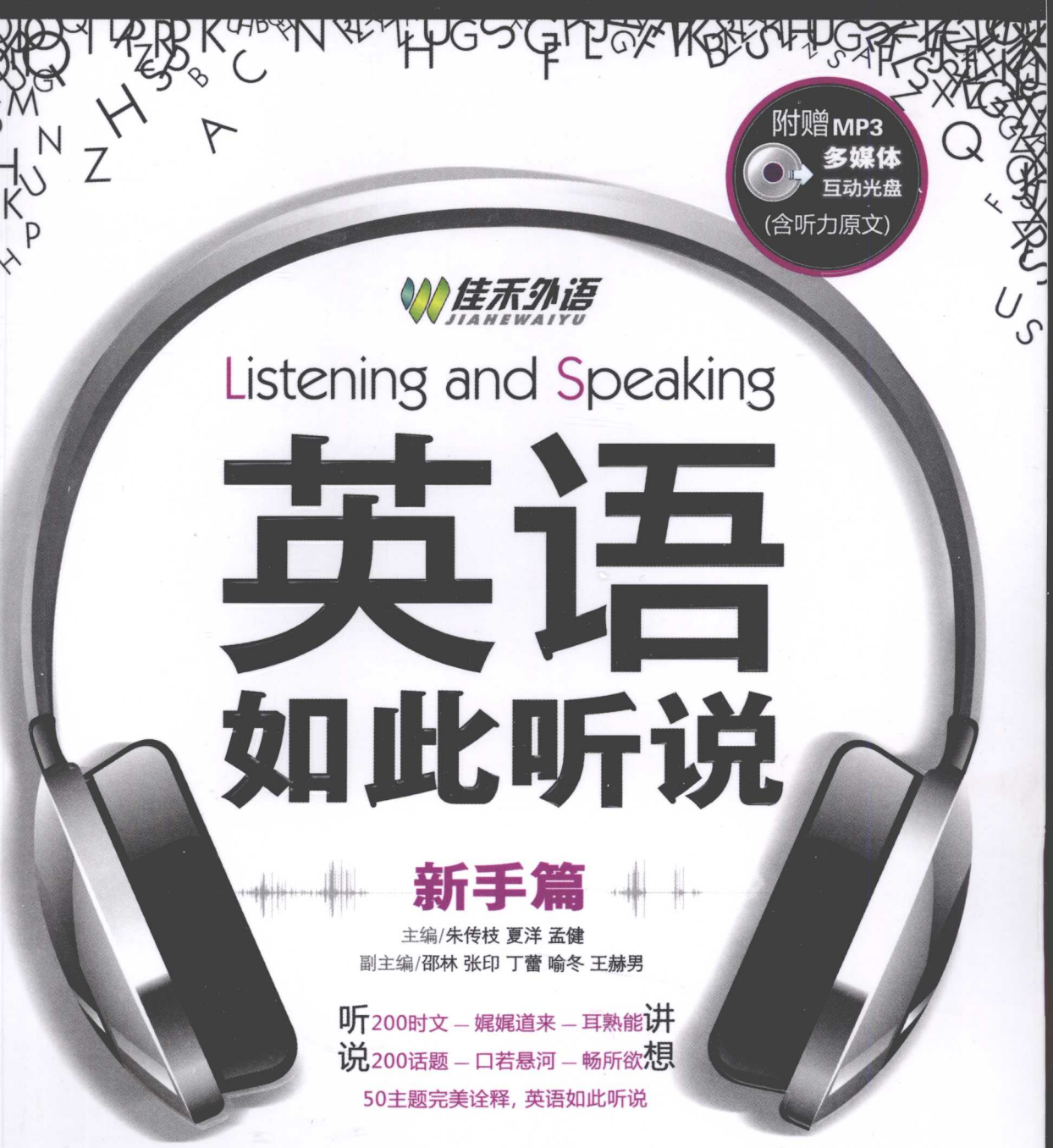

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互动光盘
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Listening and Speaking

