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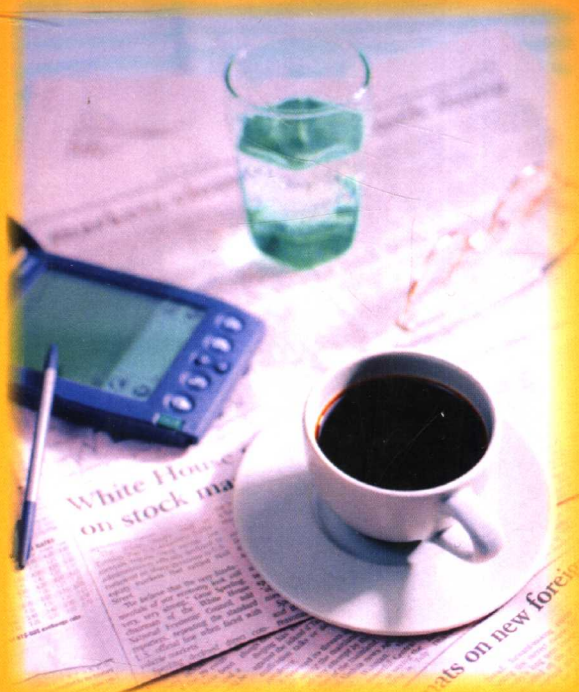
# 新世纪

AN INTENSIVE ENGLISH COURSE IN LISTENING AND SPEAKING 2

## 基础英语听说 初级教程

(供成人教育用)

张道真



上海外语教育出版社

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SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

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**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

新世纪基础英语听说初级教程 / 张道真编著.

—上海: 上海外语教育出版社, 2006

(外教社基础外语系列教材)

供成人教育用

ISBN 7-81095-791-0

I. 新… II. 张… III. 英语—听说教学—成人教育—教材 IV. H319.9

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2005)第097707号

**出版发行: 上海外语教育出版社**

(上海外国语大学内) 邮编: 200083

电 话: 021-65425300 (总机)

电子邮箱: bookinfo@sflep.com.cn

网 址: <http://www.sflep.com.cn> <http://www.sflep.com>

责任编辑: 梁泉胜

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印 刷: 上海华业装璜印刷厂

经 销: 新华书店上海发行所

开 本: 787×965 1/16 印张 26.75 字数 523千字

版 次: 2006年7月第1版 2006年7月第1次印刷

印 数: 5 000 册

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书 号: ISBN 7-81095-791-0 / G · 414

定 价: 44.00 元 (附MP3光盘)

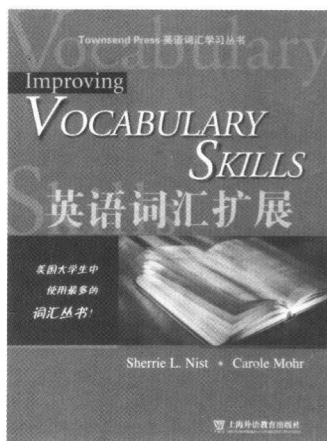
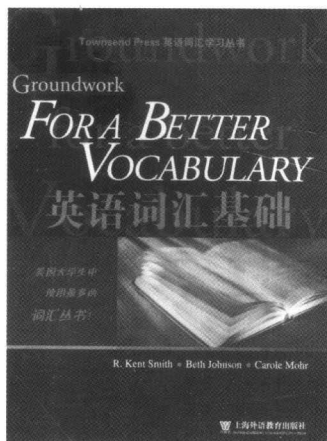
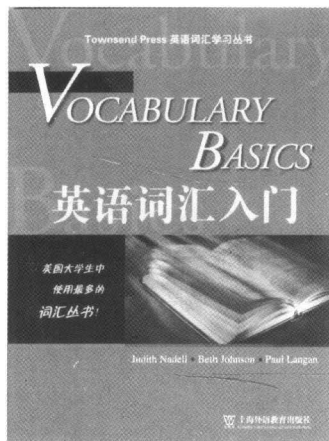
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上海外语教育出版社  
SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

