




世纪实用研究生英语系列教程



(教师用书)

专业学位 硕士研究生英语 视听说教程

主编 彭工 副主编 郭建 田禾

 中国人民大学出版社



研究生英语系列教程

专业学位硕士研究生 英语视听说教程

(教师用书)

北京市高等教育学会研究生英语教学研究分会

主 编 彭 工

副主编 郭 建 田 禾

编 者 田 禾 向 俊 杨 莉 胡江波 郭 建
张红晖 彭 宇 韩诚忠 陈 玮 艾海洋



中国人民大学出版社

· 北京 ·

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

专业学位硕士研究生英语视听说教程 (教师用书) / 彭工主编. —北京: 中国人民大学出版社, 2011
21 世纪实用研究生英语系列教程
ISBN 978-7-300-14755-0

I. ①专… II. ①彭… III. ①英语—听说教学—研究生—教学参考资料 IV. ①H319.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2011) 第 234260 号

21 世纪实用研究生英语系列教程

专业学位硕士研究生英语视听说教程 (教师用书)

北京市高等教育学会研究生英语教学研究分会

主 编 彭 工

副主编 郭 建 田 禾

编 者 田 禾 向 俊 杨 莉 胡江波 郭 建

张红晖 彭 宇 韩诚忠 陈 玮 艾海洋

Zhuanye Xuewei Shuoshi Yanjiusheng Yingyu Shitingshuo Jiaocheng (Jiaoshi Yongshu)

出版发行 中国人民大学出版社

社 址 北京中关村大街31号

邮政编码 100080

电 话 010-62511242 (总编室)

010-62511398 (质管部)

010-82501766 (邮购部)

010-62514148 (门市部)

010-62515195 (发行公司)

010-62515275 (盗版举报)

网 址 <http://www.crup.com.cn>

<http://www.ttrnet.com> (人大教研网)

经 销 新华书店

印 刷 北京市易丰印刷有限责任公司

规 格 185 mm × 240 mm 16 开本

版 次 2012 年 1 月第 1 版

印 张 14.75

印 次 2012 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

字 数 304 000

定 价 28.00 元

版权所有 侵权必究

印装差错 负责调换

根据 2010 年教育部颁布的《硕士、博士专业学位研究生教育发展总体方案》，我国将逐步实现研究生教育从以培养学术型人才为主向以培养应用型人才为主的战略性转变，加大专业学位人才培养力度，扩大培养规模。为适应这一形势，我们特编写了《专业学位硕士研究生英语视听说教程》。

本书的编写参照了《研究生英语教学大纲》以及教育部各专业分学科教学指导委员会对于专业硕士研究生英语教学的要求，强调对学习者语言运用能力的培养。在题材的选择上注重趣味性、知识性、实用性与时效性相结合。在教材的编排上力求做到信息量大同时难度适中。

本书配有教师用书。为方便教师授课及学生自学，教师用书除提供录音原文、视频资料原文、练习答案以外，还有详尽的教学目的、教学步骤、文化背景知识介绍及语言点解析。本书既适用于高等院校非英语专业硕士、博士研究生视听说课堂教学，也可作为中等英语水平学生及其他英语爱好者的自学材料。本套教材配有视频、音频光盘，使用非常方便。

◎教材内容及使用建议

本书共 12 个单元，每个单元由 5 部分构成（Warm-up Activities, Listening Activities, Watching Activities, Speaking Activities, Fun Time），每个单元的听说活动围绕同一个主题展开。

1. 准备活动（Warm-up Activities）

此部分有三项活动，包括与主题相关的背景知识讨论、常用词汇学习及图片描述。背景知识问题可作为学生课前预习内容，也可在课堂上展开讨论。常用词汇部分有外教录音，可帮助学生掌握相关词汇的正确发音，扩大词汇量，并提高学生对主题思想的表达能力。图片描述可作为课堂或课下小组活动。

2. 听力活动 (Listening Activities)

包括四项听力任务。练习形式从易到难,有填空、完成句子、单选、回答问题。可作为课堂内容或课下补充练习。

3. 视听活动 (Watching Activities)

为学生提供了两个与本单元主题相关的视频片段。可通过视听、讨论、回答问题和填空等形式提高学生英语听力理解与口头表达能力。

4. 口语活动 (Speaking Activities)

包括与单元主题相关的常用功能口语词组与句型,并附有音频,学生可以通过语音语调模仿掌握常用语言模块,提高语言流利度。此部分还包括三段口语训练,供课堂练习。

5. 娱乐活动 (Fun Time)

