

Function Aural-Oral English Course

功能英语听说教程(下)

Keys and Transcripts

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序

非英语专业研究生的英语水平和那些学过英语却缺乏英语实用能力的读者的特点是：见过的英语词汇量大，能熟巧使用的数量小；英语语法的知识广，能自如运用的少；自我感觉良好的阅读能力强，快速、准确理解的阅读能力差；获得英语能力的欲望高涨，正确获得的方法和思维游离。

获得语言信息和语言能力需要在频繁重复的语言环境中完成记忆过程，同时要对这种获得有由衷的喜爱，并且愿意为此付出时间和精力。然而，非英语专业研究生和需要提高英语水平的读者要学习和掌握的专业知识和技能多、新、难，他们没有太多的时间顾及英语学习。

现有的英语教材版本很多，但是缺少一种版本能通过若干语篇多次重复同一领域词汇量，能集中、大量提供获得学习英语使用能力必须掌握的语言现象或者结构，能从英语和汉语的差异之处进行讲解和训练，还能提供词法和修辞知识、语例和训练，使学生投入的时间和精力获得最大效益。为此，我们编写了这套供非英语专业研究生和忙中求进取的读者使用的教材《功能英语教程》和《功能英语听说教程》。

《功能英语教程》和《功能英语听说教程》不求囊括通科知识，旨在实用。我们追求的目标是：使读者在单位时间里得到比学习其他版本更大的收益；传授置身 21 世纪所需要的知识；课文、阅读材料、注解、练习、参考材料和附录均力求一箭双雕的效果。为此，我们在《功能英语教程》中概括介绍市场经济概念和一般实用商贸技术程序；在《功能英语听说教程》中采用了语言优美、实用而地道、知识面宽的最新语料。读者通过它们能潜移默化地提高英语听、说、读、写、译实用语言的能力。

我们在编写《功能英语教程》和《功能英语听说教程》的过程中得到了北京邮电大学各级有关领导，语言学院语言实验室全体老师的大力支持和帮助。在此，我们深表感谢。我们同样预先感谢读者的批评和指正。

陈淑华
2003 年 8 月

前 言

《功能英语听说教程》追求实用性,知识扩展和重复率;为了加大英语和汉语差异之处的训练,注重强化英语语调、弱读、连读和不完全爆破的练习;针对我国历年来高中文科和理工科分班,致使目前大学生、研究生的知识和语言水平参差不齐,语音、语言和文化知识欠缺的情况,我们编写了可以用作自学材料的热身第一单元《English phonetics》和第二单元《Intonation and Pronunciation》,由美籍专家 Jeffrey M. Hendler 录音;统筹、补充了各单元的排序和练习,编写了辅助阅读材料 (Supplementary Reading) 以求完善内容、弥合单元之间的差距、扩展知识和方便教学。

《功能英语听说教程》的练习追求多样性。注重英语一般需要“弱读”的结构词 (particles)——介词,冠词和连词——的听写;强行训练捕捉英语“弱读”和“句法结构用词”的能力以求达到强化英语语调和语言结构训练的目的,以及捕捉信息的同时快速笔录的能力。为此,我们在补充的练习中侧重针对英语句子成分的结构板块的听写和测试,旨在克服汉语思维对学习英语的干扰,注重实用能力的提高,加大学生和读者边听边写的能力训练,以求焕发和调动耳、眼、脑、手协调并用的功能。

《功能英语听说教程》包括 2 个热身单元、27 个正文单元和 3 个测试单元。为了方便学习使用,本书分为上、下两册,上册为课本,下册为答案和听力材料。热身单元以中国人学英语过程中不容易掌握的读音、轻读和重读、连读、不完全爆破、语调等为主线,借助集中大量练习同类语例的办法,帮助语音和语调没有过关的读者卓有实效地解决问题。正文的每个单元围绕一个主题或者领域,听力材料取材的宗旨是:实用、全新、上口、语音和语调自然优美;内容上追求扩大习语量、重复率和知识信息量。口语部分针对听力部分中应当掌握的多义词、习惯用语、要点、难点和知识内容等进行拓宽式训练和引导。语用材料中尽量突出以英语为母语的民族文化、习俗和精神气质等方面的内容,旨在潜移默化地提高读者对有关民族的了解和与之交际的能力,比如:通过内容健康的语用材料体现

