

NEW STYLE ENGLISH

新思维英语听说

教程

主 编 陈 德

副主编 王晓燕

编 者 王 辉 程立柱 仇晓春

第2版



随书附赠210分钟MP3光盘

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前言

2003年我们推出了《新思维英语听说教程》系列丛书，受到了广大师生和英语学习者的欢迎和喜爱。时隔多年，我们本着与时俱进的原则，重新组织具有丰富教学经验和教材编写经历的高校教师，按照最新的教学理念和教学要求，编写了《新思维英语听说教程》系列丛书的第2版（共3册）。本次编写内容力求触及社会生活各个领域热门话题，提供规范地道的语言素材；编排上讲究科学合理，切合学习者实际，由听到说，相互促进，充分体现交际功能、学以致用原则。本套丛书的主要特色如下：

1. 结构：每册书由12个单元组成，每一单元围绕一个主题，分为听力篇、口语篇和教学指南三个部分。第一册特别为初学者增设了发音学习板块，帮助学习者从基础开始，掌握纯正的语音。每一单元都以“Lead-in(导读)”栏目开始，引导读者进入“Getting Ready(热身准备)”。这部分我们给出了读者将要学习和进行听力训练的相关词汇及文化背景注释，这样做的目的有两个，其一，为读者指出学习重点；其二，为读者在接下来的听力学习扫清语言障碍。

听力篇练习编排形式多样，包含有对话、短文、听写三类练习。其中听写部分又分为词语听写、句子听写和段落复合式听写，这部分练习紧贴大学英语四、六级考试题型，材料由易到难，层层递进。

口语篇练习突出实效性，精心设计了“Model Conversation(示范对话)”、“Practice(口语练习)”、“Additional Activity(附加练习)”和“Useful Expressions(常用表达)”栏目。Additional Activity是Practice的扩展和深入。这些板块的设计旨在有效地帮助学习者从模仿起步，通过逐步积累、消化、举一反三，渐渐地达到自如流畅地开口交流。练习注重趣味性、参与性与可操作性，让学生通过大量丰富又生动的练习如情景对话、讨论、辩论、角色扮演、问卷调查等，完成交际功能，提高表达能力。

教学指南为老师或自学者而设置的，旨在明确学习重点、提供一些课堂活动或模拟交际活动的建议，让学习者积极参与听说的实践和互动。应当说，如果我们每学完一个单元都能围绕着教学指南中给出的学习活动进行听说操练与互动的实践，相信听说能力会上一个很大的台阶，这也是我们衷心期待的学习效果。

练习答案和听力原文附在书最后，方便学习者课后检查学习效果，同时进一步巩固学习知识。另外也方便教师、自学人员使用。

2. 方法：书中设计的相关学习栏目贯穿着学习中不可或缺环节和步骤，其实质就是一种学习方法，学习的成败需要一套行之有效的好书。本教程用生动新颖、具有时代感的语言材料激发学习者兴趣、创造良好的语境、以交际功能为主线、采用任务型学习方法，在有效的时间内通过科学的训练和实践，达到学习效果的最优化。

本教程每一个单元课堂教学可分为三个阶段：导入(准备)——听力(输入)——口语(输出)。通过大量的练习，反复的输入——输出，灵活应用所学语言知识，使其掌握得更加熟练。

每一个单元需要两到三个课时。教师可根据学生实际与教学计划对单元和内容有所选择。当然，自学者可以选择自己生活或工作中最需要了解和应用的话题进行学习。

3. 对象：本套丛书是为不同水平的学习者编写的。第1册针对初级者而编写，注重语言的基本功，涉及的大都是生活话题，使用的也都是日常生活用语，基本可以满足初级者简单的日常交流。同时，书中还系统地介绍了英语发音规则和发音要点。第2册是针对大学英语二级或三级水平学生、专科学生及相关水平的英语学习者。通过本册的学习，可使学习者具备一定的听说和思想表述能力；第3册适合大学英语四级到六级水平学生及相关水平的英语学习者。

本系列丛书可作为大专院校英语听说教材使用，具有系统的指导性和行之有效的学习模块，能够帮助广大学习者提高听说水平和技能。相信通过广大学习者系统和完整的学习与实践，一步一步循序渐进、持之以恒，一定能走出英语听说的困境，成为语言和交际中的主宰者。

本套丛书整个编写过程严格把关，几易其稿，力求完美。主编陈德负责整套丛书的板块设计、构架和统稿，副主编张萍负责第2册的审稿和修改，副主编王晓燕负责第1册和第3册的审稿和修改。第1册王辉编写1, 5, 10, 11单元；程立柱编写6, 8, 9, 12单元；仇晓春编写2, 3, 4, 7单元。第2册马晓宇编写1至4单元；赵茜编写5至8单元，刘思远编写9至12单元。第3册王晓燕编写6, 9, 10, 11单元；侯静编写2, 3, 4, 8单元；艾绍亮编写1, 5, 7, 12单元。

本系列教材虽经多次谨慎编校，但仍恐有疏漏之处，希望广大读者不吝批评指正。同时，我们也希望使用教材的师生多和我们联系、沟通，提出宝贵意见和建议，以便我们不断修订，使其日臻完善。

陈德

2010年7月

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Unit 1



Long Time No See!

