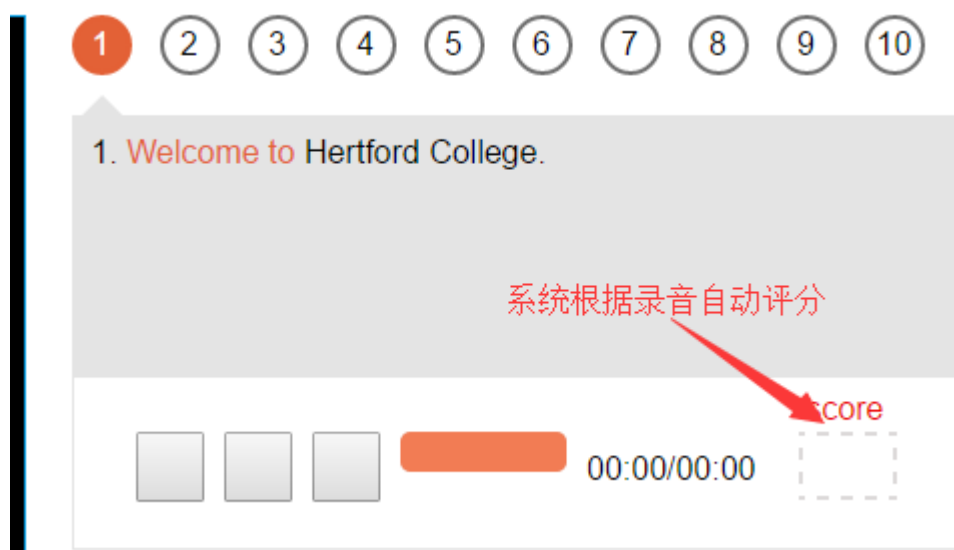


视听说使用帮助

视听说分为几类题目

1. 听说题 系统根据录音自动进行评分并记录成绩。因为学校麦克风部分损坏，部分教师不计分。



2. 客观题 一般为选择题、勾选题、排序题及短语单词填空题，系统根据标准答案自动评分并计入总分，为必做题目，将作为单元平均分的一部分。

3. 主观题 提交后提示 Done with this activity. 一般为自行输入大段的文字或语句，或者为语音部分的题目。此部分题目系统不进行评分，教师如不主动评分，默认计分 0 分。本校教师一般不记录本部分的分数，直接点击提交即可，无需做题。本答案给出了部分主观题目的参考答案。

4. Unit Test 每单元的单元检测部分，一般为选择题，最终得分占单元平均分比重较大。

5. 备注。练习系统会记录你在线练习的总时长，不过一般教师不会查看这个时间，请大家不要全部抄答案，合理调整分数。英语口语课视听说仅占一部分分数，还有一部分是口语对话测验的分数，一般由口语老师在口语课最后一节课进行。剩余部分为英语精读课的平时分以及英语的结课期末考试笔试考试。

******口语老师应该已经告诉大家需要做哪些题目了。本答案主观题部分答案均为仅供参考的答案，主观题目如不必须就不要写了。



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新标准大学英语（二版）视听说 1

Unit 1

Outside view > 1 2 3

1. Were Julie Dearden and Eugene Berger both students at Oxford?

Reference:

No. Julie is the Director of International Programmes at Hertford College. Eugene was a student at Oxford.

2. What are the Oxford traditions associated with?

Reference:

They are associated with the colleges, the times of the year, sport, eating etc.

3. What is Formal Hall?

Reference:

Formal Hall is when all the professors and students eat together in college.

4. What traditions make Oxford unique according to Eugene Berger?

Reference:

Oxford Union and May Day.

Outside view > 1 2 3

Keys: ① ② ④

Outside view > 1 2 3

1. And Summer Eights is a (rowing competition), held in May in the summer term.

2. And in this competition, each college is trying to (improve its place) which it won the previous year.

3. When the students take exams, they must go to a special building and it's called Examination Schools. And also they must wear a (special uniform).

4. The women wear a (white shirt) and a black skirt or black trousers.

5. I think the Oxford traditions lend character to the place, and it's such an old institution, it should (have traditions), but they can be very inconvenient.

6. So when you take your first exam you wear a (1) (white) flower, and when you take your second exam you wear a (2) (pink) flower, and when you take your final examination you wear a (3) (red) carnation.

7. And to write an exam in the (summer heat) whilst wearing all that, which you're not allowed to take off, is uncomfortable.

8. I really like the Oxford traditions, I think it's part of (our history), and part of being a student or a teacher here at Oxford University.

News report > 1 2

C、B

News report > 1 2

D、D

Passage 1 > 1 2

1. Number of institutions

Reference:

eight / 8 / Eight

5. Location

Reference:

the US (the Northeast) / the United States (the Northeast) / the northeast of US / the northeast of the United States

6. Origin of name

Reference:

Roman numeral IV (meaning four) or ivy plants growing on walls

7. Oldest institution

Reference:

Harvard

9. Acceptance rate

Reference:

seven per cent to 20 per cent

Passage 1 > 1 2

1~5 ADBCD

Passage 2 > 1 2

Keys:

4-6-1-3-7-5-2

Passage 2 > 1 2

1. The story begins at (Princeton University).

2. Nash admits to Charles that he is better with (1) (numbers) than people and the main thing he's looking for is a truly original idea for his (2) (thesis paper).