英语如此听说

新手篇

主编/朱传枝 夏洋 孟健
副主编/邵林 张印 丁蕾 喻冬 王赫男

听200时文 — 娓娓道来 — 耳熟能讲
说200话题 — 口若悬河 — 畅所欲想

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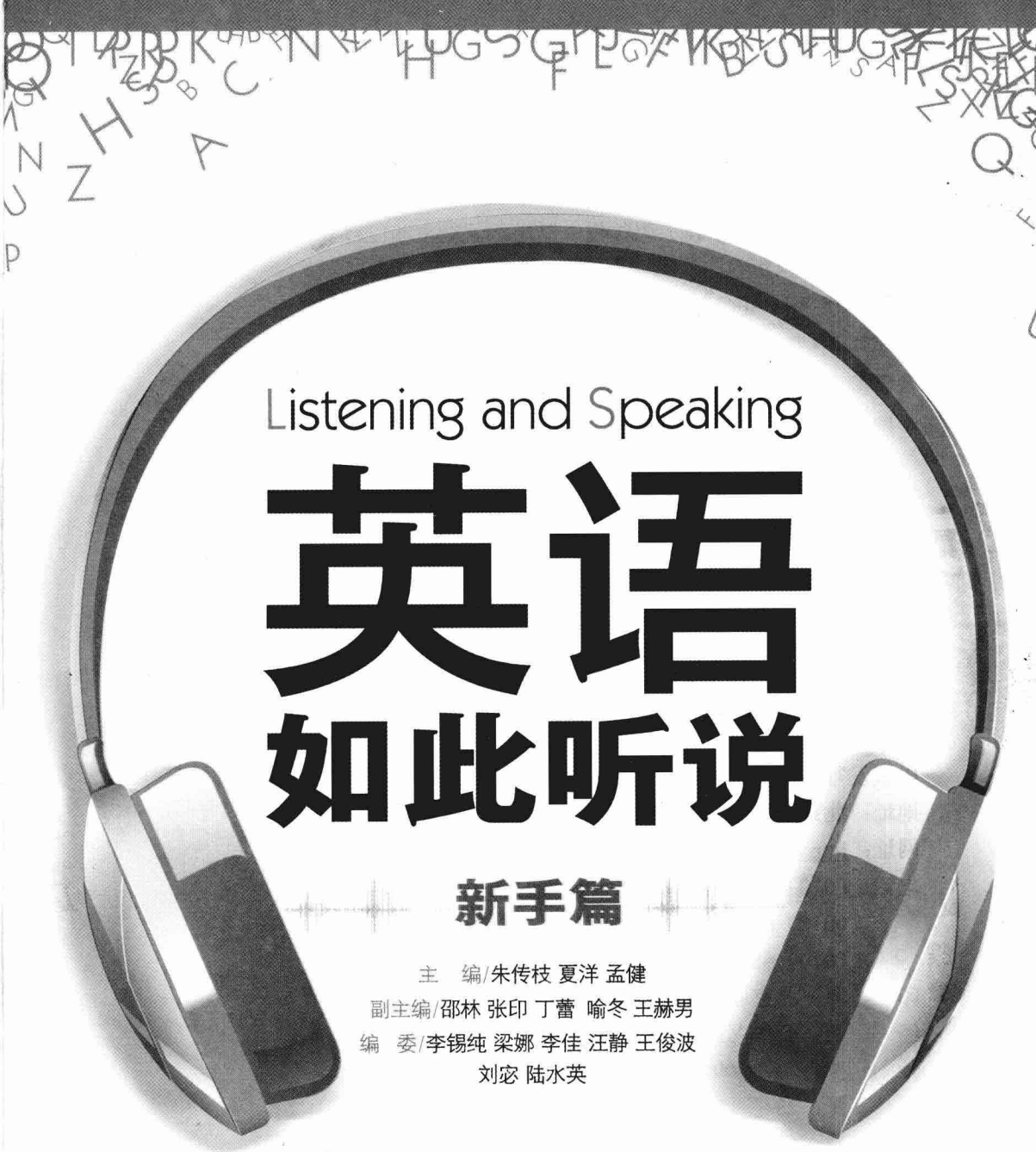

