



新世纪研究生英语教程

New Century Graduate English

— 视 听 说 — Listen Speak Watch

主 审 Nathan Eugene Geer & Valerie Michele Geer

主 编 吴树敬 王玉雯

副主编 吴江梅 赵宏凌 王永静

配有  光盘

 北京理工大学出版社
BEIJING INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY PRESS



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内 容 简 介

《新世纪研究生英语教程》分《综合英语》和《视听说》。《视听说》集学生用书和教师用书于一体,配有光盘。此外,该教程还有配套网络学习平台和管理平台。配套平台旨在改变传统的单一的教学模式,实现以学习者为中心的教学理念,培养学生终身受益的学习技能。

《视听说》每单元围绕一个主题展开视、听、说等活动,旨在训练和提高学生的听的能力及口头表达能力。每个单元包括三个部分:1)引导活动;2)视、听、说;3)听力理解模拟试题。听力部分的练习题型多样,力求从多方面训练和提高学生在语篇水平上的听力理解能力和熟练程度,并为口语活动提供相关的素材。口语部分是听力部分的自然延伸和发展,突出实用性,具有多样性、启发性、指导性和趣味性的特点。为激发学习者的学习兴趣,我们根据主题剪辑约五分钟的电影片段供他们欣赏(随平台赠送)。

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前 言

FOREWORD

《新世纪研究生英语教程》是依据最新的教学理念，充分利用先进的现代化技术，并参照《研究生英语教学大纲》编写的。编者认为，按照应用语言学和二语习得理论研究的最新成果，以学习者为中心，采用交际法教学，教材以主题为中心，练习以任务为基础，创造自主学习机会等概念是比较科学的外语教学理念。迅速发展的计算机技术为改革外语教学，实现以上教学理念，创造了空前优越的条件。

《新世纪研究生英语教程》分《综合英语》和《视听说》。《视听说》集学生用书和教师用书于一体，配有光盘。此外，该教程还有配套网络学习平台和管理平台。配套平台旨在改变传统的单一的教学模式，实现以学习者为中心的教学理念，培养学生终身受益的学习技能。

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英语学习平台和管理平台含学生学习子系统、在线社区子系统和教师教学管理子系统。其中学习子系统包括测试、教材、娱乐、社区和工具栏；在线社区子系统包含论坛、动态公告栏、聊天室、作文讲评和其他练习讲评；在教学管理子系统中，教师可以查看学生的学习情况，包括学习时间、学习成绩以及作文等非客观题的答案。学生也可随时查看自己的学习记录，并根据自己的学习进程及时调整学习进度。教师还可以更新教学内容，添加或修改练习题。

美籍专家 Nathan Eugene Geer 和 Valerie Michele Geer 认真地审阅了本教材。美籍专家 Valerie Michele Geer, Nathan Eugene Geer, Angela Beth Rhodes and Christopher L. Carpenter 为本教材录音。

编 者

2004年2月于北京



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Unit 1

Holidays



Part I Warm-up Activities


1 Read the list of holidays and discuss with your partner the following questions.

- 1) Which country is the list from?
- 2) Which holidays do you know?
- 3) How is the list organized?


<i>Jan. 1</i>	New Year's Day	<i>July 4</i>	Independence Day
<i>Jan. 7</i>	Eastern Orthodox Christmas	<i>Sept. 5</i>	Labor Day
<i>Jan. 17</i>	Martin Luther King Day	<i>Sept. 11</i>	Grandparents Day
<i>Feb. 2</i>	Groundhog Day	<i>Oct. 10</i>	Columbus Day
<i>Feb. 12</i>	Lincoln's Birthday	<i>Oct. 31</i>	Halloween
<i>Feb. 14</i>	Valentine's Day	<i>Nov. 11</i>	Veterans Day
<i>Feb. 22</i>	Washington's Birthday	<i>Nov. 24</i>	Thanksgiving
<i>Feb. 25</i>	St. Patrick's Day	<i>Nov. 28</i>	Hanukkah Begins (Jewish)
<i>Mar. 17</i>	Palm Sunday	<i>Dec. 5</i>	Hanukkah Ends (Jewish)
<i>May 1</i>	Eastern Orthodox Easter	<i>Dec. 25</i>	Christmas

to be continued


May 8	Mother's Day	N. B. Observance of Jewish holidays begins at sundown the previous day.
May 30	Memorial Day	
June 14	Flag Day	
June 19	Father's Day	

 This time very quickly go through the holidays you don't know from the above list and get a general idea about them.