3. Nash is not good at (relationships).

4. When Nash is put in a psychiatric hospital, he thinks the (Soviets) have captured him.

Presentation skills > Learning

Presentation skills > Practice

1. Location

Reference:

Nankai University in Tianjin

2. Year of foundation

Reference:

founded in 1919

3. Number of undergraduates

Reference:

about 13,000 (2015)

4. Number of graduates

Reference:

about 8,200 masters and 3,300 doctoral students (2015)

5. Number of faculties

Reference:

30 academic colleges and institutes

6. Sports facilities

Reference:

good sports facilities for most sports

7. Libraries and museums

Reference:

over 3 million volumes in the main library, plus over 20 other libraries in colleges

8. Student clubs

Reference:

a large range of student clubs

9. Famous alumni

Reference:

Premier Zhou Enlai, Chen Xingshen (mathematician), Cao Yu (playwright)

Pronunciation > 1 2 3 4 5

Pronunciation > 1 2 3 4 5

Pronunciation > 1 2 3 4 5

Reference:

Mark: Hi Janet. Welcome to England. What are you reading?

Janet: English.

Mark: How about you, Kate?

Kate: My major is law. And you?

Mark: I'm studying PPE.

Kate: That's a special Oxford subject, isn't it?

Pronunciation > 1 2 3 4 5

Reference:

Oxford is a very old university, ↗ the oldest English-speaking university in the world. And so there're many traditions ↗ which are associated with the colleges, ↗ with the times of the year, ↗ and with sport, ↗ and with eating, for example.

Formal Hall is when we all eat together here in college, ↗ the professors and the students. Usually it takes place at seven o'clock in the evening, ↗ and the professors sit on high table, ↗ which is the table over here, and the students sit on common table, ↗ which are the tables here. But everybody eats together. It's a very beautiful evening because there's a special meal ↗ and we eat by candlelight.

When the students take exams, ↗ they must go to a special building and it's called Examination Schools.

Pronunciation > 1 2 3 4 5

Reference:

1. Originally || the Ivy League || referred to the sports teams || from the universities || which competed against each other, || especially || in football, || basketball || and ice hockey.
2. But || in the last 50 years, || Ivy League schools || have accepted || a wider range of students || because || it wasn't possible || to be || both world-famous || for research || and also || top-class || in sport.
3. But || I suppose || worldwide, || the two || that would be definitely known || all over the world || would certainly be || George Bush, || who went to Yale, || John F Kennedy, || President Kennedy, || who was at Harvard.
4. Nash believes || that he's been asked to work || by William Parcher || for the US Department of Defense || on breaking || Soviet codes.
5. And so || the story ends || when he goes on || to win the Nobel Prize || in Economics.

Unit test

Keys: 1-5 CBAAA 6-8 CDA 9-11 BDC 12-14 CCA

Unit2

Outside view > 1 2 3

Keys: 1-4-7-3-8-2-6-5

Outside view > 1 2 3

- Angel is in the (third / 3rd) year of her undergraduate study.
- The name of the dish is sweet-and-sour (spare ribs).
- The dish is really (1) (ideal) for you to have a (2) (quick) dinner at night when you're busy preparing your coursework and stuff.
- To make this, we'll need four pork ribs, corn starch, (1) (soy sauce), oil, Chinese rice vinegar, sesame oil and sugar, salt, lime and (2) (spring onion).
- They take (30 / thirty) minutes to cook?

- The Chinese secret weapon is liquid (corn starch) , which makes the sauce thicker.

Outside view > 1 2 3

Keys: ③ ④ ⑤

News report > 1 2

Keys: D B

News report > 1 2

Keys: C A

Passage 1 > 1 2

	Ben, from the US	Michelle, from France	Tom, from the UK
Q1	✓		
Q2		✓	
Q3	✓		
Q4			✓
Q5		✓	
Q6			✓
Q7			✓
Q8	✓		

Passage 1 > 1 2

Ben: If it's a formal meal, maybe Thanksgiving or Christmas, or if you're with your boss or someone like that, you are being careful about your table manners. So you'd wait until everyone is served before you eat. But most of the time, if you know each other well you would just (1) (go ahead and start).

It's more usual to entertain them at home because it shows your hospitality. We have a lot of barbecues outside, maybe in the garden or maybe at a campsite. But sometimes if you don't want to cook, you can go to (2) (a restaurant).

Oh, well, after dessert you'll have a little talk, then talk some more, have some coffee. Then you'll say, "Oh well, it's time for us, we should get going." And if you don't, then you're probably going to be rude and (3) (stay too late).

