



普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材

总主编 戴炜栋  
副总主编 蒋秉章

# 新世纪高职高专英语

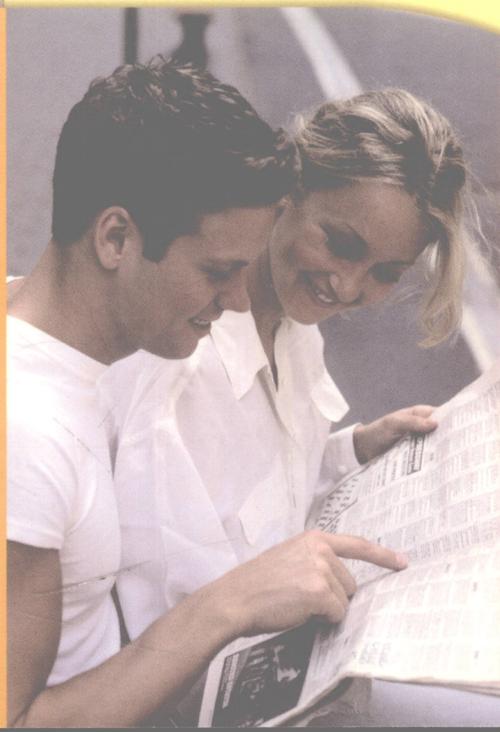
NEW CENTURY ENGLISH  
LISTENING AND SPEAKING COURSE

听说教程

(修订版)

主编 谭海涛

学生用书  
STUDENT'S BOOK



上海外语教育出版社  
外教社



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赠书



COMPLIMENTARY COPY

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FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

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## 学生用书

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## 修订版前言

《新世纪高职高专英语·听说教程》于2000年正式出版发行。由于该套教材充分利用国内外英语教学科研成果,全面体现高职高专英语教学规律,突出“五项创新”,深受广大师生欢迎。为了使这套教材更加完善,上海外语教育出版社组织我国四所高职名校(即深圳职业技术学院、上海第二工业大学、北京联合大学和华东师范大学职业技术学院)的英语骨干教师对教材进行了修订。我们利用调查表和座谈会的形式,广泛征求用户和专家的意见和建议,并按照教育部高等教育司颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》,结合高职高专英语教学实际,在保留教材原有特色的基础上,在以下几个方面作了改进:

一、对原有 Listen More 部分作了较大的调整。修改后该部分总体上分为两大板块: Section A 和 Section B 为第一板块, Section C、Section D 和 Section E 为第二板块。前者将《综合教程》中每单元主课文的语言点编成听力练习,旨在提高学生听力的同时巩固其所学过的词汇与短语,强化《听说教程》与《综合教程》的横向联系;后者以《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》为基准,设计了对话和篇章听力练习,旨在培养学生对听力材料的整体理解及摄取其中特定信息能力的同时逐步提高其应试能力。

二、在每一单元后新增了 Additional Exercises 部分。该部分是以《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》为基准设计的一套完整的模拟试题,便于学生进行自测,也便于教师灵活地安排教学活动。

三、在学生用书相关的听力练习前增添了 Words & Phrases 部分,对听力材料中出现的较难词汇标注出词性、音标并给出中、英文两种注释,便于学生自学。这样既可帮助学生扩大词汇量,也可提高教学效果。

四、在教师手册的内容和体例上进行了较大的修改。修订后的教师手册除提供录音稿和练习答案外,还编有练习设计的目的、教学步骤介绍(供参考)、语言及文化背景注释。修订后的教师手册包含了学生用书的全部内容,便于教师更为灵活地开展教学活动。

五、更新了部分听力材料,进一步强化了语言的趣味性、实用性;所选材料更具现代感,贴近生活实际,为广大师生提供了丰富的、地道的现代英语听说素材。

六、根据编者的教学实践和其他使用者的反馈意见,对原书中的个别错误进行了纠正。

七、对版面进行了重新设计,体例创新,图文并茂。

本教材总主编为戴炜栋,副总主编为蒋秉章。本册主编为谭海涛,参加编写人员为蒋剡、杨涌泉、杨文明。本书的插图由周瑞平制作。深圳职业技术学院的外籍教师 Alan Miller、Ruth Follos、Kathryn O'leary 通读了书稿,并提出了一些宝贵意见。

由于编者水平和经验有限,疏漏和不妥之处在所难免,恳请广大师生继续批评指正。

编者

2003年8月

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# UNIT ONE

## I REALLY ENJOY...

### Get the Right Sound

#### Section A

Circle the word that you hear in each of the following pairs. Then listen and repeat both words in each pair.

