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**New Century
College English**

新时代大学英语教程

视听说 **1**

湖南人民出版社

全国大学英语教学改革试点高校研究成果

湖南省社会科学基金立项课题研究成果

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随着我国进入全面推进社会主义现代化建设的新时期，社会各界对英语人才培养的质量提出了更高的要求。为适应我国高等教育发展的新形势，深化大学英语教学改革，提高大学英语教学水平，教育部在原来的《大学英语教学大纲》的基础上制定了《大学英语课程教学要求》，作为高等院校组织非英语专业本科生英语教学的主要依据。《要求》明确规定：

“大学英语教学是高等教育的一个有机组成部分，大学英语课程是大学生的一门必修的基础课程。大学英语是以英语语言知识与应用技能、学习策略和跨文化交际为主要内容，以外语教学理论为指导，并集多种教学模式和教学手段为一体的教学体系。

“大学英语的教学目标是培养学生的英语综合应用能力，特别是听说能力，使他们在今后的工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行口头和书面的信息交流。同时增强其自主学习能力，提高综合文化素养，以适应我国社会发展和国际交流的需要。

“鉴于全国高等学校的教学资源、学生入学水平以

及所面临的社会需求等不尽相同，各高等学校应参照《课程要求》，根据本校的实际情况制定科学的、系统的、个性化的大学英语教学大纲，指导本校的大学英语教学。”

为全面贯彻落实《大学英语课程教学要求》，推动大学英语教学改革，我社以大学英语教学改革试点院校为牵头单位，组织十几所高等院校共同参与编写了这套《新时代大学英语教程》。

这套教程全面体现了《大学英语课程教学要求》的精神，照顾了大学英语教学层次要求（一般要求；较高要求；更高要求），在教学内容的选择和设计上，强化语言交际和语言运用能力的培养，从以下九个方面反映了大学英语教学改革的指导思想：

1. 提高听说实用能力，重视阅读理解能力，训练基本的翻译和写作能力。

2. 广泛采用多媒体和网络等现代信息技术，促进教学模式的有效改革。

3. 开展个性化教学，注重培养学生自主学习的能力。

4. 实现大学英语教学与中学英语教学的有机衔接。

5. 加强分类指导，对不同地区、不同层次和不同类型的高校提出不同要求，满足不同水平学生的发展需要。

6. 传承中外优秀文化，增加人文和科学知识，提高学生的综合素养。

7. 完善现有的测试与评价体系，加强对学生在学

习过程中语言应用能力发展情况的检测。

8. 优化各种教学资源, 鼓励学科之间和学校之间的交流和资源共享, 提高大学英语教学的效率。

9. 大学英语教学改革遵循语言学习规律, 既解放思想又实事求是, 既有前瞻性又顾及现实。同时也充分考虑和合理继承现有教学模式中的优秀部分: 如大班授课与小班操练相结合; 课堂教学与开放式自主学习相结合; 多媒体教学与网络教学相结合; 第一课堂教学与第二课堂活动相结合。

这套教程主要适用于全日制高等院校非英语专业学生和各类英语学习者, 也适用于英语专业学生。

这套教程在策划、编写过程中得到了有关高等院校的重视和大力支持, 参加编写的专家、学者为这套教材的出版付出了艰辛的劳动, 在此谨致以衷心的感谢!

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Entering University and Making Friends

Unit One



Part I

Pre-listening and Speaking Tasks

1



Sound recognition and imitation.

Directions: The words or phrases in the brackets are difficult to distinguish. Listen carefully and put a check mark (✓) beside the word or phrase you hear on the tape:

- 1) The school is a diploma _____. (meal, mill)
- 2) The General _____ his own cup, and sat down. (filled, feeled)
- 3) I like him the _____ lot. (whole, hale)
- 4) The milk has _____ over that table. (spilt, spelt)
- 5) The flood waters should _____ by midnight. (peak, pick)
- 6) We bought five _____ of fruit and two _____ of soup. (tins, tens)
- 7) I don't care a _____. (bin, bean)
- 8) A good dancer never misses a _____. (beat, bit)

2



Listen to the song and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

Edelweiss

Edelweiss, edelweiss,

Every morning you _____ me.

Small and _____ ,

_____ and bright,

You look _____ to meet me.

_____ of snow ,

May you bloom and grow,

_____ and grow _____.

Edelweiss, edelweiss,

Bless my _____ forever.

3



Listen to the dialogues and decide which is formal and/or informal. Why?

Dialogue One

A: Hello, Dr. Johnson.

B: Hello, James. How are you?

A: Very well, thank you. How are you?

B: Fine, thank you.

Dialogue Two

A: Good morning, Anna.

B: Oh, good morning, Mr. Palmer. How are you?

A: Not so well. I think I'm catching the flu.