- **Groundhog Day** 圣灶节 传说土拨鼠于该日结束冬眠出洞
- **St. Patrick's Day** 圣经人物、爱尔兰守护神帕特里克纪念日
- **Palm Sunday** 复活节前的星期日
- **Memorial Day = Decoration Day** 先烈纪念日，纪念在所有战争中阵亡的将士
- **Flag Day** 国旗制定纪念日

 Now talk with your partner again and classify below as many Chinese festivals as you can under the headings of "Public Holidays" and "Traditional Chinese Holidays".

Public Holidays	Traditional Chinese Holidays

 Do you know any other kinds of festivals? The list below is downloaded from Google's "Traditional Festivals in the world". Read the list with your partner and try to understand each type of festival. The new words are given in the box. Then tell each other about some kinds of holidays you know in China.

- **bizarre** /bi'zɑː/ *adj.* very unusual or strange 奇异的
- **carnival** /'kɑːnɪvəl/ *n.* a public event at which people play music, wear special clothes, and dance in the streets 狂欢节, 嘉年华会, 饮宴狂欢
- **floral** /'flɔːrəl/ *adj.* made of flowers or decorated with flowers or pictures of flowers 花的, 植物群的
- **impersonator** /im'pɜːsəneɪtə/ *n.* someone who copies the way that other people look, speak, and behave, as part of a performance 演员, 模拟艺人
- **maritime** /'mærɪtaɪm/ *adj.* relating to the sea or ships 海员的, 海运的
- **miscellaneous** /mɪsɪ'leɪniəs/ *adj.* of mixed composition or character; of various kinds; many sided 混杂的; 各种各样的; 多才能的

Beer	Bizarre Fancy Clothes	Board Game	Book
Carnival	Collectors	Comedy	Community
Cultural	Dance	Environmental	Fair
Film	Floral	Folk	Food
Impersonators	Maritime	Miscellaneous	Multicultural
Music	National	Naturist	New Year
Performing	Science	Sport	Street Parade
Traditional	Wine	Winter	Writing

Part II Listen, Speak and Watch

Listening

Read the new words and expressions below before listening.

- **Celt** /kelt/ *n.* a member of a race of people who lived in ancient Britain and Western Europe before the Romans came, or a person living now whose ancestors were members of this race 凯尔特人
- **Hispanic** /his'pænik/ *adj.* of or relating to Spain or to Spain and Portugal 西班牙的; 西班牙和葡萄牙的
- **Jack-o'-lanterns** *n.* a pumpkin that has a face cut into it and a candle put inside to shine through the holes 鬼火, 空心南瓜灯

- **Roman Catholic** belonging or relating to the part of the Christian religion whose leader is the Pope 罗马天主教的
- **witch** /witʃ/ *n.* a woman who is supposed to have magic powers, especially to do bad things 女巫

Task 1 Now listen to the five short narrations about Halloween. Put the following statements in correct order using A, B, C, D and E.

- 1) _____ Halloween is associated with witches, a common symbol of Halloween.
- 2) _____ In contrast to Halloween, the Day of the Dead is celebrated in Latin America. This day is a mixture of pre-Hispanic and Roman Catholic customs.
- 3) _____ Halloween was celebrated in the Celtic culture, centuries ago in areas of France and the British Isles.
- 4) _____ Through the centuries, Halloween added customs from Romans and Christians.
- 5) _____ Today in North America, Halloween is mainly celebrated by children, who wear costumes and ask for candy by going door-to-door.

Task 2 Listen to the recording again and then decide whether the following statements are directly mentioned (D) or not mentioned (N) in the speaking.