每单元的最后一部分是英语经典歌曲、著名诗歌或绕口令,以提高学生英美文化素养。

本书及配套教师用书由中国科学院研究生院的 11 位教师共同编写。彭工、郭建、田禾经认真讨论最终确定了本书各单元主题及编写体系。彭工负责全书内容及文稿的审定。向俊、杨莉、田禾、艾海洋、张红晖、郭建、韩诚忠、彭宇、陈玮、胡江波分别负责编写第一至第十二章,其中第三、第五、第十二章由田禾完成。美籍专家 Tom Kelly 认真审阅了全书。加拿大专家 Don Sturge 对本书的编写提出了许多有益的建议。中国人民大学出版社外语分社为本书编辑出版付出了极大的努力。在此谨致以衷心的感谢。

在本书的编写过程中,我们从国外电影、电台及互联网上选取了部分语言素材,由于篇幅所限不一列出,在此对有关作者表示诚挚的谢意。

编者

2011 年 6 月

Contents

1	Travel	1
2	Health	17
3	Entertainment	39
4	Sports	59
5	Celebrities	81
6	Advertising	99
7	Cross-cultural Communication	119
8	Environmental Concerns	139
9	Social Issues	161
10	Business	177
11	Technology	197
12	Emotions	211

Travel

Lesson Activity Plan

Objectives:

1. Learn to describe different travel experiences, ranging from daily travel to backpacking to business trips.
2. Develop the ability to arrange personal or business trips, and deal with various problems along the way.
3. Learn to make comments on the experience itself and possible impacts of travel.

Procedures:

1. Do some warm-up exercises: work in pairs, asking and answering the questions listed in Warm-up Activities. Make a conversation or a story, using the pictures provided in Warm-up Activities.
2. For each part, explain some vocabulary, and give some background information to students to help them understand the material heard.
3. Listen to the passages or conversations, and finished the exercises.
4. Check the answers, and if needed, listen to the details.

Warm-up Activities

Questions for discussion:

1. What come to mind when you hear the word “travel”?
2. Do you like traveling? How do you usually travel? Which do you prefer, by air or by train? Why?
3. What’s the best place you’ve ever visited? Why?

4. What are the pros and cons of backpacking?
5. What would make you wiser—traveling around the world or reading a lot of books?

Make a conversation or a story based on what you see in the following pictures.

Expressions related to travel:

vacation, travel agency, travel insurance, budget, passport, air/train/car travel, take off, land, return journey, package tour, independent traveler, airport, baggage claim, luggage, reservations, jet lag, destination, route, backpacker, flashpacker, travel sickness, hotel, motel, hostel, accommodation, bed and breakfast, check-in/out, reception desk, receptionist, room service, double room, single room, suite, itinerary, scenery, holiday resort, camp, excursion, self-catering holiday, sightseeing, hitch-hike

Listening Activities

I. Listen to the passage about commuting, and fill in the missing words while you are listening.

► Script

Commuting is regular travel between one's place of residence and place of work or full-time study. Before the 19th century most workers lived less than an hour's walk from their work. Today, many people travel daily to work a long way from their own towns, cities and villages—especially in industrialized societies that can use such modes of travel as automobiles, trains, buses and bicycles—sometimes by choice, sometimes when forced to do so by the high cost of housing in city centers or because of traffic congestion.

Many large cities are surrounded by commuter belts, also known as metropolitan areas. In these places, people who work in the city live but do not work there. Most commuters travel at the same time of day, causing the morning and evening rush hours, with congestion on roads and public transport systems not designed or maintained well enough to cope with the peak demands.

Keys 1. regular travel 2. an hour's walk 3. industrialized societies 4. traffic congestion 5. metropolitan areas 6. rush hours 7. peak demands

► Words and Expressions

commuter: one who travels regularly from one place to another, as from a suburb to a city and back

congestion: the state of being overcrowded, especially with traffic for people

► Background Information

Worldwide the bicycle is probably the most common commuter vehicle, and the second most common form of commuting after walking. Bicycle commuting is the act of commuting to a place of work or education by bicycle, a common form of utility cycling. Bicycling is the dominant mode of commuting in such countries as India and China and is also common in many European countries (though rare in most parts of the United States). In the West it is common to combine bicycle commuting with public transportation (also known as mixed-mode commuting). Folding bicycles are used if space, fees or restrictions interfere with taking full-size bicycles along. Another alternative is to have a bicycle parked at a station.

II. Listen to the passage about flashpackers, and then complete the following sentences according to what you hear.

► Script

Flashpacking simply is backpacking with a lot of high tech gear. Flashpackers generally come in two types, the younger group, still in college, who have all the gadgets but not all the money for luxury accommodations, and the second group of individuals, in their late 20s or early 30s who have a little bit more money to spend and carry iPods, digital cameras and laptops. Neither fully backpacker nor tourist, flashpackers are new to the traveling lexicon.

