英《语》听《说》进》阶《系》列

大等與語种角力

配套教程

一附口语操练

 吴 青 杜文静 编著

 (美) Jay Yap 博士 审校

北京大学出版社





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大学英语听力配套教程(3-4册)

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FORWARD

In the field of foreign language teaching, especially where the four language skills are taught in a discrete or unintegrated manner, students all too often find their classroom exercises boring, uninspiring, and of little relevance to their life in the real world beyond the walls of their classroom. Often, too, language teachers themselves find the material offered them in the prescribed textbooks unexciting, with little scope for variety and initiative. Where such teachers also lack the time for effective and creative lesson planning and preparation, classroom teaching sometimes degenerates into a mundane chore, offering little satisfaction to both instructor and students alike.

This book is aimed specifically at addressing the needs of 2 groups of people in China:

- 1) College-level teachers of English, specializing in Listening:
- 2) College-level students preparing for the CET Band Four Examination, and seeking at the same time, to enhance their listening and speaking skills.

For such teachers, this Supplementary Course Book offers you a rich source of ideas for class-room activities and exercises which students are likely to find not only useful for developing the necessary communicative skills, but also targetted at helping them prepare for their all-important Band Four Examination. Especially for new and less-experienced teachers, the useful and interesting Warming-Up Exercises, Useful Expressions, Additional Notes and Target Practices found in every chapter of this book could help transform your day-to-day teaching into lively interactive sessions where students themselves become involved and motivated to learn.

For the students, this book, with its accompanying set of cassette tapes, not only offers you ample opportunity to practise your listening and speaking skills, but also ushers you into an exciting world of knowledge concerning the culture and institutions of some of the major English-speaking countries. Not only will you find many of the exercises useful and informative but also enjoyable and entertaining.

As the former teacher of the authors during their year of graduate training in TESOL (Teaching of English to Speakers of Other Languages), I have great pleasure in recommending this book to all concerned.

Dr. Jay Yap

Foreign Expert in Applied Linguistics and TESOL

在英语教学中, 听、说、读、写往往是分开进行的, 缺乏必要的联系, 学生通常会觉得课堂教学与现实生活脱节, 英语学习枯燥乏味。其实教师也苦于现有教材的局限, 如教材内容单一, 课文语言呆板等。同时也由于教师没有花足够的时间备课, 而把教学当成例行公事, 结果教与学双方都产生厌倦情绪。

本书主要针对的对象是:

- 1) 大学英语教师,特别是从事听力教学的教师。
- 2) 准备参加大学英语四级考试的学生,也许这些学生在准备考试的同时,还希望能提高自己的英语听说能力。

对于教师而言,本书与(大学英语听力)教材配套,补充提供了充足的课堂听说练习材料,从而帮助学生更有效地掌握英语交流能力,同时准备四级考试。对于刚刚开始从事教学工作的人来说,本书为每一单元设计的热身练习、实用表达、补充注释和专项练习会帮助师生有目的地、有针对性地掌握教材内容要点,同时也使课堂教学变得有交流有生机。

对于学生而言,本书及所配备的录音磁带,不仅帮助学生充分训练听说能力,同时也通过练习帮助学生了解英语国家的文化与语言背景。学生会发现本书所设计的练习富于实用性,信息性和趣味性。

本书的两位编者曾就读于我执教的研究生课程进修班,她们系统地接受了 TESOL 训练。 作为一名长期在中国从事应用语言学教育和培训 TESOL 教师的专家,我很高兴向大家推荐本书。

> Dr. Jay Yap 应用语言学和 TESOL 专家

前 言

近年来有关大学英语的辅导材料不胜枚举,但有关听力的却不多。从新生入学分级考试和全国大学英语四、六级统考的成绩来看,听力测试部分一直是众多考生的薄弱环节。此外,学生的口语也是一大弱项。为满足提高广大学生的听说需求,我们根据上海外语教育出版社新版的《大学英语听力》即修订本 3—4 册编写了这本《大学英语听力配套教程(3—4 册)——附口语操练》,旨在帮助各类学生提高英语听说能力。