地址：上海市大连西路558号  
电话：021-65425300转各部

网址：www.sflep.com.cn  
邮编：200083

# 前言

这是我新编的一套教材,全书分四册:

1. 英语听说入门教程; 2. 英语听说初级教程; 3. 英语听说中级教程; 4. 英语听说高级教程。

这套书是我从事英语教学五十余年的总结,包含了我近三十年进行教学试验时的一些体会。它贯彻了以下原则:

1. 自始至终贯彻狠抓听说的原则,教学活动的主要部分都是听说练习,强调“苦练硬功”。所有课文都要跟磁带反复复习,直到能流利准确地复述出来。每课都有问答练习、对话练习、小段复述,要做到语音正确,语言流利,说话不费劲。若自始至终这样训练,必然可学得牢固,口笔兼顾,打好语言的基础。

2. 整个安排要循序渐进、安排合理,以保证学习效果。每课分三段,每段一般介绍12个生词,课文长度约为半页到一页,每册约1150个词汇。四册书共学4600左右生词,加上额外补充的词汇,共学5000左右词汇,以保证打好语言基础。根据过去经验,这个进度一般是可以接受的。

3. 课程一般在语音室上,以保证有足够的听说练习。在语音室上课可保证人人动口,教员可带领学生进行各种练习,包括有准备的和即席做的,可以听了复述(至少听三遍)、进行答问、翻译、对话、自由讲话。教员可发挥创造性,让学生在语音室练出真功夫。在普通教室上课时可做翻译、听写及其他练习。

4. 本书的课文大多数根据原文改编,保证学的都是地道英语。语言力求平易,着重学现代的常用词汇。其他部分,如词汇学习、对话、复述材料都贯彻这个原则,即“学以致用”的原则。许多新的说法,如 send an e-mail, e-mail someone, the photocopier is broken, the printer isn't working 等,都尽量多收。过于文气,日常生活中用不着的,尽量少收或不收。取材要处处为学生着想。

5. 编排要有新意,要体现题材原则,反复巩固的原则,由浅入深、循序渐进的原则。要增加趣味性、多样性、知识性。教师和同学要体会编者的用心。例如第三册(即中级教程)包含了学生应具备的常识,如各国概况、历史上的大事、名人介绍等。高级教程中则有许多科普读物,旨在为学生今后阅读专业书作准备。

6. 本书要着重处理中国学生的问题。外国人编的教材有其长处,但他们不了解中国

人学习中的问题。一般化的处理,常常不能解决中国人学英语中遇到的问题,因此全教程每课都附有辅导材料,且课文与对话等都有译文,以便进行汉英对比;部分课文甚至安排一些英译中及中译英的练习,以达到巩固与熟练的目的。还有一些针对中国学生需要而编写的材料,如词汇学习、语法讲解。大家认真用这套教材就可体会到编者的用心。

本套教材准备在下面几方面发挥作用:

1. 作为英语培训学院和其他类似学院的教材:如果从头到尾认真学习,大体上两年可以学完,即每学期学一册,每周学两课(每周上课20—24节)。学完后可达到大专毕业水平,能通过四级考试,可担任中小学英语教师,或从事一般的外事工作。教师培训也可以此为教材;

2. 在大学用作辅助教材,以加强学生的听说能力。如果原来听说能力不强,可以用中、高级教程作教材,两年学完,每周至少有两节在语言实验室上课,学完后大部分人可通过四级考试,听说能力较前为强;

3. 用作外语中学的教材:如果学习时间为六年,可用四至五年学完全套教材,最后一两年加学其他教材(如《实用英语语法》(最新版)强化练习册),并请外教上一部分听说课(每周有12节英语课,留一半时间学其他课),这样中专毕业就可能接近大专毕业水平。

4. 作社会上广大青年的自学教材,可根据自己的基础,各取所需。特别是历届的大学毕业生可用业余时间自学本书,提高听说及实用能力。在北京、深圳、上海各地市民讲外语活动中争取大家能根据需要利用本教材。各级中小学也可利用前两册中的材料加强教学。

