

逆向英语丛书

Medium listening and speaking of English

中级英语听说



- 丛书主编 钟道隆 成才
- 组 编 北京逆向英语学校
- 编 者 黎思恺 曹晓玮

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前言

一、什么是“逆向英语”

钟道隆教授 45 岁自学英语口语，一年后成为翻译并总结出了“英语学习逆向法”（简称“逆向英语”）。逆向法主张踏踏实实学英语，适合不同层次的人使用。二十多年来，钟教授在全国做了 1 000 余场报告，很多人在他的鼓励下，运用逆向法学习英语，走上了成功之路。中央电视台、中央人民广播电台和中国青年报等几十家媒体对钟教授与逆向法作过报道。

二、本书的特点

为了使读者获得实实在在的英语交流能力，能听能说，本套教材在编写上有以下特点：

●所选材料都来源于近期原文资料，在编写过程中未作改动，以便读者能学到地道的英语。

●按照语言教学规律进行编写。语言交流是双向的，听与说相辅相成才能达到较好的效果。所以，练习中既有听力理解题，又有大量的口语练习题，即模仿所听材料中的句型、词语、语音、语调进行相关主题的表述及对话练习。

●本套教材包括初级、中级和高级三册，由易到难、由浅入深。本册为中级篇，起点是非英语专业大学本科及专科院校一年级结业水平，过渡到专科院校毕业及大学本科三年级结业时的水平。只要有高中英语水平的人就可以使用。学完后可以满足企事业单位正常的工作及对外交往需要，能够交流具体信息，表达思想。

三、听写说背想

逆向法是一种全面提高英语能力的方法，应用在“听”和“说”上，需要“听、写、说、背、想”五法并举。具体做法如下（详见《逆向法巧学英语》第三章，钟道隆著，清华大学出版社 1999 年 8 月出版）：

1. “听”与“写”

先把某一课录音内容从头到尾听几遍，听不懂也要硬着头皮听。先听懂其大意，分出段落和句子，然后再以一句话为单位反复地听。搞清楚一个句子由几个词组成，每个词在句子中起什么作用，主、谓、宾语都是哪些词等。每听一遍就把听懂的一个词一个按照顺序写在纸上，排列成句子，听不懂的生词先空着。

对于听不出的生词，要反复听到能模仿录音的声音正确地念出来，准确地抓住各个音节的发音，然后再从词典里找到相应的词并填写到记录中。

“听”与“写”两个步骤不是截然分开的，对于英语水平不高的初学者来说，一课录音的听写不是一次就能完成的，而是要经过多次的“听”与“写”互相促进，互相启发，交替前进才能完成。

2. “说”与“背”

整篇课文听写出来以后，就要学“说”。方法是：听一句播讲人的话，自己学说一句。学“说”时尽量使用能不断重复一段录音内容的电脑语言学习机，根据自己的水平确定学“说”的时间长度，尽量“说”完整的一句。

学“说”过程可以分两步走：首先是“比读”，即把自己学“说”的语音录下来，与录音带上标准的语音对比，看看什么地方学得不像，如此不断重复，直到能模仿出正确的语音为止；然后与录音带上的声音同步“说”。

学会“说”以后，就要“背”了。把一课录音的听写记录翻来覆去地高声朗读，达到基本会背诵的程度。

3. “想”

“想”就是要求在整个学习过程中做一个“有心人”，善于开动脑筋。“想”的内容有以下三个方面：

首先是想一想学习的进度是否合适，学到的知识是否扎实，本书提出的学习要求达到了没有。由于学习进度是自己掌握的，不知不觉地会加快学习进度。由于没有客观考核，即使学得不深不透也还自以为学得不错。所以在整个学习过程中，尤其是在起步阶段，要经常告诫自己“慢些，慢些，再慢些”，时时检查学到的知识是否扎实。如果不扎实则坚决重新学。

其次是总结和归纳学习方法方面的经验和教训。每个人所处的环境不同，学习过程中不同阶段碰到的困难不同，因此取得的经验和教训也不同，应该及时地进行归纳和总结。自己总结和归纳出来的经验和教训，适合自己的情况，用来指导自己学习，效果特别好，可以收到事半功倍的效果。

最后是总结和归纳学到的英语知识，使之系统化，记忆深刻化。实践证明，通过分析自己的差错进行学习，效果特别好。

四、如何用逆向法学习本书

读者可以按照自己的水平，灵活选用以下两种方法学习本书。

1. 先“正向”后“逆向”

