

教育部推荐使用大学外语类教材

全新版大学英语 New College English 研说教程

Listening & Speaking Course

教师手册 Teacher's Manual

主编 虞苏美







"十二五"普通高等教育本科国家级规划教材

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全新版大学英语 New College English

听说教程

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前言

《全新版大学英语》系列教材酝酿于上世纪末, 诞生于新世纪初。

《全新版大学英语》系列教材依据现代外语教学理念,运用多媒体、网络等现代教育技术,立足本国,博采众长,完全自主编写而成,是一套集纸质教材(学生用书、教师手册、教学辅助用书等)、多媒体课件(助学光盘、电子教案、题库等)和网络学习系统之大成的立体化教材。

教材的编写宗旨是: 遵循外语教学的客观规律,满足我国当代大学生学习的实际需求,既适用于课堂教学又便于学生上机上网自主学习,既有利于巩固语言基础又能更好地培养学生较强的英语综合应用能力,尤其是听说能力,使他们在今后学习、工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行口头和书面的信息交流。

教材按照《大学英语课程教学要求》编写,供大学英语课程的一般要求和较高要求层次的教学使用。

教材编写的指导方针是:充分汲取我国在外语教学中长期积累起来的行之有效的经验和方法,详尽分析、研究中国学生在英语学习过程中以及在跨文化交际中经常产生的问题,学习、借鉴国外的教学理论和方法并根据我国的教学需要和现有条件加以消化、改造、吸收,自行规划、设计,自行选材、编写。为此,本教材采用了集中外多种教学法之长的折中主义(eclecticism)教学理念。

教材的编写原则是:

- 1. 倡导基于课堂教学+计算机/网络的新型教学模式。教学中多媒体和网络技术的引进, 既可改善语言教学环境和教学手段,又便于学生个性化学习和语言操练,有助于师生之间 的沟通。但这一模式不应一成不变,它应随着各校、各班级的具体情况而有所不同。此 外,在利用现代信息技术的同时,应充分发挥传统课堂教学的优势,使之相辅相成。
- 2. 提倡学生自主学习,同时主张充分发挥教师的主导作用。教师能否组织好教学——包括课堂教学和计算机辅助学习——是教学成败的关键。除了课堂教学,教师更应加强课外辅导,应指导学生掌握正确的学习方法和学习策略。
- 3. 在加强听、说的同时,充分兼顾对学生读、写、译等应用能力的培养。使学生能较好地掌握英语的书面语,这不仅是大学英语课程本身的性质所使然,更是我国多数大学生今后学习、工作的需要。而学生的外语学习,特别是说、写方面的实践活动,必须以读、听一定量的语言素材输入为前提。因此,必须通过课堂内外、网上网下、大班小班、自学面授等一系列互动互补的教学环节,才能全面提高学生的听、说、读、写、译的应用能力。
- 4. 选用当代英语的常见语体或文体的典型样本作为素材。选文语言规范、富有文采、引人入胜、给人以启迪;题材广泛,以反映现实生活为主,科普内容亦占有一定比重;体

裁多样; 语体兼顾书面语和口语。

- 5. 充分考虑对学生的文化素质培养和国际文化知识的传授。大学英语课程不仅是一门语言基础课程,也是拓宽知识、了解世界文化的素质教育课程,兼有工具性和人文性。因此,教材在文化背景介绍和知识拓展方面也有相应的板块设计。
- 6. 主干教程——《综合教程》——采用每一单元设一主题的形式。主题选自当代生活中的重大题材,以便将语言学习贯穿在了解、思考、探讨现实生活中的各种问题的过程中,充分体现交际法的教学原则。其他教程的相应单元与该主题亦有一定的呼应。
- 7. 练习设计从有利于提高学生语言应用能力出发,针对我国学生的薄弱环节和实际需要,做到有的放矢;形式尽可能采用交互方式,如pair work、group discussion、debate等,或采用"任务"方式(task-based approach)。
- 8. 考虑到学生参加大学英语四、六级考试的实际需要,除了在各教程中均设有一定数量的类似四、六级考题形式的练习外,还特地在《综合教程》中参照四、六级考卷设计了Test Yourself,以帮助学生熟悉考试题型。

