

研究生教学用书

教育部学位管理与研究生教育司推荐

新世纪研究生英语教程

——视听说 (第四版)

New Century Graduate English
—— Listen Speak Watch
(4th Edition Teachers' Book)

教师用书

主 审 Nathan Eugene Geer Valerie Michele Geer Kate Beeching

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北京理工大学出版社

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新编《中国学生发展指南》 高中必修学生发展课程

—— 生涯规划 品德教育 公民教育 健康教育 ——

《中国学生发展指南》实施指南（高中必修）

教育部基础教育司 编

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和《教育部关于全面深化课程改革 落实立德树人根本任务的意见》

要求，指导学校全面实施素质教育，

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内 容 简 介

本书提供了教学建议、课堂活动的组织形式、背景知识、语言难点解释、课文练习答案以及录音原文,以便于教师备课。

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第四版前言

由北京理工大学出版社2004年出版的《新世纪研究生英语教程》面世之后，受到了广大读者的欢迎和推崇。该套教程第一版于2005年6月被教育部学位管理与研究生教育司定为研究生教学用书推荐教材，第二版2006年被评为北京高等教育精品教材，且其中的《新世纪研究生英语教程——视听说》第二版2006年又获全国高校优秀畅销书二等奖。而在使用中，一些师生对该套教材提出了宝贵的意见，并指出了其中存在的个别不足之处。因此，在2008年春季，本套教材的编委们齐心协力，对《新世纪研究生英语教程》（第三版）进行了全面的修订和改版。

为创造更加真实的语言环境，让学习者轻松地观看短片，在愉悦中学习英国和美国的语言、文化以及风俗习惯，训练听力理解，首先对于《新世纪研究生英语教程——视听说》中的内容，王玉雯与Kate Beeching博士（英）和Kvande Streek（美）依据课文主题策划了16个单元的教学短片。这些短片分别在不同的文化背景和场景中拍摄，演员人数众多，来自不同国家，从事不同职业，并采取不同的拍摄形式（对话、采访、独白、讲座）。短片语言标准、地道，图像和声音清晰，配有丰富的练习，学生可以边观看视频边做练习，根据需求调控视频文件（全屏、快进、快退）和音量，点击反馈核对答案。在编写视频练习时，作者主要借用短片中的语言，旨在展示口语表达的形式。为帮助学习者更好地理解英、美等国的文化背景知识，本版在视听说学生用书光盘视频文件按钮旁增加了视频转写文字（Script）按钮，学习者可根据需求随时点击查看。视听说教师用书增加一张光盘，内附课文背景知识录音、学生英语演讲（Presentation）范例。增加学生英语演讲范例，旨在调动学生的英语公众演讲练习的积极性，帮助他们提高英语应用能力。

其次是在《新世纪研究生英语教程——综合英语》中增加了B课文录音。

为了丰富课文主题，我们又更换了两个单元的内容，新添主题涉及太空探险和金融。我们还在教师参考书中增加了一些语言点英语解释，少量词义注释及少量的背景知识。关于课文背景知识，教师可依据教学需要把光盘里的 PPT 复制到电脑上酌情采用。

由于各个学校的教学安排不完全相同，学生的语言水平有差异，我们建议各校可根据实际情况分 4~6 学时讲授一个单元，学习任务以及完成任务的时间可根据学生的语言水平灵活掌握。

中国农业科学院研究生院刘兰芝教授为第四版修订提出宝贵意见，美籍专家 Nathan Eugene Geer 和 Valerie Michele Geer，英籍专家 Kate Beeching 博士先后分别认真地审阅了本教材，在此表示衷心的感谢！

最后，我们衷心地期望本书的第四版能够使广大读者从中获得更多的语言实践机会。我们也盼望细心的读者继续对我们的教材提出宝贵的修改意见，以期进一步完善。

王玉雯

北京理工大学

2008 年 6 月 16 日

前 言

《新世纪研究生英语教程》自面世以来，受到了广大读者的欢迎，并于2005年6月被教育部研究生工作办公室定为研究生教学用书推荐教材。为了更好地满足教学的需求，编委会根据读者反馈意见，对《新世纪研究生英语教程》（第一版）进行了全面修订。