#### 两点希望

目前全国都在认真抓英语教学,这对当前的工作和未来的发展都至关重要,为了帮助大家学好英语,希望:

1. 我国的电视台或教育电视台能播送本教材的英语广播讲座;
2. 在有条件的省市成立英语培训学院帮助社会上的青年更好掌握英语,特别是帮助培训英语教师。

\* \* \*

一个人的力量是有限的,本书肯定会有不足之处,希望大家把使用中发现问题向我们提出,特别是我们的同行们帮我们提出改进意见,使此书能更好为大家服务!

张道真

2006年3月于上海



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# Lesson One

## 第 1 课

### Section A

#### New Words 生词

until / ʌntɪl / *prep. ; conj.* 直到  
primary / 'praɪməri / *adj.* 初级的, 小(学)的  
move / mu:v / *vi.* 转入  
secondary / 'sekəndəri / *adj.* 第二等的, 中学的  
generally / 'dʒenərəli / *adv.* 一般  
take place 发生

graduate / 'grædʒʊət / *vi.* 毕业  
go on to 升入(大学)  
some kind of 某种  
training / 'treɪnɪŋ / *n.* 培训, 训练  
a good number of 好些  
unemployed / ʌnim'plɔɪd / *adj.* 失业的



#### Text A

#### Schools in Britain

In Britain, children have to be in school from the age of five until sixteen. In most places children go to primary school until they are eleven, and then move to a secondary school. Lessons generally take place between 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. from Monday to Friday.

After they graduate from secondary schools, some go on to college. Some start work. Others start some kind of job training. A good number are unemployed after they leave school.

— adapted from *Kernel Lessons Intermediate*

## Questions and Answers

1. When do children start school in Britain?
2. When do they usually finish school?
3. When do children leave primary school?
4. What do they do then?
5. What time do lessons take place?
6. Do they have lessons every day?
7. What do children do after they graduate from secondary schools?
8. Does everybody go on to college?
9. What do the others do?
10. Do some of them start some kind of job training?
11. Why do they do that?
12. Are many people unemployed after they leave school?

1. They usually start school at the age of five.
2. They usually finish school at sixteen.
3. They leave primary school at eleven in most places.
4. Then they move to a secondary school.
5. They take place between 9 a. m. to 4. p. m.
6. No, they only have lessons from Monday to Friday.
7. Some go on to college.
8. No, not everybody goes on to college.
9. They may start work.
10. Yes, many people attend training classes.
11. Because this will help them to get jobs more easily.
12. Yes, a good number are unemployed after they leave school.

## Section B

### New Words 生词

public / 'pʌblɪk / *adj.* 公立的  
 elementary / ,elɪ'mentəri / *adj.*  
 小(学)的  
 directly / dɪ'rektli / *adv.* 直接地  
 education / ,edju:'keɪʃən / *n.* 教育  
 tax / tæks / *n.* 税  
 support / sə'pɔ:t / *vt.* 支持,维持

attend / ə'tend / *vt.* 上(学)  
 graduate / 'grædʒuət / *n.* 毕业生  
 receive / rɪ'si:v / *vt.* 收受,得到  
 private / 'praɪvət / *adj.* 私立的  
 earn / ɜ:n / *vt.* 赚到  
 expense / ɪk'spens / *n.* 费用





## Text B

### Schools in the U. S. A.

In the United States, boys and girls start school when they are five years old. In some states they must stay in school until they are sixteen. Most students are seventeen or eighteen years old when they graduate from secondary school. Another name for secondary school is high school.

Most children go to public elementary and secondary schools. The parents of public school pupils don't have to pay directly for their children's education because tax money supports the public schools. If a child attends a private school, his parents pay the school for the child's education.

Today almost half of the high school graduates go to colleges and universities. Some colleges and universities receive tax money from the government. A student at a state university doesn't have to pay very much if his parents live in that state. Private colleges and universities are expensive, however. Almost half of the college students in the United States work while they are studying. When a student's family isn't rich, he has to earn money for part of his college expenses.

