

教育部高等教育司推荐教材

# 博采英语

## TAPESTRY

### 听说

### Listening & Speaking

# 1

REBECCA L. OXFORD

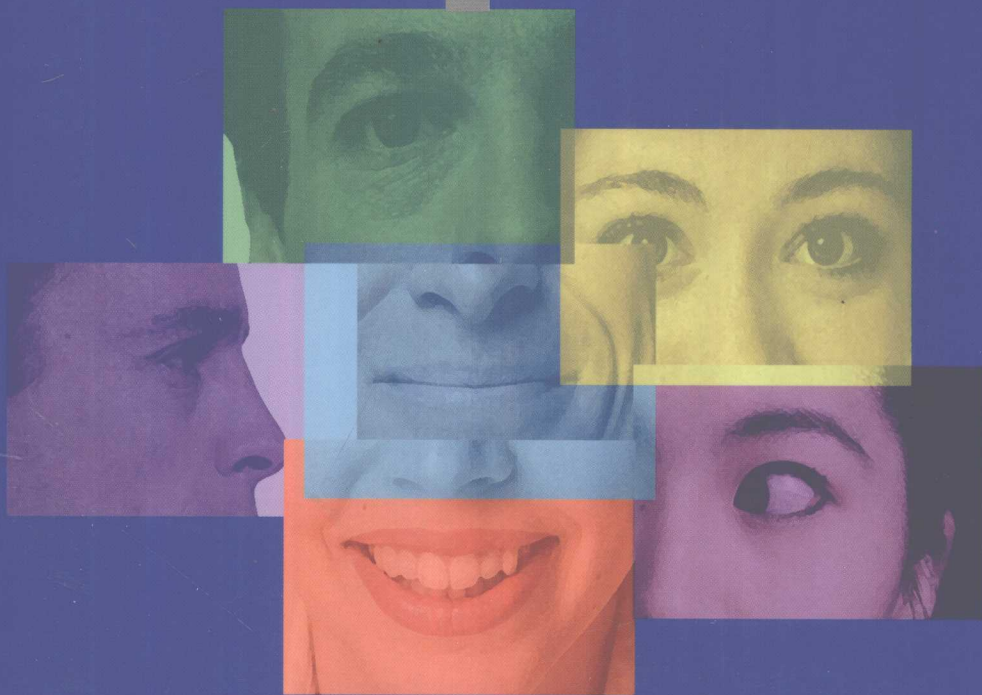
*Series Editor*

SUSANA CHRISTIE

*Listening & Speaking Editor*

Cheryl Benz | Kara Dworak

*Author*



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## 内 容 提 要

本书是《博采英语》听说系列的第一册。它从日常生活中必要的基本交流入手引导学生尝试以简单的对话解决实际问题,根据不同情况采用地道的表达方式,练习标准发音,并向学生传授提高听说效果的窍门及辅助方法。全书以逼真的美国学生生活为背景,营造出身临其境的感觉。

本书适用于有初中级(high beginning)基础的学生及英语爱好者。

本书配有两盘原版引进的录音带。丰富多彩的《博采英语》学习网站可以事半功倍地提高学习效果,原汁原味的 CNN 录像节目 VCD 是教学的最佳辅助素材。

**TAPESTRY Listening & Speaking 1/Cheryl Benz, Kara Dworak**

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## 出版前言

“学外语还是原汁原味的好”，这是学习外语的人士所共有的心声。在这里我们非常高兴地向大家推荐由世界著名英语教学专家Rebecca L. Oxford主编，由众多在亚洲从事多年对外英语教学(EFL)的外籍英语教学专家所共同编写的《博采英语》(Tapestry) (2000版) 阅读、听说、写作系列教材。这是一套既适合高等院校英语教学，又适合涉外专业中、高级英语培训的英语系列教材。

