

21 世纪研究生英语教材

听说教程



Preface

总序

全球化背景下对高层次创新人才的外语能力提出了更高的要求。为推动研究生英语教学水平不断提高,促进研究生综合素质的提升,我省不断深化研究生教育教学改革。省学位办在江西省研究生教育创新计划中设立了研究生优质课程建设项目,与此同时,推出了一批优秀教材。《21 世纪研究生英语教材》正是我省研究生优质课程建设项目的成果之一,它由以下系列教程组成:《阅读教程》(上、下册)、《听说教程》(上、下册)、《写译教程》。

《21 世纪研究生英语教材》充分体现了该领域教学的时代性、新颖性和实践性,同时它也是江西高校英语教学领域教研人员通力合作的结晶。希望编委会全体人员不断探索非英语专业研究生英语教学规律,完善教材建设,使之成为能代表江西英语教育水平的精品教材,为培养具有国际视野、创新精神和实践能力的高素质研究生作出贡献。

借此机会,对在研究生英语教育一线付出勤劳汗水的教研人员致以崇高的敬意,对省学位办、江西高校出版社所做的组织工作表示感谢。

虞国庆

2011 年 8 月



Preface

序

为了适应新形势下非英语专业研究生英语教学的需要,编写出既能适应新时代要求,又能符合地方院校非英语专业研究生水平的研究生英语教材,经省学位办立项,江西高校出版社组织了江西师范大学、江西财经大学、江西农业大学、华东交通大学、东华理工大学、景德镇陶瓷学院、江西理工大学、江西中医学院、南昌航空大学、赣南师范学院等 10 所省内著名高等院校的教师联合编写了这套《21 世纪研究生英语教材》系列教程。

本套教材以教育部颁布的《非英语专业研究生英语教学大纲》为指导,在设计和编写过程中力求准确把握非英语专业研究生英语教学的性质和目标。除了继续帮助学生打下扎实的语言基本功外,本套教材强调培养学生分析问题和解决问题的能力,尤其注重培养学生运用语言的能力。体现了以下特点:

1. 课文体裁多样、选材新颖;
2. 教材内容深入浅出,时代感强,反映了各个学科领域研究的最新成果;
3. 注重学生听力和口语能力的平行发展,以确保学生在接受了大量信息输入的情况下能进行有效的口语输出;
4. 重视写作与翻译能力的培养,尤其注重培养学生的论文写作能力;
5. 练习设计和课堂活动安排以学生为中心,使得学生在课堂上有大量的机会来进行语言操练。

相信该教材的出版会促进我省研究生英语水平的提高。

洪三国

2011 年 8 月



Foreword

前言

《听说教程》是《21 世纪研究生英语教材》系列教程中的主干教材之一,旨在帮助非英语专业研究生达到听懂英语新闻报道、访谈、学术讲座、参加学术讨论和宣读学术论文的听说水平。

本教程由上、下两册组成,每册有十个单元。每个单元都包括听、说两个方面的内容,训练形式有新闻报道、访谈、短文、口语活动和课外听力等五个部分。和国内现有的非英语专业研究生听力教材相比,本教程具有以下几个方面的特点:

1. 各单元的编写以主题为主线,通过新闻报道、访谈、短文、口语活动和课外听力等形式来帮助学生了解各种主题的最新发展动态。

2. 听力材料全部选自近年来国外的原声资料,以标准的美国音和英国音为主,声音清晰。这些材料内容新颖、语言地道,不仅适合听力教学,而且也适合学生进行口语模仿。

3. 考虑到各类院校学生英语听说能力的差异,每单元的听力材料中既有慢速的内容,也有正常速度的内容,教师可根据学生实际水平选择使用这些教学内容。

4. 教程的编写采取课堂教学与学生自主学习相结合的模式,各个单元既有课堂教学的内容,也有课后自主学习的材料,教师可根据学生的具体情况来选择各种教学内容。

5. 教程的编写采取了先听后说、以听促说的原则。每一单元口语练习都与听力的内容密切相关,以确保学生在接受了大量信息输入的情况下能进行有效的口语输出。

6. 听力练习部分参考了近年来国内外各种听力考试的形式,有填空、多项选择、正误判断、回答问题等。

7. 口语练习部分做到了形式活泼、活动多样。同时,我们在口语练习前还列出了一些实用短语和表达方式来扩大学生的词汇量,以达到提高学生语言表达准确性的目的。

本教程的总主编是江西师范大学外国语学院的饶振辉教授,本书 1~5 单元由江西农业大学负责编写,主编是吴伟萍老师,副主编是肖友群和余丽华老师,编委是陈泽源、尧丽云和张勇老师;6~10 单元由景德镇陶瓷学院负责编写,主编是余孝平老师,副主编是程亚和侯铁军老师,编委是龚丹、马薇、鄢玲琳、肖琳和刘俊新老师。林敏华审阅了部分章节。

