

现代英语

第二级

● 听与说

LISTENING AND
SPEAKING

STUDENTS'
BOOK 2

G. R. Evans
D. Watson

M Macmillan
China
HEP

MODERN ENGLISH

for University Students

Listening and Speaking Students' Book

Grade 2

G.R. Evans and D. Watson

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现 代 英 语

听与说

第2级

G. R. 埃文斯 D. 沃森

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UNIT 1

- 1 Before listening to Part 1 of the tape, try to answer the following questions:

- 1 What does a car engine need to run?
- 2 Where can you buy it?
- 3 Where do you put it?
- 4 Where can you put luggage in a car?

- 2 Listen to Part 1 of the tape as many times as necessary in order to answer the following questions:

- 1 What does the woman see at the beginning of this conversation?
 - A A red letter four.
 - B A red light in the car.
 - C A red light in the street.
 - D Four red lights in the street.
- 2 What does the man think about the boot?
 - A He thinks he's got a spare can of petrol.
 - B He thinks he's got a can for petrol.
 - C He thinks it's too full of luggage.
 - D He thinks it's too small.
- 3 What does the man ask the woman to do.
 - A Buy a can of petrol.
 - B Watch out for a petrol station.
 - C Stay in the car all night.
 - D Get the petrol can from the boot.
- 4 What does the man *not* complain about?
 - A The price of petrol.
 - B Setting off late.
 - C Driving so far in one day.
 - D Feeling tired.
- 5 When they drive into a town, the man thinks...
 - A there aren't any petrol stations.

B there are no petrol stations open.

C there's no more than a cupful of petrol in the tank.

D there's at least a cupful of petrol in the tank.

6 What does the man mean when he says 'They're miles away'?

A They're not aware of being spoken to.

B They're travelling a long way.

C They're in a hurry.

D They're too far away to hear.

7 How many times will they have to turn to get to the petrol station?

A Once.

B Twice.

C Three times.

D Four times.

8 What does the woman mean when she says 'We?' at the end of the dialogue?

3 What expressions are used in this conversation to mean the following?

A What's wrong?

B 'We haven't got much petrol left.

C spare

D I agree with you.

E I'll do what you suggest.

F perhaps less.

G I didn't hear

H to say 'I'm disappointed'?

I to say 'I'm glad after being worried'?

4 Listen to Part 2 of the tape and answer the questions, using *too* and the words below. Check your answers with the tape.

- expensive

- drive-long

- bring-luggage

- set off-late-morning

5 In Part 1 of the tape you heard the following statement and reply:

I've been sitting in this seat for nearly eight hours today. Yes, you have.

Now respond to the statements in Part 3 of the tape in the same way, using the correct auxiliary verb. Note that if you are agreeing with a

negative statement, your reply should begin with *No*, not *Yes*.

- 6 Listen again to Part 1 of the tape. You will hear several phrases in which consonants are either not clearly pronounced, particularly at the ends of words, or appear to change because their pronunciation is affected by the letter which follows. Listen carefully and write down the words or phrases in which letters do seem to be dropped or to change in pronunciation. Check your answers with your teacher.
- 7 Listen to the words in Part 4 of the tape. Repeat them in the pauses. Pay particular attention to the pronunciation of the letter *u*. In some words, it is the same as in *sun* /ʌ/; in others, it is the same as in *use* /ju:/. Put the words into two groups with the same *u* sound, one like *sun*, the other like *use*. Then try to put the remaining words into groups too, according to pronunciation. In one of them, the *u* sound is not pronounced at all. Can you say which one it is? Check your answers with your teacher.

UNIT 2

- 1 Listen to Part 1 of the tape. Pay special attention to the way in which the people say *Mm* and *Oh*. Try to write down the meaning of each *Oh* and *Mm*, using one of the following words or phrases:

- agreement
- doubt
- sympathy
- envy or admiration
- interest
- surprise
- understanding (= I see)
- waiting for the other speaker to continue (= Yes, I'm listening)

Note that the speaker's attitude is conveyed by the intonation, i.e. whether the voice rises or falls, and by how much.

- 2 Listen to Part 2 of the tape. Respond to each of the statements with *Mm* or *Oh* to express the attitudes shown below. Check your answers with the tape.

- 1 Show that you are impressed.
- 2 Show that you are doubtful.
- 3 Show that you are quite interested.
- 4 Show sympathy.
- 5 Show surprise.
- 6 Show disappointment and sympathy.
- 7 Show that you don't fully understand.
- 8 Show sudden understanding.