本套教材与国内自编教材相比，有如下特色：

### ◆ 教材编写思路明确，编写人员水平出众

教材全部由外籍英语教学专家专为母语为非英语国家人士编写。注意并尊重外语学习过程中的普遍规律。

### ◆ 材料精挑细选

时代感强、内容丰富、语言地道。使学生置身于真实、现代的语言环境当中。

### ◆ 课堂活动“花”而又实

以学生为中心，设计巧妙生动、有的放矢；注重培养学生良好的学习习惯，巧妙传播语言文化知识。

### ◆ 配有与教学内容相关的CNN节目录像材料

我们免费为批量使用本套教材的用户提供CNN录像节目VCD。

### ◆ 专门设置配套的学习网址 (www.tapestry.heinle.com)

为老师和学生提供一个虚拟课堂。学生可根据自身领会程度，到该网站加油充电；老师也可不断更新知识，丰富教学内容。

### ◆ 《博采英语》系列教材的《阅读》、《听说》、《写作》三种课本如同三股彩线完美交融，相互渗透。系列教材包括：

《阅读》 学生用书1—4册、《教学参考书》(全一册)、CNN录像节目VCD两张

《听说》 学生用书1—4册、录音带九盘、《教学参考书》(全一册)、CNN录像节目VCD两张

《写作》 学生用书1—4册、《教学参考书》(全一册)、CNN录像节目VCD两张

### ◆ 《博采英语教师必读》——教师们的好助手

该书系统完整地介绍了《博采英语》丛书的编写理念，帮助教师更深入地理解课程内容，从而制定切实可行的教学方案。

特别要指出的是，本教材的最终目的是帮助非英语国家的学生真正学好英语，并培养独立学习能力。我们认为这些对于21世纪的学生尤为重要。鉴于中国英语教学面临的重大改革，为了满足我国教材市场多样化，教材朝着更新、更权威、更地道的方向发展的要求，清华大学出版社经美国Thomson Learning 出版集团授权，独家推出《博采英语》系列教材。此系列教材已在日本、韩国等多个国家和地区得到广泛使用。我们希望能中国的各类院校或涉外机构的英语教学与培训送去一缕清风，把国外最新最好的英语学习教材奉献给广大师生，使大家能从该套教材中得到最大的收获。

清华大学出版社外语编辑室

2000年12月

## 欢迎使用《博采英语》

《博采英语——听说》教材带学生在广阔的英语天地里遨游

语言学习就像用许多五颜六色的线永不停息地编织一幅精美的壁毯。这幅壁毯的构成与诸多因素相关，如听说、阅读和写作等各项技能，教师的特点，学生的学习愿望，对所学语言的需要程度及他们各自的背景，以及第二语言习得的一般发展规律。当所有这些因素有机并高效地结合在一起时，学生的语言能力就会不断增长，从而编织出一幅令师生都引以为自豪的、图案精美的语言壁毯。

《博采英语》的编写指导思想是不但要使学生精通英语，还要培养他们在今后的学术发展和社会实际工作中所需要的各项能力与综合素质。下面是《博采英语》教材在各部分各项训练的教学中坚持贯彻的几条原则：

- ◆ 激发学生学习的主动性
- ◆ 通过“语言学习方法”和“学习能力培养”促进学生课内外的学习
- ◆ 提供充分调动学生积极性、适应各种学习方式的练习与活动
- ◆ 利用真实、有意义的语言材料来丰富和加强语言的学习与交流
- ◆ 使学生学会理解和尊重不同的文化
- ◆ 将各个单项语言技能融会贯通起来，以提高交际能力
- ◆ 提出目标并进行不间断的自我测试，以便学生监测自己的学习进展情况

《博采英语——听说》使用指南

目标设定把学生的注意力集中在各章应掌握的知识与技能上。

**1**

### SCHOOL DAZE

**B**eing a student is often overwhelming. Many requirements, expectations, and procedures may be unfamiliar to you. This may be your first experience in this environment. You may be accustomed to doing things differently. You may feel frustration and confusion, and you may be unable to communicate effectively in academic situations. This situation can result in misunderstandings. There are ways that you can overcome these obstacles. In this chapter, you will focus on some of the listening and speaking skills you need to survive the beginning of school. You will learn how to prepare for the beginning of school and how to adapt to new experiences in the classroom and on campus. As you develop specific skills and strategies, you will be able to increase your chances for academic success.

