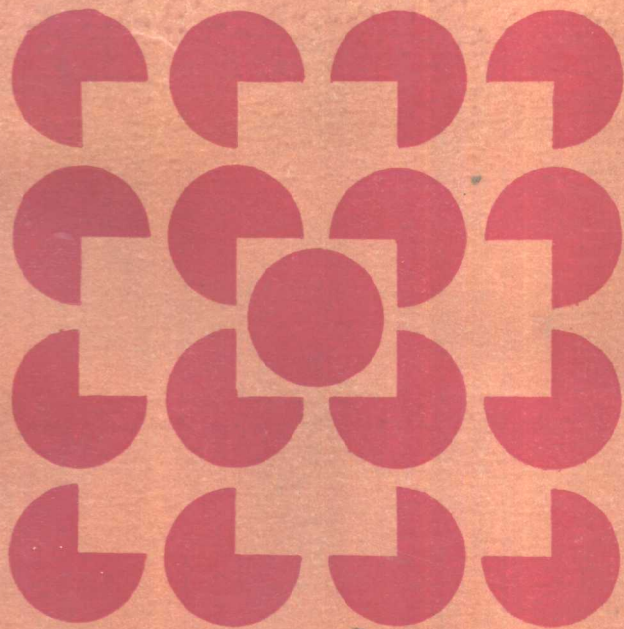


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高等专科英语教程

教学参考书

(下册)



上海交通大学出版社

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内 容 提 要

本书是文理工科通用的《高等专科英语教程》的配套用书。全书分上、下两册，上册是读写本教学参考书，下册是听说本教学参考书。下册各课的主要内容是录音文字材料和全部练习答案。

本书可供使用《高等专科英语教程》的教师和学生在教学中试用，也可供英语爱好者自学参考。

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前 言

《高等专科英语教程》是为二年制或三年制的高等专科院校学生而编写的。全书共分三册，供三个学期使用，每册又分读写本和听说本。该教程属文、理、工科通用型，已为许多院校采用。

编写《高等专科英语教程教学参考书》有双重目的：既为了教师更方便地使用该教材，也为了学生更好地学习该教材。全书分上、下两册，上册为读写本教学参考书，下册为听说本教学参考书。下册的主要内容包括各课的录音文字材料和全部练习答案。

《高等专科英语教程教学参考书》的主编为杨荣泉，副主编为姚云桥、马德昆；主审为沈一鸣、陈林堂。第一册听说本教学参考书的编写者（以姓氏笔划为序）为张宏亮、张洪；第二册为孙芳、张洪、殷学智；第三册为潘惠人、钟振贤。张宏亮对听说本的总体设计及统稿做了大量工作。

编者对在本书编写、出版过程中，上海交通大学出版社所给予的热忱指导和支持，深表感谢。

由于编者水平有限，经验不足，加之时间仓促，错误和疏漏之处在所难免，祈请专家、同行和广大读者批评指正

编 者

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第一册 听说本 教学参考书

Lesson One Meeting a Friend

Part I Basic Listening Training

A. Phonetics: Sound Recognition

Drill 1

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (a)
7. (a) 8. (b) 9. (a) 10. (a)

Drill 2

1. are you 2. aren't you 3. glad 4. keeping
5. informal 6. pleasure 7. myself 8. great
9. first names 10. friendliness

B. Sentence Structure

Drill 1

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (b)

Drill 2

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (c)

Reference Notes

1. In the United States, people of all ages may prefer to be called by their first names. For example, one may say, "My name is Wilson—James Wilson. Call me James." Very often, introductions are made using both first and last names, and after a while one or both of you may begin using first names instead. So, using only first names usually indicates friendliness. But for people in other English-Speaking Countries it is quite acceptable to be more formal.
2. Among friends the greeting "How are you?" seems a little trite. There are a variety of phrases that can be used when meeting friends, such as "How are you doing?" "How's it going?" "What's new?" "What's up?" and so on.

Part II Dialogue

Reference Notes

1. Because of manners and customs the British and Americans say "Excuse me" more often and on more occasions. They say "Excuse me" when they need to pass in front of someone, to leave a party or the dinner table or when they want to excuse themselves from company or find themselves late for an appointment and when they begin to introduce themselves and so on.
2. When you introduce people who don't know each other, you should introduce a man, a junior, a guest to a woman, a senior and a host. After being introduced to each other the two may shake hands if it is formal. But very often they would just smile and say "Hi" or "Hello", rather than use a more formal handshake.