Michelle: Well, it would be between 8 and 8.30. It is unusual that if somebody is invited for 8 they would be there at 7.30 or 7.45. Probably 8 or 8.30 would be when all the guests (4) (would arrive).

It's OK to refuse something if you don't like it, but it might be embarrassing. For example, if I'm cooking dinner and I discover one of my guests is a vegetarian, I'll feel a bit frustrated that I didn't know before. But usually everyone (5) (tries everything).

Tom: Well, usually the host serves the guests, so you should make sure you tell him or her not to give you too much, because yes, it's quite important to eat everything on your plate. It doesn't matter if you leave something, but if you leave a lot, it will look as if you don't like their (6) (cooking).

My mother always told me to put my hands on my lap under the table when I wasn't eating, and I would be in big trouble if I ever put my elbows on the table. But actually I know that in some countries that's (7) (considered rude). So I might rest my hands or my arms on the table, and I suppose it's a bit more relaxed today than it used to be when I was young.

No, it's the worst thing you can do if you're eating. Any strange noises are absolutely forbidden. I mean you can say "mmm, this is good", but nothing (8) (more than) that. And even when you drink soup or eat noodles, you have to do it in silence, otherwise it's considered very bad manners.

Passage 2 > 1 2

Keys: C C D B

Passage 2 > 1 2

Keys:

1-E 2-H 3-G 4-A 5-C 6-B 7-F 8-D

Presentation skills > Practice

1. your favourite dish

Reference:

My favourite dish is sweet-and-sour spare ribs (糖醋排骨).

2. a typical dish from your region

Reference:

A typical dish from my region is steamed mandarin fish (清蒸桂鱼).

3. a dish which shows the best of your mother's / father's cooking

Reference:

Sichuan-style eggplant (鱼香茄子) shows the best of my mother's cooking.

4. a Western dish which you like

Reference:

I like the Western dish, potato salad (土豆沙拉).

Pronunciation > 1 2 3 4

Pronunciation > 1 2 3 4

Reference:

If it's a **formal** meal, maybe **Thanksgiving** or **Christmas**, or if you're with your **boss** or someone like **that**, you are being **careful** about your **table manners**. So you'd **wait** until **everyone** is served before you **eat**. But **most** of the time, if you know each **other** well you would **just** go ahead and **start**.

It's **more usual** to **entertain** them at **home** because it shows your **hospitality**. We have a lot of **barbecues outside**, maybe in the **garden** or maybe at a **campsite**. But **sometimes** if you **don't** want to **cook**, you can go to a **restaurant**.

Oh, well, after **dessert** you'll have a little **talk**, then **talk** some **more**, have some **coffee**. Then you'll say, "Oh well, it's time for us, we should get **going**." And if you **don't**, then you're **probably** going to be **rude** and stay **too** late.

Pronunciation > 1 2 3 4

Reference:

The **government** announced **today** that they are going to ban **advertisements** for **junk food** during **TV** programmes for **children** under the age of 16. The **rules** will include **any foods** that are high in **fat**, **salt** and **sugar**. There will be a **total** ban on ads during **children's programmes** and on children's channels, as well as **adult** programmes watched by a large number of children. But there will **not** be a **total ban** on **all** ads for **junk food** which are **shown** on **television** before **9 pm**. This was thought to be "**over the top**" by **representatives** of the **food** industry.

Pronunciation > 1 2 3 4

Unit test

Keys: 1-5 AADCB 6-8 DCB 9-11 ADB 12-14 BBC

Unit 3

Outside view > 1 2 3 4

- Mind maps are diagrams which help us to generate ideas, and also to **(organize or structure)** our ideas related to a topic.
- To make a list? Yes. We could say to **(brainstorm ideas)**. Everyone contributes their ideas, as many ideas as quickly as possible ...
- By using mind maps to collect the (1) **(main ideas)** from what the teacher says, you can keep a very general understanding of a topic and (2) **(understand connections)** quite easily and quickly.

- We can use mind maps to see other possible alternatives, or options, to (solve a problem).
- One of the most obvious advantages, as you can see, is that mind maps are very (visual).
- As you can see, we have main ideas throughout our mind map, not (long texts) .
- And what we mean here is basically thinking (outside of the box) or thinking laterally.

Outside view > 1 2 3 4

- Teacher: And then I'd just like you to have a look at this mind map and tell me what some of the most noticeable or striking features are that we can talk about.
Student: There is (a centre / a center).
- Teacher: What else do you notice about the design of this mind map?
Student: There are only (words), not (sentences).
- Teacher: What other aspects of design do you notice here?
Student: It looks like (a tree).
- Teacher: Are there any other aspects of design which you notice in this particular map?
Student: You used (a lot of colours / a lot of colors).

Outside view > 1 2 3 4

Keys: D B A D

Outside view > 1 2 3 4

Reference:

In the video clip a teacher presents ideas about mind maps. Mind maps are diagrams which help to brainstorm ideas and organize them in relation to a topic. They give an overview, help us to understand connections, and are useful for revision and problem-solving. The advantages of mind maps are that they are visual ways of making summaries of key ideas and connections, and because they are illogical they help us to think creatively. The teacher also shows the students how to construct a mind map, and the features of the design of a mind map.

