



研 究 生 英 语 系 列

研 究 生

英语听力教程

(学习指导·第三版)

An English Listening Course for Graduate Students

(Learning Guide · Third Edition)

编者

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陈 慈

中山大学出版社

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前 言

1993 年原国家教委颁布了《非英语专业研究生英语教学大纲》，1998 年国务院学位委员会又颁布了《同等学力申请硕士学位英语教学大纲》，这两个大纲均对研究生阶段的英语听力作了具体要求。本教材的出版旨在落实两大纲精神，巩固、提高研究生的英语听说能力。

在选材方面，我们坚持时代性、广泛性、知识性和趣味性相结合的原则，力图以不同类型的语篇为聚焦点，辐射世界各国尤其是英语国家的政治、经济、社会、文化等各个方面。听力材料中，有时事报道，有各国、各地风土人情的介绍，也有当今流行歌曲。在练习编排方面，我们注重选择、简短回答、填空、判断正误等多种题型的交叉使用，避免单调重复，提高学习兴趣。我们希望通过本教材，不但能提高研究生的英语听说能力，而且能有助于开阔他们的视野，增强他们对世界各国尤其是英语国家文化的感性认识。

本教程共 18 个单元，每个单元分五个部分（Part A—Part E）。每个单元的 Part A 均为对话，一般只放一遍，之后做听力理解选择题。Part B 为听力填空题，要求研究生在全面理解所听内容的基础上，准确写出空缺的内容，一般可放两到三遍录音。Part C 为篇章理解，可视难易程度放一到两遍录音，之后做听力理解选择题。Part D 为泛听材料，由听力教师自行掌握。Part E 为当今流行歌曲，供师生在紧张之余欣赏。

除 18 个单元外，本教程还设一组模拟试题。其题型和要求完全与研究生学位课程英语考试和同等学力申请研究生学位的英语水平考试一致，难度大致相当，供教师在检测学生水平或学生自测时使用。

本教材除适合研究生以及研究生课程进修班英语听力课教学外，也可作为准备参加 PETS、EPT、IELTS、TOEFL、GRE、GMAT 等考试的学习者必备的参考书以及同等程度的读者使用。

在本教材编写过程中，我们得到了著名学者周海中教授的关怀和指导以及中山大学出版社的支持和帮助，谨向他们表示衷心的感谢。

由于我们水平有限、经验不足，本教材难免有错误和疏漏之处，恳请读者批评指正。

编者

2000 年 9 月

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Unit One

Part A

1. M: Jonathan beat Sarah at the game.
W: It was a good game.
Q: What does the man mean?
2. M: David went to the party last night.
W: Yes, he was drunk.
Q: What does the woman mean?
3. M: What's the matter?
W: Nothing.
Q: What does the man mean?
4. M: I want to go shopping.
W: The stores are closed.
Q: What does the woman mean?
5. M: I wonder when John will get here.
W: He is never on time.
Q: What does the woman mean?
6. M: What are you going to wear?
W: I want to be in style!
Q: What does the woman mean?
7. M: How much do you think you can pay?
W: I can pay for whatever you need, within reason.
Q: What does the woman mean?
8. M: Bobby had to come home from camp.
W: He was very homesick.
Q: What was wrong with Bobby?
9. M: I want to go to the movies.
W: We are out of time now that we have gone shopping.
Q: What does the woman mean?
10. M: Look! Boots are on sale today.

W: You should go and buy a pair.

Q: Why should the man buy the boots?

11. M: Could you help me with this?

W: Yes, I can see that you're having a hard time.

Q: What does the woman mean?

12. M: Bobby is being punished.

W: He did not follow the rules.

Q: What does the woman mean?

13. M: Why was Jane angry with you?

W: Because she wanted to have a say in the project.

Q: Why was Jane angry?

14. M: I'm upset with George.

W: You should talk to him about it face to face.

Q: What does the woman mean?

15. M: Liz's mother died three years ago, and she still can't face it.

W: Some things are especially difficult to face.

Q: What does the woman mean?

16. M: Let's go to the beach.

W: I want to get a tan.

Q: What does the woman mean?

17. M: John and Bill are always fooling around.

W: They should try to be more productive.

Q: What does the man mean?

18. M: What happened yesterday?

W: The boss approached me about my work.

Q: What does the woman mean?

19. M: You have been cleaning up for hours!

W: I'm determined to finish.

Q: What does the woman mean?

20. M: Why are the trucks here?

W: The Smiths are moving today.

Q: What does the woman mean?

Part B: Recruiting Personnel

In this extract, you will hear three colleagues discussing the relative merits of internal

promotion and outside recruitment.

