# College Core English

\* Listening and Speaking \*

大学核心英语

## 四斤 说是 孝女 君呈

第二册

杨惠中 张彦斌 主编

Geoffrey Thompson Susan Thompson 编写



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高等教育出版社

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四行 和伦 琴实 系

中二第

杨惠中 张彦城 主

Coeffrey Thompson

大学核心英语

听说教程

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## Contents

Unit One	
Discrimination	Review brown addition 1
Comprehension	Joseph Lister
Conversation	Review 5
Unit Two	
Discrimination	수입사 그는 경에 있는데 하는 것이 되었다. 그가 그렇게 되었다면 하는 것이 없는데 그렇게 되었다면 하는데 그렇게 되었다면 하는데 그렇게 되었다면 그렇게 되었다면 그렇게 되었다.
Comprehension	An Interview with a Spy11
Conversation	Asking someone to do something 112
Unit Three	14 Discrimination Review
Discrimination	
Comprehension	A Visitor Arrives
Conversation	Asking someone to do something 218
Unit Four	20
	Discrimination Guessing unknown words 20.
Comprehension	English for Everyone?21
Conversation	Attracting someone's attention
Unit Five	svisaT ting 7
Discrimination \	Review Guessing Bressing 24
Comprehension	Women's Liberation 20
Conversation	Review Waking suggestion 29
Unit Six	neeridt tinu 31
Discrimination	Intonation 4
Comprehension	Pollution from Cars
Conversation	Asking permission 1
Unit Seven	Unit Fourteen

Asking permission 2 ......

	Discrimination	Intonation 537
	Comprehension	Learning English with Computers40
6	Conversation	Asking permission 241
Ur	it Eight	
L	Discrimination	Certain or uncertain43
	Comprehension	Counting Words with Computers45
	Conversation	Apologising 147
U	nit Nine	Quivergation Review
	Discrimination	Hesitating
		When Are You Free?51
П		Apologising 2
U	nit Ten L gairlism	Conversation Asking someone to do son
N	Discrimination	Review
14	Comprehension	Discrimination latonation 2
	Conversation	Review
II II	nit Eleven	Conversation Asking someone to do son
OS.	Discrimination	
	Comprehension	Guessing unknown words 1
21	Conversation	Making suggestions and giving advice 168
U	nit Twelve	
22	Discrimination	Guessing unknown words 2
	Comprehension	Where should I Live ?72
26	Conversation	Making suggestions and giving advice 274
U	nit Thirteen	The state of the s
Ic	Discrimination	Guessing unknown words 3 76
	Comprehension	Going Decimal 78
33	Conversation	Going Decimal
35		Welcoming
-	off- toom !!!!!!	

Discrimination	Guessing unknown words 4	81
Comprehension	Welcome to Wales	82
Conversation	Congratulating	85
Unit Fifteen		87
Discrimination	Review	87
Comprehension	Animal Communication	89
Conversation	Review	91

#### DISCRIMINATION: A. Review

You will hear the following sentences spoken on the tape. The In this unit we will look again at some of the things we studied in Book One. from the two sentences below the spoken sentence the one that the Exercise 1

You're wrong to say she didn't,

It's a new bicycle,

She's got three children.

You will hear words spoken on the tape. Choose which word the speaker says and underline it.

sit a. seat

b. pull pool

shot C. short

d. bid bed

land lend e.

tie tov

know now g.

h rate write

law low

i. he here

#### Exercise 2

Choose which word the speaker says on the tape, and underline it. You will hear sentences spoken on the tape. Fill in

thought

words (they are all weak forms or contracted forms). light b.

mine might

beg begged d.

#### Exercise 3

You will hear the following sentences spoken on the tape. The speaker will use special stress to show his/her meaning. Choose from the two sentences below the spoken sentence the one that the speaker could say next. You will hear words spoken on the tape. Choose w

DISCRIMINATION:

speaker says and underline it. .

d. beg

#### I like Jim.

But I don't like Jane.

But Jane doesn't like him.

b. Mary did tell me the truth.

But she didn't tell you.

You're wrong to say she didn't.

It's not a new car.

It's an old one.

It's a new bicycle.

She hasn't got two children. d.

She's got three children.

But I've got two children.

#### Exercise 4

Choose which word the speaker says on the tape, and You will hear sentences spoken on the tape. Fill in the missing words (they are all weak forms or contracted forms).