News report > 1 2

Keys: D C

News report > 1 2

Keys: D C

Passage 1 > 1 2 3

1. Age

Reference:

51 / Fifty one / fifty one / fifty-one

2. Age when the stroke occurred

Reference:

50 / Fifty / fifty

3. Number of weeks of speech and language therapy

Reference:

12 weeks / twelve weeks

4. Length of time in hospital

Reference:

three and a half months / 3 and a half months / Three and a half months

Passage 1 > 1 2 3

1. Can Martin remember much about having the stroke?

Reference:

No, not that much.

2. When he woke up in the hospital, why did Martin feel frightened?

Reference:

There were hospital staff bending over him. And he couldn't speak, and he couldn't understand much that people said to him either.

3. How did the speech and language therapist help him?

Reference:

She used exercises to help him learn to speak again.

4. What did Martin work with to help himself when he got home?

Reference:

A special computer programme.

5. Did Martin make a full recovery?

Reference:

Yes, he did.

6. What were the main things that helped him?

Reference:

Being given the right drug at the right time and having a lot of therapy.

Passage 1 > 1 2 3

1. I woke up in hospital with people (in white coats) bending over me.

2. Yeah! I don't know what would have happened to me if I hadn't had (my family).

3. But they started treatment for the condition (almost immediately).

4. I had to match (words and pictures) and say their names.

5. And there were (a lot of words) I couldn't understand.

6. I had to learn to (read and write) again too.

7. I was given the right drug at (the right time).

Passage 2 > 1 2

1. In (1907) an Italian educator called Maria Montessori opened a school in Rome that taught young children using methods that were very different from (traditional teaching).

2. I think the first thing to say is that a Montessori classroom is (1) (very quiet), (2) (very clean).

3. Another important principle is that children direct (their own learning).

4. While a child is doing an activity we (observe them).

5. And what about your equipment? It's often (made of wood), isn't it?

6. Another Montessori principle is the importance of (physical activity).

7. Maria Montessori didn't understand how important it is for children to use (their imagination).

Passage 2 > 1 2

Keys: A B A D D

Presentation skills > Practice

1. Reference:

In America she will not need to pay to study. In China, she may need to pay, but the university fees, living and travel expenses will be low. Certainly, she's a good student so she would be successful academically both in America and China. She will need to make friends, either in China or America.

2. Reference:

In America, she will feel that she is far from home and probably be lonely, but she may feel happy that she gets financial support. In China, she will feel closer to home, but she may still feel lonely and probably also regret that she didn't take the

opportunity to study in America. Her parents probably feel close to her and they may miss her more if she goes abroad, but they probably also want her to take the best educational opportunity.

3. Reference:

Su has two choices right now; both promise good opportunities. Study at America may bring more opportunities because she will develop excellent language skills and have international experience. Study at a top university in China will also bring good opportunities and she will not be far from home. Also, it will be easier to get used to university life.

4. Reference:

In America, she will be in an unfamiliar environment and far from home; she will be lonely. Maybe she's a bit young to travel alone so far. In China, she may also be far from home, and she may also be lonely. She has to pay to study in China.

5. Reference:

She can do both: She can study in China for a first degree and then do postgraduate study in America.

6. Reference:

From the academic viewpoint she should be successful - and socially she needs to make friends. Su shouldn't rush into a decision without more information about both the exact nature of the family friend's offer and the universities where she will be accepted. Su should consider studying at a top university in China for a first degree where she improves her English, learns to overcome shyness to make friends, becomes more mature. After graduation, she may go to America for further study. She will be more mature and will know better how to make the most of this opportunity.

Pronunciation > 1 2

Pronunciation > 1 2

Keys: B A A B A

Unit test

Keys:

1-5 ABDBC 6-8 BCA 9-11 AAC 12-14 ABC

Unit4

Outside view > 1 2 3 4

Keys:2 4

Outside view > 1 2 3 4

1. More mothers have been pursuing careers and fathers have been spending more time caring for children and doing household chores.
2. He pursues his career and shares in raising the children and doing the housework.
3. He started to do more cooking and to drive the children here and there.
4. He says his father did a lot more than his friends' fathers and his father was a role model for him.
5. It meant he could take on more day-to-day care of the children.
6. No, he has been able to continue pursuing his career.

Outside view > 1 2 3 4

Keys:D C B D A

Outside view > 1 2 3 4

The video clip looks at the changing role of fathers through two examples. David Noll is a modern father who shares the work of raising his two children and doing the housework. David's father, Bob, worked for some years while his wife Shirley stayed at home, so he didn't help much in the house, but when Shirley went to work, Bob had to share the housework and childcare. This change as a role model prepared David to be a father. When his daughters were born he and his wife both cut their working hours to take care of their children while both could pursue their careers. David says the modern roles can be difficult and disconcerting but he seems to enjoy being with his family.

