

研究生英语系列

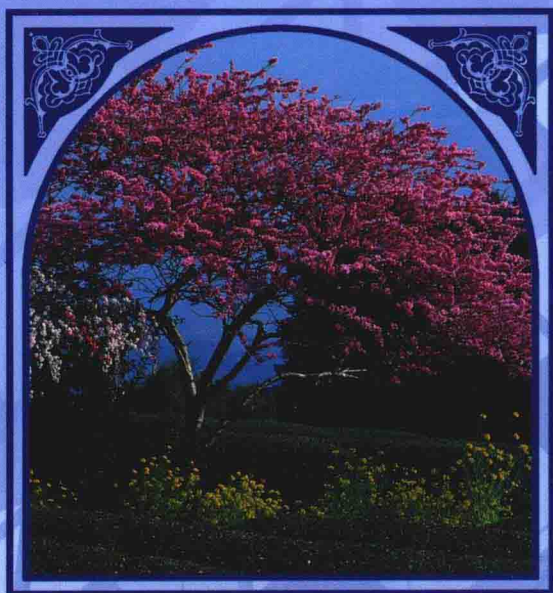
新世纪

研究生

英语听说教程

NEW CENTURY GRADUATE ENGLISH
LISTENING AND SPEAKING

杨爱梅 王爱华 编



北京大学出版社

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**New Century Graduate
English Listening and Speaking**
新世纪研究生英语听说教程

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前 言

《新世纪研究生英语听说教程》是供非英语专业的硕士研究生继续提高英语听说能力使用的教材,也可供具有中级以上英语水平的学习者使用。

本教材有两个特点。第一个特点是题材新颖:教材的编写体现了英语教学的新理念和对英语教学经验的最新总结;选取的内容来自较新的素材和话题,包括编者在海外访问期间搜集的材料,如关于 9·11 事件和 SARS 危机的报道。

教材的第二个特点是实用。我们编写教材时有一个明确的目标:为学生服务。好的教材应当好用、易用,使学生在较短的时间里得到较大的收益。本教材尽量贴近学生的生活和需求,内容包括关于学生日常生活和学习的话题,还有英语国家文化、习俗、时尚等方面的材料,使学生在学语言的同时也增加了对这些国家的背景知识的了解。

本教材前半部分是综合内容,后半部分一个单元一个主题,目的是使学习者在练习听说的同时能够接受一些相关领域的知识和信息,扩大知识面。学习者还能积累和掌握不同领域的语境中的表达方法,这样可以有效地提高整体语言水平。

有人说,幽默是文化的精髓。异族文化中最难理解的东西往往是它的幽默。我们选入了一些幽默故事,以利于学生把握语言背后更深的文化内涵,同时也能提高学习的兴趣。

本教材共分 16 个单元和两个测试。每个单元的第一部分设有对话练习,为进入其余部分做热身准备。每个单元的其余部分

提供了形式多样的练习,其中包括概述文章的中心思想、陈述观点等。这样的练习促使学生积极参与,使学生准确理解教材的内容,并学会用口头表述所理解的内容。这是提高外语表达能力所必不可少的训练。

教材中各个单元由易到难,部分词汇和表达法单独列出,可供学生预习。书后附有全部录音的文字材料以及练习答案,便于学生自学或查阅。

英国专家 David Godwin 审读了教材文稿并提出了许多宝贵意见。美国专家 Maria Campigotto 等录制了磁带。责任编辑徐万丽为此书的编写和出版付出了大量的劳动。我们在此深表谢意。

编 者

2004 年 2 月

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Text

Unit One

Part I: Dialogues

Directions: You are going to hear five short dialogues. At the end of each dialogue there will be a question. Choose the best answer below for each question.

1. (A) New York.
(B) Washington.
(C) Boston.
(D) New England.
2. (A) A gold necklace.
(B) A silver necklace.
(C) Gold earrings.
(D) Silver earrings.
3. (A) A concert.
(B) A party.
(C) Home.
(D) A rally.
4. (A) Bob is serious this time.
(B) Bob has never been serious.
(C) Bob is not serious this time.
(D) Bob used to be serious.

5. (A) Yes, if it is a bigger house.
(B) Yes, they can afford a new house.
(C) No, because they will travel during the vacation.
(D) No, because they are short of money.

Part II: Book Talk

Words and Expressions:

1. Be my guest: You're welcome (to borrow the book).
2. What's the matter . . . : What's wrong . . .
3. highly: *ad.* very much.
4. fan: *n.* an enthusiastic admirer.
5. flounder: *v.* to fail.
6. Could I (borrow it)?
7. I've been wanting to . . .
8. Well, for one thing . . . , for another . . .

Exercise:

A. Listen and complete the following sentences.

A: Whose book is this?

B: It's mine. Why do you ask?

A: Could I borrow it? _____.

B: _____, but I warn you. It's not as good as they say.