Graham: OK, the next item on the agenda is the post of Production Manager. As you know, Steven Bradley has been poached by Minton's --- clever tactics on their part. He will be leaving at the end of June. So we need to replace him.

Neville: Well, there are several very good candidates working in the Production Department at the moment. I don't see a problem about promoting one of them.

Mary: Nor do I. But I can't accept that as the only option.

Graham: Right, let's take this a step at a time. The first question is: do we want to fill this post with an outside recruit or an internal candidate?

Neville: Well, I'm convinced that we've got the right people in-house. And just look at the benefits of handling the recruitment internally.

Mary: I agree that there are some benefits, but there are drawbacks, too.

Neville: Well, in my opinion, internal recruitment is good for motivation. The supervisors see that competence and hard work are rewarded. The advantages are clear—improved morale and performance. Just what we are looking for at the moment.

Mary: I agree up to a point, but look at the other side.

Neville: Yes, go on.

Mary: Surely you can see that candidates who apply for the job and don't get it may become discontented, and that's a real disadvantage.

Graham: Yes, that's a good point. It's a very sensitive area—explaining to unsuccessful candidates why they were rejected.

Neville: I fully accept that it's a sensitive matter. And that's exactly why it needs to be handled tactfully by explaining to unsuccessful candidates how to do better next time. We live in the real world here. And people benefit from being told how to improve.

Graham: Of course, there's another clear advantage of internal recruitment—namely safety. It'll be much safer to promote someone from within, since we are more likely to have a more accurate assessment of the person's skills.

Mary: I agree that it may be safe, but the disadvantage is that we won't get a true picture of the real competition from outside. I know the quality of people that we've got here and I accept that they are good. But I really think that there are some very good people out there. And I'd like to take a look at them. Internal recruitment limits us quite seriously.

Graham: OK. I think we've taken that on board. But the one point we haven't mentioned is cost.

Neville: Can I just come in here? Two things—cost and time. Both are essential to us. Internal recruitment is much cheaper and much quicker.

Graham: Yes, go on.

Neville: Well, in the first place, we don't need an expensive induction program to ...

Mary: We would need an induction program in any case.

Neville: Yes, but it's obviously going to be more expensive to train up an outsider, and, if we can save that money, I for one would be very pleased.

Graham: And time.

Neville: And we'd save time, too. An internal recruit would need for less time to learn the job. So the induction period would be shorter; the person would be on the job quicker. There are clear savings to be made.

Graham: On the financial side, there's also the cost of external advertising.

Mary: I really don't think that that expense is significant. We've got money in the budget for advertising.

Graham: There's one issue about internal recruitment that still worries me. And that's the "inbreeding " factor. Is this a job for which we need new blood or someone who will work "by the book"?

Neville: Well, for me, it's a key post of responsibility, best done by someone who already knows the ropes.

Mary: Well, that's where we differ. The disadvantage of internal promotion is that we don't get any new blood and I'm convinced that that 's what this organization needs—especially at management level.

Part C

Passage 1: Social Talk

Social occasions for conversation range from small comfortable gatherings like a dinner party among friends to big, intimidating crowd scenes like a Washington cocktail party. In between are events like weddings and Bar Mitzvahs. Each one is different but the principles of conversation are the same: be open, find the common ground with your partner, and always listen.

The Greatest Question of All Time

Remember, asking questions is the secret of good conversation. I'm curious about everything and if I'm at a cocktail party I bring that curiosity with me. I often ask my favorite question: "Why?" If a man tells me that he and his family are moving to another city: "Why?" A woman is changing jobs: "Why?" Someone roots for the Mets: "Why?"

On my television show I probably use that word more than any other. It is the greatest question ever asked, always will be and it is certainly the surest way of keeping a conversation lively and interesting.

How to Get out of a Conversation

If you find yourself stuck with a real bore and simply feel it's time to end a long conversation and move on, there's always one guaranteed way to get out of the conversation. "Excuse me, I gotta go to the rest room."

If you make it sound urgent enough, no one will take offense at your departure. When you come back start another conversation, only this time, with someone else. Or if you spot someone you know nearby you can make your escape with, "Stacey, have you met Bill?" As Stacey is shaking hands with Bill you can say, "I'll be back in a minute, but I know you two have a lot to talk about."

At a busy cocktail party, they won't be surprised if you don't come back in a minute. Of course if your first conversation partner is a killing bore, Stacey may never forgive you. So use this technique with caution.

