



普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材

总主编 戴炜栋  
副总主编 蒋秉章

# 新世纪高职高专英语

NEW CENTURY ENGLISH  
LISTENING AND SPEAKING COURSE

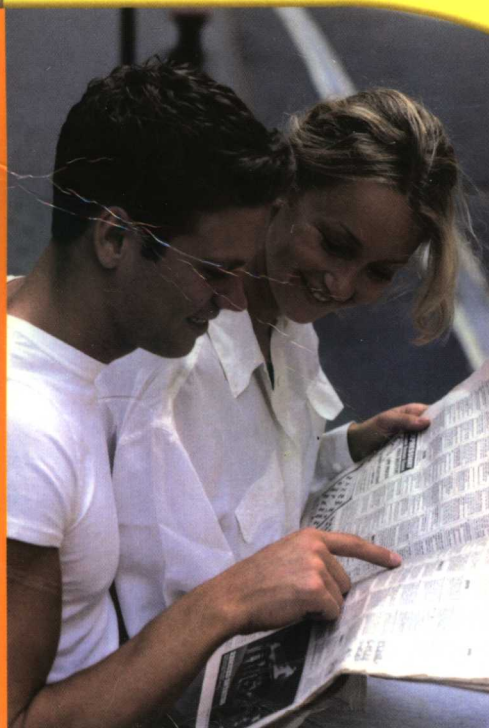
听说教程

(修订版)

主编 肖涌

学生用书  
STUDENT'S BOOK

3



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编 者

龚 兵 史 昶 阳 王 莉 莉



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## 修订版前言

《新世纪高职高专英语》(听说教程)于2000年正式出版发行。由于该套教材充分利用国内外英语教学科研成果,全面体现高职高专英语教学规律,突出“五项创新”,深受广大师生欢迎。为了使这套教材更加完善,上海外语教育出版社组织我国四所高职名校(即深圳职业技术学院、上海第二工业大学、北京联合大学和华东师范大学职业技术学院)的英语骨干教师对教材进行了修订。我们利用调查表和座谈会的形式,广泛征求用户和专家的意见和建议,并按照教育部高等教育司颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》,结合高职高专英语教学实际,在保留教材原有特色的基础上,在以下几个方面作了改进:

一、每一单元新增了 Listen More 部分。该部分总体上分为两大板块,前者(Section A 和 Section B)将《综合教程》中每单元主课文的语言点编成听力练习,旨在提高学生听力的同时巩固其所学过的词汇与短语,强化《听说教程》与《综合教程》的横向联系;后者(Section C)以《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》为基准,设计了篇章听力练习,旨在培养学生对听力材料的整体理解及摄取其中特定信息的能力。

二、每一单元新增了 Additional Exercises 部分。该部分是以话题为线索、以《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》(A级)为基准编排的,便于学生学完第三册教材后参加高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)。

三、重新编写了 Act It Out 部分。该部分总结了目前各种国内英语口语试的特点,以中外文化交流为切入点,设计了信息索取、信息给予、信息综述和转达三个相连的环节,旨在培养学生口头获取特定信息能力的同时提高他们对外进行文化宣传的能力。

四、对原有的 Sound Right 部分做了改动,让学生直接了解和熟悉语音,旨在使学生能够轻松地学习和掌握语音知识。

五、把原来属于 Listen In 的 Useful Expressions 单独编排为 Focus On,旨在听力练习之前加强学生对惯用表达的熟悉程度,以便听力练习的顺利展开。

六、把原来的 Act It Out 改编为 Drama Time,体现外语学习的娱乐性。

七、在学生用书相关的听力练习后增添了 Note(s)部分,对听力材料中出现的较难词汇给出了中文或英文注释,便于学生自学。这样既可帮助学生扩大词汇量,也可提高教学效果。

八、在教师用书的内容和体例上进行了较大的修改。修订后的教师用书除提供录音稿和练习答案外,还编有练习设计的目的和教学步骤介绍(供参考)。修订后的教师用书包含了学生用书的全部内容(学生用书每个单元标题下的图片除外),便于教师更为灵活地开展教学活动。