— adapted from *Progressive Reading Series*

### Questions and Answers

1. When do boys and girls start school in the United States?
2. How long must they stay in school?
3. How old are most students when they graduate from secondary school?
4. What's another name for secondary school?
5. Do most children go to public elementary and secondary schools?
6. Do the parents of public school pupils have to pay directly for their children's education?

1. They start school when they are five years old.
2. In some states they must stay in school until they are sixteen.
3. Most students graduate from secondary school when they are seventeen or eighteen years old.
4. Secondary school is also called high school.
5. Yes, most children do.
6. No, they don't have to pay directly for it.

7. Why don't they have to pay directly for it?
8. If a child attends a private school, do his parents pay the school for the child's education? Why?
9. Do many high school graduates go to colleges and universities?
10. Do colleges and universities receive tax money from the government?
11. Does a student at a state university have to pay much?
12. Are private colleges and universities very expensive?
13. Do many college students in the United States work while they are studying?
14. If a student's family isn't rich, what does he have to do?

7. Because tax money supports the public schools.
8. Yes, they do, because the government doesn't support private schools.
9. Yes. Today almost half of them go to colleges and universities.
10. Some of them do. But private colleges and universities don't have to pay very much if his parents live in that state.
12. Yes, they are.
13. Almost half of them work while they are studying.
14. He has to earn money for part of his college expenses.

## Section C

### New Words 生词

continent / 'kɒntinənt / n. 洲

Europe / 'juərəp / n. 欧洲

Asia / 'eɪʃə / n. 亚洲

Australia / ɔ'streɪliə / n. 澳洲, 澳大利亚

Africa / 'æfrɪkə / n. 非洲

Antarctica / æntəktɪkə / n. 南极洲

U. K. (United Kingdom) n. 联合王国(英国)

Germany / 'dʒɜ:məni / n. 德国

Spain / speɪn / n. 西班牙

Russia / 'rʌʃə / n. 俄罗斯

Brazil / brə'zɪl / n. 巴西

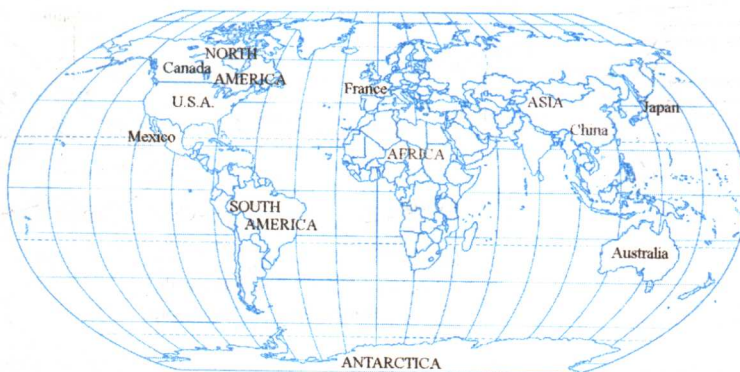
Argentina / ˌɑ:dʒənti'nə / n. 阿根廷





## Talk about Pictures

(A)



1. How many continents are there in the world?
2. What are they?
3. Where is China?
4. Where is Japan?
5. Where is the U. S. A. ?
6. Is Canada in North America?
7. Where is Mexico?
8. Where is France?
9. Which is the biggest continent in the world?
10. Which is the smallest continent in the world?
11. Which is bigger, Africa or Europe?
12. Which is smaller, North America or South America?

1. There are seven continents in it.
2. They are North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Australia, Africa and Antarctica.
3. It's in East Asia.
4. It's in East Asia, too.
5. It's in North America.
6. Yes, it is. It's to the north of the U. S. A.
7. It's in North America, too. It's to the south of the U. S. A.
8. It's in West Europe.
9. Asia is.
10. Australia is.
11. Africa is bigger.
12. South America is smaller.