Talk between Sexes

Talk between the sexes especially between two people who just met may be the hardest form of talking. It is for me. When I was dating in high school and into my 20s and 30s, it was a serious no, no for a girl even to call a boy or a woman to call a man on the telephone. It just wasn't done. Your parents would tell you, "Nice girls don't call boys. Boys call them." But they didn't really have to tell you that. The girls wouldn't call you anyhow.

In those days a strict unwritten code governed how young men and women behaved toward each other. Members of the opposite sex never gave each other clothes as gifts, not even a sweater. Well, maybe a necktie or a pair of gloves. Anything else was considered much too personal. Good book. Nice wallet. Nothing more intimate than that. Young men and women certainly never took overnight trips to the beach or anywhere else, even with their steadies and the code word said, "Don't call him. He's supposed to call you."

Today all those taboos are history.

My advice in meeting people and especially in talk between the sexes is to learn as much as you can about the other person as early in the conversation as possible. Engage them in areas that you're interested in and stick to your natural conversational style. If you're a witty bantering sort of talker, see if she is too. If you're a woman who is on the serious side, see if he is. If you like politics, or sports or movies, or all of the above, see if he does. If he or she is not like you, and isn't interested in the subjects that interest you, excuse yourself politely and then move on. There's bound to be someone else in the room that's more fun for you to talk to.

1. In this passage, which is NOT the principle of social talk?
2. How can we make a conversation lively and interesting?

3. What is the best way to free you from a conversation bore?
4. What is NOT true about the talk between sexes in the past?
5. What's the suggestion to the talk between sexes?

Passage 2: On Behalf of Common Courtesy

It is nine o'clock on Sunday morning, and I'm enjoying breakfast in a small-town Michigan restaurant where my family used to eat when I was growing up. My nostalgic mood is soon shattered by a steady stream of hard-core obscenities emanating from a battling couple at the next table. Parents try to distract their children, and several families leave half-finished stacks of pancakes.

No one asks these boors to restrain themselves. I feel as if I've been mugged, and it's partly because I've done nothing to resist. This situation—like so much of the obnoxious behavior eroding the quality of our lives—cried out for a dose of old-time social pressure. My father would have been out of his seat to lecture that couple in the time it takes to say, "You should have your mouth washed out with soap."

After the couple left, I complained to the manager, who shrugged and said, "What could I do? They weren't breaking any law."

That dispiriting line embodies the passive attitude we've adopted toward self-centered assaults on our right to enjoy public spaces. Many of us rationalize our reluctance to get involved on the grounds that it is too risky to speak up on behalf of common courtesy in a nation of potentially violent strangers. But most often, fear cannot justify the indifference of bystanders.

A case in point: While shopping at a mall recently, I saw five boys—none older than 12—skate aggressively into a crowded area, forcing an elderly man to his knees as he struggled to get out of the way. I yelled for a security guard only to hear "lighten up" from several shoppers.

Lighten up? Those kids needed to be shown that their behavior was unacceptable. The adults in the crowd could have surrounded the skaters and reminded them that they were endangering others. Then the boys should have been turned over to mall security—and to their parents.

In the absence of such social pressure, what did those kids learn? That even if you knock someone down, you'll probably get away with it unless there happens to be a cop on the scene.

Laws can only offer a minimum standard of behavior. And they should be the last, not the first, line of defense in safeguarding public tranquillity. When it comes to everyday civility, legislation is no substitute for social shame.

What my fellow diners and I should have done in that restaurant was to embarrass the

trash-talking couple. Politely but firmly we could have said something like “Please lower your voices” or “I wouldn’t like my children to overhear you.” The solution is within our grasp. All it will take is for more of us to step forward, support one another, and show the boors among us that they don’t own our public spaces.

6. Why did my nostalgic mood disappear when I was having breakfast one Sunday morning?
7. How did I respond to the quarrelling couple?
8. How do I think of the manager’s reaction?
9. What’s the suggestion towards the case at a mall?
10. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?

Part D: Job Application and Interviews

In different countries, different conventions apply to the process of job application and interviews. In most parts of the world, it’s common to submit a typed CV or resume. This contains all the unchanging information about you: your education, background and work experience. This usually accompanies a letter of application, which in some countries has to be handwritten, not typed. A supplementary information sheet containing information relevant to this particular job may also be required, though this is not used in some countries.

Many companies expect all your personal information to be entered on a standard application form. Unfortunately, no two application forms are alike, and filling in each one may present unexpected difficulties. Some personnel departments believe that the CV and application letter give a better impression of a candidate.