(i)	[e]	[er]	(ii)	[əʊ]	[ɜ:]
	selling	sailing		pole	pearl
	test	taste		goal	girl
	pen	pain		boast	burst
	debt	date		bone	burn
	edge	age		stone	stern

#### Section B

Listen and repeat, paying attention to the pronunciation of the words in bold type in each sentence.

- (i)
- 1) He **made** a name for **selling** pens.
  - 2) He **went** to sea in a **sailing** ship.
  - 3) **Tell** them I'm in **great** pain.
  - 4) His wife **paid** his **debts**.
  - 5) She **left** a **plate** of **dates**.
- (ii)
- 1) The **merchant** bought the **stolen** pearls.
  - 2) They **searched** for four new **poles** for the **roses**.
  - 3) We **heard** the sound of the **stones** being **thrown**.
  - 4) The **girl** **boasted** about her **curls**.
  - 5) Put this **coat** **over** your **shoulders** in case you get **cold**.

#### Section C

Listen carefully and circle the word that you hear in each of the brackets.

- (i)
- 1) The chemist didn't \_\_\_\_\_ (test, taste) the new drug.
  - 2) I can't tell you the \_\_\_\_\_ (edge, age) of the sword.
  - 3) I don't know anything about the \_\_\_\_\_ (selling, sailing) boats.
  - 4) He never wrote down the \_\_\_\_\_ (debts, dates) in his book.
  - 5) He didn't recognize the \_\_\_\_\_ (pain, pen) when it was described.

- (ii) 1) The \_\_\_\_\_ (pole, pearl) had a very strange color.  
 2) His face seemed \_\_\_\_\_ (stone, stern) and he never smiled.  
 3) Did you notice the man's \_\_\_\_\_ (boast, burst)?  
 4) The doctor took no notice of the \_\_\_\_\_ (bone, burn).  
 5) There was a picture of the winning \_\_\_\_\_ (goal, girl) in the paper.

## Listen In

### Section A

Look at the pictures. What would you say in the following situations?



A



B



C



D

### Section B

Listen to the tape and match what you hear with the pictures given above.

Picture A

Picture B

Picture C

Picture D

Dialogue 1

Dialogue 2

Dialogue 3

Dialogue 4

### Section C

Listen to the dialogues again and complete them with what you hear. Before your listening, learn the following words and phrases.

#### Words & Phrases

detective /di'tektɪv/ *n.*

a person whose job is to find out information about criminals 侦探

detest /di'test/ *v.*

hate someone or something very much 憎恶, 嫌恶, 痛恨

exhibition /,eksɪ'biʃən/ *n.*

a public show of objects 展览会, 展览

folk /fəʊk/ *a.*

belonging to or typical of the people of a particular country or area or of ordinary people who have no special knowledge 民间的

sailing /'seɪlɪŋ/ *n.*

the sport of traveling in or directing a small boat with sails 帆船运动

test-drive /'testdraɪv/ *vt.*

drive a car to see if it works properly 试(车)

## Dialogue 1

M: I'm sorry, Lily. I \_\_\_\_\_ go to the folk concert.

W: \_\_\_\_\_ going to the theatre?

M: I \_\_\_\_\_ to the theatre.

W: Well, what do you like doing?

M: Traveling, swimming, going to the cinema. And you?

W: \_\_\_\_\_, sailing, watching football and talking to you.

M: I like talking to you, too.

W: \_\_\_\_\_ to an exhibition? There's a new one at the Metropolitan Museum tomorrow.

M: That's a good idea! Let's do that.

## Dialogue 2

M: Hello, Jill.

W: Hi, Sam. How are you?

M: Fine. What are you reading?

W: *Small Is Beautiful*. It's a book about modern society.

M: \_\_\_\_\_!

W: No, it isn't. It's very interesting. \_\_\_\_\_?

M: Detective stories.

W: \_\_\_\_\_.

## Dialogue 3

M<sub>1</sub>: I think \_\_\_\_\_ this little car ...

