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新世纪

总主编 戴炜栋

研究生
公共英语教材

主编 李玉璞

Listening

听力

(教师用书) 上

上海外语教育出版社



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出版说明

随着大学外语教学水平的不断提高,研究生外语学习的起点也逐年提升,全国大学英语教学大纲和研究生英语教学大纲相继作了修订。研究生入学时,绝大多数已经具备了较为扎实的语言基础,基本上都通过了大学英语四级考试,不少还通过了六级考试。然而在教材上,目前许多学校使用的仍然是外教社出版的《大学英语》(修订版)5、6册。为了编写出适应新时代要求的教材,外教社组织了清华大学、复旦大学、浙江大学、山东大学、中山大学、大连理工大学、南京航空航天大学等10所重点大学,召开了教材编写委员会会议,作了广泛而深入的调研。在认真分析当前研究生英语教学现状的基础上,编写出了这套教材。

教材编写时考虑到以下几点:1. 练习设计和活动安排以学习者为中心,强调应用能力的培养。2. 针对研究生听说能力下降的情况,编写专门教材,重视口语和听力的培养。3. 课文题材、体裁多样,紧跟时代。4. 重视翻译和写作(尤其是论文写作)能力的培养。5. 在突出词法、句法的基础上,融入篇章知识的教学。

外教社研究生公共英语系列教材由以下几个部分组成:

《阅读》A、B、C 学生用书、教师用书各三册

《听力》上、下学生用书、教师用书各两册

《口语》上、下两册

虽然外教社有编写大型教材的成功经历,《大学英语》修订版和全新版受到了全国高校师生的普遍欢迎,但由于研究生英语教学情况非常复杂,学生来源不一,水平参差不齐,该套教材可能存在这样那样的缺点。我们衷心希望广大师生在使用本教材过程中,多和我们联系、沟通,提出宝贵的意见和建议,以便我们不断修订,不断提高、完善。

该套教材的录音材料由上海外语音像出版社出版。

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使用说明(教师用书)

根据《非英语专业研究生英语教学大纲》(原国家教委,1993)的要求,我们编写了新世纪研究生公共英语教材《听力》。本教程包括学生用书、教师用书和录音磁带,分为上、下两册,各册均为16课。

本书为《听力》教师用书上册,供教师使用。

上册的内容有:

一、学生用书,每课包括4个部分:

Part A 为会话听力训练,包括15个简短会话(Short Conversations)。会话取材多样,涵盖英美各种日常情景对话。掌握这一部分,可以使学生在现实生活中对日常简单会话具有应付自如的能力。

Part B 为语篇听力训练,由3篇同一主题、长度约为300个单词的短文组成。本部分的练习之前给出了词汇和文化注释(Vocabulary and Cultural Notes),以方便学生预习。练习(Exercises)由两组题目组成,这两组题目形式包括单项选择、填空、完成表格、简答题和是非题等。练习部分在课内完成,不必事先准备。本部分为精听。

Part C 由一篇长度约为400个单词的英语原声材料组成,其练习形式是听写(Spot Dictation)。本部分材料真实、音质清晰,属粗调式听力材料,涉及各种讲座、报告、演讲及电影片段等各方面,具有一定难度,建议在使用过程中听两遍,第一遍为通听,第二遍做练习题。

Part D 为英文流行歌曲欣赏,提供歌词,供学生课余使用。

二、教师用书,每课包括3个部分:

Part A 为会话听力训练,提供简短会话(Short Conversations)的录音原文和答案。

Part B 为语篇听力训练,提供3篇短文的录音原文(Tapescripts)以及练习题答案(Exercises with Key)。练习的答案务必通过提问、讨论等形式教给学生,切忌采取简单的核对答案的教学方法。本部分为精听。

Part C 为原声材料录音原文。本部分为泛听。

三、录音磁带:

包括全部课文和练习要求的录音,其中 **Part A** 和 **Part B** 由外籍教师录制, **Part C** 和

2 使用说明(教师用书)

Part D 取自原声材料。练习题之间的间隙时间已基本按大纲要求给出,教师上课时一般不必倒带。教师如果认为需要复听,或者间隙太长或太短,可自己灵活掌握使用。

录音磁带由上海外语音像出版社出版发行。

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LESSON ONE

Entertainment

PART A Getting Started: Short Conversations

Directions: In this part, you will hear 15 short conversations between two people. After each conversation, you'll hear a question about what has been said. The conversations and the questions will not be repeated. Listen carefully and decide which of the four choices is the best answer to each question you've heard.