- 1) _____ Halloween began a long time before the birth of Christ.
- 2) _____ People today put candles in pumpkins (jack-o'-lanterns) to scare away ghosts.
- 3) _____ Ideas about ghosts, black cats, and witches are part of the celebration of Halloween.
- 4) _____ The early Romans were Christians.
- 5) _____ People associated apples and nuts with Halloween because they were symbols of the harvest in Roman times.
- 6) _____ One of the origins of Halloween was religious.
- 7) _____ Halloween customs came to the United States from Britain.
- 8) _____ The custom of "Trick-or-treat" in costumes comes from the days of the Celts.
- 9) _____ If people do not give treats to children on Halloween, they might play tricks; thus, Halloween is a very dangerous holiday.
- 10) _____ People in many countries of the modern world celebrate Halloween.
- 11) _____ The "Day of the Dead" in Latin American culture has relationship to Halloween.
- 12) _____ All Saints' Day and All Souls' Day are meant to be happy celebrations.

Speaking

Directions: Join your partner to talk about a Chinese holiday including its origin, history and development.

Listening

Task 1 Listen to the six dialogues and fill in the table below.

	Holiday	Topic
1)		
2)		
3)		
4)		
5)		
6)		

Task 2 Questions.

What do you know about each holiday? How was Thanksgiving initially celebrated?

Speaking

Read the new words below before speaking.

- **Maypole** /'meipəul/ *n.* a tall pole around which people danced on May Day in the past 五朔节花柱(庆祝五朔节时常绕此柱舞蹈、游戏)
- **daffodil** /'dæfədil/ *n.* a tall yellow spring flower with a tube-shaped part in the middle 水仙花
- **bonfire** /'bɒn,faɪə/ *n.* a large outdoor fire, either for burning waste or for a party 大篝火

Directions: Similar to Americans, British people celebrate St. Valentine's Day, Hallowe'en (different spelling), and other religious festivals such as Easter and Christmas. They also celebrate some others as given below. Read the following descriptions of five British holidays very quickly. Match the correct description with the name of holiday. Compare your answers with a partner and discuss why you chose your answers.

- 1) St. David's Day
- 2) April Fool's Day
- 3) May Day
- 4) Guy Fawkes' Day
- 5) Boxing Day

Descriptions:

A. This festival is on the first day of a month. It was an important day in the Middle Ages. In the

very early morning, young girls went to the fields and washed their faces with dew. They believed this made them very beautiful for a year after that. Also on that day the young men of each village tried to win prizes with their bows and arrows, and people danced round the Maypole.

Many English villages still have a maypole, and on that day, the villagers dance round it.

- B. It is a special day in Britain. It is a very old tradition from the Middle Ages (between the fifth and fifteenth centuries). At that time the servants were masters for one day of the year. They gave orders to their masters, and their masters had to obey. Now this festival is different. It's a day for jokes and tricks.
- C. It is a very important day for Welsh people, because he is the "patron" or national saint of Wales. On March 1st, the Welsh celebrate it and wear daffodils in the buttonholes of their coats or jackets.
- D. On this day all over the country people build wood fires, or "bonfires", in their gardens. On top of each bonfire is a guy. That's a figure of a real man. People make guys with straw, old clothes and newspaper. Children use their guys to make money. They stand in the street and shout "Penny for the guy". Then they spend the money on fireworks. But how did this tradition start? In 1605, this man tried to kill King James I. He and a group of friends put a bomb under the House of Parliament in London. But the King's men found the bomb — and they found the man, too. They took him to the Tower of London and there the King's men cut off his head.
- E. December 26th is this festival. Traditionally boys from the shops in each town asked for money at Christmas. They went from house to house on December 26th and took boxes made of wood with them. At each house people gave them money. This was a Christmas present. So the name of December 26th doesn't come from the sport — it comes from the boys' wooden boxes. Now, that day is an extra holiday after Christmas Day.

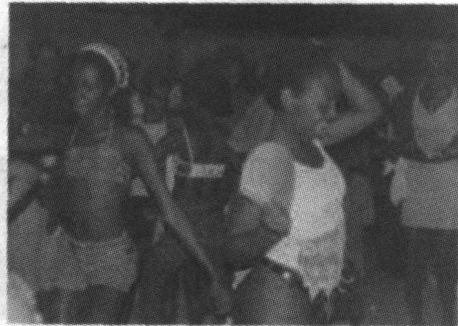
So far, we have learnt some important holidays in both Britain and the United States. Which holiday do you like best and why? Tell each other in groups of four.

Listening

Before listening, read the new words below out loud.

