

# 大学实用英语视听说教程

College Practical English Viewing, Listening & Speaking Course

## 第四册

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# 前言

文秋芳(2002)在论述英语专业教材的编写原则时提到了以下三条重要原则:以“人的发展”为重要依据、以第二语言理论的最新成果为依据、充分体现中国外语教学的特色。我们认为这三条同样是大学英语教材编写应遵循的原则。

在文秋芳提出的上述三个原则中,“人的发展”这一条似乎在国内出版的各种各样的教材评论中很少提及。其实,所谓“人的发展”这一编写教材的原则,也就是我们常说的以学生为中心的教学原则。对以学生为中心的教学原则的贯彻,不是仅局限于课堂教学过程中,而是要体现在整个外语教学的每一环节上,其中当然包括教材编写这一非常重要的环节。

纵观目前已经出版的种目繁多的本科大学英语教材,我们发现一个突出的问题就是把使用教材的大学生看成是清一色的整体,认为一套教材能适用所有学生。而事实上,不同英语水平、不同专业方向、不同就业目标的大学生对大学英语教材的需求是不同的。就拿英语水平来说,几乎每一个在校的大学生从小学到高中学习英语约有十年之久,他们之间的英语水平也就有很大差异。我们大学英语教材如何去满足英语水平不同的学生需要?最常见的做法是用一套大学英语教材来满足各种英语水平学生的需要,最多再搞一个预备级来满足英语水平低的学生们的需要。在我们看来,这不是以学生为中心的编写原则,而是以教材编写者为中心,不是以教材来适应学生,而是以学生来适应教材。Cunningworth(1995)指出,教材扮演的是一个辅助学习的角色。如同教师一样,教材在学习者和目的语之间,通过提供相应级别或水平的语言来充当一种媒介作用,教材编者也参与了这个教与学的过程。所以如何针对不同目的语(即英语)水平编写不同的英语教材应当成为教材编写者主要考虑的一个问题,但目前似乎还没有人对这个问题做过详细的研究。

文秋芳在我们引述的文章中进一步指出,教材可以分成三大板块:①语言板块;②人生观与世界观板块;③终生学习与研究能力板块。其中语言板块处于中心地位,其他两个板块的内容必须贯穿于语言板块的始终。因此,如何处理好语言板块成为教材编写的一个核心问题。本教材在处理语言板块时,明确以中、低起点的学生为主要对象,从选材到练习,充分考虑这些学生的实际英语水平和心理特征。

除了在教材难度上充分考虑本教材使用者的目的语的实际水平外,我们还真正把应用性放在第一位,把学生的就业需要充分考虑进去。值得注意的是,虽然在我国目前出版的大学英语教材中都提到“实用”或“应用”,但这些教材往往先考虑人文性,再兼顾应用性。我们在教材编写中,每一单元大致可以分成阅读和应用两大模块,这样从体例上体现了实用性的语言训练和传统的“精读”平分秋色的特色。本系列教材涵盖语言功能、场景功能和信息功能。语言功能涉及介绍、邀请、请求、祝贺、约会、建议、拒绝、抱怨等30多项;场景功能涉及商务电话、商务谈判、演讲、销售等60多个常用场景;信息功能涉及可能性、原因与结果、信息核查与核实、意念对照与比较、表述趋势、信息分类、信息综合、信息切换、信息转化等。此外,本系列教材同时也非常强调对学生实用写作技能和商务技能的训练和提高。实用写作技能涉及预订书信、邀请信、感谢信、旅行报告、演讲、欢迎词、简历、求职信、导游讲解、景点介绍、水单、留言记录表、中西餐菜单、通关表单、通知、海报、新闻稿、E-MAIL、传真、自荐信、留学表单等。商务技能涉及意向书、咨询函、索赔、投诉、祝贺、商务请柬、账单、接受/拒绝工作意向、合同、催款、调研报告、市场分析报告、业绩汇报、祝酒词、开幕词、会议议程、会议记录、贸易等。

语言板块处理好了,这也为文秋芳所说的“人生观与世界观板块”和“终生学习与研究能力

板块”的建设奠定了良好的基础。这两个模块体现在以下几方面：

### 一、着眼学生的学习动机，点燃学生的学习激情

本系列教材的语言模块，语料新颖实用，形式短小，言语生动有趣，练习精当，时代感强，体现很强的实用型、趣味型、情景型、职场型、言语型、文化渗透型等特色。我们的阅读课文中，使用“新”、“趣”、“奇”的故事情节，来抓学生的“兴奋点”，燃起他们学习和使用英语的热情。

