

ORAL ENGLISH FOR GRADUATES

研究生 英语口语教程 下

主 编：金敬红

辽宁教育出版社



随书附赠CD两张

AL ENGLISH FOR GRADUATES

研究生 英语口语教程 下

东北大学研究生院教材科研立项项目

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Unit 1 Music

Part A Dialogues

Dialogue 1

A: Ellen, I could really use your help this weekend.

B: What is it, Fred? Another lab report?

A: No, no. This is easy compared to that. My cousin is coming on Thursday. She has an interview at the college and I promised my aunt I'd look after her. We are going to the game on Friday, but Saturday I'm on duty at the library all day and can't get out of it. Uh, I was wondering if you could show her around during the day and maybe we can all meet for dinner later.

B: Sure. I don't have any plans. What kind of things does she like to do?

A: Actually I haven't seen her for three years. She lives so far away. But this will be her first time on a college campus, she is still in high school. So she probably enjoys anything on campus.

B: Well, there is a music festival in the auditorium. That's a possibility. Does she like music?

A: Oh, my, that's it. She loves music. She loves playing piano, Beethoven, Bach, those guys. She was awarded several times for her excellent piano performance.

B: I am not sure but I think this music festival is mainly about New Age Music. Does she like modern music?

A: I think she does. By the way, what is New Age Music?

B: It is a type of popular instrumental music characterized by simple, repetitive melodies and intended to effect a serene mood.

A: Thank you. I think my cousin will like it. Let's make a deal. I'll drop her off at your place on the way to work, around eleven.

B: OK. We can touch base Friday night to confirm everything.

A: I really appreciate your help. I owe you one.

B: No problem. I'll talk to you tomorrow.

(305 words)

Questions

Answer the following questions according to Dialogue 1.

1. What does Fred ask Ellen to do?
2. What will Fred do on Saturday?
3. What does Fred know about his cousin's interests?
4. What is the theme of the music festival?
5. What is New Age Music?
6. Make a lecture on the differences between classical and modern music.

Discussions

Why do people like music? What effects can music have on people?

Dialogue 2

A: Excuse me. Are you waiting to buy concert tickets?

B: Yes, I am. So are all these people in front of me.

A: Have you been here long?

B: About 45 minutes. I've moved forward a total of about 3 feet in that time.

A: You're kidding.

B: Not at all. There was a couple up ahead of me who got so disgusted they finally gave up and left. They said they'd been waiting for more than an hour.

A: Terrific. Does anyone know what's causing the delay?

B: If so no one has let us know. It could be that there aren't enough people selling tickets this afternoon. Or maybe their computer is down. I'm sure the concert hasn't been cancelled.

A: I just hope they don't run out of tickets before I get up there.

B: That really would be annoying, wouldn't it?

A: I guess I should have come before lunch. Or has it been like this all day?

B: Apparently it has. In fact, before I came I tried calling to charge my tickets over the phone, just to avoid this long wait. But they're not taking phone orders, or checks, or credit cards. It's cash or nothing, and you have to come in person.

A: Well, there're two more hours before the ticket office closes. Tickets for a good concert are worth waiting for. So I think I'll just make myself comfortable.

B: You are a loyal fan of the group, aren't you?

A: You bet I am. I became their fan when I was 13 years old. In the following 15 years, whenever they hold a concert, I would be present unless something important takes place.

B: So am I. Since this is their last world tour, I wouldn't miss the chance.

A: Yeah. I also plan to go to other cities to follow them when they finish their show here.

B: I hope I can. But I do have an extremely heavy workload and I hate to get it backed up.

A: Well, that's true. First thing's first.

(346 words)

Questions

Answer the following questions according to Dialogue 2.

1. At what time of day does the conversation take place?
2. Why did the couple ahead of Speaker B leave?
3. What is Speaker B's attitude toward what's happening?
4. How are people expected to purchase their tickets?
5. Why doesn't Speaker B want to miss the concert?
6. Make a lecture on a famous group of singers.

Discussions

Why do so many people worship famous singers, players and movie stars?

