

高等学校辅助教材



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大学英语听说教程

训练篇 (三)

以英语专业训练学生的方式
培养大学生听力、口语能力

学苑出版社

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大学英语听说教程

训练篇(三)

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学苑出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

大学英语听说教程/张春贤主编 - 北京:学苑出版社,2000.9

ISBN 7-5077-1759-3

I.大… II.张… III.英语-高等学校-教学参考资料 IV.H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2000) 第 69126 号

学苑出版社出版发行

北京市万寿西街 11 号 100036

北京市通县长凌营印刷厂 新华书店经销

850×1168 32 开本 35.25 印张 1014 千字

2000 年 9 月北京第 1 版 2000 年 9 月北京第 1 次印刷

印数:0001—15000 册 定价:40.00 元

前 言

针对目前大学英语教学中普遍存在的听说训练重视程度不够、听说分开训练的现象,我们精心设计编写了这套听说教程,以与学生学习、生活、工作密切相关的实用话题为单元主题,将听力与口语有机地结合在一起进行高强度的强化训练,旨在培养广大学生的语言实际应用能力,顺利通过四、六级听力及口语考试,达到能听会听、能说会说的程度,为今后更好地运用英语进行学习、工作打下坚实的基础。

本套丛书共分四册,前三册为训练分册,第四册为考试分册,都是由多年奋战在英语教学第一线的老师根据多年的教学经验及学生的学习规律分级选材、优化编写的,力求与广大学生的学习进程同步,并与精练课文的内容契合。与其它同类书相比,本套丛书具有以下特点:

选材及内容上的特点

题材广泛,内容丰富:本套丛书前三册训练分册,分单元设计,都是每个学生经常接触并感兴趣的话题。每个单元信息量集中,有利于学生对每个话题都能有充分的、深刻的了解,听得懂,说得出口;并以此为契机,带动其项技能的提高。

第四册应试分册选取历年四级听力考试真题,以其中的典型题目作为例题进行讲解,并将全真题分类分项对学生进行专门训练。

选材新颖,知识性及实用性并重:本套丛书的选材等极为广泛,内容极具时代感,同时兼重趣味性、知识性及实用性。使学生能在练习大量鲜活英语素材的同时,增长多方面的知识。

体例上的特点

本套丛书训练分册为学生提供了大量的有助于提高听说能力的训练材料,其体例完整,具有独创性及系统性。每册十个单元,每个单元又分为六个部分,每个部分基本都能围绕单元主题展开,互相联系,听说兼顾,缺一不可,共同形成了一个完整而有系统的听说训练

的全新模式。

1. Warming-up Exercise: 听前预热题, 主要以提问方式引导学生进入该主题的思维过程。

2. Part A Micro-Listening: 听说微技能训练, 主要包括了语音技巧及听力微技能方面的讲解及训练。

3. Part B Macro-Listening: 语篇整体听力技能训练, 包括 Short Conversations、Dialogues 及 Passages 三部分的训练以提高听力能力。

4. Part C Data Bank: 资料库, 包括与单元主题相关的词汇及表达法, 以及功能英语两部分有助于拓展学生实用词汇量, 提高学生功能英语的运用意念。

5. Part D Oral Practice: 口语训练, 一般包括 3 至 4 个与主题相关的口语题, 大部分题目模仿大学英语口语考试的题型。

6. Part E Coffee Time: 休闲时光, 为学生提供了一个休息放松的机会, 这其中包括一些原版电影对白(如《阿甘正传》等)、经典英文歌曲(如《雨中的节奏》等)、小幽默等寓教于乐的材料。

第四册应试分册在前三册实力训练的基础上, 为学生提供了更具总结性和系统性的讲解及练习, 其针对性、实践性更强。该册分为实力应试及口语实力应试两个部分。为准备四、六级听力与口语考试的学生, 提供了强化训练及实战演习的机会及相应的指导, 有利于学生做好应试的准备。全套四个分册之间, 内容上循序渐进, 环环紧扣, 从整体上构成了一个完整而有系统的体例。

本套丛书以全新的、循序渐进的、系统性的训练及指导模式为学生开辟了训练英语听力与口语的第二课堂, 提供了大量的训练与测试自我听说实力的机会, 这必将有助于全面提高学生的英语听、说能力。

本书错误和不足之处, 希望广大读者批评指正, 并恳请专家、同行不吝赐教。

编著者

2000年8月

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Education (I)

WARMING-UP EXERCISES

Directions: Before you start this unit, please answer the following questions.

