



张鑫友 英语专业教材配套系列

Step By Step

英语听力入门

2000

主编 张鑫友

学习指南

1

新华出版社

张鑫友英语专业教材配套系列

《英语听力入门 2000》

学习指南

(1)

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新华出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

《英语听力入门 2000》学习指南. 1/张鑫友主编. -北京: 新华出版社, 2002. 12

ISBN 7-5011-5851-7/G · 2142

I. 英… II. 张… III. 英语-高等学校-教学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2002) 第 066229 号

《英语听力入门》学习指南 (第 1 册)

张鑫友 主编

出版: 新华出版社
发行:

印刷: 湖北省公安印刷厂

字数: 170 千字

开本: 850 × 1168 1/32

印张: 7

版次: 2006 年 8 月第 2 版

印次: 2006 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

印数: 1-3000

定价: 13.00 元

书号: ISBN 7-5011-5851-7/G · 2142

责任编辑: 陈群利

封面设计: 文 燕

前 言

《英语听力入门 2000》是供高等院校英语专业学生使用的听力课教材(张民伦主编,华东师范大学出版社出版),该套教材是在原来《英语听力入门》教材的基础上,根据社会的发展和教学改革新形势的要求,引进全新的听力素材,进一步加强对学生的认知水平和听力技能的训练。

《英语听力入门 2000》的听力材料基本取自于英美原文材料,涉及的知识面相当宽泛,新名词和新用法层出不穷,故许多学生和教师在使用时感到有一定的难度,学习起来也有一定的困难。为帮助广大英语专业学生和英语学习爱好者更好地学习和理解这套教材,我们特编写了其配套材料——《英语听力入门 2000 学习指南》。

本学习指南共分为四册(本书为第一册),与原听力教材保持同步,按原教材的课次顺序进行编写,每课均由以下四个部分组成:

1. 导听提示:对课文所涉及的文化、历史及相关背景给予说明与介绍,帮助学生在正式接触听力文章之前先对课文内容有一个整体的了解。

2. 词汇双解:结合课文的内容,将文中出现的新词汇和新短语以英汉双解的形式加以注释,这样既可以方便学生学

习,又免去了他们查字典之苦。

3.听力原稿:在提供各课听力原稿的基础上,将听力原稿全部译成汉语,译文在注重准确的同时,力求通顺、流畅、易懂,帮助读者更好地理解听力内容。

4.听力测试:对学生用书中的练习都给出了相应的答案,供学生训练时进行自我检查和参考。

本书内容翔实完善,语言表达具有条理性、合理性和逻辑性。我们希望,它的出版能受到广大读者的欢迎和喜爱。同时,我们也希望它能真正成为广大英语专业学生和英语学习爱好者所喜欢的英语学习参考书,给大家的学习带来真正的帮助。

张鑫友语言研究中心

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Unit 1

Happy New Millennium

千禧年快乐

导听提示:

本单元讲述了2000年到来之际,人们为迎接千禧年所进行的各种庆祝活动,以及一个世纪来人们生活的变化。第一部分列举世界上多个国家,如中国、俄罗斯、英国等,庆祝千禧年到来的各种活动,包括放烟花、音乐会等多项活动。第二部分讲述了在科技高度发达的新千年到来之际,人们仍延用传统的时间球计时法来记录新千年的到来,将其作为对新千年到来的一种特殊庆祝方式。第三部分则选用一个词来概括新千年,这个词是“网络”,因为在上个世纪里,网络以最快的速度进入人们的生活,并给人们的生活带来了深远的影响。第四部分则给同学们提供了一种很有价值的听力技巧——关注主题,让同学们学习如何在听的过程中通过把握各段落的主题句来领会全文主题。

Part I

Warming up

热身练习

词汇双解

关键词

millennium [mi'leniəm] *n.* period of 1,000 years 一千年,千禧年

celebration [ˌselib'reiʃən] *n.* (the or the occasion of) celebrating 庆祝(活动或场合);庆祝会,庆典

词汇

chime [tʃaim] *n.* series of notes sounded by a tuned set of bells 钟、琴等发出的乐音

prospective [prɒ'spektɪv] *adj.* who or which will or may be, looked forward to 未来的, 预期的

gala [ˈgeɪlə] *n.* festive occasion 节日

countdown [ˈkaʊntdaʊn] *n.* counting seconds backwards 倒数秒

fanfare [ˈfænfə] *n.* flourish of trumpets or bugles 喇叭或号角的吹奏, 鼓号曲

Kiribati [ˈkɪrɪbəʃ] 基里巴斯(太平洋岛国, 1979 年独立)

Vietnam [ˌviətˈnæm] 越南(亚洲国家)

Hanoi [hæˈnoɪ] 河内(越南首都)

Bangkok [bæŋˈkɒk] 曼谷(泰国首都)

Egypt [ˈiːdʒɪpt] 埃及(非洲东北部国家)

