



主编◎陈宏俊

快乐美语听力

Happy Listener

下册

本册主编 / 王海涛



大连理工大学出版社

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(下)

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随着中国加入世界贸易组织、2008年北京即将举办“奥运”和2010年上海“世博会”的申办成功，英语成为必不可少的国际文化与经济交流的工具。越来越多的人开始重视英语，学习英语。但是，学习英语中的两个重要技能——听和说往往成为人们学习英语的瓶颈。很多英语学习者要么在枯燥、乏味的学习过程中止步，要么说着非常不标准的英语，让老外不知所云。这主要是因为目前市场上的听力、口语方面的书籍不是缺乏趣味性，就是缺乏对语音、语调的针对性。

《快乐美语听力》分上、下两册。针对不同层次听力水平的学生，每册书在训练和内容上均各有侧重。本书为《快乐美语听力》下册，共29个单元。它具有如下特点：

1. 本书以语音为线索进行编排，主要目的是解决中、高级学习者在学习美语过程中出现的一些语音方面的问题。在语音博士的帮助下，通过绕口令、脑筋急转弯、哈哈笑、诗歌、歌曲等丰富的形式，在充满快乐和富有趣味的意境中学习英语发音，掌握英语因素的发音要领。

2. 各单元的语言材料体裁多样，有巧舌如簧、幽默笑话、名人故事、妙文共赏、成语典故、英文诗歌及歌曲欣赏等，所有材料均为精心挑选，形式生动活泼，使学习者能在轻松、愉快的语言环境中体验异国文化，开阔语言视野，增强语言学习兴趣。

3. 各单元的最后均配有一句英语谚语，并力求体现本单元的因素发音特点。知识在于积累，希望学习者能在英汉谚语的对比中，发现英语学习的乐趣，并能为日后所用。

4. 本单元的题目均来自其所包含的语言材料, 在读完各单元之后, 留给读者您一个任务, 您能找出各题目中反映本单元因素的字母或字母组合发音吗?

5. 本书首次在听力材料中引入英汉对照方法, 英语学习者可以对照汉语听英文, 也可以听着英文译汉语, 这是听力训练的一个有益的尝试。我们相信只要做到锲而不舍, 英语学习者一定能够学好英语。

当然, 由于编者水平有限, 本书中出现的不尽人意之处, 还请广大读者批评指正。

本书的编写由崔建京、司炳月、范莉娣担任副主编, 编者还有李延玉、单文博、肖公奎、朱秋莹、林红等人。

编 者

2003 年 5 月

导 读

我们这本书是按照英语语音体系进行编写的,本书主要针对有一定英语基础的英语学习者。所要解决的主要是英语语调及其他一些中高级发音问题。我们在材料的选用上没有刻意追求代表性、典型性,而是更多注重各种语音现象的综合训练。

本书采用全新的编排形式,即英汉对照的形式。读者可以通过看汉语听英语的方式练听力。

本书共分二十九个单元,每个单元的题目都是这个单元语音现象的一个经典范例。每个单元包括以下内容:

第一部分 语音博士

这一部分主要介绍英语发音特点。分别是:

Unit One	Assimilation 音的同化 I
Unit Two	Assimilation 音的同化 II
Unit Three	Assimilation 音的同化 III
Unit Four	Elision 省略
Unit Five	Liaison 连读 I
Unit Six	Liaison 连读 II
Unit Seven	Liaison 连读 III
Unit Eight	Liaison 连读 IV
Unit Nine	Liaison 连读 V
Unit Ten	Word stress 单词重音 I
Unit Eleven	Word stress 单词重音 II
Unit Twelve	Sentence stress 句子重音 I
Unit Thirteen	Sentence stress 句子重音 II
Unit Fourteen	Rhythm 节奏 I
Unit Fifteen	Rhythm 节奏 II
Unit Sixteen	Sense Group and Pausing 意群与停顿 I
Unit Seventeen	Sense Group and Pausing 意群与停顿 II
Unit Eighteen	Alliteration 头韵
Unit Nineteen	Rhyme 押韵 I
Unit Twenty	Rhyme 押韵 II

Unit Twenty-one	Silent letter words 字母不发音词
Unit Twenty-two	Intonation 语调 I
Unit Twenty-three	Intonation 语调 II
Unit Twenty-four	Intonation 语调 III
Unit Twenty-five	Intonation 语调 IV
Unit Twenty-six	Statements and Narration 陈述句
Unit Twenty-seven	Questions 问句
Unit Twenty-eight	Requests and Commands 请求与命令
Unit Twenty-nine	Greetings 问候

