

New Century Graduate English

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

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教师用书

Listen Speak Watch

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(教师用书)

(Teacher's Book)

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内 容 简 介

本书提供了教学建议、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。

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前言

FOREWORD

《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地完成该练习；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



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Unit 1

Holidays

I

Suggestions to the Teacher

1. Classroom activities:
 - 1) The teacher can ask students about their knowledge on holidays at home and abroad.
 - 2) Students can talk to each other about holidays and festivals they like.
 - 3) The teacher can ask students to describe the pictures in the text.
2. Listening comprehension exercises can be completed by the students and the answers to the exercises can be checked by the students themselves.
3. The extract "Thanksgiving" should be watched by students. The teacher can ask students questions concerning the film extract in class.
4. The teacher can ask students to make up a conversation with the topic "Spring Festival". Useful expressions can be provided to the students, but they need not cover all the expressions in the conversation.

II

Background Information

Western Holidays and Festivals

1. Valentine's Day

Several different stories are told about the origin of Saint Valentine's Day. One legend dates as far back as the days of the Roman Empire. According to the story, Claudius, the Emperor of Rome, wanted to increase the size of his army. He knew that it would be easier to get young men who were not married to join. Therefore he made a rule that no young man could marry until he had served a certain number of years in the army.

A priest named Valentine broke the rule and secretly married a great many young people. Finally, Claudius found out about Valentine and put the priest in prison, where he remained until his death on February 14.

After his death, Valentine was made a saint, and the day of his death was named **Saint Valentine's day**. It became the custom for lovers to send each other message on this day. Now Saint Valentine's Day is a time for people to send one another greetings of many kinds.

February 14, Valentine's Day, is sweethearts' day, on which people in love with each other express their tender emotions. Sometimes people put their love message in a heart-shaped box of chocolates, or a bunch of flowers tied with red ribbons. Words of letters may be written on the flower covered card, or something else. Whatever the form may be, the message is almost the same — "Will you be my valentine?"

The symbol of Valentine is a picture with a heart and Cupid armed with bow and arrow. Many universities, high or elementary schools hold a Sweetheart's Ball for the young students to celebrate Valentine's Day.

2. April Fool's Day

Unlike most of the other nonfoolish holidays, the history of April Fool's Day, sometimes called All Fools' Day, is not totally clear. There really wasn't a "first April Fool's Day" that can be pinpointed on the calendar. Some believe it sort of evolved simultaneously in several cultures at the same time, from celebrations involving the first day of spring.

The closest point in time that can be identified as the beginning of this tradition was in 1582, in France. Prior to that year, the New Year was celebrated for eight days, beginning on March 25. The celebration culminated on April 1. With the reform of the calendar under Charles IX, the Gregorian calendar was introduced, and New Year's Day was moved to January 1.

However, communications being what they were in the days when news traveled by foot, many people did not receive the news for several years. Others, the more obstinate crowd, refused to accept the new calendar and continued to celebrate the New Year on April 1. These backward folk were labeled as "fools" by the general populace. They were subject to some ridicule, and were often sent on "fools' errands" or were made the butt of other practical jokes.

This harassment evolved, over time, into a tradition of prank-playing on the first day of April. The tradition eventually spread to England and Scotland in the eighteenth century. It was later introduced to the American colonies of both the English and French. April Fool's Day thus developed into an international fun fest, so to speak, with different nationalities specializing in their own brand of humor at the expense of their friends and families. (Copyright © 2000, 2001 by Jerry Wilson.)

3. Easter

Easter is observed by the churches of the West on the first Sunday following the full moon that occurs on or following the spring equinox (March 21, the first day of Spring). So Easter became a "movable" feast which can occur as early as March 22 or as late as April 25. It commemorates Christ's resurrection from the tomb where he had lain for three days following his crucifixion. It is a festival to remember Jesus who died and came to life again.