九、根据编者的教学实践和其他使用者的反馈意见,就原书中的个别错误进行了纠正。

十、对版面重新进行了设计,体例创新,图文并茂。

本教材总主编为戴炜栋,副总主编为蒋秉章。本册主编为肖涌,参加编写人员为龚兵、史思阳、王莉莉。本书的插图由周瑞平制作。

深圳职业技术学院的外籍教师王道明、Peter Luca 通读了书稿,并提出了一些宝贵意见。

由于编者水平和经验有限,疏漏和不妥之处在所难免,恳请广大师生继续批评指正。

编者

2004年4月

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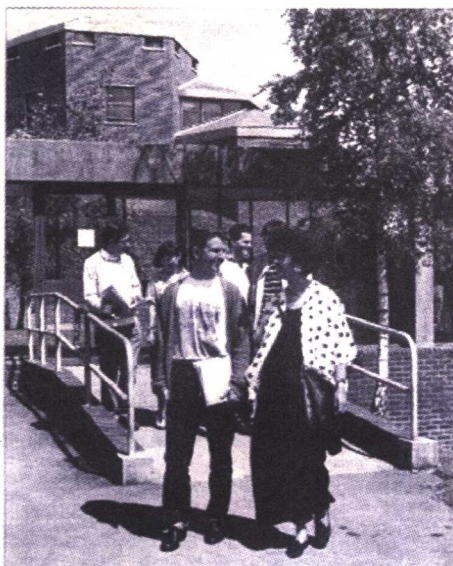
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# UNIT ONE

## ON CAMPUS



### Sound Right Consonant Clusters

#### Section A

Listen and repeat, paying special attention to the consonant clusters in bold type.

- 1) I've really come for **advice**.
- 2) She is in high **spirits**.
- 3) It's really a **complicated** story.
- 4) Are you having any **special problem** with studying?
- 5) If we can't understand it, we can always **break** it down into **steps**.

#### Section B

Listen carefully and circle the word you hear from the tape.

- |                |             |           |            |
|----------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| 1) A. spread   | B. praised  | C. afraid | D. sped    |
| 2) A. lighter  | B. factory  | C. factor | D. fate    |
| 3) A. slake    | B. sway     | C. say    | D. play    |
| 4) A. redden   | B. Britain  | C. rotten | D. written |
| 5) A. couldn't | B. wouldn't | C. wooden | D. curtain |



## Focus On

Read and familiarize yourself with the following expressions.

### Useful Expressions

#### Student

I've really come for some advice.  
 I don't know if I can ...  
 I'm worried about ...  
 We had our last class.  
 Feel like jumping for joy.  
 No more sitting in a stuffy classroom.  
 You're in high spirits.  
 No need to ask.  
 I have a really bad headache / a terrible  
 stomachache / ...  
 That's why I've been ...  
 We had a heated discussion.  
 What a load off my mind!

#### Teacher

What can I do for you?  
 I need to get more information about ...  
 How many hours / days a week?  
 I'll give you a good mark.  
 I'm going to give you an oral examination.  
 Don't be nervous!  
 Will you need English in your job?  
 You've missed too many lessons ...  
 It's a complicated story ...  
 Are you having any problem with ...?  
 Let's break it down into steps.  
 You shouldn't start without some advice.

### Notes:

**stuffy:** lacking enough fresh air

**load:** the share of work allocated to or required of a person, a machine, a group, or an organization; worry that you have to deal with

## Listen In

### Section A

Listen to the dialogues and complete them with what you hear. Before your listening, make sure you fully understand the expressions in **Focus On**.

### Dialogue

1

George: I really don't know what's wrong with me this semester.

Andy: Are you \_\_\_\_\_?

George: \_\_\_\_\_. It'll take  
 forever to complete them.

Andy: I've never seen such a hangdog expression! \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_?

George: I've been floundering around here for hours.

Andy: \_\_\_\_\_. If we can't understand

it, we can always \_\_\_\_\_.

George: OK, here. Let's see if you can make head or tail out of this.

Andy: (*while looking at the assignment sheet*) You're supposed to write about some legal issue. \_\_\_\_\_?

George: Well, I remember one day \_\_\_\_\_ about speed limits. It really ticked me off. I mean, one guy thought there shouldn't be any at all!