- 3 In Part 3 of the tape you will hear some questions. Answer them in the pauses, using sentences made from the groups of words below, to make a complete conversation.
- nice-have a holiday

easy-travel these days
expensive-fly
common-people-go-hot places-summer holidays
good-us-meet people-other places
sometimes difficult-you-make yourself understood

- 4 Listen to the words in Part 4 of the tape. Repeat them in the pauses. Pay particular attention to the pronunciation of the letter *c*. In some words it is the same as in *centre* /s/; in others, it is the same as in *cut* /k/. Put the words into two groups with the same *c* sound, one like *centre*, the other like *cut*. Check your answers with your teacher.
- 5 The words in Part 5 of the tape all contain the letter *g*, which follows a similar pronunciation pattern to the letter *c*. Repeat these words in the pauses, put them into two groups according to pronunciation /dʒ/ or /g/, and check your answers with your teacher. Can you think of any common words containing the letter *g* which do not follow this pattern, e.g. *sign*?

UNIT 3

- 1 Before listening to Part 1 of the tape, make sure you know the meanings of the following words.

acupuncture treatment successful desire puncture torture

- 2 Listen to the interviews in Part 1 of the tape as many times as necessary in order to answer the following questions.

- 1 Where do you think the interviewer is standing?

A Near a notice.
B In a medical centre.
C Outside a medical centre.
D In the centre of a natural area.

- 2 How many times has the young man had acupuncture treatment?

A Three times a week.
B Once every three weeks.
C Nine times in three weeks.
D Three times in three weeks.

- 3 Does the young man think his acupuncture has been effective?

A Partly.
B Yes.
C No.

- 4 Does the woman know the interviewer?

A Yes. He's a friend of hers.
B She recognises him, but can't remember his name.
C No. She's never seen him before.
D She recognises his voice.

- 5 Has the woman had any experience of acupuncture?

A Yes. She's had acupuncture treatment.
B Yes. But she hasn't had acupuncture treatment herself.
C No. But she's interested in it.
D No. She doesn't know anything about it.

- 6 Which of the following sentences about the old man are true?
- A He thinks acupuncture is a bicycle.
 - B He doesn't hear the interviewer correctly at first.
 - C He thinks acupuncture is a vegetable.
 - D He doesn't like the idea of acupuncture.
 - E He's never heard of acupuncture before.
- 3 Listen to Part 2 of the tape and answer the questions in the pauses, using the verb *give up*. The word order is important, so be careful about the grammar. Check your answers with the tape.
- 4 Imagine that you are the interviewer. Listen to the questions in Part 3 of the tape and make them into polite questions using *mind*, as in the example below:
- Where have you been?
Would you mind telling me where you've been?
- Check your answers with the tape. Now listen to Part 3 of the tape again and practise answering the questions.
- 5 (a) Listen again to the first interview in Part 1. Find the expressions used in this conversation which have the same meaning as the following. Check your answers with your teacher.
- A Asking for someone's opinion about something or their reaction to it
 - B Excusing yourself for saying something
 - C Asking for information very politely
 - D Speaking frankly
- (b) Now listen to Part 1 again. Note the following expressions in the interviews; they have very little meaning, but are common in everyday speech.
- Well, ...
 - Actually
 - If you see what I mean
 - You see
- See if you can find three more expressions like this. Write them down. Check your answers with your teacher.
- (c) In the following sentences taken from Part 1, the subject is understood without being mentioned. What is the subject in each case?
- A Never felt a thing.

B Haven't got a bicycle.

C Sounds more like torture to me.

Check your answers with your teacher

- 6 (a) Listen to the way the young man in the first interview says *Yes*. Pay particular attention to the intonation, that is, whether the voice rises or falls. What do you think each example of *Yes* means?

- (b) Some words seem to lose a syllable when they are spoken. Which syllable 'disappears' in the following words? Practise saying them, then listen again to Part 1 of the tape to check your answers.

medicine wondering cameras interesting

- (c) Below are some sentences from Part 1 of the tape. Practise saying them in the same way as on the tape. Underline the stressed word in each sentence. Check your answers with your teacher.

A But you really have to want to give it up, you know.

B I was wondering where the cameras were.

C I haven't. But Simon has.

- 7 Consider the vowel sound /i:/, used for example in the words *sea*, *eat*, *seat*. How many ways of spelling this sound do you know? Listen to the words in Part 4 of the tape. Repeat them in the pauses. Write down the words you hear. They should fall into distinct spelling groups. Check your answers with your teacher.