1. 《新世纪研究生英语教程——综合英语》为了使多数学生通过篇章结构练习提高阅读理解能力和语言表达能力，修改了阅读理解中的篇章结构练习，使填词数量减少，以便更多的学生能顺利地完成该练习；我们还修改了部分简答题及其答案，少数词汇练习，并在教师参考书里增加了课文参考译文。在附录中增加了配套光盘使用说明。

2. 《新世纪研究生英语教程——视听说》在每个单元学习活动前增加了学习目标，以便帮助学生掌握学习重点；此外，为创造更加真实的语言环境，第二版的听力材料聘请了7个国家的专家录音（美国5人，英国2人，澳大利亚2人，加拿大1人，德国1人，中国2人，巴基斯坦1人），而第一版只有4个美籍专家录音；听力练习由易到难；为了提供更多的练习素材，在一些口语活动练习后提供相关词汇、句型或相关对话；在所附的光盘中增加了两套模拟题。此外，在电影剪辑中更换了4个单元的内容，旨在使学生在娱乐中接触更多的真实语言。

3. 增编了《新世纪研究生英语教程——视听说》教师参考书，提供了教学建议、课堂活动的组织形式、背景知识、语言难点解释、课文练习答案以及录音原文，以便于教师备课。

美籍专家 Nathan Eugene Geer 和 Valerie Michele Geer，英籍专家 Kate Beeching 认真审阅了本教材，在此表示衷心的感谢！

最后，衷心地期望本书第二版能够使广大读者从中获得更多的语言实践机会，也盼望广大读者继续对我们的教材提出宝贵的修改意见，以期进一步完善。

王玉雯
北京理工大学
2005年6月30日

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Unit 1

Holidays

I

Suggestions to the Teacher

1. Classroom activities:
 - 1) The teacher can ask students about their knowledge on holidays at home and abroad.
 - 2) Students can talk to each other about holidays and festivals they like.
 - 3) The teacher can ask students to describe the pictures in the text.
2. Listening comprehension exercises can be completed by the students and the answers to the exercises can be checked by the students themselves.
3. The extracts should be watched by students. The teacher can ask students questions in class.
4. The teacher can ask students to make up a conversation with the topic "Spring Festival." Useful expressions can be provided to the students, but they need not cover all the expressions in the conversation.

II

Background Information

Western Holidays and Festivals

1. Valentine's Day

Several different stories are told about the origin of Saint Valentine's Day. One legend dates as far back as the days of the Roman Empire. According to the story,

Claudius, the Emperor of Rome, wanted to increase the size of his army. He knew that it would be easier to get young men who were not married to join. Therefore he made a rule that no young man could marry until he had served a certain number of years in the army.

A priest named Valentine broke the rule and secretly married a great many young people. Finally, Claudius found out about Valentine and put the priest in prison, where he remained until his death on February 14.

After his death, Valentine was made a saint, and the day of his death was named **Saint Valentine's Day**. It became the custom for lovers to send each other messages on this day. Now Saint Valentine's Day is a time for people to send one another greetings of many kinds.

February 14, Valentine's Day, is sweethearts' day, on which people in love with each other express their tender emotions. Sometimes people put their love messages in a heart-shaped box of chocolates, or a bunch of flowers tied with red ribbons. Words of letters may be written on the flower covered card, or something else. Whatever the form may be, the message is almost the same — "Will you be my valentine?"

The symbol of Valentine is a picture with a heart and Cupid armed with bow and arrow. Many universities, high schools or elementary schools hold a Sweetheart's Ball for the young students to celebrate Valentine's Day.

2. April Fool's Day

Unlike most of the other nonfoolish holidays, the history of April Fool's Day, sometimes called All Fools' Day, is not totally clear. There really wasn't a "first April Fool's Day" that can be pinpointed on the calendar. Some believe it sort of evolved simultaneously in several cultures at the same time, from celebrations involving the first day of spring.

The closest point in time that can be identified as the beginning of this tradition was in 1582, in France. Prior to that year, the New Year was celebrated for eight days, beginning on March 25. The celebration culminated on April 1. With the reform of the calendar under Charles IX, the Gregorian calendar was introduced, and New Year's Day was moved to January 1.