A: What's the matter with it?

B: Well, _____ the plot is highly improbable
_____, the characters seem more like
paper dolls than people.

A: That's strange. Usually that author _____ of characterization. I've read three of his books and thought they were all _____.

B: I've been a fan of his for a long time too, but he really floundered with this one.

A: What do _____ say?

B: They were _____—some good, some bad.

B. Listen to the dialogue again and repeat the dialogue with your partner. Try to use the same sentence patterns and expressions.

Part III: The First Great Invention

Exercise:

Listen and choose the best answer to each question.

1. (A) The wheel.
(B) The camera.
(C) Movies.
(D) Nylon.
2. (A) Movies with sound.
(B) The radio.
(C) Nylon.
(D) The computer.
3. (A) The helicopter was invented in 1909.
(B) Movies with sound were invented in 1926.
(C) The computer was invented in 1938.
(D) The jet plane was invented in 1930.
4. (A) Japan.
(B) Russia.

(C) The United States.

(D) China.

Part IV: Individual Intelligence

Exercise:

Listen and complete the information about the factors which determine individual intelligence.

1. The factors determining individual intelligence include:

a) _____.

b) _____.

2. Peter was brought up ...

a) By parents of _____.

b) In an _____ community.

c) Where educational opportunities were _____.

3. Mark was brought up ...

a) In the home of _____.

b) He was _____ as a child.

c) He was sent to _____.

d) He was given _____ to be stimulated intellectually.

Part V: The Human Brain

Words and Expressions:

1. peptide *n.* 【生化】肽, 缩氨酸

2. neurotransmitter *n.* 【生化】神经递质, 神经传递素

3. neuropeptide *n.* 神经肽

4. insomnia *n.* 失眠, 失眠症

Exercise:

Listen and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. The brain produces its own drugs.
2. Peptides affect mental activity.
3. Peptides cannot improve memory.
4. Neurotransmitters act directly on peptides.
5. Peptides are a type of protein.
6. The brain has chemicals that affect mood and emotion.
7. A deficiency of peptides causes increased mental activity.
8. About 35 neurotransmitters have been found so far.
9. Research seems to show that peptides may help control pain and insomnia.
10. Mental illness is caused by neurotransmitters.
11. Peptides carry messages in the brain.
12. Peptides may increase intelligence.

Part VI: A Story**Exercise:**

Listen carefully to the story. In pairs, retell the story to each other.



Unit Two

Part I: Dialogues

Directions: You are going to hear five short dialogues. At the end of each dialogue there will be a question. Choose the best answer below for each question.

1. (A) Jack surprised everyone by taking his examination again.
(B) Jack was expected to pass his examination.
(C) No one really expected Jack to pass his examination.
(D) Jack wasn't expected to fail his examination again.
2. (A) It is cheaper living in the suburbs.
(B) It is more expensive living in the suburbs.
(C) Neither wants to live in the city.
(D) Both want to live in the suburbs.
3. (A) He was feeling sick when he gave his presentation.
(B) He didn't finish his presentation.
(C) He found it very easy to give a presentation.
(D) He felt very uncomfortable before the class.
4. (A) Every other hour.
(B) Every hour and a half.
(C) Twice an hour.
(D) Once every hour.

5. (A) He last saw Jake at the horse track.
(B) He has no idea where Jake is.
(C) He's been trying to find Jake.
(D) Jake was last seen driving a truck.

Part II: School Talk

Words and Expressions:

1. just fine; quite well.
2. great: *adj.*, wonderful.
3. actually: *ad.* in reality.

Exercise:

A. Listen and complete the following sentences.

A: How's school going?

B: Just fine. I finally got a grant to go to graduate school.

A: Great! Are you starting your _____?

B: Yes. I'm going to do it in _____.

A: Sounds like an _____.

B: It is to me.

A: You've got a degree in _____, haven't you?

B: Just a Master's degree. Actually, biochemistry is a better field for me. I've always _____ chemistry to physics.

A: What do you plan to do after you finish?

B: I haven't decided yet, but probably _____.

A: Well, you've got years of hard study _____.

B: I know.

- B. Listen again and practice the dialogue with your partner. Try to use the same sentence patterns and expressions.

Part III: A Lecture on Insect Behavior

Words and Expressions:

1. by means of; by using ...
2. projections: *n.* 突出之物; 突出部分
3. adhesive: *a.* 带粘性的
4. adhesion: *n.* 粘附; 附着; 粘连
5. pulvillus: *n.* (复数 pulvilli) 【昆】爪垫

Exercise:

Listen and choose the best answer to each question.

1. (A) How insects communicate.
(B) Insect behavior.
(C) How insects walk on ceilings.
(D) How insects use three legs to move forward.
2. (A) They do not have tiny projections.
(B) They have flattened ends.
(C) They have adhesive properties.
(D) They are relatively rough.
3. (A) On six legs at the same time.