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主　　编：朱传枝　夏　洋　孟　健

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前言

本书选材全面、语言地道、听说结合，并以精心设计的高频情景为听力练习对象。教学任务提前点睛，细致入微辅导讲解。练习部分以填写关键词、听段落选择或判断等多种方式培养学习者听懂真实谈话的能力，以便巩固练习、辅助学习。本书还就所涉及的英美文化知识作概要说明，使学习者多方位学习英语听说技巧的同时了解更多的英美风土人情，帮您快速摆脱"哑巴英语"和"聋子英语"的尴尬境地。

本书配有时下最科学、实用的多媒体光盘，真正达到视、听、说同步练习。其中音频部分由美籍外教全程录音，发音地道，让您在使用本书时收获惊喜。您可以边看、边听、边模仿，品味语句，增强语感，事半功倍地突破热门英语听说技巧的学习瓶颈。

本书由资深美籍教师Adam Johnson和Kathryn Wilke全程审阅、录音，并提供了宝贵的意见，在此向他们表示诚挚的谢意。同时，本书由资深美术编辑赵志清，张雯倾情设计，并得到了资深编辑王红的大力支持，特此一并表示感谢。

由于编纂工作浩繁，失误在所难免，望各位读者不吝指正。

编者

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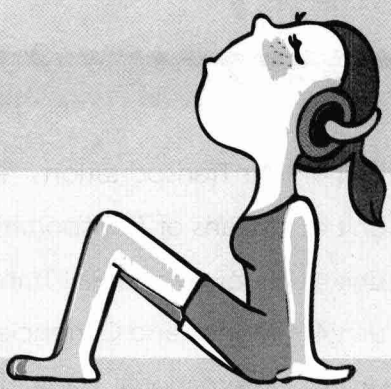

Unit 1 The Weather / 天气

要点提示

1. 词汇：weather，forecast，picnic，raincoat，umbrella
   词组：biting cold，too long，below zero，play a game，in the open，in a word，in advance
   句型：look like / What about... / drop to / go on a picnic / have to do sth. adjust...to / be engaged in / thanks to
2. 语法：一般现在时，现在进行时，现在完成时，一般过去时
3. 交际：学会谈论气候

Section One: Listening

Part 1 Listening for the Key Words

Conversation: Listen to the Conversation and Fill in the Blanks

M: It is biting cold today.

F : It looks like __1__.

M: I missed the weather __2__ this morning. What did it say?

F : It said cloudy and strongly windy today.

M: What about tomorrow? I hope it will __3__ up tomorrow.

F : Nope. It only gets still colder. The temperature will __4__ to two below zero.

M: That is too __5__. I hope it will not last too long.

M：今天真是特别冷呀！

F：好像是要下雨了。

M：早上我没有听到天气预报。它怎么说的。

F：今天多云，强风。

M：明天呢？希望天会晴起来。

F：没变好，倒是变得更冷了，温度可能降到零下二摄氏度。

M：太糟糕了，希望不会持续很长时间。

点拨

本章节将要学习的是关于天气的英语听说技能。气候现象、温度等都是本单元的学习重点。同时时态问题也是其中比较重要的学习要点。例如：听到cold，weather，cloudy，windy，temperature这样的英语词汇时，就能想到这是一组谈论天气的对话，所以听录音时要注意与天气有关的词汇。

要点

学习者在听录音之前就应该猜测到第一题应该填一个名词，因为上句提到It is biting cold today，此处应该填rain，snow，storm这样的词汇；第二题因为missed，weather等词汇的提示，很可能会想到forecast这个单词；第三题中的clear up在英语中是个固定短语，根据上下文会推断出答案；第四题和第五题根据上下文也会很容易听出正确答案。

Passage: Listen to the Passage and Fill in the Blanks

Weather __1__ all of us in one way or another. For example, good weather makes people light-hearted. Bad weather makes people sick and __2__. Besides, on a fine day, one can go out for a walk or play a game in the open. On a __3__ day, however, he can only stay __4__. In a word, weather is a part of life for all of us.

