

超凡
英语

听说如流 英语口语 800句

Fluency English

听英语对答如流不犯愁!



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前言

英语听说能力的提高是英语学习者最为关心之点，也是最难之点。我国加入 WTO 后，随着国际性交往的与日俱增，具备一定的英语听说能力显得越来越重要。对英语听说能力的要求会越来越高。提高英语听说能力不是一件容易的事。目前市场上所常见的英语听说教材，不是强调听，以测试为中心，就是强调对话，将听说截然分开。很少将听说结合在一起进行训练。笔者认为听和说是相辅相成的，只有在大量地听取各种不同类型的材料的基础上，进行语言的积累，才能有丰富的语言输出。从而在说英语时才能做到对答如流。《听说如流英语口语 800 句》，就是笔者在对广大英语学习者急需的听说教材进行调查的基础上，根据多年来的教英语听说课所积累的经验编著的。通过听力训练，联想八百个主题句，然后进行说的训练，旨在提高听说能力。

《听说如流英语口语 800 句》具有以下特点：

1. 内容新颖。本教材选题广泛，内容涉及诸多方面。观点新，材料新。课文主题与年轻人生活，思想紧密相关。都是青年人感兴趣乐于交谈的话题。
2. 听说训练形式多样。紧密结合生活实际，使听与说在轻松愉快的实践环境中进行。
3. 培养学生全面的听说能力。包括抓主题思想，复述，叙述，对话，交谈，讨论等能力。



4. 主题句训练。本书每一单元通过所听材料的主题,联想到与其相关的二十个主题句。全书八百个主题句,为听者提供了四十个话题,有助于说的训练。

5. 在说出大部分,作者在每一单元里首先给出了三个场景。为说者提供了说的模拟训练。在此基础上,又为说者提供了角色扮演这一训练。使说这一技能由开始的模仿说到最终的自由说,从而提高学生的口语能力。

本书包含 40 个单元,每单元由三部分组成。第一部分为 Listen In, 该部分注重语言的输入,以训练学生的听力能力。第二部分为 Key Sentences 该部分根据每一单元听力材料的主题内容联想出二十个主题句子。第三部分为 Speak out。该部分首先根据主题句联想出三个场景,为学生提供会话训练。然后,为学生提供角色扮演训练。这种说的训练是由有控制的到自由的训练。

本书改变了传统的以功能为纲的形式,而是以所听材料的主题为纲,通过主题联想进行说的训练。我们相信本书会对中学生、大学生和广大英语爱好者提高英语听说能力提供有利的帮助。

本书由王义静、刘卉、李秀英编著。参加编写的人员还有:薛志贤、丰鉴成、段德华、徐静、王家琳。

由于笔者水平所限,本书难免有不足之处,诚恳地希望读者批评指正。

编者
2002 年 3 月

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Unit 1

Study Abroad

Part One

Listen In 听进去



1. *Pre-listening questions* 热身练习

- 1) Do you want to study abroad?
- 2) Why do you want to study abroad?
- 3) Discuss your future ambitions.

2. *Words and expressions*

on a work-study program 边工作边学习项目

to get a diploma 得到一个证书

a way out for them 对他们来说是一条出路

Hotel Management School 酒店管理学院

pass the exam given by the German side 通过德国提供的考试

come in a continuous stream 不断地涌来

3. *Listen to the passage and take some notes.*

4. *With the help of the notes you've taken, discuss what you've learned from the passage.*

5. *Retell the passage with the help of the phrases given above.*



Part Two

Key sentences 主题句



1. Many students go abroad to study on a work-study program. 许多学生在国外一边打工一边学习。
2. We will study hotel management in a school in America. 我们将在美国学习酒店管理专业。
3. They can earn some money by doing some part-time jobs. 他们可以通过做些兼职工作挣些钱。
4. Is it difficult to find a part-time job in America? 在美国找兼职工作困难吗?
5. How to apply for a visa? 怎样申请签证?
6. What is the cost of living in that country? 在那个国家的生活费用是多少?
7. How to get a grant from the government? 怎样得到政府的资助呢?
8. This is a way out for high school graduates. 这是对于高中毕业生一条出路。
9. How to extend a visa if it expires? 签证到期后怎样延长签证?
10. How to select the courses abroad? 在国外如何选择课程?
11. What is the prospect of getting a job abroad? 在国外找工作的前景如何?
12. What about the tuition and fees of studying in America? 在美国学习的学杂费是多少?
13. Can a foreign student work without a work permit? 外国学生没有工作许可证, 可以工作吗?
14. Does the tuition and fees rise every year? 每年的学杂费提高吗?
15. How long does it take to get a master's degree? 需要多长时间才能获得硕士学位?
16. How many credits are needed for one course? 每门课多少学分?
17. You have to maintain a "B" average in order to get your master's degree. 你每门课平均在 B 以上才能获得硕士学位。
18. What about the admission qualification for a master's degree? 读研究生的



