



博学英语系列

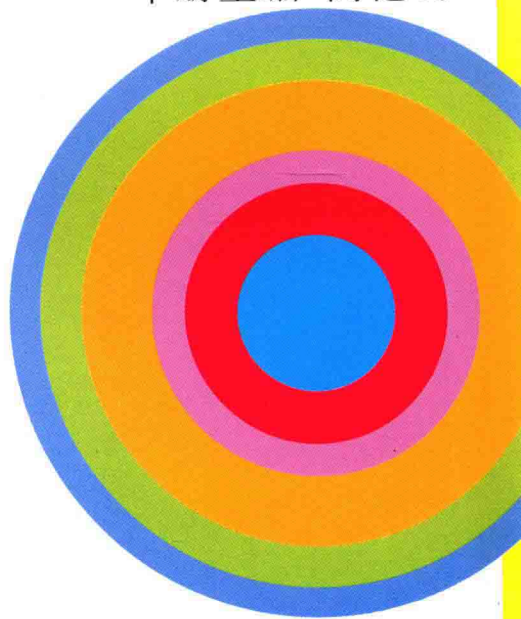
博学英语·听说教程

Listening and Speaking Course

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总主编 杨凤珍
本册主编 高艳明

(第二版)



复旦大学出版社

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总主编：杨凤珍

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

博学英语听说教程. 第1册/高艳明本册主编. —2版. —上海: 复旦大学出版社, 2012. 8
(复旦博学·英语系列)
ISBN 978-7-309-09009-3

I. 博… II. 高… III. 英语-听说教学-高等学校-教材 IV. H319.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2012)第 133781 号

博学英语听说教程. 第1册(第2版)

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责任编辑/唐 敏

复旦大学出版社有限公司出版发行
上海市国权路 579 号 邮编: 200433
网址: fupnet@fudanpress.com <http://www.fudanpress.com>
门市零售: 86-21-65642857 团体订购: 86-21-65118853
外埠邮购: 86-21-65109143
上海华业装潢印刷厂有限公司

开本 787×960 1/16 印张 6.25 字数 116 千
2012 年 8 月第 2 版第 1 次印刷
印数 1—11 000

ISBN 978-7-309-09009-3/H·1939
定价: 20.00 元

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编写说明

《博学英语·听说教程》是根据高等院校非英语专业学生的特点编写的一套英语听说教材,一共6册,具有以下主要特点:

1. 整套教材的编写以主题为线。主题力争与学生的生活贴近。围绕学生这个主体,努力体现各阶段所学内容与人的发展之间的内在联系,使学生在语言的同时,积极地发展自我。

2. 选材注重内容的时效性、题材和体裁的多样性及语言的鲜活性。素材多取自于近年出版的国外原版教材、国内外报纸杂志、国外英语广播和互联网,使其不仅能反映社会的进步与时代的脉搏,同时也能代表当今主要英语国家的语言特点。

3. 教材以高等院校的培养目标为基准,把基本功训练与单元主题有机地结合起来。第一、二册突出基本功训练,按语言的功能来编写,以奠定必要的语言基础。第三至六册则以主题听说训练为主。

4. 听力练习的设计体现新的语言教学理念,并以多样性和实效性为原则;口语练习要围绕所听内容进行,充分体现输入与输出的关系。

具体各分册的前言和使用说明详见各分册。

编者

2012年5月

本册(第二版)前言及使用说明

当代英语教学的宗旨,是培养学习者听、说、读、写、译等各方面的能力。把听说能力排在前面,是因为只有能听会说,才可能在现代社会活动中快捷、有效地与他人进行交流。为了帮助学习者实现用英语交际的目标,《博学英语·听说教程》的编写采取以听为主、以说为辅、听说结合的原则,并尽力体现“以人为本”的理念。各册内容的编排难度循序渐进,逐步加大。所听内容及配套的训练符合学生的认知规律和心理特点,利于激活其原有的经验,并导致有意义的信息产出。

《博学英语·听说教程》(第二版)共分6册。本册为第一册,相当于CET 1 级水平。

《博学英语·听说教程》(第二版)充分研究了国内外各教育层次的听说英语教材的编写特点,从思想性、知识性、科学性、人文性、时代性、实用性及趣味性等多角度入手,以注重打好语言基础为出发点,同时注重培养实际使用英语进行交际的能力,以适应中国当前对外交往的需要。在上述总体思路的指导下,本教程更新了教学理念和内容体系,这主要体现在如下几个方面。

