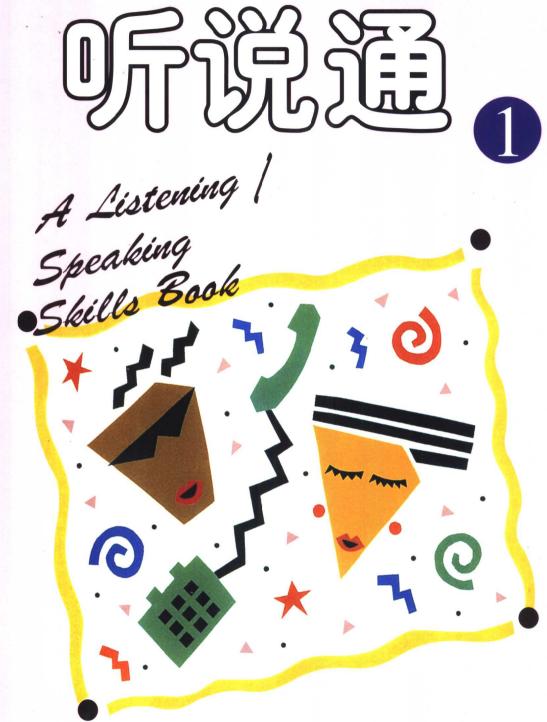
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Judith Tanka Paul Most 随荣谊 编译

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美语路路應系列教材 Mosaic

总编译: 汪榕培

听说通1

A Listening/Speaking Skills Book 1

Judith Tanka Paul Most 随荣谊 编译

美语路路通系列教材 Mosaic

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《美语路路通》是最新从美国引进的一套美国英语系列教材。这套教材以非英语国家的学生为对象,帮助学生提高听、说、读、写的语言技能和整体提高语言水平。全套教材共 19 册,由《听说通》(五册)、《阅读通》(五册)、《写作通》(四册)和《交际通》(五册)四个系列组成。各个系列既相互联系、又相对独立,每个系列中的各个分册循序渐进、不断巩固已学的知识。因此,整个系列可以配合使用,学习英语技能的全部内容;每个系列也可以分别使用,适用于从入门阶段到中高级阶段各个层次的学生。

顾名思义,《听说通》是训练听说技能的课本;《阅读通》是训练阅读技能的课本;《写作通》是训练写作技能的课本;《交际通》是以语法为线索全面训练语言各项技能的课本。

全套教材具有下列显著的特点:

- 1. 课文取材新颖,每章围绕一个主题式语言功能。内容引人入胜,难易程度适中,语言要点反复循环出现,可以有效地激励学生的学习热情。
- 2. 传授技能要点和学习策略,使听、说、读、写的技能成为可以逐步掌握的内容。这个特点是《美语路路通》有别于其他同类教材的一个重要方面,技能的各个环节既可以分解为若干方面,又可以通过反复循环达到熟练掌握的程度。
- 3. 练习形式多种多样,练习内容紧密结合生活实际。掌握语言技能的关键在于 反复实践,必须在轻松愉快的实践过程中自然而然地获得,单纯的机械性模仿达不 到这个目的,这套教材的练习使学生自始至终处于交际活动中,可以收到事半功倍 的效果。
- 4. 听、说、读、写的训练既有侧重又有联系。在不同的语境中围绕相似的主题或语言功能进行训练,可以明显地收到触类旁通的效果。

《美语路路通》具有上述显著特点,所以在使用的过程中受到普遍的欢迎。自1985年第1版问世以来,在美国成为外国移民提高英语水平的首选教材,在世界许多国家成为学习英语的热门教材。这套教材由于受到普遍的欢迎,在接受教学实践的反馈以后,先后于1990年出版了第2版,于1996年出版了第3版,两次做出重大修改,使教材更臻完善。

辽宁教育出版社引进《美语路路通》,出版中文版,在原书的基础上加入了中

文的学习指导,结合中国学生的学习难点配以详细的解释,对许多中国学生不熟悉的文化现象予以介绍,并对学习方法和建议开展的课堂活动增添大量的补充说明。中文的学习指导不仅为在中国的课堂里使用这套教材提供了方便,也为广大的英语自学者提供了帮助。