1. With the increased expenses in education, how do you support your study?
2. What's your attitude toward continuing education and the vocational training?
3. How much do you know about the features of western educational system?
4. Do you know the difference between China's educational system and the American educational system?

PART A MICRO-LISTENING

Phonetics : Sentence Stress(语句重音)

Special Note:

如同英语单词有重读、轻读、轻重音节交替出现一样,在英语的句子中,通常也是有些词重读,有些词轻读,轻重单词交替出现。一句话中重读的词,就叫做语句重音。

由于汉语句子中每一个方块字发音的气力比较平均,不存在明显的轻重反差,所以中国学生在朗读和讲英语时要特别注意语句重

音。在说英语时,只有突出了应该突出的语句重音,才能正确地体现语义、信息重心和感情态度;在听英语时,也要学会抓住重读的单词,才能有效地抓住语义、信息重心等。

语句重音中最重要、使用最普遍的是表意重音。作为一句有意义的话,必然有一些表示明确概念的词,即实词,如名词、形容词、主要动词、大多数的副词和感叹词,以及部分代词(如指示代词)、数词等,我们应该把它们念得较响、较高、较长;同时也必然有一些词在句中只是起着语法作用,即结构词,如冠词、(单音节)介词、连词、助动词、人称代词、关系代词等,它们夹杂在语句重音之间,则应该较弱、较短、较含糊地、连贯平顺地滑动过去,这样才能反衬出语句重音,以达到有效的交流目的。除了表意重音外,较常见的还有逻辑重音或称对比重音,即原来不需要重读的某些单词,为了突出两者的对比,就采用逻辑重音的手段将它们重读了。实际上,在使用逻辑重音的情况下,通常不重读的词类都可以重读。例如:

That is 'my book, not 'your book.

The 'cat is 'on the table, not 'under it.

Exercise 1

Directions: Listen to the following sentences, paying special attention to the stressed words, and judge the meaning of the sentences through the stressed words. Underline the stressed words and repeat them three times before reading the whole sentence.

e. g. ... says ... wants ... take ... away.

He says that he wants us to take it away.

1. I think he wants to go there too.
2. You ought to know the way by now.
3. The snow was falling thick and fast.
4. He left the room without a word.
5. They said they had to leave at once.
6. You know that we ought to discuss it today.

7. Then turn to the right at the end of the street.
8. A woman has fallen and broken her leg.
9. He tied up the parcel and took it away.
10. The paper and ink have been put on your desk.

Exercise 2

Directions: Try to catch and fill in the missing stressed words in the following sentences, then read aloud the sentences three times.

1. _____ is _____ with _____ and _____.
 _____ is _____ and _____ are _____.
 _____ is _____ with _____ and _____.
 _____ brings _____ and _____ year _____.
2. _____ in my _____ I _____ you, I _____ you,
 _____ is _____ I _____ you go _____.
 _____ across the _____ and _____ us.
 You have _____ to _____ you go _____.

(From "Titanic")

PART B MACRO-LISTENING

I. Short Conversations

Directions: Listen to the short conversations and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

1. A) It's hard to choose a public school from all the colleges.
 B) The man's daughter is going to enter a public school.
 C) It would be cheaper if the man's daughter studies at a state-operated college.
 D) A private school will have better schooling than a public school.
 ()
2. A) A company offering jobs to the disabled people.

- B) An organization raising and educating poor kids.
- C) A special school to help the handicapped to receive education.
- D) A medical center for the young kids.