看一本教材能否激发学生的动机，除了语言材料要为学生喜闻乐见之外，教材还要反映学生的需要。学生的需要有两种，一是将来就业的需要，上面已经讲到，我们教材采用实用型，就是为了解决学生的这一需要；此外，学生还有通过四、六级考试的需要，我们仔细研究四、六级新动向，教材练习的编写体现了四、六级最新题型。

### 二、注重学生人文精神培养，启迪学生心灵

二语习得研究者指出，在外语学习中，不能把注意力仅仅聚焦到语言形式上，而是在关注语言的同时，还要关注这种语言形式所表达的思想内容。但不少教材把提高学生英语能力作为教材编写的出发点和归宿，而把提高学生人文精神看作与己无关的“分外事”。课文分析讲解几乎都集中在语言形式，对课文内容只满足于一般的理解，而不去引导学生深入挖掘课文深层次的含义。

我们认为，如果提高语言能力是编写教材的唯一目的，那么教材中怎么能建造“人生观与世界观”板块呢？事实是，语言离不开文化，语言学习离不开对内容的理解和思想的交流。课文难度越高，表达越复杂，语言、思想和文化的交织程度就越高。因此，到了大学英语教学阶段，如何处理好语言和文化教学是每个教材编写人员都无法避免的问题。

### 三、充分利用现代科学技术手段，培养学生的自主学习能力

信息技术的发展给我们教材编写者如何利用网络这个平台，给学生创造一个学习和使用语言技能的舞台提出更高的要求，这也是教育部对外语教学的最新精神。本系列教材配套提供的相关网络资源，引导学生学会利用计算机和网络来进行自主性学习。本书部分练习需要学生到指定网站或本书提供的光盘上去搜索、阅读、剪辑、整理相关信息。

本教程为“大学实用英语系列教材”之《大学实用英语视听说教程》，共四册，每册八个单元。本教程选材地道、难度适中、体例新颖活泼，富有时代感和创新性。本教程每个单元的内容包括以下几部分：Part I Warm-up：热身练习，利用图片、文字、声音及回答问题的方式激发学生对单元主题的了解；Part II Listen and watch：视听练习，通过听力技巧训练、新闻听力练习、视频练习等方式提高学生的综合语言应用能力；Leisure Time：休闲一刻，主要是让学生听一些经典歌曲或观看一些趣味视频，放松心情，寓教于乐；Part III Let's talk：观看视频并根据提供的情景进行口语练习；Part IV Supplementary tasks：配音练习和故事听写，配音练习目的在于让学生观看一些经典电影片段，然后进行配音练习，使学生能够学到纯正地道的发音和句式，故事听写主要是让学生听一些与单元主题相关的故事，做听力填空练习，加强学生捕捉信息的能力。

由于编写时间仓促和水平有限，恳请广大使用本教程的教师和学生批评指正，以便我们在今后的修订中加以改进。

编者

2013年10月

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# Unit 1

## Transportation

### Part I Warm-up

#### A. Look and listen

Look at the pictures. Listen to the statements and fill in the blanks with the words in the list.

unique	meter	metro	carbon	aircraft
vehicle	capability	jerks	coach	cargo
waterside	capacity	jets	supported	



1. A bus is a road \_\_\_\_\_ designed to carry passengers. Buses vary in capacity from 8 to 300 passengers. Buses are widely used in public transportation. A long-distance bus is called a \_\_\_\_\_. Trolleybuses (无轨电车) use overhead power lines.



2. A ferry is a form of transportation, usually a boat, but sometimes a ship, used to carry primarily passengers, and sometimes vehicles and \_\_\_\_\_ as well. Ferries form a part of the public transport systems of many \_\_\_\_\_ cities and islands.

3. The subway, an underground urban railroad, usually operated by electricity, is also known as a \_\_\_\_\_, or underground. It is the most popular transport system in big cities for its high \_\_\_\_\_, high speed, and low price.



4. The largest airliners are wide-body \_\_\_\_\_ with two separate aisles running from the front to the back of the passenger cabin, such as Boeing 747, Airbus A380, and McDonnell Douglas DC-10. These \_\_\_\_\_ are usually used for international flights between major cities with many passengers.