进行中文版改编的是辽宁和吉林两省五所高等学校(大连外国语学院、辽宁大学、东北大学、沈阳师范学院、东北师范大学)富有教学经验的教授和专家们,他们把教授中国学生学习英语的体会和经验融入学习指导中去,使这套在国际上行销多年、享有盛誉的教材更加适合中国学生的需要,可以用做大专院校英语专业和非英语专业学生的学习教材、英语培训班的技能训练教材,也可以用做广大英语自学者的自学教材。

《美语路路通》中文版的问世是一个成功的尝试,不仅为中国广大的英语学习者又增加了一种新的选择,而且为改变传统的教学方法和教学观念提供了一个示范的样板。我相信,凡是使用这套教材的教师和学生都会喜欢这套教材,并从中受益。

汪榕培 1998年9月10日 本书为《美语路路通》系列教材《听说通》第一册,是为非英语国家的学生进一步提高英语水平,提高英语听说技能的教材。

一、编写意图

本书的重点是通过各种听力技巧培养学生的听力理解能力,使学生逐步听懂各种形式的有声英语,如对话、讲座、通知、说明、电话录音、广播电视等。

二、本书特点

- 1. 设计明快。本书设计新颖、装帧艺术、更具有现代气息。练习说明简明易懂, 各项活动标有序号,重要的信息用表格或阴影等显著的方式标示。
 - 2. 内容新颖。本教科书选题广泛,内容涉及诸多方面,观点新、角度新。
- 3. 笔头记录。向学生传授记笔记的要点以及与之相配套的有关记笔记、结构或修辞等一般要素的练习。为学生提供不同形式的记笔记的例子,如提纲式、因果关系式等。
- 4. 语言功能。每一章的第一部分都有语言功能,教授学生如何在日常生活中切入适宜的话题,如何开始及结束电话会话,如何表示赞同和不赞同,以及如何提建议等。
- 5. 相关信息。这一部分提供了与章节主题有关的令人惊奇的或有趣儿的事实,以 激励学生对章节主题讨论的兴趣。
- 6. 检测要点。每一章都有检测要点,这是为帮助学生准备托福等标准化听力考试 而设计的。
- 7. 技能表。技能表放在目录之后,通过此表可以概览本教科书中的听力练习和口语活动所涉及的学习方法和语言功能。
 - 8. 每章末尾附有"学习指导",分"导言"和"注释"两部分。

三、章节安排

本书共分十二章,每章都安排生活中和学术讨论中所用的正式的非正式语言,并

且包括下列训练活动:

1. 听对话

学生听对话时注重听重读的词汇,学会辨别并重复美式英语的简化形式、语调及 其他音韵特征。此外,他们还要学习并操练对话中的语言功能。

2. 听讲座、记笔记

学生听讲座的同时,要练习做笔记,然后用所记录的内容进行讨论,复习词汇。这部分训练还包括听力前的准备活动、记笔记的具体惯例、讲座结构以及修辞等等。

3. 信息猜测

这部分主要训练学生利用对话中的已知信息猜测尚未言明的信息,许多情况下,问题的答案都出现在对话的后半部分。信息猜测有助于学生参加标准化听力考试,并取得好成绩。因此,每一章的这部分都作为重点,称为检测要点。

4. 听力任务

在这部分中,学生要进行具体的听力实践活动,以实例来检测他们的理解能力。 在这些活动中,学生将根据听力要求查看地图、填写表格、绘画及制作图表。

5. 交谈活动

在听的基础上,学生要进行角色扮演、征求意见、调查讨论、语言功能训练、游戏等一系列交谈活动。这些交谈活动都是每章主题的延续,同时也给学生提供进一步探讨问题的机会。

四、教学建议

学生普遍认为反复听一个材料就能理解,在复杂的现实环境中,这种听力方法几乎是不切实际的,通常也是不可能的。本书的编写原则是只有通过有选择地听、通过运用特殊的听力技能才能达到提高听力的目的。因此,我们建议教师在第一章多花些时间解释每一种听力技巧,因为这些技巧将贯穿全书。这些技巧是:抓住中心思想、辨别出重读的词及简化形式、总结中心思想以及通过上下文进行信息猜测。随着学生对选择题概念的进一步熟悉,对听力技巧的掌握,他们就会对自己的能力越发有信心,因而对教师的指导的依赖就会越来越少。

