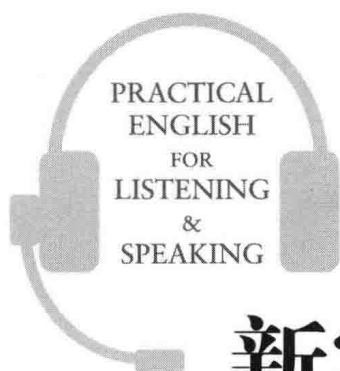


新实用英语听说教程

主编 王娟 王婷婷



上海交通大学出版社
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY PRESS



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本书以交际功能为主线,重点培养学生英语口语表达能力和听力理解能力,以进一步提高大学生的日常英语口语交际能力。我国大学生从小学起已经学了十几年英语,已经掌握了英语基本语法,掌握了一定数量的英语词汇,具备了初步阅读能力。与阅读能力相比,目前我国非英语专业大学生的口语能力比较弱,他们提高英语口语能力的要求相当迫切,因此进一步增强学生的听、说能力已成为当前和今后一个时期英语教学的重点和发展方向,教材也应体现这一方向。

听说教材,首先要能激发学生的学习兴趣,使他们愿意学;其次要适合他们的英语水平,使他们感到能学得会,而且学有所获,这些是培养英语听说能力成败的关键。

培养英语口语交际能力,要正确处理“输入”和“输出”的关系,不但要培养领会能力,做到“听得懂”,而且要培养英语表达能力,做到“说得出”。听说教材首先要为学生提供足够量的“输入”材料,也就是规范的、地道的英语语言素材,包括音频和视频的语言素材。然后,在提高领会能力的基础上发展表达能力。

本书的编写在重点强调“听”的同时,加强了“说”的训练。我们知道语言的本质特征之一是交互性,要达到有效交际的目的,不但要帮助学生掌握词语的意义和用法,还要帮助学生掌握会话策略,掌握语言的交际功



能,学会得体地使用英语。因此,在编写过程中特别加强了说的能力(产出能力)的训练。通过丰富的、生动的练习形式,如两人对话、小组讨论、角色扮演等等,让学生相互交流,将学与用结合起来。大学生有强烈的交际愿望,他们的思维已经高度发展,天文地理、人文历史、具体的抽象的,什么都想谈,但是缺乏必要的语言手段,用英语说起话来,或不规范,或不地道,久而久之,容易影响他们用英语说话的信心和积极性。培养产出能力要由浅入深,循序渐进,可以先学习样本对话和范文,然后进行仿说,再逐步过渡到运用已经掌握的语言表达手段做个性化的表达。所谓个性化是指运用学到的语言手段举一反三地表达与自己有关的事情、表达自己的看法、自己的感情、自己周围的生活环境等等,在运用语言的过程中使所掌握的语言内化。仿说实际上是一种任务型的语言活动,是“有指导的”(guided)说话:先给定一段示范对话,让学生掌握表达某种交际功能以及表达一定题材所必需的语言形式,要求学生模仿示范对话中的用语,用相关的信息开口用英语说话。说到底,学语言需要联系,“仿说”就是提供练习的形式和手段。当然,仿说的能力还不是自由说话的能力,但是仿说可以使学生逐步建立用英语说话的信心,掌握说地道而且得体的英语的能力。

本书一共 16 个单元,每个单元有一个题材,围绕一定的交际功能展开。每个单元分三个部分:

Task 1 Pronounce Right(语音练习)

- A. 介绍所有元音和辅音的发音规则和技巧。
- B. 分别通过单词、词组、句子、绕口令等形式对该单元所涉及的语音进行反复操练。
- C. Note 是对于英语口语中停顿、爆破音、重读、弱读、连读、升降调等常见的发音习惯的详细解说,目的是使学生的英语发音更地道。

Task 2 Listen and Perform(听说交际练习)

- A. 这是一段原声电影剪辑,与该单元的主题相关。看完视频后,要

求学生把台词补充完整。为了减少理解困难,听力材料中涉及的专有名词、背景知识和少量生词都事先做了准备和解释。

B. Useful Expressions 提供表达某一交际功能所必需的语言,其中大部分是预构成语块,必须熟练掌握,最好能熟练背诵。Tips 是在进行该话题时需注意的事项。Drills on dialogues 是两段示范对话。最后 Pair work 是一个仿说练习,要求学生通过两人对话、小组活动、角色扮演等等,完成所一定的交际功能,达到规定的交际目的,这是学习的语言手段是否能够内化的关键阶段。学习口语,必须开口说话,不开口说话而想提高口语能力无异于缘木求鱼,是不可能的。

Task 3 Speak and Imitate(口语和模仿)

