

学习指导手册

Study Guide



研究生英语

视听说教程

Postgraduate English
Viewing Listening and Speaking

主编 | 刘 进 金成星



中国科学技术大学出版社

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Unit 1 Academic Life

1. Scripts and keys

Part I Pre-listening



Watch a video clip of Stanford University and discuss the following questions with your partners.

Keys:

1) What is crucial is to overstand; that is, to learn to think critically. The biggest source of failure in graduate school is trying to apply the earlier techniques without the new element of criticism.

2) Graduate students are expected to have more knowledge and better research skills than undergraduates.

Expectations are higher for graduate students than for undergraduates.


Graduate students are more likely than undergraduates to have additional responsibilities, such as families and full-time jobs.

Graduate students need background knowledge and experience (gained through undergraduate work, jobs, etc.) so they can explore their fields of interests more deeply.

Graduate students spend most, if not all, of their classroom time on their major field of study rather than taking a broad range of classes as undergraduate students do.

Part II Listening

Section 1 Short Conversation

 In this section you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer.

1. W: My friend Wendy said she mailed me some books, but they never came.

M: Well, you just moved into a new dormitory.

Q: What does the man imply?

2. M: Can I fill out the application form at home and bring it back next week?

W: Sure, but we hope to make some job offers in a few days.

Q: What does the woman imply?





3. M: Did you watch that comedy special on TV last night? I don't think I ever laughed so hard.
W: Don't even talk to me about it. We had a power failure!
Q: What does the woman mean?
4. S: Professor, I know your course has no absence policy, but I have to have foot surgery next Friday.
P: Medical excuses are one of the few exceptions I make.
Q: What will the professor probably do?
5. W: Why are you leaving so early? The movie doesn't start till seven.
M: I don't want to be stuck in traffic. It's a nightmare on the expressway during rush hour.
Q: What does the man mean?
6. W: I will leave the schedule of the meeting till Thursday to go over your inventory report, assuming you can meet that deadline.
M: Well, to be honest, even Friday might push it a little.
Q: What does the man imply?
7. W: Well, if you do want to buy a car, I'm trying to get rid of mine. All it needs is some new paint.
M: Thanks. But most used cars end up being more trouble than they are worth.
Q: What will the man probably do?
8. M: I hear you have applied to several universities, have you got any admission?
W: I haven't heard anything yet, but I should know something within the next few weeks.
Q: What does the woman mean?
9. M: What are you doing here? I thought you were picking your brother up at the airport.
W: Oh, well, he called last night to say he had the flu.
Q: What does the woman imply?
10. M: My advisor wants me to take the creative writing class because the instructor is supposed to be great. But that means I'd have to spend the whole day on campus every Wednesday.
W: Well, but a good instructor can make a big difference in how much you get out of the class.
Q: What should the man do according to the woman?

Keys: 1. B 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. A 6. A 7. C 8. C 9. D 10. D

Section 2 Dialogue

1. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to each of the following questions.





Choosing Courses

M: What are the main subjects you are taking this semester?

F: I'm taking some subjects like Introductory Calculus, Freshman Composition, Western Civilization, and Chemistry, etc.

M: That's quite a load.

F: Yes, I know it's going to be a lot of work, but it should be an interesting semester. And I don't have to work this term because I managed to save quite a bit of money from my summer job at the cannery. So I should have enough time for studying.

M: That's good. I'm going to work twenty hours a week at the library.

F: What do you do there? Do you like it?

M: I shelve books on the third floor. Sometimes it gets monotonous, but the pay isn't bad. And I can arrange my hours to suit my class schedule.

F: What are you taking this semester?

M: German, Biology, and Accounting. I like the German and Biology instructors, but the Accounting professor is very dry and boring.


F: Do you have Professor Stillwell? I've heard he's terrible!

M: Yes. Do you know of anybody who's better?