英语中司空见惯的“幽默、讽刺和调侃”。

《功能英语听说教程》的编写内容以中国人在对外交往中是否常用、实用和不可不知为取舍原则,不求全面,但求不作无用功。总体内容涵盖生活起居、集会聊天、风俗民情、旅游运动、文化教育、市场金融、新闻广播、气候环境、求职面试、理想、情感、音乐等方面。我们利用每个单元的“Supplementary Reading”版面,针对单元内容补充对读者有用和必要的知识。

在编写《功能英语听说教程》的过程中,我们得到了语言实验室范姣莲、李兵、王海波、靳长海、张佳兰、丁国英老师的鼎力相助,深表感谢。我们在此预先感谢和欢迎读者的批评和指正。

陈淑华

2003 年 8 月

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Warm up Unit 1 English Phonetics

Keys

Part 1

Dictation 1

- 1) be, cede, eve, even, he, she, these, we ...
- 2) green, jeep, need, see, sheep, sleep, steel, sweep, sweet ...
- 3) beat, clean, creak, cream, freak, leaf, league, reap, reason, sea, steal, steam, teach, team, weak ...
- 4) ceiling, conceive, deceive, perceive, receive ...
- 5) achieve, belief, believe, brief, field, relief, relieve, piece, siege, yield ...
- 6) They read between meals during week days and seize the weekend to meet friends or serve the people . They are not conceited but they do have rosy dreams .
他们在周日餐间读书,抓住周末时间会见朋友或者为民服务。他们不自负却有梦想。
- 7) He meets me each week and leads me to read English easily .
他每周一次引导我轻巧地阅读英语。
- 8) She sits in her seat and eats meat in three meals each day .
她每日三餐坐着吃肉。
- 9) We did see three trees really when we found the key lost .
我们发现钥匙丢了的时候的确看见三棵树。
- 10) Please speak slowly . Where is the tea ? I can not reach it .
请讲慢一点。茶在哪里?我找不到。

Dictation 2

- 1) accident, active, action, add, angry, as, at, bad, bag, bang, began, camera, camp, cap, capital, exam, hang, happen, jacket, lab, lap, map, mat, match, maths, nap, pan, perhaps, rank, sand, shall, stamp, than, travel...

- 2) The **actor** **acts** **happily** .
这位(男)演员快乐地表演。
- 3) The actress **stands** on the **tractor** having her **black** hat on .
女演员戴着黑帽子站在拖拉机上。
- 4) The **black** man **ran** his lap in the relay race rapidly .
那位黑人在接力赛中飞快地跑完他那一棒。
- 5) We were **gladly** traveling in our **capital** but an accident happened **sadly** .
我们高兴地在首都旅行, 却出了车祸, 令人悲哀。

Dictation 3

- 1) **certain**, **germ**, **her**, **person**, **serve**, **term**, **universe** ...
- 2) **earl**, **early**, **earth**, ...
- 3) **bird**, **dirty**, **girl**, **shirt**, **sir**, **third**, **thirteen**, **thirty** ...
- 4) **world**, **worse**, **worst** ...
- 5) **journal**, **journalist**, **journalism**, **journey** ...
- 6) **burn**, **burnt**, **hurt**, **nurse**, **turf**, **Thursday** ...
- 7) **Learn** verbs first . **Verbs** are the **first** lot of **words** to be **worked** on in learning a language .
首先学动词。学习一种语言是要先学动词的。
- 8) Each **worm** would turn in its **turn** .
万物均有展现自身之时。

Dictation 4

- 1) **brother**, **come**, **does**, **front**, **love**, **Monday**, **mother**, **nothing**, **other**,
done, **none**, **son**, **worry** ...
- 2) **country**, **double**, **enough**, **touch**, **trouble** ...
- 3) **bus**, **duck**, **dull**, **dump**, **hurry**, **just**, **lunch**, **numb**, **number**,
plus, **result**, **rub**, **rubber**, **rush**, **until** ...
- 4) Some **must** won **once** next **month** .
下个月得有人赢一次。
- 5) One **dull** duck **jumped** into the **mud** .
一只笨鸭子跳进了泥浆。
- 6) Under too **much** sunshine he is **lucky** not to have been **burned** .
过多的阳光没有晒坏他, 真是幸运。

Dictation 5

- 1) **ask**, **class**, **father**, **fast**, **glass**, **mask**, **master**, **pass**, **past**, **rather** ...
- 2) **calf**, **calm**, **half**, **palm** ...
- 3) **arm**, **art**, **dark**, **hard**, **market**, **pardon**, **part**, **star**, **start** ...
- 4) When **are** they having the **dancing** party ?