- He's \_\_\_\_ school today.
- I'm \_\_\_\_ London. b.
- I like apples \_\_\_\_\_ oranges. C.

d.	She's older me	
e.	Tell to come here.	b. Which question does he spe
		Comprehension 2
f.	I open the window?	You will now hear the first part
g.	I swim.	to these questions.
h.	never been there.	a. What are germs?
i.	doctor came today.	b. Why are they bad for you?
j.	I saw man in our ga	Comprehension 3 .nebr
Ex	ercise 5	Listen to the second part of the ta
		ear on the tape. (Use contracted
for	ms where necessary.)	b. What caused this?
a.		Comprehension 4
b.		You will hear the next part of
c.	ake hospitals safe. The steps	three steps in Lister's work to m
d.	vrite the correct order in the bo	given below in the wrong order; y
e.	<u>n</u>	a. discovery of carbolic
		b, use of carbolic in nospitals
B.	COMPREHENSION:	Joseph Lister and animal and
Yo	u are going to hear a talk abo	out a pioneer of safe medical care,
Jos	eph Lister, and his work. Bei	fore you listen to the talk, find out
the	meaning of these words:	Use the information you hear to
	antiseptic	The experiment:
	carbolic	reason; in order to show
W	nat are these things used for?	
Co	mprehension 1	experiment: used
		As you listen, answer these ques-
tio	ns. of hautitron str	other doctors' patie
a.		questions. What are they?

4 Unit	One			
b. Which question does he spec				
Comprehension 2	e. Teli to come here.			
You will now hear the first part	of the talk. Find out the answers			
to these questions.				
a. What are germs?	h never been there.			
b. Why are they bad for you?	i doctor came today,			
	i. I saw man in our ga			
Listen to the second part of the ta	alk and answer the questions below.			
a. What happened to many pa	tients in hospital?			
b. What caused this?	forms where necessary.)			
Comprehension 4	.8			
You will hear the next part of	the talk. The speaker mentions			
three steps in Lister's work to n	nake hospitals safe. The steps are			
given below in the wrong order;	write the correct order in the boxes.			
a. discovery of carbolic	.9			
b. use of carbolic in hospitals				
c. finding of the cause of bloo	od poisoning			
Comprehension 5 to 1990old 8 10	You are going to hear a talk abou			
Now you will hear the final part o	f the talk, about Lister's experiment.			
Use the information you hear to	o fill in the blanks below.			
The experiment:	antisoptic			
reason: in order to show	carbolic			
	What are these things used for?			
experiment: used	for months molension and molension			
result: Lister's patients	deaths fromdiw noY			
	ients—continued to			

a. The speaker deals with two questions. What onisendarque

You will hear the complete talk again. As you listen, answer these questions gaining bus not gaples collect anyone about

- a. When was Joseph Lister working?
- b. What did Lister's experiments prove? look mi

## C. CONVERSATION: Review nonsersono of of nested

In the first conversation, you will hear people introducing themselves, asking for and giving personal information, and saying goodbye. You will find out more about these if you look back at Book One.

Cor	versation 1
Fill	in the blanks below as you listen.
A:	Hello. My name's Bob Johnson.
B:	I'm Sheila Grey.
A:	a student here?
B:	Yes. I'm studying engineering.
A:	Are you? chemistry.
B:	are you?
A:	Leeds. And you?
B:	London do you?
A:	Near the university.
B:	Oh, I live in a university house.
A:	Oh, that's nice. Well, I'm but I be going
	now.
B:	Oh, yes you
	for now.

friends saying hello, asking for and giving information, inviting and accepting. There is more these in Book One.

#### Conversation 2

Listen to the conversation and answer these questions as you listen.

- a. Jim wants to know where the Health Centre is. How does he ask Beth?
- b. What does Beth invite Jim to do?

	Book One.	
	nversation 1	Co
	in the blanks below as you listen.	Fil
	Hello. My name's Bob Johnson.	.A
	I'm Sheila Grey.	В;
	a student here?	:A
	Yes. I'm studying engineering:	: 8
	Are you? chemistry,	: A
	аге уон?	
	Leeds, And you?	:A
	London. do you?	B;
	Near the university.	: A
	Oh, I live in/a university house.	:8
but I be goin	Oh, that's nice, Well, I'm	: A
	now.	
	Oh, yes, you	:8
	won tot	: /

### UNIT TWO

## A. DISCRIMINATION: Intonation 1 1000 1804 Him no Y

Intonation is the way your voice goes up and down in speaking. It can show, for example, whether the speaker is making a statement or asking a question. In a statement, the voice usually falls at the end of the sentence. In a question that has Yes or No as an answer, the voice usually rises at the end.

### Listening 1

(.brow day

Listen to these sentences spoken with a falling intonation. The word on which the voice falls will be spoken before the complete sentence. As you listen, read the sentence to yourself.