F: My friend Antonio took Accounting with Professor Atkins last spring. He said that she was wonderful—knew her subject well and had a great sense of humor. She kept the class in stitches the whole semester, but she covered all the material thoroughly.

M: I'll have to check to see if she's teaching this semester. If she is, I'll try to transfer into her class.

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


 2. Listen to the dialogue again and answer the following questions briefly according to what you have heard.

Keys:

- 1) He means that the woman has chosen too many subjects to study this semester.
- 2) Because she managed to save quite a bit of money from her summer job at the cannery.
- 3) He works twenty hours a week at the library and shelves books on the third floor.

Section 3 Passage

Passage 1

 1. Listen to the passage and write a T for true or F for false in front of each of the following statements according to what you have heard.

Research Primer for Graduate Students

As a graduate student, you may experience some anxiety about conducting your own





independent research. It is not uncommon to think that you cannot complete the work required for a thesis. The work involved in completing a thesis is significant. You will most likely spend many long nights and weekends conducting and documenting your research. With the proper approach and guidance, however, completing your thesis research is not something you should fear.

The most important characteristic of formal research is that it involves the interpretation of data to draw conclusions. Research is not, then, the mere restating of previously known facts or the process of obtaining new knowledge by searching for information. Research requires a clear articulation of a goal and follows a specific plan of procedure. It usually divides the principal problem into more manageable sub problems. Research is guided by the specific research problem, question, or hypothesis and accepts certain critical assumptions. The collection and interpretation of data is required in attempting to resolve the problem that initiated the research, which builds on previous research.

As soon as possible after deciding a more specific research topic, You should gather relevant literature on your research topic. Start by asking your committee to suggest the critical references you should read. Your aim is to become completely familiar with the work that others have done in your subject area. It is a good idea to keep notes or a database on the literature you have read. Research your topic thoroughly; overlooking key resources shows that you do not have a grasp of the material.

After reviewing the relevant literature, you should begin thinking about your proposal, which should be a complete document. It should indicate that you have identified a problem, read enough literature to discuss the subject intelligently, and developed a strategy for completing the research. If you complete the work as described in the proposal, you should graduate.

Keys: 1) F 2) T 3) F 4) F 5) T

2. Listen to the passage again and complete the following five steps involved in conducting a research .

Keys: 1) a goal 2) procedure 3) The collection and interpretation of data 4) gather relevant literature 5) your proposal 6) a complete document 7) a strategy

Passage 2

1. Listen to the passage and make the best choice to complete the following statements .

Tips for Graduate Student

Hello, I'm here to help you. Here are some of God's own rules for doing well in graduate school:

Your job in graduate school, anyway, is to learn to think critically. Of course you still have to understand, to memorize, and to show up on time. But the biggest source of failure in graduate school is trying to apply the earlier techniques without the new element of criti-



cism.

All that matters is the quality of your dissertation. It's what gets you your first job and determines the first few years of your career, whether academic or not. Every effort you make from the day you enter graduate school, therefore, should be directed at the dissertation. Therefore choose a good topic and work on it from every conceivable angle.


Courses therefore do not matter as much as they do for undergraduates but you should attend classes, listen with critical mind and read extensively about what has been learnt after class.

Hang out with the best faculty members. It means that you must do what the faculty suggests. If a world famous economist suggests casually in conversation what you should read, I want to see you buying it that very afternoon, and later going back to the professor with the book thoroughly read, asking him to discuss it with you. He'll love to.

Hang out with the best students. The best students are the ones who are most crazily devoted to talking about their majors, morning, noon, and night. Yes, I know: you are a very cool person who would rather talk about clothes or football. Get over it. College is finished. Coolness doesn't count. Fraternity life is past. Enjoy it and you'll learn a lot more.

Do that and you'll do well as a graduate student. Believe me!