Interviews may take many forms in business today: from the traditional one-to-one interview, to panel interview where several candidates are interviewed by a panel of interviewers, to “deep-end” interviews where applicants have to demonstrate how they can cope in actual business situations. Moreover, the atmosphere of an interview may vary from the informal to the formal and from the kindly to the sadistic. Fashions seem to change quite rapidly in interview techniques and the only rules that applicants should be aware of may be “Expect the unexpected” and “Be yourself”!

In different countries, different trades and different grades, the salary that goes with a job may be only part of the package: perks like a company car or cheap housing loans, bonuses paid in a “thirteenth month”, company pension schemes, generous holidays or flexible working hours may all contribute to the attractiveness of a job.

Unit Two

Part A

1. M: I want someone to set the plan in motion.
W: I can do that.
Q: What does the man mean?
2. M: Everything is very disorganized.
W: I think we need to set down some rules.
Q: What does the woman mean?
3. M: I really like the red car.
W: Don't get your heart set on it.
Q: What does the woman mean?
4. M: What will the weather be like tomorrow?
W: Your guess is as good as mine.
Q: What does the woman mean?
5. M: It won't do any good to worry.
W: You're right.
Q: What does the man mean?
6. M: Did you have a good Memorial Day weekend?
W: Yes, but there were many tourists around.
Q: What does the woman mean?
7. M: Your son was quiet today.
W: He doesn't feel well.
Q: What does the woman mean?
8. M: I thought you wanted me to drive you to the store.
W: No, I didn't mean that.
Q: What does the woman mean?
9. M: I bought a sandwich with my \$5 bill.
W: How much change did you get?
Q: What does the woman mean?
10. M: I want to be more politically active.

- W: You have to take a stand on the issue.
Q: What does the woman mean?
11. M: I think you should buy some medicine for that disease.
W: It's too late for that now.
Q: What does the woman mean?
12. M: I hear that the university can find you a job.
W: Yes, I plan to take advantage of that service.
Q: What does the woman plan to do?
13. M: Why do we go to the airport so early?
W: It takes a while to check our luggage.
Q: What does the woman mean?
14. M: I wish Jeremy would stop picking fights with John.
W: I think John is picking the fights.
Q: What does the woman think?
15. M: What happened here?
W: I made a mess.
Q: What does the woman mean?
16. M: How many people did Laura invite to the party?
W: I assume that she invited as many people as would fit in her house.
Q: What does the woman mean?
17. M: What do you think is the key to a good marriage?
W: Love is the key to a good marriage.
Q: What does the woman mean?
18. M: I want to get a dog.
W: If you have a pet you must take responsibility for it.
Q: What does the woman mean?
19. M: I was hired to give a tour of my University.
W: You must enjoy that job.
Q: What does the man do?
20. M: You should try to keep up with current events.
W: I don't own a television.
Q: What does the man mean?

Part B: Two Great Nations

Our own history has convinced Americans that the greatness of any country is measured

in its people and their shared reverence for family and community, for work and learning, and in their individual thoughts, beliefs, and creativity.

In this global information age where both economic growth and individual opportunity are based on ideas, a commitment to providing all human beings the opportunity to develop their full potential, is vital to the strength and success of the new China as well.

As I travel across China, I hope to learn as much as I can about the Chinese people: your history, and your dreams for the future. And I hope to help the Chinese people understand more of America's history, the lessons the American people have drawn from it, and the dreams we hold for the 21st century.

I believe both Chinese and Americans aspire to many of the same things: to provide for our families, to teach our children, to build our communities, to protect our earth, to shape our own futures and pass brighter possibilities on to our children.

There may be those here and back in America who wonder whether closer ties and deeper friendship between America and China are good. Clearly the answer is "yes." We have a powerful ability to help each other grow, we can learn much from each other. And as two great nations we have a special responsibility to the future of the world. The steps we take over the next week can lead to far greater strides for our people in the years ahead.

Here in this city of your magnificent history we must always remember that we, too, are ancestors. Someday our children and their children will ask if we did all we could to build just societies and a more peaceful world. Let our monument be their judgement that we did that. Let our progress include all people with all their differences moving toward a common destiny. Let us give new meaning to the words written in the ancient Book of Rights what you call the Li Ji: "When the great way is followed, all under heaven will be equal." Xie Xie. Thank you very much.

Part C

Passage 1: Shanghai

Many of the world's famous cities boast histories and traditions hundreds, or even thousands, of years old. Among them, one city is just a teenager by comparison. Although a city of some sort has been on the site for centuries, Shanghai didn't boom until the 20th century. But in the global race for power and influence, the young city can hold its own with other world-class rivals.