The symbols of Easter (new clothes, daffodils, Easter lilies, baby chicks, bunny rabbits and Easter eggs) have no sacred connotation and they are only remotely related to the Resurrection. Of

all the symbols, the egg and the hare (rabbit, bunny) considered from ancient times to represent fertility and new life, are those most frequently associated with Easter. Dyed eggs, like those seen today, were exchanged at ancient spring festivals. Yellow stood for the returning sun and red for the joy of life. In time, the decoration of eggs became a fine art in European countries, and immigrants from those countries brought their skills to the United States.

Chinese Holidays and Festivals

1. Lion Dance

Lions play an important role in Chinese mythology, and represent joy and happiness. Lion dances are performed to bring luck and to get rid of the devil. This tradition can be traced back to a story that took place long ago.

During the rule of the legendary “Yellow Emperor”, a monster called “Nian” appeared in China, attacking the men and the animals. It was so fast and fierce that neither the fox nor the tiger could beat it. In despair, the people asked the lion for help. The lion bravely rushed towards the monster and wounded it. The “Nian” fled, but declared to come back to take revenge.

A year later, the “Nian” returned. Without the lion’s protection this time, the people produced a “lion” out of bamboo and cloth. Two men crawled inside and approached the “Nian”. The “lion” pranced and roared, driving the monster away again.

From then on, lion dances have become a yearly tradition to frighten evil away during the Chinese New Year.

2. Lantern Festival

Falling on the 15th day of the first month of the Lunar Year, the Lantern Festival takes place under a full moon, and marks the end of Chinese New Year festivities. The Lantern Festival dates back to shrouded legends of the Han Dynasty over 2000 years ago.

While the Lantern Festival has changed very little over the last two millennia, technological advances have made the celebration more and more complex and visually stimulating. Indeed, the festival as celebrated in some places (such as Taipei, Taiwan) can put even the most garish American Christmas decorations to shame. They often sport unique displays of light that leave the viewer in awe.

Master craftsman will construct multicolored paper lanterns in the likeness of butterflies, dragons, birds, dragonflies, and many other animals; these accentuate the more common, red, spherical lanterns. Brilliantly-lit floats and mechanically driven light displays draw the attention of the young and old alike. Sometimes, entire streets are blocked off, with lanterns mounted above and to the sides, creating a hallway of lamps. Some cities in North China even make lanterns from blocks of ice! And just as in days gone by, the billion-watt background sets the scene for dragon and lion dances, parades, and other festivities.

Yuan Xiao and Tang Yuan are balls of glutinous rice, sometimes rolled around a filling of sesame, peanuts, vegetable, or meat. Tang Yuan are often cooked in red-bean or other kinds of soup. The round shape symbolizes wholeness and unity.

3. Dragon Boat Festival

The Dragon Boat Festival, also called the Duanwu Festival, is celebrated on the fifth day of the fifth lunar month according to the Chinese calendar. For thousands of years, the festival has been marked by eating Zong Zi (glutinous rice wrapped to form a pyramid using bamboo or reed leaves) and racing dragon boats.

It is a significant holiday celebrated in China, and the one with the longest history. The Dragon Boat Festival is celebrated by boat races in the shape of dragons. Competing teams row their boats forward to a drumbeat racing to reach the finish end first.

The boat races are traditional customs to attempt to rescue the patriotic poet Qu Yuan. Qu Yuan drowned himself on the fifth day of the fifth lunar month in 277 B. C. Chinese citizens now throw bamboo leaves filled with cooked rice into the water. Therefore the fish could eat the rice rather than the hero poet. This later on turned into the custom of eating rice dumplings.

The celebration is a time for protection from evil and disease for the rest of the year. It is done so by different practices such as hanging healthy herbs on the front door, drinking nutritious concoctions, and displaying portraits of evil's nemesis, Chung Kuei. If one manages to stand an egg on its end at exactly 12:00 noon, the following year will be a lucky one.

4. Mid-autumn Festival

Also known as the "Full Moon Festival," the Mid-Autumn festival falls on the fifteenth day of the eighth lunar month. At this time, the moon's orbit is at its lowest angle to the horizon, making the moon appear brighter and larger than any other time of the year. In the Western tradition, it is also called the Hunter's Moon or Harvest Moon. According to the lunar calendar, it is also the exact middle of autumn (which begins in the seventh month and ends in the ninth).