A. 这一部分的语料相当丰富,有顺口溜、英文歌、诗歌、短故事、名人演讲选段、话剧等等。其中停顿、爆破音、重读、弱读、连读、升降调等已经加以标识,这是对 Task 1 中 Note 部分的强化。

B. Skills 解说了在演绎该段语料时应注意的事项。Practice 从该段中抽取重点句型或类似表达法,以供学生模仿造句反复操练。

C. 教师在充分解说该段语料之后,先进行示范,学生通过模仿后,可以加以创新演绎出不同风格和不同版本。

教材改革既需要在教学思想、教学观念上进行变革,也需要在教材编写、教学方法、教学手段上进行更新。我们尝试做了一些工作,希望能为教学改革尽一点微薄之力。但由于我们水平有限,经验不足,编写时间仓促,教材内容尚待进一步改进、充实和完善。希望能与同行交流。对于本书中存在的疏漏和错误,敬请广大读者批评指正。

编者
2013年5月

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Meeting People

Unit 1 Greeting



Task 1 Pronounce Right

Pronunciation Rules — Vowels: /i:/ & /ɪ/

- /i:/
- A. 穿针引线音。嘴唇向两旁伸开成扁平形；
 - B. 舌尖抵下齿，舌前部向硬腭尽量抬起，但比汉语普通话的“i”音稍低，没有摩擦。
- /ɪ/
- A. 微笑露酒窝；
 - B. 舌中部轻轻上台，舌尖抵下齿，舌前部向硬腭抬起，比/i:/低。
 - C. 唇形扁平，牙床开得比/i:/宽，发音短促。
 - D. 可从/i:/出发，将小指尖放在上下齿之间，使下颚稍下垂，舌前部也随之下降。

1.1 Drills on Words and Phrases

/i:/	ee	ea	e	ie
	three	team	me	piece
	sheep	speak	evening	field
	green	deam		
	seek	lead		

/ɪ/	i	y	e
	picture	money	decide
	list	many	delicious
	cinema	happy	defece
	mix	angry	kick

1.2 Drills on Sentences

- ◇ A friend in need is a friend indeed.
- ◇ Seeing is believing.
- ◇ History repeats itself.
- ◇ Little things amuse little minds.
- ◇ Seek the truth from facts.

1.3 Drills on Tongue Twisters

- ◇ ' I ' scream, /' you ' scream, /' we ' all ' scream/' for ' ice-cream.
- ◇ ' I ' wish to ' wish the ' wish /'you ' wish to ' wish, /but ' if ' you ' wish the ' wish/the ' witch ' wishes, '/I won't ' wish the ' wish/' you ' wish to ' wish. /

Note

Sentence Stress

Sentence stress can reflect the sentence speed and rhythm, highlight the key point, make it easier for the listener to understand the meaning of a sentence. In general, the rule of sentence stress is that all important words in a sentence are stressed to make the pronunciation of the word loud and clear.

◇ Words need to be stressed in the sentences: Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives and Adverbs.

◇ Articles, conjunctions, prepositions, auxiliary verbs and pronouns, and other function words generally don't need to be stressed in sentences.

◇ But when auxiliary verbs, prepositions and pronouns are in the front of a sentence, or when auxiliary verbs are at the end of a sentence, they need to be stressed.



Task 2 Listen and Perform

Enjoy this video clip from *Family Album U.S.A.*; please go to the following website to get the video: <http://web9126414.w212228.dns558.com/lgxy/web/wyx/menu.html>

2.1 Listen and Complete the Conversation

Mr. Wolf: Already? What time did you tell them to come?

Mrs. Wolf: Six. Hi, how are you?

Lynn: Hope we're not too _____.

Mr. Wolf: No, not at all. It's so good to see you.

Derek: You're _____ good.

Mrs. Wolf: What's this?

Lynn: It's just a _____.

Mrs. Wolf: It's not _____, but thanks.

Derek: You're welcome.

Mr. Wolf: Anything I can get you? Juice, mineral water ... something from the _____?

Lynn: Mineral water _____ good.

Derek: I'll have a glass of _____, if you have it.

Mr. Wolf: Coming right up.

2.2 Words and Phrases

necessary /'nesəsəri/ adj. 必要的, 必需的

bar /bɑ:/ n. 条, 棒; 酒吧

come up 出现, 开始; 上升

mineral water 矿泉水

2.3 Useful Expressions

- ◇ Already? = So soon?
- ◇ Hope ... = Expect ...
- ◇ No, not at all. = No, not really.
- ◇ What's this? = What could this be?
- ◇ It's not necessary. = You didn't need to do that.
- ◇ Anything I can get you? = What can I get you?
- ◇ I'll have ... = I'd like ...
- ◇ Coming right up. = In just a moment.

2.4 Background Knowledge

2.4.1 About the Dialogue

The dialogue is an excerpt from *Family Album U.S.A.*, Lane 2, At the Door. Lynn and Derek is visiting Mr. And Mrs. Wolf at their home, they meet at the door.

2.4.2 *Family Album U.S.A.*

Family Album, U.S.A. is a 1991 book by George Lefferts that later became a television course teaching English on an example of American everyday life. It has 78 episodes, which enable people to experience English in action and learn more about American culture. The television series is for everyone who has studied English for at least one year and wants to improve his or her understanding of the language.

