

CENTURY ENGLISH 世纪英语

听说教程 (学生用书)

新世纪高职教材编委会组编

主 编 南 凡



大连理工大学出版社

新世紀

CENTURY ENGLISH 世纪英语

听说教程 II

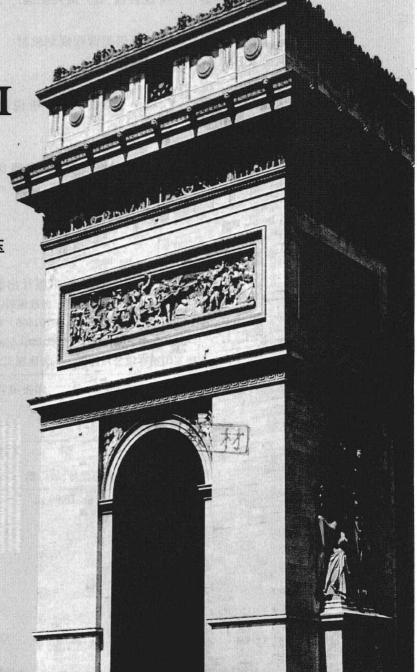
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副主编 张书婷 曲 玲 栾廷玉

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地址:大连市凌水河 邮政编码:116024

电话:0411-84708842 传真:0411-84701466 邮购:0411-84707961

E-mail:dutp@dutp.cn URL:http://www.dutp.cn

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大连理工大学出版社告诉我,他们组织了一个有相当规模的高职教材编委会,而着手编写高职英语系列教材,则是年初的事。当时,他们找到我,希望提供一些帮助,由于这是自己学校的出版社,也由于我目前担任"高职高专教育英语课程教学指导委员会"主任的工作,他们的许多想法又符合我国高职英语教学改革的大方向,而推动高职英语教学改革,包括教材改革又是我作为课程指导委员会主任的责任,我便应允了。

近年来,由于负责全国高职高专教育英语课程教学指导委员会的工作,所以对高职教育的特色和侧重点有了比较深入的了解与研究。我为自己学校的出版社愿意为高职英语教材建设做出贡献而感到高兴,也很赞赏他们敢于以高职一线英语教师为主体来完成其系列教材建设的勇气。

课委会指导和推动高职高专教材建设的方针,是既推动使用推荐教材,又鼓励按照《基本要求》编写具有特色的多种教材,但又反对粗制滥造的"低层次重复"。大连理工大学出版社这次组织编写的这套高职英语系列教材,既严格遵循《基本要求》,又突出考虑了高职院校的特点和需求,必将有助于高职英语教材的推陈出新。

这套新编的高职英语教材在特色建设上独辟蹊径。首先,他们坚持以高职一线 教师为主体来完成这套高职英语教材建设的想法,十分有助于把握好高职英语教 学的实际需要。其次,他们不是单纯地将教材的编写看作获取商业利益的机会,而 是立志要打造一个高职英语教材的品牌。再次,是他们的满腔热忱和脚踏实地的做 事态度。最后,是这支队伍的较强的凝聚力。组织编写一套英语教材是一项重大的 系统工程,高职一线的英语教师又分散在不同的院校,经验也欠丰富,能将他们有 效地组织、凝聚在一起编写教材不是一件容易的事。我很欣赏他们的这种凝聚力。

高职教育是以培养应用型人才为目标的,因此注重教学内容和教学过程的实际和实用效果就是至关重要的。编写高职英语教材尤其不能好高骛远,要特别突出培养学生实际使用英语的能力这一特点。我认为,大连理工大学出版社这次推出的英语系列教材,在按照高职分级教学要求设定教材架构、针对高职学生英语基础相对薄弱相应降低教材难度等方面所做出的尝试,具有现实意义。

最近十多年来受教育部高教司委托负责高职高专英语教育,自觉不自觉地已经把它当成了自己的一项事业,因此也就多了对它的一份关心,一份牵挂。我很希望能有更多更好的适合高职高专英语教学需要的好教材问世,也很希望能有更多的高职一线教师加入到高职高专英语教材建设的研究和实践中来。大连理工大学出版社和他们组织推动的新世纪高职教材编委会的做法,无论是从实现高职英语教材特色建设的角度来看,还是从培养高职英语教育人才的角度来看,都不无可取之处。

