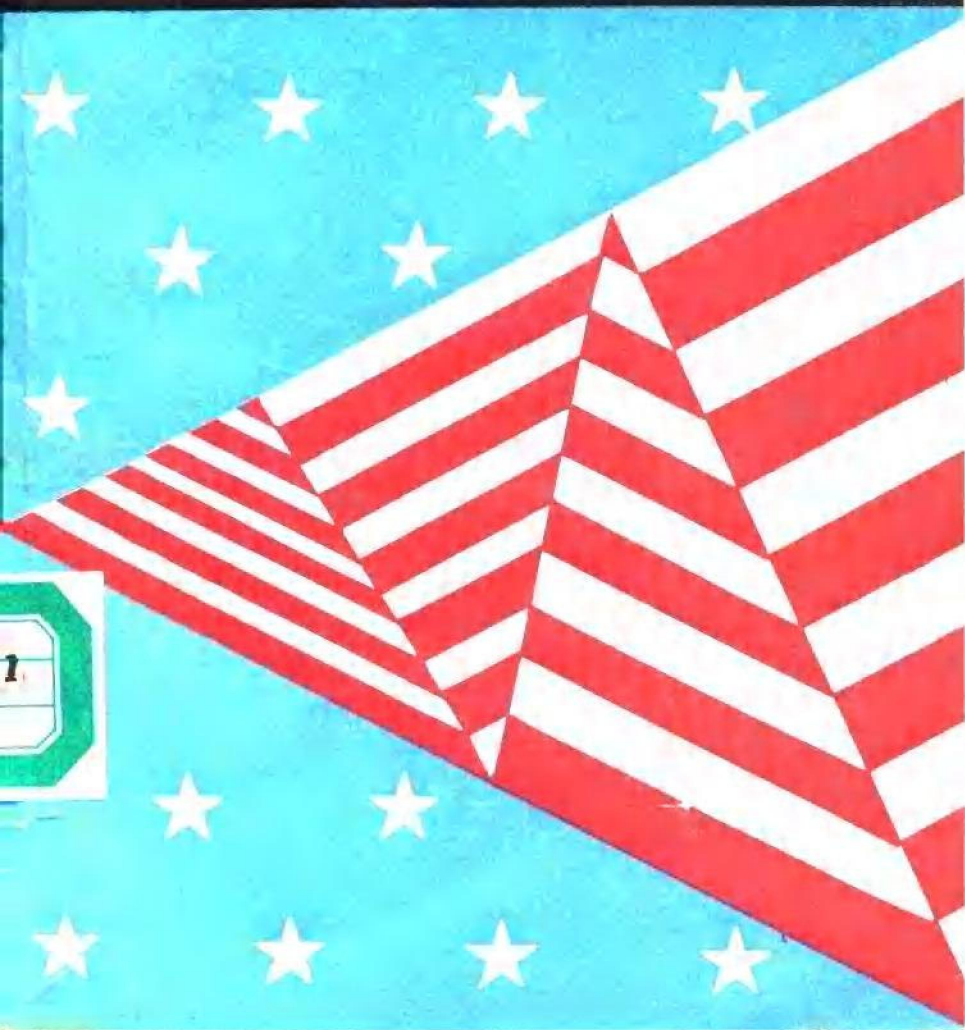


# 美国英语听音新教程

[美] Joan Morley

复旦大学出版社



# 美国英语听音新教程

## AMERICAN LECTURES: NEW LISTENING MATERIALS

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**美国英语听音新教程**

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## 编者说明

《美国英语听音新教程》是一部适合具有中等以上英语水平的学生使用的听力教材。其中共收有 10 篇短小的讲演，题材涉及美国社会中与大学生生活密切相关或大学生应该了解的知识。特别对 1988 年起正式在中国公开进行的“密执安考试”作了较为详细的介绍。因此，本教材对于准备赴美深造的学生和大专院校在校学生尤为适用。通过使用本教材，可以在提高语言实际运用能力的同时，增进对于美国社会和大学情况的了解。

编者在教学实践中亲身体验到，留美学生(包括 TOEFL 考试成绩优异者)在学习遇到的最大困难是如何听懂课堂讲授的内容。而目前又缺乏帮助他们提高听力的合适教材。因此，我们特邀 9 位美国学者和一位在美国执教的英国学者作了 10 次讲演，在此基础上编写成本书。为使学生对美国的英语口语，特别是美国大学教师授课时使用的英语获得一种真切的感受，每篇讲演都采用授课的形式。讲演者根据简略的提纲讲演，而不是照本宣读。讲演中常出现口头英语特有的停顿、破句重复和修正，语言生动自然，一扫书面英语的呆板痕迹，实为赴美深造学生的理想教材。本教材曾在美国密执安大学英语语言学院试用，获得师生的好评。

