(教师用书)

研究生英语

余运华 主编

GRADUATE ENGLISH

LISTENING AND SPEAKING

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华中理工大学出版社

在长期的教学实践中,我们深知,我国高校学生在英语学习的过程中,由于学习设备和学习环境的限制,遇到了很多的困难,其中最感困难的是"听"和"说"。这一困难大大地阻碍了学生英语水平的提高。

为了帮助学生克服"听"、"说"方面的障碍,我们积多年的教学经验,精心编写了这本研究生英语听说教材,使其具有以下特点:

「破了以往"听"、"说"、"写"分开的编写程式,使"听"、"说"、"写"有机地结起来,这有助于提高学生的"听"、"说"、"写"并进的能力;

- 题型多样、新颖,使学生学习起来有兴趣;
- 3. 题材广泛,内容丰富,涉及面广,有助于扩大学生的知识面;
- 4. 由易到难,循序渐进,符合学生"听"、"说"的学习规律。

全书共分二十课,涉及到十余个方面,其中有:介绍、问路、打电话、企业与管理、求职、看病、租房、西方文化、教育、科普知识、文学、新闻、国际会议等等。

本书主要作为高等学校研究生英语"听"、"说"课程的教科书,也可**作为**大学本 科高年级学生和相当水平的自学者学习英语"听"、"说"的参考书。

本书由武汉大学余运华副教授任主编,武汉水利电力大学王玉香副教授任副主编,其中余运华编写了第十二和十三课,王玉香编写了第一和第二课。参加此书编写的还有(以姓氏笔划为序):郑超(武汉汽车工业大学,负责第十九和二十课)、洪鸾(中南财经大学,负责第三、第四、第五和第六课)、秦军(华中农业大学,负责第十四、十五、十六、十七和十八课)、郭熙煌(湖北大学,负责第七、八、九、十和十一课)。本书所配的录音磁带,由美国 Augustane 大学社会学系主任 Marsha Smith博士与 Charles Latta 先生朗读,郑超负责导录。

武汉大学外语学院副院长王秀珍教授在百忙中对全书进行了仔细审阅,并提出了宝贵的修改意见;在本书的编写、出版过程中,我们得到了湖北省学位办和湖北省高校外语教学研究会以及华中理工大学出版社的大力支持,在此一并表示诚挚的感谢。

英语"听"、"说"能力的提高是个不断学习、循序渐进的过程,是没有止境的。我们不企图毕其功于一役,相反,将一如既往,不断摸索、不断努力,以便将更成熟的成果奉献给我们的学生。正因为如此,本书肯定还有疏漏和不当之处,有些问题还值得商榷,我们衷心欢迎同行专家和读者批评指正。

编者 1996 年元月于武汉

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内容提要

本书是研究生英语系列教材中听说部分的教师用书,旨在为教师提供必要的背景知识和参考答案。教师可根据书中的教学目的进行有针对性的教学。

向您推荐我社英语类畅销书

程步等 大学英汉多用词典 林汝昌 研究生英语核心词汇 英语核心词组速递 雷楚南等 雷楚南 英语单词快速记忆 (修订版) 英语词汇难词精解 刘金涛等 耿静先等 英语词汇强力突破 英语词汇多途径记忆 左九如等 实用英语成语——功能意念与活用 程中文等 国际贸易单证实务操作 张玲等 实用外贸英语函电 廖瑛等 实用外贸英语函电---译文、练习答案及典型错误辨析 廖瑛等 留学与求职英文写作(推荐信、求职信、简历) 刘敢生等 中国留美学生谈赴美应试技巧与联系策略 罗孟林等

特别推荐 * 英语常青藤系列 *

英语赠言集锦 (修订版)叶丽珍英语背诵散文林擎红英语名人名言李润生英语情诗情话马建军英语精彩影视对白李庆生

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Lesson One

Teaching Objectives

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talking with you. See you later.

2. In the Department Office

Tang: Hello, Dr Marker, How are you?

Marker: Fine, thank you, Tang, how's everything going?

Tang: Good, thanks. I'd like to introduce my good friend and classmate, Mr zhang Jiang to you. We studied together in Beijing University. Mr zhang, Dr Marker is my academic advisor, who majors in ESL.

Zhang: How do you do!

Marker: I'm glad to meet you, Mr Zhang. Welcome to our University.

Zhang: I've got a question.

Marker: Go ahead.

Zhang: How many credits are required to get a Master of Science?

Marker: Usually about thirty-six credits. If you take three to four courses per term, you'll have enough credits after your three semesters, or six quarters. To get the six remaining credits, you either prepare a thesis or take two more courses.

Zhang: I see. Thanks for being so helpful.

Marker: It was nice meeting you.

Tang & Zhang: Good-bye.

Exercise One

Directions: In this part, you will hear five questions. Choose the best answer to each of the questions according to what you have heard from the dialogue on the tape.