M<sub>2</sub>: Well, it's a nice-looking car. Do you like it, Molly?

W: Yes ... I do ... but \_\_\_\_\_ an automatic to a stick, to tell you the truth ...

M<sub>1</sub>: Of course, you can have it with an automatic, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_. Would you like to test-drive it?

W: I'd like to have my husband test-drive it first.

M<sub>1</sub>: Sure. Sir, \_\_\_\_\_?

M<sub>2</sub>: Yes, I would. C'mon, Molly, let's go for a ride ...

## Dialogue

4

W: Ian, \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Edmonds? You're always \_\_\_\_\_ him ...

M: Quite honestly, I detest the man.

W: \_\_\_\_\_?

M: I really hate the way he gives orders. He makes you feel so small. I also \_\_\_\_\_.

W: I know what you mean. He isn't very sensitive, is he?

## Section D

Listen to the dialogues again and imitate the speakers in intonation and pronunciation.

## Focus On

Read and familiarize yourself with the following expressions.

## Asking about One's Likes

Do you like / enjoy ...?

Are you keen on ...?

Don't you love ...?

... is very nice, isn't it?

## Expressing One's Dislikes

I don't like ...

I (really) hate ...

I think ... is awful / unpleasant / ...

Oh, no!

... is rubbish.

I especially dislike ...

I'm not really keen on ...

## Asking about One's Preference

Do you prefer ... (or ...)?

Which would you prefer, ... or ...?

Do you like ... better?

What's your favorite ...?

Which do you want, ... or ...?

## Expressing One's Likes

I like / love ...

I (really) enjoy ...

I do like / love ...

... is wonderful / very enjoyable / ...

I (really) go for ...

I'm crazy about ...

I'm really fond of ...

## Expressing One's Preference

I'd prefer ... (, if possible).

I'd rather ...

I like / enjoy ... more / better (than ...).

I find ... more interesting / enjoyable than ...

I love ... more.

## Speak Out

Study the models and make more conversations.

### Language functions: asking about and expressing one's likes / dislikes

How about going

I hate going

I like talking

W: Sorry, Barry. I don't want to go to the zoo.

M: How about going to the movie?

W: I hate going to the movie.

M: Well, what do you like doing then?

W: Swimming, climbing mountains, playing basketball. What about you?

M: I like dancing, painting, fishing and talking to you.

W: I like talking to you, too.

M: Do you like going to fashion shows? There's a new one in the park.

W: Great idea! Let's go then.

### Work with your partner and make more conversations with the following.

1. Do you like going

I don't like going

I enjoy talking

2. Do you enjoy going

I'm not really keen on going

I love talking

3. Are you keen on going

I really dislike going

I'm really fond of talking

### Language functions: asking about and expressing one's preference

do you like better

I'd rather have

M: So, what're you going to have?

W: I really don't know.

M: Which food do you like better, western or Chinese?

W: I think I'd prefer Chinese food.

M: And what's your favorite drink?

W: Orange juice. But I'd rather have some tea today.

M: O.K.

Work with your partner and make more conversations with the following.

1. do you prefer

I'd like

2. would you rather have

I'd prefer

3. do you want

I'd love

## Listen More

Before your listening, learn the following words and phrases.

### Words & Phrases

awake /ə'weɪk/ *a.*

not asleep 醒着的

vacation /və'keɪʃən/ *n.*

a day or period in which one does not go to work, school, etc. (不用去上班、上学等的) 休假日, 假期

### Section A

Listen to the following definitions. After each definition, there will be a pause of ten seconds. During the pause, read the four choices and tick off the best answer.

- |                     |              |              |                    |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. enemy         | B. conqueror | C. patriot   | D. athlete         |
| 2. A. defend        | B. conquer   | C. destroy   | D. risk            |
| 3. A. determination | B. obedience | C. valley    | D. border          |
| 4. A. bound         | B. thorough  | C. ancient   | D. unselfish       |
| 5. A. hand down     | B. give in   | C. carry out | D. at the mercy of |

### Section B

Listen to the following four statements. After each statement, there will be a pause of fifteen seconds. During the pause, read the two choices and decide which one is closer in meaning to the statement you hear on the tape.

- A. It's impossible that people can fight bravely for something they know little about.