**Setting Goals**

In this chapter you will learn how to:

- ◆ overcome confusion and frustration at the beginning of school.
- ◆ communicate about academic procedures and requirements.
- ◆ increase your listening comprehension by predicting the language you will hear in a specific situation.
- ◆ ask about alternatives and state preferences.
- ◆ learn to identify the parts of a lecture as you're listening.
- ◆ understand teachers' objectives and expectations.

3



**PART 1: "What Did You Say?"**  
.....  
**What Did I Say?"**



You have seen how the impact of culture can influence the way you communicate with other people. You have learned that something may be understood in one culture but may not be understood at all in another. It can be difficult to realize this because you begin your cultural learning at a very early age, and by the time you are an adult you have already formed set ideas

about how to behave. Some psychologists and sociologists are taking this idea of cultural learning one step further. They believe that boys and girls learn different lessons about how to behave beginning when they are very young children. Then, when they become adults, they have communication problems just like two people who come from different cultures!

**LANGUAGE LEARNING STRATEGY**



**T**ake notes as you observe and listen to a conversation, and you will increase your comprehension. Focus your attention on what you see and hear during the conversation by taking notes. Notice nonverbal clues such as facial expressions and gestures, which add to the meaning. This will help you to understand the communication more clearly. Follow these steps to take notes as you observe:

1. Focus on specific information in the conversation rather than trying to understand everything at once.
2. Write down the specific information that you observe.
3. Observe nonverbal clues that show the feelings of the speakers.
4. Write down the nonverbal clues and the feelings of the speakers.

Apply the Strategy

In the scenario activity that follows, take notes on the scenarios. Follow the steps given in the "Language Learning Strategy" section.

相关的文化注释能提高学生对语言和文化更精确的理解，帮助学习者适应英语国家的生活。

语言学习方法帮助学生最大程度地掌握所学的知识，精益求精。

各种口语练习活动像角色扮演、短剧、辩论及课堂报告等为学生提供了运用词汇、语法及相关知识的机会。

阅读和写作也被包括到与各章话题有关的各种活动中来，以帮助学生提高英语的整体流利程度。

**What Would You Say?**

Choose two of the previous situations that caused you to feel threatened or angry. What would you say in each of these situations? What do you think would happen after you said that? With your group, discuss some of your ideas. In the grid below, write down two or three of your favorite choices. An example is provided for you in the first box.

Situation	What Would You Say?	Expected Result
Situation 2: The Coffee Shop	"Would you mind moving? I need this space so that I can work."	The stranger would apologize and move.



The example in the chart uses a request form: "Would you mind moving?" However, the speaker is actually making a demand. Do people also phrase demands as requests in your native culture? Why would someone do this? People from the

United States consider it extremely rude to give someone a direct order to do something. Therefore, a request is often made when, in fact, the speaker is implying a demand. In the next part of the chapter, you will focus on this language.

Write About It.

Think about a time when you had a conflict with someone. How did it feel to have that conflict? How did you resolve the conflict? Did you have a mediator? Do you think you could have resolved the conflict more successfully if you had known about some techniques of conflict resolution? Write about this on the lines below.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

妙语连珠以有趣的事实或语录为课堂的讨论起到抛砖引玉的作用。

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学习能力培养教给学生做一名成功、自主的学习者所需要的知识与技巧。

应用能力训练鼓励学生独立安排自己的学习，运用新学到的技巧与策略。

美国有线电视新闻网(CNN)节目录像提供真实的语言素材，进一步培养听说技能。

Chapter 10 All Stressed Out and No Place to Go 219

### REAL PEOPLE/REAL VOICES

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**Getting Ready to Listen**

The world is so fast that there are days when the person who says it can't be done is interrupted by the person who is doing it.  
—ANONYMOUS

**Listen**

Andrew—college student  
I think \_\_\_\_\_ causes Andrew stress.

Henry—working parent  
I think \_\_\_\_\_ causes Henry stress.

**Listening 1: Andrew's and Henry's Experiences**

Write A if the statement is true about Andrew and H if the statement is true about Henry.

- \_\_\_\_\_ Worries give him the most stress.
- \_\_\_\_\_ He has a frantic schedule.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Academic pressure makes him nervous.
- \_\_\_\_\_ He worries about his kids.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Sport helps him to deal with stress.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Solving one problem at a time helps him to deal with stress.