Keys: 1) A 2) C 3) B 4) C

 2. Listen to the passage again and complete the chart about some tips of how to become a successful graduate student.

Keys: (1) to learn to think critically (2) at the dissertation (3) with critical mind
(4) extensively (5) the best faculty members (6) the best students

Part III Watching and Listening

(Video)



1. Watch the video clip and choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

School of Management in Boston University

I thought I was going to be late. So, one of the things that originally drew me to BU was the number of different programs and majors here. We have over 250 programs or majors so you're bound to find something that you are interested in. Our average class size is 28, but we do have some larger lectures and they tend to be introductory classes. Introductory classes are a lot of fun because they are often subjects which you wouldn't normally get to take advantage of as part of your major. So there have been some really interesting things for me. In terms of professors, they are wonderful here. They do have weekly office hours which they always invite you to come to and either just ask questions about the topics that you're covering in class or they just like to get to know you better as a student. BU is a global



institution and it really encourages its students to study abroad. This past summer I had the opportunity to travel to Padova, Italy for two months. I took two classes, one in Venetian art and architecture and another in Jewish history and relations in Europe. There are a variety of city-abroad programs whether you are interested in an internship in Spain, learning a new language in Paris, or embarking on a journey to New Zealand as well as many other options. Time for class.

Keys: 1) B 2) D 3) B 4) D 5) A



2. Watch the video clip again and write a T for true or F for false in front of each of the following statements according to what you have heard.

Keys: 1) F 2) F 3) T 4) F 5) T

Part IV Post-listening and Speaking



1. Discuss your graduate school life with your partner, using the language box below to help you. Use any other expressions you think appropriate.

Keys: Open for discussion.



2. There are many differences between undergraduate and graduate studies. Discuss in pairs and fill in the following blanks.

Keys:

- 1) pick one concentration and focus on that area of study for a degree in that field
- 2) choose a topic and work hard on it to finish the dissertation
- 3) Bachelor's
- 4) Master's or Doctorate
- 5) find information and summarize it
- 6) create new information and interpretation

2. Additional information

Sentence stress


English sentences are composed of a combination of stressed and unstressed words. Knowing when and where to stress the whole word is essential to the meaning of the utterance. English speakers and listeners rely on stress to draw attention to the most important and informative ideas in the sentence and to clarify the meaning. So in listening, appropriately identifying the stressed words is crucial to understanding of the real meaning of the sentence.



Unit 2 Love and Marriage

1. Scripts and Keys

Part I Pre-listening


 Watch and appreciate a song from the film “Casablanca” twice and fill in the following blanks.

I thought you fell in love with me watching Casablanca
 holding hand neath the paddle fan
 in Rick's candle lit cafe
 holding in the shadows from the spots
 a rocky moonlight in your arms
 making magic at the movies in you old Chevrolet
 oh a kiss is still a kiss in Casablanca
 but a kiss is not a kiss without your sigh
 please come back to me in Casablanca
 I love you more and more each day as time goes by

Keys: 1) fell in love 2) hand 3) moonlight 4) arms 5) magic 6) a kiss 7) without
 8) goes by

Part II Listening

Section 1 Short Conversation

 In this section you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer.

(↗ rising tone, ↘ falling tone)

1. W: Well, did you manage to get information from Professor Baker? When are our results coming in?

M: Well, you know she is always a bit tight-lipped, isn't she? ↘

Q: What can be inferred about Professor Baker?