Oftentimes over a third of the stuff a flashpacker brings along on vacation is technology-related. Not only laptops and digital cameras are brought, but also extra batteries, camera cords for uploading pictures to share during the trip, portable Wi-Fi finders and international plug adapters, to name a few.

Hostels have been noticing this trend and have been trying to accommodate the flashpackers' needs. While some hostels have been making changes, in particular, offering free Wi-Fi, a large majority of hostels don't offer all of the high tech accommodations that flashpackers desire, or they charge for Internet access.

Keys 1. high tech gear 2. luxury accommodations 3. technology-related 4. uploading pictures 5. in particular

► Words and Expressions

flashpacking: backpacking with flash, or style

Wi-Fi: a trademark of the Wi-Fi Alliance for certified products based on the IEEE 802.11 standards (also called Wireless LAN (WLAN) and Wi-Fi). The term *Wi-Fi* is often used by the public as a synonym for wireless Internet (WLAN).

gadget: a small specialized mechanical or electronic device; a contrivance

lexicon: a stock of terms used in a particular profession, subject, or style; a vocabulary, a dictionary

plug adapter: a device whose purpose is to convert attributes of one device or system to those of an otherwise incompatible device or system

► Background Information

Backpacking is a term that has historically been used to denote a form of low-cost, independent international travel. Terms such as independent travel and/or budget travel are often used interchangeably with backpacking. The factors that traditionally differentiate backpacking from other forms of tourism include but are not limited to the following: use of public transport as a means of travel, preference of youth hostels to traditional hotels, use of a backpack, an interest in meeting the locals as well as seeing the sights.

Flashpacking is a neologism used to refer to affluent backpackers. Whereas backpacking is traditionally associated with budget travel and destinations that are relatively cheap, flashpacking has an association with more disposable income while traveling and has been defined simply as backpacking with a bigger budget.

A simple definition of the term flashpacker can be thought of as backpacking with flash, or style. One school of thought defines the flashpackers as a rapidly growing segment of travelers who adhere to a modest accommodation and meal budget, while spending freely, even excessively, for activities at their chosen destination. Another school of thought defines flashpacking as an incongruous mix of “slumming it” and luxury; of adventurous travel with those on a budget by day and sedate dining and comfortable accommodation by night. Flashpackers have been further defined as tech-savvy adventurers who often prefer to travel with a cell phone, digital camera, iPod and a laptop, although none of these is required in order to be a flashpacker. As with other

forms of travel, the term flashpacker is mainly one of self-identification. The origin of the term itself is obscure.

The term also reflects a growing demographic of travelers who are forsaking traditional organized travel, venturing to destinations once the reserve of more adventurous backpackers, and the increasing number of individuals who leave well-paid jobs or take “career breaks”, using the time to travel independently, but with greater comfort and many of the gadgets they are accustomed to at home. As a result, hostels are evolving and offering more up-market accommodations to those still traveling on a budget in order to obtain their business. The hostels have realized a need to evolve in order to meet the changing demands of travelers.

III. Listen to the conversation about a business trip, and choose the best answer to the following questions.

► **Script**

Tom: Hey Alice, guess what! The boss is sending me to the West Coast for a marketing seminar next month.

Alice: Aha, you must be happy. You’ve been itching to go on a business trip for months.

Tom: Yeah, and he said there’ll be more coming up, so I should get a corporate card. The problem is I don’t know how to proceed, and I didn’t want the boss to know that. Can you fill me in?

Alice: Sure, no problem. First, go to see the secretary and tell her where you’re going and when. She’ll arrange for transportation and hotel through our travel agency, and give you the tickets and itinerary in a few days. At the same time, ask her for an application form for the card.

Tom: Will I use the card for everything?

Alice: No, we have company credit arrangements with some major airlines and hotels. For this trip, you’ll probably only use it for food. Not all restaurants accept the card, so you may have to pay cash.

Tom: Do I pay out of my own pocket?

Alice: Afraid so. We used to have cash advances, but the company stopped that when they started issuing cards.

Tom: Will the company reimburse everything?

Alice: No, there are maximum per diem rates. I'll give you a list. Of course, personal items aren't covered. And make sure you keep all your receipts. You'll have to attach them to your expense account when you get back.

Tom: Anything else?

Alice: Since you'll be traveling often, apply for a frequent flyer card. Gathering frequent flyer miles is one of the perks of OCS Travel. And let me know how you like living out of a suitcase.