教材框架如下:

《全新版大学英语》系列教材由纸质教材(含多媒体教学课件)和网络学习系统(即新理念大学英语网络教学系统)两部分组成。网络学习系统又包括网络课件、教辅资源、网上测试和管理平台四大部分。

纸质教材由以下教程组成:

综合教程(1-6册)(每册由8个单元组成)

听说教程(1—6册)(每册由14个单元组成)

阅读教程(高级本)(1—6册)(每册由8个单元组成)

阅读教程(通用本)(1—6册)(每册由8个单元组成)

快速阅读(1-6册)(每册由8个单元组成)

上述各教程中,1—4册供修读一般要求的学生使用,5—6册供修读较高要求的学生使用。前三种教程编有供预备级使用的教材各一册。另编有语法手册一本,供学生课外参考使用。

综合、听说教程配有相应的Mp3录音光盘和网络课件。快速阅读各册也配有助学光盘。除快速阅读外,各教程均配有教师手册(综合和听说教程各册还配有电子教案)。

《全新版大学英语》系列教材问世十年以来,受到了全国高校师生的普遍欢迎,先后被列为教育部推荐使用大学外语类教材、普通高等教育"十五"国家级规划教材和普通高等教育"十一五"国家级规划教材,并获得2003年度上海市优秀教材一等奖。2012年,这套教材再次列选教育部"十二五"普通高等教育本科国家级规划教材。

然而,时代在进步,社会需求和人才培养在这十年间也发生了巨大的变化。我国的经济、政治、文化等各项建设事业,正在新的历史起点上全面向前推进;教育改革也在向纵深发展,作为大学基础课程的大学英语教学改革在过去的十年间亦在不断地深入。教育部此前特制订了《大学英语课程教学要求》,作为各高等学校组织非英语专业本科生英语教学的主要依据;目前又颁布了《国家中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要(2010—2020年)》。

鉴于当前新形势,我们对《全新版大学英语》系列教材进行了一次认真、彻底、全面的修订,使之更好地满足我国大学英语教学和改革的进一步需要。

本次修订的总体目标是:根据《大学英语课程教学要求》,在坚持并发扬第一版原有 特色的基础上,通过全面修订,使新版教材更贴近教学的实际需要、更贴近广大使用者。

本次修订的重点是:梳理全书,改正讹错;适当降低原书难度;坚决删改掉教学效果 差或不太符合当前教学实际的课文和练习;替换进一批更精彩的选文和更富有成效的新的 练习形式;调整某些单元先后排序,使其更符合循序渐进原则;适当压缩、精简内容,做 到便于教、便于学。

本次修订中,各教程编者本着认真、负责的态度,对教材进行了较大幅度的改动。《综合教程》1—4册共64篇课文,此次更新了21篇,更新量超过30%;编者还根据调研中同学们喜欢英语诗歌的反馈,尽可能多地选用了英诗中最脍炙人口的部分增补到各册中去。《听说教程》 花大力气将听力材料的长度从原来的500字左右普遍缩短到250—380字,调整了材料的难易度,同时从第一册开始就帮助学生逐渐熟悉四、六级考试题型,口语部分的设计也大大方便了操作。《阅读教程》(高级本)60%以上的文章是重新选用的。《阅读教程》(通用本)也换上了许多更为精彩的文章。《快速阅读》教程考虑到学生参加大学英语四、六级考试的需要,适当增加了部分文章的长度,此外还新增了information transfer 和gapfilling等考核学生快速阅读能力的练习形式。《语法手册》删繁就简,提高质量,方便参考、使用。如今修订工作已接近完成,各教程第二版将陆续面世。我们希望通过我们的努力和辛勤劳动,给支持我们的广大使用者献上一套高质量的精品教材。

