

浙江省重点建设教材

◆ 总主编 何莲珍

新编实用英语

第1册

# 听说教程

本册主编 黄 芳

副主编 熊海虹



浙江大學出版社

浙江省重点建设教材

# 新编实用英语——听说教程

(第1册)

总 主 编 何莲珍

本册主编 黄 芳

副 主 编 熊海虹

浙江大學出版社

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新编实用英语. 听说教程. 第1册 / 何莲珍主编; 黄芳分册主编. —杭州: 浙江大学出版社, 2005.8

ISBN 7-308-04443-2

I. 新... II. ①何... ②黄... III. 英语—听说教学—高等学校—教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 101497 号

责任编辑 张琛 张颖琪

封面设计 刘依群

出版发行 浙江大学出版社

(杭州浙大路 38 号 邮政编码 310027)

(E-mail: zupress@mail.hz.zj.cn)

(网址: <http://www.zjupress.com>)

排版 浙江大学出版社电脑排版中心

印刷 杭州杭新印务有限公司

开本 787mm×1092mm 1/16

印张 9.75

字数 285 千

版印次 2005 年 8 月第 1 版 2006 年 12 月第 3 次印刷

书号 ISBN 7-308-04443-2/H·354

定价 18.00 元(含光盘)



## 前言

《新编实用英语》是按照“以学生为中心的主题教学模式”编写的教材。

根据《高职高专英语课程教学基本要求》和高职高专院校学生的特点,在教材编写过程中遵循四条原则:

- 1) 以学生为中心;
- 2) 重视语言基本功的训练;
- 3) 根据“实用为主,够用为度”的原则,注重语言应用能力的培养;
- 4) 寓文化素质教育于语言教学之中,寓语言教学于信息交流之中。

该教材共有5册,含预备级1册和1—4级共4册。各册教材分别由《读写教程》学生用书、教师用书和《听说教程》学生用书及教师用书组成,侧重点有所不同。

《读写教程》各册每个单元除了共有的导入(Warm-up)、以阅读为中心的语言活动(Reading-centered Activities)、趣味英语(Reading for Fun)以外,预备册增加了应用文写作技巧讲解及练习(Practical Writing),第1—2册增加了语法讲解及练习(Grammar Focus),第3—4册增加了阅读技巧讲解及练习(Reading Skills)。

《听说教程》各册每个单元共有三个以听力为中心的语言活动和快乐一刻(Happy Minute)。每个语言活动包括导入(Warm-up)及形式多样的听力训练。此外,在预备册和第1—2册还增加了听力技巧讲解及练习(Listening Skills)。

《新编实用英语》的每一个单元围绕一个主题展开听、说、读、写、译等活动,旨在培养学生的语言综合应用能力。因为语言技能的发展是相辅相成、不可分割的,在实际语言环境中也要求语言技能的综合应用。本教材所选用的材料语言规范,具有趣味性、可思性、时代性,并尽量贴近学生生活。此外,本教材在选材时注意包括各英语国家的材料,尤其是英美英语的比例,并注意文章的题材与体裁。练习形式的多样性有助于加强应用能力的训练与培养。语法、阅读技巧、听



力技巧的讲解具有系统性、完整性,并尽量考虑与所在单元内容的结合。

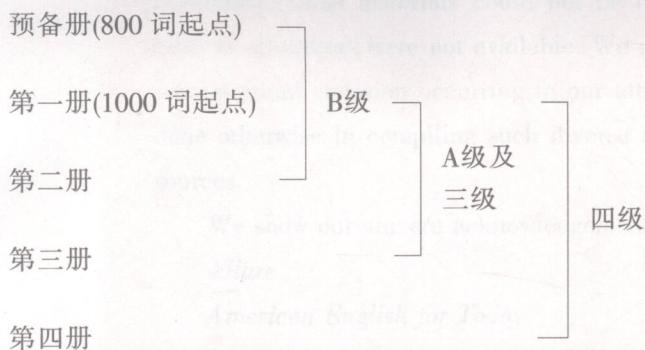
这套系列教材的编写得到了浙江省高等教育学会大学外语专业委员会高职高专分会、浙江省各高等院校,尤其是高职高专院校的大力支持,是“浙江省高等教育教学改革与质量提高工程”的一个重要组成部分,也是浙江省广大英语教师长期以来在语言教学、语言学习方面进行理论研究和实践的产物。在此,谨向他们表示衷心感谢。

