

总主编◎张伯香

大学英语

听说教程 (下册)

L istening and Speaking for
College English

◎ 主编 何明霞 杜小青



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大学英语听说教程

(下 册)

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前 言

《大学英语听说教程》(上、下册)是根据教育部颁布的“大学英语课程基本要求”和“大学英语教学大纲”编写的大学英语听说教材。

为了配合大学英语教学实践,国家四、六级英语考试公布了新的考试题型。新题型强调听说能力,听力分数比例由原来的 20%提高到 35%。为了帮助学生适应这种转变,提高实际运用英语的能力,特别是提高四、六级英语考试的成绩,我们尝试从加强听说训练入手,编写了这套教材。

目前,我国高等教育快速发展,考虑到大学外语教学的现状与趋势,在编写过程中从普通高校的本、专科生的基础和需要出发,使起点更接近学生水平,循序渐进,有利于学生逐步提高听说技能。

《大学英语听说教程》分为上册和下册。每册 10 个单元,每个单元有两个部分,即 Listening activity 和 Speaking activity。Listening activity 由 3 节组成,分别是 1) 语音——含辨音和听写;2) 会话——含短对话和一般会话;3) 短文——主要是通过听,来综合理解短文。这部分的训练题型包括听录音做选择、判断和填空等题目。Speaking activity 也由 3 节组成,分别是 1) 常用语/会话——列出与单元话题有关的句型,重点以一定量的相关会话进行训练;2) 讨论——以短文为主,启发“说”的兴趣,提高“说”的能力;3) 话题要点——用图片、表格和回答问题的形式,营造“说”的氛围,强化该单元的主题。每册书后附有录音文字材料及习题答案,本教材配有相应的录音磁带。

本教材的特点之一是内容丰富,形式多样。为了从多方面刺激和启发学生的自主听说兴趣,安排了一些必要的图表训练,使题型设计呈多样性。不但注重“听”与“说”的互动,同时反映了“听说”与“读写”的互动。特点之二是起点适宜,课程内容由浅入深,逐步提升,这体现在题目设计由易到难,为达到提高学生听说技能的效果,教材中编排了丰富的练习形式和充足的练习题。

本教材由张伯香教授审阅并担任总主编,是参编院校老师们通力合作的成果,在此感谢各院校、各部门以及华中科技大学出版社的支持,感谢杨鸥副编审和李琼编辑所做的策划与编辑工作。

由于编写时间较紧,作者的水平和经验有限,书中难免出现失误与遗漏,敬请读者及同行批评指正。

编 者

2006 年 6 月

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At Restaurants

11

Part I Listening activity

Section A Phonetics

Exercise 1 Sound recognition

Directions: You will hear 10 words. Pay attention to the consonants /t/ and /dʒ/, and write down what you hear.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

Exercise 2 Listen and choose

1) Directions: You will hear 10 words. Circle the word you hear from each pair.

- | | |
|---------------|----------|
| 1. A. away | B. obey |
| 2. A. catch | B. cash |
| 3. A. fair | B. fire |
| 4. A. luck | B. look |
| 5. A. fan | B. fine |
| 6. A. light | B. let |
| 7. A. phrase | B. place |
| 8. A. walk | B. work |
| 9. A. fourth | B. false |
| 10. A. arrive | B. alive |

Section B Dialogues and conversations**Exercise 1 Dialogues**

Directions: Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answers to complete the following statements.

1. The appetizer of their meal includes _____.
 - A. shrimp cocktail supreme and a crab cakes
 - B. a green salad with French dressing and buffalo wings
 - C. a fruit salad and some egg rolls
 - D. shrimp cocktail supreme and a green salad with French dressing
2. The main course for the man is _____.
 - A. fried chicken
 - B. the leg of lamb
 - C. beefsteak
 - D. hamburger
3. The dessert they prefer is _____.
 - A. apple pie
 - B. cheesecake
 - C. fresh fruit salad
 - D. strawberry ice cream
4. The drink of the meal will be _____.
 - A. tea
 - B. iced coffee
 - C. red wine
 - D. fruit juice
5. We can conclude from the above conversation that _____.
 - A. the couple have a formal dinner in a restaurant
 - B. the service in this restaurant is pretty good
 - C. the couple have their meal at a cafeteria
 - D. the couple enjoy their meal very much