2. M: What's keeping Kevin? He said last night he'd meet us here by 2 o'clock and it's already 2:30.



- W: It's so typical of him, isn't it? ↘ Just watch, he's going to show up in 5 minutes with some wild excuse.
- Q: What does the woman mean?
3. W: You didn't care for the movie, did you? ↗
- M: You can say that again.
- Q: What do we know about the man?
4. M: You said you and your friends were just planning a small gathering. I could hear you all the way up on the fourth floor.
- W: OH, Gee, I'm really sorry. I guess we got a little carried away, didn't we? ↗
- Q: What can be inferred from the conversations?
5. M: I guess I can handle the rest myself. But just in case, are you going to be around later?
- W: But you can always ask Judy. She's really good with these kinds of problems, isn't she? ↘
- Q: What does the woman imply?
6. M: You wouldn't happen to have an extra blank cassette I could buy off you, do you? ↗
- W: As a matter of fact, I do.
- Q: What will the woman probably do next?
7. M: You needn't be so nasty about it. I simply forgot that you needed the car to get to the airport.
- W: But I have every right to get upset, haven't I? ↘ I was scheduled to attend the meeting this afternoon.
- Q: How does the woman feel?
8. M: There are lots of orchards in Ontario and upper New York State, aren't there? ↗
- W: Well, it is because of the northern climates that many types of fruit grow near the Great Lakes.
- Q: According to the woman, why does fruit grow in Ontario and New York?
9. W: You were driving well within the speed limit when you were stopped by the Police, weren't you? ↗
- M: That's right. I didn't want to run the risk of hitting one of the kids.
- Q: What can we infer from the conversation?
10. M: I am going to straighten up my desk now.
- W: It is about time, isn't it? ↘
- Q: What does the woman imply?

Keys: 1. B 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. B 6. D 7. D 8. B 9. A 10. D

Section 2 Dialogue

1. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to each of the questions you will hear.



Long Time No See

Ann: Cliff! I haven't seen you since we finished college. How's everything? Where are you living? What are you doing?

Cliff: Ann! I hardly recognized you! You've let your hair grow. It makes you look older.

Ann: Come on! I'm not that much older!

Cliff: You must be twenty-seven.

Ann: And you're two years younger, and you look exactly the same as ever. What are you doing?

Cliff: Teaching, what else?

Ann: How's it going—where?

Cliff: I still live in London, teaching in a comprehensive school there. Are you teaching too?

Ann: No, I got married last year and had a baby recently—

Cliff: Congratulations!

Ann: Thanks—so I'm taking the year off to look after the baby and do some studying. My husband got a job in Cardiff, so we've moved there.

Cliff: Like it?

Ann: Don't know yet, I've just started to get to know people, and with the baby I don't get about much. How about you? Married?

Cliff: Not yet.

Ann: I'm surprised. We always used to say you'd get married first of all of us, you're so good-looking. Talking of good-looking, do you remember Tammy? The beautiful girl from Bristol? She was in the same class as me at school.

Cliff: Yes. She got married at the end of the course, didn't she?

Ann: Yes, and had two children, a boy and a girl.

Cliff: What's she doing, looking after the children, being a housewife?

Ann: Who, Tammy? Never. That's a super-feminist family. Her husband looks after the children, and she works full-time; she edits a magazine, writes articles for the newspaper, very successful. She's been on television once or twice.

Cliff: Have you seen any of the others?

Ann: One or two—let's go for a cup of coffee somewhere, and I'll tell you about them.

Questions:

- 1) How long haven't Cliff and Ann seen each other?
- 2) Why could Cliff hardly recognize Ann?
- 3) Which of the following is not true about Ann according to the dialogue?
- 4) What is the relationship between the two speakers and Tammy?
- 5) What are they going to do next?

Keys: 1) C 2) B 3) A 4) D 5) C





2. Listen to the dialogue again and complete the following table about the three characters mentioned in the dialogue.

Keys:

- 1) Looking after baby, studying 2) Cardiff 3) 25 4) Teacher 5) Good-looking
6) Unmarried 7) 27 8) Beautiful 9) Bristol 10) Married, two children

Section 3 Passage

Passage 1



1. Listen to the passage and choose the best answer to each of the questions you will hear.

Changing Family

The family is changing. In the past, grandparents, parents, and children used to live together, and they had an extended family. Sometimes two or more brothers with their wives and children were part of this large family group. But family structure is changing throughout the world. The nuclear family consists of only one father, one mother, and their children; it is becoming the main family structure everywhere.