- 5) My **card** is in my **car** . My car 's **far** away in my **farm** .
 6) Did you cut the **grass** last week in the **dark** and wrongly cut the **plants** ?

Dictation 6

- 1) **do**, **lose**, **whom**; **whose**, **boom**, **boost**, **booth**, **fool**, **goose**, **mood**,
moon, **roof**, **root**, **school**, **shoot**, **soon**, **tooth**...
 2) **rule**, **ruler**; **blue**, **clue**, **flue**, **glue**, **true**...
 3) **blew**, **drew**, **flew**, **grew**, **slew**...
 4) **Two** thieves came in **through** the window and stepped on my **boot** .
 5) Our **group** is going to plant trees by the **pool** too if it is **cool** tomorrow . May I use your **tool** ?
 6) **Who** left **soup** here this **afternoon** on the table ?

Dictation 7

- 1) **almost**, **also**, **always**, **ball**, **call**, **chalk**, **fall**, **small**, **tall**, **wall**,
talk, **walk** ...
 2) **quarter**, **warm**, **warn**, **warp**, **wharf** ...
 3) **autumn**, **cause**, **caught**, **fraud**, **launch** ...
 4) **aught**, **caught**, **fraught**, **naughty** ...
 5) **awe**, **awl**, **dawdle**, **dawn**, **draw** ...
 6) **roar**; **door**, **floor** ...
 7) **border**, **cord**, **cork**, **corner**, **corpse**, **force**, **form**, **horse**, **north**,
order, **short**, **sports**, **torn** ...
 8) **more**, **before** ...
 9) **brought**, **ought**, **fought**, **bought**, **thought** ...
 10) **course**, **court**, **four** ...
 11) **Laws** are silent in times of **war** .
 12) **Water**, **water**, every where,
 And **all** the **boards** did shrink;
Water, **water**, every where,
Nor any drop to drink .

Part 2

Dictation 1

- 1) **height**, **sleight** ...
 2) **arrive**, **beside**, **bite**, **decide**, **file**, **fire**, **life**, **hike**, **nice**, **pile**,
quite, **rise**, **size**, **smile**, **tide**, **wide**, **behind**, **dial**, **find**, **Friday**,
idea, **mind**, **tidy**; **die**, **lie** ...

- 3) align, design, sign ...
- 4) bright, fight, flight, high, light, might, night, right, sigh, sight, slight ...
- 5) buy, guy; apply, dry, fly, fry, reply, sly; dye, lye, rye ...

Dictation 2

- 1) bounce, bound, count, devout, found, foundry, ground, house, loud, mountain, mouth, round, shout ...
- 2) bough, plough, slough ...
- 3) bowel, brown, cow, crowd, down, flower, fowl, gown, towel, tower ...

Dictation 3

- 1) ache, cage, change, grade, haste, hate, lake, mate, pace, plane, race, rate, safe, save, space, tame, wage, wake, waste, lazy, major, radio ...
- 2) afraid, against, aim, drain, fail, frail, gain, laid, maid, main, nail, paid, pain, rail, raise, sail, saint, wail, waist; straight ...
- 3) eight, eighteen, eighty, freight, sleigh, weigh, weight ...
- 4) gay, gray, lay, relay, pay, stay ...
- 5) break, great ...

Dictation 4

- 1) broken, code, dose, hope, lone, nose, notice, over, post, pose, role, smoke, sole, those, wrote ...
- 2) boat, coach, coal, coast, coat, goal, load, road, soap ...
- 3) bold, bolt, cold, fold, folk, gold, hold, sold, told ...
- 4) though, dough ...
- 5) flow, grow, glower, know, low, narrow, own, show, window, yellow ...

Dictation 5

- 1) A **noise** annoys an oyster, but a **noisy** noise **annoys** an **oyster** more .
- 2) In the **nightmare** of the dark,
All the dogs of Europe **bark**,
And the living **nations** wait,
Each sequestered in its **hate** .
- 3) The great **law** of culture is: Let each become **all** that he was created **capable** of being .
- 4) We **triumph** without glory when we conquer without **danger** .