However, communications being what they were in these days when news traveled by foot, many people did not receive the news for several years. Others, the more obstinate crowd, refused to accept the new calendar and continued to

celebrate the New Year on April 1. These backward folk were labeled as “fools” by the general populace. They were subject to some ridicule, and were often sent on “fools’ errands” or were made the butt of other practical jokes.

This harassment evolved, over time, into a tradition of prank-playing on the first day of April. The tradition eventually spread to England and Scotland in the eighteenth century. It was later introduced to the American colonies of both the English and French. April Fool’s Day thus developed into an international fun fest, so to speak, with different nationalities specializing in their own brand of humor at the expense of their friends and families. (Copyright © 2000, 2001 by Jerry Wilson.)

3. Easter

Easter is observed by the churches of the West on the first Sunday following the full moon that occurs on or following the spring equinox (March 21 , the first day of Spring). So Easter became a “movable” feast which can occur as early as March 22 or as late as April 25. It commemorates Christ’s resurrection from the tomb where he had lain for three days following his crucifixion. It is a festival to remember Jesus who died and came to life again.

The symbols of Easter (new clothes, daffodils, Easter lilies, baby chicks, bunny rabbits and Easter eggs) have no sacred connotation and they are only remotely related to the Resurrection. Of all the symbols, the egg and the hare (rabbit or bunny) considered from ancient times to represent fertility and new life, are those most frequently associated with Easter. Dyed eggs, like those seen today, were exchanged at ancient spring festivals. Yellow stood for the returning sun and red for the joy of life. In time, the decoration of eggs became a fine art in European countries, and immigrants from those countries brought their skills to the United States.

Chinese Holidays and Festivals

1. Lion Dance

Lions play an important role in Chinese mythology, and represent joy and happiness. Lion dances are performed to bring luck and to get rid of the devil. This tradition can be traced back to a story that took place long ago.

During the rule of the legendary “ Yellow Emperor, ” a monster called “ Nian ” appeared in China, attacking the men and the animals. It was so fast and

fierce that neither the fox nor the tiger could beat it. In despair, the people asked the lion for help. The lion bravely rushed towards the monster and wounded it. The “Nian” fled, but declared to come back to take revenge.

A year later, the “Nian” returned. Without the lion’s protection this time, the people produced a “lion” out of bamboo and cloth. Two men crawled inside and approached the “Nian.” The “lion” pranced and roared, driving the monster away again.

From then on, lion dances have become a yearly tradition to frighten evil away during the Chinese New Year.

2. Lantern Festival

Falling on the 15th day of the first month of the Lunar Year, the Lantern Festival takes place under a full moon, and marks the end of Chinese New Year festivities. The Lantern Festival dates back to shrouded legends of the Han Dynasty over 2,000 years ago.

While the Lantern Festival has changed very little over the last two millennia, technological advances have made the celebration more and more complex and visually stimulating. Indeed, the festival as celebrated in some places (such as Taipei, Taiwan) can even put the most garish American Christmas decorations to shame. They often sport unique displays of light that leave the viewer in awe.

Master craftsman will construct multicolored paper lanterns in the likeness of butterflies, dragons, birds, dragonflies, and many other animals; these accentuate the more common, red, spherical lanterns. Brilliantly-lit floats and mechanically driven light displays draw the attention of the young and old alike. Sometimes, entire streets are blocked off, with lanterns mounted above and to the sides, creating a hallway of lamps. Some cities in North China even make lanterns from blocks of ice! And just as in days gone by, the billion-watt background sets the scene for dragon and lion dances, parades, and other festivities.

Yuan Xiao and Tang Yuan are balls of glutinous rice, sometimes rolled around a filling of sesame, peanuts, vegetable, or meat. Tang Yuan are often cooked in red-bean or other kinds of soup. The round shape symbolizes wholeness and unity.

3. Dragon Boat Festival

The Dragon Boat Festival, also called the Duanwu Festival, is celebrated on the fifth day of the fifth lunar month according to the Chinese calendar. For thousands of years, the festival has been marked by eating Zong Zi (glutinous rice