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研究生教学用书 教育部研究生工作办公室推荐

# 新世纪研究生英语教程

## 视听说

主审 Nathan Eugene Geer  
Valerie Michele Geer  
Kate Beeching

主编 吴树敬 王玉雯  
副主编 吴江梅 赵宏凌 王永静

(第二版)

学生用书

# Listen Speak Watch

配有  光盘

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

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# New Century Graduate English

——视听说 (第二版)

*Listen Speak Watch* (2nd Edition)

(学生用书)

(Students' Book)

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## 内 容 简 介

本书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。本书配有光盘、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。为激发学习者的学习兴趣,我们根据主题剪辑约5分钟的电影片段供他们欣赏(随平台赠送)。

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### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新世纪研究生英语教程:视听说/吴树敬,王玉雯主编. —2版. —北京:北京理工大学出版社,2005.7

ISBN 7-5640-0289-1

I. 新… II. ①吴… ②王… III. 英语-听说教学-研究生-教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2004)第048535号

---

出版发行/北京理工大学出版社

社 址/北京市海淀区中关村南大街5号

邮 编/100081

电 话/(010)68914775(办公室) 68944990(发行部)

网 址/<http://www.bitpress.com.cn>

电子邮箱/[chiefedit@bitpress.com.cn](mailto:chiefedit@bitpress.com.cn)

经 销/全国各地新华书店

印 刷/北京圣瑞伦印刷厂

开 本/787毫米×1092毫米 1/16

印 张/11

字 数/210千字

版 次/2005年7月第2版 2005年7月第2次印刷

印 数/6001~12000册

定 价/23.00元

责任校对/陈玉梅

责任印制/李绍英

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图书出现印装质量问题,本社负责调换



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北京理工大学研究生教学改革  
立项基金资助

北京理工大学“十五”“211”研究生  
课程与教材建设基金资助



## 第二版前言

《新世纪研究生英语教程》自面世以来，受到了广大读者的欢迎，并于2005年6月被教育部研究生工作办公室定为研究生教学用书推荐教材。为了更好地满足教学的需求，编委会根据读者反馈意见，对《新世纪研究生英语教程》（第一版）进行了全面修订。

1. 《新世纪研究生英语教程——综合英语》为了使多数学生通过篇章结构练习提高阅读理解能力和语言表达能力，修改了阅读理解中的篇章结构练习，使填词数量减少，以便更多的学生能顺利地完成任务；我们还修改了部分简答题及其答案，少数词汇练习，并在教师参考书里增加了课文参考译文。在附录中增加了配套光盘使用说明。

2. 《新世纪研究生英语教程——视听说》在每个单元学习活动前增加了学习目标，以便帮助学生掌握学习重点；此外，为创造更加真实的语言环境，第二版的听力材料聘请了7个国家的专家录音（美国5人，英国2人，澳大利亚2人，加拿大1人，德国1人，中国2人，巴基斯坦1人），而第一版只有4个美籍专家录音；听力练习由易到难；为了提供更多的练习素材，在一些口语活动练习后提供相关词汇、句型或相关对话；在所附的光盘中增加了两套模拟题。此外，在电影剪辑中更换了4个单元的内容，旨在使学生在娱乐中接触更多的真实语言。

3. 增编了《新世纪研究生英语教程——视听说》教师参考书，提供了教学建议、课堂活动的组织形式、背景知识、语言难点解释、课文练习答案以及录音原文，以便于教师备课。

美籍专家 Nathan Eugene Geer 和 Valerie Michele Geer，英籍专家 Kate Beeching 认真审阅了本教材，在此表示衷心的感谢！

最后，衷心地期望本书第二版能够使广大读者从中获得更多的语言实践机会，也盼望广大读者继续对我们的教材提出宝贵的修改意见，以期进一步完善。

王玉雯

北京理工大学

2005年6月30日

# 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。

《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5分钟的电影片段供他们欣赏（该片段随平台赠送）。

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

**Unit 1** *Holidays*

- Learning Objectives 1  
Part I *Warm-up Activities* 2  
Part II *Listen, Speak and Watch* 4  
Part III *Listening Comprehension* 11

**Unit 2** *Travel*

- Learning Objectives 13  
Part I *Warm-up Activities* 14  
Part II *Listen, Speak and Watch* 16  
Part III *Listening Comprehension* 23