New Words and Expressions

instrumental

serene

drop off

touch base

disgusted

workload

back up

first thing's first

a. 用乐器演奏的

a. (心境、态度等)安详的, 宁静的
把某人送到
联系

a. 厌恶的, 厌烦的

n. 工作量, 作业量

(使)积压, (使)拥塞

事有先后

Proper Names and Notes

Beethoven: 贝多芬(德国作曲家)

Bach: 巴赫(德国作曲家)

New Age Music: 新世纪音乐, 新时代的以在某些乐器上宁静的即兴创作为特征的现代音乐, 例如风琴、吉他或合成器。以梦幻般的悦耳音乐和民族器乐的乐风而闻名。

Part B Passages

Passage 1

Music Therapy Makes a Difference

Music therapy is the prescribed use of music by a qualified person to effect positive changes

in the psychological, physical, cognitive, or social functioning of individuals with health or educational problems.

The idea of music as a healing influence which could affect health and behavior is as least as old as the writings of Aristotle and Plato. The 20th century discipline began after World War I and World War II when community musicians of all types, both amateur and professional, went to Veterans hospitals around the country to play for the thousands of veterans suffering both physical and emotional trauma from the wars. The patients' notable physical and emotional responses to music led the doctors and nurses to request the hiring of musicians by the hospitals. It was soon evident that the hospital musicians needed some prior training before entering the facility and so the demand grew for a college curriculum. The first music therapy degree program in the world, founded at Michigan State University in 1944.

Music therapy can benefit children, adolescents, adults, and the elderly with mental health needs, developmental and learning disabilities, Alzheimer's disease and other aging related conditions, brain injuries, physical disabilities, and acute and chronic pain, including mothers in labor.

There are many misunderstandings about music therapy. The following are just two of them: the client or patient has to have some particular music ability to benefit from music therapy — they do not; there is one particular style of music that is more therapeutic than all the rest — this is not the case. All styles of music can be useful in effecting change in a client or patient's life. The individual's preferences, circumstances and need for treatment, and the client or patient's goals help to determine the types of music a music therapist may use.

Healthy individuals can use music for stress reduction via active music making, such as drumming, as well as passive listening for relaxation. Music is often a vital support for physical exercise. Music therapy assisted labor and delivery may also be included in this category since pregnancy is regarded as a normal part of women's life cycles.

The future of music therapy is promising because state of the art music therapy research in physical rehabilitation, Alzheimer's disease, and psychoneuroimmunology is documenting the effectiveness of music therapy in terms that are important in the context of a biological medical model.

(402 words)

Questions

Answer the following questions according to Passage 1.

1. What is music therapy?
2. To what time can music therapy be traced back?
3. How did the 20th century music therapy discipline begin?
4. When and where was the first music therapy program founded?
5. Who will benefit from music therapy?
6. Make a lecture on music therapy.

Discussions

What other functions can you imagine will music have on living creatures?

Passage 2

The History of Rap Music

Every so often a new style of music emerges that takes America by storm and comes to represent the generation that grows up with it. In the 50's it was rock'n'roll, followed by the Motown sound of the 60's. The 1970's brought folk music and disco. But in the 80's it was rap. Perhaps no other form of music has crossed as many boundaries and become a bridge between America's many cultures as rap has.

Rap evolved from African people in general and black people born in the U.S. in particular. Its origins can be traced to West Africa where tribesmen held "men of words" in high regard. Later when slaves were brought to the New World, the captives mixed American music with the beats they remembered from Africa. Another origin of rap is a form of Jamaican folk stories called "toasts". These are narrative poems that tell stories in rhyme.

Over a hundred years later, rapping was a street art. Just as doo-wop in the 1950's, rap began in inner-city schoolyards and street corners in the 1970's. Early raps were boastful tales, and put-downs directed at other rappers. This music style was slowly growing in popularity among black teens in New York City, Washington, D.C., and Philadelphia. As early as 1974 neighborhood block parties in New York featured early forms of rapping.