这种方法适合水平较低的初学者。学习初期采用“正向”学习方式，边看课文边听录音。随着水平的提高，逐步增加“逆向”的份量，直到最后完全采用逆向法。具体实施方法如下：

(1) 预习。先把要听的某一课文看一遍，把不认得和不会读的词搞清楚，每句话的文法关系搞懂，对话内容搞明白，直到看着书能从头到尾正确朗读出来为止。

(2) 不断背诵课文和听录音，直到能听懂录音和快速背诵课文为止。

(3) 按以上方法学会五六课以后，转入独立作战，“听、写、说、背、想”五法并举，学习本书的其他课文，不到万不得已不看听写记录。

由于这种方法是拄着课文这个“拐棍”走的，因而入门较快，比较适合英语基础较差的人。但是也正因为有课文这个“拐棍”，听写中遇到的难点没有经过自己的努力就找到了答案，因此独立作战的能力没有得到锻炼，当转入独立听写其他课文，没有“拐棍”可以拄时，就会感到有些困难，个别人甚至有重新起步之感。这是正常现象，不要泄气。

2. 纯逆向法

纯逆向法就是严格按照逆向法的要求，“听、写、说、背、想”五法并举，独立听写出每一课录音的内容，不到万不得已不看课文。

这种方法适合于英语程度比较高，基础英语知识比较扎实的人。这样做也许初期入门的速度慢一些，但是听写中的难点是自己攻克的，独立作战的能力可以得到锻炼，入门以后口语能力可以快速提高。

不论采用哪种学习方法，独立听写出一课内容以后，要进行总结，分析听写记录中的差错（错在什么地方、什么原因、怎样避免等等）。

3. 检查学习效果的课文

逆向法的特点之一是听写只有声音没有文字记录的录音带，只要真正这样去做，英语水平就能快速提高。但是不少运用逆向法学习的人碰到问题时急切地想知道答案，常常情不自禁地去看文字记录，从而降低了学习效果。为了彻底防止这种现象，本书特要求读者不看课文听写几课。读者如能把这几课的内容逐词逐句正确无误地听写出来（注意：不是听懂大意！），说明学得很扎实，已经圆满完成了本书的学习任务。

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UNIT ONE CHILDREN'S EDUCATION

Section One

Part One

Long time ago, children had a different way of life. They didn't need to attend schools because the experience of their daily lives gave them enough education to survive during that less complex period of time.

School was not necessary because their parents could teach them almost everything they needed to know. The basic survival skills for children to learn were how to feed themselves, and how to grow food during that period. So, going hungry and finding sufficient food were the two main problems for early people. Slowly, however, life became more complex, and people found the need to communicate with other people in distant places. Then it became important that children should learn to read and write. When money became form of buying and selling, they needed to learn how to count and calculate. These things were basic for children to know in this more complicated world.

Part Two

When people discuss education they insist that preparation for examination is not the main purpose. They are right in theory, but in practice, we all realize how important exams are. What do you know about the examination taken at English secondary schools? Here are a few facts about some of them.

Pupils who remain at school until they are sixteen normally take what is called the General Certificate of Education at Ordinary level. The examination is a subject examination. This means you can take a number of subjects. Some pupils take as many as ten. The more subjects, the better chance a pupil has of getting a job after leaving a school. For short, this examination is called G. C. E. "O" level.

Pupils who stay at school until they are eighteen or nineteen generally take the General Certificate of Education at Advanced level—popularly known as G. C. E. "A" level. This examination is usually taken in two, three or four specialized subjects. And because it is for the specialist you have to study each subject intensively. A pupil who has passed two or three "A" levels can apply for admission to a university.

These two examinations are written ones. Many English children take one or the

other or both. Not all of them pass.

Section Two

When I awoke this morning, I was aware it wasn't an ordinary day. I felt an inner sense that made me want to close my eyes and go back to sleep. Then I remembered it was my birthday, and at my age, who needs another one? I arose, showered, dressed and descended the stairs, bracing myself for the usual chorus of "Happy Birthday" from the kids. But there was none. Not even a cheerful "Happy Birthday, Dear" from my wife. Instead of being grateful that so far the world had allowed me to ignore it, I felt even a deeper gloom. As I entered my office, my lovely blonde secretary greeted me with nothing more than "Good Morning, Mr. Smith". Then at 11:30 it happened. My secretary came in all smiles and said, "It's such a beautiful day, I've decided to take you to a darling little place for lunch to celebrate your birthday". We arrived, had a few drinks and a wonderful lunch. On the way back to the office, she said "Now we'll stop by my apartment where it is quiet and we will have more privacy". When we arrived, she mixed me a drink and then excused herself to "change into something more comfortable". "Ah", I thought, "this is a good world after all." Soon she called out, "Are you ready for my little surprise?" Her bedroom door opened and there she stood holding a huge birthday cake aglow with candles. There also stood my wife and kids, their eyes aglow with love, and there I stood with nothing on but my socks.