News report > 1 2

Keys:D C

News report > 1 2

Keys:C A

Passage 1 > 1 2

1	2	3	4	5	6
American	Psychology / psychology	20 / twenty	Five / five / 5	22 / twenty-two	June

Passage 1 > 1 2

Keys: 1-5 CDBCA 6-8 DCD

Passage 2 > 1 2

1-①	1-②	2	3
to give a kidney	more and more	aged 38	like a mother
4	5	6	7
the same friends	always so busy	5 years ago	most of the time

Passage 2 > 1 2

Keys: 1-5 CBACD 6-7 AB

Presentation skills > Practice

Reference:

Thinking about our ideal family is an important topic, isn't it? Looking around the room, I can see that some of us have steady boyfriends and girlfriends, but not many of us are married yet! I suppose I will "tie the knot", as they say, in a few years. I hope the ideal man in my life would absolutely agree with me. If not, he's in trouble! My ideal partner will be a superhero: helpful, strong, intelligent, steady in a crisis

and magically able to solve any problems we face. He' ll also be a film star: handsome, romantic, popular and rich, with absolutely lots and lots of money ... sorry, I' ll start again ... I mean, that' s my shopping list, but realistically, I' ll be happy if he works hard, knows his faults and tries sincerely to improve his character and is willing to work at our relationship.

Regarding our children - yes, we must have a child or two. My husband will have to love children and he' ll help with the childcare and he' ll love me, of course, so he' d better listen to me. Any major decisions must be discussed and be joint decisions, or he' s in trouble! As for work, well, yes, I would expect to continue with my career. After all, I shouldn' t do all this studying for nothing, right? And we' ll need a really nice home, won' t we? So probably we will both need to work, at least for a few years. As a career woman, I don' t expect to do the housework, so my husband will have to do it, or we' ll have to make some arrangements to get help. After all, I' ll be working for the family, won' t I? None of all that cleaning, washing, cooking or shopping for me ... Well, maybe I' ll do some shopping.

That' s a brief idea about my ideal future family. Now, don' t ask me about my realistic future family, because ... well, that' s another story.

Unit Test

Keys: 1-5 ADABA 6-8 CAB 9-11 BAD 12-14 ACD

Unit 5

Outside view > 1 2 3 4 5

Keys: CCCDB

Outside view > 1 2 3 4 5

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
do you mind	journalism	for two hours	getting these invitations	on the screen

Outside view > 1 2 3 4 5

Keys: 2 5

Outside view > 1 2 3 4 5

<u>1</u>	Every Saturday night.
<u>2</u>	To take people' s pictures.
<u>3</u>	How do you like the idea that someone can take pictures of you on the street?
<u>4</u>	They feel you shouldn' t have the right to invade their privacy.
<u>5</u>	Because whatever we' re consuming, we' re encouraging to spread (by buying magazines with such photos we are encouraging paparazzi to go and take such pictures).

Outside view > 1 2 3 4 5

Reference:

The video clip contains an interview with a photojournalist from Los Angeles. He explains the history of the paparazzi. In Europe after World War II, political events often became violent and journalists would try their best to get exciting pictures of fights. Later on, they expanded their work to include glamorous stars. Celebrity pictures, the more embarrassing the better, became big business.

But when Princess Diana died, he started thinking about what he was doing. He decided the paparazzi business had gone bad, taking away people' s privacy only for the sake of greed.

Now he campaigns against the paparazzi by taking sudden pictures of ordinary people to let them feel what it is like to be hunted by a photojournalist. He thinks that the consumers of the media should evaluate what they' re consuming because whatever they' re consuming, they' re encouraging to spread.

News report > 1 2

Keys: D B

News report > 1 2

Keys: C A

Passage 1 > 1 2

<u>2</u>	South Block, Room 18
<u>3</u>	November 10 / 10 November
<u>4</u>	about 11 pm
<u>5</u>	He had a telephone conversation with his girlfriend and forgot about the chips he was deep-frying, and then the chips and oil caught fire.
<u>6</u>	ten minutes
<u>7</u>	The fire ruined the cooker, two kitchen units and one wall.

Passage 1 > 1 2

Keys: 1-5 DAABC

Passage 2 > 1 2

	Tricia	Rick	Karen
1. Who is a student?	✓		
2. Who is a full-time mum?			✓
3. Who loves reality TV programmes?	✓		
4. Who says they are not addicted to reality TV programmes?			✓
5. Who likes property programmes?			✓
6. Who can't stand reality TV programme?		✓	
7. Who thinks that standards on reality shows can be pretty low?	✓	✓	✓

Passage 2 > 1 2

1	2	3	4	5
just as many	how they behave	a gardening programme	do very well	to say to that

Presentation skills > Practice

Reference:

I think all the media are useful. A person's lifestyle is the main reason for choosing one over another. If you have plenty of time and enjoy knowing the details of the news, newspapers and magazines are perfect. My grandfather would not enjoy his morning tea without his paper. It takes him hours to read everything. Of course, this is a disadvantage if you are in a hurry.