盛情难却,谨以此文勉为其序。

孔庆炎 2004 年7月于大连



《世纪英语》是新世纪高职教材编委会富有积极的进取精神的一次大胆尝试。

由大连理工大学出版社组织推动的新世纪高职教材编委会,是一个由全国 100 余所志同道合的优秀高职院校组成的高职教材建设者联盟。编委会走过的历程,见证了我们的与众不同:编委会是迄今为止第一个完全按照市场原则来长期进行高职教材建设运作的大型组织。从编委会诞生的第一天起,我们就选择了以高职教材的特色建设为己任。这不仅是由于我们拥有对高职教育未来发展的更为贴近实际的认识,也由于我们拥有一整套完全属于自己的切实可行的关于教材建设的创新理念、创新组织形式与创新运作方式,更由于我们一直以来对高职教材品牌、特色与创新的始终如一的执著追求和坚忍不拔的长期努力。

在编委会的所有经历中,关于教材建设理念的独到解释非常值得一提。这一理念可简述如下:所谓教材建设,就是建立在教学实践基础上的教材的不断深化、不断完善的过程。在编委会的整个教材建设过程中,这一理念不仅已成为我们的核心指导原则,而且它的深受高职教学单位欢迎的结果,也鼓舞了我们实现任何高职教材特色建设的勇气。

然而,高职英语教材特色建设的情形则有所不同。就其实用性而言,高职与非高职的英语教育并无本质区别,加之我国高职教育发展的历史尚短,高职英语优秀人才的累积也略显不足,因而,许多早期高职英语教材的编写,宁可倚重非高职院校的英语教师参与,有其积极的意义。但是,按照我们教材建设的上述理念,如果不能以高职一线教师为主体来实施高职英语教材建设的具体运作,就根本无法实现完全适合高职教学需要的英语教材建设预期。

这的确是一个两难选择。事实上,编委会要建设自己品牌的高职英语教材的想法由来已久。但我们也深知完全依靠一直很少涉足英语教材建设的高职一线教师来完成这一重任的艰难程度。因此,我们并没有从一开始就贸然地启动这个项目,而是选择在较好地实现了足够数量的非英语类高职教材特色建设的经验累积,若干专业英语类相关教材建设的成功尝试,以及对公共英语相关项目的具有积极意义的探索和准备之后,才开始尝试涉足这个领域的。

尽管我们在推进高职英语教材建设的过程中遇到了诸多困难,但终能如愿以偿,在很大程度上也有赖于我们的一些具有重要指导意义的体悟。编委会有一句名言:我们相信用心与努力胜过相信经验与资历。编委会有一个信条:在目标一致基础上达成的共识优于任何情况下的一己之见。这些在非英语类高职教材建设中屡试不爽的成功做法,在高职英语教材建设的过程中也得到了同样的印证。

我们欣喜地看到:由于我们付出的辛勤努力,我们的关于教材建设的上述理

念,也正在英语教材建设中显现其非凡魅力。在我们高职一线教师所立足的英语教学实践这个基础之上,由我们自己培育出来的一株幼苗正在茁壮成长。我们现在或许还不能做到足够完美,但是,我们始终坚信:我们会比任何人都更加清楚地知道自己需要什么,只要我们坚定不移地朝着既定目标不懈努力,就一定会越做越好。

我们已经跨越了起跑线。我们绝不会放松前进的脚步。我们正在推出的包括《读写教程》、《听说教程》与《拓展阅读教程》在内的高职英语系列教材——《世纪英语》必将伴随着赞誉的鼓励与批评的鞭策,日臻完善,走向成熟。

耕耘过后,我们期待着在一个有足够创新精神的编委会的土壤里成长出更多更优秀的高职英语教育人才,期待着收获一个更好更切合高职英语教学实际的教材品牌。

新世纪高职教材编委会 2004 年 6 月



《世纪英语——听说教程 II》是新世纪高职教材编委会组编的公共英语类课程规划教材之一。

《世纪英语——听说教程 II》(I~IV)是一套完全由高职英语教学一线教师编写的高职英语听说教材。它旨在最大限度地适应高职学生英语基础及培养目标的要求,缩小高职英语教材与高职英语教学实际的差距。

作为高职一线教师,我们对高职英语课程倡导"学一点,会一点;会一点,用一点"的教学指导思想有着更为深刻的体认。因此,本系列教程从研讨到编写的整个过程,始终注意把握"突出学生主体,尊重个体差异","通过感知、体验、实践、参与及合作等方式实现'任务型'教学理念"的编写思想,按照"学用结合,为用而学"的编写思路,以实现"实用为主,够用为度"的教学目标为主线,遵循"从表达入手、听力跟进"的编写原则,使学生通过本系列教程的训练,能够"说得出,听得懂",从而达到调动学生学习兴趣,循序渐进地提高英语交流能力的教学目的。

