

大学英语应用提高阶段系列教材

交际英语 听与说

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English Communication:

Listening
&
Speaking



世界图书出版公司

《大学英语》应用提高阶段系列教材

前 言

《大学英语应用提高阶段系列教材》根据教育部颁发的《大学英语教学大纲》(修订版)中有关应用提高阶段的教学要求而编写,包括《高级英语阅读》、《实用英语写作与翻译》、《交际英语听与说》,供通过大学英语四级考试的大学本科生、硕士研究生、博士研究生和具有同等水平的英语学习者使用。

《高级英语阅读》、《实用英语写作与翻译》和《交际英语听与说》的目的在于巩固基础阶段所学的英语语言能力,进一步提高英语的理解能力、表达能力和综合运用能力,以适应将来工作、求学谋职、国际交流、参加四·六级口试以及考研和各种英语水平考试的实际需要。三种教材分工不同,各有侧重,但在内容和学习策略指导上互相照应。

《交际英语听与说》分上下两册,共由 15 课组成。1~8 课为上册,9~15 课为下册。每课又分为六个部分,即 1) Courtesy of Communication, 2) Listening In, 3) Speaking Out, 4) Interpreting, 5) Speechmaking 和 6)

CET Spoken English Test 解析。因每一部分的侧重点不同,故范文、练习的形式不尽相同。Part One 为礼貌交际的常识,着重介绍英语国家的文化习俗和结交方式,配以常用语言结构及部分实际运用练习。Part Two 和 Part Three 两部分不仅编入了相关的 Words and Useful Expressions,而且在练习中还特别注重了多项选择和填充练习的搭配。这样做,一是因为听说语料输入途径不同的特殊要求,二是为了满足使用者应付各种考试之需。Part Three 中的 Topic For Discussion 和 Part Four 的 Interpreting 完全是为口语实践而编排的。E—C、C—E 和双语互译的编排,不仅省去了使用者核对参考答案的繁琐,更重要的是,保证了口译内容的完整性,口译过程的连贯性和口译语境的真实性。Part Five Speechmaking 中的三项内容,名为了解与欣赏,实为有志者去 follow。同样,Part Six 的 CET Spoken English Test 解析部分,不仅为使用者了解题型,熟悉内容提供了样题,而且还为使用者如何释图,如何组织,如何表达进行了解析与模拟。提高口语能力的根本在于自我实践,而实践必须有一定的内容和情景。《交际英语听与说》共收录了二百多篇、段听说译讲的话题范文与练习(语料来源详见参考书目),内容涉及社会人生的方方面面。听力部分配有录音及文字资料,口语部分给出了参考答案和讨论提示,目的就是为使用者提供自我实践的基本话题与语料。使话题成为语言学

习的载体,让语言成为交际的载体。

为适应应用提高阶段的教学,突出口头交际的特点,《交际英语听与说》在说、译、讲三部分中略去了以往教材编写中的词汇、句法和语法的讲解与操练。因此,使用者应注意创造性地利用范文所提供的语境,让内容和情景而不是词汇和语法作为流利交际的依托。不要拘泥于词的用法和词义,而首先要明白它在上下文中的语义。更重要的是要在相应的语境中通过语境联想和大量实践提高理解和表达的能力。

本系列教材为西北大学《大学英语(后续教育)》重点课程建设项目内容之一。在项目研究和教材编写过程中得到西北大学教务处的多方面关心和支持,外国语学院领导和教师对教材编写提出了许多宝贵意见,我们在此表示衷心的感谢。同时我们还要特别感谢所选语料的所有原作者及其出版社所付出的艰辛劳动和成果。

世界图书出版西安公司及责任编辑张群刚同志为该书的出版花费了大量心血和努力,我们对此深表谢意。

对该阶段的教学特点、教材编写,我们尚在研究之中,加之时间仓促,疏漏、不妥之处诚请使用者及同行专家提出批评,以使该教材不断改进,不断完善。

编 者

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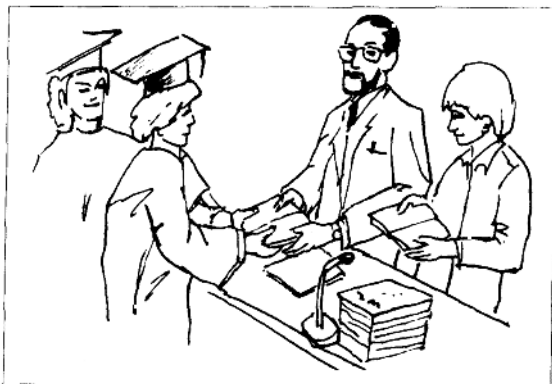
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Lesson Nine

毕业典礼

Graduation Ceremonies



Part One Courtesy of Ceremony

举行开幕式(Opening Ceremony)

在交流中,若一方负责主办开幕式,应根据所在地及东道国



(host country)的习惯,邀请双方有关部门的负责人和有关人员参加,也可酌情邀请双方的使节参加。

1. **宾主排列。**客人贵宾和我方(主人)应排在两边,人数基本相等。一般的作法是,客人排列在右边,主人排列在左边。

2. **安排发言。**由主办一方负责主持仪式开始。主人应先简短致词,向来宾表示感谢发言。内容还可简短介绍“会”的宗旨或设施的建成意义。上级部门的领导和来宾也可在会上致词祝贺。在发言前后播放节奏明快的乐曲,之后,或参观座谈,并欢迎首批顾客。

3. **剪彩。**这一仪式往往安排在致开幕词或贺词结束之后进行。剪彩的人一般以客人或参加开幕式人员中职务最高的人或知名人士担当。如双方合作举办,也可由宾主双方各推一到两位主要负责人剪彩。剪彩时,主席台上的人员一般要尾随于剪彩者之后,保持 1—2 米的距离。待剪彩完毕时,即转身向四周观众鼓掌致意。

