# 大学英语知识和技能训练指导系列

根据教育部最新颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》(试行)编写

n Easy Way of Listening and Speaking



北京航空航天大学 郭浩儒 总主编

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机械工业出版社 CHINA MACHINE PRESS 大学英语知识和技能训练指导系列 总主编 郭浩儒

# 大学英语综合技能训练 ——听说

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机械工业出版社

本书的编写旨在培养学生运用英语表达思想、交流信息的基本能力,使他们能够用英语完成课堂活动并能与英语国家的人士就一般话题进行沟通。

本书以话题为中心分为 15 个单元,涵盖交友、求职、爱情、保健、E 时代、校园生活和吃穿住行等方面。每单元都设计了听说两部分:听力部分先概述一种技巧,再辅以与本单元话题相关的对话和短文训练,还有"轻松时刻",可让学生接触到谜语、笑话等形式各异的语言材料,激发其学习兴趣;口语部分既有词汇、会话范例、模仿练习和文化信息等传统内容,又编排了新的版块:"功能表达"提纲挈领地列举出本单元应掌握的功能表达法,"头脑风暴"让学生就每一个话题想出尽可能多的相关词汇作为会话前的热身,最后一部分"创造思维"可综合检验学生的语言技能和交际策略。

本书内容丰富、材料真实、语言现代,且方法独特。既可供本专 科院校的学生课堂或自学使用,又面对具有一定英语基础的广大英语 爱好者。

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大学英语向何处去?这不仅是全社会关心的热点话题,更是我们广大英语教师关心的问题。可以说,大学英语新的一轮教学改革势在必行。下面谈谈我对大学英语教学改革的一些思考。

## 大学英语教学改革面对的社会背景

我国 20 世纪 80 年代改革开放,英语作为国际交流的主要工作语言,促使人们开始认识学习它的重要性;进入 21 世纪后,随着国民英语水平的广泛提高和中国加入 WTO,人们已不再满足于会读不会听、说的"聋哑"英语,要求能够自由地使用英语进行口头和书面的交流。

### 大学英语教学改革已经走过的路

为适应我国经济和社会发展的需要,1984 和1986 年分别制定和实施了理工科和文理科《大学英语教学大纲(高等院校本科用)》,并于1986 年开始实行大学英语4级和6级考试,由此进入大学英语教学的新的历史阶段,确立了大学英语的学科地位。10年之后,由于社会需求的提高,原国家教委适时提出了大学英语要上一个新台阶的要求,到1999年,《大学英语教学大纲(高等院校本科用)[修订本]》出台和全国8大院校教改试点一轮实验完成,标志着一个阶段的结束和一个新时期的开始。经过几年的研究和思考,教育部指出大学英语教学目前的问题是:大学英语教学和中小学英语教学存在脱节、重复状况,致使学生产生厌倦情绪;大学英语教学对英语综合运用能力重视不够;评价和考试体系有待完善。提出:转变思想,必须把听力和交流放在英语教学的重要位置,全面发展和提高学生听、说、读、写能力;不同类型的高校应有不同类型的英语教学大纲;加大教改力度,确立以培养实用型英语人才为重点的思想,根据学校条件逐步朝"双语教学"与大学英语教学相互补充、相互渗透,最终完全过渡到"双语教学"的方向发展。

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党的十六大政治报告所体现的"解放思想与实事求是的高度统一,理论创新与实践创新的高度统一,总结过去与规划未来的高度统一,立足国情与面向世界的高度统一"应是当前大学英语教学改革的指导方针。对于大学英语进行课程设计,首先要进行需求分析,了解教学对象,了解他们的起点,认真选择教学内容,根据实际教学时数,提出既有先进性又有现实性的教学目标。

### 北京航空航天大学大学英语教学改革的体会

北京航空航天大学作为教育部批准的全国 8 所大学英语教学改革试点院校之一,于 1996 年在学校和各系的支持下启动了教学改革,目标是改革课堂教学模式,全面提高学生语言应用能力。经过两年的实践,取得了一些有益的经验。比如,制定了精读课教学流程,采取课内外结合的办法指导学生进行泛读学习,引入了电视教学片,丰富了视听内容。于 1998 年 6 月举行了第一次由北京航空航天大学自主命题的大学英语 4 级考试,首次将口试引入语言测试,改变了试题形式,突出了对学生语言应用能力的考核。从 1999 年起,为深化教改,一方面将课型整合为读写译和视听说,将语言输入和语言输出紧密结合,真正实现对学生语言应用能力的培养,一方面在部分院系进行了 3 +1 实验,即将课内的4 课时减掉1 课时,留给学生作为课外学习,以实现减时增效,将基础英语学习和专业英语学习进一步紧密结合起来。

