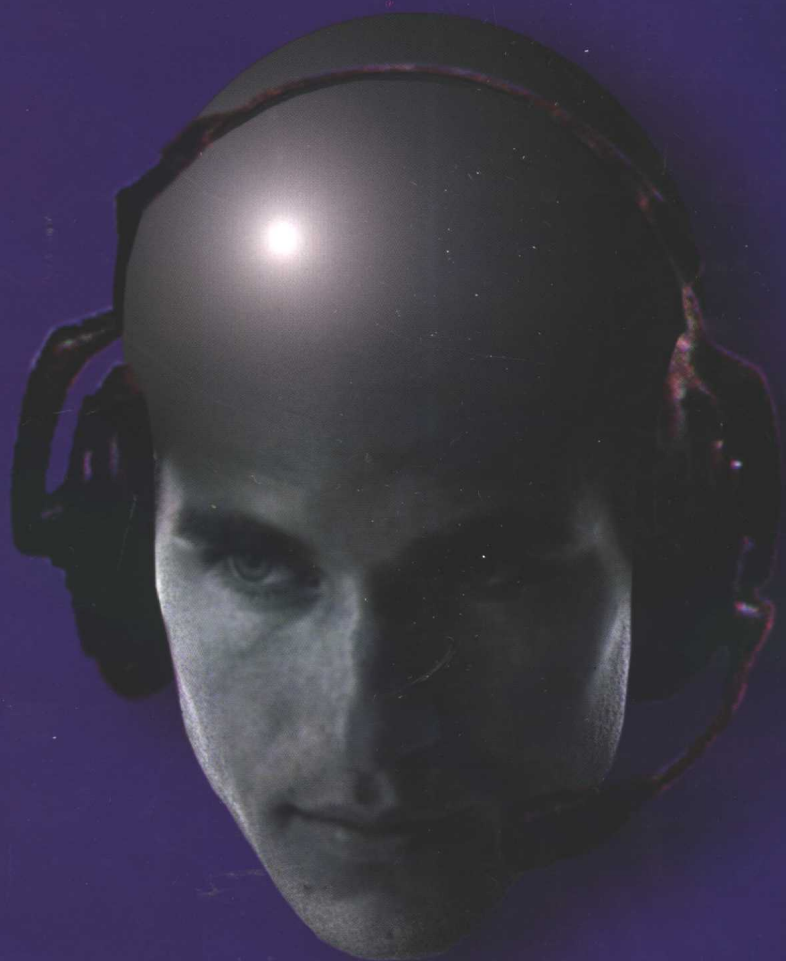


研究生英语系列丛书

实用英语 听说教程

何高藻 沈毅 主编

重庆大学出版社



English
LISTENING
SPEAKING

实用英语听说教程

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主编 王 琳 副主编 王 琳

北京理工大学出版社



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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

实用英语听说教程/何高藻,沈毅主编. —重庆:重庆大学出版社,2000.6

ISBN 7-5624-2186-2

I. 实... II. ①何... ②沈... III. ①英语-视听教学-研究生-自学参考资料②英语-口语-研究生-自学参考资料 IV. H319.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2000)第 26789

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重庆大学出版社出版发行

新华书店经销

四川外语学院印刷厂印刷

*

开本:787×1092 1/16 印张:9.25 字数:219千

2000年6月第1版 2000年6月第1次印刷

印数:1—4000

ISBN 7-5624-2186-2/H·203 定价:15.00元

前 言

本教程是根据教育部颁发的“非英语专业研究生教学大纲”的精神,结合研究生英语听说能力的实际水平和需要而编写的研究生基础英语听说教材。

跨入 21 世纪,英语的交际功能显得愈益重要。针对成年学生学习外语听说的特定环境和特殊困难,本教程从指导思想的酝酿,资料的收集、提炼到练习的编写曾经过长达四年的探索、试用、调整和修改过程,具有培养兴趣,注重基础,听说结合,强化功能主题和综合训练等特点。考虑到不同教学班的英语水平可能参差不齐,教师可根据学生实际有选择、有侧重地采用教材内容。