一、编写原则与特点

1. 注重培养表达能力。《博学英语·听说教程》不仅重视语言技能的训练,更注重这些技能的实际运用。全书以功能为主线进行教材的编排,使课文和练习成为一个有机的整体,有利于培养学生实际使用英语进行涉外交际的能力。

2. 符合高等院校非英语专业学生的需求。《博学英语·听说教程》在选材中注重思想性、知识性、科学性、人文性、时代性、实用性及趣味性,强调交际内容的实用性。文章短小精悍,易于学习、操练,适应高等院校非英语专业学生的特点。编者在各单元前面设置了“教学目标”(Focal Points),以指导师生了解本单元教学目标。

3. 课堂教学和自主学习相结合。《博学英语·听说教程》配有供学生课外使用的全部录音材料文字稿和练习的答案,以利于学生自学。教材选材新颖、题材多样、内容丰富、趣味性强,加上练习形式活泼,能激发学生的自学兴趣。

4. 重视文化教学,培养“跨文化意识”。跨文化交际中的文化因素在外语教学中具有特殊意义。《博学英语·听说教程》注意语言材料与文化内容的融合,注意对西方文化背景的介绍与教学。为配合这一教学目的,《博学英语·听说教程》

第一册每单元都专门设有“文化注释”(Culture Notes)。

5. 注意语言的规范性和题材的广泛性。第一册选材以大学生的日常生活为主,但在交际程度上又有所扩展,内容涉及介绍会面、日常活动、问路、看病、购物等日常生活各方面的活动。

6. 图文并茂,版式新颖。《博学英语·听说教程》第一册有大量与主题相关的启发性强的图片,为语言学习提供了形象的、立体的训练情景,激发学生对学习和使用语言的兴趣。

二、框架与体例

第一册共 8 个单元,每单元由 4 部分组成:

第一部分 基础训练(Improving Basic Skills)。本部分提供基础训练素材,包括语音辨别、方位描述、数字听写及与上述内容相关的材料。

第二部分 听前预测(Pre-listening Activities)。就本单元主题提问,引导学生对所听材料进行词汇和内容的预测。

第三部分 听力训练(Listening Activities)。由 4~5 项听力任务组成。每一项听力任务即为一段对话或一篇短文,之后设计两个难度递进的练习。本部分为单元的主干,旨在培养学生整体理解以及摄取特定信息的能力,让学生能正确领会课文的主要内容。

第四部分 听后活动(Post-listening Activities)。本部分包括以下两个方面的内容:

- 1) 归纳本单元中的英语习惯用语和优美的语言用法;
- 2) 运用所学的交际功能就所听内容进行实际演练和扩展性讨论。

具体来讲,此部分包括口语练习及听力策略和技巧介绍(Oral Practice, Listening Skills, Applying the Skills, etc.)。本着循序渐进的原则,每隔一个单元介绍一种听力技巧,其余单元的相应部分则安排了较为轻松的幽默故事或歌曲。

三、教程内容

根据新的《大学英语教学大纲》要求,第一册涉及主题如下:

Unit 1 Introductions & Greetings

Unit 2 Daily Activities & Entertainments

Unit 3 Asking the Way

Unit 4 Seeing Doctors

Unit 5 Talking About the Family

Unit 6 Shopping

Unit 7 Customs & Holidays

Unit 8 Jobs

Contents

四、使用指南

1. 本册书共 8 个单元,适用于高等院校非英语专业一年级(上)的学生。

2. 本册书第三部分听力训练(Listening Activities)和第四部分听后活动(Post-listening Activities)为各单元的教学重点。为保证课内能顺利地开展听、说活动,教师可要求学生在课前对 Culture Notes 和 Post-listening Activities 中所归纳的各单元中的英语习惯用语和优美的语言用法进行预习。