回顾这几年教学改革,比较满意的是教学改革的方案和实践符合北京航空航天大学的实际,对全国大学英语教学产生了很大影响。但我们离教育部的要求和社会对人才外语能力的要求尚有较大的差距,比如我们虽注意了听说教学,但"聋哑英语"的状况没有完全改变,应试学习和应试教学仍对我们有一定影响,在教学手段现代化和教育个性化方面仍有待丰富和完善。

目前,我们处在大学英语教改的十字路口,随着语言学理论的发展、社会对人才外语水平要求的提高、我校十五规划目标的确立,特别是中学英语教学改革的深入,新生人学水平的明显上升(01级新生可识别词汇量平均值为2753词,02级为2902词,03级为2989词),我们不得不提出:大学英语教学向何处去?重新确定前进目标,立即进行新一轮教改实验,实属当务之急。

### 关于大学英语教学改革的儿点构想

新一轮大学英语教学改革的思路是:

- 2. 尊重知识积累和能力培养的内在关系,符合语言认知科学;
- 3. 语言教和学的最终目的是能应用所学语言;
- 4. 大学英语综合应用能力考试必须采用全新的理论框架,全面、综合地评价学生的英语水平。

新一轮大学英语教学改革的目标是:

- 1. 建立以培养语言应用能力 (learn to communicate) 和学习能力 (learn to learn) 为目的的教学体系;
- 2. 建立立体化课内外结合的教和学模式,形成最有利于学生获得语言能力的环境;
  - 3. 建立符合知识积累和能力培养特点的课堂教学操作规范;
  - 4. 建立全新语言能力评价和测试体系及成绩报告办法;
  - 5. 建立与国际大学接轨的学籍管理办法。

我们的具体构想是:以培养语言应用能力(learn to communicate)和学习能力(learn to learn)为目的的教学体系由下列四个课群组构成:

- 1. 语言基础课群组,目的是打好扎实的语言知识基础,包括语音、语法、常用词汇、篇章结构、文体等;
- 2. 语言技能课群组,目的是熟练掌握语言技能,包括听、说、读、写基本语言技能;
- 3. 交际技能课群组,目的是能够在日常生活、学习、获得所需信息等方面进行比较自如的交流,包括完成以上交际目的所需的各种交际策略、文化背景知识以及交际的得体性要求等;
- 4. 英语高级选修课群组,目的是一方面与英语专业大专水平衔接,一方面与专业英语衔接,既可接受高级英语训练,也可为阅读本专业外文书籍打下基础。

每个课群组内设置不同类型的课型,如语言基础课群组可设语音课、词汇语法课、文章选读课等。

基于以上构想,我们组织编写了"大学英语知识和技能训练指导系列",以 保证上述构想的实现。

同时,我们仔细研究了教育部的《大学英语课程教学要求》(试行)文件。我们学习的初步体会是我们的教改构想是符合文件指明的教改方向的,只是教育部对大学英语课程改革寄予的希望比我们原预计的稍高。我们将依此对本丛书的编写方针进行微调,以使它能更好地为贯彻落实教育部对大学英语课程的要求作出尝试和贡献。

郭浩儒 2004 年 6 月

# 编者的话

大学英语知识和技能训练指导系列分为知识学习系列和技能训练系列,主要供大学生课内外的教学与自学,并为社会读者服务。

。 6. 无论娜美希: 支述封简清明确 通俗易懂、富有情感

本丛书为开放式系列。知识学习系列包括《大学英语词汇学记》、《大学英语语法讲练》、《大学英语词汇辨析》、《大学英语常用短语搭配》等。

技能训练系列包括基本技能培训和应用技能培训。前者包括《大学英语综合技能训练——听说》、《大学英语综合技能训练——读写》、《大学英语交际口语》、《大学英语阅读欣赏》等。后者包括《英语应用文写作》、《科技英语写作》、《大学英语翻译》等。

知识学习系列属学习辅导性质。《大学英语词汇学记》编写目的是利用各种记忆方法使学生两年之内能识记6500左右单词,包括从词的声音、拼写结构和义类等方面;《大学英语语法讲练》选择了中国学生易出现的识别性和应用性错误,作为语法知识点,并作简要归纳讲解,编制适量练习,以提高学生对复杂的长难句的判断能力和正确造句的能力。以上两本为语言知识的辅助教材,以课外自学为主,课内检查及答疑为辅。《大学英语词汇辨析》和《大学英语常用短语搭配》等为工具类参考书。