**Unit 3** *Education*

- Learning Objectives 25  
Part I *Warm-up Activities* 26  
Part II *Listen, Speak and Watch* 27  
Part III *Listening Comprehension* 34

**Unit 4** *Transport*

- Learning Objectives 36  
Part I *Warm-up Activities* 37  
Part II *Listen, Speak and Watch* 37  
Part III *Listening Comprehension* 43

## *Unit 5 Computers*

- Learning Objectives 45  
Part I *Warm-up Activities* 46  
Part II *Listen, Speak and Watch* 46  
Part III *Listening Comprehension* 50

## *Unit 6 Environment*

- Learning Objectives 52  
Part I *Warm-up Activities* 53  
Part II *Listen, Speak and Watch* 54  
Part III *Listening Comprehension* 62

## *Unit 7 Sports*

- Learning Objectives 64  
Part I *Warm-up Activities* 65  
Part II *Listen, Speak and Watch* 66  
Part III *Listening Comprehension* 71

## *Unit 8 Food and Restaurants*

- Learning Objectives 73  
Part I *Warm-up Activities* 74  
Part II *Listen, Speak and Watch* 75  
Part III *Listening Comprehension* 84

## *Unit 9 Science and Technology*

- Learning Objectives 85  
Part I *Warm-up Activities* 86  
Part II *Listen, Speak and Watch* 87  
Part III *Listening Comprehension* 91

## *Unit 10 Jobs*

- Learning Objectives 93  
Part I *Warm-up Activities* 94  
Part II *Listen, Speak and Watch* 95  
Part III *Listening Comprehension* 101



***Unit 11*** ***Cultures***

- Learning Objectives 103  
 Part I *Warm-up Activities* 104  
 Part II *Listen, Speak and Watch* 105  
 Part III *Listening Comprehension* 112

***Unit 12*** ***Love***

- Learning Objectives 114  
 Part I *Warm-up Activities* 115  
 Part II *Listen, Speak and Watch* 116  
 Part III *Listening Comprehension* 123

***Unit 13*** ***Entertainment***

- Learning Objectives 125  
 Part I *Warm-up Activities* 126  
 Part II *Listen, Speak and Watch* 127  
 Part III *Listening Comprehension* 133

***Unit 14*** ***Communications***

- Learning Objectives 135  
 Part I *Warm-up Activities* 136  
 Part II *Listen, Speak and Watch* 137  
 Part III *Listening Comprehension* 143

***Unit 15*** ***Famous People***

- Learning Objectives 145  
 Part I *Warm-up Activities* 146  
 Part II *Listen, Speak and Watch* 146  
 Part III *Listening Comprehension* 152

***Unit 16*** ***Health***

- Learning Objectives 154  
 Part I *Warm-up Activities* 155  
 Part II *Listen, Speak and Watch* 156  
 Part III *Listening Comprehension* 160

# Unit 1

## *Holidays*

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### **Learning Objectives**

At the end of this unit, students will be able to:

1. understand and talk about the main holidays such as Christmas, Valentine's day, Easter Day, April Fools' Day, Halloween and Thanksgiving Day in the United States and the United Kingdom;
2. talk about the traditional Chinese festivals such as Spring Festival, Lantern Festival, Dragon Boat Festival and Mid-autumn Festival in English;
3. show their knowledge of the key words and expressions concerning these holidays.

# Part I Warm-up Activities

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

- 1) Which holidays do you know?
- 2) How is this list organized?

<i>Jan. 1</i>	New Year's Day
<i>Feb. 14</i>	Valentine's Day
<i>April 1</i>	April Fool's Day
the first Sunday following the full moon that occurs on or following the spring equinox ( <i>March 21</i> , the first day of Spring)	Easter
<i>2<sup>nd</sup> Sunday in May</i>	Mother's Day
<i>3<sup>rd</sup> Sunday in June</i>	Father's Day
<i>July 4</i>	Independence Day
<i>Oct. 31</i>	Halloween
<i>Fourth Thursday in November</i>	Thanksgiving
<i>Dec. 25</i>	Christmas

**2 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 Festivals".**

Public holidays	Traditional Chinese festivals

To be continued

Public holidays	Traditional Chinese festivals

**3 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 /'mæɪrɪtaɪm/ *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

### 1 Listening

Before listening, read the new words below out loud.

- pagan /'peɪɡən/ *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 (巴西东南部港市)
- 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 twice to Rowena Hilton's talk about her personal experience of the Carnival in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and fill in the blanks with the proper word you have heard.