Section Three

In the last few years, the United States has been plagued by bombings, shootings, robberies, and hostage situations. Too many times, teenagers were behind these terrorist acts. In today's world, teenagers are known for being loud, rebellious, hormonal, party animals. Far too many are. The shooting in Colombine High School gained national attention. It made the reputation of teenagers even worse. This was a terrible tragedy, but one caused by individuals not an entire generation. We cannot make people change their minds, but we can show them that there is so much more teenagers have to offer. As we near graduation, everyone has advice as to where we should go from here. The best advice is to be your self. We should all use our own talents for good and be

ourselves in a positive way. Use your talents and abilities to enjoy yourself, as well as helping others.

Many adults feel that we, as a group are confused and misunderstood. I do not feel that this is true. The two boys at Colombine may have had problems, but no one will convince me that trying to blow up an entire school would have solved them. These boys could have expressed themselves another way. There are infinite ways for us to express ourselves. We need to realize what is going on and stop this downward spiral.

We are people, like everyone else. Individuals, yes; but let's show everyone our uniqueness in positive ways and slowly change the negative view that many people still have. We are the future; one of today's teenagers will be tomorrow's President. The future is not as grim as it may seem. Only a few boys were responsible for the shooting, but thousands pitched in to help the relief.

UNIT TWO HIGHER EDUCATION

Section One

Part One

The subjects studied in an American university generally cover a very wide field. In his first year (when he is called a “freshman”) and his second year (as a “sophomore”) a student must usually follow courses in a very wide range of subjects in the arts and sciences, including some courses which are compulsory for all students. In his third year (as a “junior”) and his fourth year (as a “senior”) a student may specialize in his main subjects, and he may follow courses of vocational interest. There may, for example, be a course in poultry marketing and even another in advanced poultry marketing.

In a big university there may be several thousand students taking a compulsory course at the same time. There are various ways of dealing with such a course; we may take as an illustration a sociology course, with say 3 000 students. The students would be divided into about eighty separate classes, each meeting three times a week. There might be a single textbook provided for all the students following the course; or, instead of an ordinary textbook, a specially printed course-book prepared by a committee of the teachers. In preparation for each meeting of the class the teacher might ask the students to read five or ten pages, in order to discuss them and thus find out how well the students had done their work. This is only an example of one method followed: some universities make use of closed-circuit television techniques, including two-way devices, which enable students to put questions to a lecturer in another room. A maximum of discussion, rather than formal teaching, is widely accepted as an ideal to be aimed at, even amid the difficulties imposed by the great numbers of students involved.

Part Two

In the universities of the United States, examining takes various forms—for example, the objective test. On a compulsory course there might be objective tests at monthly intervals. An objective test paper taken at the end of the first month might cover the first third of the course textbook and be made up of, say, seventy-five questions, each consisting of five statements; to answer a question the student has to put a cross against

the most suitable of the five statements. The examination therefore involves simply reading the questions and choosing the correct statement from the five possibilities in each case; no actual writing is required. The students' answers are fed into a computer, which produces the results. Obviously in determining the proportion of correct answers it is necessary to take into account the fact that a candidate who answered at random each time would probably get a fifth of the answers right. Where there is a single course being taken by so many students in a large number of different classes there are obvious advantages in this objective method of testing. At least it avoids the possibility of different interpretations by different individual examiners. However, the method is not popular, and it has the great disadvantage that, while it tests the students' ability to remember material in the course, it does not encourage reading outside it. There is a tendency to use traditional essay-type questions as well, even for comprehensive courses. The specialized courses, which a student will follow later on in his career, in smaller groups, are likely to be handled differently and probably without the use of objective tests.

Section Two

Part One

800 students are in a lecture hall, about to take their chemistry final. The teacher administering the exam wasn't very well liked. He would stand at the front of the class and yell out how much time was remaining. One of the students entered the exam in need of a solid grade to pass the class. His only problem was that he did poorly when rushed. When the exam was over and the teacher announced, "submit your work in the piles at the front of the room". But almost an hour after the test was officially over, our friend finally put down his pencil and headed to the front of the hall to submit his exam. The whole time, the professor had been sitting at the front of the room, grading papers and eagerly awaiting the last student's arrival. It was clear that the teacher, who was sitting behind the piled exams, had waited only to give him a hard time. "I'm afraid I have some bad news for you," the professor gloated, "Your exam is late, you have FAILED it and, consequently, I'll see you next term when you repeat my course." The student smiled slyly and asked the professor, "Do you know what my name is?" "NO" snarled the professor. The student looked the professor dead in the eyes and said slowly, "I didn't think so." He then lifted up one of the stacks, deposited his exam neatly into the center of the stack. He then turned, and walked casually out of the lecture hall.