Keys 1. B 2. D 3. C 4. B 5. C

► **Words and Expressions**

itch: to have a persistent, restless craving

corporate card: a payment card issued to companies for use by company employees who are frequently on business trips

itinerary: a route or proposed route of a journey

reimburse: to repay (money spent); to refund

per diem: reckoned on a daily basis; daily, an allowance for daily expenses

perk: a payment or profit received in addition to a regular wage or salary, especially a benefit expected as one's due

IV. Listen to the passage and answer the following questions based on what you hear.

► **Script**

Travel sickness, also known as motion sickness, occurs when repetitive small movements cause the brain to receive mixed messages. The eyes say one thing about the position of the body, while the delicate inner ear balance mechanisms are reporting something different. This confusion usually results in feelings of nausea, sometimes vomiting and becoming sweaty. Children suffer more often than adults and, fortunately, many grow out of it as they get older and learn to overcome the problem.

If on the road, ask the driver to take bends gently, to not accelerate and slow down repeatedly, and to stop for regular stretches (at least once an hour) throughout the trip.

While at sea, get as much fresh air as possible away from the smell of fuel fumes

and galley foods. Going out on deck is ideal, but don't watch the waves. If it's too cold and you have to stay inside, find a seat in the middle of the ship on a lower deck, this is where the ship moves least.

When in the air, ask for a seat over the wing, where the plane is most stable. Tilt your seat back, rest your head on the headrest, and close your eyes. Some people know they're going to be sick whatever they do. If this is the case, ask for a seat near the toilet.

As well as the advice above, the following can help to reduce the chance of travel sickness:

Avoiding heavy meals and alcohol before traveling.

Anti-travel-sickness medicines from the pharmacist. These should be taken before travel according to the instructions so they have time to be absorbed by the body.

Ginger or peppermint remedies. Ginger can be taken as a biscuit, tea or in crystallized form, while peppermint can be sucked as a sweet or taken as a tea.

Keys

1. Because of the repetitive small movements of vehicles, the eyes say one thing about the position of the body, while the delicate inner ear balance mechanisms are reporting something different.
2. No. Many grow out of it as they get older and learn to overcome the problem.
3. The middle of the ship on a lower deck moves least.
4. They should ask for a seat near the toilet.
5. Anti-sickness medicines should be taken before travel according to the instructions so they have time to be absorbed by the body.

► Words and Expressions

nausea: a feeling of sickness in the stomach characterized by an urge to vomit

accelerate: to start to go faster

stretch: a continuous or unbroken length, area, or expanse

fume: strong-smelling gas or smoke that is unpleasant to breathe in

galley: a kitchen or an area with kitchen facilities in a ship or plane

headrest: a support for the head, as at the back of a chair

peppermint: a plant, *Mentha piperita*, having small purple or white flowers and downy leaves that yield a pungent oil; the oil from this plant; a candy flavored with this oil

Watching Activities

I. Watch a movie clip from *Up in the Air* and answer the following questions.

► Script

Ryan: Oh, Christ.

Natalie: What?

Ryan: Follow me.

Natalie: I really like my luggage.

Ryan: That's exactly what it is. It's a luggage. Know how much time you lose checking in?

Natalie: I don't know. Five... ten minutes?

Ryan: 35 minutes a flight. I travel 270 days a year. That's 157 hours. That makes seven days. You are willing to throw away an entire week on that? You don't need this. Sorry, you don't need that. You aren't gonna need that. They have neck pillows on the plane. Yeah, this—they have better ones there. I'll get rid of this.

Natalie: I can just meet you at security.

Ryan: Bingo. Asians.

Natalie: You can't be serious.

Ryan: Never get behind people traveling with infants. I've never seen a stroller collapse in less than 20 minutes. Old people are worse. Their bodies are littered with hidden metal and they never appreciate how little time they have left on earth. Five words: randomly selected for additional screening. Asians, they pack light, travel efficiently, and they've got a thing for slip-on shoes. God love them.

Natalie: That's racist.

Ryan: I'm like my mother. I stereotype. It's faster. (What in your backpack? Ryan Bingham.) Are you mad at your computer?

Natalie: I type with purpose.

Ryan: What is it that you're working on so furiously?

Natalie: I'm building a workflow of firing techniques. It's questions and responses, actions and reactions. A script taking you through the steps of firing someone.

Ryan: Who's it for?

Natalie: Well, theoretically, you could put it in the hands of anyone and they'd be downsizing immediately. All you have to do is to follow the steps.

Ryan: Natalie, what is it you think we do here?

Natalie: We prepare the newly-unemployed for the emotional and physical hurdles of job hunting, while minimizing legal blowback.