2.5 Tips

- ◇ Do not talk about things involving personal information such as age, income, etc.
- ◇ Better not comment on somebody else.
- ◇ Don't be influenced by native language, such as "Have you ate your lunch?", the foreigner will not understand this which is just a Chinese

greeting.

- ◇ Talk about the weather, talk about clothing, talk about diet, talk about something leisure.

2.6 Drills on Dialogues

Dialogue I

A: Hello, Joan. I haven't seen you in a while.

B: That's right. How's it going?

A: I've been great, just great. How have you been?

B: Not so good. I've been sick for a few weeks.

Dialogue II

A: Hello there, Elmo. How's your family doing?

B: We had another son since the last time I saw you. How are things with you?

A: I can't complain. Everything is okay.

2.7 Pair Work

Suppose you're going to the airport to meet a friend's child from America who comes to China to have her further study here. Please use the useful expressions in Task 2 to create a new dialogue based on the information above.



Task 3 Speak and Imitate

❖ Poem

- ' Life/can be ↗ good.
- ' Life/can be ↘ bad.
- ' Life/can be ↗ cheerful.
- Bu(t)/sometimes ↘ sad.

3.1 Words and Phrases

life /laɪf/ *n.* 生活, 生命

cheerful /'tʃiəfʊl/ *adj.* 快乐的; 愉快的; 高兴的

sometimes /'sʌmtaɪmz/ *adv.* 有时, 间或

sad /sæd/ *adj.* 难过的; 悲哀的, 令人悲痛的; 凄惨的, 阴郁的(形容颜色)

3.2 Skills

This poem has a similar form with quatrain, so when reading this poem, the intonation at the end of the first and third line should go upwards, and the rest lines should have a down tone.

3.3 Practice

Donkey, Donkey, Old and Gray,
Donkey, Donkey, Old and Gray,
Open your mouth,
And gently bray.

Unit 2 Making an Appointment



Task 1 Pronounce Right

Pronunciation Rules — Vowels: /e/ & /æ/

- /e/ A. 舌尖抵下齿,舌前部稍抬起,比/i:/低;
B. 唇形中长,牙床开得比/i:/宽,上下齿间可容纳一个食指。
- /æ/ A. 舌尖抵下齿,舌前部稍微抬高,舌位比/e/更低;
B. 双唇向两边平伸成扁平形,张开牙床直至上下齿之间可以容纳食指和中指的宽度。

1.1 Drills on Words and Phrases

/e/	ea	e	a
	bread	elephant	many
	pleasure	electricity	any
	head	lesson	
	pleasure	step	
/æ/	a		
	black	hand	ant
			map
			flag

happy

bad

man

glad

mad

1.2 Drills on Sentences

- ◇ Better late than never.
- ◇ East and west, home is best.
- ◇ Handsome is he who does handsomely.
- ◇ Happiness takes no account of time.
- ◇ Many heads are better than one.

1.3 Drills on Tongue Twisters

- ◇ 'Can you' can ~ a 'can/as ~ a 'canner' can' can ~ a ↗ can?
- ◇ 'Mary and' Amy' ran back' together/to' gather the' black' hat/and the' black' bag.

Note

Sentence Stress

Function words is usually not stressed in sentence, but in the following cases, the function words also need to be stressed.

- ◇ When a certain function or a be-verb is highlighted, it should also be stressed.
- ◇ Prepositions in the front of a sentence need to be stressed.
- ◇ When be-verbs, auxiliary verbs are combined with not, they should be stressed too.
- ◇ Be-verb and auxiliary verbs at the end of a sentence are usually stressed.



Task 2 Listen and Perform

Enjoy this video clip from *Ugly Betty*, please go to the following website to get

the video: <http://web9126414.w212228.dns558.com/lgxy/web/wyx/menu.html>

2.1 Listen and Complete the Conversation

Matt: Wow. You'd be a knockout in that. Is that what you're wearing to Wilhelmina's party?

Amanda: No. Some dumb editor is ... because only _____ editors get to go to the party. Not that I want to go to a dumb editor party anyway. It's so dumb.

Matt: Oh, really? Well, that's too bad because I was gonna _____ you.

Mart: But if you think it's dumb ...

Amanda: Dumb? Who said it was dumb?

Matt: No, no, no, no. You're right. Hanging out with a bunch of editors. It _____ boring.

Matt: But it would at least be fun if you were there.

Amanda: It would?

Matt: So what do you say?

Amanda: I have to _____ my calendar. What do you know? I'm _____. What time?

Matt: Well, I have to come _____ from a meeting.

Matt: So I'll be late, but you come _____ you want, and find me when you get there.

Amanda: Okay.

2.2 Words and Phrases

editor /'editə/	n. 编者, 编辑; 社论撰写人; 影片剪辑装置
knockout /'nɒkaut/	adj. 淘汰的; 击倒的; /口/迷人的
dumb /dʌm/	adj. 哑的, 无说话能力的; 不说话的, 无声音的
bunch /'bʌntʃ/	n. 群; 串; 突出物
calendar /'kælɪndə/	n. 日历; 历法; 日程表
boring /'bɔ:ɪŋ/	adj. 无聊的; 令人厌烦的