The nuclear family offers married women some advantages: they have freedom from their relatives, and the husband does not have all the power of the family. Studies show that in nuclear families men and women usually make an equal number of decisions about family life.

But wives usually have to “pay” for the benefits of freedom and power. When women lived in extended families, sisters, grandparents, and aunts helped one another with housework and childcare. In addition, older women in a large family group had important positions. Wives in nuclear families do not often enjoy this benefit, and they have another disadvantage, too: women generally live longer than their husbands, so older women from nuclear families often have to live alone.


Studies show that women are generally less satisfied with marriage than men are. In the past, men worked outside the home and women worked inside. Housework and childcare were a full-time job, and there was no time for anything else. Now women work outside and have more freedom than they did in the past, but they still have to do most of the housework. The women actually have two full time jobs, and they don't have much free time.

Questions:

- 1) Who used to live together in an extended family?
- 2) What advantages does the nuclear family offer women?
- 3) What are some disadvantages of the nuclear family for women?
- 4) Why are many women dissatisfied with marriage and the nuclear family?
- 5) What's the author's attitude towards the changing of the family structure?




Keys: 1) C 2) A 3) B 4) C 5) C

 2. Listen to the passage again and complete the following comparison between women in the past and those living today.

Keys: 1) worked inside 2) a full-time job 3) no time 4) work outside 5) freedom
6) most of the housework

Passage 2

 1. Listen to the passage carefully and answer the following questions briefly.

Choosing a Spouse


If you are young and unmarried, you must have in your mind the image of an ideal husband or wife. Most young people like to indulge in fantasies, and your image may take the form of a certain famous film star or pop singer. But if you are of a practical turn of mind, your "ideal" would be more down to earth, and your "image" would be modeled after what you see around you. Though images do not always coincide with realities (for after all, an ideal is an ideal), it is nevertheless an interesting subject for study, for it tells us what young people expect from the present society.

In seeking a husband or wife, we Chinese have not yet freed ourselves from our feudal tradition of arranged marriages. Instead of having our marriages arranged by our parents, we now arrange our own marriages. In the old days stress was equally placed on the social and economic status of the two families, which was considered a condition of a good match. Now love marriages boil down to more or less the same thing, except that stress is no longer placed on the condition of the two families, but on the two individuals themselves. And conditions vary with the trend of the times. Thirty years ago it was Party membership that was all important. A girl who was a Party member would not be satisfied with a man who was only a League member. He had to be at least a Party member, and preferably a Party member with a responsible position.

In essence we are still selling ourselves to the highest bidder. To put it another way: we are still trying to get the best bargain with what capital we have. Is it so much different from the old mercenary marriage?

Keys:

- 1) A sort of famous film stars or pop singers.
- 2) A good match between two families: equal social and economic status.
- 3) The condition of the two individuals themselves.
- 4) We are still trying to get the bargain with what capital we have.

 2. Listen to the passage again and write a T for true or F for false in front of each of the following statements according to what you have heard.

Keys: 1) T 2) F 3) T 4) F 5) F

Part III Watching and Listening

(Video)



1. Watch a video clip of the film "License to Wed" and answer the following questions briefly. (License to Wed, Written by Kim Barker, directed by Ken Kwapis, and issued by Warner Bros. Pictures Co. in 2007.)

License to Wed

(F—Father Frank; S—Sadie; B—Ben; S's f—Sadie's father; S's m—Sadie's mother; O—An old woman)

F: Beautiful, isn't it?

Let me tell you the truth. For a lot of people, marriage is like sticking your tongue on a frozen flag pole. Sure, it looks like fun when you see friends doing it, so you say: "Hey, I'll give it a try. Just once." Next thing you know, you're stuck full of regret, praying the God, "Please get me out of this with my dignity if least not extremities, intact." But it doesn't have to be like that, my friends. It does not have to be like that. That's where I come in. Good marriages are my business.

