

Target Listening—Functional Skills

塔格英语听力

——功能训练

甘雪雁



西安交通大学出版社

目标英语听力阶梯系列

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内 容 简 介

本书为“目标英语听力阶梯系列”的第二册,由10个单元组成。主要训练学生如何理解喜欢与不喜欢、同意与不同意、抱怨与道歉、计划与决定、原因与结果、类比与对照、提供与请求、潜意的肯定与否定、愿望与现实、信息与方向,注重从功能意念上进行训练。不仅练习形式多样,而且溶知识性、趣味性为一体,实际应用性强。书后附有听力文字和练习参考答案。全书录音材料由美籍专家朗读。本书适宜作为大学英语听力教材,也可供具有中级英语水平的读者自学使用。

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目标英语听力阶梯系列
~~Target Listening and Functional Skills~~
塔格英语听力——功能训练

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编 者 的 话

学习英语虽然是百人百法,无一定格,但要讲好英语都非从“听”字开始不可。在“听、说、读、写、译”诸项中,“听”是首位。“听”和“说”为先导,再辅以“读、写、译”。这对初学者,尤其是对以口语交际为目的的人来说无疑是唯一可行的学习方法,而且“听”也是中国人学英语的一个难点。为了适应社会对外语人才的需求,为了满足大多数英语爱好者对提高口语的渴望,也为了帮助学生在托福考试、英语水平考试、大学英语四级考试、大学英语六级考试中获得好的成绩,我们编写了“目标英语听力阶梯系列”书。

本系列书共分四册:

《塔格英语听力——基础训练》,旨在训练学生听懂时间、数字、计算、地点、方向、位置、否定、比较、运动、交通、娱乐、择业等方面的词汇和基本句型。

《塔格英语听力——功能训练》,主要训练学生如何理解喜欢与不喜欢、同意与不同意、抱怨与道歉、计划与决定、原因与结果、类比与对照、提供与请求、潜意的肯定与否定、愿望与现实、信息与方向,注重从功能意念上进行训练。

《塔格英语听力——情景训练》,帮助学生学会在饭店、旅馆、机场、医院、商店、学校、办公室、家庭、邮局、娱乐场所等语言环境中口语的运用与表达。

《塔格英语听力——泛听》,内容丰富,题材广泛,涉及风土人情、名人轶事、热门话题,目的在于全面提高听力和口语表达能力。

本系列教材坚持由浅入深、由简到繁的编排原则,主体结构为单句——对话——短文。题材和内容也都在循序渐进中稳步提高。练习形式多样,在注重提高听力的基础上,加强听写能力的训练,真正做到眼、耳、嘴、手、心并用。可以这样说,学完本系列书后,英语听力可达到中高级水平。

与国内现有听力教材相比,本系列书具有以下特点:

1. 题材内容新颖,贴近生活的方方面面,形式兼顾会话和篇章,其中许多材料是生动有趣、引人入胜的幽默故事。

2. 练习形式多样。除个别练习保留了传统的听力练习外,多数皆为新创。这些练习在满足听力需求的同时,注重听写能力,习听者可在听力和表达上均衡提高。

3. 本系列书具有较大的参考价值。书中备有较丰富的相关词汇,不仅在学习时具有举一反三之功,而且置于案头时具有辞书之效。

4. 与教材配套的听力磁带均由外籍教师朗读,语音纯正自然,清晰流畅。另外,书后附有听力文字和练习答案,以便习听者查阅和自测。

听力是耳听、目视、心想的综合性感知过程。听的能力和个人的知识范围、对异域文化的了解程度以及个人分析、判断推理的整体实力密不可分,这决不是朝夕之间可以一蹴而就的,需要的是持之以恒、锲而不舍的努力。我们希望本系列书能帮助你、我、他在听力上都有较大的提高。

参加本系列书编写的有西安理工大学的王小娟、张燕、王喜武,西安电子科技大学的甘雪雁,西北工业大学王健、董俊红、邹金屏、刘美岩和西安交通大学的赵春霞、郭东敏、贺广贤。

在编写本系列书的过程中,美国专家 David 先生进行了认真的审阅,对每册书逐字逐句进行了细心的编辑,并提出了非常宝贵的修改意见。西安交通大学王监龙教授对本系列书提出了许多建议。姜芒、杨普、黄毅、王志高同志为本系列书制作了插图。在此,对他们表示衷心的感谢。

本系列书在编写过程中错误及疏漏之处在所难免,欢迎读者不吝指正。

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UNIT ONE

LIKES AND DISLIKES

Part A Useful Words and Expressions

Directions: Listen to the following useful words and expressions.