本教材共 15 单元。每单元由 3 部分组成。第一部分为 Reading - Thinking - Discussing。以讨论题开始,让学生带着问题朗读或讨论以替换练习形式编排的 functional Language,部分问题的答案可随之而解。这一过程实际上也是为后面的听说活动作认知准备。

第二部分为 Listening for Pleasure,均以优美的英文经典歌曲开始。在轻松愉快的气氛中听英文做练习,有助于提高学生的直接兴趣,变输入为吸入。该部分还有与单元主题有关的小故事、诗朗诵、电影对白和 Listen and read 等示范性材料,寓教于乐。

第三部分——Listening In—Speaking Out 是本教程的重心,其特点有三: 1. 选材丰富,且新颖有趣,生动真实,素材多为日常生活的仿真情景交谈或独白,且与青年的生活、学习、工作、交际、情感和爱好紧密相关。2. 主题突出、内容充实。教学反馈证明,每一单元的素材及练习围绕同一主题有助于扩大学生的思维范围,增加语言输入和吸入,进而激活学生与主题有关的思想以及听说兴趣和欲望。除了填空、填表、记录、完成句子、正误判断、多项选择、复述和围绕课文问答等受控较强的结构式练习之外,还穿插有造句、猜测、解释、归纳总结、扩展性问答、讨论、情景性角色扮演等练习,以提高学生的实际应用和表达能力。

教材的改革更新永无止境。本教程必有不足与疏漏之处,欢迎同行和读者赐教。

编 者

2000 年 3 月

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UNIT 1

GREETINGS & INTRODUCTIONS

Section 1 Reading – Thinking – Discussing

A. Discussion Questions

1. How do you greet and introduce people more formally?
2. How do you greet friends and introduce them to each other?
3. What does an introduction usually include?
4. What would you do if you want to get to know someone you are unfamiliar with?

B. Functional Language

1. Formal greetings

(1) Hello,

Mr.
Miss
Dr.

 Smith (2) Good

morning
afternoon
evening

, Mr. Smith.

(3)

Hello, Mr. Brown.
Good morning, Mr. Brown.

 How

are	you
	Bill and John
is	Mrs. Brown
	Helen

 ?

(4) Hello, Mr. Brown. It's good
nice
wonderful
marvelous
exciting
delightful to see you again.

2. Response

(1) Hello, Mrs.
Ms
Prof. Brown. (2) Good morning
afternoon
evening, Mr. Brown.

(3) I'm just fine
fine
very well
pretty well, thank you.

(4) Mrs. Brown
Helen is very well, thank you.

3. Informal greetings

(1) Hi
Morning, John. Haven't seen you for ages/some time/a long time.
Small world, isn't it?
How nice to see you here.

(2) Hi, John. How's everything with you
it going
life
the world treating you ?

(3) Hi, John. How are you doing
you getting on
things with you
things going ?

(4) Hi, John. what's new
up ?

4. Response

(1)

Hi
Morning

, Mary.

(2)

Fine	Not so well
Ok	Nothing special
Not bad	Pretty good
Alright	Same old thing

 . How about you?

(3)

Fine
Not too bad
Just great
So so

, thanks. (and you?)

(4)

Yes, isn't it?
It certainly is!
I should say so!

5. Formal Introductions

(1) Mr.

John Smith
Smith

, I'd like

to introduce you to
you to meet

Mrs. Mary Brown
Mrs. Brown

She is a good friend of mine.

(2) Mr. Brown, allow me to introduce my good friend Mr. Wang.

(3) May I introduce you to Miss Brown? She's my secretary.

(4) Ladies and gentlemen

allow me to introduce
I take great pleasure
in introducing

 our speaker, Prof. Brown.