5. Hovercraft (气垫船) are used throughout the world as specialized transports. Because they are \_\_\_\_\_ by a cushion of air, hovercraft are \_\_\_\_\_ among all other forms of ground transportation in their ability to travel equally well over land, ice, and water.



**B. Ask and answer the questions**

Ask and answer the following questions with a partner.

1. How would you like to travel for a short distance in a big city, say, five to ten kilometers?

---

---

2. Which is your favorite type of transport when you travel from one country to another, train, ship, or plane? Why?

---

---

3. Do you think riding bikes should be encouraged in big cities? Why?

---

---

**Learning****Talking about traffic**

It's rush hour now.

There is a traffic jam a few blocks away.

How often does the bus run?

I like driving on the freeway.

How can we avoid the traffic jam?

This road has a higher accident rate.

There is a No Parking sign here.

Why not take... for a change?

You can save a lot of time if you go by...

**Part II Listen and watch****Section One Listen for skills****A. Listen and practice**

Listen to the dialogues and choose the best answers.

1. a. The effects of a flood.  
b. The heroic fight against a flood.  
c. The causes of a flood.  
d. Floods of the past 20 years.
2. a. The man thinks the woman is wasting her time.  
b. The man thinks the woman should make full use of her time.  
c. The man is eager to know the woman's answer.  
d. The man can wait and there is no need for the woman to hurry.
3. a. A swimming contest.  
b. A volleyball game.  
c. A football match.  
d. A basketball game.
4. a. Credit.  
b. Computers.  
c. Mathematics.  
d. Banking.
5. a. How to use a camera.  
b. How to use a washing machine.  
c. How to use a tape recorder.  
d. How to use a calculator.

## B. Listen and repeat

Listen and read each sentence after the speaker.

1. No wonder they're so expensive.
2. It will do if you let me know your decision in a day or two.
3. If only Number 3 hadn't missed the basket so often.
4. I don't have a savings account, but I have a checking account.
5. All you have to do is focus on the scene and press the button here.

### Learning

#### Theme (主题)

主题类对话是针对对话所涉及的事件、对话所发生的情景及谈话内容存在的背景等设计而成的听力材料。这类材料的形式一般是：对话双方围绕某件事、某个主题进行讨论，在谈话中涉及情景、背景或描述环境，然后针对谈话内容提问，其设问通常由what、why、how等引出，如：

What are the two speakers discussing?

What does the man / woman say about...?

What happened...?

例如：

**A:** Did you hear Mike is in hospital with head injuries and a broken arm?

**B:** Yes, apparently he was struck by another vehicle and turned completely over.

**Q:** What most probably happened to Mike?

- a. His car was hit by another car.
- b. He was hurt while playing volleyball.
- c. He fell down the stairs.
- d. While crossing the street on foot, he was hit by a car.

在这段听力材料中，如果听懂了B说的“struck by another vehicle”，就能推断出Mike被撞时有可能在开车，或者在乘坐交通工具，否则就不可能说是“another vehicle”了。所以，对于考察主题的听力材料，我们要听清整个谈话内容及个别细节性的词语，并将这些内容和细节连贯起来进行综合理解和逻辑推理。