1. Words expressing likes

like
enjoy
love
adore

Words expressing dislikes

dislike
detest
hate
boring

fancy

awful

lovely

terrible

enjoyable

horrible

exciting

marvellous

fantastic

wonderful

excellent

splendid

charming

terrific

cool

2. Expressions

1) Phrases expressing likes

I like (love, adore, enjoy, etc.) ...

I'm crazy (mad, wild) about ...

I'm fond of ...

(That's) Good (Great, Marvellous, Terrific, Fantastic)!

How exciting (wonderful)!

It's lovely (nice, beautiful, etc.)

That would be nice (lovely, wonderful, etc.)

What a lovely (charming, beautiful, nice, etc.) ...!

2) Phrases expressing dislikes

I don't like ...

I don't particularly like ...

I don't think much of ...

I don't care much for ...

I can't bear (stand, put up with) ...

I'm fed up with ...

I'm sick of ...

Frankly, I think it's terrible.

To tell the truth, I don't like ...

Part B Micro-Listening

Exercise 1

Directions: You will hear 10 short dialogues about likes and dislikes. Listen carefully and write *LIKE* for a positive response and *DISLIKE* for a negative one.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 10. _____ |

Exercise 2

Directions: You will hear 10 sentences. Each will be read twice. Listen carefully and write them down quickly.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Part C Functional Training

Exercise 1

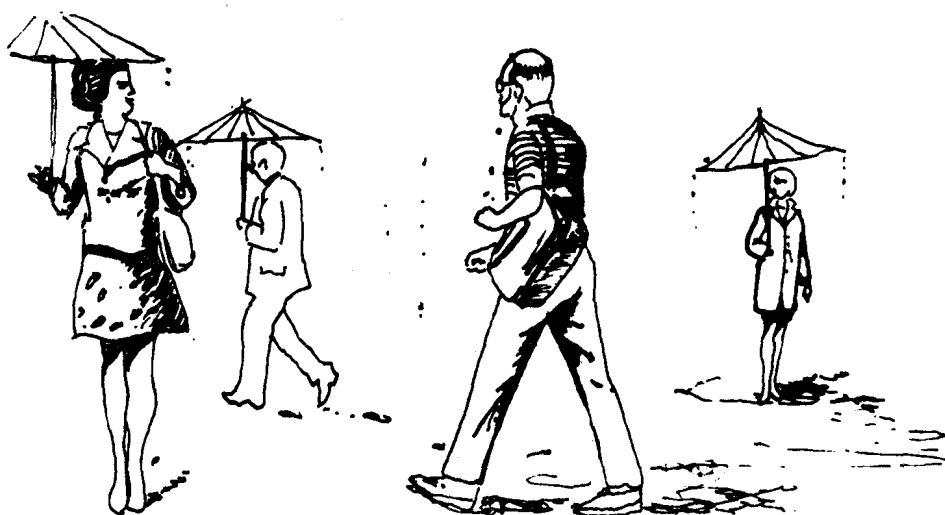
Directions: In this exercise, there are 10 short conversations. Each conversation will be read only once. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

1. A) He likes cooking. C) He likes the woman's suggestion.
B) He doesn't like shopping. D) He always likes vegetables.
2. A) The briefcase is too small. C) The briefcase is too large.
B) The briefcase is the right size. D) The briefcase is a good buy.
3. A) It was good. C) It was the wrong color.
B) It was a bargain. D) It looks like a match.
4. A) Yes, but they quarrel a lot too. C) Yes, they get along well.
B) No, because they are different. D) No, they are hostile.
5. A) The man didn't like the class. C) The man was sick.
B) The man found the class very helpful. D) The man tried to understand.
6. A) She enjoys working. C) She enjoys reading.
B) She enjoys relaxing. D) She enjoys writing.
7. A) Longer. C) Short.
B) Flat. D) Interesting.
8. A) It was a disaster. C) It was great.
B) It was better. D) It was a hit.
9. A) He is nervous about the new job. C) He will not take the new job.
B) He is good at the new job. D) He likes the new job very much.
10. A) She thought the dancer was like a deer.
B) She enjoyed the dancer's performance.
C) She thought the dancer leapt at the idea.
D) She was too astonished to answer.