**After You Listen**

For each of the two speakers you heard on the tape, give a suggestion for how he can deal with his stress.

Andrew: \_\_\_\_\_  
Henry: \_\_\_\_\_


**The Sound of It: "Filler" Sounds and Words**

In spoken language, a *filler* is a sound or word that fills in the space and gives the speaker time to think before continuing. In spoken English, "um" is the most common filler. It's important to recognize this sound so that you don't confuse it with part of another word. Listen to the tape again, and count the number of times each speaker uses the filler "um."

Andrew: \_\_\_\_\_  
Henry: \_\_\_\_\_

Chapter 2 Walking a Mile in Another Person's Moccasins 45

### ACADEMIC POWER STRATEGY




Contribute your ideas in group activities. Actively participating in group activities helps you remember your ideas and gives your teacher a chance to see you working hard to succeed in class. There are some easy things you can do to practice speaking in group discussions:

- Ask questions. Ask your teacher. Ask other students. Show that you are interested and want to learn.
- Use your notes to help prepare ideas you can share.
- Paraphrase—repeat in your own words an idea from a lecture, discussion, or activity.
- If you have something to say but it's not a good time, make a note to yourself and save your good idea to share later in the discussion.

**Apply the Strategy**

In small groups, discuss your observation of each simulation based on your notes in the grid. Be sure that everyone in the group contributes ideas. Compare your responses to other members of your group. Do you agree or disagree on the problem, the reason, and the perception?


**TUNING IN: "The Bilingual Storyteller"**



You will see a CNN video clip about a man who tries to help children be proud of their cultural identities. Before you watch the clip, talk with a partner and answer these questions.

Do you think it is easier for children or adults to adapt to a culture that is different from the culture of their families?  
Why do you think this?  
What are some of the things parents and other adults can do to help children become comfortable in a new culture?

Antonio is a teacher. He tells stories to children. He tells the stories in a mix of English and Spanish. The stories help the children



应试小窍门告诉学生考试时能提高成绩的一些切实可行的做法。

自我总结评估帮助学生监测自己的学习情况。

#### Test-Taking Tip

Work with a partner to prepare for speaking-based tests. Practice speaking with your partner about subjects you think you may be asked about on the test. First, one of you can play the part of the "interviewer" while the other takes the role of the "interviewee;" then you can reverse roles. The interviewer should prepare questions to ask before the practice interview begins.

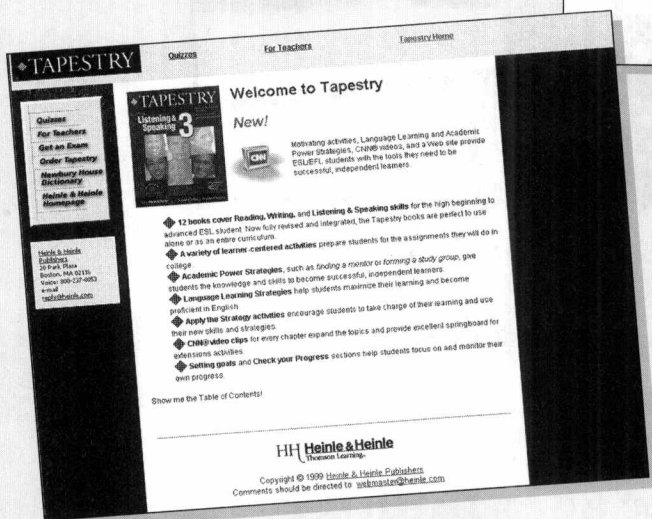
#### CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

On a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 means "not at all," 2 means "not very well," 3 means "moderately well," 4 means "well," and 5 means "very well," rate how well you have mastered the goals set at the beginning of the chapter:

- |   |   |   |   |   |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | overcome confusion and frustration at the beginning of school.                       |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | communicate about academic procedures and requirements.                              |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | increase listening comprehension by predicting the language in a specific situation. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | ask about alternatives and state preferences.  |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | learn to identify the parts of a lecture while listening.                            |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | understand teachers' objectives and expectations.                                    |

If you've given yourself a 3 or lower on any of these goals:

- visit the *Tapestry* web site for additional practice.
- ask your instructor for extra help.
- review the sections of the chapter that you found difficult.
- work with a partner or study group to further your progress.