6. Response

(1) Hello !

(2) How do you do.

(3) I'm

pleased
delighted
happy
glad

 to

meet you
make your acquaintance
have the pleasure of meeting you

(4) I've

heard
been told

a lot
such a lot
so much

 about you.

(5) I've

been looking forward to meeting
often wanted to meet

 you.

(6) I'm glad we've

met
had an opportunity to meet

.

7. Informal introductions

(1)

John
John Brown

, this is

Mary
Mary Smith

.

(2) John, I want you to

you must
come and

 meet Tom.

(3) By the way, do you know each other? John, Betty.

(4)

Have you met
Do you know

 Miss Smith?

8. Response

(1) Hi!

(2) Hello!

Good
Nice
Pleased
Glad

 to

meet
see

 you.

9. Introducing Yourself

Allow me to
Let me

 introduce myself, I'm John Brown.

Hi, my name is John Brown.

Good morning, I'm John Brown from Stanford University.

Section 2 Listening for Pleasure

A. "Hello"

I've been alone with you _____ mind and in my _____, I've kissed your lips _____ times. Sometimes see you _____ my door. Hello, is it _____ you're looking for? I can see _____ in your eyes, I can see _____ in your _____. You're all I've ever _____ and my arms are _____. Cause you know just _____. And you know just _____. And I want to tell you _____ I love you.

I _____ to see the _____ in your hair. And tell you time and time again how much I _____. Sometimes I _____ my heart will _____. Hello, I've just got to let you _____. Cause I _____ where you are, and _____ what to do. Are you somewhere feeling _____ or has someone _____ you? Tell me how to _____ your heart. For I haven't got a clue. But let me _____ I love you.

Listen to the song again and pick out the words which rhyme with

- 1) mind _____ 2) door _____ 3) eye _____
 4) do _____ 5) hair _____ 6) overflow _____

B. Welcome to Our Conference

No.	Name	Country	Nationality
1	Lisa	Germany	
2	Tony		Italian
3	Francoise		
4		Spain	
5			Dutch
6	George		Brazilian
7	Ingrid	Sweden	
8		Venezuela	
9	Skouros	Greece	
10	Ahmad	Egypt	

Section 3 Listening In → Speaking Out

A. Dialogues

1. Read aloud the words and phrases and make sure you know the general meaning of them.

Journalist; Swiss; Hampstead; Pond Street; Bennett;
Madeleine; Julie Simms; Signor Bettinelli; mayor

2. Dialogues

Dialogue 1 : *Listen and answer.*

(1) What is the young woman doing?

(2) What does the mother ask John?

Dialogue 2 : *Listen and answer.*

(1) What's the man's name?

(2) What nationality is Sylvia?

Dialogue 3 : *Listen and sum up.*

Summary : Mr. Taylor is on a ship. _____

Dialogue 4 : *listen and explain.*

Is this dialogue formal? Explain.

Dialogue 5 : *Listen and answer.*

(1) Is this dialogue formal? Explain.

(2) In what situations do you use formal greetings and make formal introductions?

B. At Rosie's Party

1. Listen and complete the following sentences.

James is at a party at Rose's flat in Brighton

(1) James and Rosie are _____.

(2) James and Maria are _____.

(3) Rosie and Alan are _____.

(4) James and Alan are _____.

(5) Julia and Linda are _____.

(6) Linda and Don are _____.

2. Listen to some conversations and complete the chart.

Name	Nationality	Occupation	Other information
James	Irish		
Maria			
Rosie	Brazilian		
Alan			

3. Complete the chart with expressions in English for meeting and leaving people and tell (orally) the ways of greeting in Britain.

	Meeting	Leaving	Ways of Greeting
Family Members	Hello	Bye!	Hug/kiss on the cheek/
Friends			
Boss			
Strangers			

C. Introductions & Opening Conversations

Dialogue 1 : Listen and read.

