Word Tips

Ferris wheel	(游乐场的)摩天轮
amusement park	游乐场
roller coaster	(游乐场的)过山车
a bite	简便快餐 <i>a light informal meal</i>

A. Put the conversation in order by matching the sentences in Column A with those in Column B. Then exchange answers with your partner.

Column A		Column B
1. Sue: Jane, how do you think of the Ferris wheel in this amusement park?		A. Jane: Hmm, just a salad would be enough.
2. Sue: Oh, it's the roller coaster. It's very exciting.		B. Jane: Good. Let's do that then!
3. Sue: Are you hungry?		C. Jane: You're right, Sue. It's better to take the ride first.
4. Sue: But with food in your stomach, you'll get sick on the roller coaster.		D. Jane: Well, that must be a lot of fun! What's that over there?
5. Sue: What would you like to eat after the ride?		E. Jane: Yeah, I could do with a bite to eat.

- Listen and check your answer.**
- B. Pair work: Listen to the conversation again, repeat it sentence by sentence, and then role-play it in pairs.**
- C. Pair work: Work with your partner to create your own conversation according to the situation.**

In an amusement park, you both have had a good time on the pirate ship (海盗船). Then you suggest riding a bumper car (碰碰车), for there are many exciting collisions (碰撞). Your partner is worried about its safety. You tell him that each car has a large rubber bumper (保险杠) all around it so that the cars can collide without much danger to the riders. Your partner decides to have a try, but he/she is hungry and wants to have a hot dog first.

Part 3 Focus Listening

Passage 1

Word Tips

wheelchair	<i>n.</i> 轮椅 <i>a chair with two large wheels for people unable to walk</i>
parking lot	停车场 <i>an area set aside for cars to be left in</i>

Word Tips

ramp	<i>n.</i> 斜坡, 坡道 <i>a sloping floor leading from one level to another</i>
sidewalk	<i>n.</i> 人行道 <i>pavement</i>
bypass	<i>v.</i> 绕道 <i>to take a path that avoids an obstacle</i>
miracle	<i>n.</i> 奇迹 <i>any amazing or wonderful occurrence</i>



A. Listen to the joke and mark the statements T (true) or F (false).

- ☐ Phil pushed his aunt in a wheelchair because she could hardly walk.
- ☐ Except for his aunt, Phil's family had to stand in a long line.
- ☐ Phil took his aunt out of the wheelchair as he pushed it down the sidewalk.
- ☐ Phil felt uneasy when the park visitors looked at his family.
- ☐ It was a miracle that Phil's aunt could walk.

B. Read the following questions and answer them orally.

- Why was Phil's whole family led to the front of the long line?
- Why did Phil stop the wheelchair on the way to the parking lot?
- Why did Phil's aunt step off the wheelchair?
- How did the visitors nearby feel about Phil and his family? Why?

C. Communication Task: Discuss the questions with your partner.

- Suppose you were one of the park visitors, what would you say to Phil's family?
- Give possible reasons for the aunt to sit in the wheelchair in the morning and stand up and walk at the end of the day.



Passage 2

Word Tips

theme park	主题公园 <i>an amusement area—like Disneyland—where the attractions are based on a single idea or set of characters</i>
shuttle bus	穿梭运行班车 <i>a free bus carrying people between a few nearby points</i>
day pass	全天票 <i>a ticket that allows admission to several attractions for one day</i>



A. Listen to the passage and choose the best answer to each question.

- On _____, we drove down to the theme park.
 A) Saturday morning B) Sunday morning
 C) Thursday morning D) Tuesday morning

2. How many of us went to the theme park?
A) 2. B) 3. C) 4. D) 5.
3. We bought _____ day passes at the park entrance.
A) 2 B) 3 C) 4 D) 5
4. How did George and Grace like the roller coaster?
A) Both George and Grace liked it. B) George liked it.
C) Grace did not like it. D) George did not like it.
5. When George got off the roller coaster, he felt _____.
A) happy B) sick C) sad D) excited

 B. Listen to the passage again and answer the questions by completing the sentences with no more than three words.

1. What did George promise?
He promised the girls he'd take the family to _____.
2. How did they get to the park entrance after they parked the car?
They took _____ to the park entrance.
3. Why didn't Maria need to buy a ticket?
She is only two years old, and children under three _____.
4. Why did they stand in line for a huge roller coaster first?
Because it was _____ in the park.
5. What did George think of the day they spent in the park?
He thought all in all, they had _____ at the park.

C. Communication Task: Discuss the questions with your partner.

1. Do you think a Disneyland park should be built in Shanghai?
2. Which do you prefer: playing computer games at home or visiting an amusement park? Why?

Emails

UNIT
3

Lead-in

A. You are sending an email to your teacher. Rearrange the pictures according to the procedures listed below. Then answer the question.

- Open "Internet Explorer" and type the address of the website.
- Click the MAIL button.
- Key in your ID, password and sign in.
- Click the Write A New Mail button.
- In the To: box, type in your teacher's email address and in the Subject: box, type in a title for your message.
- In the Message box, write what you want to say.
- Click the SEND button.

Question:

What are the steps for sending an email?

B. Six people are talking about email. Listen and fill in the blanks with the missing words. Then answer the questions.

Ideas

- Basically, using email is a _____ situation. It's _____ — messages can be sent anywhere in the world in an instant; it's _____ — transmission (传送) usually costs nothing, or at the most, very little; it's _____ — sending messages to a group can be done in one step; it's _____ — pictures and files can be sent, too.
- Email use can become _____-consuming for answering complicated (复杂的) questions, and _____ can arise because of cultural differences in the interpretation of certain words.

3. Email is excellent for _____. It will always be in your inbox (收件箱) until you move or delete (删除) it. You don't have to write anything down and can look back on it at any time, which improves _____.
4. I don't use emails. I know some people send _____ and viruses (病毒) via email. Besides, it's not as close as speaking to a real person on the _____.
5. Sending emails _____ on many things, for instance, power, a server (服务器), Internet connection. If the power goes out and you have no backups (备份), or your server crashes or you have issues with your ISP (网络服务提供商), it _____ you down.
6. In fact every email that you send has to go through a number of computers before it reaches the inbox of the intended _____. Along the way there exists a distinct _____ that an individual could hack into your email and read it.

Questions for discussion:

Whose idea do you agree with most? Why?

Whose idea do you agree with least? Why?

Interview your partner; be ready to tell the class whether he/she uses email and why. You may use the expressions above.

Part 1 Listening Skills

Skills

- Identifying the main information;
- Sound recognition and practice.

Exercise A

Word Tips

appointment	<i>n.</i> 约会 <i>a planned meeting</i>
contract	<i>n.</i> 合同, 合约 <i>legally binding agreement</i>
date	<i>n.</i> 约会 <i>meeting with a person of the opposite sex</i>
biology	<i>n.</i> 生物学 <i>scientific study of the life and structure of plants and animals</i>

 Listen to the short dialogues and choose the best answer to each question.

1. A) She is interested in food. B) She is not interested in food.
C) She accepts the invitation. D) She can not accept the invitation.