- 5) A **short** cut to riches is to subtract from our **desires** .
- 6) Courage is **almost** a contradiction in **terms** . It means a strong **desire** to live taking the form of a readiness to die .
- 7) Absence is to love what wind is to a **fire**; it puts **out** the little, it kindles the **great** .
- 8) Opportunities are usually **disguised** as hard work, so most **people** don 't recognize them .

Part 3

略

Warm up Unit Two Intonation and Pronunciation

Keys

Part 1

Imitation Exercise

略

Spot Dictation

- 1) It's time **to** say goodbye . 该告别了。
- 2) He likes apples **and** eggs . 他喜欢(吃)苹果、鸡蛋。
- 3) **A** lot **of** things are **in** the drawer . 抽屉里有很多东西。
- 4) Isn't English **a** crazy language ? There is no egg **in** eggplant nor ham in hamburger ; neither apple nor pine in pineapple . Sweetmeats are candies **while** sweetbreads are meat **and** not sweet **at** all . If you go **on** exploring its paradox , you'll find **that** quicksand works slowly , boxing rings **are** square and a guinea pig is neither from Guinea nor is it **a** pig .

Part 2

略

Part 3

Dictate and Imitate the Liaison

- 1) **Come here . It is an egg .**
- 2) My birthday **is in** autumn , but autumn **is a** long way to come .
- 3) What **can I** see ? The hen **has a** group of chicks .
- 4) Can't **you** see a man **with a** gun in **a** tree ?
- 5) Dick **comes out** from **under** the rocks .
- 6) My advice **on** your English study **is** " little and often " , **that is** to have another look your book

before going to class . Go back **and** look **at** the book again before going to bed . Go over the lessons of the week at the weekend . Review and look through what **you** have learned as often **as** possible . Why ? If **you** just see **a** word once , or learn **a** bit grammar once , you will soon forget **it** . If **you** often recall what **you** have learned from your memory **and use** them , **it is easier** the next time you need **it** .

Part 4

Dictation 1

- 1) Put **t** down that hand**d**bag . That hand**d**bag is of good**d** quality .
- 2) Sit **d**own **a**t the big table **a**nd get a cake **d** plate .
- 3) Do you want black**k** bread again ? But don 't eat too much . If you want **t**o take two , that is OK .
You may go **a**nd get them .
- 4) What **d**oes **i**t say ? **I**t doesn 't say anything .
- 5) He has **a** big balloon **a**nd **a** big basket .
- 6) The **s**nake can 't be beaten .
- 7) The **d**og can 't get the rat .
- 8) She can 't touch the **b**ig glass .
- 9) The dog would**d** bite you . Let **i**t go .
- 10) The black**k** bird**d** must be happy **a**nd gay .
- 11) I don 't want**t** to be **t**ricked **a**nd cheated .
- 12) I don 't **l**ike cats so I would**d** not go **t**o look at them with you . Anyhow I must**t** go home .
- 13) The child**d** bought **e**ight green bottles .
- 14) Betty **b**ought some butter ,
But the butter Betty bought was **b**itter ,
So Betty bought some **b**etter butter ,
And the better **b**utter Betty bought ,
Was better than the **b**itter butter Betty bought before !

Imitation Exercise 1

略

Dictation 2

- 1) The word **a**lmost is in fact **a**ffixed by all and most to mean “ very nearly . ”
- 2) A good rider neither **a**buses his horse nor is **d**istracted while riding .
- 3) In **a**ccounting , nothing is not countable and the **a**ccounts must be **p**erfectly in order .
- 4) That salesman is of pleasant **a**ddress and **s**uccessful . He knows the **a**ddresses of all of us and how he should **a**ddress each of us properly . Therefore , we all like to **s**ubscribe what we need

from him .

- 5) Many **super**stitions still **sub**sist and **suff**ocate the common people today . If they can not be **sup**plied with knowledge or education , they may **surrender** to **super**stitious ideas ignorantly for their **sur**vival .