B. It's possible that people can fight bravely for something they know little about.

2. A. Luckily I brought my train ticket and my passport with me.  
B. I forgot my train ticket as well as my passport.
3. A. She'll finish her papers before summer comes.  
B. She needs to work on her papers this summer.
4. A. Last week my father quit smoking cigarettes.  
B. Last week my father smoked too many cigarettes.

## Section C

*Listen to the following three dialogues. Each dialogue is followed by two questions. After each question, there will be a pause of fifteen seconds. During the pause, you will read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which one is the best answer.*

### Dialogue 1

1. A. Because she has already had too much coffee that night.  
B. Because tea is more healthful than coffee.  
C. Because coffee will make her sleepless at night.  
D. Because she has had too much beer.
2. A. In the morning.  
B. At noon.  
C. In the afternoon.  
D. In the evening.

### Dialogue 2

1. A. By bus.  
B. On foot.  
C. By train.  
D. By air.
2. A. The man has already given up smoking.  
B. The man is going to travel during the vacation.  
C. The woman agrees to his smoking.  
D. The trains are always so smoky.

### Dialogue 3

1. A. In an office.  
B. In the woman's house.  
C. At a party.  
D. On the street.
2. A. Because he is all by himself at Christmas.  
B. Because he hates Christmas.  
C. Because he doesn't like the woman.  
D. Because he doesn't know anybody except the woman.

## Section D

Listen to the following dialogue. After the dialogue, you will hear four statements. After each statement, there will be a pause of ten seconds. During the pause, you are required to circle True or False.

- |         |       |
|---------|-------|
| 1. True | False |
| 2. True | False |
| 3. True | False |
| 4. True | False |

## Act It Out

Use the expressions in **Listen In** to make dialogues according to the situations given below.

1. You are in a fancy restaurant for a business lunch. You don't like the table you've been given; you don't like the waiter, either. Tell the head waiter why you aren't happy and what you want.
2. A friend has invited you to dinner at his / her house, and is offering you many different things to eat and drink. Express your preferences as your friend tells you what he / she has.
3. You are going to spend an evening with a friend. Discuss with him / her what to do. Express your likes / dislikes when your friend makes a suggestion.

## Fun Time

Listen to the story and enjoy the humor.

### I Like Your Pictures

An artist went to a beautiful part of the country for a holiday and stayed with a farmer. Every day he went out with his paints and his brushes and painted from morning to evening. At the end of his holiday he wanted to pay the farmer, but the farmer said, "No, I don't want money. I like your pictures. Would you give me one of your pictures?"

The artist was very pleased and thanked the farmer for saying such kind things about his paintings.

The farmer smiled and answered, "It isn't that. I've a son in London. He wants to become an artist. When he comes back here next month, I'll show him your picture, then he won't want to be an artist any more, I think."



3. A. Even Joan can hardly solve the problem.  
B. Joan is good at math.  
C. Joan has her own math problems to solve.  
D. Joan is unwilling to help the man.
4. A. Karen's.                      B. The woman's.                      C. The man's.                      D. Nobody's.
5. A. He can't go this weekend.  
B. He dug a hole in the beach.  
C. They should stay at the beach longer.  
D. They shouldn't spend much money or time traveling.

### Section C

*In this section you will hear a recorded short passage. The passage is printed below, but with some words or phrases missing. The passage will be read three times. The first time it will be read at a normal speed. Just listen, don't write. The second time the passage will be read sentence by sentence with pauses in between for you to write. The third time it will be read at a normal speed again for you to check your work.*

Mother Teresa was born in Yugoslavia in 1910. She 1) \_\_\_\_\_ the government school near her home until she was 18. When she finished school, she went first to Britain. Then 2) \_\_\_\_\_ she went to India, where she began to be trained as a teacher. After training, she was sent to teach 3) \_\_\_\_\_ at a school and soon after that, she became the head of the school. Mother Teresa loved teaching. In 1946, however, she left the school and went to work in some poor parts of India. Later she was trained to be a nurse in a city, and then she began helping the poor and bringing 4) \_\_\_\_\_ to the dying in the streets of the city. Slowly, others came to help her, and her work reached other parts of India. In 1979, she won the Nobel Peace Prize for 5) \_\_\_\_\_ she had given to the poor.