Carnival can be smelt and breathed in the air of Rio de Janeiro. Everywhere you look at Carnival time you can see a Carnival smile, you can hear a Carnival 1) \_\_\_ beat and you can feel the Carnival 2) \_\_\_. On the first day of Carnival I was on the Metro to Copacabana when about six teenage boys started 3) \_\_\_ on their surfboards and beating on the train walls. The passengers started 4) \_\_\_ their feet, and those Carnival smiles spread even wider, and all of a sudden people were dancing the Samba in the isles. It was only then that I realised what Carnival is.

I had been asking and asking, "What is Carnival?" I had received 5) \_\_\_ answers about it starting as a pagan celebration in either Rome or Greece. The Carnival balls were then 6) \_\_\_ from Italy in the late nineteenth century, and had their 'golden era' in the thirties with legendary balls at the Copacabana Palace Hotel.

I was told that the Samba 7) \_\_\_ had also started in the thirties, but it wasn't until 1984 that it found its home in Rio at the Sambodromo. But I kept wanting to know: Why is it so special? Why does the whole of Brazil stop for it? Why does it seem to be more exciting than Christmas? Why do thousands of people from all over the world come just to see it? What was I doing there?

I wanted to really get 8) \_\_\_ in Carnival so I joined a Samba school called Gres. Estacio de Sa, with my Brazilian friend Ilona. Two weeks before Carnival I attended a 9) \_\_\_ on a Sunday night from 8 pm till well after midnight. I got a small taste of the Carnival spirit there, watching everyone, young and old, sambaing. There was one lady, who was very, very pregnant dancing as fast, yet as 10) \_\_\_, as all the others, although it

looked like her baby was going to pop out at any given moment. Nothing seems to stop anyone from enjoying Carnival.

 **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.*





### 3 Listening

**Directions:** Listen to the following dialogue and try to answer the following questions.

- 1) What kind of holiday is Thanksgiving?
- 2) What did the Indians and the pilgrims do in order to thank God for their good luck?
- 3) Who were the pilgrims?
- 4) What are the typical foods eaten on Thanksgiving?
- 5) When do Americans celebrate Thanksgiving?
- 6) When do Canadians celebrate Thanksgiving?

### 4 Speaking (pair work)

**Directions:** Tell each other about how to celebrate Spring Festival in your region. Before talking, please refer to the following useful expressions.

lunar calendar	农历
lunar January; the first month by lunar calendar	正月
New Year's Eve; eve of lunar New Year	除夕
The Lantern Festival	元宵节
Guo-nian; have the Spring Festival	过年
paper-cuts	剪纸
New Year paintings	年画
special purchases for the Spring Festival; do Spring Festival shopping	买年货
place doublets (red paper with various Chinese characters, such as "Fu-happiness") on their doors	贴春联
fireworks	烟花
firecrackers (People scare off evil spirits and ghosts with the loud pop)	爆竹
bid farewell to the old year and welcome in the new year	辞旧迎新
Nian-gao; rice cake; New Year cake	年糕
family reunion dinner	团圆饭
the dinner on New Year's Eve	年夜饭
eight treasures rice pudding	八宝饭
propose a toast	敬酒
play mahjong	打麻将

watch gala on the eve of Spring Festival ( miniplay, cross-talk, singing and dancing, plays and operas, magic. . . )

看春节联欢晚会(小品,相声,歌舞,戏曲,魔术)

staying-up

守岁

pay New Year's call; give New Year's greetings; New Year's visit

拜年

red packets ( cash wrapped up in red paper, symbolizing fortune and wealth in the coming year)

红包

go to the Temple Fair

逛庙会

lion dance ( The lion is believed to be able to dispel evil and bring good luck)

舞狮

dragon dance ( to expect good weather and good harvests)

舞龙

perform on stilts or walk on stilts

踩高跷

variety show; vaudeville

杂耍

riddles written on lanterns

灯谜

exhibit of lanterns

灯会

Tang-yuan; dumplings made of sweet rice, rolled into balls and stuffed with either sweet or spicy fillings

汤圆

## 5 Listening

Directions: Listen to the five dialogues and fill in the table below.

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

## 6 Speaking

Read the new words below before speaking.

- Maypole /'meipəʊl/ 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 /'dæfədɪl/ *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, Hollowe'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 1<sup>st</sup>, 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 newspapers. 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 Houses of Parliament in London. But the King's men found the bomb — and