Part III Passage

A Fill in the blanks with what you hear on the tape

Almost everyone knows the meanings of Mr., Mrs., and Miss. Mr. is used **before** the names of men. Mrs. is for **married** women and Miss is for **single** women. But what is Ms.?

For some time, **businessmen** in the United States have used Ms. before a woman's name when they do not know whether the woman is married or not. Today, however, many women **prefer** to use Ms. **rather than** Mrs. or Miss. The word Mr. does not tell us whether or not a man is married. Many women think this is an **advantage** for men. They want to be equal to men in this way. These women **feel** that it is not **important** for people to know whether they are married or not.

B. Answer the following question

1. No, because they use Ms. before a woman's name only when they don't know whether the woman is married or not.
2. These women feel that it is not important for people to know whether they are married or not. And the word Mr. does not tell us whether or not a man is married. Many women think this is an advantage for men. They want to be equal to men in this way.

Reference Notes

There are some problems with Ms.. In America, not all women like it. Some like the older ways of doing things. Some find it difficult to pronounce. (Ms. sounds like "miz.") Generally, young women like it better than older women do. It is difficult to know whether or not Ms. will be used by more American women in the future.

Lesson Two

At a Hotel

Part I Basic Listening Training

A. Phonetics: Sound Recognition

Drill 1

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (a) 6. (b)
7. (b) 8. (a) 9. (b) 10. (b)

Drill 2

1. bath 2. charge 3. stay 4. including
5. carpet 6. 4th 7. 33 8. No.24. 9. 213 10. 5th

B. Sentence Structure

Drill 1

1. Are you with a company?(b)
2. Do you bring food to the room?(b)
3. Can you let me have a room for a week?(c)
4. Is there a phone in the room?(c)
5. Would you like a room on the sunny side?(a)

Drill 2

1. What does the hotel have?(c)
2. What time must I vacate the room?(b)
3. Who has arranged a double room for you?(a)
4. Why is the hotel fully occupied?(c)
5. Where is the hotel?(a)

Reference Notes

1. If one wants to stay in a hotel, he has to make a reserva-

tion. And advance reservations can be made in the following different ways — some people send reservation letters to the hotel. Others go directly to the hotel and make reservations in person or call the hotel and make reservations over the telephone. (The reservation should be guaranteed later in writing.) Still others telegraph or even teletype the hotel for rooms.

2. The services that a modern hotel provides for its guests are getting more and more extensive and sophisticated. Below is a part of a list of service a guest staying in a modern five star hotel can expect to enjoy; 1) Airport limousine; 2) Free advance reservation of hotel rooms in other cities; 3) 24 hours room service; 4) Valet service (dry clean, pressing and laundry); 5) In-door doctor; 6) International Cuisine (French, Chinese, Italian, Japanese and American); 7) Morning Call Service; 8) Shoeshining Service; 9) Telex and facsimile Service; 10) Post office; 11) Bank office (money exchange); 12) Ticketing (airline, railway and special performance).

Part II Dialogue

In this part there is one dialogue between Mr. Jones and a clerk receptionist of a hotel. They are talking about registration at the front desk. Listen carefully and then practise by repeating the dialogues.

Reference Notes

1. A receptionist also belongs to the front office department. He/She works side by side with the reservationist at the front desk by the front hall (lobby). In small hotels a receptionist also does the work of the advance reservationist.

A receptionist's job is to welcome and register the guest. When a guest with a hotel reservation arrives at the front desk the receptionist greets the guest and then gives out a registration form to the guest to fill out.

2. After a guest is properly registered the receptionist gives the guest his room key, tells him of his room number and the daily room rate, and then explains the hotel's service to the guest or inform the guest of the place the guest can find information about the hotel's services himself. Finally he/she should wish the guest an enjoyable stay at the hotel.

Part III Passage

The following passage tells a humorous story that happened in a hotel. Listen carefully, and then do exercises A and B.

Once, late at night, an Englishman came out of his room into the corridor of a paris hotel and asked the servant to bring him a glass of water. The servant did as he was asked. The Englishman re-entered his room, but a few minutes later he came into the corridor again and once more asked the servant for a glass of water. The servant brought him another glass of water. Every few minutes the Englishman would come out of his oom and repeat his request. After a half-hour the astonished servant decided to ask the Englishman what he was doing with the water.

"Nothing," the Englishman answered imperturbably, "It's simply that my room is on fire."

A. Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T

B. Answer the following questions.

1. No, he was not thirsty. He asked for water again and again because his room was on fire, and he tried to put it out himself.
2. If I were a servant, I would inquire about the reason why the guest asked for water instead of coffee or tea. And if I knew something urgent had occurred, I would report to the manager immediately and take some necessary actions at the same time.

