

新 英 语 教 程

综 合 英 语

第 五 册

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UNIT ONE

PART A

Voice Emphasis

When someone pronounces an important word slower, clearer, and louder than others around it, we say that he is giving that word stress.

Exercise 1

Look at the three sentences below. Their written forms are identical. Listen to the cassette. You will hear the speaker put stress on a different word each time. Underline the word you hear stressed.

- 1) Newton discovered gravity. (=It was not Galileo.)
- 2) Newton discovered gravity. (=He did not discover relativity.)
- 3) Newton discovered gravity. (=He did not invent it.)

Notice how a change of meaning causes a change of stress.

Exercise 2

Listen to the cassette and read the words below. Underline the

word you hear the speaker stresses.

- 1) Now let us consider the problems of the developing countries.
- 2) Boston and Miami's racial problems.
- 3) There was a terrific reaction against any form of birth control.
- 4) Trade union membership agreements do not exist.

Exercise 3

Listen to the cassette. This time there is no text to help you.

Write down the word you hear stressed by the speaker.

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____

(the incidence of cholera 霍乱的发病率; intervene 干涉, 干预; 介入)

Exercise 4

Sometimes a speaker will stress two (or more) words that he wants to contrast or compare.

Read the extracts. Underline the words you expect to be stressed for contrast. Then listen to the cassette to see if you were right.

- 1) that we are healthier today and that we live longer is not the result of curative medicine but of preventive medicine.
- 2) between the choice of whether to produce these crops for fuel or to produce these crops for food.
- 3) the possibilities of nineteen eighty-nine being so different from

nineteen seventy-nine.

Exercise 5

Listen to the extracts on the cassette. Write down the two (or more) words you hear stressed in contrast.

- 1) _____ and _____
- 2) _____ and _____
- 3) _____ and _____
- 4) _____ and _____

Exercise 6

Finally, a slightly longer extract. The speaker is talking at the start of a lecture on microelectronic technology. He is outlining his talk to the audience.

Listen to the cassette. Write down the 'three areas' that he intends to cover in the talk. He stresses them to draw our attention to their importance.

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____

Final Note

You have listened to speakers stressing certain words — pronouncing them slower, louder and more carefully than others around them — to indicate their importance.

When a speaker says part of a sentence fast, unclearly and

softly, he or she is probably not giving new or important information. So you do not need to hear every word clearly, because speakers do not present important information without stressing it.

PART B

Safety in the Hills

New Words

1. mountaineering [ˌmaʊntiˈniəriŋ] n. the sport or profession of climbing mountains
2. timely ['taɪmlɪ] adj. happening at just the right time 及时的, 适时的
3. precaution [priˈkɔːʃən] n. care taken to avoid possible danger, discomfort, etc. 预防; 谨慎
4. visibility [vɪzəˈbɪləti] n. 能见度; 可见性
5. horrendous [hɒ'rendəs] adj. really terrible
6. disastrous [dɪ'zɑːstrəs] adj. being a disaster 灾难性的
7. crucial ['kruːʃəl] adj. of the greatest importance 极重要的
8. waterproof ['wɔːtəpruːf] adj. not allowing water to go through 防水的
9. sandal ['sændl] n. 凉鞋, 便鞋

Language Notes

1. in case; because... perhaps; (esp. AmE) if 万一; 假使; 以防(万一)
2. take into account; to consider
3. follow one's nose; 笔直走; 凭本能行事

Exercise

You're going to hear a talk about some advice on safety in the hills. Before you listen to the recording, can you guess or deduce what the missing information in the chart below might be? Now listen to the recording, filling in the missing information below.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS FOR HILL-WALKERS

1. Do go as a party of at least _____ and DON'T walk alone.
2. Do expect _____ and DON'T rely on _____.
3. Do allow enough _____ and DON'T get caught by _____.
4. Do walk at the pace of the _____ and DON'T continue walking in _____.
5. Do carry a _____ and a _____ and DON'T rely on your own sense of _____.
6. Do take _____ clothes.
7. Do wear proper _____ and DON'T wear _____ or _____.
8. Do let others know _____ you _____: _____ you're going and _____ you'll be _____ and DON'T forget to _____ your _____.

Do you agree with all the pieces of advice given in the above

programme? From your own experience and common sense what other advice would you give to someone who was setting off for a walk in the hills or mountains?