1. M: My headaches are terrible. Maybe I need more sleep.
W: Actually, you need less sun and some aspirin. It would help if you wore a hat.
Q: What does the woman think is the cause of the man's headaches?
☒ a. Long exposure to the sun.
b. Lack of sleep.
c. Too tight a hat.
d. Long working hours.
2. M: Mrs. Winter, I need your advice. I want to buy a dress for my wife. Can you tell me where I can get one at a reasonable price?
W: Sure. Go to the Richard's. It has the latest styles and gives a 30% discount to husbands who shop alone.
Q: What do we know about the Richard's store?
a. It gives a 30% discount to all customers.
b. It is run by Mrs. Winter's husband.
c. It hires Mrs. Winter as an adviser.
☒ d. It encourages husbands to shop on their own.
3. W: The headache is killing me. I was hoping it would just go away, but it's getting worse by the minute. What did you say the name of your doctor was?
M: I told you last week to make that appointment.
Q: What does the man imply?

2 Listening I (Teacher's Book)

- a. He went to see the doctor a week ago.
 - b. The woman should cancel her appointment with the doctor.
 - c. The woman's headache will go away by itself.
 - ☒ d. The woman should have seen the doctor by now.
4. W: I have a complaint to make, sir. I waited ten minutes at the table before the waiter showed up and when I finally got served I found it was not what I ordered.
- M: I'm terribly sorry, Ma'am. It's been unusually busy tonight. As a compensation, your meal will be free.
- Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?
- a. At the information desk.
 - b. In an office.
 - ☒ c. In a restaurant.
 - d. At a railway station.
5. W: Have you heard the plane crashed yesterday? It caused 120 deaths. I am never at ease when taking a flight.
- M: Though we often hear about air crashes and serious casualties, flying is still one of the safest ways to travel.
- Q: What do we learn from this conversation?
- ☒ a. The man thinks traveling by air is quite safe.
 - b. The woman never travels by plane.
 - c. Both speakers feel nervous about flying.
 - d. The speakers feel sad about the serious loss of life.
6. M: Can I get a ride to the office with you tomorrow?
- W: Another day will be fine. But I've got to be downtown for a meeting, first thing in the morning.
- Q: What does the woman imply?
- a. She'll drop the man off on the way to work.
 - b. The man can ride downtown with her.
 - c. The man will have to leave earlier than usual.
 - ☒ d. She can't give the man a ride.
7. W: My brother is coming this weekend, and I thought the three of us could go out to dinner on Saturday night. Any suggestions?
- M: It's up to you. I don't know the restaurant around here that well, so you know a better place to go than me.
- Q: What does the man mean?

- a. He already has plans for Saturday night.
 - ☒ b. The woman should decide where to eat on Saturday.
 - c. The woman should ask her brother for a suggestion.
 - d. He will make a reservation at the restaurant.
8. M: Oh, man, something in this room is making my eyes ache. I must be allergic to something.
- W: Um. I wonder what it is.
- Q: What does the woman want to know?
- a. What she can do to help the man.
 - b. How long the man has had allergies.
 - ☒ c. What is causing the man's problem.
 - d. What the man just said.
9. W: Hey, Lorry, want to meet a few friends for coffee in a little while?
- M: Um, I would if I weren't so far behind this reading I am doing for history.
- Q: What will the man probably do?
- ☒ a. Continue to read.
 - b. Meet the woman at the library.
 - c. Make some coffee.
 - d. Go out with some friends.
10. W: Jennifer is going to the shore again this weekend.
- M: Well, she's always been a beach person.
- Q: What can be inferred about Jennifer?
- ☒ a. She often goes to the beach.
 - b. She got a weekend job at the beach.
 - c. She misses the trips to the beach she used to take.
 - d. Her home is near the beach.
11. W: I'm always late for my morning classes. It's because of all the traffic out near where I live.
- M: Well. You wouldn't have that problem if you moved into a campus.
- Q: What does the man suggest the woman do?
- a. Take later classes.
 - b. Discuss the problem with her professor.
 - c. Come to campus by a different route.
 - ☒ d. Live closer to campus.
12. M: Did you see the diamond ring Bill gave to Linda?
- W: I sure did. It must have cost him an arm and a leg.

4 Listening I (Teacher's Book)

Q: What does the woman imply about the ring?

- a. Linda didn't like it.
- b. Bill lost it.
- c. It was very expensive.
- d. It was very small.

13. M: Can I borrow your calculus textbook? I left mine in the classroom, and it was gone when I went back.

W: That happened to me once. I'd almost given up on finding it until I checked at Lost and Found at the information desk downstairs in the lobby.

Q: What does the woman imply the man should do?

- a. Borrow her book.
- b. Check the classroom again.
- c. Buy a new book.
- d. Ask about the book at the information desk.

14. M: Excuse me, but could you tell me how to get to the Excel Hotel? I thought it was on this corner, but I seem to have made a mistake.

W: Um, I am sorry. Maybe you should try calling them. There is a phone over there by the candy store.

Q: What does the woman suggest the man do?

- a. Walk around the corner to the next block.
- b. Take a taxi to the hotel.
- c. Telephone the hotel for directions.
- d. Wait in the candy store.

15. W: Why are you leaving so early? The movie doesn't start till seven.

M: I want to beat the traffic there. It's a nightmare on the express way during the rush hour.

Q: What does the man mean?

