

3E 英语培训系列教材

英语听说教程

中 级

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重庆大学出版社

内 容 提 要

本书根据英语强化训练的特点和规律,以英语语言在不同场合及时间的不同表述功能为主线,组织了题材广泛、内容丰富的会话素材,并辅以翔实有趣的最新文化背景介绍。听力、口语练习生动活泼、形式多样。该书覆盖了诸如道歉、致谢、邀请、询问信息、提建议等内容。本书使用范围广泛,可供大专院校低年级的学生,以及志在提高英语口头交际能力的在职人员等学习使用。本书的读者应具有大学英语3级及以上水平。

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前 言

随着我国成功加入 WTO，以及我国与国际间的交往日趋频繁，社会对英语人才的需求越来越大。为适应我国经济的快速发展，满足社会对英语人才培养的现实需求，我们以先进的英语教育理念为指导，借鉴国外出版的最新英语语言教材，结合编者自己在主要英语国家留学、任教和研究的亲身经历，根据新颖、实用的原则，编写了这套《3E 英语培训系列教材》。全套教材分“英语读写教程”和“英语听说教程”两大部分，每一部分按照读者的英语水平分为 I、II、III，即初级、中级、高级三个分册。

《英语听说教程 II（拓展）》以交际功能为主线，系统地介绍了相关的文化信息、语言知识和交际技巧。每个单元分听力和口语两部分。听力部分主要由填空、答问、多项选择等多种听力练习构成；口语部分包括复述、角色扮演、讨论等交际活动。每个单元既各自独立，又互相联系，有助于读者在学习中灵活安排。

同国内现有的英语听力、口语教程相比，本书具有以下特点：

1. 从听力入手，强化听、说技能训练。我们注意将“听”与“说”有机结合起来，每一单元围绕一个场景，先进行听力训练，然后再进行口头训练。听力训练为口头训练提供语言素材，口头训练巩固听力部分的语言文化知识，二者相辅相成，可以达到事半功倍的效果。

2. 在强化训练中突出了针对性和实用性。本书设计的场景有助于学习者了解英语国家的日常生活用语，系统掌握和熟练使用所涉及到的文化背景、语言知识。学习者也可根据自己的情况选用其中的部分单元，以备应急之用，这种将语言知识放在特定情景中学习的方法可以帮助学习者产生成就感。

3. 内容新颖，学习方便。听力材料和会话材料大都选自最新资料，其中有些是编者在国外学习和生活时所记录的真实的生活会话。根据我国读者的实际情况，

本书列出了带有音标的词汇表，解释了疑难句式和内容，提供了适量的补充材料，以帮助学习者扩大相关背景知识。

本书的英语水平起点为大学英语 3 级，可供出国留学预备人员、在校大学生以及其他希望提高英语听说能力的读者使用。

四川外语学院的严忠志教授负责本书的总体策划和结构设计，并审阅和修改了全稿。张勇、曾传芳老师负责材料收集和具体编写工作。

在本书的编写过程中，我们参考和使用了相关资料，在此谨向相关人士表示真诚的谢意。最后，我们恳请使用本书的老师 and 读者对书中的不足之处不吝指正，提出宝贵意见，以便本书再版时的修改完善。

编 者

2003 年 7 月

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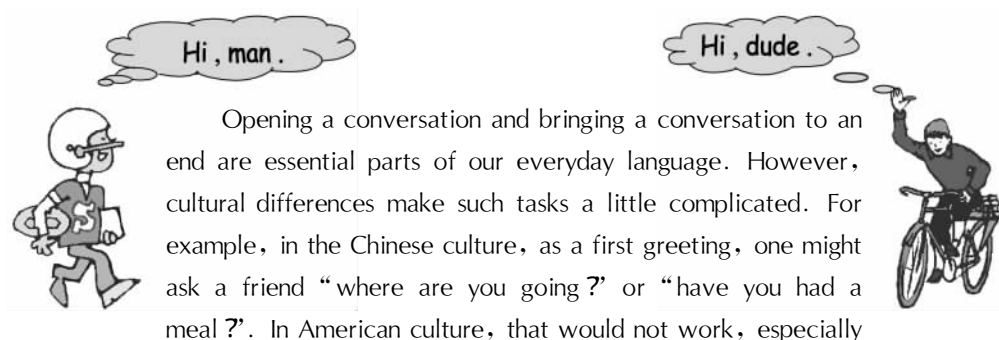
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1 Unit

Opening and Closing a Conversation

LEARN

FUNCTIONS



Opening a conversation and bringing a conversation to an end are essential parts of our everyday language. However, cultural differences make such tasks a little complicated. For example, in the Chinese culture, as a first greeting, one might ask a friend “where are you going?” or “have you had a meal?”. In American culture, that would not work, especially

the second mentioned greeting. One must also keep in mind that America is a diverse, vast country and even within America, the greetings vary from region to region. For example, in the southern region, a greeting such as “Howdy, man” or “Howdy, partner” would not be odd. Those same greetings in California would at minimum bring a grin to the face of the hearer. The general greetings such as “Good day !” or “Good morning !” would probably work everywhere.