## Section Two Special English programs

## A. Item 1

## Toyota Recalls

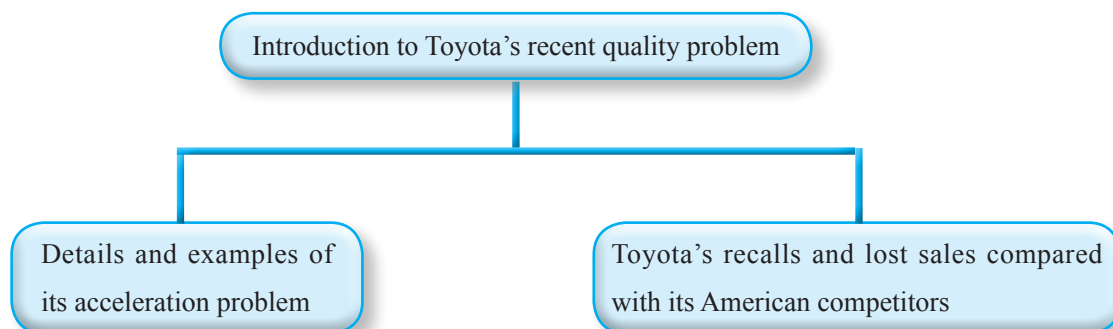


## Glossary

automaker /'ɔ:təmeɪkə(r)/ <i>n.</i>	汽车制造商
loyalty /'lɔɪəlti/ <i>n.</i>	忠诚
recall /rɪ'kɔ:l/ <i>v./n.</i>	召回
accelerator /ək'seləreɪtə(r)/ <i>n.</i>	(汽车) 加速器, 油门
pedal /'pedl/ <i>n.</i>	踏板
stuck /stʌk/ <i>a.</i>	无法移动, 卡住
Prius /'pri:əs/	(丰田汽车品牌) 普锐斯

## 1. Read the graph

This report is about Toyota's recent recalls around the world.



## 2. Listen for details

1) Listen to the report and choose the best answer to the following question.

According to Toyota, what caused the accident that killed four people?

- a. A broken pedal.
- b. Speeding.
- c. A stuck accelerator pedal.
- d. Not mentioned.

2) Now listen to the report again and choose the best answer to the following question.

Which of the following about Toyota is NOT true?

- a. The US is no longer its largest market.
- b. Its sales and stock price have both fallen.
- c. The quality of its cars fails to match their quantity.
- d. Its 2010 Prius seems to have a lot of problems.

B. Item 2

Traffic Problems in Los Angeles

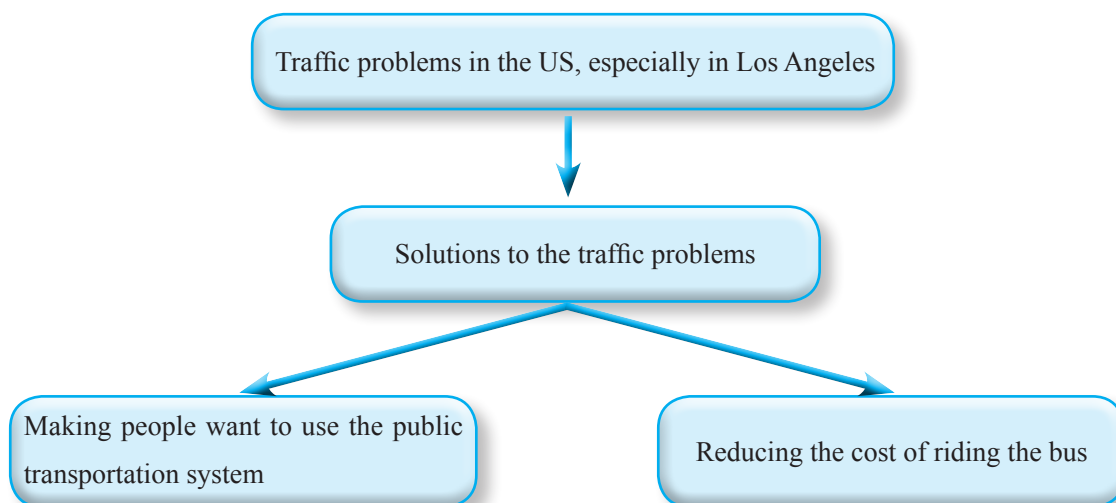


**Glossary**

downtown /ˌdaʊn'taʊn/ <i>a.</i>	市中心的
dependable /dɪ'pendəbl/ <i>a.</i>	可靠的
lane /leɪn/ <i>n.</i>	车道
freeway /'fri:weɪ/ <i>n.</i>	高速公路

## 1. Read the graph

This report is about traffic problems in Los Angeles.



## 2. Listen for details

1) Listen to the report and choose the best answer to the following question.

Why is there so much traffic in Los Angeles?

- a. Most people drive to work and to get around.
- b. Buses don't have special lanes.
- c. There are not enough subway stops in the city.
- d. People in Los Angeles are encouraged to drive.

2) Now listen to the report again and choose the best answer to the following question.

What is suggested as a possible solution to the traffic problems in Los Angeles?

- a. Producing faster, less costly, and more dependable cars.
- b. Making buses more attractive to car owners.
- c. Having more special lanes on the freeways for cars.
- d. Reducing the population of Los Angeles.