3. 考虑到听力课的课时有限,教师可根据学生的实际水平,选择各单元的部分听力任务组织教学。其他部分让学生在课外完成,教师可对学生的自主听力情况进行定期检查。

本教程是在理论研究的基础上,根据北京师范大学和东北师范大学非英语专业英语教学的实际情况,总结经验编写而成的。

由于编写时间紧迫,对于编写过程中的疏漏及错误,希望得到广大使用者的批评和指正,以便我们及时更正。

编者

2012 年 5 月

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Part One Improving Basic

Distinguish Between Single

◇ Part One

Improving Basic Skills

◇ Part Two

Pre-listening Activities

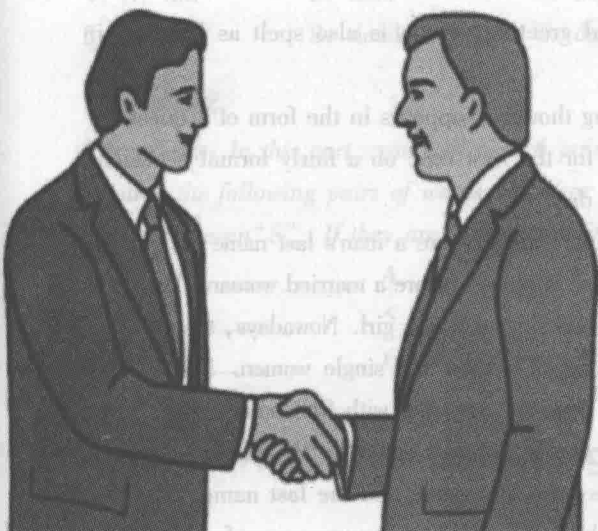
◇ Part Three

Listening Activities

◇ Part Four

Post-listening Activities

Unit 1



Introductions & Greetings

Focal Points

1. Differentiate similar sounds.
2. Listen for key words and useful expressions used to exchange greetings and to introduce each other.



Culture Notes

1. *Hello* & *Hi* are expressions of informal greeting. *Hello* is also spelt as “*hullo*” in British English.
2. “*How do you do?*” serves as a greeting though it appears in the form of a question. It is only used when two people meet for the first time on a fairly formal occasion. The answer to it is also “*How do you do?*”
3. *Mr.*, *Mrs.*, *Miss* and *Ms.*: *Mr.* is the title placed before a man’s last name, e. g., *Mr. Smith*. *Mrs.* and *Miss* are also titles. *Mrs.* is placed before a married woman’s last name and *Miss* before the last name of an unmarried woman or a girl. Nowadays, the title *Ms.* (/mɪz/) is also used to address both married women and single women. Notice these titles are used only before last names. They are not used with first names only, e. g., you can say: *Mr. Smith*, or *Mr. Henry Smith*, but you can’t say *Mr. Henry*.
4. An English name usually has two parts: the first name and the last name. The first name is also called the given name; the last name is the surname or family name. For example, *Mary Brown* is a woman’s name, of which *Mary* is the first name and *Brown* the last name.
5. The customs of meeting and greeting people are very different all over the world. In America, most people look directly into a stranger’s eyes for a moment when they first greet them. Introductions of friends would be less formal than introduction of business associates. In America a female is introduced before a male of the same age. And the older person is introduced first.

Part One Improving Basic Skills

Distinguish Between Similar Sounds

Exercise 1

Directions: It is important to distinguish between similar sounds while listening. In this part, you will hear one word read from each group. Listen carefully and underline the letter beside the word you hear.

- | | | |
|------------|---------|---------|
| 1. A. sit | B. seat | C. set |
| 2. A. lift | B. left | C. leaf |
| 3. A. pin | B. pen | C. pan |
| 4. A. hill | B. heel | C. hell |
| 5. A. did | B. dead | C. dad |

Exercise 2

Directions: In this part, you will hear 6 pairs of words. Listen to the tape and decide whether the following pairs of words you hear are the same or different. If they are the same, write an "S". If they are different, write a "D".

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 6. _____ |

Part Two Pre-listening Activities

Brain-storming

Directions: Expressions for introductions and greetings can be divided into two categories: formal and informal. Informal expressions are used in casual friendly situations, and formal expressions are used in formal business situations. Brainstorm possible sentences and structures that will be used for



introductions and greetings in both informal and formal situations.

Intro- du- ctions	How to introduce yourself	Informal		
		Formal		
	How to introduce someone else	Informal		
		Formal		
	What to say after introductions		What to say	Common answers
		Informal		
Greet- ings	How to greet some- one you know	Informal		
		Formal		
Depar- ting	How to say good- bye	Informal		
		Formal		

Part Three Listening Activities



Listening Task 1 Where Are You From

Directions: Listen to the following dialogue and choose the best answer to each of them.

- Where is Mary from?
A. Australia. B. China. C. England. D. America.
- What is Tony's nationality?
A. British. B. Chinese. C. American. D. Australian.
- What is Mary doing here?
A. Studying. B. Teaching. C. Traveling. D. Visiting friends.
- What is Tony doing here?
A. Working for a travel agency. B. Traveling around.
C. Teaching in a university. D. Studying Chinese.
- Which of the following is correct according to the conversation?
A. Tony is from America.
B. Mary is a foreign student.
C. Both Tony and Mary like Beijing very much.
D. This is the first time Mary and Tony see each other.