()

3. A) He would not give any suggestion to the woman.
B) As for different majors, the woman should have different choices.
C) He can give some advice if the woman tells him where she is going to study.
D) The woman should make a decision all by herself.

()

4. A) He thinks the tuition is fair.
B) He doesn't know how many students protested.
C) He wonders about the usefulness of the protest.
D) He doesn't know how much the school charges for tuition.

()

5. A) The woman is a professional fashion designer.
B) The woman is now teaching fashion designing in a vocational school.
C) The woman has just made the dress for the man.
D) The woman's knowledge on fashion designing comes from some night classes.

()

II . Dialogues

Dialogue One

What is the Difference?

New Words and Expressions

booklet /'buklit/n. 小册子

academic /'ækə'demik/a. 学院的

Exercise

Directions: Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

1. A) Twenty weeks.
B) Thirty weeks.
C) Between twenty and thirty weeks.
D) None of the above. ()
2. A) Choose his classes.
B) Pay the tuition.
C) Choose his professor.
D) Pass certain tests. ()
3. A) Mathematics, history.
B) Dance, sports.
C) Computer, theater.
D) Science, English. ()
4. A) Sometimes testing may take the form of a research paper in the United States.
B) If all the vacations are combined, an American student enjoys a longer break than a Chinese student does.
C) An American student can choose his class freely while a Chinese student cannot.
D) The girl in the dialogue dislikes the exams. ()

Dialogue Two

I Have Been Admitted

New Words and Expressions

bachelor /¹bætʃələ/n. 学士

format /¹fɔ:mæt/n. 格式

credit /¹kredit/n. 学分

flexible /¹fleksəbl/adj. 灵活的

certificate/sə'tifikət/n. 证明书 diploma/di'pləʊmə/n. 毕业文凭
dramatic /drə'mætɪk/adj. 戏剧性的
entitle/in'taɪtl/v. 获得某事物的权利

Exercise 1

Directions: Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

1. A) How to be admitted by a famous school.
B) How to support his college education and life expenses.
C) How to decrease his tuition.
D) How to apply for a Continuing Educational Institute. ()
2. A) Go to the formal four-year colleges and universities.
B) Take courses from Internet.
C) Teach oneself.
D) Attend Continuing Educational Institution. ()
3. A) Go to school and receive a systematic education.
B) Receive a four-year schooling.
C) Pay the tuition promptly.
D) Get enough credits. ()
4. A) Keeping on trying until being admitted by one school.
B) Go to a Continuing Educational Institute.
C) Learn by self-study.
D) All of the above. ()
5. A) Still worried.
B) Quite happy.
C) Somewhat relieved.
D) Slightly uneasy.

()

Exercise 2

Directions: Listen to the dialogue once again and write "T" (True) or "F" (False) for each statement you hear.

1. () 2. () 3. () 4. () 5. ()

III. Passages

Passage One

Educational Ladder in America

New Words and Expressions

- ladder /'lædə/ n. 梯子 doctoral /'dɒktərəl/ a. 博士的
kindergarten /'kɪndəgɑ:tn/n. 幼儿园
elementary /,eli'mentəri/ a. 初级的
undergraduate /,ʌndə'grædʒuæit/ n. 大学本科生

Exercise 1

Directions: Listen to the passage and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

1. A) Ten years. B) Eight years.
C) Twelve years. D) Nine years.

()

2. A) Elementary school.
B) Middle school.
C) Senior high school.
D) It depends on different school systems.

()

3. A) A high school certificate. B) A Bachelor's degree.
C) A Master's degree. D) A Doctor's degree.

()

4. A) It vividly describes the American public school system.

- B) It reflects the American idea of individual success based on equality.
- C) The ladder refers to the education rising from elementary school to high school and finally to the college schooling.
- D) All of the above.

()

Exercise 2

Directions: Listen to the passage once again and write "T" (True) or "F" (False) for each statement you hear.