B: Oh, I'm so sorry. I hope you'll feel better soon.

A: Thank you.

Dialogue Three

A: Ah, there's Joan. I'd like to introduce you to her, Charles.

B: Mm. I'd very much like to meet her.

A: Hello, Joan. This is Charles Smith.

C: Hello, Charles. Philip's often mentioned you. I'm glad to meet you at last.

B: Hello, Joan. I'm glad to meet you, too. Philip's always talking about you.

A: Nothing bad, I hope.

C: I should hope so, too!

Dialogue Four

A: Good night, Miss Harris. See you tomorrow.

B: Tomorrow?

A: Wait a minute — what day is today?

B: It's Friday, Mr. Brown.

A: Oh, yes — you're right. All right then, have a nice weekend, Miss Harris.

B: Thanks. You too. Good night.



Part II

In-listening and Speaking Tasks

1



Topics for discussion and speaking.

1) In a small provincial town you bump into an old friend by chance.
How to greet him or her?

2) You are attending an international conference in Sydney, Australia.
A dinner party is held. You want to know people at the party. How would
you introduce yourself and get to know as many people as possible?

3) How would you say goodbye to
a. your friend who is going away on holiday?

b.your classmate whom you are going to see tomorrow?

c.someone who is not feeling very well?

d.your tutor who has helped you with your assignment?

e.the interviewer at the end of your job interview?

2



Listen to the passages and answer the questions.

Directions: You are going to listen to three passages. After listening, you are supposed to answer some questions according to the passages respectively.

Passage One

1) Do the English-speaking people usually greet each other formally?

2) Unlike Chinese, English people like to shake hands when meeting each other, don't they?

3) They address each other formally when seeing each other, don't they?

4) Do English-speaking people wish foreigners to be formal with them when they meet the first time?

Passage Two

1) How to shake hands with others when seeing and/or being introduced?

2) How do you deal with the situation in which you forgot the name of the other party?

3) What do you do when you can't catch the name?

Passage Three

1) When do you introduce yourself first?

2) What's the general rule of introduction to people of different ages, sexes and social positions?

3) Does the phrase "See you next time" simply mean "Goodbye"?

3



Listen to the dialogue and fill in the blanks with the missing information.

Directions: For this part, you are going to listen to a rather long dialogue for three times. The first time is in normal speed, the second time is in special English and the third time is in normal speed again.

A: Good morning. Can I help you?

B: Yes. I _____ Mr. Cooper.

A: Mr. Edwards?

B: Yes, that's right.

A: I'm afraid Mr. Cooper _____ the moment.

He is in the middle of a meeting, would you mind waiting?

B: Well...How long will it be?

A: About half an hour.

B: Well, it's a quarter to ten. Oh, that's too long. I have another meeting at 10:30.

A: Can the Assistant Manager _____ it?

B: No. I _____ Mr. Cooper on the telephone yesterday and discussed details with him. I _____ anyone else would know about the matter.

A: Perhaps you _____ to make an appointment for some other time?

B: Yes, I suppose that's the best idea in the circumstances. I'll be in this area on Thursday morning. Thursday morning at 9:30. Is that all right?

A: Yes, I'll _____ that and ask Mr. Cooper to confirm. Does he have your telephone number?

B: Yes, but I'll leave my card, _____ he has lost the one I gave him.

A: Thank you, Mr. Edwards. I'm _____ the confusion but we'll see you on Thursday.

B: Yes. Thank you. Good-bye.

4



Listen to the passages and decide whether the statements are true or false. Write "T" for true and "F" for false.

Directions: You are going to listen to two passages. After listening, you are supposed to decide which of the following statements are true and which are false. Put a (✓) for true and a (×) for false beside the number respectively.

Passage One

() 1) The freshman entered the Hunan Institute of Science and Technology.

() 2) He came to the university by public bus.

() 3) His country fellows welcomed him at the school gate.

() 4) He had supper with his father at the inn near the school.

() 5) He stayed alone in the dormitory that evening.

() 6) He was too excited to sleep the whole night.

Passage Two

- () 1) English is a difficult course to learn.
- () 2) English and Chinese share the same system of pronunciation.
- () 3) Like Chinese, English idioms are also made up of four words.
- () 4) You can understand the sentence if you know all the words in it.
- () 5) To learn English well, we have only to practise reading.
- () 6) You can visit many big foreign countries if you know English.



Part III

Post-listening and Speaking Tasks

1



Listen to the following passage and choose the best choice.

- () 1) It is common for Americans
 - a. to have friends of different ages.
 - b. to have different types of friends.
 - c. to have friends of the same age.
 - d. to have friends of the same sex.
- () 2) Which of the following is TRUE?
 - a. People arrange their friends of different circles to get to know each