- a. He wants to go early to avoid a traffic jam.
- b. He wants to leave the theater before the movie is over.
- c. He doesn't know the way to the theater.
- d. He doesn't usually get up at 7:00.

PART B Intensive Listening: Entertainment

Directions: In this part, you are going to hear three passages on the same topic. Before

listening to each passage, you should read vocabulary and cultural notes. For each passage, there will be two different exercises. Listen carefully and do the exercises as required.

Passage I: Hollywood

Tapescript

Hollywood isn't really a city; it's part of Los Angeles. It's also a way of thinking and living. Hollywood was named for a plant that looked like holly and covered the ground in west Los Angeles where movies were first made.

The movie business started about 1911 and grew fast. By 1920, it was a major industry in Los Angeles. The first movies were short. They had no sound, so someone in the theater played a piano or organ during the movie. The dialogue was printed on the movie screen.

Cecil B. DeMille made the first big epic movie, *The Birth of a Nation*. In 1928, Walt Disney's Mickey Mouse was first seen in the cartoon, *Steamboat Willy*. The first movie with sound, *The Jazz Singer*, was a success overnight. In 1932, the first full-color cartoon was Disney's *Flowers and Trees*. Soon many movies were made with sound and in color.

The film industry continued to grow. Unknown men and women became stars overnight. People followed famous actors and actresses everywhere. They bought newspapers to read about the lives of their favorite stars.

The 1930s were big years for Hollywood. People wanted to forget the money problems of the Depression, so they went to see movies. Everyone in the movies was rich, happy, and dancing — no one had any troubles. In the 1940s, during World War II, patriotic movies were popular. In the 1970s, "disaster" movies were popular. Technicians created huge fires, explosions, earthquakes, floods, and hurricanes for the movies.

America entered the space age in the 1950s. Hollywood entered it in the 1970s. Movies about space wars and alien planets became popular. The movie *Star Wars* became so popular that many other space movies were made.

Hollywood still attracts people with its magic, but not many movies are made in Hollywood today. Many of the old studios are used for television shows. People still remember the great days of Hollywood, however, and visit Mann's Chinese Theater,

where they can step into the concrete footprints of famous stars and pretend for a while.

Exercises with Key

I. Listen to the passage and choose the best answer (a, b, c, or d) to each question you've heard.

1. What does the passage mainly talk about?
 - a. What Hollywood is famous for.
 - b.** A short history of the movie industry in Hollywood.
 - c. How many movies have been made since 1911.
 - d. Why people like Hollywood.
2. Which of the following is NOT true about the first movies?
 - a. They were short and had no sound.
 - b. Someone played a piano during the movies.
 - c.** They were a great success.
 - d. The dialogue was printed on the movie screen.
3. According to the passage, what happened with the continuous development of the movie industry?
 - a.** Some unknown actors and actresses became famous overnight.
 - b. People preferred movies to newspapers.
 - c. Everyone became rich and happy.
 - d. More people followed in the steps of famous actors and actresses.
4. What movies were popular in the 1940s?
 - a. "Disaster" movies.
 - b.** Patriotic movies.
 - c. Space movies.
 - d. Cartoons.
5. What can people do when they visit Mann's Chinese Theater?
 - a. They can see television shows.
 - b. They can learn to make movies.
 - c.** They can step into the concrete footprints of famous stars.
 - d. They can see Chinese movies.

II. Listen to the passage again and complete the chart below.

TIME	EVENTS
About 1911	The movie business <u>started and grew fast</u> .
By 1920	The movie business <u>was a major industry in Los Angeles</u> .
In 1928	Walt Disney's Mickey Mouse <u>was seen in the cartoon, Steamboat Willy</u> .
In 1932	The first full-color cartoon was Disney's <u>Flowers and Trees</u> .
In the 1950s	America <u>entered the space age</u> .
In the 1970s	<u>Hollywood</u> entered the space age.

Passage II: The 72nd Annual Academy Awards Ceremony

Tapescript

The Academy Awards are annual awards of merit in many categories given since 1927 to film actors, directors and technicians by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Science. The award is in the form of 13 and 1/2-inch-high gold-plated statuette nicknamed "Oscar" since 1931, when an academy member noted its resemblance to her uncle Oscar. Members of 13 art and craft branches select up to five nominees for awards in their particular area of specialty. Membership into the academy is by invitation only. The entire membership of more than 6,000 then votes in a secret ballot on the final winners in all categories.

The Academy Awards ceremony is a splendid popular affair which is broadcast to one billion viewers in about 100 countries each spring. The 72nd Academy Awards Ceremony opened on Sunday, March 27th, 2000. Kevin Spacey won the Oscar for the best actor at the Academy Awards on Sunday for portraying the out-of-work father of a dysfunctional suburban family in "American Beauty". Hilary Swank, 25, won the best actress Oscar for her powerful portrayal of a young woman who yearns to be a man in the independent true-life movie "Boys Don't Cry". It was the first Academy Award for Swank, who leapt from virtual obscurity a year ago to hot Oscar favorite after winning