Reference Notes

Housekeeping department is one of the basic department of a hotel. It is responsible for cleaning the guest rooms and making them look clean, tidy, well-appointed and comfortable. There are many people working in this department, and among them room attendants are especially important. That is because they have direct contact with the guests more often than others.

Lesson Three

The Weather

Part I Basic Listening Training

A. Phonetics, Sound Recognition

Drill 1

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (a) 7. (a) 8. (b)
9. (b) 10. (a)

Drill 2

1. stuffy 2. cool 3. stronger 4. pouring 5. in for
6. letting up 7. melt 8. blue 9. fine 10. freezing

B. Sentence Structure

Drill 1

1. As soon as it began to rain, (b)
2. Although it is blowing, (b)
3. Because it is blowing, (c)
4. Since there are a few clouds, (a)
5. When there are a lot of clouds, (a)

Drill 2

1. We have lovely weather (c)
2. I could hardly start my car (b)
3. We'll have a beautiful day (c)
4. We'll have a terrible day (c)
5. There'll be a snow (a)

Part II Dialogues

In this part there are two dialogues, and both are concer-

ned about weather. The difference is that in the first dialogue there are two persons who are talking about a rainy day and in the second dialogue they are talking about a beautiful day. Listen carefully and then practise by repeating the dialogues.

Reference Notes

1. Everybody talks about the weather, it's the most common subject of conversation there is, "Isn't a nice day?" "Do you think it will rain?" "I think it's going to snow." These are common ways of starting a conversation.
2. Many people think they can tell what the weather is going to be like. But they hardly ever agree with each other. One man may say, "Do you see how cloudy it is in the east? It's going to rain tomorrow." Another man will say, "Yes, it's cloudy in the east. We're going to have fine weather tomorrow."

Besides, most people listen to what the weatherman says every day. But he doesn't always tell them what they want, and once in a while he makes a mistake. Still he probably comes closer to being correct than anyone else.

Part III Passage

The following is an introduction to an Englishman's talk about weather. It tells you what an Englishman often says first and what he would say next...At the end of the introduction you will be given an explanation for that. Listen carefully and then do exercises A and B.

It seems that Englishmen are always talking about weather. It's the main topic of conversation all the time. An Englishman often starts off the conversation with some sort of comment on the weather and then rattle on for at least a quarter of an

hour about how it was last week. He usually ends up by prophesying what it'll be like in a few days' time and then telling you what next month was like last year. The explanation for that is, the Englishman is reserved and sometimes stand-offish. He's always reluctant to talk about his private family life and particularly about politics. So in the face of strangers or casual acquaintances, he finds it easier to take up the weather as the subject of his conversation.

A. Mark the subject sequence (1,2,3, or 4)

- (4) What next month was like last year
- (2) How it was last week
- (3) What it'll be like in a few day's time
- (1) Comment on the weather

B. Answer the following questions.

- 1. He's always reluctant to talk about his private family life and particularly about politics.
- 2. The Englishman is reserved and sometimes stand-offish, so in the face of strangers or casual acquaintances, he finds it easier to talk about weather than to talk about other matters.

Reference Notes

Foreigners are often amazed that the Englishmen spend so much time discussing the weather. The reason for this is not simply that their weather is interesting and variable, but that the Englishmen are reluctant to converse about personal matters with people who are not friends. Mentioning the weather can be a useful and inoffensive way of starting a conversation with a stranger at a bus-stop or in a train.

Lesson Four

At a Restaurant

Part I Basic Listening Training

A. Phonetics: Sound Recognition

Drill 1

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (a) 6. (b) 7. (a) 8. (b)
9. (a) 10. (a)

Drill 2

1. menu 2. good 3. potato 4. sauce 5. bite 6. pepper
7. oyster 8. salt 9. well-done 10. a table for two

B. Sentence Structure

Drill 1

1. Let's dine out **tonight**.
2. Please serve us **quickly**.
3. You can get some Chinese dishes **at Beijing Hotel**.
4. I love **seafood**.
5. Let **me** pay today. You can pay next time.

Drill 2

1. Mr. Jones prefers Chinese food. What does Mr. Jones prefer?(a)
2. Mrs. Jones likes western food. Who likes western food?(b)
3. Eggs are a popular breakfast in the United States. Where are eggs a popular breakfast?(c)
4. Many restaurants close on Sunday. When do many restaurants close?(a)