Exercise 2 Conversations

1) *Directions: Listen to the conversations and fill in the missing information.*

1. A: Well, _____ going in this restaurant?
B: Sure, it looks _____.
A: Let's see. Where would you like to sit?
B: How about that table over there _____ ?
2. A: Excuse me, is the table _____ ?
B: Sorry, it's been _____.
A: Can we take that table?
B: Yes, _____, please.
3. A: Are you ready _____ ?
B: Not quite, give me another minute or two.
A: _____.
B: I'll have a _____ and mashed potatoes.
4. A: May I help you, sir?
B: Yes, a medium order of _____ and one large _____.
A: _____ ?
B: Here.
5. A: _____, please.
B: Here you are, sir. I hope you _____ your dinner.
A: Yes, we have. You can _____.
B: Thank you sir. Welcome again.

2) *Directions: Listen to the conversations and choose the best answer to each question.*

1. What is the woman going to do this evening?
 - A. She is going to see her sister off at the airport.
 - B. She is going to visit her sister.
 - C. She is going to have dinner at the airport with her sister.
 - D. She is going to have dinner with the man in a restaurant.
2. What can we learn from the conversation?

- A. The man likes eating chicken very much.
 - B. The woman thinks it's no good eating more chicken.
 - C. The woman has a toothache so that she can't eat anything.
 - D. The woman is full, so, she can't eat more.
3. Who is the man most probably speaking to?
- A. A shop assistant.
 - B. A telephone operator.
 - C. A waitress.
 - D. A clerk.
4. Where are the two speakers probably going?
- A. To a park.
 - B. To a famous bridge.
 - C. To a movie theater.
 - D. To a restaurant.
5. Where are the two speakers?
- A. In a hotel.
 - B. At a restaurant.
 - C. In the street.
 - D. At the man's house.

3) *Directions: Listen to the conversations and give short answers to the following questions.*

1. What is the relationship between the two speakers?

2. What are they talking about?

3. What is the woman's response to the man?

4. What do we learn from this conversation?

5. What does the woman mean?
-

Section C Passages

1) *Directions: Listen to the passage and choose the best answer to each question.*

1. What is the scientists' major concern when they are doing research on food?
 - A. The kinds of food that should be eaten every day.
 - B. Whether to eat food raw or cooked.
 - C. When to eat food every day.
 - D. How much food to eat every day.
2. What is important in eating, according to the scientists?
 - A. Eat one's meals at regular intervals.
 - B. Eat raw or cooked food, but not canned or frozen food.
 - C. Eat a variety of necessary food.
 - D. Eat vegetables and fruits more than meat and cereal.
3. What problems are facing the world today?
 - A. How to provide enough food for the ever-increasing population and teach them how to eat food properly.
 - B. How to persuade people of the world to change to a healthy diet and not to waste food.
 - C. How to find ways to feed the world population and to make sure that they have the right kinds of food to eat.
 - D. How to convince governments of all the countries the importance of developing agriculture and providing their people with enough food.
4. What kind of food is NOT mentioned in this passage?
 - A. Green vegetables.
 - B. Fruit.
 - C. Fish and eggs.
 - D. Processed food.

5. What can you infer from the passage?
- A. How to feed the huge world population is the most important concern of all scientists.
 - B. The world is short of food and many people are going hungry.
 - C. Human beings are striving for more food to feed their young.
 - D. The scientist's findings will help people everywhere to select a healthy diet.
- 2) *Directions: Listen to the passage and write T (true) or F (false) for each statement.*
- 1. () You can find almost any kind of restaurant in America everywhere.
 - 2. () Fast food restaurant are very popular in America because the food served there are quick and cheap.
 - 3. () In a cafeteria you have a wide choice of food and you can pick up everything available there.
 - 4. () Tips are generally not required at cafeterias because you serve yourself.
 - 5. () In most cafeterias, you can get a seat easily without any waiting.

Part II Speaking activity

Section A Conversations

Useful expressions

May I have the menu, please?

Do you have a menu in Chinese?

Do I need a reservation?

Nine o'clock should be OK.

I'd like to reserve a table for three.

What do you have for today's special?

We are a group of six.

We'd like a table with a view of the garden.

Would you like something to drink before dinner?

What kind of drinks do you have for an aperitif?

May I see the wine list?

May I order a glass of wine?

What kind of wine do you have?