本书编著者有着长达十年的教龄,熟悉教材,深知提高学生英语听说能力的关键所在。在此我们将多年教学经验的结晶奉献给广大学生与教师,与大家共勉。

本书融讲解注释、教学实践、解题思路、实用技巧和听说练习于一体,采纳原教材的体例,把原教材每册书按话题分为十个单元,即每两课书为一个单元。例如,本书 Book One Unit One 指《大学英语听力(修订本)》课本第一册的第一课和第二课。Unit Two 指课本第一册的第三课和第四课。依此类推。每个单元包括五个专项:(一)热身练习(二)实用表达(三)补充注释(四)专项练习(五)参考答案。热身练习是对前后两课听力材料中的 Part A 部分分别注释总结,以1和2标示。实用表达是对前后两课听力材料中的 Part B 部分的惯用、常用短语和句型进行总结。补充注释是对围绕本单元话题所做的补充说明和背景注释。专项练习为读者提供素材,运用本单元所学短语和句型结构进行操练,以巩固所学,强化听说能力。练习1和2为口语练习,3为听力理解练习。参考答案包括本书专项练习的参考答案及《大学英语听力(修订本)》3一4册的听力练习答案。此外,我们针对每一级各提供了一套听力试题,以方便读者检测自己的听力能力。书后还附有有关大学英语四级统考听力理解题题型的说明。本书配有磁带。

本书不仅适用于广大在校大学生和任课教师,而且对英语自学者及其他考试应试者也有一定的指导意义。

本书的第三册部分由吴青编写,第四册部分由杜文静编写。全书由北京大学英语系外籍专家 Dr. Jay Yap 审校,在此向她表示衷心的感谢。

吴青 杜文静 一九九九年三月

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BOOK THREE 第三册

Unit One Family 家庭

I. Warming-Up Exercises 热身练习

1. Sound Recognition 辨音

Read the following poem and pay attention to your pronunciation. 朗读下列诗歌,并注意发音。

Please remember to say iron,
So that it'll rhyme with lion.
Advertisers advertise,
Advertisements will put you wise.
Time when work is done is leisure,
Fill it up with useful pleasure.
Accidental, accident,
Sound the g in ignorant,
Relative, relation,
They say creature but creation.
Say the a in gas quite short,
Bought remember rhymes with thwart,
Drought must always rhyme with bout,
In daughter leave the gh out.

2. Consonant Clusters 辅音连缓

辅音连缀(consonant clusters)包括[pl-], [bl-], [pr-], [br-], [tr-]和 [dr-]。请朗读并欣赏下面的一首童谣。

The Snow Man

We built a snow man nice and white
And decorated him very bright,
With a big top hat and a carrot nose,
And a scarf as red as a full-bloomed rose.
This snow man came alive one day,
And we did laugh and dance and play,
By our fireplace he knelt
And too soon, our snow man did melt.

雪 人

堆个雪人白又胖,装装点点真漂亮; 一顶礼帽头上戴,一根萝卜充鼻梁; 围巾一条红又红,盛开玫瑰一个样。 一天雪人变活人,大家跳舞又欢唱, 雪人进得屋里来,一头跪在壁炉旁, 只一眨眼的工夫,它就溶化在地上。

II. Useful Expressions 实用表达

1. Fancy meeting you here!

2. Congratulations!

3. Really?

4. Intelligent? What do you mean?

5. Pardon?

6. Is /Are/Does /Do/Can+人称代词?

7. tit for tat

8. Is anything wrong?

9. I'm just calling to + Verb...

10. It's been quite a while since I last saw you. 我们有一段时间没见面了。(从我上次见

11. We were all pretty pleased about that.

12. Billy's home from school today.

13. It's nothing serious.

14. That's too bad.

15. It's certainly good to + Verb ...

16. Nice talking to you.

17. Give Mom our love.

真没想到会在此碰见你。

恭喜!

真的?

聪明? 你指什么?

你说什么?(请再说一遍。)

是吗(真的)?(表示疑问或惊讶)

一报还一报

出什么事了?