- (C) 1. What is the relationship between Mr Tang and Mr Zhang?
- (D) 2. Where did Mr Zhang graduate?
- (C) 3. What does Mr Tang want to get?
- (B) 4. Who introduced Mr Zhang to Ms Smith?
- (B) 5. Who is Dr Marker's student?

Exercise Two

Directions: Listen to the dialogue again and fill in the blanks with the words you have heard on the tape.

- 1. thirty-six 2. take 3. courses 4. enough 5. semesters
- 6. quarters 7. six 8. or 9. more

Exercise Three

Directions: In this part, you are going to be asked five questions which are related to the dialogue. The questions will be spoken just one time. They will not be written out for you, so you will have to listen carefully to understand what the questions are and then answer the questions orally and write down your answers to them.

Are Ms Smith and Mr Zhang friends?

. 2 .

Answer: No, they are not friends.

- Do Mr Tang and Mr Zhang attend the same lectures?
 Answer: No. they attend different lectures.
- Is Mr Zhang's major history?
 Answer: No, it is not history.
- 4. How many credits are required for Mr Zhang to get a master's degree of Science?
 Answer: Usually about thirty-six credits are required.
- 5. How many courses will Mr Zhang take each term?
 Answer: Mr Zhang will take three to four courses each term.

Exercise Four

Directions: In this part, you will be given a situation. Imitate the dialogue which you have heard to make a dialogue and practise it in pairs.

Situation: Imagine you are at an English corner where you don't know some of the students.

Introduce yourself to some of them. Use the words or expressions you have heard on the tape.

Part Two Passage

Introductions

Tapescript

A great difference between American social customs and those of other countries is the way in which names are used. Americans have little concern for "rank". Most Americans do not want to be treated in any especially respectful way because of their age or social rank; it makes them feel uncomfortable. Many Americans may prefer to be called by their first names. "Don't call me Mrs Smith. just call me Sally". Using only first names usually indicates friendliness and acceptance.

Most often, introductions are made by using both first and last names: "Mary Smith, this is John Jones." Sometimes both of you will begin a conversation using last names. You have a choice; if you don't want to use first names so quickly, no one will think it impolite if you continue according to your own custom.

You may notice that when Americans speak together, they almost never use each other's names or titles in conversations. If you are accustomed to hearing names or titles used frequently, American conversations may sound unfriendly and impersonal to you. If you wish, you may follow your own custom and use names or titles. Americans will find it interesting and different to hear you do so. But do not be bothered if Americans do not do it, too.

Exercise One

Directions: Listen to the passage and complete the following paragraph with the words you have heard on the tape.

1. both 2. John 3. sometimes 4. a 5. last

6. choice 7. want 8. so 9. impolite 10. own

Exercise Two

Directions: In this part, you will listen to five statements. Write "T" (true) or "F" (false) in the brackets for each of the statements according to what you have heard on the tape.

- (F) 1. Most Americans want to be treated in any especially respectful way.
- (T) 2. Many Americans may prefer to be called by their first names.
- (T) 3. Using only first names usually indicates friendliness and acceptance.
- (F) 4. Both of you will always begin a conversation using first names.
- (F) 5. If you follow your own custom and use names or titles, Americans will not find it interesting and different to hear you do so.

Exercise Three

Directions: In this part, you are going to be asked five questions which are related to the passage. The questions will be spoken just one time. They will not be written out for you, so you will have to listen carefully to understand what the questions are and then answer the questions orally and write down your answers to them.

- What is the difference between American social customs and those of other countries?
 Answer: The difference between American social customs and those of other countries is the way in which names are used.
- Why do most Americans dislike to be treated in any especially respectful way?
 Answer: Because of their age or social rank, it makes them feel uncomfortable.
- 3. What may you notice when Americans speak together? Answer: you may notice that they almost never use each other's names or titles in conversations.
- 4. How do American conversations sound to you if you are accustomed to hearing names or titles used frequently?
 - Answer: They sound unfriendly and impersonal.
- 5. Why are you free to decide whether to call the lady "Mary" or "Miss Smith"?
 Answer: Because most often, introductions are made by using both first and last names.

Lesson Two

Teaching Objectives

How to ask the way in English is one of the foundamental skills if any non-English-speaker wants to survive in an English-speaking country. Through this lesson, the students should learn to use the words and expressions about direction and location, especially the prepositions.

Notes

Notice the differences between Chinese and English:

- 1. In Chinese, we measure the distance along a street by "站", while in English, we use "block". They are no equivalents.
- 2. For one Chinese word, we may have many different English expressions. For example, "过马路" should be translated as "cross the street"; "过桥", "go over the bridge"; "经过邮局", "pass by a post office"; "穿过集市", "go through a marketplace" etc.. So it is most important for the students to know the exact meaning or English words.

Part One Dialogue

Asking The Way

Tapescript

Student: Hey, Pardon me. I'm trying to find the Memorial Library, Can you help me?

Man: The Memorial Library, the Memorial Library, the Memorial Library... Let me see.

Oh, yes, you can go straight down this street to the cinema. It is on the corner. Turn
left and walk a hundred yards until you come to Jefferson Street, then turn right.