技能训练系列用于语言基本技能训练和交际技能训练。为了学用结合,将基本技能分为听说和读写两组,编成《大学英语综合技能训练——听说》和《大学英语综合技能训练——读写》两本,编写目的是使学生在基本技能各方面能够熟练运用语言信息加工技巧,真正提高学习者的语言能力。《大学英语交际口语》以交际话题为中心,模拟真实交际环境,使学生获得真正的交际能力。《大学英语阅读欣赏》编写目的是为了增加文化背景知识,拓宽语言知识,兼顾课内外使用。《英语应用文写作》、《科技英语写作》和《大学英语翻译》为高级英语选修课的主干教材,直接为提高学生的语言应用能力服务。

本套丛书具有以下特色:

1. 方法指导在前,讲解训练在后;内容在前,归纳总结在后;基础训练在前,应试方法在后;

- 2. 讲解时不求面面俱到,但求准确、简洁、到位;例释不求多,但求典型、引人,读或练后确有所获;
- 3. 练习形式多样化,不仅包括目前使用的常见形式,而且设计一些趣味性强的新形式;
- 4. 技能训练类书不仅全面落实我们的教学要求,也兼顾到各类考试的要求,在某些方面归纳了应试技巧;
  - 5. 无论哪类书, 自编材料不少于全书的 2/3;
  - 6. 无论哪类书,表述均简洁明确、通俗易懂、富有情感。

我们相信本丛书将能够为大学生和广大英语教师提供更多的选择, 更多的精神享受。欢迎同行们和学生们对本套书的编写方式和内容提出批评建议。

# 使用说明

《大学英语综合技能训练——听说》旨在通过对基本听说技能的介绍和以任务为中心的辅助练习,培养大学生运用英语表达思想、交流信息的基本能力。本书根据当代大学生年龄、经历和兴趣爱好的特点,以话题为中心,将全书分为15个单元,涵盖了社会生活的诸多方面。每单元都设计了听力和口语两部分。

听力部分包括"听力技巧"、"猜生词"、"听对话"、"听短文"和"开心一刻"五个版块:每单元介绍一种基本的"听力技巧",并辅以练习加以说明;"猜生词"是将听力材料中的生词放在一个相对独立的上下文中单独提出,让学习者根据上下文积极猜测生词的意思以加深印象;"听对话"和"听短文"以循序渐进、形式灵活的练习形式巩固该单元的听力技能,并帮助学习者了解听力的基本规律,养成良好的听音习惯;"开心一刻"使学习者在放松的同时接触到形式各异、活泼风趣的语音资料,如歌曲、绕口令、笑话、幽默诗、谜语、脑筋急转弯等。

Douglas Brown 认为,学习者在掌握了有效的口语交际策略后,还需要知道 具体应该怎么做,即口语技能 (Microskills of oral communication):

- (1) Produce chunks of language of different lengths.
- (2) Orally produce differences among the English phonemes and allophonic variants.
- (3) Produce English stress patterns, words in stressed and unstressed positions, rhythmic structure, and intonation contours.
- (4) Produce reduced forms of words and phrases.
- (5) Use an adequate number of lexical units (words) in order to accomplish pragmatic purposes.
- (6) Produce fluent speech at different rates of delivery.
- (7) Monitor your own oral production and use various strategic devices—pauses, fillers, self-corrections, backtracking—to enhance the clarity of the message.
  - (8) Use grammatical word classes (nouns, verbs, etc.), systems (e.g. tense,

agreement, pluralization), word order, patterns, rules, and elliptical forms.

- (9) Produce speech in natural constituents—in appropriate phrases, pause groups, breath groups, and sentence constituents.
  - (10) Express a particular meaning in different grammatical forms.
  - (11) Use cohesive devices in spoken discourse.
- (12) Appropriately accomplish communicative functions according to situation, participants, and goals.
- (13) Use appropriate registers, pragmatic conventions, and other sociolinguistic features in face-to-face conversations.
- (14) Convey links and connections between events and communicate such relations as main idea, supporting idea, new information, generalization, and exemplification.
- (15) Use facial features, kinesics, body language, and other nonverbal cues along with verbal language in order to convey meanings.
- (16) Develop and use a battery of speaking strategies, such as emphasizing key words, rephrasing, providing a context for interpreting the meaning of words, appealing for help, and accurately assessing how well your interlocutor is understanding you.