《全新版大学英语》(第二版)系列教材仍由复旦大学、北京大学、华东师范大学、中国科学技术大学、华南理工大学、南京大学、武汉大学、南开大学、中国人民大学、中山大学、西安交通大学、东南大学、华中科技大学和苏州大学的数十位长期从事大学英语教学的资深教授、英语教学专家分工协作、集体编写而成,董亚芬、杨惠中、杨治中三位教授任顾问。

第二版启动前,上海外语教育出版社曾在全国开展了大规模问卷调查和召开座谈会, 收集到大量宝贵的意见和建议,为我们的修订、编写提供了可靠的依据。在此谨向各位参 与问卷调查或座谈会的全国各地的读者,向历年通过邮件或口头形式对教材提出批评、建 议的读者,向所有使用和关心教材的老师和同学,表示深深的敬意和感谢,欢迎你们今后 一如既往地不吝指教。上海外语教育出版社庄智象社长、张宏副社长、严凯和孙玉副总 编、高等教育事业部谢宇主任和责任编辑梁泉胜女士等,多年来为教材的策划、编写、出 版、营销做了大量工作,英国专家、也是本人与之合作共事长达20多年的友人Anthony J. Ward博士更是在教材的编审过程中倾注了大量的心血,借此机会也一并向他们表示深切的 谢忱。

总主编 李荫华

编者的话

本教程为《听说教程》(Listening and Speaking Course)的第二版,现就本次修订的基本构思作如下说明:

《听说教程》修订本坚持原有的编写宗旨,即:

- 1. 帮助学生增强在语篇水平上的理解能力。
- 2. 提高他们对所听材料的分析、归纳、判断和推理能力。
- 3. 全面培养学生的听力和口头表达能力。

修订本保留四个特点,即:

- 1. 自始至终以语篇训练为主线。从一开始就培养学生在听的过程中先抓中心思想,后抓要点,并要求其养成习惯。
 - 2. 改变以往教材中每篇材料均配有生词和词组的编写模式。
- 3. 多方提供口语表达素材。学生可参考Useful Expressions, Language Focus和Sample Conversations中提供的表达法开展口语活动。
 - 4. 强调各部分的有机结合。

修订的基本原则

考虑到使用对象的变化和课时较少的现状,又根据问卷调查的信息反馈,本教程一至四 册的修订围绕以下几个方面进行:

- 1. 每册由十六个单元精简为十四个单元。
- 2. 适当降低难度,删除偏长、偏难、生词多的选文;更新部分选文,使教程更具有时代气息。
 - 3. 适当调整某些单元的先后排序。
 - 4. 压缩精简练习内容。
 - 5. 适当增加语言输入内容, 便于教与学。
- 6. 将原有的Home Listening练习改为Test Your Listening;每单元提供一种考试题型,帮助学生从第一册开始就逐渐熟悉国家考试。
 - 7. 书末提供的试题从第一册起就完全与四级考试挂钩。

编写框架

《听说教程》修订本共六册,每册配有教师手册以及录音。教程的第一册含十四个单元,每单元由四部分组成,具体构成如下:

Part A 微技能训练,内含两个练习:

- 1. Communicative Function旨在帮助学生了解本单元内容的交际功能。
- 2. Listening Strategy针对学生在听力训练中普遍存在的问题设计练习,以帮助他们掌握

多种听力技能。

Part B 听说训练部分,编有一篇听力材料,着重语篇训练,旨在培养学生的听说能力。 内含三个练习:

- 1. Pre-listening Task围绕课文话题启发学生开口,为下一步听说练习热身。
- 2. Listening Tasks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思想及作者的思想感情。内含两个练习:
 - 1) Listening for general understanding
 - 2) Listening for details
- 3. Speaking Tasks重点培养学生口头交际能力。第一册以熟悉口语表达形式为主,每单元提供二至三个情景对话范例,要求学生进行较机械的口语练习。