- **arse** /ɑ:ɪs/ *n.* the part of your body that you sit on (American Equivalent: ass) 屁股
- **pagan** /'peɪgən/ *adj.* religious beliefs and customs do not belong to any of the main religions of the world, and may come from a time before these religions 异教徒的
- **Rio de Janeiro** *n.* 里约热内卢, 巴西首都
- **Samba** /'sæmbə/ *n.* a fast dance from Brazil, or the type of music played for this dance 桑巴舞 *vi.* to dance Samba 跳桑巴舞
- **pop** /pɒp/ *vi.* to come suddenly or unexpectedly out of or away from something 突然冒出
- **Sambodromo** *n.* 巴西东南部一地名

Directions: Now listen to the first part of Rowena Hilton's talk about her personal experience of the Carnival in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and answer the following questions.

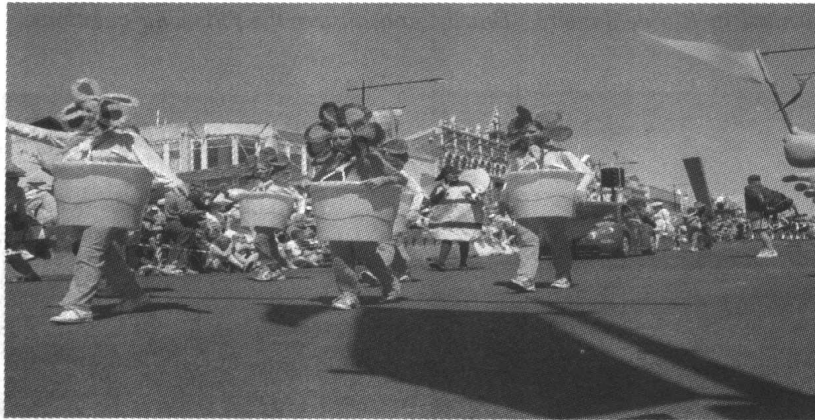


- 1) With what organs can Rowena sense the Carnival?
- 2) What did people do on the way to the Carnival?
- 3) Had Rowena had a clear idea about the Carnival before?
- 4) What kind of festival is the Carnival, ethnic or religious?
- 5) What did Rowena do for real involvement in the Carnival?
- 6) When can Skol help in Samba?

6 Speaking

Directions: The following pictures were taken by Chinese students when they joined the Flora Festival in Toowoomba, Queensland, Australia. Describe the pictures with your partner.





7 Listening

Task 1 *In some festivals people go out while in others people stay at home. From the following advertisement let's see what people do. Listen and fill in the tables.*

Tourist Agency

Name of the Tourist Agency	
Type of Tourism	
Title of Tourism	

Timetable

Day	Morning	Afternoon	Evening
1			
2			
3			
4			

to be continued

Day	Morning	Afternoon	Evening
5			
6			
7			

Task 2 Answer the following questions.

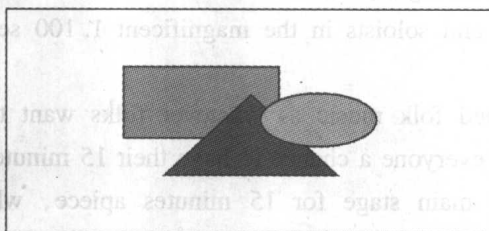
- 1) What is a "package tour"?
- 2) What are Lama Temple and Temple Fair? Have you ever visited them?
- 3) What do people do in Chinese Lunar New Year according to the ads?
- 4) What do you hear from the talk about Chinese dumplings?

8 Speaking

Read the new words below before speaking.

- **chock-full** /'tʃɒk'fʊl/ *adj.* completely full of people or things 塞满的, 装满的
- **genre** /'ʒɒŋrə/ *n.* a particular type of art, writing, music, etc., which has certain features that all examples of this type share 类型, 风格, 流派
- **rousing** /'raʊziŋ/ *adj.* (of a song, speech, etc.) making people feel excited and eager to do something 令人兴奋的, 激动人心的

Directions: The following advertisement was downloaded from the internet, 2 - 27 - 04. Read the front page to get a general understanding about the music festivals. Suppose you are sponsored by the Festival Finder and suppose all the following four festivals are still available. You are allowed to join only one of the four occasions. Which one would you prefer? And why?



Welcome to the Festival Finder, where you'll discover the latest details on more than 2,500 music festivals in North America. Click to your favorite genre, or use the search feature to locate festivals by date, location, performers or festival name.