

新趋势大学英语

听说教程(第二册)

主编：涂丽萍 李委清

COLLEGE
ENGLISH



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新趋势大学英语·听说教程

(第二册)

New Trend College English

Listening & Speaking

Book

主编：涂丽萍

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《新趋势大学英语》编写说明

《新趋势大学英语》是按照教育部高等教育司颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》(以下简称《课程要求》),《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(试行)(以下简称《基本要求》),以及当前我国高等学校大学英语教学实际编写而成的一套理念创新、内容实用、体系科学并具时代特色的全新系列教材。《新趋势大学英语》是一套专供全国普通高等学校特殊专业和高职高专院校使用的英语教材。它严格贯彻了新大纲的规定目标,同时又根据国家对大学英语不断更新的要求,加强了实用性英语教学,特别突出了大学英语教学中多年来所忽视的表达技能的训练与培养,并以此为契机在设计编写教材中进一步更新观念、更新要求、更新内容、更新体系,力求做到求实创新。《新趋势大学英语》覆盖了所要求掌握的实用英语语言知识和交际技能,重点突出了“实用为主”的原则。

一、《新趋势大学英语》的总体特色

《新趋势大学英语》遵循以学生发展为本的理念,体现了最新大学英语教学的指导思想,即强调培养学生的英语听说能力,以及读、写、译英语的综合应用能力,强调教材内容从学生的学习兴趣、生活经验和认知水平出发,倡导体验、实践、参与、合作与交流,发展学生的综合语言运用能力。《新趋势大学英语》特别加强了实用性英语教学,突出强调了学生的听说和交际能力的训练与培养。在打好学生英语语言基础的同时,更侧重培养学生的应用语言能力,特别是实际使用英语进行涉外交际的能力。在培养学生阅读能力的同时,加强听、说、写、译等各项语言技能的综合训练,尤其注重口头和书面实用表达能力的训练与培养。

二、《新趋势大学英语》的框架结构

《新趋势大学英语》共分4个级别,其中第一级(预备级)为入门级。四个级别分别对应大学英语教学大纲的1—4级,供大学英语基础阶段使用。《新趋势大学英语》的四册教材相互独立而又互相联系,互成体系。《新趋势大学英语》教材每一级别纵向分为供学生使用的《综合教程》和《听说教程》,以及供教师使用的《教师用书》。《新趋势大学英语》同步提供课本以及与之配套的音带和光盘,以满足教师教学与科研的需要。

三、《综合教程》与《听说教程》的关系

《新趋势大学英语》的《综合教程》和《听说教程》同为课程教学主教材。

《新趋势大学英语》的《综合教程》每册含八个单元,以主题为中心组织教学单元,但每单元两篇课文的体裁形式不一定完全相同,强调所选材料的思想性、现代性、趣味性、信息性、可操作性以及语言的规范性、实用性和文体的多样性。主题式的框架便于主题式教学的灵活调用,教师可根据需要对各单元中的各部分进行课内外训练内容的调整;课堂上以听说结合式训练为主,重在提高听说能力。

《综合教程》每个单元的主题均为学生关心和感兴趣的内容,由同一题材的两篇文章组成。课文A为精读材料,配有阅读理解、词汇、结构、翻译等多种练习;课文B为泛读材料。这样设计的目的是把精读、泛读融为一体,使听、说、读、写、译五种技能的训练和培养围绕着精读课文进行,重点培养语言的综合应用能力。《综合教程》针对词汇、语法、结构、翻译、阅读等多方面提供了多项可供操练的内容。通过学习,学生既熟悉了主题内容,又同步提高了语言知识和语言能力。除此之外,《综合教程》在每单元都安排了英语应用文写作的内容,训练阅读和写作实际涉外交际中常用的应用文的能力,从而进一步突出了本套教材的“实用为主”的编写原则。所选的应用文范例体现了我国大学生的实际需要。它涉及表格填写和应用文模拟套写。应用文的最大特点是其相对固定的格式和体例,不可随意改

动。因此,教学中要特别注意学习掌握应用文的相关格式、体例和常用词语与句式。由于应用文只能“模拟套写”,不能“随意创作和更改”,因此要学会“写”应用文,必须先学会“读”应用文。《新趋势大学英语》(《综合教程》)的应用文写作部分均提供了各种应用文的格式和范例,以方便学生掌握。

《新趋势大学英语》的《听说教程》每单元的授课时间可以是4个课时,课堂组织可以以小班、小组活动为主,尽量使每个学生都能得到开口的机会。《听说教程》中所选的听力材料地道、原汁原味,配套的音带和光盘语音语调极佳。《听说教程》以听为导入,以说为目标。通过大量由浅入深、针对性强的听力、朗读素材和形式多样的听说技能转换练习,循序渐进地提高学生的听说能力。