The Memorial Library is on the right side of the street just past the bookstore. You
can't miss it.

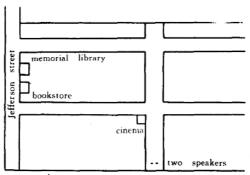
Student: I see, straight to the cinema. Left and then right. Thank you very much.

Man: You are welcome.

Exercise One

Directions: In this part, you will hear four questions. Choose the best answer to each of the

questions according to what you have heard from the dialogue on the tape.



- (A) 1. What is the woman asking?
- (A) 2. What library is near the bookstore?
- (C) 3. How many yards does the woman have to walk after she turns left?
- (C) 4. What street does the woman have to reach before she gets to the library?

Exercise Two

Directions: Listen to the dialogue again and fill in the blanks with the words you have heard on the tape.

1. straight 2. to

3. on 4. turn

9. side

5. walk

3. until

7. Jefferson

8. on

10. past

Exercise Three

Directions: In this part, you are going to be asked five sentences which are related to the dialogue. The questions will be spoken just one time. They will not be written out for you, so you will have to listen carefully to understand what the questions are and then answer the questions orally and write down your answers to them.

1. Where is the Memorial Library?

Answer: The Memorial Library is on the right side of Jefferson Street just past the bookstore.

2. Where is the cinema located?

Answer: The cinema is located on the corner which is the first corner when you turn left.

- 3. How can the man find the way to the Memorial Library?
 - Answer: Turn left and walk 100 yards until he comes to Jefferson street just past the bookstore.
- 4. Where is the bookstore?

Answer: It is on the right side of Jefferson street.

5. Could you guess what the woman is going to do in the Memorial Library?

Answer: Maybe he wants to borrow some books from it.

Exercise Four

Directions: In this part, you will be given a situation. Imitate the dialogue which you have heard to make a dialogue and practise it in pairs.

Situation: Asking directions to the following places:

1. grocery store 2. police station 3. gas station

student A

student B

A: Excuse me, could you...?

 $A: \dots?$

В. ...

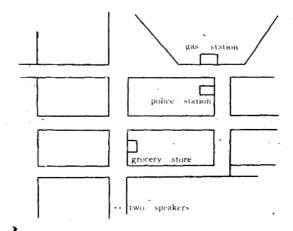
B: The ... Let me see. Ah yes, it's...

A: Thank you very much

A; ...

B: ...

B: you're very welcome.



Part Two Passage

He Lost His Way

Tapescript

Tom was nine years old. He was a third-year pupil, who was not a naughty boy. He went to school at 8:30 in the morning. He finished his school at 4:00 in the afternoon. His parents were very busy with their work. They had never picked him up from the school. Usually Tom went home by himself. Sometimes he went home by bus. Sometimes on foot. One day, after school he played with his classmate, Bill, who was a little younger than Tom. He lived in a different street. They were playing in a park which Tom had never been to. They were so happy that they almost forgot to go back. The gate of the Park would be closed in a few minutes. The time was 5:30 p. m.. At that time Tom said "good-bye" to Bill. He walked along the Park Street. When he reached the traffic lights, he cried because he didn't know how to get home. He lost his way. A policeman who was on duty came over and asked him where he lived. Tom told him he lived on 1315 Adams Street. The policeman showed the way to him: "Go back two blocks down this street. There is a department store on the corner, then turn right and go straight a few minutes. It is Adams Street."

Exercise One

Directions: In this part, you'll hear five questions. Choose the best answer to each of the questions according to what you have heard from the passage on the tape.

- (A) 1. How old was Tom?
- (A) 2. According to the passage which of the following is true?
- (B) 3. Whom did Tom play with after school?
- (B) 4. How old was Bill?
- (A) 5. Why did Tom cry?

Exercise Two

Directions: In this part, you will listen to five statements. Write "T" (true) or "F" (false) in the brackets for each of the statements according to what you have heard on the tape.

- (F) 1. Tom went to school at 9:00 in the morning
- (T) 2. He finished his school at 4:00 in the afternoon
- (F) 3. Tom was picked up from the school by his parents
- (F) 4. Bill was not Tom's classmate.
- (T) 5. When Tom was crying a policeman who was on duty saw him.

Exercise Three

Directions: In this part, you are going to be asked five questions which are related to the passage. The questions will be spoken just one time. They'll not be written out for you, so you will have to listen carefully to understand what the questions are and then answer the questions orally and write down your answers to them.

- What time did he go to school?
 Answer: He went to school at 8: 30 in the morning.
- When did Tom finish his school?
 Answer: He finished his school at 4:00 in the afternoon.
- 3. Why did Tom go home by himself after school?
 Answer: His parents were very busy with their work.
- 4. How did he go home when he finished his school?

 Answer: Sometimes he went home by bus, sometimes on foot.
- 5. What happened to him when he reached the traffic lights?
 Answer: He lost his way when he reached the traffic lights.