4. **签字仪式。**准备工作要相当充分。首先应把文本的定稿(final copy),译稿(verssion),校对(proof-reading),印刷(printing),装订(bookbinding),盖印等工作做得完美无缺,准确无误。其中还包括签字时使用的文具(stationery),国旗(National flag),签字人员及助签人员名单,商定好签约的具体时间,地点。参加签字仪式的人员,基本上是双方参加会谈的全体人员。

5. **环境布置。**签字仪式在签字厅或室内设置长方桌(签字桌)。桌面盖上深绿色台呢(注意双方的颜色忌讳),桌后放两把椅子(双方签字人员座位),桌上摆好各自文本,文具,主左客右,其他人员分主客各一方按身份次序列于各签字人员座位之后,助签人员(assistant)分别站在各自签字人员的外侧。助签人员协助翻揭文本(copy),指明签字处。双方签字人交换文本,按交叉式进行。相互握手,其他人员则应鼓掌响应。有时签字后,备有香槟酒或饮



料,所有在场人员共同举杯庆贺。互贺双方为履行合同而作出的成功努力。常说:Let's congratulate ourselves that our good cooperation will bring to a great success.

参加签字仪式的人员应当注意服饰整洁,体现出精神面貌和形象,其次要掌握好抵离时间。如因故中途退去,迟到,即使表示歉意也视为失礼。同时,要注意谈话的礼节,讲话既要简明扼要,又要注意给对方发表意见的机会,对方在说话时,要目视对方,面带笑容,不轻易打断对方的话。

Part Two

Listening In

Sample Dialogue (passage) 1

Pronunciation Achievement Factors

Words and Useful Expressions

identify [ai'dentifai] *v.* 识别

performance [pə'fɔ:məns] *n.*
成绩

researcher [ri'sə:tʃə] *n.* 调查
者,研究者

significant [sig'nifikənt] *adj.*
重要的

innate ['i'neit] *a.* 天生的,固
有的

overall ['əuvərə:l] *adj.* 全面
的,综合的

sex [seks] *n.* 性别

personality [ˌpɜ:sə'næliti] *n.*
个性

introverted [ˈintrəʊvɜ:tɪd] *adj.* 内向的

extroverted [ˈekstrəʊvɜ:tɪd] *adj.* 外向的

outgoing [ˈaʊtɡəʊɪŋ] *adj.* 开
朗的,好交际的

Christie
Suter



Exercises

1. Listen to Passage 1 carefully and then list the following information.

1) The three questions asked as an introduction to the course are

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

2) The four significant factors found by the American language researcher are

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

3) The two other factors which are of little overall value are

a. _____

b. _____

2. Listen to Passage 1 again and then decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

1) The passage is mainly discussing how to achieve accurate pronunciation. ☐

2) Adults might find it difficult to learn accurate pronunciation in a foreign language. ☐

3) Researchers are now sure that there are only four factors determining achievement in pronunciation. ☐

4) The mother tongue perhaps plays the most significant role in



- achieving better pronunciation.
- 5) If a person wants to speak accurately he has a better chance to achieve the result.
- 6) The more time you spend talking to native-speakers, the more likely you will be able to speak English accurately.
- 7) The first factor can be changed to gain a better pronunciation.
- 8) The speaker thinks it is possible for an adult to achieve accurate pronunciation.

Sample Dialogue (Passage) 2

Three Important Skills in Taking Notes

Words and Useful Expressions

confusing [kən'fju:zɪŋ] *adj.*
易混的,使迷惑的

focus ['fəʊkəs] *n.* 焦点,中心

emphasize ['emfəsaɪz] *v.* 强调

pitch [pɪtʃ] *n.* 点,度

signal ['sɪgnl] *v.* 标志

content ['kɒntent] *n.* 内容

sequence ['si:kwəns] *n.* 次序,顺序

notation [nəʊ'teɪʃən] *n.* 笔记,记录

highlight ['haɪlaɪt] *v.* 使突出

concise [kən'saɪs] *adj.* 简洁的,简要的

Exercises

1. Listen to Passage 2 carefully and then fill in the blanks with the information you've got from the tape.

1) It is _____ to take _____ in a foreign language,



Graduate Exercises

partly because you may have _____ understanding _____ words or sounds and partly because the structure of the talk may be _____ in your own language.

- 2) It is _____ to _____ and _____ at the same time—if you try to write every word you will probably _____ either with _____ notes or _____ what is being said.

2. Listen to Passage 2 again and then list the three important skills in taking notes.

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____

3. Listen to Passage 2 again and then answer the following questions.

- 1) What kind of words are often the focus of information?

- 2) What are the specific phrases which signal the sequence of ideas?

Sample Dialogue (Passage) 3

Thesis Requirements

Words and Useful Expressions

component [kəm'pəʊnənt] *n.*

组成部分, 成分, 要素

edge [edʒ] *n.* 边, 边线

numeral ['nju:mərəl] *n.* 数字



sequentially [si'kwɛnfəli]

adv. 按顺序地

lower case ['ləʊə keɪs] 小写

(字母)

bibliography [,bibli'ɒɡrəfi] *n.*

作者参考书目

alphabetical [,ælfə'betikəl]

adj. 依字母顺序的

Exercises

1. Listen to Passage 3 carefully and then list the four basic parts students are asked to provide besides the body of the thesis.

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____

2. Listen to Passage 3 again and then fill in the blanks in the following format for the thesis layout.

- 1)

The title page

①	_____
②	_____
③	_____

The table of contents

④	_____	⑤	_____
⑥	_____	⑦	_____
		⑧	_____