入学要求是什么？

19. How many courses do I have to take for M.A.? 读研究生需要学习多少门课程？

20. For a master's degree, there are ten courses and a dissertation. 获得硕士学位需要学 10 门课程, 另外写一篇硕士论文。

Part Three

Speak Out 说出来



Dialogue One 第一场景

(Zhang Ming and Li Ning are classmates in high school. They are working for the entrance examination to university. Now they are discussing their future plans for their study.)

Zhang: Hello, Li Ning, how are you getting on with your study?

Li: Hi, Zhang Ming, not good. Even if I work very hard, I haven't made much progress. This worries me. I don't think I can get the chance to go to university.

Zhang: What will you do if you can't pass the entrance exam to university?

Li: In that case, my parents will send me to study abroad.

Zhang: Which country will you go?

Li: I have no idea. My parents want to send me to study in Germany. I heard many students from No. 120 High School are now studying in Germany. I have to get some information about it before I make the final decision.

Zhang: You may ask Wang Lan, one of our classmates, whose brother has gone to study in Germany the year before last.

Li: Thank you for your suggestion, I will.



Dialogue Two 第二场景

(Li Ning visits Wang Lan's home. He happens to meet her brother Wang Tao, who has studied in Germany for two years)

Wang: Hello, Li Ning, I am glad to meet you.

Li: Hello, Wang Tao. I am glad to see you too. How long have you studied in Germany?

Wang: About two years.

Li: What subjects have you studied there?

Wang: I studied Hotel Management for one year. Then I got a diploma in hotel management. After that I got a job in a three-star hotel.

Li: How much do you earn per month?

Wang: I earn 1250 Deutsche Marks a month.

Li: Could you manage to live with that amount of money?

Wang: Yes, there was no problem.

Li: My parents also want to send me to study in Germany, but I can't speak German very well. It worries me. How long will it take to learn German there?

Wang: It won't take long. My German was not good when I got there. I attended a language school for half a year. In this period, I studied German with other students. We spoke German all the time. So my German has improved a great deal. And I can understand my teacher's lectures soon. You don't need to worry about it.

Li: What you have said made me feel at ease. I will go to study in Germany if I can't go to university in China. Thank you very much for so much information.

Wang: Not at all. If you need any help in the future, just call me. Good-bye.

Li: Good-bye.



Dialogue Three 第三场景

(Liu Jian is a Chinese student studying computer science in Manchester University. He talks to the career adviser at his university about the possibility of getting a job.)

Adviser: I see that you are interested in science. Would you like to continue your study or would you rather get a job?

Liu: I'd rather get a job.

Adviser: Are you interested in any job that you can find, or would you like a job concerning your major?

Liu: I'd like to do the job that has something to do with computer programming.

Adviser: Well, there are lots of possibilities. For example, you can work in a laboratory, or you could work in a company, in a factory, in a hospital, or in a bank. Which would you prefer?

Liu: I would prefer to work in a company.

Adviser: In that case, I'll arrange an interview for you with one or two companies.

Liu: Thank you very much.

Adviser: Not at all.

Role-play 角色扮演

Situation 1: Li Li wants to study in America. But he has no idea about the courses in America, so he asks his American teacher Tom Smith about it.

Situation 2: Wan Chong has scored 2,200 in his GRE examination. She is making a long distance call to her former classmate, Liu Jia, who is now studying in New York University, to get some information about how to get a grant.

Unit 2

Protecting Rare Animals

Part One

Listen In 听进去



1. Pre-listening questions 热身练习

- 1) Do you know how many tigers are left in China?
- 2) Say something about the giant pandas.
- 3) What measures have people taken to protect rare animals?

2. Words and Expressions

birth rate 出生率

survival rate 存活率

to bring up young pandas 养育幼小熊猫

live on bamboos 以食竹叶为生

poacher 偷猎者

panda hide 熊猫皮

the International Wild Life Organization 世界野生动物保护组织

3. Listen to the passage, You may not understand every word.

Listen for the main idea and take some notes.