Exercise 2

Directions: In this exercise, you'll hear a very interesting story about a man who had just received an inheritance of a million dollars. Listen carefully and write "T" (True) or "F" (False) for each of the following statements.

1. () Most people enjoy summer weather when they can wear lightweight clothes.
2. () Last week the man's father died and left him the million dollars.
3. () In his will, the old man insisted that his nephew spend half the inheritance within the next ten years.
4. () If the nephew didn't obey the will, the money would be given to a university.
5. () Maybe the old man knew about his nephew's strange preference and decided to try to cure him.



Exercise 3

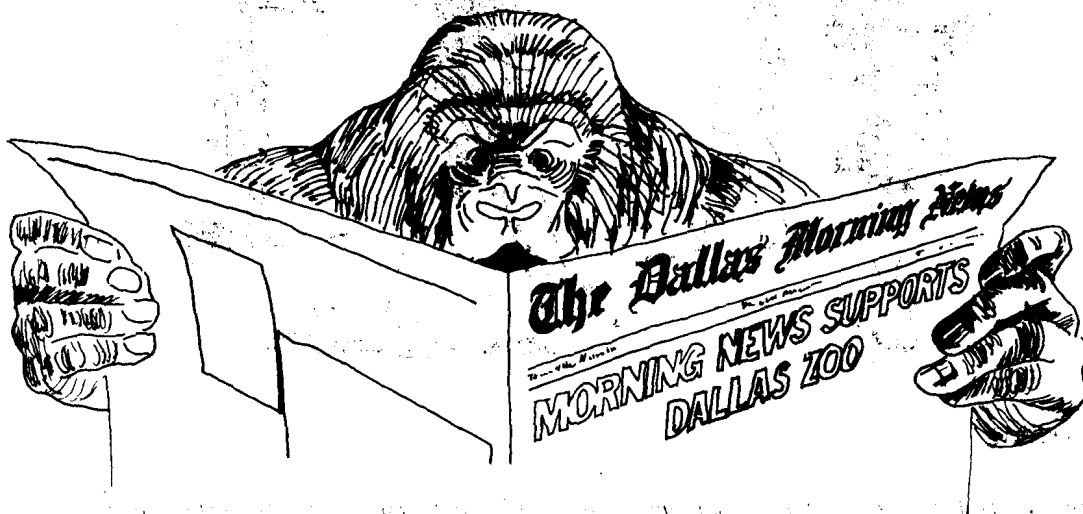
Directions: Listen to the story again and supply the information you get from the tape about the strange man.

Examples of the man's strange behaviour:

1. What others like, _____.
2. What most people enjoy, _____.
3. No one else would think of wearing a long coat and a hat on a hot day, _____.
4. He says he _____, but he'll take long _____ in the rain without a _____ or an umbrella.
5. He's extremely particular about selecting the correct _____ to wear with his suit, but it doesn't bother him if his _____ or his suit isn't pressed.
6. He always sees the _____ side of everything.

7. He finds _____ with the best _____ of the year, but stays awake until _____ a. m. watching very _____ movies on television.
8. Even his _____ in _____ is peculiar.
9. He drinks _____ water and _____ tea, eat _____ eggs and can't stand _____.
10. He likes to _____ things, but he _____ money.

Part D Entertainment



Directions: Enjoy yourself while you listen to the following.

1. Knowledge is power.
2. Knowledge is a terrible thing to waste.
3. Knowledge comes from experience alone.
4. Knowledge advances by steps, not by leaps.
5. Knowledge is a treasure but practice is the key to it.