To keep the conversation going, you could choose from various topics such as the weather, jobs, sports, or some recent news. It would not be advisable to talk about politics or religion unless you really know what you are talking about. In America, some of the most popular sports are Football, Baseball and Basketball. Some of the less popular sports are Hockey and Tennis. It would be advisable for you to watch the local news, so that you are aware of the local happenings. This is good for your own knowledge and it could be useful during conversations.

The following are some of the phrases good for opening and closing a conversation.

Greeting

Good morning / afternoon / evening.

Glad / nice / pleased to meet you.

How are you ?

How've you been ?

What's new ?

How're you doing ?

Long time no see.

Responding

Good morning / afternoon / evening.

Yes, it's been quite a while.

Fine, thanks. And you ?

Pretty good, thanks.

Nothing.

OK / Not bad.

Yeah !

Saying good-bye

Well, I'm afraid I must go now.

It's been a pleasure.

Well, it's been nice talking to you.

Great seeing you.

Good night, Mike.

Got to go now.

See ya.

Responding

Thank you for coming.

I've enjoyed it too.

Hope to talk to you again.

Same here.

Good night, Susan.

OK. Take care.

So long.

LISTEN AND COMPLETE



At a community feast

John Landenberg is new to Irvine, a small city near Los Angeles, USA. It is his first time to join a community feast. He is now chatting with Utana Kabaka, a friend of his son.

• 2 • 此为试读, 需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

Words and Expressions

feast [fi:st] *n.* 聚会, 宴会, 节日

Seattle [si'ɪtl] *n.* 西雅图 (美国西北城市名)

community [kə'mju:niti] *n.* 社区, 团体

settle in ['setl in] 安顿下来 (尤指在新的工作或生活中)

hectic ['hektik] *a.* 紧张而忙碌的, 兴奋的

short notice [ʃɔ:t 'nəʊtɪs] 临时通知

unrest ['ʌn'rest] *n.* 动荡

Congo ['kɒŋ'ɡəʊ] *n.* 刚果 (非洲国家)

settle down ['setl daʊn] (局势) 稳定, 习惯于 (生活, 工作等)

status ['steɪtəs] *n.* 情形, 状况, 地位, 身份

accompany [ə'kʌmpəni] *v.* 陪伴

Irvine ['ɪ:vain] *n.* 耳湾 (美国加州城市名)

come over [kʌm 'əʊvə] 顺便拜访

after hours *ad.* 工作时间为, 闭市后

wave down [weɪv daʊn] 招手, 挥手 (致意)



Exercises

1. Listen to the conversation and complete the passage with appropriate words and expressions.

John is new to _____, he is now at a _____. He moved in _____ ago to stay with _____. John moved to the States in order to avoid a _____ in his home country. John's wife is now at _____, visiting their _____. John's son couldn't make it to the feast tonight because he has some _____ to complete.

2. Fill in the blanks with your own words and expressions first, then listen to the conversation and fill in the blanks with exact words and expressions you hear on the tape. Compare the two versions.

John: Lovely. I would like your whole family to _____ to my home for dinner

once your wife has arrived.

Utana: That is _____. We _____.

John: Ludwig couldn't _____ to tonight's feast?

Utana: No, he had some _____ to complete at work.

John: Do you need _____, sir?

Utana: Oh, no, thank you. You're very kind. Julie. Ludwig's wife is here with the kids. She'll drive us home.

John: Oh, I did not even notice her in the crowd. The Feast is getting so crowded with new people, it's hard to notice everyone present.

Utana: Yes, you _____ a great community.

John: Yes, we are. I love it.

Utana: Well, I see Julie _____. I believe it's time for me to go.

John: It was great _____ sir. Please _____ to Ludwig.

Utana: It was nice meeting you too. _____ and see you soon.

John: Good night.



New in California

Mike has just moved from New York to California, the Golden State of America. He runs into her friend Fred one day in the street.

Words and Expressions

LA (*Los Angeles*) [ləs'ɒndʒiːlɪz] *n.* 美国西部城市洛杉矶简称

man [mæn] *n.* (俚) 老兄, 男人, 人类

spread out [sprɛd aʊt] 伸展, 展开, 传播

high-rise [hai raiz] *n.* 高层建筑
yup [jʌp] *adv.* (俚) 是的
density ['densiti] *n.* 密度, 浓度
via ['vaia] *prep.* 通过, 经由
metro ['metrəu] *n.* 地铁
critical ['kritikəl] *a.* 挑剔的, 苛求的, 危急的, 批判的
opening ['əʊpniŋ] *n.* (职位、机构的) 空缺, 开盘, 空隙
line up [lain ʌp] *v.* 排队
hang out [hʌŋ aut] (俚) 闲逛, 放松, 把...挂出
sign up [sain ʌp] 注册, 登记
head hunter [hed 'hʌntə] 猎头公司
dude [dju:d] *n.* (俚) 老兄
buzz [bʌz] *v.* (俚) 打电话, 嗡嗡作响



The Golden State: “金色之州”, 美国加利福尼亚州别名, 源于 1848 年加利福尼亚州的淘金热和其州花金罂粟。1968 年, “金色之州”被正式定为该州别名。

Exercises

1. **Listen to the conversation and write down the differences between New York City and Los Angeles.**

	NEW YORK	LOS ANGELES
downtown		
population density		
weather		
transportation		

2. Listen to the conversation and answer the following questions.

- (1) What does Mike like about LA ?
- (2) How was Mike's last interview ?
- (3) Why is the current job market tough ?
- (4) What are they probably going to do tonight ?