### 利用博采英语在线拓展课堂空间

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- 还有……

◆ 若要开设系统完整的英语课程，请配合使用《博采英语——阅读》系列和《博采英语——写作》系列，这两个系列已由清华大学出版社出版。

◆ 如果您想要了解更多的《博采英语》教学理念，请阅读由Rebecca L. Oxford 和 Robin C. Scarcella 编写的《博采英语教师必读》(*The Tapestry of Language Learning*) (第二版)。





# Tapestry Listening & Speaking 1: Contents

## CHAPTER

## LISTENING & SPEAKING SKILLS FOCUS



## LANGUAGE LEARNING STRATEGIES

### 1 Meetings and Greetings Page 2

Introducing yourself and others in both formal and informal ways  
 Practicing speaking English with classmates  
 Using appropriate body language when meeting and greeting people  
 Greeting people in both formal and informal ways

Practice speaking English with classmates as often as possible.  
 Make connections between new things and familiar words and ideas.

### 2 Finding Your Way Page 26

Understanding and giving directions  
 Using prepositions of direction  
 Asking for clarification when you don't understand someone  
 Learning how to pronounce new words

Use movement to learn new expressions that you hear.  
 Learn how new words are pronounced.

### 3 A Full Life Page 52

Talking about your regular schedule  
 Asking questions and participating in class  
 Using adverbs of frequency  
 Listening for the topic of conversations  
 Starting conversations with new people

Ask questions and participate in class in order to learn English.  
 Listen for the topic or subject of a conversation.

### 4 It's Raining Cats and Dogs Page 78

Talking about the weather  
 Asking questions about the weather  
 Using a graphic organizer to understand and remember what you hear  
 Participating in a group presentation

Use mental pictures to remember new words.  
 Use a graphic organizer to understand and remember what you hear.

### 5 To Your Health Page 106

Describing symptoms  
 Understanding and giving advice  
 Knowing when to give strong advice and when to make suggestions  
 Making an appointment on the telephone

Practice telephone conversations before you call.  
 Listen for sequence words and phrases to help you understand what you hear.





**ACADEMIC  
POWER  
STRATEGIES**



**CNN  
VIDEO  
CLIPS**

**PRONUNCIATION:  
THE SOUND OF IT**



**LISTENING  
OPPORTUNITIES**

Learn how to address your teachers.

“Empty Nest”  
Parents bring their children to college for their freshman year.

Reductions

Listening 1: five conversations between people who are meeting each other for the first time  
Listening 2: four more conversations of people meeting, this time with problems in the formality level of their speech  
Listening 3: six conversations of people greeting each other

Get to know campus resources.

“The Sparrow”  
An introduction to a new type of transportation.

Syllable stress

Listening 1: a recording of directions to West Valley Community College in Saratoga, California  
Listening 2: a conversation between two students in which one student gives campus directions to the other  
Listening 3: three students give directions to places on campus

Join a club or group on campus.

“Going Back to School”  
A mother with kids in school goes back to college.

Sentence stress

Listening 1: two students talk about their schedules  
Listening 2: a conversation between a “morning person” and a “night owl”  
Listening 3: an automated phone service which gives information about what films are currently playing in the area  
Listening 4: four conversations involving small talk

Learn to work and study well with other students.

“Global Warming”  
Politicians and scientists talk about the causes of global warming.

Pronouncing the /ng/ sound

Listening 1: four conversations about the weather  
Listening 2: a weather report

Find healthy ways to reduce stress in order to help you study more effectively.

“Snacking”  
A look at the snacks Americans love to eat.

Pronouncing the /th/ sound

Listening 1: six conversations in which people describe their symptoms  
Listening 2: a student gets health advice from his friend, from his mother, and from his doctor  
Listening 3: a woman makes a doctor’s appointment over the telephone  
Listening 4: a student visits a doctor, describes her symptoms, and gets advice on how to stay healthy  
Listening 5: a lecture on the most frequent excuses people give for not exercising  
Listening 6: a lecture about staying healthy

## CHAPTER

## LISTENING & SPEAKING SKILLS FOCUS



## LANGUAGE LEARNING STRATEGIES

### 6 A Human Rainbow Page 132

Describing people and things  
Talking about similarities and differences  
in several different ways  
Using word games to practice English  
Using analogies to describe complex ideas

Invent a title to summarize what you hear  
or read.