通过我们的努力,本系列教程突出了以下几个特点:

- 1. 体例新颖 传统的听说教材往往从最基本的辨音练习开始,之后是听力基本句型及课文,最后才是相应的会话功能练习。本系列教程的体例则坚持从表达入手,按照"学着说—听—表达"的顺序构建教材的框架体系。这是一个"表达优先"的具有创新精神的体例设计,因为会说自然会听,以说为先导,能收到事半功倍之效。
- 2. 循序渐进 各单元从"开篇图片",到"学着说",再到"准备听",所有内容都围绕中心课文展开,为中心课文做准备。在先完成"学着说"、"重点词汇"、"有用句型"等相关训练的铺垫后,再进入中心课文的"开始听"部分。听完之后,学生就会有表达的欲望,这时也就顺其自然地进到了"表达"部分。循序渐进还体现在"测试"模块中:刚开始给出提示性对话,让学生边看边听边填空,然后练习简单对话,再练习稍长些的对话,最后听一些小段落。循序渐进有助于降低学习难度,保持学习兴趣,缓解学习压力。
- 3. 以学生为中心 本系列教程的各个模块都是由环环相扣的训练或游戏组成的。 这些训练都是以学生为中心精心设计的。教师不再是英语课堂中的绝对中心,而是作为 学生学习的引导者,课堂教学的组织者。本系列教程力求最大限度地调动学生课堂参与 的积极性,以让每个学生得到尽可能充分的训练为目标。"练"是英语课堂教学实现教学 效果的关键,"练"是从不会到会的过程,也是实现"任务型学习"与"合作学习"的最基本 途径。
- 4. 强化表达 "表达"是表现学生英语水平的重要方式。一开口,就能基本判断一个人的英语能力。因此,学英语一定要说出来。过去很多人苦学了几年、十几年英语,但能说一口流利英语的人却寥寥无几。本系列教程则力求改变这一状况,重点强化表达训练,在仿真的语境中训练学生张口说的能力。
- 5. 突出实用性 首先,本系列教程听说材料绝大部分选自英美原文,内容健康,语言规范,贴近学生生活,科学性、知识性、趣味性和实用性都很强,学会了就能用。每个单元以话题为基础设置语言能力,尤其是表达能力的训练,力求为学生提供一个轻松愉快的语言环境。其次,本系列教程既注重素质能力培养,也相应兼顾了高等学校英语应用能力A、B级测试的要求。许多人习惯于将应试教育和素质教育对立起来,实际上,素质教育和应试教育并不完全冲突。"学"是途径,"考"是目标。不考虑A、B级考试要求的教材体系是有失偏颇的。

本系列教程分为四册,每册十个单元,每单元九个模块。包括:

- 1.开篇图片(热身) 每单元开篇有一幅描绘此单元主要话题场景或语言材料的图片。可以让学生通过图片的预览设想将要进行的听说内容,调动学生学习的主观能动性。
- 2. 学着说 包括本单元主要话题场景核心知识点的对话和练习。在紧随其后的对话训练中,学生可以在范例框架中填入新内容来进行新的对话训练。
- 3. 准备听 包括主要话题场景对话的文化背景介绍、词汇练习和基本句型练习,都是为下一个环节——"开始听"做准备的。
- 4. 开始听 包括布置听力任务、泛听、精听及完成任务的讨论。由于有了前几个模块的铺垫,进行到此模块时,学生们会感到轻松,也易于激发学生学习的积极性。
- 5. 表达 当学生听懂后,就有了表达的欲望。本模块通过设计分组活动,给学生以充分表达的机会。同时还设计了"脱口而出"的有关本话题的范文,供学生背诵。
- 6. 快乐学习 包括有趣的俚语和俗语的学习。俚语和俗语常常能用简单的语句表达丰富的内容,集知识性、趣味性于一体。同时,还有学生们喜欢的歌曲和有趣的故事等。通过这些内容可以调动学生学习兴趣,拓宽知识面。
- 7. 听力技巧训练 根据高职学生的特点,本系列教程专门设计了"听力技巧训练"。 针对大部分高职学生基础知识薄弱,设计了"词尾规则辨别"、"语音辨别"及"数字听力 技巧"等听力技巧训练,为的是强化学生的语音基础知识和技巧,扎实地打好基本功,为 进一步的听与说做好准备。
- 8. 脱口而出说英语 本系列教程借鉴国内外许多先进教学法,每册精选 10 篇与单元话题相关的短文,供学生"以最清楚、最大声和最快速"的方法加以训练。所选短文既贴近学生生活,又朗朗上口,还包括许多实用地道的句子,通过反复训练,一定会有收获。学习英语就是要苦练,直至脱口而出,只有这样才能真正地掌握好英语;如果只背单词,死抠语法,朗读大段的长篇课文,则往往事倍功半。
- 9. 测试 将学过的内容通过 A、B 级考试的形式让学生进行自测,有助于学生熟悉考试题型。本系列教程每单元最后一部分是围绕该单元主题的"测试"。题型都是依据A、B 级考试设计的,有助于学生"学""考"结合,互为依托,互为目标。