《新趋势大学英语》以《综合教程》和《听说教程》为主线,同时在每一级教材中,均同步提供了适量的和符合最新大学英语考试要求的测试,旨在培养和检测学生的英语综合应用能力。教师可以根据教学进度和学生的学习情况进行具体的安排。

四、《新趋势大学英语》的编写特色

《新趋势大学英语》教材的编写注重产出性语言技能的培养。以往的教材往往强调接收性语言技能的培养,即片面强调语言知识的呈现和罗列,对语言的操练重视不够,造成的结果是学生的口头表达能力、写作能力和实际运用英语的能力低下。而本套教材在各单元的设计上均体现了产出性语言技能的培养。《新趋势大学英语》在编写中自始至终重视输出的龙头作用,强化口头及笔头输出练习,力求为大学英语教学解决“高分低能,哑巴英语,费时低效”等问题提供教材上的保证。

《新趋势大学英语》教材的编写注重培养学生听、说、读、写、译等各项语言技能,使其有机结合,相互渗透,让学生能在每一单元里将各种单项能力融会贯通,从而提高学生实际运用语言的能力。教材还十分注重培养学生掌握正确的学习策略,以提高其学习效率和学习能力。本教材强调以学

生为中心,所设计的课堂活动巧妙生动、丰富多彩,能大大提高学生的学习兴趣。所设计的练习有的放矢,能使学生在完成练习及测试的过程中掌握和巩固所学内容,并养成良好的学习习惯。

《新趋势大学英语》强调语言学习与文化摄取并重,其选材合理得当,内容丰富翔实,涉及不同国家的经济、政治、科技、文化、生活等方方面面,这就使学生在切实掌握语言的同时,可以充分接触异域风情和外来文化。书中语言与文化的结合自然贴切、水乳交融,这样的背景文化为学生学习语言提供了更加真实的语言场景,也激发了学生学习语言的兴趣。

新趋势大学英语·新趋势大学英语(第二版)

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Unit 1 College Life

Part I

Phonetics

I. Choose the exact word you hear on the tape.

- | | | |
|----------------|------------|------------|
| 1. A. alone | B. along | C. allow |
| 2. A. fond | B. found | C. find |
| 3. A. ship | B. sleep | C. sheep |
| 4. A. boil | B. soil | C. oil |
| 5. A. chest | B. test | C. best |
| 6. A. throw | B. blow | C. through |
| 7. A. match | B. March | C. much |
| 8. A. daughter | B. doctor | C. quarter |
| 9. A. return | B. written | C. ridden |
| 10. A. people | B. pupil | C. popular |

II. In this part, you are going to hear ten sentences only once. Pay special attention to the words given in brackets. Choose the word you hear in the sentence.

1. The woman is going to buy a (carpet, puppet).
2. Mary enjoys (working, walking) with Jack.
3. Do they have (seats, sheets)?

4. The (coast, cost) is unusual.
5. Are they waiting for the (boss, bus)?
6. It's not a joke, so you'd better look before you (leave, leap).
7. Did you (sleep, slip) on the road?
8. He can (write, ride) well.
9. Do you see the (clock, cock) over there?
10. He's got a very bad (pain, pen).

Statements

III. In this part, you are going to hear ten sentences only once. Listen carefully and choose the sentence similar or closest in meaning to the sentence you hear.

1. A. Don is lonely when he is by himself.
B. Don speaks to himself whenever he is lonely.
C. Don always talks to his mother when she feels lonely.
2. A. I'll tell you something about pop music.
B. People say you like pop music.
C. People told me you know a great deal about pop music.
3. A. You should call Linda soon.
B. It's too late to call Linda now.
C. Linda is the best person to call.
4. A. He never works at the restaurant in the daytime.
B. He eats at the restaurant at night only.
C. He never spends his night at the restaurant.
5. A. I called him yesterday although it was very late.
B. I called him yesterday although I came home very late.

- C. I didn't call him yesterday because it was too late.
6. A. A clever young man will be waiting for good pay.
B. A clever young man will like good jobs.
C. A clever young man will have a good chance.
7. A. The meeting will be delayed because it rains heavily.
B. The sports meeting has to be delayed because of the bad weather.
C. The sports meeting will hold in spite of the heavy rain.
8. A. Professor Blake's lectures are usually well attended.
B. Professor Blake attended his lecture.
C. Only one student failed to attend the lectures.
9. A. It is possible for us to buy a new car now.
B. We don't have enough money to buy a new car.
C. We can borrow a new car right away.
10. A. Barbara cried because she lost her keys.
B. Only one of Barbara's keys worked.
C. Barbara couldn't open the door.