## C. Item 3

## Air Traffic Clouded by Volcano Eruption



## Glossary

halt /hɔ:lt/ *n.*

停止；阻止

The International Air Transport Association

国际航空运输协会

vacationer /və'keɪʃnə(r)/ *n.*

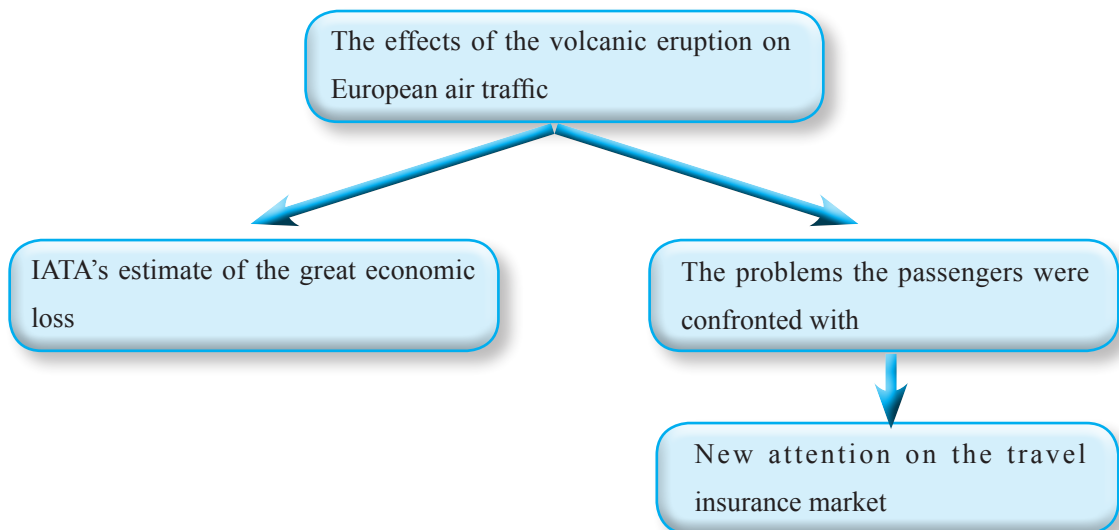
度假者

embassy /'embəsi/ *n.*

大使馆

## 1. Read the graph

This report is about an air traffic crisis in Europe due to a volcano erupting in Iceland.



**2. Listen for details****1) Listen to the report and choose the best answer to the following question.**

Which of the following was NOT affected by the crisis?

- a. Hundreds of thousands of travelers.
- b. About 100,000 flights.
- c. The authority of the International Air Transport Association.
- d. Almost one third of world air travel.

**2) Now listen to the report again and choose the best answer to the following question.**

Which of the following is mentioned as an example that not all businesses have been sympathetic?

- a. Travel insurance sold well.
- b. Trains and buses had more passengers.
- c. Boats and cars were much busier than usual.
- d. Hotel charges doubled.

**Section Three****Read after me****Listen to the following statements and read after the speaker.**

1. But after years of building loyalty, the Japanese company may have put its quality brand name at risk, at least temporarily.
2. Many people live far from the city and drive many kilometers to work and back every day.
3. Air traffic over much of Europe came to a halt for six days because of the huge cloud of ash from a volcano in Iceland.