4. With the help of the notes, discuss what you have learned from the passage.

5. Retell the passage with the phrases given above.



Part Two

Key sentences 主题句



21. The government is carrying out the project of protecting rare animals. 政府正在开展保护稀有动物工程。
22. China's giant panda project shows the achievement of the international efforts to save rare animals. 中国的大熊猫保护工程表明为挽救稀有动物而进行的国际性的努力所取得的成就。
23. We are worried about the future of giant pandas. 我们为大熊猫的未来而担心。
24. There are fewer than a thousand pandas in the entire world today. 今天全世界的大熊猫还不到一千只。
25. The giant pandas have a very low birth rate. 大熊猫的出生率很低。
26. Conditions for rare animals have become worse in recent years. 近些年来,稀有动物的生活条件越来越差。
27. All the world's pandas live in areas where bamboo grows. 世界上所有大熊猫都生活在竹子生长的地区。
28. They are too weak to live without special care. 它们体质太弱了,不特殊饲养就活不下去。
29. Giant pandas now live in 13 separate protected areas in China. 中国的大熊猫现在生活在 13 个独立的保护区内。
30. The survival rate for giant pandas in the wild are probably lower. 大熊猫在野外生长的存活率更低。
31. Giant pandas live mainly on bamboos. 大熊猫主要靠吃竹叶为生。
32. The bamboo is destroyed by people who want to grow crops or construct buildings. 人们砍掉竹林后种庄稼或盖房子。
33. So the pandas there have nothing to eat and die of hunger. 那儿的大熊猫没有吃的,结果被饿死了。
34. Hard work is called for in order to protect rare animals. 需要做大量艰苦工



作来保护稀有动物。

35. What actions should we take to protect rare animals? 我们应该采取什么行动(措施)来保护稀有动物呢?
36. Fourteen protection and breeding centers have been built to reinforce populations of the South China tiger, snub-nosed monkey, red-crested crane and other rare animals. 建立了 14 个保护和哺乳中心来增加华南虎、狮鼻猴、丹顶鹤和其他稀有动物。
37. To do nothing would be a disgrace. 什么措施也不采取是一种耻辱。
38. Such neglect would almost surely mean the disappearance of the rare animals. 这种忽视态度就意味着将使稀有动物灭绝。
39. It is clear that pandas can no longer survive without the help of people who care. 很清楚,没有关心大熊猫的人们的帮助,大熊猫就生存不下去了。
40. China plans to strengthen the protection of wild animals and speed up construction of nature reserves. 中国计划加强对野生动物的保护,抓紧建立自然保护区。

Part Three

Speak Out 说出来



Dialogue One 第一场景

(Mr. Liao holds a discussion in his class on how to protect rare animals.)

Liao: Good morning, class. Today we are going to have a discussion on how to protect rare animals. Recent investigations show there are currently over 1000 giant pandas alive in China. What actions should we take to protect rare animals?

Student A: In the past few years, our government has done a lot of work to protect rare animals. For example, we have built 14 protection and breeding centers to reinforce populations of rare animals. But we



still have to do more work.

Student B: Our government should make more efforts to crackdown on animal poaching or illegal animal taking groups.

Student C: I think we should build more nature reserves. Most of the rare and endangered animals can be well protected in the reserves.

Student D: I think it is important to educate people.

Liao: I agree with you. It is time for us to try our best to protect the rare animals.

Dialogue Two 第二场景

Tian Dong: Yu Lin, did you watch TV news last night?

Yu Lin: No, I didn't. I had classes then. What news did you get?

Tian Dong: There was a piece of news about giant pandas in China. There are only about 1000 pandas now alive in China. And the survival rate for giant pandas in the wild are very low, but some poachers still try hard to kill pandas.

Yu Lin: I'm sorry to hear that, but I got the news from China Daily that at the Sichuan-based Wolong Giant Panda Research Centre, 12 cubs were born and only one died. So might be able to enlarge the population of giant pandas.

Tian Dong: That's not enough. I think we should educate people. Let them realize the significance of protecting rare animals. It is clear that pandas can no longer survive without the help of the people who care.

Yu Lin: Exactly.

Dialogue Three 第三场景

Liu Tao(Liu): Hi, Lin Lin. Where are you going?



Lin Lin(Lin): Hi, Liu Tao. I am going to the Student Union. There will be a talk there. Would you like to go with me?

Liu: What will it be about?

Lin: It is on how to protect rare animals. After the talk, we will have a discussion about what we students should do to protect rare animals.

Liu: That sounds interesting. Let's go.

Role-play 角色扮演

Situation 1: In order to protect rare animals, there is a campaign to raise money in your community. Some of your neighbors will not donate money. Tell them the importance of raising money. Finally they agree to donate money.

Situation 2: Red-crested cranes are rare animals. Once, your uncle caught an injured red-crested crane and he wanted to kill it. Persuade him not to kill it, instead, to take good care of it till it is getting well and then send it to the zoo.