Use word games to practice English.



### 7 My Hero Page 158

Using a chart to take notes when you listen  
Describing people's personalities  
Using adjectives to describe  
Elaborating on your answers  
Using music to learn English and improve  
your pronunciation

Use a chart to help you take good notes  
when you listen.

Use music to help you learn English and  
improve your pronunciation.



### 8 Get a Job! Page 182

Focusing on content words to improve  
your understanding when you listen  
Talking about habits and routines  
Asking questions in English  
Giving formal and informal answers to  
questions

Focus on content words to improve your  
understanding when you listen.

Use tongue twisters to practice difficult  
sounds.



### 9 All in the Family Page 212

Asking about and giving information  
about families  
Predicting what you will hear  
Using time expressions to tell a story  
Talking about responsibilities  
Repeating new words and phrases  
several times

Predict what you will hear before you listen.

Repeat new words and phrases several times.



### 10 The Future Is Now Page 232

Retelling what you hear to someone else  
Making predictions about the future  
Talking about plans for the future  
Changing the tone of your voice when  
asking different kinds of questions

Repeat or retell what you hear to someone  
else in order to make sure you understand  
what you have heard.

Use pictures and photos to help you guess  
the main idea before you listen.



Listening Transcripts Page 252

Skills Index Page 269



**ACADEMIC  
POWER  
STRATEGIES**



**CNN  
VIDEO CLIPS**

**PRONUNCIATION:  
THE SOUND OF IT**



**LISTENING  
OPPORTUNITIES**

Preview visuals in textbooks to help you prepare for classes.

“Immigrant Professionals”  
Immigrants talk about adjusting to the demands of the American job market.

Pronouncing the /er/ sound

Listening 1: a listening about the similarities between two friends  
Listening 2: a lecture about immigration in the United States

Find a mentor who can help you be successful in school.

“Super Barrio!”  
He’s not a typical super hero; Super Barrio helps the poor people of Mexico.

Pronouncing the long e sound

Listening 1: descriptions of seven famous people who many people consider to be “heroes”  
Listening 2: a listening about the comic book hero Superman  
Listening 3: three people discuss their personal heroes

Make a career plan to help you prepare for the future.

“Tech Worker Shortage”  
A tech worker job fair shows that there are many jobs for people with education in technology.

Three different ways to pronounce s

Listening 1: a description of three people’s jobs  
Listening 2: a lecture about career planning

Make a schedule to use your time well.

“Looking for Love”  
The ways people are looking for love in the ’90s.

Pronouncing the simple past /-ed/ sound

Listening 1: two people are interviewed about their families  
Listening 2: two people are interviewed about their pets  
Listening 3: a lecture about pet ownership in the United States and Canada  
Listening 4: four people tell the stories of how they met their partners

Reward yourself for reaching your goals.

“Smart House”  
A look at the house of the future, which has many advantages, but also has one big problem.

Question intonation

Listening: a listening about toys of the future

**TAPESTRY**

**博采英语**

**听说**

(第一册)