本教材由浙江省高职高专英语教材编写委员会组织编写,何莲珍任总主编。本册主编黄芳,副主编熊海虹。参加本册编写的有(按字母顺序):丁展平、方瑞、方富民、高军、胡建伟、黄芳、汪茵茵、熊海虹、俞青以及美籍专家 Maxine Huffman 博士和 Don Huffman 博士。

本书听力部分由 Bobbie Sartini (M.A.)女士和 John Meny (Ph.D.)先生朗读。

# 编写说明

## 1. 教材教学起点及教学目标框图



## 2. 词汇符号说明

- 标 \* 的为 B 级要求词汇
- 标 \* 的为 A 级及三级要求词汇
- 标 ♦ 的为四级要求词汇
- 未标的为四级以上词汇



## Acknowledgements

We have cited all contributions which could be identified. But, inevitably, some materials could not be credited because the original sources or authors were not available. We are really sorry if there is any unintentional omission occurring in our attributions. We could not have done otherwise in compiling such diverse materials from such disparate sources.

We show our sincere acknowledgements to the following sources:

*Allure*

*American English for Today*

*Beyond Language*

*Certificate II in Spoken and Written English*

*Chicken Soup*

*College English*

*Crazy English Reader*

*Developing Reading Skills*

*Elementary Reader in English*

*English Language Learning*

*English World*

*Eureka*

*Fifty Stories Retold*

*Focus*

*Impact*

*Improve Your Essays*

*Insights for Today*

*Integrated English*

*Journalistic Reading for English Language Practice*

*Likes and Dislikes*

*National Geographic*

*New Headway English Course*



*Oxford English*

*Pep Up Your English*

*Practice Tests for FCE*

*Reader's Digest*

*Reading Faster and Understanding More*

*Reading Relationship*

*Reasoning and Writing Well*

*Strategies for College Writing*

*The Daily Telegraph*

*The world of English*

*Time*

*Time Europe*

*Thresholds in Reading*

*Topics in English*

*Trump Card*

*Writing, Invention Form and Styles*

*Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*

牛津高级英汉双解词典

实用英汉词典

世纪版新英汉词典

朗文英汉双解活用词典

朗文当代高级英语辞典



# Contents

## STUDENTS' BOOK

<b>Unit 1</b>	<b>Cars</b>	3
<b>Unit 2</b>	<b>Life</b>	8
<b>Unit 3</b>	<b>Love</b>	14
<b>Unit 4</b>	<b>Embarrassing Experiences</b>	20
<b>Unit 5</b>	<b>Mysteries</b>	25
<b>Unit 6</b>	<b>Sweet Home</b>	31
<b>Unit 7</b>	<b>Leisure Activities</b>	38
<b>Unit 8</b>	<b>Take Good Care of Your Health</b>	43
<b>Unit 9</b>	<b>Myths and Legends</b>	49
<b>Unit 10</b>	<b>Disasters</b>	56

## TEACHERS' BOOK

<b>Unit 1</b>	<b>Cars</b>	65
<b>Unit 2</b>	<b>Life</b>	72
<b>Unit 3</b>	<b>Love</b>	79
<b>Unit 4</b>	<b>Embarrassing Experiences</b>	87
<b>Unit 5</b>	<b>Mysteries</b>	95
<b>Unit 6</b>	<b>Sweet Home</b>	104
<b>Unit 7</b>	<b>Leisure Activities</b>	113
<b>Unit 8</b>	<b>Take Good Care of Your Health</b>	120
<b>Unit 9</b>	<b>Myths and Legends</b>	129
<b>Unit 10</b>	<b>Disasters</b>	138



# Cars

## STUDENTS' BOOK

### Exercise

Directions: You will hear five sentences. Each will be read twice. Write down what you hear.