由于编者水平有限,编写过程中难免出现疏漏和不妥之处,敬请广大教师和学生批评指正,以便于我们进一步修改和完善。

编者

2011 年 3 月



contents

目 录

Unit One Food Security	1
Part One Listening Practice	2
Part Two Speaking Activity	19
Part Three After-Class Listening	21
 Unit Two Nobel Prize	 24
Part One Listening Practice	25
Part Two Speaking Activity	41
Part Three After-Class Listening	43
 Unit Three Presidential Election	 47
Part One Listening Practice	48
Part Two Speaking Activity	62
Part Three After-Class Listening	64
 Unit Four Nuclear	 67
Part One Listening Practice	68
Part Two Speaking Activity	83
Part Three After-Class Listening	85
 Unit Five Counterterrorism	 88
Part One Listening Practice	89
Part Two Speaking Activity	105
Part Three After-Class Listening	107

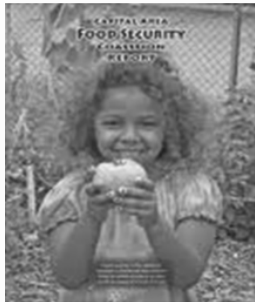


contents

Unit Six	Career Planning	110
Part One	Listening Practice	111
Part Two	Speaking Activity	124
Part Three	After-Class Listening	126
Unit Seven	War and Peace	129
Part One	Listening Practice	130
Part Two	Speaking Activity	146
Part Three	After-Class Listening	148
Unit Eight	Cultural Heritage	151
Part One	Listening Practice	152
Part Two	Speaking Activity	168
Part Three	After-Class Listening	170
Unit Nine	Mandarin Study	173
Part One	Listening Practice	174
Part Two	Speaking Activity	191
Part Three	After-Class Listening	193
Unit Ten	Values and Beliefs	196
Part One	Listening Practice	197
Part Two	Speaking Activity	214
Part Three	After-Class Listening	216

NIT ONE

Food Security





Part One *Listening Practice*

Section A News Reports



NEWS REPORT 1

Notes:

L' Aquila *n.* a city in Italy 拉奎拉

activist ['æktivist] *n.* someone who works hard doing practical things to achieve social or political change (政治活动的) 积极分子; 活动家

G8 *n.* Group of Eight 八国集团

A. Listen to the news report and select the best answer to each question.

- How much fund have leaders of the world's wealthiest nations promised to increase food security in poor countries? ()
A. Twenty billion dollars. B. Two billion dollars.
C. Twenty million dollars. D. Two million dollars.
- Where was the G8 summit meeting held? ()
A. In the United States. B. In Italy. C. In Africa. D. In France.
- What is the aim of G8 summit according to the passage? ()
A. To honor past promises of food and development assistance.
B. To offer more money to the developing countries.
C. To help fight world hunger through agricultural development programs.
D. To help people get rid of poverty.
- How much has the United States promised toward the three-year program? ()
A. \$ 3.5 million. B. \$ 35 million.
C. \$ 35 billion. D. \$ 3.5 billion.
- Which of the following statements is NOT true? ()

- A. The announcement followed talks just between G8 leaders.
- B. While food prices have decreased from their peak last year, they remain high in historical terms.
- C. The economic crisis has only pushed even more people into poverty.
- D. The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization welcomed the announcement made by the leaders of the world's wealthiest nations.

B. Listen to the news report again and complete the paragraphs with the missing words or phrases.

A statement noted that while food prices have decreased (1) _____ last year, they remain high in (2) _____. And the economic crisis has only (3) _____ even more people into poverty.

The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (4) _____ the announcement. But some activists say they are waiting for (5) _____. Aid groups have been (6) _____ the G8 nations to (7) _____ past promises of food and development assistance.