基于此,我们在口语部分设计了"功能表达"、"头脑风暴"、"会话范例& 会话练习"、"口语活动"、"相关词汇"、"文化背景/专题习语"、"口语策略" 和"创造思维"八个版块,以帮助学习者掌握这些微技能:"功能表达"提纲挈 领地列举出本单元应掌握的功能表达法,使学习者做到胸中有数;"头脑风暴" 是让学生就每一个话题想出尽可能多的相关词汇,在热身的同时激发学生的思 维和想像;"会话范例"从相关话题的不同侧面提供给学生有效的语言输入,而 "会话练习"则是基于该输入基础上的输出训练,主要采用复述、转述、角色扮 演、微型演讲等形式;"口语活动"是相对比较独立的输出训练,可增大学习者 对语言使用的自由度,因此练习形式也更加灵活多样,目的是使学生在完成具 体的交际任务的同时达到语言技能训练的目的;"相关词汇"列出了30个左右 与话题密切相关的更多词汇,在扩大学生词汇量的同时也可以部分解决学生在 完成口语活动的过程中遇到的词汇问题;"文化背景/专题习语"依具体情况为 学习者提供了相关的文化背景知识或习语表达;"口语策略"则介绍了一些行之 有效的口语训练方法,避免一般学习者在自我口语技能训练中的盲目性;最后 一部分"创造思维"是在以上练习的基础上的综合性语言训练,是对学习者的 语言技能和交际策略的综合检验。需要提醒的是,口语部分内容较多,学习者 可根据自身的特点和需求加以选择使用。

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### Unit 1 m Making Friends to one older and

#### Part 1 Listening (A

#### Listening skill: word stress

In an English speech, word stress usually indicates what the speaker feels is important information or what the speaker intends to allow the listener to care about. Thus listening carefully to the stressed words is of great help in comprehension of the general idea. Listen to the following sentences and underline the stressed words as shown in the example.

#### e. g. I'm originally from Taiwan. I live in Houston now.

Exercise 1 Listen twice and underline the stressed words in each sentence.

- 1. Jane was born in Indonesia, but grew up in Florida.
- 2. I'd like to meet her and find out how she handles the kids.
- 3. You should have seen me in high school. I had my hair dyed blue.

Exercise 2	Listen twice and take notes by writing down the stressed words.	
1		
2		
3	910tn.2	sten for

# ♦ Vocabulary building

Seeing words and phrases before you hear them can help your listening comprehension. Each of the following sentences contains a new word or phrase that you are going to encounter in the conversation or the passage coming next. Use context and guess the meaning of the bold-printed word from the four choices given.

- 1. Sarah, though young and beautiful, is very much a loner.
  - A) very thin

    B) someone who likes to lend money
  - C) a lazy person D) a lonely person

2.	You	ing people are	more	e vigorous and ath	letic.			
	A)	loving life	B)	fond of sports	C)	happy-natured	D)	optimistic
3.	Son	ne people love	exot	<b>ic</b> pets like snakes	s and	tropical birds.		
	A)	expensive	B)	noble	C)	fierce	D)	unusual
4.	Не	has piercing	olue	eyes.				
	A)	beautiful	B)	glowing	C)	penetrating	D)	doubtful
5.	He	hooked the tr	ailer	up to his car.				
	A)	connected	with		B)	$removed. \ . \ . \ from$		
	C)	addedto			D)	pushed agains	t	
6.	The	job will take	аррі	roximately three w	veeks	to do.		
	A)	exactly	B)	about	C)	nearly	D)	generally
7.	The	vegetables we	ere O	vercooked.				
	A)	uneatable			B)	raw		
	C)	cooked for to	lon	g	D)	popular		
8.	She	waited for he	r cue	the ring of the	telepl	none—to come oo	stage	•
	A)	signal	B)	call	C)	turn	D)	sound
•	. [	_istening co	mpr	ehension 1: c	onv	ersation	· .	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Li	sten	for the main	ides	La Carago		Sport a	, 3	
Li	iten i	to the conversa	ion f	for the first time and	d wri	te down one senten	e tha	t best summari-
zes	its .	main idea.		and seeming		i a		
Li	sten	for more						
Li	ten i	to the conversa	tion e	again and finish th	ie two	exercises.		
-								

Exercise 1 Complete the form based on the information you've got about Rich and Alice.