**1**

**Listening & Speaking**  
.....

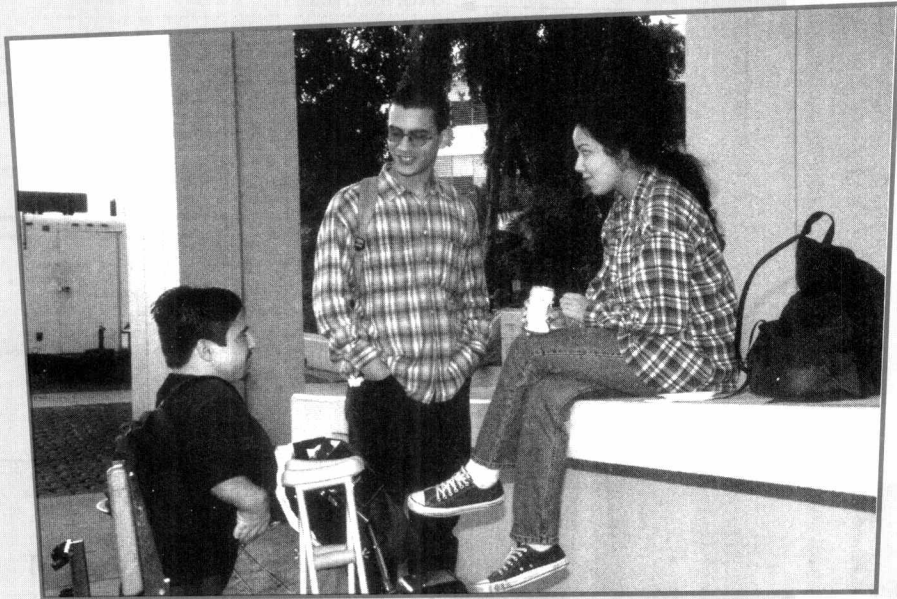
**Cheryl Benz**

**Kara Dworak**



清华大学出版社





**L**ook at the photo. Then discuss these questions with your classmates:

- What do you see in this photo?
- Where do you think these people are?
- What do you think they're saying?

# 1

## MEETINGS AND GREETINGS

**T**his chapter will help you to meet, greet, and get to know new people in your classes and in your daily life. It will also help you to use the right language for the right situation. What you learn in this chapter will help you right now in your classes. It will also help in the future as you use English for your education, work, and life.

### Setting Goals

In this chapter you will learn to:

- ◆ introduce yourself and others in both formal and informal ways.
- ◆ practice speaking English with classmates.
- ◆ use appropriate body language when meeting and greeting people.
- ◆ make connections between new things and familiar words and ideas.
- ◆ greet people in both formal and informal ways.
- ◆ understand and pronounce reductions correctly.
- ◆ address your teachers appropriately.

## Getting Started

What do you already know about introducing yourself and others in English? Work with a few classmates. Answer these questions together:

1. What do people *say* when they introduce themselves? Make a list.
2. What do people *do* when they introduce themselves? Show each other.
3. Share your answers with the class. Your teacher might make a list on the board.

## PART 1: Meeting New People

.....



In the United States and Canada, people usually use *formal* language in official situations. It is used in business and between people of different ages. For example, a younger person speaking to an older person should use formal language. On the

other hand, *informal* language is usually used in casual situations. Informal language is used in social situations and among people of the same age group. Young people, family members, and good friends usually use informal language with each other.

## Formal or Informal Language?

Look at the following situations. Should you use formal or informal language? Write *F* for formal. Write *I* for informal.

- \_\_\_\_\_ speaking with a boss or manager at work
- \_\_\_\_\_ talking to your brothers and sisters
- \_\_\_\_\_ talking to your teacher for the first time
- \_\_\_\_\_ speaking to an older adult
- \_\_\_\_\_ speaking to classmates
- \_\_\_\_\_ meeting someone for the first time

## Getting Ready to Listen

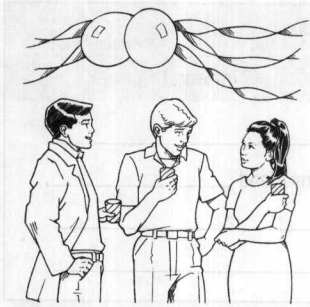
You will hear five introductions. Before you listen, look at the pictures on the following page. Do you think the introduction will be formal or informal? Write *F* for formal or *I* for informal under each picture.

## Listen



### Listening 1: Formal and Informal Introductions

Now listen to the introductions. Is the introduction formal or informal? Check your guesses.



### After You Listen

Work with a partner. Why did you think the introductions and pictures were formal or informal? Explain your choices to your partner.

## LANGUAGE YOU CAN USE: INTRODUCING YOURSELF AND OTHERS

Here are some expressions for introducing yourself and introducing others in formal and informal ways:

INTRODUCING YOURSELF	
Formal	Informal
Hello. My name is _____.	Hi. I'm _____.
I don't think we've met. I'm _____.	Hi my name's _____.
_____	_____
_____	_____