To the Chinese, this festival is similar to the American Thanksgiving holiday, celebrating a bountiful harvest. Compared to many Chinese festivals that are inundated with vibrant colors and sounds, the Mid-Autumn festival remains more subdued. Traditionally celebrated outdoors under the moonlight, people eat moon cakes and gaze at the moon. In modern times, barbecues with families and friends are also common.

The ubiquitous fare at any Chinese celebration of the Full Moon festival, mooncakes are a flaked pastry stuffed with a wide variety of fillings. Egg Yolk, lotus seed paste, red bean paste, and coconut are common, but walnuts, dates, and other fillings can be found as well. Most have characters for longevity or harmony inscribed on the top. Special cakes can reach almost one foot in diameter.



Language Points

1. holiday

- 1) a time of rest from work, school, etc.

Sunday is a holiday in Christian countries; Friday is a holiday in Muslim countries.

- 2) BrE. also **holidays**, a period of time when you travel to another place for pleasure
the school holidays, take a month's holiday in summer/winter, be on holiday, go on holiday, return/come back from holiday, go/be on your holidays, etc.

2. festival

- 1) a special occasion when people celebrate something such as a religious event, and there is often a public holiday
e. g. Christmas is one of the main festivals in the Christian calendar.
- 2) an occasion when there are performances of many films, plays, pieces of music, etc., usually happening in the same place every year
e. g. Cannes International Film Festival 戛纳电影节 a jazz festival 爵士音乐节 a Shakespeare festival 莎士比亚戏剧节

3. patron saint

a Christian Saint who is regarded as giving special protection to a particular place, activity, etc. 某个地方、某种活动的守护神

4. Boxing day

(Br E.) a national holiday in England and Wales, on the first day after Christmas Day that is not a Sunday 节礼日

IV

Key to Exercises

➡ Key to Part I

1. 1) This is an open question. 2) Chronologically.

2.

Public holidays	Traditional Chinese festivals
the New Year's Day (January 1)	the Spring Festival (the 1st day of the 1st lunar month)
Spring Festival (the 1st day of the 1st lunar month in Chinese calendar)	the Lantern Festival (the 15th day of the 1st lunar month)
International Women's Day (March 8)	Qingming Festival (April 5)
International Labor Day (May 1)	Dragon Boat Festival (the 5th day of the 5th lunar month)
Youth's Day (May 4)	Mid-Autumn Day (the 15th day of the 8th lunar month)

To be continued

Public holidays	Traditional Chinese festivals
Children's Day (June 1)	Double-Ninth Festival (the 9th day of the 9th lunar month)
Anniversary of the Founding of the Communist Party of China (July 1)	
Army Day (August 1)	
National Day (October 1)	

Key to Part II

- 1) Samba 2) spirit 3) drumming 4) tapping 5) vague
6) imported 7) Parade 8) involved 9) rehearsal 10) gracefully
- 1) It is a time for families and friends to be together.
2) They had a big dinner together.
3) They were the first immigrants from Europe.
4) Turkey, corn and squash.
5) The fourth Thursday of November.
6) In October.

5.

	Holiday	Topic
1)	Valentine's Day	a gift for girlfriend-to-be
2)	Birthday	good wishes for birthday
3)	Christmas	gifts they got and gave
4)	Wedding	a wedding ceremony and new house
5)	Halloween	candy for kids

- 1) C 2) B 3) A 4) D 5) E
- 1) C 2) E 3) A 4) B 5) D

9.

Speaker	Profession	Point of view
Zhuang Wei	Member of the 10 th National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference	Give <u>two</u> more holidays for young generation's <u>patriotism</u> .

To be continued

Speaker	Profession	Point of view
Jiang Yuyuan	A <u>student</u> of Northeastern University	Need foreign festivals to <u>express feelings</u> .
Wang Xiaozhang	A <u>sociologist</u>	<u>Exchange ideas</u> in festivals.
—	Social Survey Institute of China	53.6% youngsters love foreign festivals; 57.1% males: Chinese festivals — material; foreign festivals — feelings. 60.7% females: Chinese festivals — traditional, too tired; foreign festivals — <u>free</u> .
Wu Bing'an	A folklorist	Chinese festivals — not faded out, more <u>cultural implication</u> . Youngsters don't know <u>real meaning</u> behind foreign festivals.