	Rich	 Alice			
General impression		9- 2			
Physical appearance	. 3.4	gust <del>rá</del> ta en sistem en gustrátua			
		1.1		• 11 . 5 . 5	

Exercise 2 Listen to a few sentences from the	ne conversation and fill in the blanks with the					
stressed words you hear.						
1 my friend Alice would be	in him.					
2. He's, and quite	I'm your would					
him						
3. She's a and also go	es a lot.					
4. Why don't we?						
◆ Listening comprehension 2:	passage					
Listen for the main idea						
Listen to the passage for the first time and the	hen answer the question below.					
According to what you've heard, what are	the four general rules for polite behavior if					
you are invited to an American home for di	nner?					
1.						
2						
3						
4						
Listen for more Listen to the passage again and finish the to	vo exercises.					
•	four choices given according to what you've					
heard in the passage. There may be more th	-					
1. If you are invited to an American home	<u>-</u>					
A) one hour early	B) one hour late					
C) ten minutes early	D) ten minutes late					
2. What gift(s) is (are) considered appr	•					
A) Flowers. B) Wine.						
3. According to the passage, which of the f	collowing behaviors is unacceptable in Amer-					
ican culture?						
A) To bring a cheap item made in your	native country.					
B) To say good-bye immediately after the dinner.						
C) To say good-bye when the host/host	ess seems to have nothing to say.					
D) To be 15 minutes late.	- ·					
4. What is the note the guest is supposed to	o write the next day for?					

- A) To show his gratitude.
- B) To invite the host/hostess to his own house.
- C) To ask how the host/hostess likes his gift.
- D) To greet the host/hostess.

Exercise 2	Listen to a few sentences from the passage and jot down the stressed we	ords.
And try to r	epeat each of them with the help of your notes.	

1.	
2.	
3.	

Happy moment

Sit back and listen to a joke now. It is a conversation between an American and a Japanese. After hearing it, please explain what makes it funny. Enjoy it.

# Part 2 Speaking

- In this part, you will learn
- (1) How to introduce yourself when you first meet someone:

Hello, my name is...

(more): Good morning / afternoon / evening (formal)

Hi, I'm...

I'd like to introduce myself. I'm...

How do you do?

(2) How to reply:

Hi, glad to meet you. My name is...

(more): How do you do? I'm... (slightly formal)

Nice / Pleased to meet you. I'm...

(3) How to ask about people's job:

What do you do?

(more): What do you do for a living?

What's your job/occupation?



What line are you in?

(4) How to respond:

I'm a...

(more): I work for/at...

I have a job in...

I teach...

My work is...

(5) How to introduce a third person:

I'd like to introduce you to...

I'd like you to meet...

(more): Let me introduce you to...

John, this is... (informal)

I don't think you've ever met...

Have you ever met...?

Come and meet...

(6) How to ask likes and dislikes:

What music do you like?

What's your favorite?

(more): How do you like...?

Do you like...?

#### Brainstorming

Work with a partner. Search in your mind every word you know that is related to the present topic "Making Friends". Give yourselves 3 minutes and see how many words you can think of about it.

#### Model conversations

Task 1 Here are three model conversations. Please first listen to them and try to follow the speakers, paying special attention to the expressions introduced above.

#### **Conversation 1**

Sam: Hello, my name is Sam Richardson.

Judy: Hi, glad to meet you. My name is Judy Wang.

Sam: Glad to meet you, too. Where are you from, Judy?

Judy: I am originally from Taiwan. I live in Houston now.

Sam: My wife's family name is Wang, too.

Judy: That's not too surprising. There are a lot of us Wangs.

Sam: I guess so. What do you do, Judy?

Judy: I'm a computer programmer. How about you?

Sam: I'm an elementary school teacher in Austin, Texas.

Judy: Is that woman your wife?

Sam: Yes, she is. Jane was born in Indonesia, but grew up in Florida. She has a bit of a Southern accent.

Judy: She is very pretty.

Sam: Thank you. She used to be a model. Now she stays at home with our 3 young children. They keep her very busy every day. I'd like to introduce you to Jane.

Judy: Sounds good. I'd like to meet her and find out how she handles the kids.

#### **Conversation 2**

Phillip: Hello.

Carol: Oh, hi there!

Phillip: My name is Phillip Liu and this is my wife, Karen.

Carol: Pleased to meet you. My name is Carol Green. Did you just move in next door?

Karen: Yes, we did. Have you'lived here long?

Carol: Me? I guess so. I've lived here for about 6 years. Have you lived in America very long?

Phillip: No, not really. When we left China we lived with a cousin in Dallas for 2 years. Where do you work, Carol?

Carol: I teach mathematics at Willow Springs Community College. What do you do?

Phillip: I am a mechanic at Allied Diesel. I repair truck engines.

Carol: What about you, Karen?

Karen: I am a nurse's assistant at Whitfield County Hospital.

Carol: Well, Phillip and Karen, it was good to meet you. I have to go now. I'm teaching a class this evening and I need to get to the college.

Phillip: It was good to meet you, too, Carol.

Karen: Yes, it was good to meet you.

Carol: See you around!

Phillip and Karen: Good-bye, Carol!

# **企** 大学英语综合技能训练——听说