Part Two

Good morning! As you know this is the course in beginning, Economics. We will meet each Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 o'clock for the next twelve weeks. Each Monday and Wednesday I'll give a lecture on the different concepts and thoughts concerning economics based on this book. I hope everybody will go and buy this book by John Dewey after the first class. Also on Monday and Wednesday I'll show you some cases and examples in this field. On Friday we'll have discussions on some special topics. As a requirement I would like you to write three papers on these topics. Your first paper should be finished within four weeks, and the other two have to be handed in one week before the end of this semester. Each paper should be two thousand words long and should be typed. There will be no exam, so I'll give the grades only on these papers and your participation in the discussion. Are there any questions?

Section Three

About 20 college students have been visiting the China International Machine Tools Exhibition as guests of a Swiss association attending the event. The lucky students are from ten universities and colleges throughout China. As the correspondent explains, they are guests of the Association of Swiss Woodworking Machinery and Tool Manufacturers. The students are from ten engineering colleges including Harbin Polytech and the Central China Institute of Technology. During the three day event, they got an up-close look at the very latest in machine tools. Their Swiss hosts pointed out new developments in the field. "Countries like Switzerland, Germany, Japan and Italy are leading in the manufacture of machine-tools. We need to make sure we catch up." said a student. The program was sponsored by the Association of Swiss Woodworking Machinery and Tool Manufacturers. General secretary of the association, Dr. Kurp Meier said that Swiss machine tool are famous for their quality. He added that it was important for China's students to understand the importance of a solid education to develop the industry. He added that he would like to make it possible for Chinese students to further their studies in the field in Switzerland.

UNIT THREE ANIMAL

Section One

Part One

There's a guy with a Doberman Pinscher and a guy with a Chihuahua. The guy with the Doberman Pinscher says to the guy with a Chihuahua, "Let's go over to that restaurant and get something to eat." The guy with the Chihuahua says, "We can't go in there. We've got our dogs with us." The guy with the Doberman Pinscher says, "Just follow my lead." They walk over to the restaurant, the guy with the Doberman Pinscher puts on a pair of dark glasses, and he starts to walk in. A guy at the door says, "Sorry, Mac, no pets allowed." The guy with the Doberman Pinscher says, "You don't understand. This is my seeing-eye dog." The guy at the door says, "A Doberman Pinscher?" He says, "Yes, they're using them now, they're very good." The guy at the door says, "Come on in." The guy with the Chihuahua figures, "What the heck," so he puts on a pair of dark glasses and starts to walk in. The guy at the door says, "Sorry, pal, no pets allowed." The guy with the Chihuahua says, "You don't understand. This is my seeing-eye dog." The guy at the door says, "A Chihuahua?" The guy with the Chihuahua says, "They gave me a Chihuahua?"

Part Two

Tens of millions of monarch butterflies have begun to arrive in central Mexico in an annual show of the mystery and beauty of nature. The butterflies come all the way from the United States and Canada, after flying some 8 thousand kilometers. Only half the 180 million butterflies are expected to survive the next few months before the long journey home.

It is an annual miracle as Mexico's Oyamel forest in Michoacan State comes alive with butterflies. Each autumn, tens of millions of monarch butterflies come to the forest, completing an annual migration to escape the cold weather in Canada and the northern United States. The butterflies set off in September and fly in large groups. They travel up to 120 kilometers every day. At night, they cluster in groups in trees and start their flight the next morning like clockwork.

Less than half the butterflies will survive the next few months in Mexico. Those

that do will start the long journey back to Canada and the United States in March. First, they will stock up on nectar from flowers in the area to get enough energy for the long journey home.

Section Two

Part One

As Hsing-Hsing grew sicker during the summer, the popular panda was often absent from his glass enclosure. His death leaves the National Zoo without a panda. The zoo has negotiated with Chinese authorities about leasing pandas but has so far failed as the price of pandas escalates. Zoo officials remain optimistic that the Chinese will accept an offer of \$ 2.5 million for a 10-year loan of two pandas. The zoo is hoping the Chinese will value Washington's research and training capabilities above its cash offer. Earlier this month, two giant panda cubs from China arrived at an Atlanta zoo. The 2-year-old cubs, a male named Yang-Yang and a female named Lun-Lun, were brought to Atlanta on a 10-year loan at a cost of \$ 1 million a year. While Zoo Atlanta funded that fee by raising its admission to \$ 12 from \$ 10, the National Zoo cannot match that size offer since it has no admission fee. Hsing-Hsing's skin and skeleton will become part of the collection at the Museum of Natural History, while his tissue and organs will be kept for scientific research.