The first thing that many people do after getting up is to see what the weather is like. With the __5__ of the weather, people can arrange work and life of the day. If it is fine, he may decide to go on a __6__. If it is __7__, he will have to take a raincoat or an umbrella with him when he is leaving the house. Whatever the weather may be, one tends to adjust his activities to it __8__.

In order to know what the weather will be, many specialists are engaged in weather __9__. They collect data, analyze them and predict the weather of the coming day. This information, which is __10__ on the radio or on TV, is usually very accurate. Thanks to the efforts of those professionals, we can always know the weather in advance and get prepared for it.

点拨

本短文主要讲述天气在人们日常生活中的重要作用以及天气变化对生活的影响。短文最后讲述

了天气预报的重要性。

要点

短文开篇就体现了主旨——谈论天气，因此在听录音的过程中应尽快在头脑中搜寻有关天气的词汇。第一题很明显应该填一个动词，根据句意应该是affect或者influence这类词汇；第二题中提到Bad weather makes people sick，因此第三题这个空儿应该是和sick意思相近的词汇；第六题中明确提到If it is fine，……因此，第七题填入的词应该在意思上与fine相对，听录音过程中能够听到rainy这个词。

Part 2 Listening Practice

I. Listen to the Conversation and Do the Multiple Choice Questions

( ) 1. It is _____ today.

A. a bad day B. a cold day C. a nice day D. a hot day

( ) 2. It is in _____.

A. spring B. summer C. autumn D. winter

( ) 3. Why does the woman like this kind of day best?

A. Because it is warm.

B. Because it is both warm and sun shining.

C. Because it is cool.

D. Because it is cold.

( ) 4. What's the temperature today?

A. 10℃–13℃. B. 11℃–14℃.

C. 11℃–15℃. D. 10℃–14℃.

( ) 5. What are they going to do?

A. They are going for a swim.

B. They are going to have a talk.

C. They are going to walk in a park.

D. They are going to work in a park.

II. Listen to the Passage and Decide Whether the Statements Are True or False

( ) 1. Only the weather can affect mood.

( ) 2. Keller himself did the research to see if there's some sort of interaction

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between weather and mood.

( ) 3. The researchers set up four different tests in the research.

( ) 4. Numerous studies have shown that regular exercise improves mood, as well as health.

( ) 5. The researchers found that when the participants were outside on a warm, pleasant day, their moods improved.

Section Two: Speaking

Part 1 Situational Dialogs

Situation 1: Jane is from London and Tom is from San Francisco. They meet on campus and talk about the weather in their hometowns.

Situation 2: Mr. Lee has been invited to stop over for a few days in San Francisco, California, on his way to Boston. He is talking about the weather there with his American friend Johnson.

Situation 3: Professor Zhu was invited to give a lecture at a university in southern Florida. She got off the plane and was met by Edward Walker, a professor with whom she has been corresponding for several months. Professor Zhu disliked the weather of Florida. She tried to convince Edward the weather in her hometown in China was much better.

