

大学英语听说 教程

College English
Listening and
Speaking Course

上

主编：隋玉玮 高 平

外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

大学英语听说教程

College English Listening and Speaking Course
(From Good To Better)

上 册



主 审 宋黎

主 编 隋玉玮 高平

副主编 赵成发 郝剑锋

编 者 田素萍 徐珏 任天舒 岳立志

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS
北京 BEIJING

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语听说教程. 上 / 隋玉玮, 高平主编 . — 北京 : 外语教学与研究出版社, 2005.10
ISBN 7 - 5600 - 5220 - 7

I . 大… II . ①隋… ②高… III . 英语—听说教学—高等学校—教材 IV . H319.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2005) 第 130179 号

出版人：李朋义

责任编辑：刘展鹏

封面设计：李萌

出版发行：外语教学与研究出版社

社址：北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网址：<http://www.fltrp.com>

印刷：北京京科印刷有限公司

开本：787×1092 1/16

印张：14

版次：2005 年 11 月第 1 版 2005 年 11 月第 1 次印刷

书号：ISBN 7 - 5600 - 5220 - 7

定价：16.80 元

* * *

如有印刷、装订质量问题出版社负责调换

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前 言

为推动大学英语教学改革,不断提高大学英语教学水平,培养学生英语综合应用能力,教育部组织有关专家制定并于2004年1月印发了《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》以指导我国大学英语的教学。《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》指出,大学英语的教学目标是培养学生的英语综合应用能力,特别是听说能力,使他们在今后工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行口头和书面的信息交流,同时增强其自主学习能力,提高综合文化素养,以适应我国社会发展和国际交流的需要。根据这一指导精神,本书作者将海外学习实践经验、国内一线教学心得融为一体,结合学生的意见反馈而设计编写了《大学英语听说教程》。

本教程在单元的设计及编写过程中,尽量考虑满足不同程度英语水平的学生之需。每单元的Part One和Part Two可供中级英语水平的学生使用,Part Three和Part Four可供高级英语水平的学生使用。教师也可根据学生的实际水平及兴趣,对各单元的不同部分及话题灵活选择使用。

本教程编写特色:

本教程分上、下两册。上册以介绍国外风土人情为题材,以描述事件、叙述事件和对话为主要体裁,目的是培养、提高学生的叙述、表达和会话能力;下册以讨论、演讲和辩论为主,其目的是培养学生的反应、判断和进行辩论的能力。

本教程上、下册各由十六单元组成,每单元分四部分。

第一部分“Warming Up”主要是让学生学习和熟悉与本单元相关的词汇、介绍与本单元话题有关的文化背景知识。本部分的活动安排是在教师的引导下学生进行简单的问答和口头练习等,其目的是将学生引领到本单元的主题上来。

第二部分“Listening”主要以让学生听对话、短文、时事报道等信息输入的形式,实现学生向信息输出(说)的转变。

第三部分“Speaking and Discussing”主要是口语训练,是第二部分“Listening”的延伸和发展。话题的设计及讨论步骤的安排融汇了英、美国家和中国语言教学的特点,与学生们的日常学习、生活密切相关。根据口语课的特点,课堂上还模拟一些真实语言环境和社交场合,进行小组对话、讨论、辩论、演讲和角色扮演等,让同学们实践所学的语言知识,真正感受外语交流的气氛。

第四部分“Further Development”上、下册有所差异。上册为Easy Listening and Speaking and Discussing;下册为Listening Comprehension and Speaking and Discussing。上册第

一项听力材料以对话、趣味故事和国外文化知识及风俗习惯为主，主要是培养学生的听力技能；下册第一项听力材料以模拟真实场景中的会话、报告为主，并融入部分现行外语考试听力试题，目的在于让学生“听多识广”。两册第二项均以学生小组讨论和辩论为主，让学生对本单元内容进行语言交流。教师可根据学生的情况进行选择抽查，目的是扩大学生的知识面，使学生养成良好的自主学习习惯。

本教程突出特点：

一、主题鲜明，匠心独具。每单元第一部分都围绕着说的主题，为学生提供一定量的词汇，句型。避免学生因词汇贫乏、句型单调而不能大胆地进行交流。

二、听说兼顾，以说为主。同类书是以听为主，而说则以对话为主；本教材以说、复述（听是为了复述）和辩论为主，为学生用英语进行顺畅交流铺平了道路。

三、思想先进，重在教育。本教材的编写及各单元框架的设计融会了英国语言学家 Jeremy Harmer 的“E、S、A”（Engage 调动学生参与课堂活动）、Study 引导学生学习新知识、Activate 课堂融会的教学宗旨，并增加了知识学习。