NEWS REPORT 2

Notes:

fungus [ˈfʌŋɡəs] *n.* 真菌, 真菌类植物

stem rust *phr.* 茎锈病; 秆锈

Ug99 1999 年在乌干达首次发现的对最重要小麦抗秆锈病基因 Sr31 有强毒力的秆锈菌新小种

nutrient [ˈnjuːtriənt] *n.* nourishing food 营养品, 滋养物

reddish-brown [redɪʃˈbraʊn] *a.* a shade of brown with a tinge of red 红棕色的

Syria [ˈsɪriə] *n.* 叙利亚 [亚洲]

commercial [kəˈmɜːʃəl] *a.* of or for commerce 商业(务)的; 商品化(性)的

A. Listen to the news report and answer the questions briefly.

1. What is the new disease that farmers in Afghanistan worry about?
2. How does the disease kill wheat plant?
3. What damage did the disease cause in Kenya?
4. What does the expert urge Afghan farmers to do if they suspect stem rust in their fields?
5. What is the goal of the organizations of village farmers?

B. Listen to the news report again and decide whether the statements are true or false.

Write a “T” (True) in the bracket if it is true or an “F” (False) if false.

1. () Farmers in Afghanistan have been struggling with the effects of drought and years of conflict.
2. () Fungus is a form of stem rust named after its discovery in Uganda ten years ago.
3. () The world’s last major outbreak of stem rust took place in 1915.
4. () Mahmoud Solh says Ug99 would show its destructive power immediately.
5. () Organizations of village farmers are working to expand the supplies of the improved seeds.



NEWS REPORT 3

Notes:

shore up *phr.* strengthen, reinforce, or consolidate 支撑, 支持

implement [ˈɪmplɪmənt] *v.* carry out 使生效; 履行, 实施

priority [praɪˈɔːrɪti] *n.* right to have or do sth before others 优先(权); 优先考虑的事

boost [buːst] *v.* to increase the strength or value of something 推进, 提高

subsidize [ˈsʌbsaɪz] *v.* secure the assistance by granting a subsidy 给予补助金

monsoon [mɒnˈsuːn] *n.* the season, from about April to October, when it rains a lot

in India and other southern Asian countries 季(节) 风

lentil [ˈlentɪl] *n.* round flat seed of the lentil plant used for food 扁豆

enforce [ɪnˈfɔːs] *v.* compel obedience to, make effective 实施, 生效, 执行; 强迫

hoard [hɔːd] *v.* save up as for future use (up) 贮藏, 囤积

vest [vest] *v.* furnish or give as a fixed right 授予, 给予

A. Listen to the news report and decide whether the statements are true or false.

Write a “T” (True) in the bracket if it is true or an “F” (False) if false.

1. () Shoring up supplies of food is one of the steps being implemented by the Indian government to lower prices.
2. () Agriculture Minister of India, Sharad Pawar, says the government will sell large quantities of food grains being held in its stocks over the next two months.
3. () Prices of sugar and potatoes have tripled in recent months, and that of rice is up by nearly 30 percent.
4. () The high prices are hurting all the Indian people.
5. () The government is hoping prices will begin to fall in the coming weeks, particularly if farmers reap a good winter harvest

B. Listen to the news report again and fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

Indian government has taken some measure to lower the food prices. (1) _____

___ supplies of food is among the many steps (2) _____ by the Indian government. The federal government has also allowed (3) _____ imports of sugar, and is asking state governments to (4) _____. It will also (5) _____ the quantities of food grains to be sold at (6) _____ to low income people. The reason for doing these is that the high prices are hurting (7) _____ and poor people who spend (8) _____ of their income on food.



NEWS REPORT 4

Notes:

confectioner [kən'fekʃənə] *n.* someone who makes or sells sweets, cakes etc. 糖果制造人, 糖果店

Diwali *n.* a significant 5-day festival in Hinduism, Sikhism, and Jainism occurring between mid October and mid November. It is also popularly known as the Festival of Lights (印度的宗教节日) 排灯节

boom [bu:m] *n.* a quick increase of business activity 激增, 繁荣

massive [ˈmæsɪv] *a.* large, heavy and solid 大而重的, 大规模的

groundnut [ˈgraʊndnʌt] *n.* a North American vine with fragrant blossoms and edible tubers; important food crop of Native Americans 野豆; (英国) 花生

wholesale [ˈhəʊlseɪl] *n.* selling of goods (esp. in large quantities) to shopkeepers, for resale to the public 批发

stockpile [ˈstɒkpɑɪl] *n.* something kept back or saved for future use or a special purpose 贮藏堆, 囤储物资

A. Listen to the news report and answer the questions briefly.

1. Why are confectioners busy preparing the traditional sweets in Diwali season?

2. What did Girish Agarwal do in order to boost sales?

3. Why did people buy less sweets this festival?

4. What are the reasons for less production of crops?

5. What has the government assured people?

B. Listen to the news report again and fill in the blanks with missing words or phrases.

1. Confectioners in the capital New Delhi are busy preparing the traditional sweets, which Indians _____ to friends and relatives for the country's main Hindu festival, Diwali.
2. But Girish Agarwal, the owner of a _____ selling sweets in Central Delhi, says he is not seeing _____.
3. The lack of customers is not _____. Food prices have been jumping in the last two months, _____.
4. The price of sugar, demand for which jumps during the festival season, is up by over 40 percent—both due to _____ in sugar production and _____.