《美国英语听音新教程》分为 10 个单元。每个单元由以下部分组成：背景介绍、讲演、听音练习。每个单元中的讲演

长达 10 分钟左右,10 次讲演分录于两盘 60 分钟的磁带。为便利教师讲学和学生自学,书后还附有讲演的英语原文和汉语译文,以及部分练习题的答案。

本教材可按如下方法进行教学或自学:(一)通过“听音前的练习”熟悉讲演背景、词汇或术语,以求对讲演内容有所了解,并通过“词汇练习”掌握词汇或术语的确切含义。所需学时依学生的英语程度而定,以基本熟悉、掌握为限度。(二)从头至尾完整地听一遍讲演。听音时应根据“听音练习指导”中的提示,着重领会讲演的大意,并在听完一遍之后总结讲演的内容要旨。(三)根据分段讯号分段听音,重点在于理解每段中的具体要点;听音时需作笔记,以培养学生在大学听课时作笔记的能力。听完第二遍后即做“理解选择题”和“是非题”,以检查学生对于演讲内容的理解程度。(四)第三次再从头至尾完整地听一遍讲演,以使对全部讲演内容有一个整体的概念,并在此基础上(或参考笔记)写一篇 100 字左右的讲演提要。(五)可参照讲演原文,最后再听一遍,以全面领会讲演的内容以及其中出现的所有措词和语句,并在此基础上修改所写的提要。(六)最好在听音后另留一段时间,围绕教材中所提供的讨论题进行讨论,以使学生加深对有关内容的印象,巩固所学到的知识,全面提高语言的交际能力。

本书由美国英语教师协会(TESOL)主席、密执安大学语言学教授 Joan Morley 主编。由 Joan Morley、俞宝发、陈征、Sandy Deline 参加编写。在本书的编写过程中,我们还得到了密执安大学英语语言学院院方及教师的关心和支持,以及 10 位讲演者的通力协作。在讲演的录制过程中,英语语言学院语言实验室主任 James Bixler 先生和他的助手

Ann Sinshumer 小姐给予了极大的支持和帮助。郁明亮、倪琴芬、任建国审校全稿。Michele Ehlers 小姐在本书的筹备阶段也做了不少工作,后因故未能参加本书的编写。在此,谨向他们表示深切的感谢。

编 者

1987.10

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## Answer Key

### 参考译文

1. 语言种种
2. 工会
3. 密执安英语测试试题组
4. 文化冲击
5. 美国艺术馆
6. 作为国际科研语言的英语
7. 电视对于儿童的影响

8. 自助运动
9. 美国棒球
10. 职业组织



# **UNIT ONE**

## **SPEECH VARIETIES**

### **FIRST LISTENING**

#### **I. INTRODUCTION TO THE LECTURETTE**

##### **Comprehension Questions**

Listen to the introduction. Pay attention to the brief description about the speaker and the lecturette. Feel free to listen as often as necessary in order to answer the following questions.

1. What was Jackie Ehlers' major at the university?
2. Who does Jackie Ehlers work for?
3. What does she teach?
4. What is the main topic of this lecturette?
5. How many varieties of spoken English do people use in different situations?
6. What are they?

#### **II. LISTENING TO THE LECTURETTE**

##### **A. Vocabulary Preview**

The following words and expressions will appear in the

lecturette.

It is essential that you know their definition before listening to the tape.

1. concept (n.) an idea formed in the mind
2. socialize (vt.) interact with people, get in touch with people
3. universal (adj.) belonging to all
4. demonstrate (vt.) to describe or illustrate
5. word endings (n.) the last syllable added to the root word (e. g. s, ed, ing, able, tion)
6. the hard of hearing people who have difficulty in hearing
7. newscaster (n.) one who broadcasts news on the radio
8. likely (adj.) something probable

## B. Guided Listening

(Main ideas)

Read the outline below, then listen to the lecturette, following the outline as you listen. Do not take notes. Listen for the main ideas of the lecturette only.

- I. introduction
- II. Three kinds of speech
- III. Different situations where they are used
- IV. Conclusion

Now summarize in one or two sentences the main idea of this lecturette.

## SECOND LISTENING

### I. SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Take notes as you listen to the lecturette again. Listen for the information which supports the main ideas.

Stop the tape at each major division of the outline.

Check your notes. Are they complete?

Add additional information if necessary. Do you understand the message?

Listen to the taped section again if necessary.

A. Note-taking

I. Introduction

II. Three kinds of speech and situations where they are used

A. What I'm talking about is...

B. And then...

C. The third kind of speech...

III. Conclusion

### II. COMPREHENSION CHECK

Do the following exercises to check your comprehension.

A. Multiple Choice

Choose an appropriate answer according to what you've heard from the lecturette.