Part 2 Comments on Part 1

我们在与对方谈论天气的时候，首先应当了解对象国的天气和气候。例如，美国的国土大多位于北温带，介于北纬25度至49度之间，大部分地区属温带和亚热带，气候和降水比较适宜，降水与地下水资源均十分丰富，有利于工农业生产的发展，可谓得天独厚。但是，由于美国幅员辽阔，地形复杂，并受不同气流的影响，各地的气候差别很大：当佛罗里达半岛已是百花齐放的季节时，北部的五大湖区还处于寒冷之中。

另外，我们与西方人谈论天气的时候，经常会发现，西方人更多地使用华氏温度（Fahrenheit），而中国人则使用摄氏温度（Centigrade；Celsius）。因此，在谈论天气时，我们应当注意摄氏温度与华氏温度之间的换算：5(F−32)= 9(C)。因此，100摄氏度就等于100×9 / 5 + 32 =212 华氏度。

在谈论天气的时候，最重要的就是储备一定量的与天气有关的单词，例如霜（frost），冰雹（hail），雪（snow），雷（thunder），风（wind），雾（mist），云（cloud），霾（haze），雨（rain），大雨（downpour），阵雨（shower / storm），暴风雨（tempest），闪

电（lightning），陆风（land wind），飓风（hurricane），旋风（cyclone），台风（typhoon），龙卷风（whirlwind），季节风（gale），阵风（gust of wind），微风（breeze），浓雾（fog），潮湿（humidity），冰冻（freeze），雪花（snowflake），降雪（snowfall），小阳春（Indian summer），干旱（drought）。

Part 3 Listen to the Passage and Make an Oral Summary of the Weather in the Following Places

Taiyuan: _____

Datong: _____

Yangquan: _____

Linfen: _____

Yuncheng: _____

Section Three: Vocabulary Practice

Match the English Word, the English Expression and the Chinese Expression

1. gale	A. 专家	i. sad and without enthusiasm
2. depressed	B. 反复地	ii. person who is an expert in a special branch of work or study
3. specialist	C. 互动	iii. again and again
4. predict	D. 参与者	iv. the impact of one on the other
5. repeatedly	E. 排除	v. person who participates in sth.
6. expectation	F. 想，认为	vi. many
7. interaction	G. 减少	vii. change
8. consist of	H. 大风	viii. notice; observe
9. participant	I. 沮丧的	ix. make sth. smaller in size, number, degree, price, etc
10. numerous	J. 预测	x. a strong wind blowing
11. eliminate	K. 期望	xi. say in advance that sth. will happen
12. vary	L. 由…构成	xii. firm belief that sth. will happen
13. perceive	M. 无数的	xiii. be made up of

14. phase	N. 变化	xiv. remove; get rid of
15. reduce	O. 阶段	xv. a stage in a process or development

Keys to the Exercises

Section One

Part 1

Conversation

1. rain	2. forecast	3. clear	4. drop	5. awful

Passage

1. affects	2. depressed	3. rainy	4. indoors	5. knowledge
6. picnic	7. rainy	8. accordingly	9. forecast	10. announced

Part 2

I. 1. C 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. C

II. 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T

Section Two

Part 3

Taiyuan: cloudy, 18 to 28 degrees

Datong: a strong wind, much rain, 16 to 26 degrees

Yangquan: sunny, the highest temperature of 30 degrees

Linfen: windy, 23 to 32 degrees

Yuncheng: sunny and hot, 28 to 34 degrees

Section Three

1. H–x	2. I–i	3. A–ii	4. J–xi	5. B–iii
6. K–xii	7. C–iv	8. L–xiii	9. D–v	10. M–vi
11. E–xiv	12. N–vii	13. F–viii	14. O–xv	15. G–ix

Unit 2 Hometown / 家乡

要点提示

1. 词汇：architecture，resort，stunning，amiable，stylish，delta
   词组：stunning beauty，sea-corroded landscape，have fun with，to be dubbed
   句型：It is a city with a history of... / to be located in... / the specialty to look out / It features...
2. 语法：一般现在时，一般过去时
3. 交际：学会介绍家乡

Section One: Listening

Part 1 Listening for the Key Words

Conversation: Listen to the Conversation and Fill in the Blanks

M: Where are you from?

F : I'm from the city of Dalian.

M: Oh, I've heard of that city. It is in the___1___of China. Is that right?