PART C

Choosing a Career

New Words

1. **recreation** [ˌrekrɪ'eɪʃən] n. (a form of) amusement, or way of spending free time 消遣, 娱乐(活动)
recreational adj. (of an activity) providing recreation 消遣的, 娱乐的
2. **aptitude** [ˈæptɪtʃud] n. (formal) (sometimes with for) (a) talent or ability, esp. in learning 才能, 禀赋
3. **contentment** [kən'tentmənt] n. happiness; the state of being satisfied 满足, 满意
4. **haphazard** [ˌhæp'hæzəd] adj. happening in an unplanned disorderly manner 任意的, 胡乱的

Language Notes

1. **draw up**: to form and usu. write 草拟, 写出
2. **a tremendous fund of**: 极丰富的, 大量的 (fund: a store or supply 储备)
3. **take advantage of**: to make use of

Exercise 1

Choose the best answers to the following questions.

1. (listen to the second paragraph again.)

The main idea of the paragraph is that a person choosing a career should _____ .

- a. be very careful
- b. make up his mind but be prepared to change it later
- c. choose a career that fits the kind of life he leads
- d. try to foresee how a career will affect his life

2. (Listen to the third paragraph again.)

The main idea of paragraph 3 is that the person choosing a career should _____ .

- a. decide clearly what he wants to be
- b. be honest
- c. examine himself
- d. know his weak as well as his strong points

3. (Listen to the fourth paragraph again.)

The paragraph is mainly concerned with _____ .

- a. the present
- b. education
- c. long-term prospects
- d. immediate advantages

4. Which of the following statements does the writer NOT make?

- a. Choosing a job takes a long time.
- b. A careers master will find anyone a satisfactory job.
- c. Each possibility should be examined more than once.
- d. Your life work should be examined from every aspect.

5. Which of the following statements is made by the speaker?

- a. Happiness and contentment are the most important considerations in choosing a job.
- b. The job-seeker must ask himself and others a number of questions.
- c. Luck plays a part in choosing a job.
- d. All schools should have a careers master.

Exercise 2

Answer the following questions.

1. To whom is this speech given?
2. In what ways, according to the speaker, will choice of a career affect the future course of your life?
3. List the suggestions made by the speaker with regard to choosing careers.

Exercise 3

Working in small groups, talk over your future careers with one another.

UNIT TWO

PART A

Importance Markers

In the last unit, you heard how the voice can be used to help listeners to recognise important information. Another way that a speaker can direct attention to specific points is by using phrases that 'mark' or indicate importance. Look at these examples:

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|----------------------|
| A. The central problem is that ... | | |
| B. Clearly, ... | | solutions are not |
| C. I ought to stress that ... | | going to be easy ... |

These three types of importance markers often occur in seminars and talks.

We will now examine each type in turn.

Marker Type A

Look at the table below. Some adjectives and nouns are given in it. They are used to form marker phrases of type A that a speaker might use in his talk. It would be useful to remember as many of them as you can. What other adjectives and nouns can you suggest, to add to those listed? If any, write in your suggestions.

Article	Adjective	Noun	Verb to be	
The	central	problem	is	that ... etc.
A(n)	basic	point	was	
One	important	question	will be	
Another	crucial	difficulty	has been	
	salient	factor	must be	
	obvious	issue	etc.	
	key	drawback		
	major	element		
	main	variable		
	significant	etc.		
	essential			
	principal			
	etc.			

Exercise 1

Listen to the cassette. Write down the marker phrase (of type A) that each speaker uses.

1) Marker phrase: _____

(landslide: a sudden fall of earth or rocks down a slope, hill, cliff, etc.)

2) Marker phrase: _____

(bloc: 集团)

3) Marker phrase: _____

(mobile: able to move 运动的, 活动的)

Marker Type B

Look at the table below. Some adverb markers are given in it. They are used to attract listeners' attention to what follows. Can you think of other similar marker phrases(adverbs) to add to those below?

obviously naturally clearly interestingly significantly essentially principally of course etc.	... solutions are not going to be easy ...
--	--

Exercise 2

Listen to the cassette. Write down the adverb marker in each case.

1) Marker phrase: _____

2) Marker phrase: _____

(subsistence; minimal level of survival; to get by; to survive)

Exercise 3

Listen again to those two extracts. Note down the important point in the speaker's mind.