四、背景丰富，融会贯通。本教材设有文化背景的介绍，以减少学生在交际中的语言失误。

五、趣味新颖，学以致用。本教程选材新颖、趣味性强、涉猎面广，内容涵盖社会生活、文化、文学、教育、科技、新闻等层面，融知识性、实用性和趣味性为一体。

本教材在编写过程中得到了外籍教师Corrina 和马惠琴老师的帮助。在此表示感谢。

作者

2004年1月初完稿

2004年11月中旬修订

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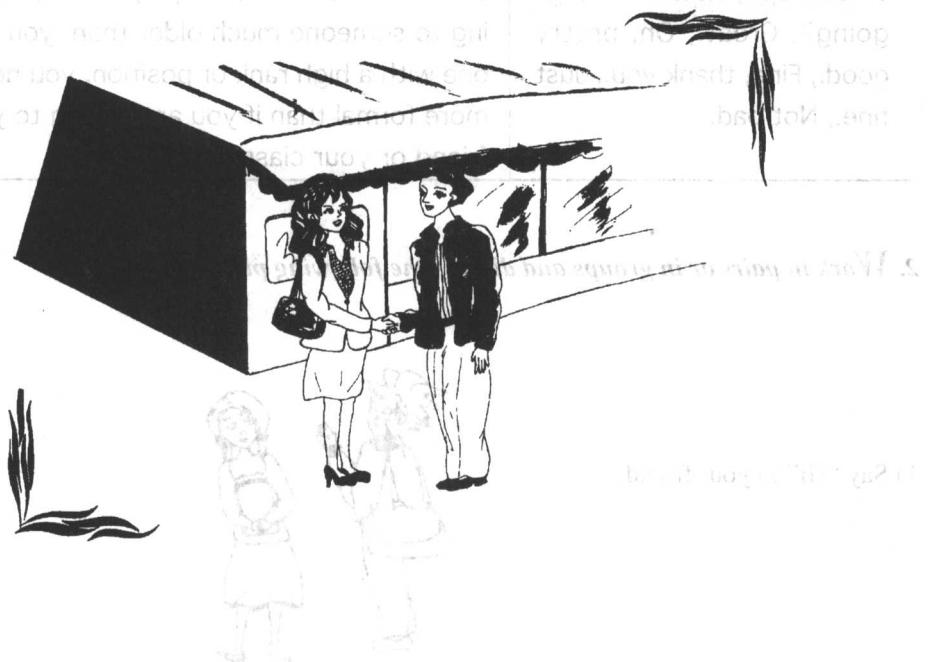
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Unit 1

sempre tecnologia moderna e ambiente integrado com o web erp para auxiliar ainda mais na gestão da sua empresa.
A gestão de pessoas é fundamental para o sucesso da sua organização. A Greeting View é uma solução completa para gerenciar todo o seu time.

Greetings





Part One Warming Up

1. Study and Discussion

Useful Words and Expressions	Cultural Background
Good morning (afternoon, evening)., Hello., Hi., Hey there!, Howdy!, Nice to see you., Oh, you are looking very well., How's everything?, How have you been?, How do you do?, How are you?, What's up?, How are things going?, Great., Oh, pretty good., Fine, thank you., Just fine., Not bad.	In western countries, when you meet someone you know for the first time during the day, you usually greet each other. A greeting is a way of being friendly and polite. It is also a way of starting a conversation. A point about greeting is that you should use the right degree of formality that the situation calls for. For example, When you are talking to someone much older than you or someone with a high rank or position, you need to be more formal than if you are talking to your best friend or your classmate.

2. Work in pairs or in groups and discuss the following pictures.

1) Say “Hi” to your friend.





2) Say "Hello" to your teacher.



3) Say "Hello" to a stranger.



Example:

A: Hi, there! How is your holiday?

B: Hi. Not bad, I think. I spent the holiday with my parents and they felt happy.

A: Yes. I also spent the holiday with my dad and mum, but we traveled to Beijing and visited some places.

B: Did you visit the Great Wall?

A: Of course, we did ...

Part Two Listening

1. You will hear six short conversations. Listen to the tape and fill in the blanks with the missing information below.

1) A: Hello. Are you new here?

B: Yes, I'm an from Spain. My name is Juan Moreno.



A: My name is Richard. I'm a from New York.

Would you like me to take a picture for you?

B: Of course. Thank you.

2) A: Mary! Mary Scott!

B: Charles? Howdy, Charles.

A: Morning

B: Fine, thanks. And you?

A: Not bad.

B: What are you doing here?

A: Martin Learner.

B: Who is Martin Learner?

A: He's a reporter with the

B: A reporter?

A: Yes. He's visiting our new airport.

3) A: Hi, Lois. How's everything?

B: Superman. And you?

A: Oh, Lois, let me introduce my friend, Bob to you.

B: Hello, Bob. It's nice to meet you.

C: It's nice to meet you, too.

B: Where are you from?

C: I'm from London.

B: I've heard London is a beautiful city but I've

C: You should go. There are to see.