F : That's right. It's in Liaoning Province.

M: Is it the__2__city of the__3__?

F : No. The capital city of Liaoning Province is Shenyang. Dalian is the second largest city of the province and a__4__ __5__.

M：你是哪儿的人?

F ：我是大连人 / 我来自大连。

M：嗯，我听说过大连，是在中国的东北部，是吧?

F ：是呀，在辽宁省。

M：大连是省会城市吗?

F ：不是，沈阳是省会，大连是省内第二大城市以海滨旅游而著称。

点拨

本章要学习的内容是介绍家乡，在介绍时不可避免地会涉及到家乡的地理位置、风土人情等内容。因此应该对旅游方面的词汇做好准备。

要点

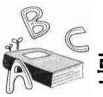
在听到介绍的城市是大连时，凭借对辽宁省和大连市的一些常识了解，就能够很容易地预测出需要填充的词汇。结合听力材料，要完成填空并不困难。注意一些常用词如province，capital，northeast，以及介绍风光的seaside resort等。

Passage: Listen to the Passage and Fill in the Blanks

Dalian is a place where you can find natural scenes of __1__ beauty, __2__ climate, __3__ architecture, comfortable beaches and summer tourist resorts. The gardens and circuses everywhere are good __4__ of the city. Along the southern coast, a road like a jade ribbon runs among the mountains and along the sea, __5__ through the scenic spots of Bangchui Island, Tiger Beach, Fujia Village, Baiyunshan Park, and Xinghai Park. In the southwest of the city, there are __6__ famous Lvshunkou, Taiyanggou (Sun Valley), Baiyu Mount (White Jade Mount) and natural wonders such as the Snake Island and the Sea Cat Island. In the north of the city, there is the Golden __7__ Beach Holiday Resort, where one can see typical __8__ landscape and __9__ of coastal cast. In Dalian there is also the Bingyu Valley scenery attractions in the north of Zhuanghe County, which boasts of __10__ green mountains and clear rivers.

点拨

本文介绍大连的旅游风光，因此涉及到了一些旅游相关词汇和当地特殊的景点名称。好在这些名称并不是需要填充的内容。听者只需将对风光的描述性词语补充上即可。



要点

第一、二、三题需要填充的是对风景、气候、建筑的描述性形容词汇，题目相对较密集，听懂之后迅速记录有一定难度；第五、八题有一定词形变化，听时一定要认真；第七题应注意上下文，所需填写的是一个旅游景点的名称的一部分，因此首字母要大写。

Part 2 Listening Practice

I. Listen to the Conversation and Do the Multiple Choice Questions

( ) 1. Why is the man unhappy?

A. Because it is too cold outside.

B. Because it is too warm outside.

C. Because he can't go skating.

D. Because he wants to go skiing.

( ) 2. The lowest temperature of the city in winter might be _____.

A. a little below zero B. a little above zero

C. 20 degrees below zero D. 30 degrees below zero

( ) 3. Where is the man's hometown?

A. Dalian. B. Shanghai. C. Harbin. D. Shenyang.

( ) 4. What's the lowest temperature in the man's hometown?

A. A little below zero. B. A little above zero.

C. 20 degrees below zero. D. 30 degrees below zero.

( ) 5. According to the man, what's the good thing about his hometown?

A. That people have to put on heavy clothes.

B. That people have to stay at home in winter.

C. That people can have fun with ice and snow.

D. That people cannot stay long outside in winter.

II. Listen to the Passage and Decide Whether the Statements Are True or False

( ) 1. Wuxi was named "tinless" because it will lead to peace over China.

( ) 2. Wu Culture had been the dominant culture of the region of the Yangtze River.

( ) 3. Wuxi has been called the "land of fish and rice" because it produces abundant seafood.

( ) 4. Besides seafood, all kinds of vegetables are frequently used in Wuxi dishes.

( ) 5. White fish ranks first in "Three White" of Lake Taihu.

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