第二部分 熟能生巧

这一部分主要提供一些相关的发音练习。这些发音练习都是本单元发音特点的典型例子。注意有些单元没有这部分的练习。

第三部分 巧舌如簧

通过绕口令来练习发音效果非常好。说不定通过这个部分的练习,读者朋友就可以说相声了。

第四部分 哈哈笑/轻松学话

节选现实生活中的经典短文和幽默,进一步帮助读者熟练掌握语音技巧,在笑声中练习英语听力。

第五部分 名人故事

通过这部分的内容,我们不仅能够练听力,还能受到一些伟人的熏陶。

第六部分 大千世界/妙文共赏/欧美风情

通过选自生活中的素材使读者在英语世界的广阔天地中采撷芬芳,咀嚼精华,练习听力的同时充分享受知识带来的快慰。

第七部分 猜猜看

有些是脑筋急转弯问题,需要开动你的脑筋。

第八部分 歌曲欣赏与诗歌欣赏

这个部分中我们选用了一些经典的歌曲和诗歌供读者朋友们赏析。

第九部分 谚语

谚语是老百姓智慧的精髓。



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Unit 1 Aladdin and a Wonderful Lamp

Pronunciation Tips

Assimilation – definition

Assimilation is defined as the process of replacing a sound by another sound under the influence of a third sound which is near to it in a word or sentence. The cause of the assimilation is to save effort and make the pronunciation easier.

同化指在单词或句子里,相邻的两个音相互影响而产生这两个音之外的其他音的现象。同化是为了使发音省力,言语更流畅。

Assimilation may be of two chief kinds, historical and contextual, which will be talked about in the following two units.

同化可分为历史同化和上下文同化,在接下来的两个单元我们将具体介绍。

By “historical assimilation” we mean an assimilation which has taken place in the course of development of a language and by which a word which was once pronounced in a certain way come to be pronounced subsequently in another way.

所谓“历史同化”是指同化是在英语发展过程中出现的。

语音博士



快乐英语听力(下册)



巧舌如簧

Tongue-Twister



Cow, cow

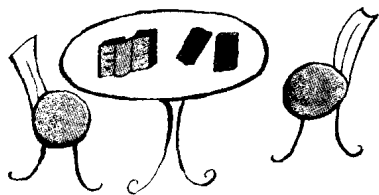
Friendly and brown,

Let down your milk,

For the mighty town.

Notes:

mighty *adj.* 有势力的, 强大的



Aladdin and a Wonderful Lamp

阿拉丁和神灯

妙文共赏



Mansur was a magician. He lived in Africa. He learned from his magic book a wonderful lamp was hidden in a hole in the ground in China.

曼苏尔是个魔术师,他住在非洲。他从魔术书中得知有盏神灯埋在中国大地的一个洞穴里。

Aladdin and his mother lived in China. They were too poor to have enough food. One day Aladdin's mother told Aladdin to get flowers in the fields and sell the flowers for food.

阿拉丁和他的母亲生活在中国,他们很穷,没有足够的食物。有一天,阿拉丁的母亲叫他去田里采花,然后把花卖了换食物回来。

Now the place where the lamp was hidden was in a hole in that field. There was a heavy door on the top of the hole. The Magician found the door, but it was so small that he could not go down it.

埋那盏神灯的地方就在这片田里。洞的顶上有一扇很重的门。魔术师找到了门,可是门洞太小,他进不去。

Then he saw Aladdin. He called to him, "Boy!" he said. "Come here ...What's your name?"

这时,他看见了阿拉丁,就把他给叫住了。“孩子!”他叫道,“到这儿来……你叫什么名字?”

"Aladdin, Sir."

"我叫阿拉丁,先生。"

"There is a lamp at the bottom of that hole, but the hole is so small that I cannot go into it. Go down into the hole and bring me the lamp."

"那个洞底下有盏灯,但是洞太小,我进不去。你下去帮我把灯拿上来。"

Then he gave Aladdin a ring. He said, "There's danger in that hole. Take this ring, it will keep you safe."

说着,他又给了阿拉丁一只戒指,说道:“洞里有危险,拿着这只戒指,它会使你安全的。”

Unit One Aladdin and a Wonderful Lamp

Aladdin went down the hole and took the lamp. When he climbed up to the top, the door was shut. The Magician opened it a little. He said, "Give me the lamp, Aladdin."

阿拉丁下了洞,拿到了灯。当他爬到顶上时,门关上了。魔术师把它打开了一条缝,说道:“把灯给我,阿拉丁。”

Aladdin thought, "He will shut the door and leave me here to die." So he said, "Open the door and I will come out. Then I will give you the lamp."