## Section Four Real world

## Air Crash



## Glossary

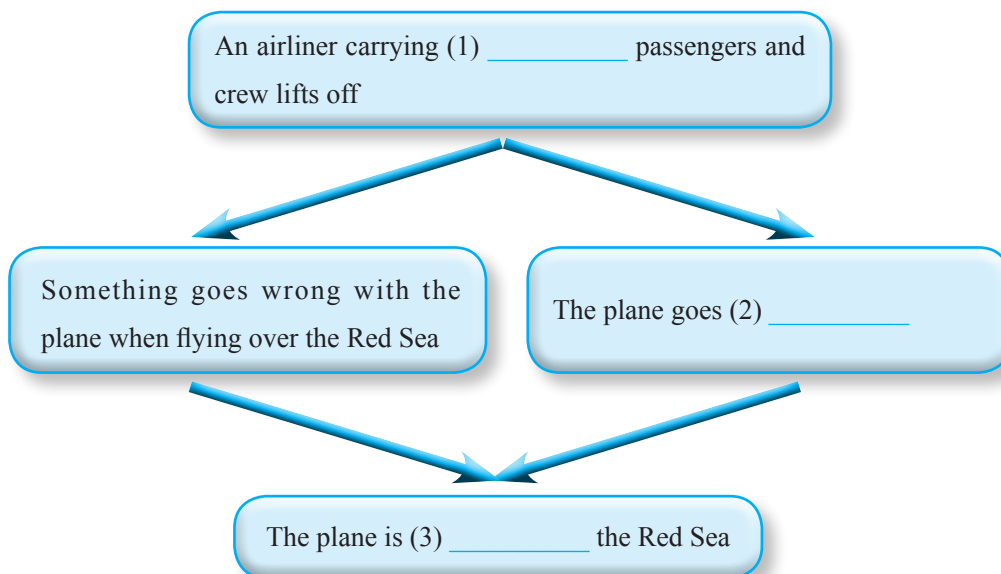
cockpit /'kɒkpit/ <i>n.</i>	驾驶舱
air traffic controller	空中交通管制员
autopilot /'ɔ:təpailət/ <i>n.</i>	自动驾驶仪
spiral /'spairəl/ <i>v.</i>	螺旋式下降/上升
plunge /plʌndʒ/ <i>v.</i>	突然下降, 俯冲
proximity /prɒk'siməti/ <i>n.</i>	接近

## Background Information

Flash Airlines Flight 604 was a charter flight operated by Egyptian charter company Flash Airlines. On 3 January 2004, the Boeing 737-300 crashed into the Red Sea shortly after takeoff from Sharm el-Sheikh International Airport, killing all passengers, many of them French tourists, and all 6 crew members. The cause of the accident is still a mystery in spite of a joint investigation by different countries.

## A. Get the main idea

Watch the video clip and fill in the blanks to complete the graph.



## B. Watch for details

Watch the video clip again. Choose the best answers to the following questions.

- What information from the local air traffic controller makes the crew unhappy?
  - The information about the poor quality of the airway.
  - The information about the bad weather.
  - The information about the change of flight direction.
  - The information about the pitch-black night.
- What is the destination of Flash Airlines' Boeing 737-300?
  - Cairo.
  - France.
  - The Red Sea.
  - Not mentioned.
- What does "turning in the opposite direction" refer to?
  - Turning back instead of forward.
  - Turning forward instead of back.
  - Turning left instead of right.
  - Turning right instead of left.

4. Which of the following is NOT true when the plane is getting dangerously close to the Red Sea?
- The plane has just been brought under control.
  - The warning of approaching the ground is heard.
  - The plane is flying almost completely on its side.
  - The plane has finished flying almost upside down.

### C. Listen and write

Listen to the sound clips and fill in the blanks with the exact words or phrases you've heard.

- He's \_\_\_\_\_ as the first officer although he's worked for years \_\_\_\_\_ corporate jets.
- Knowing he is \_\_\_\_\_, the captain tells the first officer to \_\_\_\_\_ the autopilot.
- The 737 is now flying almost completely \_\_\_\_\_. The plane gains speed as it \_\_\_\_\_ towards the Red Sea.
- Diving towards the water, it's traveling at more than \_\_\_\_\_ an hour. Everyone on board is running \_\_\_\_\_.
- A passenger jet filled with \_\_\_\_\_ is plunging towards the Red Sea.

### Leisure Time

Now, let's relax. Watch the music video of *Nine Million Bicycles* by Katie Melua.



## Nine Million Bicycles 900 万辆自行车

There are nine million bicycles in Beijing  
That's a fact  
It's a thing we can't deny  
Like the fact that I will love you till I die

北京城里有900万辆自行车  
这是个事实  
我们无法否认  
就像我会爱你至死不渝

We are twelve billion light years from the edge  
That's a guess  
No one can ever say it's true  
But I know that I will always be with you

我们离宇宙尽头有120亿光年  
那只是个猜测  
没人能说那是真的  
但我知道，我会一直跟你在一起

I'm warmed by the fire of your love every day  
So don't call me a liar  
Just believe everything that I say

你的爱天天都温暖着我  
别说我在说谎  
要相信我所说的一切

There are six billion people in the world  
More or less  
And it makes me feel quite small  
But you're the one I love the most of all