A big advantage of the Internet is that it can keep you very up-to-date. I think this is very important for business news. Certainly, the Internet is also useful for busy people who start their day online, looking at their emails and quickly looking over a few favourite news websites.

For workers, the television gives a good service. After you get home and eat your dinner, you can watch the evening news and find out what is going on around the world.

Radio is becoming a bit out-of-date, but it is true that you can listen while you are doing other things. I usually turn on the radio as soon as I wake up and listen while I am washing and dressing. Information about the weather and traffic can help me plan my day.

My lifestyle means I do not have much time for television and newspapers. As I said, I get some news from the radio early in the morning. When I get to university I usually go online and, as part of my routine, look at some websites. But my main source of news is a weekly news magazine which I read every Sunday. One of my main activities on Sunday morning is reading my magazine which tells me the news I already know about with lots of analysis. It's the analysis that is important to me.

When I can I like to watch Asia Today on CCTV. World Wide Watch is also a good programme. In the morning I listen to the Beijing People's Broadcasting Station and I recommend the music on the Beijing Music Radio FM97.4.

Pronunciation > 1 2 3 4 5

Pronunciation > 1 2 3 4 5

Reference:

Rick: I can't stand reality TV. I mean, OK, if it's a property programme or a gardening programme, fine, but most of them are just – they're set up to humiliate people.

Tricia: Not always.

Rick: I disagree. People are on show. It's like watching animals in a zoo. I mean, would you appear on a reality show?

Tricia: Maybe. I don't know. Probably not.

Rick: There you are, you see? You don't want to be humiliated.

Tricia: Some people do very well on reality shows. They win a lot of money.

Rick: OK, that's true, but – standards on reality shows can be pretty low, you can't deny it.

Pronunciation > 1 2 3 4 5

Pronunciation > 1 2 3 4 5

Pronunciation > 1 2 3 4 5

Unit test

Keys: 1–5 ACBCD 6–8 ADD 9–11 ADC 12–14 DCB

Unit 6

Outside view > 1 2 3

1. the sixth largest country in the world / the 6th largest country in the world
2. over 27,000 kilometres / over 27,000 kilometers / over twenty seven thousand kilometers / over twenty seven thousand kilometres / over twenty-seven thousand kilometers / over twenty-seven thousand kilometres
3. 20 million / twenty million
4. on the west coast
5. 2,300 kilometres
6. the Opera House and Sydney Harbour Bridge
7. koalas and kangaroos

Outside view > 1 2 3

Keys DBACB

Outside view > 1 2 3

keys:1-C 2-A 3-D 4-E 5-B

News report > 1 2

Keys DA

News report > 1 2

Keys DD

Passage 1 > 1 2 3 4

Keys:1-10-5-2-3-6-4-7-13-9-11-12-8

Passage 1 > 1 2 3 4

Keys:2、3

Passage 1 > 1 2 3 4

1	Next she took the train to Albany.
2	Someone who was sent by the school was waiting for her, but the person didn't recognize her.
3	Because she was wearing a thick coat and a warm hat.
4	She took a taxi.
5	One of the other teachers whose name was Rebecca.
6	She lived in a flat near the school.
7	Because she hadn't been paid yet.
8	He prepared a hot dog and coffee for her.

Passage 1 > 1 2 3 4

Keys:ABCA

Passage 2

Keys:5-1-4-2-3

Passage 3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
behind the pilot	climb	take off	cool-looking	appointment	heading for	trick

Presentation skills > Practice (仅供参考)

1. My home town of Nanjing
2. its size and population: about 6,600 km² in size; over eight million residents
3. the City Wall of Nanjing (南京城墙)
the Zhonghua Gate (中华门)
Dr Sun Yat-sen's Mausoleum (中山陵)
the Temple of Confucius (夫子庙)
4. in AD 229: became the capital of the Wu Kingdom

in 1368: became the capital of the Ming Dynasty
 5. the best season to go there: in either spring or autumn
 6. It takes two or three days to see the famous sights.
 7. go by bus, metro or taxi
 8. choice of budget to five-star hotels
 9. yuhua pebbles (雨花石); salted duck (盐水鸭); cloud brocade products (云锦)
 Xijiekou commercial area and the Confucius Temple Market

Pronunciation > 1 2 3 4

There was this (1) man, and he's riding his (2) bike along the (3) road, heading towards the (4) border between (5) Mexico and the (6) United States. So he (7) comes up to the (8) border, and this guard (9) stops him. And he (10) points to the two (11) sacks the (12) man has on his (13) shoulders. "What's in the (14) bags?", says the (15) guard. "(16) Sand," says the (17) man on the (18) bike."