11. Watching

Task 1 Gap-filling

(1) moment (2) Indians (3) enjoy (4) healthy (5) passing (6) fashion designs, artistic

Task 2 Questions

(1) The American Indians. (2) Yes.

Key to Part III

1. C 2. D 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. D 7. D 8. A 9. B

V

Transcripts

Transcripts for Part II

1. 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 Samba beat and you can feel the Carnival spirit. On the first day of Carnival I was on the Metro to Copacabana when about six teenage boys started drumming on their surfboards and beating on the train walls. The passengers started tapping 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 realized what Carnival is.

I had been asking and asking, "What is Carnival?" I had received vague answers about it starting as a pagan celebration in either Rome or Greece. The Carnival balls were then imported 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 Parade 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 involved 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 rehearsal on a Sunday night from 8pm 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 gracefully, 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.

3. **Kenji:** Everything is delicious, Mrs. Riley. It really was nice of you to invite me.
- Mrs. R:** Well, nobody should have dinner alone today. Thanksgiving is a time for families and friends to be together. Is this your first Thanksgiving in the United States, Kenji?
- Kenji:** Yes. In fact, I don't really know much about it.
- Peter:** Well, ask Robbie. He'll tell you all about it.
- Robbie:** Ah, come on. What's this, a history lesson?
- Kenji:** No, I'm really interested. Come on, tell me.
- Robbie:** Well, see, these guys came over from Europe like maybe a thousand years ago...
- Mr. R:** Not exactly. It was more like four hundred years ago.
- Robbie:** Oh, yeah, that's right. Anyway, they made good friends with the Indians, and they tried planting corn and other stuff together. But it was really hard growing all that stuff, so when they had the first harvest...
- Kenji:** What's a "harvest"?
- Robbie:** You know, when they pick the food after it's done growing. So after the first harvest, the Indians and the Pilgrims had a big dinner together to thank God for their good luck.

Kenji: Wait. Who were the Pilgrims?

Mr. R: They were the first immigrants from Europe.

Mrs. R: And the foods we are eating now are the same kinds of things that they ate.

Kenji: Oh, so that's where turkey and corn and squash come from, right?

Robbie: Right!

Kenji: But why is Thanksgiving on November 27th?

Robbie: It's different every year. But it's always the fourth Thursday of November. Right, Dad?

Mr. R: Right. Except that in Canada they celebrate it in October.

5. a) **Woman:** Hello. Can I help you with anything?

Man: I'm looking for a Valentine's Day gift for my girlfriend. Well, actually, she's not my girlfriend yet, so I really don't know what to get her.

Woman: How about some chocolate?

Man: Well, I think she's on a diet.

b) **Woman:** You're looking younger and healthier every year.

Man: Why, thank you. But we both know it's not true. Look at all those candles on my cake. I don't think I can blow them all out.

Woman: Sure you can. Oh, before I forget, here's a gift from Bob and Gail.

Man: Did they really remember my birthday?

c) **Woman:** So did you get any nice presents yesterday?

Man: Yeah, I got a great mystery book. How about you?

Woman: I got a tennis racket and a new watch. Did you give your parents anything special?

Man: I got them tickets to a concert.

Woman: I'm sure they liked that. By the way, I just heard about a great party for New Year's Eve. Do you want to go?

Man: Sure. Hey, do you want some Christmas cookies my mom made? They're really good.

d) **Man:** What was she wearing?

Woman: It was a lovely white dress. She looked beautiful.

Man: Was the ceremony at the church?

Woman: Not, it was at the groom's home. There were only thirty people there.

Man: Where are they going to live?

Woman: They just bought a new house. They're moving in after their honeymoon.

Man: I really wanted to go to their wedding, but I couldn't.

e) **Man:** I think there are some more kids at the door. It's pretty late, dear. Do we have any more candy?

Woman: Of course we do.

Kids: Trick or treat!