- a. He's late.
- b. Your pen's on the desk.
- c. They bought a new car.
- d. There are five of them.
- e. She doesn't like him.

### Listening 2

Listen to these sentences spoken with a rising intonation. Again you will hear the word on which the voice rises spoken first. Read the sentence to yourself as you listen.

intonation. Mark the box with a falling or rising line

a. Has she gone?

- b. Have you finished?
- c. Is everyone here?
- d. Would you like a cup of tea?
- e. Did you have a good holiday?

### Exercise 1

		r malaus	TO THE STATE OF TH	
You will hear each word below spoken twice, once with a falling				
into	nation and o	nce with a	rising intonation. Mark the box like	
this	if the intonati	on is falling	: □; and like this if it is rising: □.	
(Th	ere will alway	s be one r	rise and one fall for each word.) The	
first	pair has bee	n marked t	to help you.	
a.	Ready			
b	Sentence, In		usually falls at the e	
C.	London		question that has Yes	
d.	Tomorrow	the chd.	voice usually rises at a	
			Listening 1	
e.	Here	a falling	Listen to these sentences spoken with	
f.	Tea		word on which the voice falls will be	
g.	No		sentence. As you listen, read the sente	
h.	Okay		a. He's laie.	
i.	Saturday		b. Your pen's on the desk.	
j.	Seventy		c. They bought a new car.	
Exe	rcise 2			
Decide whether the sentences you hear have a falling or a rising				
intonation. Mark the box with a falling or rising line. The first				
			Listen to these sentences spoken with	
a.	Oken first	d.	you will hear the word on which the	
b.		e.		
c.	П	f.	the sentence to yourself as you listed.	
			a. Has she gone?	

e, on Saturday

next week

Sometimes, because of weak or contracted forms, statements and questions sound almost the same in English. However, we have to know whether the speaker wants us to agree with his statement or answer his question. In order to give the correct kind of response, we have to use the information that we get from intonation.

#### Exercise 3

Some of the sentences you will hear are statements, where agreement is the correct response; others are questions, which need an answer. Decide which of the two responses given is best for each sentence. Tick the best response. First, listen to the two examples.

- a. Yes, an old one.√So do we.
- b. Yes, an old one.

  So do we.

Now do the same with these.

- c. No, they prefer coffee.So do I.
- d. Yes, very hard. So do we.
- e. No, not very near here.

  So does her friend, Jane.
- f. No, not very often.So do I—swimming's good for you.
- g. Yes, she is—she's got a lot of work to do.

So is Bill—they've got to work late.

h. Yes, he's very sorry about it. has amounted

So am I—I should have kept calm.

### Exercise 4

i.

k.

m.

food with me

Okay□ Okay□ Saturday□

First, listen to the following conversation and answer these questions.

Lindy is telephoning Peter about a party.

Exercise 3

- a. When will the party be exactly?
- b. Where is Lindy going next week?
- c. What will Peter bring with him?

Now listen to the conversation again, and decide whether they are asking questions or making statements. Each time you hear the bell, put a question mark (?) or a full stop (.) in the box. The first three have been done to help you.

un	ee have been done	to neip you.	Yes, an old one,
a.	Hello?		So do we.
b.	Peter?		Yes, an old one.
c.	Lindy here		So do we.v
d.	hello		ow do the same with these,
e.	on Saturday		No, they prefer coffee.
f.	Saturday		.1 ob o2
g.	Good□		Yes very hard.
h.	next week		So do we.
i.	you can come		No, not very near here.

### B. COMPREHENSION: An Interview with a Spy

Before listening to the interview, think about the following questions.

- a. What are codes and ciphers? ton of T betsoliging ::
- b. What kind of information do spies try to get? admost a small

#### Comprehension I ni coffio mo mori segaration beviscer I liew :tenal

You will hear the complete interview. As you listen, decide which of the following topics are dealt with in the interview.

- a. how Janet invented a new cipher
- b. how Janet began to work as a spy
- c. the dangers of being a spy
- d. how Janet received and sent secret messages
- e. where Janet worked in the other country

#### Comprehension 2

Listen to the first questions that the interviewer asks, and answer these questions.

- a. Which two questions does Janet refuse to answer?
- b. Which question does she answer?
- c. In her answer, Janet mentions the following four things. Which of them was the main cause of her becoming a spy? an advertisement; an old friend another country; a business firm

#### Comprehension 3

Listen to the middle part of the interview, which is printed below.

As you listen, put a question mark ? in the boxes when the speaker's voice rises, and a full stop • when the voice falls.

Interviewer: It seems strange that a woman who is only a typist