Unit 1 Holidays

Keys

Part 1

Task 1

- 1 . 1) who came to be known as
2) with, in, ducked into, into
3) what, Then, that, will have it
4) marks, in
5) is let, is roused, marched
- 2 . 1) i 2) c 3) b 4) e 5) d 6) f 7) g 8) h 9) a
- 3 . 1) Because they were devout Christians in third-century Turkey in the midst of Emperor Decian's anti-Christian persecutions .
2) Emperor Decian was against the Christians and persecuted them while the current emperor was himself a Christian .

Task 2

- 1 . 1) F 2) T 3) T 4) T 5) F
- 2 . 1) in, Pancake Race Day, more or less
2) for, must be, have to, their, with, twice, again, in a frying pan
3) drops on the ground, at the church door, from the winner, Then, a short service is held
- 3 . People say the first race had been run in 1445 and except for infrequently occurred or irregular interruptions as that happened in World War II, the race has been there . In the pancake race, the racing ladies or housewives all run very quickly . They would toss first and then try to catch their pancakes all the time in the race . The pancake race gives people great pleasure and the TV stations often broadcast the pancake races .

Part 2

- 1 . 1) have, enjoyed, when

- 2) my favorite holiday, the only time
 - 3) to look beautiful, to look scary
 - 4) except, tricking than asking for treats, on ears
 - 5) when he was a kid, to pull pranks on people, like that
 - 6) at heart, to see who can make the most original one
 - 7) like, like, when
 - 8) fun, when, to your door
 - 9) dislike, around the house
- 2 . 1) A 2) B 3) C 4) D
- 3 . 1) Kids .
- 2) Beth, Jenny .
- 3) The thing most children like about Halloween is just seeing how much candy they can collect .

Part 3

Task 1

- 1 . 1) of mankind 2) to start it 3) which comes later than ours 4) a new year
- 5) when they gathered the harvest 6) a great 7) of celebration 8) of a new life
- All the eight parts you have filled in, if correctly, are functioning as attributes . Can you realize where and how the attributes in both English and Chinese differ ?
- 2 . 1) F 2) T 3) F
- 3 . 1) The celebration of the new year .
- 2) The ideas differ here . Some say the Chinese were the first to start it, others believe it was the ancient Germans, and still others claim it was the Romans .
- 3) Because the ancient Germans established a new year festival to celebrate the changing seasons .
- 4) The Romans changed this time of celebration to the first of January when they conquered Europe to have the coming of the new year to be a symbol of a new life with new hope for the future .
- 5) Hoping the new year will bring them a good life .

Task 2

- 1 . 1) as the birthday 2) in many parts of the world
- 3) back to the ancient Romans 4) on the 12th day
- 5) on Christmas 6) before Christmas
- 7) on the eve of this feast day 8) as a special friend of the children
- 9) with gifts for good children 10) with them

11) gradually

2 . 1) B

2) D

3) B

Part 4

1 . 1) a, a 2) the, a, a 3) a, the, the, the, The

2 . 1) in, of, in, of, in, since

2) of, for, on, of

3) with, outside, of, according to, into

4) on, with, in, with

3 . 1) is

2) was founded

3) highlights

4) is

5) have contributed

6) are celebrated

7) is involved

8) have

9) offer

10) are played

11) are given

12) visit

13) are

14) is

15) is

16) originated

4 . 1) who

2) and

3) and

4) what

5) and

6) which

7) when

8) and

9) who

10) that

11) that

12) that

13) and

14) what

15) whether or not

5 . 1) November 20th—a great day for children and young people to take part in fun activities and to learn about their rights .

2) The Japanese celebrate their Children 's Day for the healthy growth and happiness of children . The carp was chosen because it symbolizes strength and success and the iris is thought to promote good health and ward off evil .

3) The celebrations are held on the same date but their intentions vary a little . The South Koreans aim at instilling in the children a sense of independence and national pride and having their Children 's Day highlighting the dignity of children and their need for love , care, and respect as well as honoring adults ' contribution to improving the lives of children .

4) Mustafa Kemal Ataturk who won the election after World War I started Children 's Day in Turkey out of his love for children . In his view, children are a new beginning of tomorrow .

Oral Work

1 . 略

2 . 1) What does " septet " refer to in Unit One ? Does " septet " always mean the same ?

2) Where is Easter celebrated ? What is Easter also called in England ? With what is Easter associated with in England ?

3) Can you give examples to show where " henchman " and " servant " differ from each other ? Do people like to be governed and controlled ?