Andy: Good. It sounds like you're interested in that topic. Now let's go to the library and \_\_\_\_\_.

## Dialogue

Assistant: Can I help you?

Sue: Yes. \_\_\_\_\_.

Could you give me some advice about what to buy?

Assistant: Of course. \_\_\_\_\_,  
oil or watercolor?

Sue: Oh, oil I think.

Assistant: Well, \_\_\_\_\_.  
That contains twelve different color oil paints.

Sue: All right. What should I do about brushes?

Assistant: You'd better buy a set like this — it's got all the brushes you need to start with.

Sue: OK. Anything else?

Assistant: Yes, you ought to buy some linseed oil and some turpentine.

Sue: Sorry? \_\_\_\_\_?

Assistant: Well, linseed oil is an oil that you use to mix the paint and you use turpentine to clean the paintbrushes.

Sue: Oh, I see. \_\_\_\_\_?

Assistant: We've got pint and half-pint bottles.

Sue: Right. Now, do you think I should paint on paper, canvas or board?

Assistant: \_\_\_\_\_, I think you'd better buy some painting boards. Paper is too weak for oil painting and canvas is very expensive.

Sue: Mmm, \_\_\_\_\_.

Assistant: Have you had any painting lessons?

Sue: No, I haven't.

Assistant: Well, \_\_\_\_\_.  
You ought to buy one of our *Teach Yourself to Paint* books.

Sue: Mmm. Good idea.



**Notes:**

**flounder around:** make clumsy attempts to do something

**tick someone off:** drive someone crazy

**make head or tail out of this:** understand this

**Section B**

**Listen to the tape and choose the best answer to each question.**

**Dialogue****3**

1. A. She hurt her leg. B. She had terrible headaches.  
C. She had trouble with her stomach. D. Both B and C.
2. A. Her alarm clock did not go off.  
B. She was caught in a traffic jam.  
C. She had to send her grandmother to a hospital.  
D. She needed badly to see a doctor.
3. A. Because she had been absent too many times.  
B. Because she was often late for classes.  
C. Because her excuses contradicted each other.  
D. Because she had a poor attendance record.

**Dialogue****4**

1. A. A doctor. B. A manager. C. An architect. D. A lawyer.
2. A. Because many architecture articles are written in English.  
B. Because many architects use English as a second language.  
C. Because English is often the official language at international conferences.  
D. All of the above.
3. A. Because both her teachers and she think she has a bent for architecture.  
B. Because she likes architecture very much.  
C. Because she has studied architecture for many years.  
D. Because her parents wish her to be an architect.

**Notes:**

**my alarm clock didn't go off:** my alarm clock did not make sound

**brush up:** practise and improve one's skills or knowledge of something

**bent:** a tendency, disposition or inclination

**Section C**

Listen to the above four dialogues again and imitate the speakers in intonation and pronunciation.

**Section D**

Listen to the tape and make a summary of the passage.

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**Speak Out****Section A**

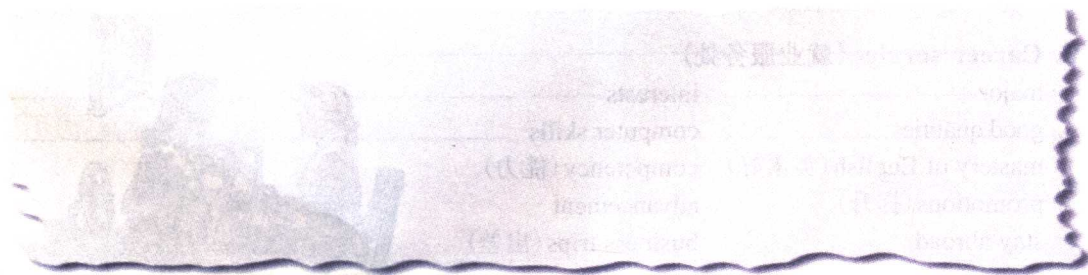
List the words and phrases useful in the situations indicated by the following pictures and share them with other students.



A. Second language learning class



B. Enrolment office

**Section B**

Make dialogues with the words and phrases you listed in Section A.

**Section C**

Complete the following dialogue according to the context.

Jekyll: Wow! I feel like jumping for joy!