Unit test

Keys: 1-5 CDBAC 6-8 DAC 9-11 DBA 12-14 ACA

Unit7

Outside view > 1 2 3 4

Keys: 1、2

Outside view > 1 2 3 4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
at work	150 million	met anyone yet	create your profile	in your area	nice short letter	interested in them

Outside view > 1 2 3 4

	(1)	(2)
1	24	32
2	doctor	outdoors
3	spontaneous	
4	45	55
5	broad	bore

Outside view > 1 2 3 4

1	2	3	4	5	6
ex-girlfriend / exgirlfriend	funny	confident in	laugh	outdoors	sense of humor

News report > 1 2

Keys:CAC

News report > 1 2

Keys:DD

Passage 1 > 1 2

Keys: 1-5 BACBD 6-8 CBD

Passage 1 > 1 2

Statements	David		Amy	
	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				

6				
7				
8				

Passage 2 > 1 2

Keys: 1、2、5、6、8、9、10

Passage 2 > 1 2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
lie	recent photo	personal information	person's voice	agree to meet	expect to	come up

Presentation skills > Practice

Reference:

The story of Romeo and Juliet was originally from an Italian poem, which Shakespeare elaborated as a play in 1597. The play has remained popular ever since. It has been widely translated and several film versions have been produced. This version tells the story from the viewpoint of one of the characters, Friar Lawrence.

Yes, I can tell you the story of Romeo and Juliet, although you probably already know something about it. Who hasn't heard of the Italian tragedy? Most people know that the two lovers came from two families in Verona who were always fighting and killing each other. Of course, I knew both families well - the Capulets and the Montagues - and as a friar it was difficult for me, as you'll imagine. After all, a friar like me is supposed to stop that kind of fighting and encourage people to love each other and be at peace. No chance with those families.

The couple themselves met at a ball, you know, and - yes - it was love at first sight. They fell madly in love with each other, even though Tybalt, one of the Capulets, killed Romeo's cousin and then later Romeo killed Tybalt. Romeo came to see me, you know. He was thinking of killing himself because he thought the Duke would condemn him to death. I persuaded him not to do this; after all, the Duke was only going to banish him and, as I told Romeo, being banished just meant leaving his home city of Verona for ever. Not too bad, I told him, but you can guess that he didn't want to leave Juliet. Guess what! I had married the two of them, secretly.

So later when Juliet came to see me I thought of a plan. The difficulty was that Juliet's father was going to make her marry Paris, a rich young nobleman. Now, her father didn't know that I had already married her and obviously there was no way I could perform a second marriage. So I persuaded Juliet to take a special poison that would make her seem dead. Then after her body was in the family tomb, I'd arrange for Romeo to be there and they could run off together.

She took the poison all right, but the plan went wrong. Not my fault, but I felt really bad afterwards. What happened was this. The man who was taking my message to Romeo didn't reach him, so Romeo went to Juliet's tomb thinking that she was really dead. He killed himself and when I finally arrived - an old man like me can't go quickly, you understand - Juliet woke up to find Romeo dead. I tried to dissuade her, but she killed herself. The two families made peace after that - too late, really - but you can imagine how I felt. If only my letter had arrived, or if only I could have walked faster ...

Pronunciation > 1 2 3

To get started with Internet dating, || there are four steps. || The first one is to || find the service || that works for you. || Second step || is to create your profile. || Find a great picture of yourself || that shows you doing || something || that you enjoy. || Write about || who you are || and who you're looking for. || Third step ||

is to start searching || for that special someone. Use the search function on the site || to identify people || in your area || that you may want to || hook up with. || Fourth step || is to reach out to those people. || You write them a nice short letter. || Show || that you're interested in them || and off it goes. || After that, || sit back, || cross your fingers, || and hope for the best.

Unit test

Keys: 1-5 CBACD 6-8 BAC 9-11 CAD 12-14 ABC

Unit 8(Fianl)

Outside view > 1 2 3

1	2	3(1)	3(2)
company founder	green	nutritional	vitamins

Outside view > 1 2 3

1(1)	dancer	5(1)	ingredients
1(2)	instructor	5(2)	the best
2	drink products	6(1)	worked out
3	12 / twelve	6(2)	craving
4	good	6(3)	new lifestyle

Outside view > 1 2 3

1	health and fitness	5	on a daily basis
2	ever tried	6	best drink
3	absolutely amazing	7	through my day
4	the average consumer	8	this positive food

News report > 1 2

Keys: DBB

News report > 1 2

Keys: DD

Passage 1 > 1 2

Keys: 6-7-4-1-5-8-3-2

Passage 1 > 1 2

Keys: AACBD

Passage 2

	Britain	the US
Going to the doctor	(1) appointment	(5) convenient
Getting medicine	(2) chemist	(6) pharmacy
Paying for medical care	(3) covered	(7) insurance
Staying in hospital	(4) visit	(8) encourage

Presentation skills > Practice

Reference:

I'm sure that everybody agrees health is perhaps the most important matter in our life, because without health we cannot do anything successfully. My top health tips are: Have a balanced diet, stick to an appropriate exercise routine, go to bed early and get up early, meet family members and friends regularly for a good laugh, and take a holiday every few months. (Show a slide with five bullet points of these top health tips here.) As you know, a good, balanced diet is very important for your body to get sufficient nutrition so that you have energy to do your work and live healthily. When your diet is poor, it is easy for you to become ill. (Show some photos of the typical ingredients in

a balanced diet.)