But it wasn't until the commercial success of "Rapper's Delight" by the Sugar Hill Gang in 1979 that major record labels took notice of this explosive new sound. Rap's audience started to grow tremendously and gain notoriety with acts like Public Enemy, N.W.A., and Ice-T. More than 20 years have now passed and rap still has a huge following among people of all ages and socio-economic backgrounds.

Presently, rap and its close relative hip-hop are enjoying its largest popularity ever as a result of its mainstream acceptance. And thanks to artists like Kid Rock and Eminem, African-Americans are not the only ones listening anymore. Also, the female audience has grown steadily with the emergence of ladies behind the microphone like Salt-n-Pepa, Queen Latifah, and Li'l Kim.

(354 words)

Questions

Answer the following questions according to Passage 2.

1. What was the dominant music form of the 1960s in the U.S.A.?
2. Where did Rap originate?

3. What were early raps?
4. When and how did major record labels take notice of rap?
5. Who might be the listeners of rap music nowadays?
6. Make a lecture on rap music or any other music, such as Blues, Jazz, etc.

Discussions

What is the overall effect that African music has on modern music?

New Words and Expressions

music therapy	音乐疗法
cognitive	a. 认识的, 认知的
veteran	n. 老兵, 老手
facility	n. (供特定用途的)场所; 军事机构
Alzheimer's disease	老年痴呆症
labor	n. 分娩
therapeutic	a. 治疗的, 有助于维持健康的
delivery	n. 分娩
rehabilitation	n. 康复
psychoneuroimmunology	n. 心理神经免疫学
rap music	快板歌
rock'n'roll	摇滚音乐, 摇滚舞曲
Motown	汽车城音乐
tribesman	n. 部落的一员, 同种族的人
Jamaican	a. 牙买加的
doo-wop	n. 多瓦普(一种音乐形式, 流行于20世纪50年代的一种音乐形式。其特点是在固定节奏的旋律衬托下由一小组人以和声唱出歌词或无意义的音节)
put-down	n. 贬低的话, 奚落的话
label	n. 唱片公司
notoriety	n. 众人皆知
hip-hop	n. 一种流行的音乐形式
mainstream	a. 主流的

Proper Names and Notes

Aristotle: 亚里士多德

Plato: 柏拉图

Role Play

1. A is a patient suffering from insomnia. B is a doctor who is trying to persuade A to accept music therapy.
2. A doesn't believe in music therapy because he thinks it is useless. B is a supporter of music therapy. They are arguing with each other.
3. A is a patient who has recovered from an illness with the aid of music therapy. B is a reporter who is interviewing A.

Recitation

Recite the first or the second passage.

Part C Functions and Notions

Position, direction, distance, and movement are four major means of showing space. Here are some expressions of position, direction, distance, and movement that are helpful in our communication.

Position

1. I think the picture should be hung on the wall opposite to the TV, above the bed.
2. It is in the upper right corner of the map.
3. Do you see the third one in the back row?
4. Well, you go to the back door. There you may see a vase and the key is right under the vase.
5. It is on page 99, the last line but four.
6. It is on a slope of a hill and facing the sea.

Conversation 1

M: Oh, darling, where do you think we should put up the picture?

W: Well, I think the picture should be hung on the wall opposite to the TV, above the bed.

M: OK, then pass me the nail and hammer.

W: Here you are.

M: Is it here?

W: A little bit left...yeah, a little higher. Yeah, just there.

Conversation 2

W: Where is Skiboton?

M: It should be around the city of Tromos.

W: But where is Tromos?

M: It is in the upper right corner of the map.

W: Yeah, I've found it.

Conversation 3

W: The picture is much too small, I can hardly discern which is you?

M: You fool, look carefully and you will find me.

W: Oh, no, not me. You know my eyesight.

M: Do you see the third one in the back row?

W: I cannot believe it! You had a cut like that; it makes you seem like a sportsman!

Conversation 4

W: Jack, I have arrived at your home, but I only find a locked door. Where are you?

M: Oh, I am sorry, Mary. I am delayed by some paper work in my office. But you make find the key to the door and get to the room. I constantly leave my key at the office and I leave a spare one in a secret place. Make yourself at home, by the way, I have prepared some food for you in the fridge.

W: But where can I find the key?

