

英语广播函授教材



美国英语听说之友

编译 杨俊峰 邹瑞凯

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杨俊峰 邹瑞凯 编译
徐 钟 审校

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责任编辑 谷笑逸
特邀编辑 孙大雪
封面设计 庞宏伟
责任校对 张晓伟 周丽英

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前 言

在语言教学中，教师经常面临的问题之一是如何使学生在适当的场合使用合适的词和词组。要达到这一目的，教师必须在教的同时，为学生创造一种语言环境，使学生在这种环境中模仿“活”的语言。《美国英语听说之友》正是本着这个原则编写的。

在内容上，本教材注重题材的新颖性、实用性和知识性，使学生在学语言的同时，扩大知识面。本书每课配有生词表、课文注释和理解题，并附有译文。

《美国英语听说之友》是为业余大学、广播电视大学的学员、出国留学预备生以及一切有志于提高英语听说能力的自学者编写的。本书配有标准的美音盒式录音带。

张纯青教授在百忙中审阅了全稿，并提出不少宝贵意见，特此表示感谢。本教材在编写过程中，还得到辽宁大学出版社、大连外国语学院广播函授中心和辽宁人民广播电台专题部的大力支持，在此一并表示感谢。

由于编者水平有限，时间仓促，错误难免，请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

一九八九年二月于大连

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第一課

OTTAWA, THE CAPITAL OF CANADA

At a point on the border between Ontario and Quebec① three rivers meet. flowing from the south there is the gentle Rideau②, named by Champlain③ for its curtain-like falls; from the north there is the Gatineau, river of power and pulpwood. Both of these rivers flow into the Ottawa, an Indian word for "it carries". This was the river that carried explorers, missionaries and fur traders to the interior. On its cliffs now stand the Gothic Towers of Canada's parliament.

Because it was a meeting place of east and west, of English and French, the site was chosen as capital of the young nation by Queen Victoria in 1857. When the architects of Confederation④ met here a century ago in the first parliament, the little city became even more representative of a nation that stretches from sea to sea.

When Newfoundland⑤ joined Canada in 1949, the last blank shield at the base of the Peace Tower was emblazoned. The facades on the old building of lower

town have seen the village become a cosmopolitan city, the center of Canada's diplomatic life.

When a representative of a foreign country arrives in Canada, his first official visit is to the Governor General at Rideau Hall. On these ^{X 9 8} occasions the state carriage is escorted by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Across Sussex Drive ~~from~~ Rideau Hall, is the residence of the Prime Minister. The Shateau Laurier® in its half century has been the scene of historic gatherings and a stone's throw away is the memorial to Canadian heroes of two world wars. In 1951 the Parliament of Canada invited Jacques Greber, a world renowned city planner, to draw up a master plan for the orderly development of the capital of this great and growing nation. In 1959, the National Capital Commission was established with representatives from every province to assist in the development of the national capital region in order that the character of the seat of the government of Canada might be in accordance with its national significance.

On the shore of the Ottawa River, a cluster of Federal laboratories and offices have been built and some government buildings are relocated to improve the flow of traffic and to give them adequate settings. The administered head-quarters of Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and the Federal departments of public

works and postal services stand now on the southern edge of the city. Farther south, beyond the city limits, Ottawa's new International Airport links the capital by jet with other capitals of the world.

A new railway terminal in the eastern end of the city is only minutes away from any part of the urban area, as new bridges, jointly financed by Federal, provincial and municipal governments, span the rivers. A new City Hall rises on a green island in the Rideau River. Out-dated buildings give way to new developments. In some cases, the romantic past is preserved and refurbished. Gradually urban decay is eliminated. High rise offices and apartment buildings go up faster than old buildings disappear, as the city renews itself and provides living and working space for the increasing population of Ottawa.

Cutting across the busiest streets and bypassing major traffic areas, a new Queen's Way makes it worth-while to drive a sports car in Ottawa, definitely worth-while.