久别重逢



Focus

1. Greeting
2. Handshake
3. Farewell
4. Take a leave



Section One

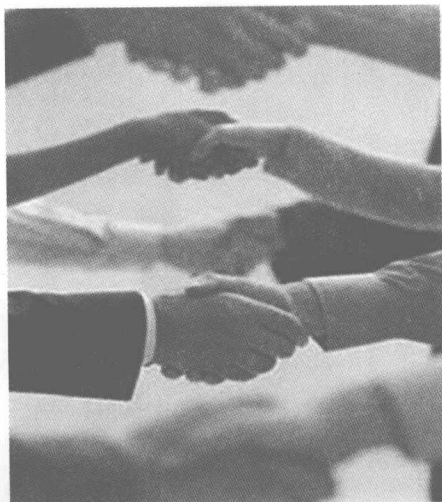
Listen up

听力篇

(Suggested time: 60 mins)



A Getting Ready



1 Lead-in 导读

忙碌的生活，无法让我们像往日那样，尽兴欢聚。一句简单的问候，一个熟悉的手势，往往传递着彼此的关怀和祝福，瞬间你会感受到，朋友间的友情像一股清泉，滋润到你的心田。

2 Cultural Notes 注释

New York: 纽约，又被称为“大苹果”，是美国最大的城市，位于纽约州东南部。纽约是世界上最重要的商业和金融中心，直接影响着全球的媒体、政治、教育、娱乐以及时尚界。

London: 伦敦是英国的首都。作为全球重要的城市之一，伦敦在政治、文化、教育、媒体和艺术等方面对世界有着深远的影响。同时，伦敦还是世界闻名的旅游胜地，拥有数量众多的名胜景点，如白金汉宫、大英博物馆、伦敦塔。

B

Conversation



1 Vocabulary 词汇表

roommate ['ru:m.meit] *n.* 同住一室的人

regards [ri'ga:dz] *n.* [pl] (尤用于信函的结尾) 致意; 问候

in/out of touch (with sb.) (与某人)有/无联系

get on with sth. (也可用 get along with sth.) (后接副词或用于疑问句的how之后) 取得进展

2 Multiple Choice Questions

Conversation 1

Directions: Listen to the conversation and choose the best answer to each of the questions.

1

Who does Mark meet?

- A. Lisa. B. Tom. C. Mary. D. Linda.

2

What's relationship between Lisa and Mary?

- A. Sisters. B. Partners. C. Roommates. D. Strangers.

3

Where is Mark from?

- A. New York. B. London. C. Sydney. D. Beijing.

Conversation 2

Directions: Listen to the conversation and choose the best answer to each of the questions.

1

According to the conversation, which of the following is true about Mr. Charter and Chen?

- A. They just met each other yesterday.
B. They haven't met for a long time.
C. It was the first time they've met each other.
D. They meet each other quite often.

2

What's the probable relationship between Mr. Carter and Chen?

- A. Friends. B. Colleagues.
C. Brothers. D. Father and son.

3

How did Chen feel when he met Mr. Carter?

- A. He was sad. B. He felt bored.
C. He was afraid. D. He was so glad.



Passages



Vocabulary 词汇表

hug [hʌg] *v.* (-gg-) 拥抱, 搂抱

propriety [prə'praɪəti] *n.* [U] 合乎社交或道德规范的举止; 得体

courtesy ['kə:təsi] *n.* [U] 礼貌; 客气

congratulation [kən.grætʃu'leiʃn] *n.* [U] 祝贺或受到祝贺

principle ['prɪnsəpl] *n.* [C] (行为的) 准则, 规范

address [ə'dres] *v.* ~ sb. as sth. 用(某姓名

或头衔) 称呼某人

informal [ɪn'fɔ:ml] *adj.* 非正式的; 非正规的; 不拘礼节的; 不讲究形式的

exception [ɪk'sepʃn] *n.* [C, U] 除外; 例外; 不包括在内的人或物

superior [sju:'piəriə] *adj.* ~ (to sb./sth.) (比某人/某物) 好的, 强的

advance [əd'vɑ:ns] *adj.* 预先做好的; 预先供给的

Passage 1 Handshake

Directions: Listen to the passage and choose the best answer to each of the questions.

1

Which of the following forms of greeting is popular in western countries?

- A. Bows and shakes hands. B. Hugs and kisses.
C. Nods and sticking out the tongue. D. Bows and hugs.

2

Which of the following about handshaking is NOT true?

- A. Handshaking is a kind of language.
B. Handshaking is the common propriety on most social occasions.
C. Handshaking is a way to show one's appreciation.
D. Handshaking is a way to express congratulations, thanks and encouragement to others.

3

Usually the following should offer their hands first when meeting others except _____.

- A. the senior B. the students C. the elder D. the female

4

If you have to shake hands with more than one person, what should you do?