M: Well, you go to the back door. There you may see a vase and the key is right under the vase.

Conversation 5

W: The formula represents two kinds of chemical compounds, whose structural formulas are respectively written...

M: Just a minute, where is the formula? I cannot locate it.

W: It is on page 99, the last line but four.

M: Oh, I got it.

Conversation 6

W: How much is this house?

M: It is too expensive. I am afraid I cannot afford it.

W: But it is worth the price.

M: I don't see your point.

W: The house is in a good position. It is on a slope of a hill and facing the sea. The grass, the tress...

Direction

1. Oh, go along this road, and turn right at the first corner. It is Market Street. The post office is at the end of the street, across from the church.
2. Well, it is just around the church, between the bank and the bus station.
3. Oh, it is that white building down there on your right, behind the trees.
4. Go straight down Eighth, and at the traffic light turn left. I think the hotel is the second building on the left.
5. Take the second left, and go ahead you will see Grovel Street.
6. Go along this street for about a quarter mile, and you will see our sign "Golden Tulip".

Conversation 1

W: Excuse me, can you tell me where I can find the nearest post office?

M: Post office, let me see. Well, there is couple of post offices near here.

W: But which one is nearer?

M: The nearer one is hard to find. So I advise you to try to get to the one which you can find easily.

W: OK, but how can I get there?

M: Oh, go along this road, and turn right at the first corner. It is Market Street. The post office is at the end of the street, across from the church.

W: I see. It is across the church. Thanks a lot.

Conversation 2

W: Could you tell me where the entrance to the subway is?

M: Sure. You see the church down there on the left?

W: Yes.

M: Well, it is just around the church, between the bank and the bus station.

W: Between the bank and the bus station. OK, thank you very much.

Conversation 3

W: Which building is the Department of Immigration, please?

M: Oh, it is that white building down there on your right, behind the trees.

W: Which one?

M: The third building from the river on your right.

W: The third. Thanks!

Conversation 4

W: Excuse me. Do you know where the Center Hotel is?

M: Go right and turn left at the corner.

W: Eighth Street?

M: Yeah. Go straight down Eighth, and at the traffic light turn left. I think the hotel is the second building on the left.

W: The second building on the left. I got it. Good. Thanks!

M: You are welcome.

Conversation 5

W: Pardon me. How do I get to Porter Street from here?

M: Porter Street, Oh, yeah, that's not far from here. Go right here and go down Stationweg. Take the second left, and go ahead you will see Grovel Street. And Porter Street is the next street.

W: You mean the second street on Stationweg?

M: Not really. You know the second street on Stationweg is Boverh. Porter is the second on Boverh.

W: I see. Thank you very much.

Conversation 6

W: Hello, I am looking for your hotel, but I lost my way.

M: Where are you now?

W: I am at the railway station.

M: Are you going by car or on foot?

W: On foot. Is that far?

M: Not really, it's about 20 minutes walk.

W: Go east along the street in front of the station and you will see an overpass. Turn left and you will be on Larson Street. Go along this street for about a quarter mile, and you will see our sign "Golden Tulip". You cannot miss it.

M: Thank you. I will have a try.

Distance

1. You have to get it at downtown office, which is about 2 miles from here.
2. We still have around 140 kilometers, which will take us about one hour and a half.
3. We have to drive another 70 miles before we arrive at the camping site.
4. She said the distance between Paris and Frankfurt was about 800 kilometers.
5. No, actually it is within walking distance.
6. But I remember we should drive for twenty mile, and now it is only six miles.

Conversation 1

W: Excuse me, I want to rent car. Is there any full size left?

M: But when and for how long?

W: A week from next Monday.

M: You are lucky. Someone just canceled his reservation. It is an Escort. You should have made a reservation. You know it is the peak season.

W: Thanks. How much?

M: It is 400 euros, unlimited mileage, all include except gas and tolls.

W: Where can I pick up the car?

M: I am sorry. You have to get it at downtown office, which is about 2 miles from here.

Conversation 2

W: Where are we now?

M: We are at the border of Norway and Sweden.

W: When can we get to Oslo?