Exercise 2

Directions: Listen to the dialogue again and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

1. Are you from _____?
2. I'm from _____. But I live in Beijing now.
3. May I _____?
4. _____, my name is Mary Smith.
5. Well, _____, Mary.



Listening Task 2

Exercise 1

Directions: Listen to the tape and give the right order of the sentences mentioned in the dialogue.

- A. Fancy meeting you here.
- B. Would you come with me?
- C. Hello.
- D. I must fly.
- E. How are you?
- F. They are all very well.

Exercise 2

Directions: Listen to the tape again and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- _____ 1. This is the first time Tom and Jack meet each other.
- _____ 2. Tom has asked a lot about Jack's family.
- _____ 3. Jack's life is super.
- _____ 4. Tom is going shopping, but he doesn't want to invite Tom to go with him.
- _____ 5. Jack cannot go shopping with Tom because he has another appointment.



Listening Task 3 Answering Machine

Exercise 1

Directions: Listen to the tape once and write down the answers to the following

questions.

(Hi, I'm not home right now, but my answering machine is, so you can talk to it instead. Wait for the beep.)

	Caller	Person to be called	Special occasion
1	Leaf		
2			New Year
3		Mum and Dad	
4			
5			

Exercise 2

Directions: Listen to the talk again and fill in the blanks according to what you hear.

- Hope your holidays are filled with all your _____ this Christmas, and all the _____ you could wish for.
- Hello, Mr. David. — Allow me to _____ you on the _____ of the _____ and to extend to you all my best wishes for your _____ and _____.
- Hi, Lucy. This is Lily. We are having some friends over tomorrow at six. — Have a _____.



Listening Task 4 Making Friends

Vocabulary

cousin /'kʌzən/ n.

表(堂)兄弟姊妹

Vietnam /vjet'næm/

越南

Dallas /'dæləs/

达拉斯(美国南部工业城市,位于得克萨斯州北部,跨特里尼蒂河两岸)

(In this conversation, Think will introduce himself and his wife to Jim, their new neighbor.)

Exercise 1

Directions: Listen to the tape once and choose the best answer to the questions.

- What is the probable relationship of the speakers?
A. Close friends. B. Workmates.
C. Neighbors. D. Relatives.
- Where does this conversation probably occur?
A. In the street. B. In a shop.
C. In a university. D. Near their house.

Exercise 2

Directions: Listen to the tape again and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

- Please _____ me to _____ myself.
- _____ to meet you.
- When we left China and came to America we lived with a _____ in Dallas for _____ years.
- I teach _____ at Willow Springs Community College.
- It was _____ to meet you.



Listening Task 5 The Customs of Meeting People

Vocabulary

subtle/'sʌtl/ adj.	微妙的
contact /'kɒntækt/ v.	接触
appreciate /ə'pri:ʃieɪt/ v.	欣赏;感激
awkward /'ɔ:kwəd/ adj.	尴尬的
gap /gæp/ n.	缺口;分歧
sincere /sɪn'siə(r)/ adj.	诚挚的

Exercise 1

Directions: Listen to the tape and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- In America, most people look directly at a stranger's face for a moment when they first greet them.

- _____ 2. Introductions of friends would be less formal than introduction of business associates.
- _____ 3. In America a male is introduced before a female of the same age.
- _____ 4. The older person is introduced first.
- _____ 5. Starting a conversation with a person to whom you have just been introduced is called "breaking the ice."

Exercise 2

Directions: Listen to the tape again. Fill in the blanks numbered from 1 to 5 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 6 to 8 you are required to fill in the missing information. You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words.

The customs of meeting and greeting people are very different all over the world. There are subtle 1 _____ differences in the meaning of eye contact, touch and tone of 2 _____. Even with these differences, everyone 3 _____ an effort to be polite. 4 _____ can help us through awkward situations and nothing helps to bridge a 5 _____ of understanding like a sincere smile that lights up your eyes.

In America, most people look directly into a stranger's eyes for a moment when they first greet them. Introductions of friends 6 _____. In America a female is introduced before a male of the same age. For example: "Mary, please meet John. John, this is my friend, Mary." And 7 _____. For example: "Mother, please meet my friend John. John, this is my mother, Mrs. Jones."

After meeting someone for the first time we often must make casual conversation. This is called "small talk". And 8 _____ is called "breaking the ice".

Part Four Post-listening Activities

Language for You to Learn

★★★ greeting ★★★ introduce ★★★ meet

★★ to introduce Tom ★★ to meet you ★★ to make friends