Part C Additional Listening,补充听力材料为与主题有关的对话或短文,配有练习。

Part D Test Your Listening,提供一套与单元主题类同或相关、含一种四级考试题型的练习。

此外, 书末配有两套与四级考试挂钩的试题, 用来测试学生的听力水平。

教师手册包含学生用书的全部内容, 所提供的教学参考除录音文字和练习答案外, 还有:

- 1. 练习设计的目的。
- 2. 教学步骤介绍(供参考)。
- 3. 语言及文化背景注释或介绍。

教学参考部分,除练习答案外,均用淡黄色底纹以示区分。

选材原则

- 1. 注意信息性、知识性、趣味性与实用性; 紧跟时代的步伐, 贴近大学生的生活。
- 2. 注意语言的规范性和题材的广泛性;内容涉及语言学习、校园生活、今日科技、文 化、体育、娱乐、日常生活及名人轶事等。

使用说明

- 1. 第一册共十四个单元,每单元一课时。其中Part A与Part B需在课内完成。Part C宜安排在课时结束前几分钟,让学生集中注意力再做一套练习,这样整堂课会更为紧凑,一气呵成。若时间不允许,则可连同Part D提供的听力练习一起让学生在课外完成。
- 2. Part B中的Speaking Tasks是本教程的一个重点。为保证课内能较顺利地开展口语活动,可要求学生在课前对该部分内容进行预习。考虑到听力课的时间有限,教师亦可视学生的水平选择一段对话组织教学。其他部分让学生在课外完成,上课时作适当检查。
 - 3. 两套测试题可以在课内完成,亦可布置学生在课外完成。

本书由华东师范大学大学英语教学部负责编写。虞苏美和李慧琴任主编,参加编写的有(以姓氏笔划为序)王敏华、李慧琴、陈美芳、虞苏美和魏葆霖。美籍专家John Curran和Gillian Kitrick为本书编写了部分对话,英籍专家Anthony Ward审阅了全书,谨在此一并致谢。

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Unit | Studying



Communicative Function

Greetings and Introductions

People greet each other when they meet. And in meeting new people it is common to introduce oneself and be introduced by others. This exercise focuses on different ways to greet people and to make introductions.



Listen to the recording and complete the following conversations.

1. Bill: Hi, Mary.

> Hi, Bill. How are you doing? Mary: Bill: Good, thanks. And you?

Just fine, Bill. I'd like you to meet my classmate, Bob Smith. Bob, Mary:

this is my friend, Bill Jones.

Bill: Hello, nice to meet you. Bob: Nice to meet you, too.

2. Linda: Excuse me, are you Paul Johnson from London? I'm Linda Blake

from Smith and Wells.

Paul: Yes, I am Paul Johnson. How do you do, Miss Blake?

Linda: How do you do, Mr. Johnson? May I introduce Charles Green

to you? He's our sales manager.

Paul: Pleased to meet you , Mr. Green.

Mr. Green: It's a pleasure to meet you.

3. Jack: Mum, I've brought one of my friends.

Mother: Ask him in, Jack.

Tack: Come and meet my family , Tom. Mum, this is Tom, my roommate.

Mother: Hello, Tom. It's good to know you . Tom: How do you do, Mrs. Brown?

Jack: And this is my sister, Jane.

Communicative Function

Notes

- 1. Conversation 1 is more informal as it is between young friends. Conversation 2 is more formal as it is between strangers and, possibly, business partners. Conversation 3 is informal when lack is talking to his mother but formal when Tom is addressing Jack's mother.
- 2. In introducing someone to others, it is customary to add a few words about that person's background. In Conversation 2, for example, Linda introduces Charles Green to Paul and adds that the former is the sales manager.
- 3. "Smith and Wells" is the name of a company.