The Capital is not a large city, but it is a nice city to live in. There is a cool and comfortable shopping mall, a block from the parliament buildings where every summer's morning the guard is changed to the stirring music of a military band. The city echoes the pageantry of its past.

Below the Peace Tower, stand imposing buildings

where the business of Canada is carried on—the Justice Building, The Bank of Canada and The Department of Veteran's Affairs, and The Department of Labour, the Supreme Court, the new National Library and Public Archives, and nearby the garden of provinces where people can relax in the sun. And all the year round the flowers of provinces brighten the sandstone walls.

The NCC is the nation's greatest gardener. Spring-time explodes in the rockeries.

Along the driveways a profusion of tulips greets the visitor.

The romantic byword outdoor market hums with activity under the shadow of Parliament Hill.

The Rideau Canal widens into Dow's Lake where sail boats skim the ripples within the city limits. And half a mile away the Rideau River tumbles over the Prince of Wales Falls. Above the falls, the beach of Mooney's Bay is an arc of enjoyment.

On the Quebec shore of the Ottawa River, Ribeff Park commemorates the early missionaries and the explorers who used the very path to portage their canoes past the Chaudiere Falls.

A parkway follows the shore of this historic water way. Even a sports car driver likes to feel the breeze from the river and the soft ground beneath his feet.

Vincent Massey Park is one of the world's finest urban parks. An important element of the master plan is the green belt which prevents the growth of the city to a sprawling unmanageable size. Pastoral scenes in the Dominion Experimental Farm and space for recreation a few steps from city pavements. The Gatineau Park is an area of 88 thousand acres, maintained by the National Capital Commission, a wedge of wilderness and lakeland that penetrates almost to the heart of the national capital.

Within twenty-three miles of the Parliament Building is the Lac Phillips in a park. Visitors can spend a holiday on a canvas on the very edge of the forest.

The Gatineau parkway leads to a wonderful world, a world of changing seasons.

Here at the confluence of three rivers, at the meeting place of east and west, rise the spires of Canada's Capital, peaceful sentinels watching over the gateway to the northern half of our continent.

词 汇 表

(NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS)

border n. 边界边缘

fall(s) n. 瀑布

power n. 电力

pulpwood n. 纸浆原料

missionary *n.* 传教士

fur *n.* 皮毛

interior *n.* 内陆

Gothic *adj.* 哥特式的

parliament *n.* 议会, 国会

queen *n.* 女皇, 皇后

architect *n.* 建筑师, 缔造者

confederation *n.* 邦联

shield *n.* 盾, 地盾, 盾形

徽章

emblazon *v.* 饰……纹章

facade *n.* 楼房的前面, 表面

cosmopolitan *adj.* 世界的,

大的

embassy *n.* 使馆

governor general 总督

carriage *n.* 马车

escort *v.* 护送, 陪同

a stone's throw 一石之远

memorial *n.* 纪念碑

renowned *adj.* 著名的

in accordance with 与…

相一致

cluster *n.* 一簇, 一组

relocate *v.* 重新安置

refurbish *v.* 重新装饰

decay *n.* 衰退, 倒塌

eliminate *v.* 减少

bypass *v.* 绕过

shopping mall 商业街

echo *v.* 回荡, 仿效, 回声

pageantry *n.* 壮观

imposing *adj.* 庄严的

veteran *n.* 退伍军人, 有老

资格者

archive (s) *n.* 档案, 档案馆

relax *v.* 放松, 休息

gardener *n.* 园丁

driveway *n.* 马路

tulip *n.* 郁金香

byword *n.* 远近闻名, 别

具一格的人或物

hum *v.* 充满活气

skim *v.* 使轻轻擦过

ripple *n.* 涟漪

tumble *v.* 翻滚, 翻腾

arc *n.* 弧形

portage *v.* (专指在连水陆路间) 搬运船只

canoe *n.* 独木舟

sprawling *adj.* 无计划延伸

的

pastoral *adj.* 田园的

wedge *n.* 楔形物

lac *n.* (法语) = lake

canvas *n.* 风帆, 帆船, 油

kan 25

画

confluence *n.* 河流的汇集

spire *n.* 塔尖

sentinel *n.* 卫士

课文注释

(NOTES TO THE TEXT)