It's good advice to plan an appropriate exercise routine, which means the exercise you do should suit you well and shouldn't be too much for you. However, you do need to do it regularly and consistently. For example, you may do your taichi exercises for half an hour every morning, take a walk every evening after dinner, go for a swim once or twice a week and play a basketball or badminton match once a week. If you do that, you'll soon feel the benefits. It will improve your strength and endurance, and help to correct bad posture. It also improves your mood and your concentration. You will also feel less stressed, and more confident about yourself. Of course, if you don't exercise, the opposite will happen. I remember there was one period when I could not follow my routine - I was short of time and had to finish my work. But I became very miserable and my work efficiency went down as well. When I realized what was happening, I forced myself to resume my routine and I became more energetic. More importantly, I was able to finish my work more quickly. (Show some photos of me doing exercise here.)

Another point ... This is easy to say, but quite hard to do ... Go to bed early and get up early. Having enough sleep is important for your body to process and gain nutrition and energy and to repair itself for the next day. Without proper sleep it is very easy to become ill, no matter how young and strong you are. (Show a picture of someone asleep here.)

Another important aspect of health is your mental health. You have to remain happy and positive. So a good way to make this possible is to meet up with family members and friends to relax and enjoy yourself — go out with them, have a good dinner together, sing karaoke or watch a good film or show. You know, last week I went out with my friends for a karaoke night. It was so good that I finished my presentation preparation more quickly than I had planned. (Show some photos of happy singing here.)

Further, every now and then your body needs to rest completely and your mind needs to stop thinking about work. As the saying goes, "If you don't know how to rest, then you don't know how to study." So going away for a holiday is a good idea to achieve this. You don't have to spend a lot of money for a holiday. Two months ago on a weekend, I took a bicycle trip with a group of friends. We took some tents for camping. It was not expensive at all and we had a wonderful time. (Show some camping photos.)

In conclusion, we need to look after our body and mind if we want to keep ourselves healthy, happy and young. So I hope that everybody puts their health right at the top of their priority list. Enjoy your life and enjoy your study. Thank you for listening. (Show a picture of people with happy smiling faces and strong healthy-looking bodies here.)

Now I would like you to help me to do one more thing. Can you put up your hands when I show you my top health tips again to show whether you would like to follow my tips? (Show the slide with the five bullet points of top health tips here again.) OK. My first top health tip is a balanced diet. Do you agree with me? Please put up your hands if you would like to follow this tip. (This goes on until you finish the five top tips.)

Pronunciation > 1 2 3

Reference:

The following language features are present:

- stressed words - There are many examples of stressed words, such as "medical" in Paragraph 1 and "doctor" in Paragraph 2. Every sentence will contain at least one stressed word.
- rising intonation in unfinished sentences - This occurs in Paragraph 8: "The doctor writes all the prescriptions for you ..."

- sense groups - There are many examples of sense groups throughout the conversation. An example where a pause could change the meaning of the sense groups can be found in Paragraph 4: “You do indeed. The doctor will do a lot of tests on you.” If the pause came before “indeed” instead of after it, the meaning would be different.
- weak consonants - Examples include the “s” in “doctor’ s”, the final “s” in “tests” and the “r” in “doctor” .
- rising and falling intonation in questions - Falling intonation in a question occurs in Paragraph 1: “What do you do when you need to go to a doctor?”, and rising intonation in Paragraph 3: “And do you get these tests and treatment at the doctor’ s surgery?”
- silent /h/ - This does not really occur in the conversation. The “ph” in “pharmacy” is not a genuine example of silent /h/ because those two letters together represent the sound /f/.
- plosion - Examples include the “t” in “tell” and the “p” in “possibility” .
- unstressed words - The word “in” in Paragraph 1 is unstressed. There are many other examples.
- stress and intonation to express strong feelings and opinions - An example is “Yes, it certainly is” in the final line.
- contracted forms - There are several contractions in the conversation, including “doesn’ t”, “you’ re” and “it’ s” .
- unstressed discourse markers - An example is “and” in Paragraph 3.

Unit test

Keys: 1-5 BACCD 6-8 CAB 9-11 BDA 12-14 CAD

编者按：答案到这里就完结了，由于个人精力有限，难免会有错误。如有错误可以联系群主。制作答案费时费力，视听说第一册的答案基本上也只是没有亏本，就当做奉献了。至于下本书是不是会制作答案，要看时间和精力，以及是否有人已经作出答案等等因素了。有一些地方标蓝是主观性极强的答案，有一些地方没有标出也是这种。希望做题时大家注意一下。需要什么答案也可以找群主咨询下，我会适当的查找一下是否有这个答案。谢谢大家的配合和理解。另外视听说第二版已经较第一版降低了难度和题量，大家还是可以尝试自己去做的。2016.10.17 夜