1. () 2. () 3. () 4. ()

Passage Two

Financial Aids Available

New Words and Expressions

alternative /ɔl'təmətiv/ a. 可供选择的

recipient /ri'sipiənt/ n. 接受者

comprehensive /kɒmpri'hensiv/adj. 广泛的

fellowship /'feləʊʃɪp/ n. 奖学金

stipend /'staɪpend/n. 薪水

Exercise 1

Directions: Listen to the passage and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

1. A) How to apply for an American university.
 B) The categories of various financial aids for students in U. S. A. .
 C) How to act as assistants in a certain department.
 D) How to apply for financial aids at colleges and universities.

()

2. A) Four. B) Five.
 C) Seven. D) Three.

()

3. A) University Fellowship.
B) Teaching Assistant at the department of Psychology.
C) Federal College Work and Study Program is open to students in financial trouble.
D) Research Assistant working at the Laboratory of Computer Science Department.

()

4. A) The applicants should be enrolled at least part-time a degree.
B) The applicant can be a newly-enrolled student.
C) The applicant must fill FAFSA as a step to apply for loans.
D) The applicant needs to demonstrate his financial needs.

()

5. A) As for different schools, the employment opportunities are not the same.
B) Federal College Work-Study Program is decided by each individual college.
C) For those who failed in applying for Federal College Work-Study Program, there are other varied employment opportunities.
D) Employment is also a good way of funding one's study.

()

Exercise 2

Directions: Listen to the passage once again and then answer the following questions.

1. Why do universities offer a comprehensive program of student financial aids?

2. What do many fellowships consist of?

3. What will a student obtain if he participates in the research or the

teaching program?

-
4. Who established the Federal College Work-Study Program? And for what reason?
-

PART C DATA BANK

I . Topic-related Vocabulary and Expressions

Directions : The following are useful words and expressions related to education , try to memorize them and practise them in your daily life as much as possible .

Educational System 教育体制

universal education 普及教育
educational circles 教育界
educationist/educator 教育家
schooling 学校教育
elementary education 初等教育
secondary education 中等教育
compulsory education 义务教育
vocational education 职业教育
higher education 高等教育
adult education 成人教育
home education 家庭教育
education on line 网上教学
course of education 函授教育
education for the handicapped 残
疾者特殊教育
nursery 托儿所
kindergarten 幼儿园
primary / elementary school 小学

junior high school 初中
senior high school 高中
vocational school 职业学校
secondary technical academy 中专
nurses training school 护士学校
junior college 二年制大专
institute of higher education
learning 高等院校
university 综合性大学
college 学院
university of liberal arts 文科大学
university of science and technolo-
gy 理工科大学
agricultural college 农业学院
normal university 师范学院
medical university 医科大学
business college 商学院
physical education institute

体育学院
military academy 军事学院
conservatory 艺术学院
key school/university 重点学校
department 系
attached middle school 附中
school run by the local people
民办学校
spare-time school 业余学校
blind and dumb school 盲哑学校
radio television university 广播电视大学

night school for adults 成人夜校
correspondence school 函授学校
old school/Alma Mater 母校
diploma 文凭
certificate 证书
degree 学位
bachelor's degree 学士学位
BA(Bachelor of Arts) 文学士
BS(Bachelor of Science) 理学士
master's degree 硕士学位
doctor's degree/doctorate 博士学位

Pupil 学生

student 大、中学生
college student 大学生
freshman 大一学生
sophomore 大二学生
junior 大三学生
senior 大四学生
graduate student/postgraduate
研究生
graduating students 应届毕业生
master 硕士
doctor 博士
lower grade student/pupil 低年级

学生
higher grade student/pupil 高年级学生
full-time student 全日制学生
part-time student 半工半读学生
auditor 旁听生
day student 走读生
boarder 住宿生
boy/girl student 男生/女生
alumnus/alumna 男/女校友/毕业生
dropout 退学的学生

Teaching and Administrative Staff 教职员工

director of a kindergarten
幼儿园园长
headmaster 小学校长

principal 中学校长
president 大学校长
dean 学院院长,系主任