由于该书的目的是培养学生的听力理解能力,他们肯定会遇到一些稍稍高于他们的实际理解水平的语言现象。某些练习和活动也许具有挑战性,但重要的是向学生解释清楚练习的目的。因此,我们建议教师在布置任务之前阐明每一个练习和活动的目的和方法。

五、测试建议

听力理解并非是通过记忆某些孤立的条条框框便可以掌握的技能。因此, 听力理解的提高是不容易测试的。一般来说, 我们不给学生打分。如果教师必须打分或测试时, 我们建议利用书中的某个章节的内容来测试。

我们发现教师根本不可能在一学期内上完全书十二章的所有内容。因此,可以留出两三课用来测试。例如,第六章可以用作期中考试,第十二章用作期末考试。

对于那些母语并非美国英语的老师来说,利用本书所配置的录音带的章节测试学生是非常明智的。当然,对于任何教师来说,利用课文和磁带来测试,其目的就是让学生能听到美国人讲的地道的英语。

不管采取什么样的记分方式,我们建议老师对不同的章节给予不同的分数,因为 不同的章节测试不同的能力。

最后,我们建议教师至少上完前三章之后再进行测试,因为学生需要一定的时间 熟悉本教科书的形式。

> **编译者** 1998 年 9 月

Summary of Listening/Speaking Skills and Activities

Chapter	Listening Skills	Listening Tasks	Speaking Activities
one	 getting the main ideas identifying stressed words and reductions distinguishing -s endings guessing information from context 	 taking telephone messages from an answering machine filling out a permit application 	 summarizing key points of a speech making introductions talking about body language role playing a chance encounter
two	 getting the main idea identifying stressed words and reductions distinguishing between can and can't guessing information from context 	taking notes on weather forecasts and conversations about the weather	 summarizing key point of a story describing seasons/ seasonal activities discussing sports talking about recycling role playing a camping scene
three	 getting the main idea identifying stressed words and reductions distinguishing between teens and tens guessing information from context 	 following recipe directions filling in a map 	 summarizing advice about dieting comparing eating habits planning a barbecue describing recipes role playing a supermarket scene
four	 getting the main idea identifying stressed words and reductions guessing information from context 	following map directions taking notes on bus routes and schedules	 comparing big cities/ small towns asking for/giving directions describing a neighborhood comparing types of transportation role playing getting a parking citation
five	 getting the main idea identifying stressed words and reductions distinguishing -ed endings guessing information from context 	 filling out a change of address form identifying places and furnishings in a house 	 describing changes in a neighborhood describing the move to a new house role playing renting an apartment role playing finding a roommate

Chapter	Listening Skills	Listening Tasks	Speaking Activities
six	 getting the main idea identifying stressed words and reductions guessing information from context 	 describing and identifying a crime suspect matching first aid instructions to illustrations 	 retelling a radio report giving advice about unsafe activities describing an emergency role playing calling for help
seven	 getting the main idea identifying stressed words recognizing tag question intonations guessing information from context 	taking notes on telephone calls	 describing symptoms and giving advice role playing making appointments with a doctor role playing visiting a psychologist
eight	 getting the main idea identifying stressed words guessing information from context 	filling in missing information on a TV program guide	 summarizing a news report describing/comparing programs summarizing a movie plot discussing censorship role playing a disagreement
nine	 getting the main idea identifying stressed words recognizing intonation patterns of exclamation guessing information from context 	gathering information for weekend activities	 describing personal characteristics summarizing key elements of American football comparing social customs surveying people about finding a mate giving/accepting compliments role playing going to a video dating service
ten .	 getting the main idea identifying stressed words guessing information from context 	planning a birthday party: matching tasks and people to do them	 talking about Thanksgiving describing holidays/holiday plans making, accepting, and refusing invitations role playing a wedding-day surprise