5. The high food prices are particularly _____ for millions of poor Indians who earn less than two dollars a day.

Section B Interviews



INTERVIEW 1

Interview with Professor Glenn Denning about Food Security

Notes:

podcast [pɒd'kæst] *n.* 播客, 是数字广播技术的一种

encompass [in'kʌmpəs] *v.* include as part of something broader; have as one's sphere or territory 包含, 包括

micronutrient [ˌmaɪkrəu'njuːtriənt] *n.* a substance needed only in small amounts for normal body function 微量营养素

deficiency [di'fiʃənsi] *n.* lack; the state of needing something that is absent or unavailable 缺乏; 缺陷

availability [ə'veɪlə'bɪlɪti] *n.* being able to be used 有效, 有益; 可得到的人(或物)

voucher ['vaʊtʃə] *n.* a ticket that can be used instead of money for a particular purpose 代金券

food stamp [ˌfuːd stæmp] *n.* a government-issued stamp that can be used in exchange for food 食品券(发给失业者或贫民的粮票)

utilization [ˌjuːtɪlaɪ'zeɪʃən] *n.* the act of using 利用

malaria [mə'leəriə] *n.* a disease that is common in hot countries and that you get when a type of mosquito bites you 疟疾

staple ['steɪpl] *a.* necessary or important, esp. regarding food or commodities 主要的

surplus ['sɜ:ppləs] *n.* a quantity much larger than is needed 过剩, 盈余

A. Listen to the interview and select the best answer to each question.

- Which of the following is NOT true concerning food security? ()
 - Food security is the ability of people in household.
 - Food security at the national level is to provide the food needs to live a healthy and productive life.
 - Food security also deals with food and nutritional security.
 - Food security only refers to the amount of food.
- What aspects will be affected by the inadequate food, inadequate nutrition and micronutrient deficiencies? ()
 - The quality of people's life.
 - The ability to grow and develop intellectually and socially.
 - The capabilities of the next generation.
 - All of the above.
- What should be done first to address food problem? ()
 - To arouse the attention of all leaders over the world.
 - To increase food production.
 - To make better use of food.
 - To make more food available in the marketplace.
- What can be implied from the interview? ()
 - Australia has been putting more resources in agriculture.
 - Poor countries were not themselves putting sufficient resources into agriculture and food security issues.
 - More recently, food prices has been very high.
 - Experts have already realized that there's a large portion of food safety in poor coun-

tries.

5. What did people do to increase food production according to the interview? ()
 - A. They changed the main staple crops.
 - B. They changed the technology of growing the main staple crops.
 - C. They fertilized the land.
 - D. They did more research.

B. Listen to the interview again and answer the questions briefly.

1. What is encompassed in the Millennium Development Goals?
2. How many people are living with inadequate nutrition and various kinds of micronutrient deficiencies?
3. What effect would it have on the next generation if we fail to address hunger and under-nutrition according to Professor Glenn Denning?
4. According to the report by the World Bank, what did people neglect?
5. What can be done to ensure that people have access to food according to the interview?

C. Listen to the interview for the third time and fill in the blanks with the missing information to complete the paragraphs.

The way to address that at all levels— (1) _____, at the country level, at the village level —is to think of food security as being about (2) _____, which is (3) _____ the production of food and enough to go around.

Secondly, (4) _____, which is ensuring that people have the incomes to be able to purchase food in the marketplace or, (5) _____, if we have to subsidize to provide vouchers or food stamps, whatever is needed to ensure that people have access to food.

And the third is (6) _____. And what that's all about is that even if you have food, you have to be able to (7) _____, and that means you should be drinking clean water, you shouldn't (8) _____ malaria, and you should understand aspects of nutrition.



INTERVIEW 2

**Interview with Professor Glenn Denning
about Food Security (continued)**

Notes:

point a finger at 指责

corruption [kə' rʌpʃən] *n.* being corrupt 腐化; 贪污; 贿赂

potential [pə'tenʃəl] *n.* the inherent capacity for coming into being 潜力, 潜能

constraint [kən'streint] *n.* being constrained 约束; 限制(或约束) 性的事物

agenda [ə'dʒendə] *n.* a temporally organized plan for matters to be attended to
议事日程