4) A: Good evening, my love.?

B: Fine, thank you, my love. How I've missed you!

A: Me, too. Juliet, this is Renee, my partner.

B: Hello, Renee. Glad to see you.



C: Hello.

B: Jackie tells me you're a very good badminton player.

C: Oh, believe me,

5) A: Hi.

B: Hi.

A: How do you like this class?

B: Oh, I really like it.

A: Yeah, me, too,

B: It's a

A: Yeah, I had the same teacher last year. She is a little tough.

B: Oh, you did? Um... Are her tests hard?

A: Her tests aren't that bad if you the reading.

6) A: Hello, I'm David Shaw.

B: Hello, I'm Martin Learner. I'm a reporter.?

A: I'm a mechanic. And this is Dinah Cosby. She is a

B: We've met in the morning.

2. Listen to the dialogues again and discuss the questions below.

Dialogue 1 Do these two persons know each other very well?

Dialogue 2 What is the probable relationship between Mary and Charles?

Dialogue 3 Do you know how to introduce your friends or someone new to another person according to the dialogue you have just heard?

Dialogue 4 How does Juliet know Renee?

Dialogue 5 What do the two persons really care about from their conversation?

Dialogue 6 How do you ask one's occupation according to the dialogue you have just heard?



Part Three Speaking and Discussing

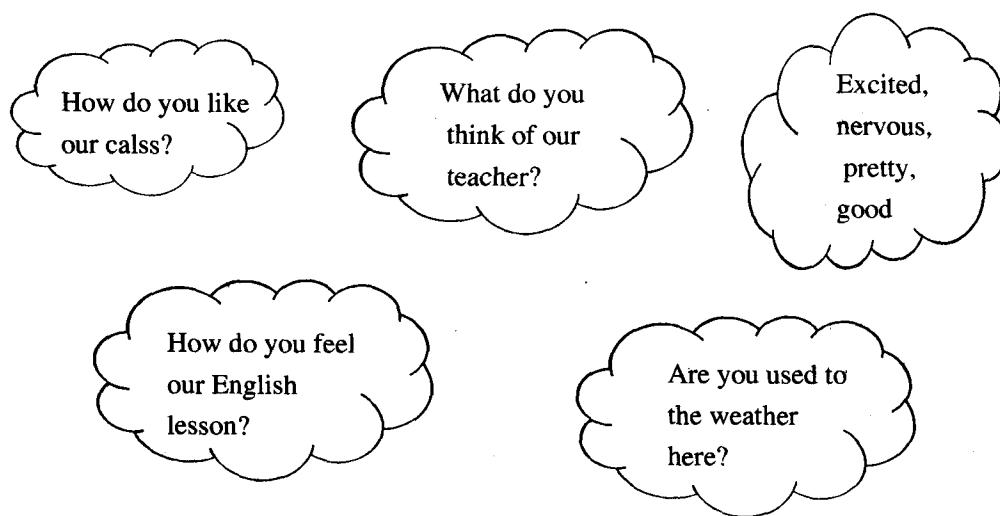
1. Work in pairs and ask about each other's personal information.

- * How do you say "hello" to your partner? What kind of greeting do you want to use, formal or informal?
- * How do you ask about your partner's name, address, age, hometown, major, his or her parents' occupation?

2. Work in groups and learn to start a conversation. Try to use the words, phrases or sentences in the bubbles below.

Situation One

You are a fresh student and meet your teacher or your partner for the first time.



Situation Two

You are a new comer and meet your next door neighbor in the morning.



Welcome to have
a drink at my
house.

Fine
(terrible)
day, isn't it?

drop in,
introduce,
at party,
chat

I'm so glad to be a
neighbor of yours.

How long have
you been here?

Situation Three

You are sitting on a train next to someone who is going to finish reading a newspaper or magazine.

Is there anything
new?

It says that most of
the French people
like to have a long
time for lunch.

national
difference,
culture
shock

It sounds very
funny if you know
other...

British people only
take a cup of tea and
very quick sandwich
and it's ok.

Situation Four

You are sitting next to someone while traveling on an airplane.



Are you going to
...on vacation?

Do you know when
we get to...

pleasure,
business,
journey, trip,
tourist

Do you travel a
lot?

Are you enjoying
traveling?

3. ***Leave your seats and move around the classroom. If there is anyone you don't know in your class, try to get to know him or her by greeting each other and exchanging personal information.***

Example:

Student A: Hi, I know you.

Student B: I don't think so.

Student A: My name is ...

Student B: Oh, yes. I remember you. We met at Peter's birthday party.

Student A: Yeah, you look the same age as me.

Student B: Perhaps. I'm nineteen years old.

Student A: Me, too. By the way, which apartment do you live in?

Student B: No, 8. All the students in our department live there.

Student A: What's your major?

Student B: Computer. And you?

Student A: ...