在这世上有60亿人  
差不多  
这让我感觉很渺小  
但你是我最爱的人

We're high on the wire  
With the world in our sight  
And I'll never tire  
Of the love that you give me every night

我们站得很高  
眼里能看见全世界  
我绝不会厌倦  
你给我的爱

There are nine million bicycles in Beijing  
That's a fact  
It's a thing we can't deny  
Like the fact that I will love you till I die  
And there are nine million bicycles in Beijing  
And you know that I will love you till I die

北京城里有900万辆自行车  
这是个事实  
我们无法否认  
就像我会爱你至死不渝  
北京城里有900万辆自行车  
而你都知道我会爱你至死不渝

## Part III Let's talk

### Section One Travel in an Amtrak train



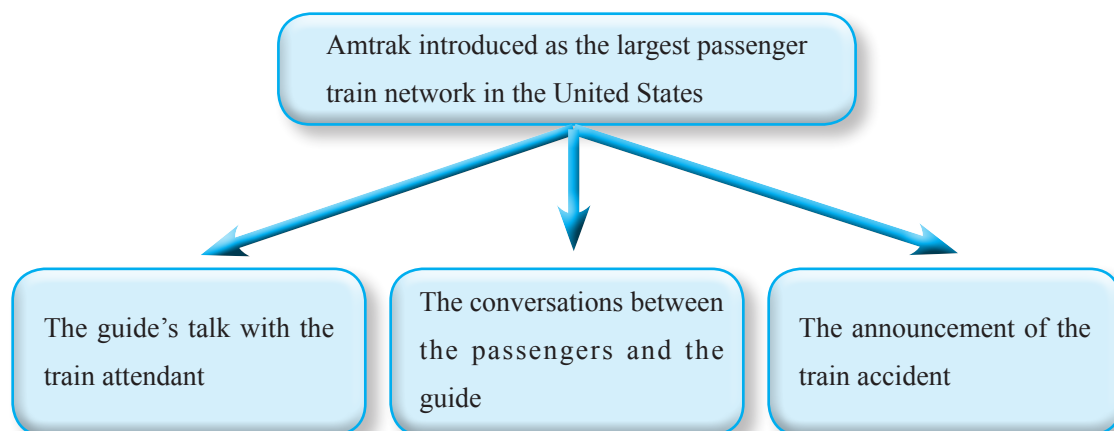
#### Glossary

pass /pɑ:s/ <i>n.</i>	车票, 通行证
spectacular /spek'tækjələ(r)/ <i>a.</i>	壮观的, 令人惊叹的
lounge car	(火车) 豪华餐车
snack /snæk/ <i>n.</i>	小吃, 快餐
air hose	制动软管, 空气软管

#### Background Information

The National Railroad Passenger Corporation, doing business as Amtrak, is a government-owned corporation that was organized on May 1, 1971, to provide intercity passenger train service in the United States. Amtrak is a portmanteau (混成词) of the words “American”, “travel”, and “track”. This video clip is about a trip on an Amtrak train.

## A. Read the graph



## B. Get the theme

Answer the following questions according to the video clip you've just watched.

1. How can you save money when traveling by train in America?

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2. What does the observation car look like, according to the train attendant?

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3. What is the accident?

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Learning

**Traveling**

**Traveling with a guide**

Excuse me. Could you take a picture for us?

Hello! Could you tell me some stories about this temple?

**Answering questions on a trip**

I'm going to... / We're heading for... / I'm leaving for...

I come from... / My hometown is...

**Broadcasting on a train / at an airport / at a bus station**

Attention, please! This is a temporary stop. The train is about an hour late and the estimated arrival time at the next station is...

Ladies and gentleman, attention, please. Flight 1234 to Kunming is boarding. Please have your belongings and boarding passes ready, and board the aircraft through gate No.12. We wish you a pleasant journey. Thank you.

**Section Two** Your turn

Work in pairs. Two tourists meet for the first time at the train station in Kunming, Yunnan. One student acts as Tourist A and the other as Tourist B. You may refer to the following outline:

1. Starting the conversation with greetings;
2. Talking about destination(s), means of transportation, travel route, service, and cost, etc.;
3. Saying goodbye.