UNIT 4

- 1 Listen to Part 1 of the tape as many times as necessary in order to answer the following questions.
 - 1 How many people are talking?
 - 2 What relationship are they to each other?
 - 3 Does this family live in the town or in the country?
 - 4 Complete the following tables with a summary of their opinions about the best place to live.

TOWN			
For	Reasons	Against	Reasons

COUNTRY			
For	Reasons	Against	Reasons

- 5 What do you understand from the man's comment about keeping chickens?
 - A He thinks it would be a good idea to keep chickens.

- B He doesn't like chicken.
 - C He's making fun of his wife's ideas.
 - D He thinks his wife has planned everything.
- 6 Who is the man speaking to when he says *Now look what you've started?*
- A Himself.
 - B His wife.
 - C His son.
 - D His mother.
- 7 The old woman can remember...
- A when she lived in the country.
 - B when the place where they now live was outside the town.
 - C when the town was safer than today.
 - D when people were more honest than today.
- 8 What happened last month?
- A The father changed his job.
 - B The son got a job.
 - C The son left his job.
 - D The son left school.
- 9 What does the man really mean when he asks the boy about getting a job?
- A He thinks he should have got a job already.
 - B He thinks he shouldn't get a job yet.
 - C He's surprised he hasn't got a job yet.
 - D He's surprised he intends to work.
- 10 The man seems to criticise the boy for...
- A going out every night.
 - B going to the cinema so often.
 - C spending so much money.
 - D watching television so much.
- 2 Find the colloquial expressions used in this conversation to mean the following:
- 1 a short form of *because*
 - 2 another way to say *very*
 - 3 a short form of *Grandmother*
- 3 Listen to the questions in Part 2 of the tape. Answer them in the pauses, using sentences beginning with the words *If they lived in the country...* and the groups of words below. Check your answers with the tape.

he-earn-money
life-quiet
they-all-healthy
he-bored

- 4 In Part 3 of the tape you will hear some questions. Answer them in the pauses, using the *-er* or *more* comparative forms of the adjective. Check your answers with the tape.
- 5 The first sentence in Part 1 of the tape is formed like a question: *Wouldn't it be nice. . . ?* Is it really a question, requiring an answer? Negative question formations are often a way of making a comment with enthusiasm or emphasis. They are *exclamations*. Listen to Part 4 of the tape and make the comments more emphatic by using the negative question construction with *isn't*, *doesn't/don't* or *haven't*. Check your answers with the tape to make sure you used the correct intonation.
- She's old.
 - He's lazy.
 - He sounds bored.
 - They argue a lot.
 - They've got a nice flat.
 - It's a busy road.
 - It's cold today.
 - This is easy.
- 6 Listen to Part 1 of the tape again. Which words are stressed most in the following sentences? Can you explain why the main stress in each phrase falls where it does? Underline the stressed words.
- 1 I wouldn't want to live in the country.
 - 2 We would need as much money in the country.
 - 3 What's the point of getting a job here?
 - 4 We're not going to move.
 - 5 So how would you go about organising it...
 - 6 ... if you were in the chair?
- 7 Listen to the words in Part 5 of the tape. Repeat them in the pauses. Pay particular attention to the pronunciation of the diphthong *ow*. In some words it is the same as in *cow* /au/; in others, it is the same as in *owe* /aʊ/. The words on tape fall into two groups each with the same *ow* sound, one like *cow*, the other like *owe*. Write them down.

Check your answers with your teacher.

The diphthong *ou* follows a similar pronunciation pattern to *ow* but there are more possibilities. Listen to the last group of words on the tape (starting with *house*) and repeat them in the pauses. Put them into groups with the same *ou* sound and write them down. Which do you think are the most common patterns and which are rare or exceptional? Check your answers with your teacher.

UNIT 5

- 1 There are two interviews and one set of instructions in this unit: all of the passages are concerned with *temperature* in some way. Prepare for Part 1 of the tape by finding out the meanings of the following words and make a note of their meanings. Can you guess the subject of the passage?

flu symptoms thermometer mercury pill

- 2 Listen to Part 1 of the tape as many times as necessary in order to give the correct answers to the following:

- 1 Which of these is *not* true? The patient says he...

A feels tired.
B is unable to sleep.
C has a cold.
D has pains in his legs.
E has a headache.

- 2 The patient didn't take his temperature because...

A He couldn't.
B He felt all right.
C He didn't want to.
D He didn't think it was necessary.

- 3 The patient has got...

A a thermometer.
B a temperature.
C a constant headache.
D many aches and pains.

- 4 From this conversation, can you say whether the doctor touches the patient?

A Yes. He touches his head.
B Yes. He touches his tongue.
C Yes. He touches his legs.
D No, he doesn't.