M: We still have around 140 kilometers, which will take us about one hour and a half.

Conversation 3

W: I don't think we should live in Oslo, which would be very rigid.

M: I know you hate urban area, but the nightlife in Oslo, you just cannot imagine.

W: But I prefer to live in an untouched area. That is why we plan this camping.

M: I understand, but I am tired. We have to drive another 70 miles before we arrive at the camping site.

W: Come on. We can make it within an hour.

Conversation 4

W: What did the stewardess say?

M: She said the distance between Paris and Frankfurt was about 800 kilometers.

W: That means we can fly there within an hour.

M: But after we arrive at Frankfurt, we have to travel from the airport to the city.

W: So we still have at least two hours to get to the hotel.

Conversation 5

W: Dear, it is too late to catch the last bus. It's already 9:00 p.m.

M: Then we have to go back on foot.

W: Is it too far?

M: No, actually it is within walking distance.

W: How far is it?

M: It's about two miles.

Conversation 6

W: Are you sure it is the right place?

M: Yeah, he told us it was the first house we would meet along the highway.

W: But I remember we should drive for twenty miles, and now it is only six miles.

M: Maybe he made a mistake.

Movement

1. Gently press the accelerator, and then slowly raise left foot to let go the clutch a little bit until the car moves forward.
2. Put on the brakes, and steer the wheel.
3. I was cycling along the New-Rhine Canal at about eight o'clock, and saw a silhouette working on the door with something like a screwdriver.
4. I was sitting in my balcony drinking tea when he, with something like paper in his hand, appeared on the Windowsill of the top floor of the building. He glimpsed down at the ground and then fixed his eyes upon the sky.
5. He jumped in time to block the shoot but the ball bounced to the opponent.
6. Ben seized the rebound and passed the ball to Richard.

Conversation 1

M: Oh, dear, stop! Haven't I told you not to step the accelerator as you are kicking someone to death?

W: I am sorry. I... I just cannot control my foot when I feel nervous.

M: O.K., just relax. Now, once more, recall what I told you. Gently press the accelerator, and then slowly raise left foot to let go the clutch a little bit until the car moves forward.

W: Yes, first, I put into first gear, and lower my right foot and raise the left. Yeah, let me have another try.

Conversation 2

M: Yes, you have done a perfect job this time.

W: Thanks. What should I practice next?

M: Well, as the car is just moving let go the clutch, and press the accelerator and let the car moving smoothly.

When the speed is around 5 miles an hour, put into second gear.

W: How can I do this? Oh! Someone is in front!

M: Don't worry. Put on the brakes, and steer the wheel.

Conversation 3

W: Can you tell us what you have seen on that night, Mr. Westwill?

M: Yeah. I was cycling along the New-Rhine Canal at about eight o'clock, and saw a silhouette working on the door with something like a screwdriver. And I called the police at once.

W: And what did you do after that?

M: After that I was hiding myself behind a tree until the police arrived.

Conversation 4

W: Could you give us some details about what you have witnessed?

M: No problem. I was sitting in my balcony drinking tea when he, with something like paper in his hand, appeared on the Windowsill of the top floor of the building. He glimpsed down at the ground and then fixed his eyes upon the sky. And, ... and he jumped down.

W: Was there somebody around when he hit the ground?

M: Actually not. He's lucky. And he fell onto the bar by the road and toppled down over the curb.

Conversation 5

W: It is unbelievable! Detroit really played a wonderful game!

M: Yeah. Richard Hamilton scored 22 points while Ben Wallace set a playoff care-best with 22 rebounds.

W: It was Ben who led the team to the victory. I can never forget that scene. He jumped in time to block the shoot but the ball bounced to the opponent. Luckily the shoot was lost and Ben seized the rebound and passed the ball to Richard.

M: Yeah, it was really exciting!

Role Play

1. A and B are classmates; they are traveling around the countryside, but they lost their way.
2. A is a stranger while B is the owner of a local grocery store. A is asking B the directions to a hotel.
3. A and B are a couple. They are planning a trip to Paris, France.
4. A and B are good friends. They are discussing the performance of the football players of a football match.