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_

### Listening II

#### Warm-up

Directions: Listen to the teacher's questions to pairs.

Do you have a car? If yes, what will you do with it at the end of your college life?

#### Exercise

Directions: Listen to the audio and complete each of the following items by choosing the best answer.

1) Kate had \_\_\_\_\_

A) a new car

B) an old car

C) a broken car





# Unit 1

## Cars

### Listening I

#### Exercise

**Directions:** You will hear five sentences. Each will be read three times. Listen carefully and write down what you hear.

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_

### Listening II

advice 建议    against law 违法的    voice 声音    repair 修理    counter 计数器

#### Warm-up

**Directions:** Discuss the following questions in pairs.

Do you have a bicycle? If yes, what will you do with it at the end of your college life?

#### Exercise

**Directions:** Listen to the story and complete each of the following items by choosing the best answer.

- 1) Kate had \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) a new car                      B) an old car                      C) a broken car



- 2) The car had run \_\_\_\_\_ miles before Kate decided to sell it.  
A) 430,000                      B) 40,000                      C) 340,000
- 3) Kate went to \_\_\_\_\_ for advice.  
A) the repair shop              B) Mary                      C) Mary's friend
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ later Kate and Mary met again.  
A) One month                      B) One week                      C) Three days
- 5) Kate didn't sell her car because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) she had problems finding a buyer  
B) selling old cars is against law  
C) she thought her car became a new one after the counter was turned back to 40,000 miles

## Listening III

### Warm-up

**Directions:** Discuss the following questions in pairs.

- If you need a car to go to work, will you buy an expensive one or a cheap one? Why?
- If you call at 120, what vehicle will arrive?

### Exercise 1

#### Dialogue A

convenient 方便的	own 自己的	correctly 正确地	annual 一年一次的
bonus 奖金	plasma 等离子	diamond 钻石	handbag 手袋

**Directions:** Listen to the dialogue twice and choose the best answer for each of the following items.

- What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?  
A) Friends.                      B) Classmates.  
C) Husband and wife.              D) Workmates.
- The woman suggested buying a car because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) there was a used car for sale  
B) the man got his yearly bonus  
C) their friends didn't want to lend cars to them  
D) there was a promotion
- The woman couldn't own a car because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) she didn't have enough money              B) the man didn't agree

- C) the car was too expensive      D) there weren't the models she likes
- 4) They didn't have enough money to buy a car because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) they didn't save enough money  
 B) the man has used a large amount of the money they saved  
 C) they wanted to save some of their money for other purposes  
 D) they have spent much of the bonus
- 5) The things the woman bought included the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) a new car      B) a TV set  
 C) a diamond ring      D) two handbags

## Exercise 2

### Dialogue B

ambulance 救护车      calm down 平静下来      right away 立即, 马上

**Directions:** Listen to the story twice and complete the sentences with the exact words you hear from the tape.

- 1) Help! Help! \_\_\_\_\_ an ambulance, please!
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_? What's wrong? \_\_\_\_\_ to you?
- 3) It's Johnny, you have to \_\_\_\_\_. He's been \_\_\_\_\_ by a car.
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ down. I'll call the ambulance \_\_\_\_\_.

## Dictation

gasoline 汽油	electricity 电	natural 天然的	mixture 混合物
fuel 燃料	power 供以动力	harmful 有害的	emission 排放物
improve 改善	quality 质量	gallon 加仑(液量单位)	

### Warm-up

**Directions:** Discuss the following question in pairs.

What do you know about cars in the history, modern cars or cars of the future?

### Exercise

**Directions:** Listen to the short passage twice and complete the blanks with the exact words you hear from the tape.



Today, most people in the United States drive cars that 1) \_\_\_\_\_ on gasoline. By the time you're ready to buy your first car, you will have lots of 2) \_\_\_\_\_. You will be able to choose from cars that run on electricity, 3) \_\_\_\_\_ gas or a mixture of fuels.