Meeting the right person in the first place? Well, my friends, that is up to you.

S: I'll go.

B: Yeah, you go. Okay.

S: Hi. I'm Sadie.

B: Hi. Ben.

F: From that first, destined meeting to the sweet innocence of the first date.

S: Are you skipping to second base?

B: What's that? No. You know why? I'm not a skipper.

S: Maybe we should take care of first base, just to make things right.

F: The first kiss. The first time you say "I love you."

B: I love you.

S: What?

B: What? A view. What a view.

F: First time you say "I love you", and she actually hears you.

B: I love you.

O: I'm afraid you're not my type.

S: I love you too.

F: ...then comes the big one: the proposal.

S's f: But what I really want to do is to thank my beautiful wife without whom this life would mean nothing. Happy 30th anniversary.

I love you.



S's m: I love You too.

S's f: And I hope there are 30 more.

S's m: Well, that makes one of us.

B: Excuse me. Could I have everyone's attention, please? I just want to...

Well, I thought since everyone was gathered... gathered already...

S: Oh, my God.

B: Sadie...

S: Oh, my God.

B: Wilhelmina Jones. In front of God and your family, Kwan-Li, and Jerry and Otis and... I just want to know if you would spend the rest of your life with me. But I don't want to put you on the spot or anything.

S: Benjamin Murphy, I would marry you tomorrow in a potato-sack dress, in the middle of a rainstorm, if it meant I could spend the rest of my life with you.

S's f: Wait a second. You choose our 30th wedding anniversary to propose to my daughter? Well, we couldn't be happier.

Keys: 1) The sweet innocence of the first date.

2) In order to celebrate their 30th wedding anniversary.

3) Ben took that opportunity to propose to Sadie in front of her family and friends. Sadie accepted his proposal with great pleasure.



2. Watch the video again and complete the following statements about the truth of marriage according to Father Frank.

Keys: 1) sticking your tongue 2) looks like fun 3) full of regret 4) I come in

Part IV Post-listening and Speaking



1. Discuss the role of marriage in the modern society with your partner, using the language box below to help you. Use any other expressions you think appropriate.

Keys:

Marriage is a social union or legal contract between people that create kinship. It is an institution in which interpersonal relationships, usually intimate and sexual, are acknowledged in a variety of ways, depending on the culture or subculture in which it is found. Marriage is the foundation of family life and the basic building block of society, which is crucial to the stability and preservation of our society. The main function of marriage is to transfer culture and civilization into future generations.



2. Discuss in pairs the following question.

Keys:

Love and marriage are two different matters altogether. Love is a state of emotion, which is beautiful and romantic like a flickering flame while marriage is a state of commit-



ment, which is stable and realistic like a flicking television. Numerous facts prove that marriage based on true love lasts and cannot be easily split up whereas marriage without love does not endure and may end in divorce.

2. Additional information

1) *Casablanca*: a 1942 American romantic drama film directed by Michael Curtiz, starring Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman and Paul Henreid, and featuring Claude Rains, Conrad Veidt, Sydney Greenstreet and Peter Lorre. Set during World War II, it focuses on a man torn between, in the words of one character, love and virtue. He must choose between his love for a woman or helping her and her Czech Resistance leader husband escape from the Vichy-controlled Moroccan city of Casablanca to continue his fight against the Nazis.

2) *License to Wed*: a film following newly engaged Ben Murphy (John Krasinski) and his fiancée, Sadie Jones (Mandy Moore), in their quest to live happily ever after. The problem is that Sadie's family church, St. Augustine's, is run by Reverend Frank (Robin Williams), who won't bless Ben and Sadie's union until they pass his patented, "foolproof" marriage prepcourse. Consisting of outrageous classes, outlandish homework assignments and some outright invasion of privacy, Reverend Frank's rigorous curriculum puts Ben and Sadie's relationship to the test.