阿拉丁心想:“他会把门关上,然后把我留在这里让我死去的。”于是他说:“把门打开,让我出去,我再把灯给你。”

"No!" said the Magician. "Give me the lamp now."

“不!”魔术师说:“现在就把灯给我。”

(To be continued)

Swedish Folklore

Sweden is a land of contrasts; in the north, where forests fade into frozen ground, the influence of tradition and folklore is strong. In the milder, more fertile south, the customs are basically those of continental Europe.

In Sweden, legends exist in people's everyday life. Hunting legends, for example, tell how men have been turned into beasts by magic. It is thought unlucky to see a hare in the morning but to meet a wolf or a bear is an omen that hunting will be good.

And there are some ancient customs about birth. When a child is born, the women of the family must carry it three times around its parents' hearth and then examine it for birthmarks. If child is covered in the membrane, that means it will always be accompanied by a guardian spirit. It is feared that children who lack the protection of a guardian spirit may be



Occident Scenes

欧美风情



stolen by witches and turned into disembodied spirits.

A country wedding in Sweden is also very interesting. It is celebrated with traditional festivities. The bridegroom must formally ask for the bride's hand in the barn, because this is where the dowry is stored. On the wedding day the women of the family help the bride to dress in national costume, which includes silver jewelry and a bridal crown. Meanwhile friends and male relations wait in the kitchen, drinking beer. When the bride is ready, all the relatives and guests form a procession, which is led by young men on horseback. They meet the groom's procession at the church and greetings, symbolizing the kinship which now unites the two families, are exchanged. When the wedding service ends, the guests go to the bride's house for the marriage feast.

瑞典的民俗

瑞典是一个南北差别很大的国家。在北方,森林逐渐消失,代之为冰冻的土地,在这里,传统和民俗有很深的影响;而在气候比较温和、土壤更加肥沃的南方,基本上流行的是欧洲大陆的风俗习惯。

在瑞典,人们的日常生活中有许多传说。比如,狩猎的传说就讲述了魔法如何把人变成野兽的故事。人们认为一大早看到野兔是会倒霉的,但如果碰到狼或熊则是一个好兆头,因为它将预示着狩猎的顺利。

关于孩子的出生,瑞典人也有一些古老的习俗。孩子出生后,这家的女人们必须抱着他,绕父母的壁炉转三圈,然后检查他的胎记。如果孩子的身上带有膜一样的东西,那就意味着守护神将会一直伴随其左右。人们担心,没有守护神保护的孩子有可能会被女巫偷走,变成游魂。

瑞典的乡村婚礼也很有趣,一般通过传统的形式来庆祝。新郎必须在谷仓正式向新娘求婚,因为嫁妆就放在这里。结婚那天,家中的女人们帮助新娘穿上民族服装,其中包括银制的饰物和一顶新娘花冠。与此同时,朋友们和男性亲戚们则在厨房里,一边等候,一边喝着啤酒。当新娘准备就绪,由年轻人骑马在前面领路,所有的亲戚和客人们随后列队前往。他们在教堂与新郎一方的迎亲队伍汇合后,双方互相祝贺,象征着连接彼此的亲戚关系正式形成。结婚仪式结束后,客人们便回到新娘家里参加婚宴。

Sweet Music



大千世界

Listening for Fun

音乐是一种美丽的语言,人懂得音乐,动物也懂得音乐。好的音乐能让人心情舒畅,还能让凶猛的动物变得安静,可是……

A famous violinist once said, "I can play the violin so well that even the fiercest animal will not attack me."

"Prove it," a friend said.

"Very well," the violinist replied.

"I'll take my violin into the jungle.

When a wild animal attacks me, I'll

start to play my violin. I promise you,

the animal will suddenly become quiet and friendly."

The violinist and his friend went into the jungle.

When they were inside, the violinist sat down.

"We'll stay here," he said. "Soon a wild animal will come this way. As soon as it sees me, it will attack, but I shall immediately begin to play my violin, and we shall be safe."

It was not long before a large, poisonous snake came near the two men, hissing angrily at them.

The violinist immediately began to play, and the snake stopped hissing.

"What did I tell you?" the violinist said.

A little later, a huge rhinoceros charged out of the jungle towards them.

Again, the violinist picked up his violin and began to play.

Immediately, the rhinoceros stopped running and sat down quietly to listen to the music.

"Amazing," his friend said. "You really can control wild animals."

Suddenly, two huge, hungry, man-eating tigers appeared and began walking towards the violinist and his friend.

As before, the violinist began to play, but the two tigers continued walking towards him.