我打电话只是为了…

到你到现在已有一段时间了。)

我们大家对此感到很高兴。

比利今天没去上学,在家呢。

没什么事 (不太严重)。

那太糟了。

…真是太好了。

很高兴与你交谈。

问妈妈好。

III. Additional Notes 补充注释

英语口语中,人们常常使用省略了的或简单的疑问句来表示疑问、惊讶或不太相信等 感情色彩。这些疑问句型通常以如下三种形式出现:

- 1. 使用助动词、be 动词或情态动词 + 人称代词等,如:
 - A: My husband can cook a delicious dinner.
 - B: Can he?
- 2. 重复他人句子的部分内容(引起惊讶或不理解的部分),如:
 - A: My husband is very unusual.
 - B: Unusual?
- 3. 使用意在要求对方进一步解释的语句,如:

What do you mean? / What do you mean by ...? / Really?

综上所述,对于陈述句 My husband is very unusual. 可有如下五种应答方式:

- 1) Is he?
- 2) Unusual?
- 3) Really?
- 4) What do you mean by unusual?
- 5) Unusual? What do you mean?

此外,英语口语中,人们常常使用一些插入语来表示说话人的意见、态度,或缓和语气,或解释、修正言语失误之处,或求得他人认同。这些词语是 I think; I'm afraid; I guess; I suppose; I believe; I dare say; I hope; I expect; I mean; You know; I'd say;... if you like (prefer); To be honest...; Frankly...; To tell you the truth...; I'll tell you what; Mind you.

请仔细体会下列各句:

- A: Will you call me again this afternoon?
- B: No. I'll be pretty busy then, I'm afraid. (缓和语气)
- A: When will you be free?
- B: Well, I'm not sure. You know, the final exam is near... er... I mean... I have to work on it. (解释)
- A: How do you like Beijing?
- B: It's wonderful... wonderful place, wonderful food, and wonderful people. Really a fantastic city, I'd say.(求得他人认同)

IV. Target Practice 专项练习

- 1. More than ever before, married couples today are choosing not to have any child. Those couples, called DINKS (double income, no kids) say that children bring more misery than joy. Do you think that married couples have a better life without children?
- 2. Some people believe that growing up in a large family, with several sisters and brothers, offers more advantages than disadvantages. Others argue that being an only child is more advantageous. What's your opinion about family size? Explain why.
- 3. Listen to the following dialogue and fill in the missing information.

 A: Have you met Barry?

 B:______, but I don't remember what he looks like.

 A: He's a most unusual person.

 B: _______?

 C: You'll understand when you see him.

 B: You mean it's his _______?

 A: Not exactly. He has _______ of speaking and choosing his words that's unique. But that's _______.

C: That's part of it. But ______. I guess it's what some people call "charisma" (神秘的吸引力).

B: Oh, that. Now I know what you're talking about. I'm just full of it.

A: Ha, ha. Big joke!

V. Answers for Reference 参考答案

Key to Target Practice 专项练习参考答案

1.

As I see it, the advantages of having no children outweigh the disadvantages in the following respects. First, without children, married couples can enjoy freedom, by which I mean they're free to develop their own interests, get the jobs they desire, move from place to place, and so on and so forth. Most important of all, they are free from the kind of worries or troubles which come with raising children. For instance, they do not have to keep worrying about their kids' safety, food, clothing, schooling and character nurturing. Finally, a childless couple could save a considerable sum of money otherwise invested on bringing up children. This might be up to two-thirds of a parent's income. It can thus be safely said that married couples without children can have more time, money and energy set aside for their own pleasures and comforts. Overall, the quality of their life could be greatly enhanced.

2.

I think a family of four, comprising the parents and two children (preferably a boy and a girl) is a paradise. The children won't feel lonely. They receive love from both parents and grandparents. They learn to take care of each other; they learn to cooperate; they will become better as a result of competition. An only-child won't get these benefits. A Western psychologist G. Stanley Hall said: Being an only child is a disease in itself." Now there are more than five million of such children in China. These children, mainly in cities and nicknamed Little Emperors, are given too much attention. Being the only child in the family, he is not required to help with household chores. He is only expected to study, to be somebody in the future. Worst of all, he doesn't have an older sibling he can look up to, talk to or play with. He lacks companionship and communication with children of his age. As a result, he may grow up into an irresponsible, highly dependent, unco-operative and self-centred person, of little use to society.

3.

A: Have you met Barry?

B: I think so, but I don't remember what he looks like.