Gasoline-powered cars can 4) \_\_\_\_\_ harmful emissions. Many areas of the country must find 5) \_\_\_\_\_ to improve their air quality. One way is to put 6) \_\_\_\_\_ or 7) \_\_\_\_\_ cars on the road. Car makers are working on several kinds of cars that run on 8) \_\_\_\_\_ fuels or they go farther on a gallon of gasoline.

## Listening Skills

### Phonetics: Stress

Stressed syllables in English are usually held longer than unstressed syllables. They may also be louder and higher in pitch. In many cases, word stress must simply be learned as new vocabulary is acquired. However, there are several rules for word stress.

**1) Compound Nouns:** the first part of the compound gets the stress.

**Example:** bluebird, blackboard, notebook, bookstore, toothbrush, keyboard

**2) Noun + Noun Compounds (2-word Compound Nouns):** the first word gets the stress.

**Example:** air conditioner, computer programmer, nail polish, French fry, doctor's office

**3) Phrasal Verbs versus Compound Nouns derived from phrases:**

Phrasal verbs are generally made up of a verb and preposition. For many of these, correct word stress is especially important as they have compound noun counterparts. In the following examples, the words on the left are phrasal verbs. The words on the right are nouns. In phrasal verbs, the preposition gets the word stress. If they have a noun counterpart, however, it gets the stress on the first part.

**Example:**

let down	letdown
shut out	shutout
print out	printout
turn off	turnoff
take over	takeover

### 4) Homographs:

Homographs are words which are written the same way but which have different pronunciation. In English, there are many words which have the same spelling, but whose part of speech changes with the word stress. If you listen carefully, you will hear that the vowel sounds change depending on whether they are stressed or unstressed.



**Example:**

v.

n.

record

record

progress

progress

present

present

permit

permit

**Exercise:**

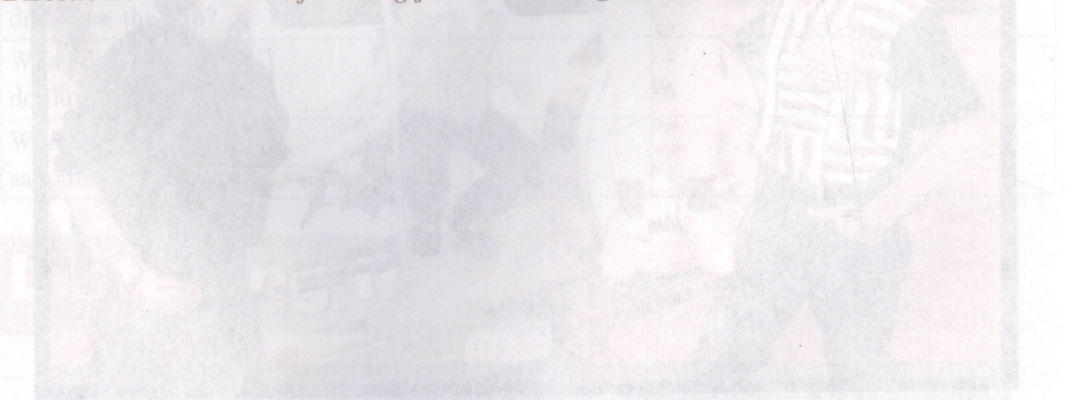
**Directions:** *Work in pairs. One chooses one of the following questions and reads it aloud, and the other answers it with a compound. Apply the rules for word stress.*

- 1) What do you call a building that has offices in it?
- 2) Where do you go to mail a letter?
- 3) What kind of map has roads on it?
- 4) What kind of store can you buy medicine in?
- 5) What do you call the part of a flight when the airplane is leaving the ground?
- 6) How should you send a letter if you want it to go by airplane?
- 7) What's the name of the building in which the President of the United States lives in?
- 8) What do you call a person who is majoring in math?

## Happy Minute

BMW 宝马    Volkswagon 大众    complain 抱怨    bloody 血的, 流血的

**Directions:** *Listen to the following joke twice and guess what a Rolex is.*





# Unit 2

## Life

### Listening I



Graham (人名) 格莱厄姆  
van 篷车; 行李车, 运货车

Courtney (人名) 科特尼  
describe 描述

Collier (人名) 柯莉尔  
journal 日记  
interview 采访