- ① Ontario and Quebec —— 安大略和魁北克为加拿大最大的两个省份。
- ② Rideau —— 法语, 意为 screen, curtain.
- ③ Champlain —— Samuel de Champlain, 法国探险家。曾到圣劳伦斯河和美国东海岸探险。一六一三年又对渥太华河进行考察。一六三五年十二月二十五日逝世。
- ④ Confederation —— 加拿大联盟, 特指英属加拿大东部四省的联盟, 安大略省, 魁北克省, 新斯科舍省和新不伦瑞克省。一八六七年成为英国自治领。
- ⑤ Newfoundland —— 纽芬兰省。此省由两大岛(拉布拉多半岛和纽芬兰岛)和许多小岛组成。多数居民为英格兰和爱尔兰人后裔, 但在拉布拉多半岛上也有部分印第安人和爱斯基摩人。纽芬兰是最后一个加入加拿大的省份。
- ⑥ Shateau Laurier —— 一座大楼名。
- ⑦ brighten the sandstone walls —— 指刻在沙石墙上的省花。
- ⑧ NCC —— National Capital Commission 国家首都委员会。

理 解 题

(COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS)

1. On which river did the explorers, missionaries and fur traders come into the interior?
2. In which year did Queen Victoria choose Ottawa to be the capital of this young nation?
3. When a representative of a foreign country arrives in Ottawa, who does he visit first?
4. What are the responsibilities of the National Capital Commission?
5. Why weren't all the out-dated buildings pulled down?
6. Where is the Parliament Building situated?
7. How far is the cool and comfortable shopping mall from the Parliament?
8. What is the total area of the Gatineau Park?

加拿大首都—渥太华

在安大略与魁北克交界处有三条河汇合，由尚普蓝命名的里多河由南至北缓缓流下，河上瀑布绵绵，加蒂诺河由北向南直泻而下，河水不但用来发电，而且用于漂运纸浆原

材。两条河均在此汇入渥太华河。渥太华是印第安语，意为“载运”。不少探险者，传教士和皮毛商就是通过这条河而进入内陆的。今天，哥特式建筑风格的加拿大议会大厦就座落在渥太华河的河岸悬崖之上。

由于这儿曾是东西方交汇之处，又是英法会合之地，因此，该地在一八五七年被维多利亚女王选定为这个年轻国家的首都。一个世纪以前，自加拿大联盟缔造者们在这儿召开第一次议会之日起，这座小城对这个幅员辽阔的国家更具有代表意义。

一九四九年纽芬兰加入加拿大时，和平塔底座的最后一块盾形空白也饰上了纹章。下城古老的楼房就是渥太华由一个村庄变成国际都市——加拿大外交生活的中心——的见证。

外交使节到达加拿大后首先要到里多大厦去正式拜访总督。在这种场合，华丽的马车要由加拿大皇家骑警护卫。

从里多大厦穿过萨塞克斯马路便是总理的官邸。洛里埃大厦自建后半半个世纪以来举行过多次具有历史意义的集会，离大厦一箭之远便是加拿大两次世界大战英雄纪念碑。一九五一年，雅克·格里拜尔，世界著名城市设计家，应加拿大议会之邀为这个伟大而日益强壮的國家的首都发展规划设计了一幅城建总图。一九五九年，成立了由来自各省代表参加的国家首都委员会，以协助首都地区的建设和发展，从而使加拿大政府所在地的特色能与其在国家中的地位相一致。

渥太华河两岸耸立着各种联邦实验大楼和办公大楼的楼群，有些政府办公楼已迁移到别处，以便有足够的面积来布置环境，同时缓和紧张的交通。在南部城边如今有加拿大广播公司总部，联邦市政工程部门和邮政部门。再往南出了