When they were only a few feet from the two men, one of the tigers put a paw to his ear, turned to the other tiger and said, "Eh? What? What? Did you say something?"





Words and Expressions

violinist *n.* 小提琴手

prove *v.* 证明

jungle *n.* 丛林

snake *n.* 蛇

rhinoceros *n.* 犀牛

man-eating *adj.* 吃人的

paw *n.* 脚爪

fierce (fiercer, fiercest) *adj.* 凶猛的

promise *v.* 保证

poisonous *adj.* 有毒的

hiss *v.* (蛇等) 发嘶嘶声

charge *v.* 冲去; 攻击

tiger *n.* 老虎

优美的音乐

一个著名的小提琴手说：“我的小提琴拉得非常好，就是最凶猛的野兽也不会攻击我的。”

“证明一下。”一个朋友说道。

“好的，”小提琴手回答道，“我会把我的小提琴带到丛林里去。当凶猛的野兽要攻击我的时候，我会开始拉小提琴。我保证野兽会突然之间变得安静而友好。”

小提琴手和他的朋友到了丛林里。

到了丛林之后，小提琴手坐下来。

“我们呆在这里，”他说，“很快就会有野兽到这边来的。它一看到我们就会攻击我们的，到时候我立刻开始拉小提琴，我们就安全了。”

不久，一条很大的毒蛇就到了他们附近，冲着他们嘶嘶地叫。

小提琴手立刻开始拉小提琴，蛇停止了叫声。

“我怎么说来着？”小提琴手说道。

不久，一头很大的犀牛从丛林里朝他们冲过来。

小提琴手再次拉起了小提琴。

犀牛立刻停下来安安静静地听着音乐。

“难以置信，”他的朋友说道，“你确实可以控制猛兽。”

突然，两只又大又饿、吃人的老虎出现了，并且朝着小提琴手和他的朋友走过来。

像前面一样，小提琴手拉起了小提琴，但是两只老虎却还是走了过来。

当它们离两个人只有几英尺远的时候，一只老虎把爪子放在耳朵边转向另一只老虎问，“喂，什么？你说过什么吗？”

Head over Heels

这个成语的意思是“头朝下，颠倒，完全地”，特别适合形容那些恋爱中的人。

What's David been up to lately? I haven't seen him.

Haven't you heard? He's head over heels about Johanna.

So, is he moving to Colombia?

David 现在在忙什么？好长时间没看到他了。

你还不知道吗？他完全为 Johanna 着迷了。

那他是不是要搬到哥伦比亚去？

成 语 典 故



Unit One Aladdin and a Wonderful Lamp

Saying Good-bye to Cambridge Again

— by Xu Zhimo

诗歌欣赏



Very quietly I take my leave
As quietly as I came here;
Quietly I wave good-bye
To the rosy clouds in the western sky.
The golden willows by the riverside
Are young brides in the setting sun;
Their reflections on the shimmering waves
Always linger in the depth of my heart.

The floating heart growing in the sludge
Sways leisurely under the water;
In the gentle waves of Cambridge
I would be a water plant!
That pool under the shade of elm trees
Holds not water but the rainbow from the sky;
Shattered to pieces among the duckweeds

Unit One Aladdin and a Wonderful Lamp

Is the sediment of a rainbow-like dream?
To seek a dream? Just to pole a boat
upstream
To where the green grass is more
verdant;
Or to have the boat fully loaded with
starlight
And sing aloud in the splendour of
starlight.
But I cannot sing aloud
Quietness is my farewell music;
Even summer insects keep silence for me
Silent is Cambridge tonight!
Very quietly I take my leave
As quietly as I came here;
Gently I flick my sleeves
Not even a wisp of cloud will I bring away



英语谚语

God helps those who help themselves.
天助自助者。

再别康桥

徐志摩

轻轻的我走了，
正如我轻轻的来；
我轻轻的招手，
作别西天的云彩。
那河畔的金柳
是夕阳中的新娘
波光里的艳影，
在我的心头荡漾。
软泥上的青荇，
油油的在水底招摇；
在康河的柔波里，
我甘心做一条水草
那榆荫下的一潭，
不是清泉，是天上虹
揉碎在浮藻间，
沉淀着彩虹似的梦。
寻梦？撑一支长篙，
向青草更青处漫溯，
满载一船星辉，
在星辉斑斓里放歌
但我不能放歌，
悄悄是别离的笙箫；
夏虫也为我沉默，
沉默是今晚的康桥！
悄悄的我走了，
正如我悄悄的来；
我挥一挥衣袖，
不带走一片云彩。