Part E Practice

Directions: In this exercise, there are 20 short conversations. Each conversation will be read only once. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

1. A) He had the different idea as the woman.
B) He didn't like rest.
C) He had the same idea as the woman.
D) He preferred to stay late.
2. A) It's an exciting exhibition.
B) He is enthusiastic about going.
C) He is busy with counting.
D) He is not going.
3. A) He is not satisfied with the government.
B) He feels uneasy.
C) He is more realistic.
D) He doesn't feel sympathetic at all.
4. A) She thought it was terrible.
B) She thought it was exciting.
C) She thought it was horrible.
D) She thought it was flat.
5. A) She is going to try the game.
B) She is not going to try the game.
C) She finds the game interesting.
D) She feels sick about the game.
6. A) He liked it very much.
B) He didn't even see it.
C) He found it worthless.
D) He disliked it at all.
7. A) He is always interested in plays.
B) He doesn't show much interest in film.
C) He refused the woman's suggestion.
D) He is very excited about the woman's suggestion.
8. A) He is sick.
B) He is worried.
C) He is angry.
D) He is satisfied.
9. A) He thought it was too formal.
B) He thought it was not worth mentioning.
C) He thought it was very good.
D) He thought it was not as good as he had expected.
10. A) He doesn't know either.
B) He only knows somewhere nearby.
C) He can certainly tell the way.
D) He's lost himself.
11. A) He turned it down.
B) He accepted it.
C) He loved the holiday.
D) He loved the countryside.

12. A) He feels the picture is an old one. C) He likes the picture.
B) He is forced to look at the picture. D) He doesn't like the picture.
13. A) Yes, especially the violence in it.
B) No, especially the violence and sex in it.
C) Yes, especially the sex in it.
D) No, he never sees any films.
14. A) The woman doesn't like the suggestion.
B) The woman likes the suggestion.
C) The woman can't take the break.
D) The woman's bike is broken down.
15. A) He thinks Peter is unhappy. C) He doesn't think Peter is a bridegroom.
B) He thinks Peter looks very excited. D) He thinks Peter is handsome.
16. A) He often goes to concerts. C) He is excited about anything.
B) He cares nothing about music. D) He is enthusiastic about music.
17. A) She made no objection. C) She refused his offer.
B) She didn't like the idea. D) She felt embarrassed to stop him.
18. A) She liked it very much. C) She was objective about it.
B) She thought it was perfect. D) She got much information from it.
19. A) She likes the skirt. C) The skirt is old-fashioned.
B) The price of the skirt is reasonable. D) She doesn't like the color.
20. A) He enjoyed the lecture. C) He felt bored by the lecture.
B) He didn't go to the lecture. D) He thought the lecture was informative.

UNIT TWO

AGREEMENTS AND DISAGREEMENTS

Part A Useful Words and Expressions

Directions: Listen to the following useful words and expressions.

1. Words and Phrases

agree (with)	exactly
disagree (with)	precisely
go along with	absolutely
of course	definitely
certainly	nonsense
naturally	rubbish

2. Expressions

1) Agreements

I agree/I quite (fully) agree/

I quite agree with you.

That's just what I think (say).

That's my opinion too.

It certainly is.

You're (quite) right.

I couldn't agree more.

There's no doubt about it.

So do I. /So it is.

O. K.

I have/hold exactly the same opinion.



I take the same view.

2) Partial-agreements

I'm afraid ...

The problem (trouble) is ...

What I'm worried about is ...

Yes, but don't forget ...

That's a good idea, but don't you think ...

I see your point of view, but ...

3) Disagreements

Certainly not.

Well, personally, I don't care much for sports.

No, I don't see it quite like that.

I disagree, I'm afraid.

4) "Softening" words or phrases

(One should be tactful (得体的) when disagreeing. Certain words or certain expressions are often used to "soften" the effect.)

Well, To tell the truth,

Oh, As a matter of fact,

Personally, As I see it,

Well, now, On the contrary,

Not, exactly, I would say...

5) "Softening" expressions

Oh, do you think so? (Really shows disagreement.)

I wouldn't say that exactly.

Oh, I don't know. It seems to me that ...

There's something in what you say, but ...

I can't quite agree with you.

6) The following expressions should be used with care.

Nonsense! Of course not!

Rubbish! You must be mistaken.

Impossible! Just the other way around!

Certainly not!