1. The speaker talked mainly about .....
  - a. the standard speech used on radio and television
  - b. the different situations in which you can speak English
  - c. formal English which almost everyone understands
  - d. different varieties of English
2. People who are learning English as a second language have to learn more than one kind of informal English because .....
  - a. it is used on television
  - b. it varies from place to place
  - c. it is easy to hear
  - d. it is used for business
3. While talking to friends, families or socializing in any group of people, we usually use .....
  - a. formal speech
  - b. special English
  - c. informal speech
  - d. standard broadcasting English
4. Formal speech is useful, because .....
  - a. it is standard and is easy to understand
  - b. it is good for storytelling
  - c. it is used over public address systems
  - d. it's more easily understood by the elderly
5. People from different parts of the country using in-

formal speech may .....

- a. speak in the same way
  - b. understand each other very easily
  - c. talk to each other with a microphone
  - d. speak very differently
6. Special speech is more easily understood by .....
- a. the elderly
  - b. the hard of hearing
  - c. beginning language speakers
  - d. a, b, and c
7. Special speech is used .....
- a. in a difficult situation
  - b. for television broadcasting
  - c. for job interviewing
  - d. for educational purposes

#### **B. True / False Statement**

Read the statement. Write T if it is true and F if it is false.

1. American English speakers sometimes cannot understand what someone from England is saying because he uses special speech. (     )
2. Formal speech is the universal communicator because it's used for business purposes, educational purposes, for interviews and for various other business situations. (     )
3. Another name for formal speech is standard broad-

casting speech. ( )

4. People from the north and the south of the United States speak the same way. ( )
5. Standard broadcasting speech is only used on radio and television. ( )
6. Native English speakers sometimes cannot understand another person's informal speech. ( )

### C. Comprehension Questions

Answer the following comprehension questions.

1. What is the concept which the speaker considered very helpful in learning English?
2. When and where do people use informal speech and formal speech?
3. Why do people regard formal speech as a universal communicator?
4. Why is special speech easily understood by the elderly, the hard of hearing and beginning language speakers?
5. What are the speaker's suggestions for people coming to the U. S. to learn English as a second language?

## THIRD LISTENING

### I. SUMMARIZING

Listen to the lecturette again if necessary. Refer to the

outline, the comprehension test and your notes. Write a 50–100 word summary of the lecturette in your own words on a separate sheet of paper.

## FINAL LISTENING

Listen to the lecturette and read the script as you listen. Reread your written summary and make any necessary revisions.

## DISCUSSION

1. Tell about a personal experience in which you were exposed to informal English.
2. What problems did you encounter?

## **TAPESCRIPT: SPEECH VARIETIES**

### INTRODUCTION

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. The lecture for today is on Speech Varieties.

Jackie M. Ehlers graduated from the University of Michigan receiving a B.A. degree in Music Education. She has been teaching English and Speech for the adult public education program in the United States.

Jackie Ehlers will speak to us about the concept that there are many varieties of English speech. These varieties include formal, informal and special speech. She advises people who may come to the U.S. to learn and master the first two varieties and be familiar with the third one. It is my pleasure to introduce to you Mrs. Jackie M. Ehlers.

## LECTURETTE

Good morning. Today, I would like to talk to you about a concept that could be very helpful in learning to speak and to listen to English, particularly if you are trying to learn English, to, to go some place and understand people in an English speaking country. The concept is that there are really more than one kind of English speaking, that people speak differently in different situations. What I'm talking about is what I call informal speech, which people use when talking to their family and friends, or telling a story, or socializing in any group of people. And then formal speech, which is often called standard broadcasting speech, because it's used on radio and television. Formal speech is also used for business purposes in trade, and for schools, educational purposes and for job interviews and other kinds of, uh, business situations. The reason it's useful for these things is because it's the universal communicator, universal meaning with everyone and communicating being understood. So standard



television, standard broadcasting speech or formal speech can be understood by everyone and is the same all over the country, and can be understood from country to country. The third kind of speech is special speech which is much slower. I will demonstrate it now. When you separate every word and say word endings clearly, it is more easily understood by the elderly, the hard of hearing, beginning language speakers and it is also easier to understand over a public address system, where there is an echo between the microphone and the speaker.

Now I will switch back into regular speech. But I think you understand, to be understood in a difficult situation you can use the special speech. To be just generally, universally understood by everyone we use formal speech, and in family and friends or social situations, we tend to use informal speech. The reason it's so important to know this is because informal speech varies a great deal from place to place in the country, and it varies even more from country to country. So those learning English will have to learn more than one kind of informal speech.

People who are native English speakers often cannot understand another person's informal speech. For instance, someone from the United States listening to a British newscaster, who of course will be speaking standard broadcasting speech, will always be able to understand him. But if he hands the microphone to someone from the street in