Mary: \_\_\_\_\_

Jekyll: Yes, we had our last class today and I feel like celebrating. No more sitting in a stuffy



classroom.

- Mary: \_\_\_\_\_
- Jekyll: What a load off my mind! I feel as light as a feather when I think of the summer holidays. How about you?
- Mary: \_\_\_\_\_
- Jekyll: Isn't the world a wonderful place!
- Mary: \_\_\_\_\_
- Jekyll: I haven't had time to think of them yet. I just want to bathe in the sunshine and enjoy life.
- Mary: \_\_\_\_\_
- Jekyll: Right now all I want to do is to sit down and chat. I've spent so much time listening to teachers that I want to catch up on my talking.
- Mary: \_\_\_\_\_
- Jekyll: We'll probably go to Macao. My family goes there every year during summer. We have relatives there and we will stay with them.

## Section D

Look at the pictures and role-play them with the words and phrases suggested.



### A. Counsellor (辅导员) office

major (专业)	specialty
computer	second language
career	reasons
causes	interest
tool	communication
PowerPoint	maths
FoxBASE (一种数据库设计软件)	
Authorware (一种非常好的多媒体创作工具软件, 由 Macromedia 出品)	

### B. Career service (就业服务处)

major	interests
good qualities	computer skills
mastery of English (英语好)	competency (能力)
promotions (提升)	advancement
stay abroad	business trips (出差)



## Section E

Make dialogues according to the situations given below.

- One girl student often goes to her teacher to ask for leave and the teacher finds many of her excuses do not hold water.
- Nancy has problems with her English study and she turns to her teacher for advice.
- After you graduate from college, you want to be a salesgirl. Your parents and classmates don't think you have a bent for it. Have a good talk with your counsellor.
- The last exam is over. You're overjoyed. Your classmates are talking with you about how to celebrate it.



## Act It Out

**Work in groups of three: Get what you want and retail.**

*Cathy is a foreign student at Hong Kong University. She is not sure whether she should have accommodation on campus. She turns to Mike, a local sophomore (大学二年级学生), for advice.*

**Cathy asks Mike:**

1. 你认为住在香港大学怎么样?
2. 住在校园对学习好吗?
3. 住在校园还有哪些优势?
4. 但这个学校在香港比较偏僻,我想住在市中心离购物中心比较近的地方。你认为怎么样?

**Mike tells Cathy:**

1. 我喜欢住在这儿。你看,这儿的气氛与外面不同。同时我学会了独立生活。
2. 有好处。我看见周围的人都做着和我相同的事情,比如在图书馆看书,在实验室做实验等。这让我在学业上更努力,和其他人探讨问题也很方便。
3. 在这儿可以更方便地使用实验室、图书馆、运动中心和其他设施。它们离我们都很近。还有,我在这里交到很多朋友。
4. 但你考虑过交通吗?你得早起上课,晚上很晚到家,路上要花很多时间的。

Then Philip, the student adviser, feels it necessary to inform other students of the above information:

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## Drama Time

**Put on your show.**

*In the oral examination room, one of the examinees is late. The examiner, after checking her ID card, thinks she is the mayor's daughter and views it as a good chance to please the mayor. When the exam is about to close, he finds that she is not the mayor's daughter and begins to find faults with her. The girl finally gets what she's worth with the help of the assistant examiner.*

## Listen More

Before your listening, learn the following words and phrases.

### Words & Phrases

amateur /'æmətə/ *adj.*  
*n.*

inexpert; imperfect 不熟练的; 不完善的  
someone who does not do sth. very well 业余爱好者; 粗通(某一行)的人

controversial /kəntrə'vɜːʃəl/ *adj.*  
bill /bɪl/ *v.*

likely to cause argument 有争议的

make known by means of poster, notice; announce (贴传单、广告以) 通告; 宣布

dismiss /dɪs'mɪs/ *v.*

send away; allow to go; put away from the mind  
打发; 解散; 自心中摒除

humble /'hʌmbl/ *adj.*

having or showing a modest opinion of oneself  
谦恭的, 谦逊的

(of rank or position) low; (of things) poor 卑微的; 简陋的

### Section A

*Listen to the following word definitions. After each definition, there'll be a pause of ten seconds. During the pause, read the four choices and tick off the word that is defined.*