Shanghai's ideal location first attracted Western attention in 1832. At that time, Shanghai

was a walled city of only 300,000 people. The British wanted the Qing Dynasty to open the city to trade. The government refused. Tensions increased and finally led to war. After the first Opium War in 1842, the Qing Dynasty reluctantly opened the city to foreign investment. The British settled in first. The French, Russians, Americans and Japanese soon followed. Before long, the city's excellent port and abundance of cheap labor made Shanghai a leading trading center of the East.

By the 1930s, the city became known as "the Paris of the East" or "the paradise of adventurers." Shanghai had the tallest buildings in Asia and more motor vehicles than all the other cities of China combined. It led Asia in fashion and design. Shanghai's infamous dark side attracted attention, as well. Gambling, prostitution and every other form of vice flourished.

Shanghai's heyday ended in 1949. The city experienced great social and political change. The rich and carefree lifestyle disappeared. Communist ways replaced it, foreigners fled, and the city closed to the outside world until the 1980s.

Today, Shanghai's former glory is once again reappearing. Visitors to the city can experience both its past and its new beginnings.

Begin a tour on Shanghai's famous Bund. It stretched along the Huangpu River for about two kilometers. Here, historical buildings bring back memories of "the Paris of the East." Stroll along the river and hear accents from every part of China. Stop for a snack or join thousands of others taking photos with the buildings of Shanghai in the background.

Besides taking a stroll on the Bund, visit Shanghai's famous Yu Gardens. Built around 1537, the gardens cover about five acres. Sit beside quiet ponds filled with goldfish. Wander the winding paths over bridges and around pavilions. Pass through round gates in a long wall topped by a dragon. Perched on top of the garden's highest point is an ancient ginkgo tree. Legend says it's four hundred years old. After exploring the gardens, relax over a pot of tea in the Huxinting teahouse.

If time permits, take in a performance of the Shanghai Acrobatics Troupe. The performers are some of the best in the world. If museums are your passion, be sure to see the ancient bronzes, paintings and other art treasures in the Shanghai Museum of Art. The Chinese Money Museum displays ancient coins and paper money from years past.

Take a walk along Shanghai's famous Nanjing Road. But you'll have to fight the crowds that surge up and down the street. Large department stores compete for business with small specialty shops and restaurants. Both Western and Chinese goods are available.

The Shanghai of the 1990s is growing like an adolescent. New private businesses open at the rate of five an hour. More and more successful business people fill restaurants and dine on Shanghai delicacies. Consumer interest has shifted from bicycles and washing machines to fine cars and designer clothes. Construction of office buildings and five star hotels continues around the clock. By 2010, Shanghai hopes to be the banking and trade center of Asia once

again.

1. When did Shanghai become prosperous?
2. What made Shanghai a leading trading center of the east?
3. Which was not the feature of Shanghai before liberation?
4. Where is Huxinting teaouse located?
5. What kind of city is Shanghai expected to be by 2010?

Passage 2: New York

In 1609 the Dutch hired Henry Hudson for a special job. They asked Hudson to explore the waters around what is now Manhattan. He hoped to find a northwest passage to India. He never found it, but his efforts still paid off. Dutch colonists soon followed Hudson and settled in the area. Then, in 1626, Dutch traders bought Manhattan Island from Native Americans for \$24 worth of trinkets. The new Dutch colony grew slowly. In 1664, the Dutch lost Manhattan to the British. The British changed the city's name to "New York." New York grew quickly. American colonists took over New York during the American Revolution. Today New York remains American—sort of. Eight million people from every corner of the earth call New York Home.

The World Trade Center offers the best view of this diverse city. Scan the city from the 107th-floor viewing area or the windy deck above the 110th floor. The state of New Jersey stretches off to the west. To the southwest, the Statue of liberty stands at the mouth of New York's harbor. A gift from France, the Statue of Liberty symbolizes freedom for millions around the world. She greeted America's earliest immigrants on their way to Ellis Island. The immigrants waited at Ellis Island for permission to stay in America. More than 17 million immigrants passed through Ellis Island. Today you can take the Liberty Ferry to the island. Thousands of photos at the Ellis Island Immigration Museum retell the tales of these brave immigrants.

New York's famous Chinatown sits northeast of the Trade Center. Street scenes come straight out of Hong Kong or Taipei. Noodle stands and duck vendors compete with shops selling dim sum and shark fin soup. Just north of Chinatown lies New York's lively Italian neighborhood. The smells of Little Italy's bakeries, pasta houses and cappuccino shops linger in the air.

Greenwich Village lies further northeast of the Trade Center. Streetside artists sketch passersby for \$10. The Village's cafes provide an escape from New York's bustling streets. Listen to musicians and poets perform inside. Nearby Soho district boasts some of the most trendy shops in New York.