A: He's a most unusual person.

- B: What do you mean by unusual?
- C: You'll understand when you see him.
- B: You mean it's his physical appearance?
- A: Not exactly. He has a certain way of speaking and choosing his words that's unique. But that's not what I'm talking about.
- C: That's part of it. But it goes beyond speech. I guess it's what some people call "charisma".
- B: Oh, that. Now I know what you're talking about. I'm just full of it.
- A: Ha, ha. Big joke!

Lesson One

Part A:

7. a 9. b 10. b 2. b 3. a 4. a 5. a 6. b 8. b I. 1. b 18. b 19. a 20. a 11. a 12. b 13. a 14. a 15. b 16.a 17. b

Part B:

Dialogue

- 1. 1) b 2) b 3) c 4) a 5) d
- 2. 1) strong 2) handsome 3) Spanish 4) Italian 5) Arabic
 - 6) swimming 7) football 8) cooking 9) sewing 10) ironing

Passage

- 1. 2) \checkmark 3) \checkmark 6) \checkmark 8) \checkmark 10) \checkmark
- 2. 1) dinner things; some sewing
 - 2) tired; immediately after dinner
 - 3) piece of paper; the small table
 - 4) 8 a.m.; another piece of paper; the small table near his bed
 - 5) "Father-Wake up. It's 7 a.m.-Mother."

Lesson Two

Part A:

- I. 1. brought; present 2. prefer; black 3. brown; blue 4. Probably; Please
 - 5. traffic; dreadful 6. drive; laundry 7. pleased; plan
 - 8. practice; pronunciation 9. Bring; ice cream 10. drink; plenty
- II. Great; France; abroad; stay; spend; travelling; speak; French; French; improved

Part B:

Dialogue

- 1. 1) a 2) b 3) d 4) b 5) c
- 2. 1) new shopping center shopping 2) Tom had been given a raise by Mr. Davis

3) had got a bad cold 4) dancing lessons 5) part-time job at the garage

Passage

1. 1) b 2) d 3) c 4) d 5) c

2. 1) a. many b. Parents; children; grandparents c. Uncles; aunts

2) a. childless; only a woman and a man b. move from job to job c. even smaller

Unit Two Transportation 交通

I. Warming-Up Exercises 热身练习

- 1. Making Judgements 做出判断,下结论
 - 在此项练习中, 男女二人对话, 对话结束后, 由第三者根据对话内容提出问题。内容涉及
 - 1) 男女二人或其中一个人的职业(profession or occupation), 身份(identity)
 - 2) 对话发生的场所、地点(place)
 - 3) 讨(谈)论的话题(topic)
 - 4)对某些句子或短语的正确理解
 - 5)决定或计划等

此项练习涉及面很广,我们在此不可能面面俱到,只能选取课本练习中或考试中经常遇到的内容谈一谈。这里我们先谈第 1)、2)、3)点,其余的 4)、5)点请参见本册第十单元(Book Three Unit Ten)有关部分。

要识别职业、身份,确定对话发生的场所、地点及所谈话题,就要抓住对话中与职业、身份或能提示出场所或话题的有关词汇,也就是说要抓住关键词。请大家熟悉并背诵下列常用词汇及句型。

① 关于学校日常生活的常用词汇

president 校长,院长 professor 大学教授 tutor 大学的指导教师;导师 teaching assistant (TA) 教师助理 student 学生 postgraduate 研究生 freshman 大学一年级学生 junior 大学三年级学生 degree 学位 master's degree 硕士学位 scholarship 奖学金 school record, report card 成绩单 registration 注册 thesis 论文 quiz 小测验 final examination 期终考试 written examination 笔试 entrance exam 入学考试

optional/elective courses 选修课

dean (某些大学的)教务长;系主任 associate professor 副教授 lecturer 讲师 teacher 教师 undergraduate 大学在校生 doctorate student 博士生 sophomore 大学二年级学生 senior 大学四年级学生 bachelor's degree 学士学位 doctor's degree/doctorate 博士学位 tuition 学费 credit 学分 term/semester 学期 term paper 学期论文 mid-term examination 期中考试 oral test 口试 make-up exam 补考 required/compulsory courses 必修课 graduate (v.) 毕业