Useful Expressions for Greetings and Introductions

Greetings

- Hello.
- How are you doing?
- How's everything?
- What's new? 4
- How's it going?
- Good morning, Jack. How are you?
- Hello, Paul. I've heard so much about
- You look great today. How are things?
- + Hi, how have you been?
- -Hey, great to see you.
- Fancy meeting you here.
- Hi, I've been looking forward to meeting you.
- How nice to see you.
- It's good to see you.

Making Introductions

- May I introduce (Mr. Wang) to you?
- I'd like to introduce (Mr. Wang) to you.
- Come and meet (Mr. Wang), our software engineer.
- This is (Mr. Wang), my cousin.
- Hello, I'm (Wang Ling) from (Beijing).
- My name is (Wang Ling).
- I'd like you to meet the president of our company, (Mr. Wang Ling).
- Good afternoon, I'm (Wang Ling). Very pleased to meet you.

Listening Strategy

Detecting Incomplete Plosion

In connected speech when a plosive consonant like /k/, /g/, /t/, /d/, /p/, /b/ is followed by another consonant, it is not fully pronounced. This is called incomplete plosion.



Listen and read after the recording, paying attention to the letters in italics.

- 1. Laura is one of the top students in Grade One.
- 2. Ted likes to sing English pop songs.
- 3. Listening is not a big problem for me.
- 4. Frank can speak six languages fluently.
- 5. I'd like to read novels and short stories in English.
- 6. Bob's strong local accent makes it difficult for us to understand him.



Pre-listening Task

Purpose

This part is designed as a speaking activity for the students. Its aim is to prepare the students for the topic *Studying English*, which will be the focus of this unit.

Teaching Steps

1. Arrange the students in pairs and ask them

- to discuss the questions in their books.
- 2. Bring the students' attention to the Language Focus box and tell them that they can use the sentences and structures in the box in their conversations.
- 3. Give general help to the students, especially the weaker ones.

Questions for Discussion

You are going to talk about your experience of studying English. Read the following questions and discuss them with your partner.

- 1. When did you start learning English? How long have you studied it?
- 2. Do you like English? Why or why not?
- 3. What do you think of studying English? Is it interesting or boring? Difficult or easy? Give reasons.
- 4. Which accent do you prefer, American or British?
- 5. What is your purpose of studying English?

Language Focus

Here are some useful sentences and structures that you might find handy in discussing the above questions:

- I've studied English for about / more than nine years.
- I started learning English five / several years ago.
- I started learning English in primary/high school.
- I find English rather difficult / interesting / useful / quite different from Chinese.
- I find English grammar rather confusing/difficult to understand/ beyond me.
- ♦ I prefer an American accent to a British accent/like the British accent better.
- English is an international language / one of the most widely used languages in the world.
- A good command of English will help me greatly in my study and work.
- Good English means more chances / opportunities in the job market.
- With English I can get access to a huge amount of useful information.

Listening Tasks

Purpose

To train the students' ability to understand the general idea and important details of the listening text.

Teaching Steps

- 1. Play the recording once and then ask the stu-
- dents to do Exercise 1. Tell them not to worry about individual words but to concentrate on understanding the text as a whole. Tell them to ignore unfamiliar words at this stage.
- 2. Play the recording once more and ask the students to do Exercise 2. Explain difficult words if necessary.

A Passage

Talking About Studying English





Word Bank

- O freshman/'fresmən/n. a student in his first year at a university or college 大学一年级
- O major /'meɪdʒə/ v. to specialize (in) 主修 n. a student specializing in a certain subject 主修某科目的学生
- O nervous / n3:vas/ a. worried or slightly frightened 紧张的

- O overcome/ˌəuvəˈkʌm/ v. to get over 克服
- O shyness /'sainis/ n. the state of being timid or uncomfortable 害羞
- O official/əˈfɪsəl/ a. authorized 官方的
- O fluent /'flu:ent/ a. able to speak a language easily and without many pauses 流利的
- O article /'a:tɪkəl/ n. a piece of writing on a particular subject 文章