Ryan: That's what we're selling. It's not what we're doing.

Natalie: OK, what are we doing?

Ryan: We are here to make limbo tolerable, to ferry wounded souls across the river of dread until the point where hope is dimly visible. And then stop the boat, shove'em in the water and make'em swim.

Natalie: That's really impressive. Are you gonna put that in your book?

Keys

1. Because they can't travel efficiently with that luggage.
2. Because Asians pack light, travel efficiently, and they've got a thing for slip-on shoes.
3. They prepare the newly-unemployed for the emotional and physical hurdles of job hunting, while minimizing legal blowback.

► Words and Expressions

luggage: the cases, bags, etc. that you carry when you are traveling

collapse: if a piece of furniture or equipment collapses, or if you collapse it, you can fold it so that it becomes smaller

appreciate: to understand how serious or important a situation or problem is or what someone's feelings are

slip-on shoes: shoes that do not have a fastening

downsize: if a company or organization downsizes, it reduces the number of people it employs in order to reduce costs

hurdle: a problem or difficulty that you must deal with before you can achieve something

limbo: a situation in which nothing happens or changes for a long period of time, and it is difficult to make decisions or know what to do, often because you are waiting for something else to happen first

► Background Information

Up in the Air is a 2009 American comedy-drama film directed by Jason Reitman and co-written by Reitman and Sheldon Turner. It is a film adaptation of the 2001 novel of the same name, written by Walter Kirn. The story is about a corporate downsizer Ryan Bingham (George Clooney) and his travels. The film follows his isolated life and philosophies along with the people he meets along the way.

II. Watch the video clip and fill in the missing words.

► Script

Man: What are the most important things to consider when planning a vacation?

Woman: One of the things you need to consider is, uh, your dates are very important, and both selecting your destination and also the activities that are available to you to do on your vacation. Budget is a big deciding factor on where you're actually being able to travel to. And then you also need to look at things: uh, are you a single person that doesn't want to be around a lot of family? That's something you need to take into consideration when planning. Are you a family with, you know, several children? Because you're gonna want age-appropriate activities for all your children. So these are just a few of the things you'll need to look at.

Keys 1. destination 2. available 3. deciding factor 4. single person 5. consideration 6. age-appropriate

► Words and Expressions

destination: the place that someone or something is going to

budget: the money that is available to an organization or person, or a plan of how it will be spent

appropriate: correct or suitable for a particular time, situation, or purpose

Speaking Activities

I. Useful expressions of requesting and expressing opinions and impressions.

Participant 1	Participant 2
1. <i>What do you think</i> if I design dresses for you here at home? And make them here. Have the fittings here, too. And I could do the selling and the pricing at the boutique.	<i>That's what I was thinking about.</i>
2. <i>How do you like</i> living in Dallas?	It's a nice city. I like it here.

3. <i>I wonder if</i> a move would be a bad thing for her. And my job. I don't know if I can get a good job in Los Angeles. And what about our family?	Can I tell you what I think? I think that you're very successful and that you have a fantastic reputation in the toy industry. I think you can find a really good job in Los Angeles.
4. <i>Do you think</i> it is a good idea for boys and girls to go to school together?	<i>From my point of view, I think</i> it helps them to learn to get along with people of both genders.
5. <i>I think</i> the speech was a failure.	<i>Do you really think so? I don't think so.</i> It wasn't that bad of a speech at all. Didn't you hear the applause of the audience?
6. "Sweet Heart" is among the top ten on this week's top hits chart. I think it's much better than this week's No.1. <i>What do you think about</i> "Cold Wind"?	<i>I like it too, but I don't think it's as good as</i> "Sweet Heart".
7. The concert was <i>really great</i> . The singing group used to be very popular.	<i>I can't believe they played so great.</i>
8. <i>I don't think</i> the character development was that strong. Do you think that it had anything to do with the casting of the movie?	No, the casting was great and the actors were excellent. They just didn't have a lot of funny or meaningful dialogues. The writing was also a little weak.
9. <i>In your opinion</i> , what makes a happy marriage?	<i>I think</i> a good marriage is based on mutual respect and trust, with a lot of sharing, communicating, and giving.
10. Big stars like Brad Pitt and Angelina Jolie of course always have the camera lens on them wherever they are. <i>But is it too much?</i>	Well, the stars and the paparazzi, there seems a kind of an odd relationship, because they love them, and then they hate them.

II. Read the following passages about travel and finish the following tasks with your partners.

Passage One

Many of the popular tourist attractions have accumulated arrays of tourist businesses around them. Some of those businesses sell inferior merchandise at