



高等学校大学英语规划教材

新思路大学英语 听说教程

NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH
LISTENING AND SPEAKING COURSE

王新编著

上册



大连理工大学出版社
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前言

《新思路大学英语听说教程》是在教育部 2003 年 10 月出台的《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》的新精神基础上,结合《高职高专教育英语课程基本要求》和《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》的要求编写而成,主要供高等艺术类院校学生、高等普通院校艺术类学生、专升本学生、高职高专学生以及具有同等英语水平的英语爱好者学习使用。

本教材顺应了大学英语改革以培养学生英语综合应用能力、特别是听说能力的指导思想,旨在帮助学生提高对所听材料的分析、判断及推理能力,增强英语语篇理解能力以及英语交流能力。在编写过程中,立足于已定位的学生,博采众长,在充分吸收国内教材长期积累的丰富经验的同时,还借鉴了国外教材版式活泼、寓教于乐的特点,不仅拓展了“听”的题型,还扩大了“说”的形式,使之成为一套融知识性、趣味性和实用性为一体的、图文并茂的听说教材。

本教材分上、下两册,每册 12 个单元,每单元有一个主题内容,并由五个部分组成,具体版块如下:

▲ Part One—Warming up

此部分为语音练习(Sound Recognition)。即针对相近或容易混淆的语音进行辨音和模仿练习(Oral Repetition)。

▲ Part Two—Specific Focus

此部分针对不同目标进行专项训练。如数字、日期、表示人物关系的对话、强调地点方位的对话等。

▲ Part Three—Further Training

此部分为两篇与主题内容相关的短文或长对话。练习题主要以听写填空(Spot Dictation)、复合式听写(Compound Dictation)、判断对错(True or False)和简答题(Short Answer Questions)等形式出现。

▲ Part Four—Situational Dialogues

此部分是与主题内容相关的会话练习。包括常用表达方式(Useful Expressions)、根据汉语提示完成对话、根据情景自编对话以及做演示(Presentation)、辩论等。

▲ Part Five—Joyful Learning

此部分为自娱自乐的自学部分。内容以听歌或听电影片段学英语的形式出现,其中歌词或电影独白以听写填空(Spot Dictation)的形式给出。



本教材的突出特色如下:

一、主题鲜明

本教材每个单元的听和说的内容都紧紧围绕同一主题,并提供相应的词汇和习惯表达方式,使学生可以从不同侧面了解与此主题相关的知识,避免学生因词汇贫乏、句式单调而影响交流。

二、选材丰富

本教材选文题材广泛,主要以与现实生活相关的内容为主,体裁多样,其语体兼顾书面语和口语、正式语和非正式语多种。

三、题型多样

本教材练习题的设计从多角度出发,在保留单项选择题的基础上加大主观题的比重:包括听写、简答、判断对错和重新排序等题型,其目的是帮助学生从真正意义上提高听与说的能力。

四、使用方便

本教材为了进一步便于学生的使用,加强其课前预习和课后复习,每册书后都附有练习答案和听力原文,针对文中出现的生字或词组,书中都添加了汉语注释,利于学生自主学习。

五、附录精辟

本教材每册后面都配有附录,以帮助学生解决在听与说方面可能存在的问题,如国际音标、常用字母组合读音规则等。

总之,本教材在编写过程中注重知识性、趣味性与实用性相结合,取材贴近生活,语言运用规范,使学生在英语学习过程中,不仅能学到知识,更重要的是培养了学习英语的兴趣,同时在过级考试与实际应用中受益匪浅。

由于本人对大学英语听说教材的编写是一个尝试,尚需不断提高和完善,故书中可能会出现纰漏和不当之处,希望各位英语教学专家、同仁以及广大的教材使用者多提宝贵意见,以便使本教材日臻完善。

编者

2004年8月于沈阳师范大学



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UNIT
1

Greetings



Part One Warming-up Exercises

Section A

Sound Recognition

Directions: Listen carefully and try to recognize the word you hear from each group.

- | | | |
|------------|----------|----------|
| 1. A. seat | B. sit | C. set |
| 2. A. left | B. lift | C. gift |
| 3. A. sad | B. said | C. side |
| 4. A. life | B. live | C. leave |
| 5. A. did | B. dead | C. dad |
| 6. A. meet | B. met | C. mate |
| 7. A. beg | B. bag | C. bike |
| 8. A. food | B. foot | C. fold |
| 9. A. soup | B. soap | C. sold |
| 10. A. net | B. night | C. nap |



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Section B

Oral Repetition

Directions: Please repeat the following sentences, and pay attention to the pronunciations of [e] and [æ].

1. The pet cat sat on the bed.
2. He let the cat out of the bag.
3. The men said it had a sad ending.
4. One man's trash is another man's treasure.
5. It's not the end of the world if you fail that test.

Part Two Specific Focus—Letters

在日常生活中,通过听说来确定英文字母非常重要,如填写表格、记录缩略语,或在电话记录中添加人名、地名等。英语中的 26 个字母看似简单,但要想快速并准确地按所听内容写出这些字母并不是一件轻松的事。在拼写中应注意辨清某些发音相近的字母,如 g [dʒi:] 和 j [dʒei:], 以及两个相同字母在一起时的读法,如 ll, 可连续读两个 l [l], 也可读作 double l [dʌbi l], 还有大写字母的读法,如 A, 读作 capital a [ˈkæpitəl ei]。

Directions: Listen to the short conversations and write down the names in the blanks. The names are concerned with persons, cities and countries. Please listen carefully and write as quickly as possible.