LEARN TO SPEAK

➔ ***Imagine that you are at a community feast with the rest of the class. Everyone is supposed to walk around, trying to start a chat with each other.***

Now stand up and have a nice chat ! Talk to as many people as possible. You may introduce yourself first and then find out more about each other. You may want to learn about his or her family, education, employment, hobbies, or travel experiences. Here are some gambits useful for opening up a chat with a stranger :



Gorgeous day, isn't it ?

Excuse me, is this seat taken ?

Say, you look quite familiar, haven't we met before ?

Sorry, did you just say something about ... ?

- ➔ **Imagine that you are at an English club, try to start a conversation with another member. The political cartoon below can be your conversation opener.**



READ AND LEARN

Americans could get quite close and personal in conversations provided controversial subjects like sex, religion and politics are avoided at least until you get to know about the person you are speaking to.

A generally accepted way of starting a conversation is by questions like “how do you do?” or “how are you doing?”. Questioning about brothers and sisters also could be quite safe. Americans also like to talk about their children. But Americans are not very open to the subject of death, so it would be better if their parents are alive before speaking about them. Astrology would be one topic of interest on which they can spend a considerable amount of time in casual social circumstances. One sure question to be asked sooner or later is “what is your sign?”. It is quite a good non-controversial subject of conversation among people who are not well acquainted with each other.

It is not a good idea to criticize about Americans or American society until and unless you know the person very well. Americans generally think that their way of doing is the best one or the only way of doing things. They have very little exposure to or knowledge of other cultures. If a person starts a topic, which you consider to be offensive or improper, then the best way to tackle the situation would be changing the topic. You should not lower to other person's level by asking

some other embarrassing questions.



Getting Information

LEARN

FUNCTIONS

Everyday we are confronted with situations that require us to get information from friends, acquaintances or strangers. So it is important to know how to approach different people and obtain information without offending them. We need to have a good enough command of the language so that we don't offend strangers nor seem cold to our friends. The types of information will vary of course. We might need to find out where the nearest shopping mall is or how to apply for a driver's license.

The following are some of the phrases we might use in order to obtain information we need.



Asking for information

I was wondering if you could help me. I'd like to know...

Excuse me, I wonder if you could tell me ...

Excuse me. Could you (please) tell me ... ?

I should be interested to know...

Pardon me. Could you please tell... ?

Could you tell me... ?

Can you tell me... ?

Do you know... ?

Answering a question

Sure.

No problem.

Of course.

Well, let me see...

I'm not sure, I'll have to check...

I'm not sure that's going to help. Let me see...

I'd like to help you, but I'm not really sure.

I'm afraid I don't know.

I've got no idea.

Asking for more information

Something else I was wondering about was...

Could you tell me more about... ?

I'd like to learn more about... ?

Sorry, that's not exactly what I mean. What I'd like to know is...

LISTEN AND COMPLETE



Where to shop

You are about to listen to a typical conversation on shopping in the United States. Pat is an international student who has just arrived from Sweden. She is asking Bob for information about shopping scenario in America.

Words and Expressions

laundry basket ['lɔ:ndri bɑ:skit] 洗衣筐

department store [di'pɑ:tmənt stɔ:] 百货公司

your best bet 最佳选择

item ['aitəm] *n.* 商品, 产品, 条款

suit [sju:t] *n.* 套装 *v.* 合适, 适合

electronic [ilek'trɒnik] *a.* 电子的, 电子仪器的

answering machine ['ɑ:nsəriŋ mə'fi:n] 电话留言机

stereo ['stiəriəu] *n.* 音响, 立体声系统

large screen TV 宽屏电视

LCD (liquid crystal display) monitor ['likwid 'kristl di'splei 'mɒnitə] 液晶显示屏

you name it 应有尽有

a rip-off [ˈrɪp ɒf] (口) 宰客货, 乱开价的高价物

over-priced [ˈəʊvə praɪst] 标价过高的

good name brand 名牌

cord [kɔːd] *n.* 线缆, 绳索

adaptor [əˈdɪptə] *n.* 转接器, 适配器, 接头

buck [bʌk] *n.* (俚) 美元

special [ˈspeʃəl] *n.* 特价商品 *a.* 特别的, 专门的

shopping list [ˈʃɒpiŋ list] 购物单



Notes

Target, Banana Republic, Macy's, Circuit City, Radio Shack, Blockbuster:
店名 均为美国本土较为知名的购物场所。

Exercises

- 1. Listen to the conversation and fill in the table below with information you hear on the tape.**

Name of the store	Commodities
Target	
Banana Republic	
Macy's	
Circuit City	
Radio Shack	
Blockbuster	

- 2. Make a shopping list for Pat based on the conversation you hear on the tape.**