《世纪英语——听说教程 II》由河北软件职业技术学院南凡任主编,河北建材职业技术学院张书婷、大连水产学院职业技术学院曲珍、栾廷玉任副主编。具体编写分工如下:栾廷玉(Unit 1),曲玲(Unit 2,Unit 3,Unit 4),张书婷(Unit 5,Unit 6,Unit 7),南凡、刘素花(Unit 8,Unit 9,Unit 10)。

本系列教程在编写过程中参考了大量的国内外有关资料,得到了许多学界前辈、同行及外籍教师的热心帮助和指导,在此一并致谢。

由于我们对高职公共英语教材建设的尝试刚刚开始,需要有一个不断提高的过程,加之编写时间仓促以及编者水平有限,难免存在错误和不当之处,恳请各相关高职院校在使用本教材的过程中给予关注,并将改进意见及时反馈给我们,以便在下次修订时完善。

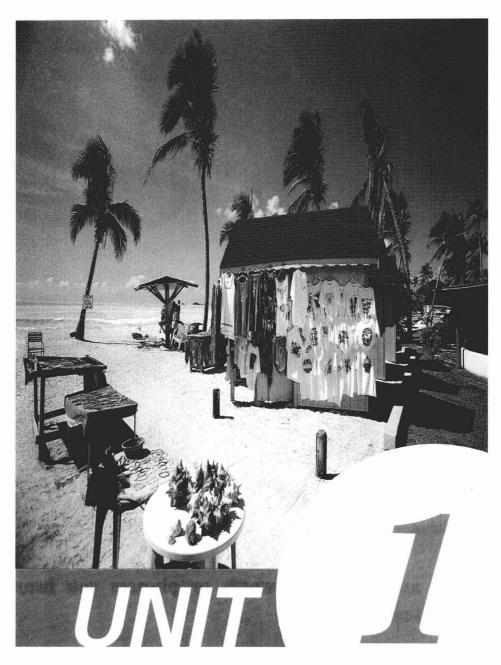
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> 编 者 2004年6月

Content

Unit	Theme	Title	Useful Expressions
Unit 1 Page1 Page13	Vacation	What Did You Do During Your Vacation	 What did you do during your vacation? I traveled with my family. He sent short messages to his friends by cellphone.
Unit 2 Page15 Page27	Weather	What a Lovely Spring Day	 It's clearing up./A storm is coming up. It's ten degrees below/above zero. The radio says it will be cloudy in the morning but sunny in the afternoon.
Unit 3 Page29 Page41	Customs	Giving Invitations in Britain	 It is common to be invited to someone's home rather than to a restaurant. It is usual to take some flowers or a box of chocolate. It's not usual to take a bottle of wine unless you know your host well.
Unit 4 Page43 Page55	Transportation	Public Transportation	 Tom goes to school by bus every day. He packed his suitcase before going out. When does the next train leave? How many trains are there to Beijing?
Unit 5 Page57 Page70	Money	A Penny Saved Is a Penny Earned	 It's important to save money for emergencies. You spend a different amount each month on gas for your home. How much did we spend on food?

Unit	Theme	Title	Useful Expressions
Unit 6 Page71 Page84	Likes and Dislikes	I Love to Be Happy	 I like people who have a good sense of humor. I'd prefer someone with whom I have something in common. I don't want to be friends with anyone that I can't trust.
Unit 7 Page85 Page97	At the Hospital	Are You Worried a Lot	 What are you worried about? There's nothing much wrong with you. You don't need medicine. You need advice. Which would you rather have, health or wealth?
Unit 8 Page99 Page109	Watching a Movie	How Do Motion Pictures Affect You	 Would you like to see a movie tonight? What kind of movie do you like to see? Movies make you feel excitement, fear
Unit 9 Page111 Page124	At the Barbershop	I Want a Haircut	 How would you like your haircut? I would like my haircut shorter. Do you want me to trim your beard?
Unit 10 Page125 Page137	Computer	Computers Are Driving Us	 Why did my computer stop working? Can you help me get rid of the virus? What is Windows XP?
Page138	Glossary .		