**Learning****How to exchange information with a stranger on a trip**

1. Start with a greeting, and ask your question briefly and politely. Don't directly ask for private information, which may offend others. Your attitude is important when you start a conversation with a stranger.
2. Try to answer questions objectively and sincerely. An objective answer is important and helpful to your listener. In many cases, exchanging information is beneficial to both parties, especially when you are on a trip.
3. In fact, many people are glad to share their travel experiences with others. Try to get them talking by asking questions like "Have you ever been to...?" and "What did you think of it?" or "What impressed you the most?" Share your own travel experiences when needed.
4. Don't forget to say thank you when others give you advice.

## Part IV Supplementary tasks

### A. Dubbing

#### Encounter with a Traffic Policeman



#### Glossary

cut (sb.) off	超车抢道
pull sb. / sth. over	令（司机或车辆）停靠路边
trunk /trʌŋk/ n.	（汽车）后备箱

#### Background Information

A driver can be pulled over by a traffic policeman for many reasons, such as drunk driving or DWI (driving while intoxicated), running a red light, speeding, driving in the wrong lane, being overloaded, and so on. Being pulled over for honking (按汽车喇叭), however, is rare unless driving in a no-honking area or being unfortunate enough to have a horn that doesn't work properly, as is the case in the video clip.

Watch the video clip with the help of the lines below and then do the dubbing job by watching the silent video clip. Pay attention to the characters' mouth movements, and try to achieve lip-sync.

- Richard:** Whoa! Hey! Son of a bitch!
- Frank:** What happened?
- Richard:** He, he cut me off.
- Sheryl:** Okay, just leave it.
- Richard:** It's stuck or something.
- Sheryl:** Maybe try pulling in front of here.
- Richard:** No, no, just leave it. I'll fix it when we get there.
- Sheryl:** Okay, fine.
- Frank:** Shit!
- Richard:** Oh, Jesus! God! I'm being pulled over. Here we go. Okay. Everybody just pretend to be normal, okay? Like, like everything's normal here.
- Policeman:** How you folks doing?
- Richard:** Yeah, yeah, yeah, we're fine. Just...
- Policeman:** Little trouble with the horn?
- Richard:** Sorry. What?
- Policeman:** Having a little trouble with your horn?
- Richard:** Yeah. Little trouble. Sorry. Uh, sorry.
- Policeman:** Could you step outside the vehicle? Step this way, please.
- Richard:** No, no.
- Policeman:** What?
- Richard:** Don't.
- Policeman:** Don't what? Do you have something in your trunk, sir?
- Richard:** Stop it. Don't, don't open it.
- Policeman:** Sir, do you realize you've just given me probable cause to search your trunk?
- Richard:** Just, I, I just...
- Policeman:** Sir, put your hands on the vehicle now!
- Richard:** I just...
- Policeman:** Now! Don't move.
- Richard:** Okay.

## B. Story dictation

### Driving Schools Really Should Teach More



#### Glossary

swerve /swɜːv/ v.	急转弯
giggle /'gɪɡl/ v.	格格地笑，傻笑
pothole /'pɒθəʊl/ n.	(路面的)坑洼
driving under the influence	酒后开车罪

**Listen to a story and fill in the missing words. The story will be read three times. The first and the third times it will be read at normal speed, and the second time there will be a 20-second pause for the missing part.**

**Now listen to the story:**

The thing about driving schools is that they're pretty easy to pass. So even a not-so-good driver can just walk in and pass driving schools. Billy was one of those not-so-good drivers. He couldn't even ride a bike, and a motorcycle was just out of the question. When Billy took the final driving test, he ran into a wall. But they still passed him.

The first day of actual driving in the real world, Billy was drunk. He had found beer in his dad's fridge and had thought, what's a better way of celebrating than beer and a drive to my friend's house?

The driving schools really should teach more. As Billy swerved down the road, a kid in front of him accidentally kicked the ball into the street and ran to go get it. Billy was too busy giggling to himself because he had thought of something funny to notice the child. All he felt was a big bump, which he just thought was a pothole, and kept driving.

A few minutes later a cop car was in pursuit. Billy heard the sirens and looked behind him to see the cop car. He pulled over to the side of the road as the cop came to the window. \_\_\_\_\_

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"Sir, have you been drinking this evening?" the cop asked.

"Why, no, sir. I drank a little beer but it was just a celebration," said Billy.

The cop handcuffed Billy and put him in the back of the car. He was taken by the cop to the station and put into jail for driving under the influence. They really should teach more in that driving school.