- A. You should shake hands with the beauty first.
B. You should shake hands in turns from the senior and superior to the junior and inferior.
C. You should shake hands with your best friends first.
D. You should shake hands with the youngest first.

5

If someone, no matter whether he is superior or not, offers his hands before you, how should you react to it?

- A. Declining his hand. B. Giving him a big hug in return.
C. Taking his hand with courtesy. D. Shaking your head.

Passage 2 Taking a French leave

Directions: Listen to the passage and choose the best answer to each of the questions.

1

What is a French leave according to English people?

- A. Someone says goodbye in French.
- B. French say goodbye.
- C. Someone leaves without any words.
- D. Someone says goodbye in France.

2

How many steps are there when you take a leave politely?

- A. Five.
- B. Three.
- C. Two.
- D. Four.

3

Compared with an English leave, which of the following descriptions about a French leave is true?

- A. A French leave is more polite than an English leave.
- B. An English leave is more polite than a French leave.
- C. A French leave is as polite as an English leave.
- D. A French leave is as impolite as an English leave.

4

What is the first step when you take a leave at a party politely?

- A. Advance warning.
- B. Thank the host.
- C. Say polite goodbye.
- D. Take a French leave.

5

Which of the following is the appropriate order of taking a leave politely at a party?

- A. Advance warning, say polite goodbyes, thank the host.
- B. Thank the host, advance warning, say polite goodbyes.
- C. Thank the host, say polite goodbyes, advance warning.
- D. Advance warning, thank the host, say polite goodbyes.

Passage 3 Greeting people in different countries

Directions: Listen to the passage and choose the best answer to each of the questions.

1

According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- A. People all over the world have the same manners.
- B. Different people have different manners.
- C. People of the same race have different manners.
- D. Different people have the same customs.

2

What do French people usually do when they meet and leave?

- A. They usually take a French leave.
- B. They usually say "Hello" to each other.
- C. They usually shake hands or kiss each other.
- D. They usually bow to each other.

3

What should you do in Tibet when you want to show you have no evil thoughts?

- A. You should stick your tongue out at someone.
- B. You should shake hands.
- C. You should bow.
- D. You should say "Hello".

4

How do the Inuit greet each other?

- A. They say "Hello" to each other.
- B. They bow to each other.
- C. They shake each other's hands.
- D. They rub noses.

5

How do Americans usually greet each other?

- A. They shake hands.
- B. They kiss each other.
- C. They use hands to stroke each other's face.
- D. They rub noses.

Passage 4 How do we greet people in Australia?

Directions: Listen to the passage and choose the best answer to each of the questions.

1

What should you do when meeting someone for the first time in Australia?

- A. You should talk about personal matters.
- B. You should shake the person's right hand with your right hand.
- C. You should shake the person's right hand with your left hand.
- D. You should shake the person's left hand with your left hand.

2

Which of the following behaviors is considered as polite when Australian people talk to someone?

- A. They look at the eyes of the people when they are talking with.
- B. They look at the nose of the people when they are talking with.
- C. They look around when they are talking with.
- D. They look at the mouth of the people when they are talking with.

3

According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- A. It's polite to talk about personal matters when people first meet.
- B. It's polite to use people's title and family name when they first meet.
- C. It's formal to call each other by people's first names when they first meet.
- D. It's polite to kiss each other when people first meet.

4

What do most Australians do when they are in the workplace and among friends?

- A. They call each other by their title.
- B. They call each other by their family names.
- C. They call each other by their first names.
- D. They call each other by their last names.

5

How do Australians show their respect in talking?

- A. They kiss each other.
- B. They stare at the person for a long time.
- C. They hug each other.
- D. They look at the eyes of the people.



Dictation



1 Word Dictation

Directions: Listen to the words and write them down in correct spelling. Each of them will be read three times.

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

(4) _____

(5) _____

(6) _____

(7) _____

(8) _____

(9) _____

(10) _____

2 Sentence Dictation

Directions: Listen to the following five sentences and write them down. They will be read three times.

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

(4) _____

(5) _____



Section Two

Speak up

口语篇

(Suggested time: 50 mins)



A Getting Ready



1 Lead-in 导读

无论你想成为商界所向披靡的SUPERMAN，还是校园人见人爱的交际花，如何问候和告别都是你在向成功迈出第一步时要学会的礼仪。让我们抖擞精神，向理想出发！

2 Vocabulary 词汇表

relative ['relatɪv] *n.* 亲戚；亲属

revise ['rɪvaɪz] *v.* 复习（功课）

suppose [sə'pəʊz] *v.* 认为；猜想

fancy ['fænsi] *v.* 通常用于祈使句，表示惊奇、不相信、震惊等

fed up [fed'ʌp] *adj.* ~ (about/with sb./sth.) 厌倦；厌烦（某人/某事）

recently ['ri:sntli] *adv.* 不久前；近来

talk over: talk sth. over (with sb.) （与某人）讨论某事

café ['kæfeɪ] *n.* 小餐馆（在英国通常不供应酒类）

afford [ə'fɔ:d] *v.* 为（某目的）有足够的钱、时间、地方等

awful ['ɔ:fl] *adj.* 很坏的；糟透的