I'd like to have some local wine/French red wine.

Could you recommend some good wine?

May I order, please?

What is the specialty of the house?

Do you have today's special?

Can I have the same dish as that?

I'd like appetizers and meat (fish) dish.

I'm on a diet.

I have to avoid food-containing fat (salt/sugar).

Do you have vegetarian dishes?

How do you like your steak?

Well done (medium/rare), please.

Let's split the bill.

Conversation (1)

W: May I show you to your table, sir?

M: Yes, please.

W: We have a special lunch buffet today.

M: I am not that hungry today. Maybe a sandwich and some soup will do.

W: Would you like a menu?

M: Yes, please. The ham sandwich looks good. Do you have rye bread?

W: Yes. Would you like lettuce and tomato on your sandwich?

M: Please. And I want the bread toasted.

W: A ham sandwich on rye toast with lettuce and tomato. Would you like something to drink?

M: Yes, an iced tea, please.

W: Our soup of the day is vegetable soup. Would you like to try it?

M: Sure. That sounds very nice.

W: OK. I'll bring them to you right away.

Conversation (2)

Waiter: May I take your order now?

David: We're not ready to order yet. We need a couple of minutes more.

Waiter: Fine. Can I get you something to drink in the meantime?

David: Susan?

Susan: A glass of red wine would be fine.

(The waiter returns in a few minutes.)

David: OK, we're ready now.

Susan: I'll have a sirloin steak please.

Waiter: How would you like that done, Ma'am?

Susan: Medium rare.

Waiter: This evening we have broccoli, peas in white sauce, string beans in wine sauce, or corn on the cob.

Susan: Broccoli, please. And I'll have a baked potato as well.

Waiter: Would you care for some soup? The soup of the day is onion soup.

Susan: No. No soup for me.

David: I'd like the fried shrimp platter, and a bowl of clam chowder.

Waiter: Fine. What salad dressing would you like?

David: French dressing.

Susan: I'll have blue cheese.

Waiter: All right. I'll serve you in a minute.

Directions: Complete the dialogues according to the following situations.

1. _____

Yes, please.

2. Would you like something to drink?

3. Are you ready to order?

4. _____

Medium rare.

5. Would you care for some soup?
-

Section B Discussions

Passage (1)

The main difference between the Chinese and the Western eating habits is that unlike the west, where everyone has their own plate of food, in China the dishes are placed on the table and everybody shares. The Chinese are very proud of their culture of food and will do their best to give you a taste of many different types. Among friends, they will just order enough for the people there. If they are taking somebody out for dinner and the relationship is polite to semi-polite, then they will usually order more dish than the number of guests. If it is a business dinner or a very formal occasion, there is likely to be a huge amount of food that will be impossible to finish. A typical meal starts with some cold dishes, like boiled peanuts and smashed cucumber with garlic. The main courses, hot meat and vegetable dishes follow these. Finally a soup is brought out, which followed by the staple food, usually rice or noodles or sometimes dumplings.

Passage (2)

American eating is funny. They eat almost everything with a fork, and it appears that holding a knife in one's right hand longer than a few seconds is considered to be against good table manners.

The system is that if it is absolutely necessary to use a knife, people take the fork in their left hand, and cut off a piece of meat or whatever it is in the normal manner. Then they put the knife down, transfer the fork to their right hand, and only then do they transport the food to their mouth. This is clearly ludicrous (滑稽可笑), but it is considered good manners.

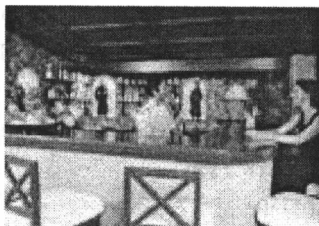
Directions: Answer the questions according to passages (1) and (2).

1. What's the main difference between the Chinese and the Western eating habits?
2. What does a Chinese host tend to do when he invites someone for a formal dinner?
3. What is a typical Chinese meal?

4. What is considered to be against good table manners in America?
5. How do the Americans use their forks and knives when they are eating?

Section C Focus on the topic

- 1) *Directions: Look at the pictures, and discuss these questions with the class.*



1. Which style of the restaurants above do you like? Why?
2. How often do you go out to eat? Who do you usually go with?
3. Do you have any experience eating in such kind of restaurants in the pictures above?
How do you feel about it?