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

Part Three Further Training

Section A

Long Conversation—Multiple Choice

Directions: Listen to the long conversation carefully. At the end of the conversation, you will hear 5 questions based on the conversation. Try to find the best answer to each question.

◀ New Words ▶

- ❖ accident [ˈæksɪdənt] *n.* 事故, 尤指交通事故
- ❖ injure [ˈɪndʒə] *v.* 受伤
- ❖ crash [kræʃ] *v.* 冲突, 碰撞出声
- ❖ regret [rɪˈɡret] *v.* 后悔



► 1. A. In hospital. B. At work. C. At school. D. In jail.

► 2. A. He was seriously ill.
B. His left leg was broken.
C. He had a car accident.
D. He lost his job.

► 3. A. Going to a party.
B. Going to work.
C. Going back home.
D. Going to school.

► 4. A. Someone knocked into the back of his car.
B. He drove too fast.
C. He had drunk too much and lost his control.
D. He was too sleepy.

► 5. A. He feels better now. B. He is still suffering a lot.
C. He has recovered completely. D. He is crippled.



Section B

Short Passage—True or False

Directions: Listen to the short passage carefully, and then decide whether the following statements are true or false. Write "T" for true and "F" for false.

◀ New Words ▶

❖ informality [ˌɪnfəˈmælɪti] *n.* 不拘形式

❖ indicate [ˈɪndɪkeɪt] *v.* 显示, 暗示

❖ similarly [ˈsɪmɪləli] *ad.* 同样地

❖ farewell [ˈfæwəl] *v.* 再见

1. In many new visitors' view, the Americans are not very polite. ()

2. In the business world, the Americans show their respect formally. ()

3. When the Americans show their informal greetings, that really means it. ()

4. When leaving a party, the Americans would like to give a formal departure. ()

5. It is necessary to understand the American informality doesn't show their lack of respect. ()



Part Four Situational Dialogues

◀ Useful Expressions ▶

1. How do you do?
2. How are you?
3. Nice to meet you.
4. How are you getting along?
5. How is everything (going)?
6. Things couldn't be better.

Section A

Directions: Complete the following dialogues according to the contents in the brackets.

▲ Dialogue 1

A: Hello, George. 1. (很高兴见到你。)

B: Me too, Mr. Wang. 2? (近来可好?)

A: Wonderful, thank you. 3? (你呢?)

B: I had a bad cold last week. But I'm much better now.

▲ Dialogue 2

A: Good afternoon, Betty. What a surprise! 4? (一切都好吗?)

B: Well, nothing very surprising. 5? (你怎么样?)

A: Just great.

▲ Dialogue 3

A: Hello, Jack. 6. (好久不见了。) How is everything going?

B: 7. (一切都好得不得了。) How is everything with you?

A: I'm fine, too.



Section B

Directions: Make up short conversations according to the situations given.

Situation 1: Suppose you are a new college student, and this is the first time you take part in the English corner.



Situation 2: Suppose you are in the city library and run into your old friend whom you haven't seen for a long time.



Situation 3: Suppose you are in the hospital and visit your fellow student in hospital.



Part Five Joyful Learning

Section A

English Song

Directions: Listen to the song and fill in the blanks with the words you hear, only one word for each blank.



Edelweiss

Edelweiss, edelweiss,
Every morning you greet me.
1 and 2 ,
Clean and bright,
You look happy to 3 me.
Blossom of snow,
May you bloom and grow,
Bloom and grow 4 .
Edelweiss, edelweiss,
Bless my homeland forever.

Small and white,
5 and 6 ,
You look happy to meet me.
Blossom of snow,
May you bloom and grow,
Bloom and grow forever.
Edelweiss, edelweiss,
7 my homeland forever.



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Section B

Popular Expression

Excuse my appearance. 请原谅我衣衫不整。

这句话很容易被译成“贸然出现打扰您了”，但这里的 appearance 是指“面貌”而不是“出现”，因此 Excuse my appearance. 的意思是“请原谅我这个样子”，用来表示突然有客人来访却衣冠不整。例如，因为屋里太热没穿上衣，没想到却突然有人登门拜访，这时就可以说 Excuse my appearance.



UNIT 2

Weather



Part One Warming-up Exercises

Section A

Sound Recognition

Directions: Listen carefully. Draw a circle around the letter beside each sentence you hear.

- ▶ 1. A. The color is green. B. The cooler is green. C. The caller is Green.
- ▶ 2. A. I've caught a fish. B. I've cooked a fish. C. I've got a fish.
- ▶ 3. A. Is she going to go? B. Is he going to go? C. Is it going to snow?
- ▶ 4. A. What do you want? B. Which do you want? C. Who do you want?
- ▶ 5. A. Is that you? B. Is that true? C. Is that two?
- ▶ 6. A. They cost double. B. They caused trouble. C. They called Bumble.
- ▶ 7. A. He was in the phone box.
 B. She was in the phone box.
 C. Jean was in the phone box.
- ▶ 8. A. Where are you going to stay?
 B. When are you going to Spain?
 C. Where are you going to study?
- ▶ 9. A. School starts at 8:45 in the morning.
 B. School starts at 8:35 in the morning.
 C. School starts at 8:55 in the morning.
- ▶ 10. A. A cousin of mine went to Greece last year.
 B. A cousin and I went to Greece last year.
 C. A cousin of mine worked in Greece last year.

Section B

Oral Repetition

Directions: Please repeat the following sentences, and pay attention to the pronunciations of [i] and [i:].

- 1. Seeing is believing.
- 2. Jim eats cheap chips.
- 3. He leaves me this little meal.
- 4. Six sheep were sick on the ship.
- 5. A friend in need is a friend indeed.