- |               |                 |             |                  |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1. A. control | B. converse     | C. contrast | D. controversial |
| 2. A. expert  | B. amazing      | C. perfect  | D. amateur       |
| 3. A. bill    | B. announcement | C. bind     | D. avow          |
| 4. A. dismiss | B. dismay       | C. dismal   | D. dispute       |
| 5. A. modern  | B. model        | C. hunted   | D. humble        |

### Section B

*Listen to the following five statements. After each statement, there'll be a pause of fifteen seconds. During the pause, read the two choices and decide which one is closer in meaning to the statement you hear on the tape.*

- A. Her critics regard her as a country girl who is only liked by Westerners because of her distinct features.

B. Her critics send her away to the Western countryside because only there will she be liked.
- A. In a society where models are as important as the building blocks, the consumers should pay the largest bill.



- B. In the biggest consumer society as is well known, models make up the most important part.
3. A. In 1983, Shanghai was at a loss in the high fashion industry.  
B. In 1983, Shanghai started its long journey to high fashion.
4. A. Though many people go to learn to walk like cats, few of them have ever walked on the national stage.  
B. Though many people try to be models, few of them have the chance to walk on the international stage.
5. A. She created a boy-like character that fears nothing, and this brought her success.  
B. She created a tomboy who fears nothing, and the tomboy made her succeed.

## Section C

*Listen to the following passage. After the passage, there are five incomplete statements. Fill in the blanks with what you hear on the tape.*

1. The class for Intercultural Communication 311 meets on \_\_\_\_\_ from 3:15 p.m. to 4:50 p.m.
2. For this course, we will be using the \_\_\_\_\_ every other week on Thursday in Room 405 during the last two months of the class.
3. Students should be able to purchase the textbook \_\_\_\_\_ the day after tomorrow.
4. As the students can see on the \_\_\_\_\_, grading is determined by their performance in midterm and final tests, periodic quizzes, and so on.
5. Students can \_\_\_\_\_ to meet with their teacher or call at his office from 1:00 p.m. to 2:00 p.m. on Wednesdays.

## Additional Exercises

### Section A

*This section is to test your ability to understand short dialogues. There are five recorded dialogues in it. After each dialogue, there is a recorded question. Both the dialogues and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D given to you.*

**Example:** You will hear:

You will read: A. New York.

B. An evening party.

C. An air trip.

D. The man's job.

*From the dialogue we learn that the man is to take a flight to New York. Therefore, C. An air trip. is the correct answer. Now the exercises will begin.*

1. A. The literature class is terrible.                      B. The professor is terrible.  
C. The literature class is very good.                      D. The man says nothing about the class.
2. A. There is nowhere to get the schedule.  
B. The man can get the schedule from the Reception Desk.  
C. The man can get the schedule from the woman.  
D. The man can get the schedule from the bus company.
3. A. London.    B. The Student Union.  
C. How to get the student ticket.                      D. How to go to London.
4. A. Doctor and patient.                                      B. Salesman / Saleswoman and customer.  
C. Counsellor and student.                              D. Boss and secretary.
5. A. The woman is ill.  
B. The teacher assigned too much work.  
C. The woman likes to stay up late.  
D. The woman worked hard on her term paper.

## Section B

*This section is to test your ability to understand dialogues. There are two recorded dialogues in it. After each dialogue, there are some recorded questions. Both the dialogues and the questions will be spoken twice. After you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D given to you.*

6. A. His overall band is 6, but his speaking is 5.  
B. His overall band is 5, but his speaking is 6.  
C. Both his writing and his speaking are poor.  
D. The conversation does not mention this.
7. A. He must make an arrangement with a professor.  
B. He must take the English test provided by the university.  
C. He must pass band 6 in a speaking test.  
D. He need not do anything.
8. A. He wants to do business.  
B. He wants to join in an association.  
C. He wants to go to a night school.  
D. He wants to make money for his father.
9. A. The woman worries about the expenses of her study.  
B. The woman feels that the man's parents will not agree to his study.  
C. The woman worries about the man's burden.  
D. The woman is afraid that the man may not follow through his plan.