Conversations

IV. In this part, you are going to hear ten short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After the question, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the suggested answers marked A, B, C or D, and choose the right answer to the question.

1. A. By train. B. By sea. C. By air. D. By bike.
2. A. She is nice-looking. B. She is good-looking.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| C. She has much experience. | D. She lacks experience. |
| 3. A. 7:30. B. 7:40. | C. 7:50. D. 8:00. |
| 4. A. He is making a visit. | B. He is making a speech. |
| C. He is making a phone call. | D. He is doing shopping. |
| 5. A. In a shop. | B. In a restaurant. |
| C. In a train. | D. At a cinema. |
| 6. A. He took a taxi. | B. He broke a glass. |
| C. He took a bath. | D. He broke the window. |
| 7. A. Go to the movie. | B. Take the exam. |
| C. Attend a party. | D. Review the lessons. |
| 8. A. Patient and doctor. | B. Husband and wife. |
| C. Teacher and student. | D. Customer and saleswoman. |
| 9. A. Her mother is ill. | B. She got up late. |
| C. Her car is broken. | D. She is too busy. |
| 10. A. Selling a house. | B. Buying a house. |
| C. Inviting some friends. | D. Visiting some friends. |

Dictation

Sentence Dictation

V. In this part, you are going to hear five short sentences. The sentences will be read to you three times. During the first time, don't write, just listen and understand it. During the second time, write down the sentences with the exact words that are being read. And for the last time, check your answers.

1. _____.
2. _____.

3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.

Spot Dictation

VI. In this part, you are going to hear a short passage only once. Listen carefully and try to fill in the blanks.

Children's education is changing very 1 today. In the past, teachers made children sit 2 for hours. They made them 3 all sorts of things. In other words, the children had to go on 4 things until they knew them by heart. Today, many teachers 5 if it is possible to make children learn at all. They say you must let children learn and 6 things themselves.

But for some children, school is a kind of 7. They are there only because their parents make them go. They get out of the classroom as soon as the teacher lets them 8. Many of them want to find jobs but the 9 will not let them work until they reach a certain age. And so, they have to stay in school. Often they do not learn anything at all and 10 every moment.

Part II

Dialogues

VII. In this part, you are going to hear a short dialogue only once. Listen carefully and try to fill in the blanks.

A: Did you work when you were at 1?

B: Well, no, I didn't have to. In 2 the state pays all your tuition fees.

And then, in addition, we get a grant for living 3.

A: Everybody?

B: Yes. Tuition fees are always paid by the 4. The amount of the grant varies according to your parents' 5 but everybody get something.

A: Is it enough to live on?

B: Yes, just about. It 6 the cost of food, accommodation and books ... and even some of your entertainment.

A: What about the people who don't get a full grant?

B: Well, usually their parents make up the 7. Of course, some say this isn't 8.

A: And ... do you have to pay the grant back when you've 9?

B: No, we don't have to 10 any back.

Passages

VIII. In this part, you are going to hear three short passages. After each passage, you will be asked several questions. Both the passage and the questions will be read only once. Listen carefully and choose the correct answer from the four choices given.

Passage One

1. How old are the students in American Open Universities?

A. At least 20. B. At least 21. C. At least 30. D. at least 40.

2. Why is the university called open?

A. Because it isn't closed.

B. Because the students have to pass all examinations before entering it.

C. Because there is no examination before they are accepted as students.

- D. Because its door is open.
3. What does “on the air” here mean?
- A. At the airport. B. By plane.
C. Taking the air. D. On radio and TV.
4. How many weeks every summer must a person spend as a full-time student?
- A. Four. B. Eight. C. Three. D. Five.
5. How long will the students take to finish their studies?
- A. In 4 or 5 years. B. In one year.
C. In 3 or 4 years. D. In 36 weeks.

Passage Two

1. Helen moved on to the _____ for Ladies in 1896.
- A. Oxford University B. Radcliffe College
C. Cambridge School D. Massachusetts School
2. _____ affected Anne's eyesight.
- A. A large amount of work B. Difficult environment
C. Life at Radcliffe D. Life at Cambridge
3. Helen began to write about her life _____.
- A. at Cambridge School B. at Radcliffe College
C. in Massachusetts D. in New York
4. “The Story of My Life” was published _____.
- A. in 1896 B. in 1903 C. in 1904 D. in 1913
5. Helen became the first deaf blind person to earn _____.
- A. a Bachelor of Arts degree B. a Bachelor of Science degree
C. a Master of Arts degree D. a Master of Science degree