Vacation

1 Getting Ready

A. Listen and find out what they did during the vacation. Fill in the blanks with what you hear.



1. Susan chose to remain on campus to earn some pocket money so she worked as a private



2. Peter visited many places such as the Forbidden City and



3. Every day I went to the _____ to surf online.



4. My brother became a and helped his disabled neighbor.

B. Listen and circle the words or phrases you hear in the sentences.

tutor volunteer cellphone cafeteria shopping guide camera Internet café picture places of interest

2 Learning to Talk

A. Read the conversation and then listen.

Lily: What places of interest did you visit on your vacation in Beijing?

Peter: I visited many places such as the Forbidden City and the Great Wall.





Lily: Did you surf on the Internet during your vacation?

Peter: Every day I went to the Internet café to surf online. I chatted with my friends around the world and looked up information about a company I wanted to work for in the future.

Lily: Did you contact your friends via short messages or by telephone?

Peter: I contacted my friends via short messages.

Long Distance charges are too expensive.



B. Practice with your partner.

First practice the above conversation, then practice again using the words and expressions given in the "Getting Ready" part.



3 Preparing to Listen

A. Background

1. Read the paragraph below.

During their vacation, Americans usually set out by car to see their country or to find a quiet spot for relaxation. Many families go back year after year to the same quiet fishing village they have loved in past years, or the same log cabin on a wooded hillside, or the same beach cottage, or the same Western ranch (大牧场). Many others take this time to visit grandparents, brothers and sisters scattered across distant parts of the country. Others use vacations to work around the house. "Do-it-yourself" is the American way all year long, but big projects like adding a new bed-

room or a screened porch take time. Still others prefer to stay at home to enjoy their own comfortable surroundings at their own comfortable paces. But to millions and millions of Americans, vacation means seeing as many places of interest of their country as they can.



2. Work in groups.

Fill in the chart with the names of the students in your group and write down each student's answers to the questions. When you have finished, have one student tell the class about your group's answers.

NAMES QUESTIONS 1) How often were you on the Internet during the vacation? 2) How many films did you enjoy during the vacation? 3) How many short messages did you send? 4) How much money did you make during your vacation?

B. Vocabulary comprehension

1. Fill in the blanks with the words or phrases from the box below.

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C. Useful expressions

- 1. What did you do during your vacation?
 - 2. I traveled with my family.
 - 3. He sent short messages to his friends by cellphone.

4 Listening Tasks

What Did You Do During Your Vacation



A. Read the questions below, keep them in mind and then listen to the conversation.

- 1. Where did Speaker 1 read poems?
- 2. What did Speaker 2 do at night?
- 3. What did Speaker 3 think about the movie line(电影对白) he heard?
- 4. What did Speaker 4 think about the movie line?
- 5. How did Speaker 5 take pictures?

B. Listen carefully again and choose the correct answer.

1.	What did Speaker 1 do during	the vacation?
	A. Read books.	B. Read poems.
	C. Surfed on the Internet.	D. All the above.
2.	What did Speaker 2 do during	the vacation? He did the job as a
	A. tutor and shopping guide	B. tutor C. guide D. shop assistant
3.	Life is like a box of	, you never know what you're gonna get!
	A. biscuit B. ice cream	C. chocolate D. drink

- 4. Where did Speaker 4 get together with his old classmates on his vacation?
 - A. In the restaurant.
- B. At the hotel.

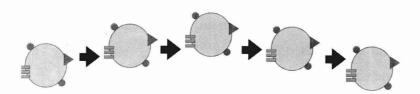
C. At the cafeteria.

- D. In the park.
- 5. What job did Speaker 5 do during his vacation?
 - A. As a scientist.

B. As a tutor.

C. As a volunteer.

- D. As an engineer.
- C. Listen to the conversation for the third time and then put the following activities in order. Number 1 is the first thing to do and number 5 is the last.
 - 1. Eating in the restaurant.
 - 2. Using camera cellphones to take pictures.
 - 3. Watching many films and hearing classic movie lines.
 - 4. Surfing the Internet and reading some books.
 - 5. Tutoring and working as a shopping guide.



- D. Discuss and answer the following questions.
 - 1. Where did Speaker 1 read poems?
 - 2. What did Speaker 2 do at night?
 - 3. What did Speaker 3 think about the movie line he heard?
 - 4. What did Speaker 4 think about the movie line?
 - 5. How did Speaker 5 take pictures?