John: Mary, this is Joe's brother David.

Mary: I'm very glad to meet you.

David: It's a pleasure to meet you.

Mary: How do you like Texas so far?

David: It's really different from what I expected.

Mary: Don't worry. You'll get used to it in no time.

Dialogues 2 to 4 : *Listen and fill in.*

No.	Introductions	Opening Conversations
2	Pierre Dubois to Mrs. _____	What's your _____ of the U. S?
		Well, I can't get over how _____ here.
		Oh, you'll _____ it soon.
3	_____ → Wendy	What do you _____ Dallas?
		Feeling—homesick. Many things seem _____.
		You're bound to _____ at first, I guess.
4	_____ → Mrs. Hughs	I hope you're enjoying _____ here.
		If it _____ for the climate, I'd _____ very much.
		It always _____ to get used to a new place.

D. Introducing a Chinese Student to a Foreign Teacher

1. *Listen and fill in.*

Yang: This seat taken?

Li: No, help _____. _____ seen you before. _____ new in engineering?

Yang: Yeah, I just _____ my major from computer science _____
_____ much math!

Li: Well, don't expect it to be any _____ here!

Yang: Little Stone, huh? Well, I'm not _____ tell you what my _____ is!

Li: Oh, _____ Prof. Green. Do you _____?

Yang: No, I _____ before.

2. *Listen again and then answer the following questions orally.*

(1) Where did the conversation most probably take place?

(2) Why did Yang Fang switch her major?

(3) Why didn't Yang Fang tell Li Ming her nickname?

(4) How did Li Ming introduce Yang Fang to Prof. Green?

(5) Why did Prof. Green say "Just call me Simon" ?

3. *Further Discussion*

- (1) What should you not do or say when you approach a stranger from a Western country?
(2) What are the similarities and differences in the way of greeting and introduction between the Chinese and the English – speaking people?

E. Introduce Yourself to the Rest of the Class

1. *Read aloud the words and phrases and explain the meanings of them.*

Goran Sandkvist; Sweden; Gothenburg; living rough; blond; Srilanka; Ceylon; Michel Lavergne; bald; badge

2. *Three students are introducing themselves to the rest of the class. Listen to the tape and write their names, the countries they come from and other information about them. Some of them have been done for you.*

No.	Name	Country	Other Information
1	Goran		little town travelling camping beard typical
2			For most my life need to improve especially
3			Paris Relax That's why I lost Grass cannot grow

3. *True or False :*

- (1) Goran is from Scandinavia.
(2) He has been studying in Britain during the summer.
(3) He is blond.
(4) People often expect Swedes to be tall and blond.
(5) Most Swedes like sailing and skiing.
(6) The old name for Sri Lanka was Ceylon.
(7) Shanti doesn't speak Tamil in Britain.
(8) She's a medical student in Britain.
(9) Michel thinks his English is rather good.

(10) He is very relaxed.

4. *Getting to know each other*

- (1) Work in pairs. Using the patterns and expressions you learned, greet someone in class, introduce yourself and start a conversation with him/her appropriately.
- (2) Work in small groups. Every group member will introduce him/herself and the rest will listen and take notes, The introduction must cover name, family hometown, present address, telephone pager number, occupation, likes & dislikes and 3 wishes. After all groups finish, some students will be asked to introduce one of his/her group members in class.

UNIT 2

TALKING ABOUT STUDIES

Section 1 Reading - Thinking - Discussing

A. Discussion Questions

1. Why do you learn English ?
2. What do you think of your ability to deal with your English studies?
3. What does a good language learner do ?
4. How are you getting on with your study in the university?

B. Functional Language

1. English is/seems/becomes the language

of international communication
of the majority of published materials in the world
of computer science
in international diplomacy/E - business
for important social and commercial activities

2. A lot of people use/learn English

as their native language
as a second language
for the purposes of education, commerce, and so on
as a functional language in several areas of public activities