In the wild, pandas live about 15 years, but in captivity they can live well into their 20s. Stevens said Hsing-Hsing lived to the human equivalent of about 80 to 90 years. The giant panda is one of the most critically endangered species and its numbers have fallen sharply in recent years. There are fewer than 1 000 in isolated groups in western China; only about 130 pandas live in zoos around the world, with just five left in the United States.

Part Two

San Diego Zoo's latest bouncing baby girl is a two-month-old giant panda. She passed her most recent physical exam with flying colors. Doctors say that the cub is doing fine. Veterinary staff waited until mother Bai Yun was out of the enclosure. Then they slipped into the den and brought it to the lab. They measured the cub, and she weighs just a little over 3 kilos. She's 42 centimeters around the mid section and 45 centimeters from nose to tail. It's just right for a panda her age, and the doctor in charge says she's doing just fine. "Everything looks very good. Her eyes are beginning to open—we do not think she sees anything yet in any detail—but her eyes are beginning to

open," said Dr Barbara Durrant, Reproductive Physiologist at San Diego Zoo. The panda cub was the first born in the Western Hemisphere since 1990.

Bai Yun was made pregnant by artificial insemination. Zoo researchers say that the baby's birth and good health are providing important clues into the reproductive cycle of giant pandas. In September 1996, China loaned Mother Bai Yun and Father Shishi to the Zoo for 12 years as part of a research program into Panda reproduction and survival.

Section Three

A zoologist and expert in animal behavior has beaten leading experts on food safety to be picked as the first head of the new Food Standards Agency. Sir John Krebs, 54, is to be the new public face to restore confidence in food safety and standards in the Britain. He may not be associated with the subject but he is well used being in the hot seat and to explaining tricky decisions on television. He is behind the controversial badger cull to establish a link between badgers and bovine tuberculosis. Scientists and consumer groups were surprised last night that Sir John had emerged as the government choice, particularly as heavyweight contenders, such as Hugh Pennington, who conducted the investigation into the E. coli outbreak in Lanarkshire, had been interested in the post, but government sources said that Sir John was "very sound" and had vital PR skills to handle any future food scandals, such as the dioxin scare in Belgian food last year and the recent rumpus over French livestock being fed human and animal sewage.

A Royal Society research professor at Oxford University, Sir John is said by colleagues to "have credibility". He was until September the head of the Natural Environment Research Council. When the FSA comes into being on April 1 it will have an annual budget of £125 million and a staff of 500. It will have the power to order on-the-spot checks and surveillance operations on any person or industry and staff will also be allowed to enter premises and inspect the health records of people employed in the food industry.

UNIT FOUR MEN AND WOMEN

Section One

Part One

Sam & Becky are celebrating their 50th wedding anniversary and Sam says to Becky
“Becky, I was wondering... Have you ever cheated on me?”

Becky replies, “Oh Sam, why would you ask such a question now? You don’t want to ask that question...”

“Yes, Becky, I really want to know. Please...”

“Well, all right, 3 times...”

“3, hmmm, well when were they?”

“Well, Sam, remember when you were 35 years old and you really wanted to start that business on your own and no bank would give you a loan... Remember, then one day the bank president himself came over the house and signed the loan papers, no questions asked...”

“Oh, Becky, you did that for me! I respect you even more than ever, to do such a thing for me... So when was number 2?”

“Well, Sam, remember when you had that last heart attack and you were needing that very tricky operation, and no surgeon would touch you... Then remember how Dr. DeBakey came all the way up here to do the surgery himself and then you were in good shape again...”

“I can’t believe it!! Becky, you should do such a thing for me, to save my life... I couldn’t have a more wonderful wife... all right then, when was number 3?”

“Well, Sam, remember a few years ago, when you really wanted to be president of the fishing club... And you were 17 votes short...”

Part Two

After just a few years of marriage, filled with constant arguments, a young man and his wife decided the only way to save their marriage was to try counseling. They had been at each other’s throats for some time and felt that this was their last straw. When they arrived at the counselor’s office, the counselor jumped right in and opened the floor for discussion. “What seems to be the problem?” The wife began talking 90