Summary of Listening/Speaking Skills and Activities

Chapter	Listening Skills	Listening Tasks	Speaking Activities
eleven	 getting the main idea identifying stressed words guessing information from context 	following instructions to set a VCR clock	 discussing advantages/ disadvantages of electric cars interpreting a cartoon discussing life without new technology describing how to operate simple devices role playing a disagree- ment
twelve	 getting the main idea identifying stressed words guessing information from context 	 matching classified ads to items described following directions in a department store 	 summarizing advice about buying a used car buying/selling items through classified ads returning merchandise to a store role playing catching a shoplifter

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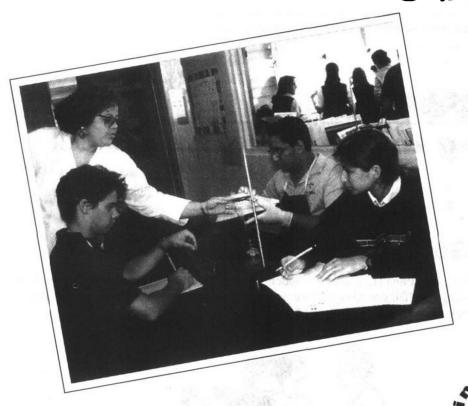
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School Life

学校生活



Useful Words and Expressions You will hear the following words and expressions in this chapter. If you are not sure what they mean, try to guess the meanings from the context.

How are you doing?

Stop by.

Can you give us an idea of . . . ?

What's the make of your car?

Call me at 555-0000. Give me a call.

Pick it up.

a midterm exam

a snack bar

a gym

a T.A.

a chem class

a math class



- 62% of U.S. high school graduates enroll in colleges and universities.
- In the 1990s, the most popular major for international students in U.S. colleges and universities has been business.
 For the previous 40 years, it had been engineering.

PARTON

Listening to Conversations

evestions

- 1. Look at the picture below. What are the students doing?
- 2. What do you think they are talking about?

Getting the Main Idea





Jack, Peter, and Herb are new students at Faber College. They meet in the student lounge of their dormitory. Close your book and listen to their conversation. You may not understand every word. Listen for the main ideas.







Now you will hear five questions about the conversation. Listen to the questions. Then write answers to the questions on the lines below. Discuss your answers with your classmates.

Stress



In spoken English, important words are *stressed*. This means that they are spoken *louder*, *longer*, or *higher* than other (unstressed) words. Stressed words usually give the most important information.

examples: My name is Tom.

We're on the same floor.





Now listen to the first part of the conversation again. Some of the stressed words are missing. Repeat each sentence during the pause. Then fill in the missing stressed words.

	doing	right	accent (two times)
	Texas	Peter (three times)	meet
	Peter Riley	Jack	you're
	name	Herb (two times)	think
	roommate	hi (two times)	
JACK:		! How're you?	
PETER:	Oh, hi! You're	, right?	
JACK:	That's	What's your	again?
PETER:			·
JACK:		this is my,	•
PETER:		,·	
HERB:	Nice to	you.	
PETER:	Are you from	?	
HERB:	Yeah. Why? Do yo	ou I have an	?
PETER:	Yeah.		
HERB:	Ha!	the ones with the	!



Sarra Sarra

Now listen to the rest of the conversation. Mark the stressed words as in the example.

JACK: Listen, Peter. We're really hungry. Do you want to get something

to eat with us?

PETER: I can't. I have to meet my new roommate.

HERB: Oh, yeah? Well, okay. Listen, stop by and see us. We're up in

212.

PETER: Hey, we're on the same floor. Room 220.

HERB AND JACK: Great!

PETER: Okay. See you guys later.

HERB AND JACK: See you.

Reductions

In spoken English, important words are usually stressed. Many words that are not stressed are often *reduced*.

examples: Do you . . . → D'ya . . .

How are you doing? → How're ya doing?



Listen to these examples of reductions from the conversation. Repeat them after the speaker.



Note: The underlined forms are not acceptable spellings in written English.

reduction	long form
Hi! How're ya doing?	Hi! How are you doing?
Peter, this's my roommate, Herb.	Peter, this is my roommate, Herb.
Nice ta meetcha.	Nice to meet you.
Are ya from Texas?	Are you from Texas?
D'ya wanna get something to eat with us?	Do you want to get something to eat with us?
I hafta meet my new roommate.	I have to meet my new roommate.