补充词汇

represent [ˌrɪpriˈzent] *v.* make a symbol of 象征, 代表

civilization [ˌsɪvɪlaɪˈzeɪʃən] *n.* system or stage of social development 文明, 文化 *civilization 文化 文明*

traditional [trəˈdɪʃənəl] *adj.* following customs or beliefs handed down from generation to generation 传统的

caring [ˈkeərɪŋ] *adj.* feeling interest in 关切的

cheer [tʃɪə] *v.* give shouts because of joy and happiness 欢呼, 喝采

spectacular [ˈspekˈtækjələ] *adj.* attracting public attention 壮观的, 引人入胜的

firework [ˈfaɪəwɜːk] *n.* device containing gunpowder and chemicals used for a display at night 烟花, 烟火 *firework*

brave [breɪv] *v.* go into without fear 冒...之危险, 勇敢面对 *brave*

harbor [ˈhɑːbə] *n.* place of shelter for ships 港

stroke [strəʊk] *n.* blow knocking 敲击, 打击 *stroke*

mass [mæs] *n.* large number 大量 mass wedding 集体婚礼 *mass*

convention [kənˈvenʃən] *n.* custom, habits 礼仪风俗 *convention*

waterfront [ˈwɔːtəfrʌnt] *n.* near to or next to water, e. g. river, lake, sea, etc. 水滨区域, 如河滨、湖滨、海滨等 *waterfront 水滨*

1. The world is greeting the year 2000 with much celebration. The first nation to celebrate was Kiribati in the Pacific Ocean.

全世界用多种庆祝活动来迎接 2000 年的到来。最先庆祝新千年的国家是位于太平洋上的基里巴斯。

2. In China, President Jiang Zemin lit a fire to represent thousands of years of Chinese civilization. The traditional Chinese New Year begins in February.

在中国,江泽民主席亲手点燃了象征五千年华夏文明的圣火。中国传统的新年始于公历二月份。

3. Russia (covering two continents) will have the world's longest New Year celebrations.

在横跨(亚欧)两洲的俄罗斯,庆祝新千年的活动持续时间将会是全世界最长的。

4. Former South African President Nelson Mandela says he is hoping for a safer and more caring world in the next century. The former President also said science has given the world new ways to meet the needs of the world population.

南非前总统纳尔逊·曼德拉表达了自己对下个世纪的希望——希望共建一个更安全更温暖的世界。这位前总统还说科学为满足世界人口的需求提供了新的途径。

5. Welcome from London. Welcome from the BBC World Service to the 21st century. The year 2000 has arrived in Britain when the chimes of London's Big Ben signaled midnight. Huge crowds cheered as spectacular fireworks displays went along several kilometers of the Thames.

来自伦敦的热列欢迎。英国广播公司全球服务部向 21 世纪致以热烈欢迎。当伦敦议院塔上的大钟敲响象征午夜的钟声时,2000 年如期降临到英国。泰晤士河畔数公里范围内燃放起壮观的烟花,汹涌的人群也随之欢呼起来。

6. Welcome to the Pacific, welcome to Millennium Island. Very shortly we and the tiny Republic of Kiribati will take the world's very first step into

the year 2000.

欢迎来到太平洋,欢迎来到千禧之岛。很快我们将和基里巴斯共和国一起迈出进入新千年的第一步。

7. New Zealand is greeting the new millennium with fireworks and parties. As the clock struck midnight, thousands of people braved rain showers to attend midnight celebration, fireworks and concerts.

新西兰将用烟花与派对来迎接新的千禧年。当午夜十二点的钟声敲响时,成千上万的人冒着阵雨来参加午夜的庆祝活动,观看烟花,参加派对等。

8. In Australia a firework display lit up the sky over Sydney's famous harbor at the stroke of midnight. Earlier, the new century began its 24-hour march around the globe in the tiny South Pacific island nation of Kiribati.

在澳大利亚,当午夜钟声敲响时,烟花照亮了悉尼的著名港口上空。早些时候,新世纪从南太平洋中的一个岛国基里巴斯开始了它在全球的 24 小时的行程。

9. Joyous celebrations took place across Asia to celebrate the turn of the century and the start of the new millennium. In Hongkong, tens of thousands of people started the New Year at the race track, where a horse race began just after midnight.

整个亚洲人们采取多种欢乐的形式来庆祝世纪之交和新千年的开始。在香港,上万的人在赛道上开始新的一年,而在那儿,午夜刚过,一场马赛就开赛了。

10. More than 3,500 people lined Singapore's Orchard Road to cheer the new century while hundreds of balloons were released into the sky.

随着几百只气球被放入空中,排在新加坡果园路上的 3500 多人正以这种方式欢呼新世纪的到来。

11. In Vietnam, hundreds of thousands of people crowded the streets of Hanoi and Huzhiming City.

在越南,成千上万的人涌向河内和胡志明市的街道。

12. Two thousand couples from around the world gathered in Thailand today to mark the New Year with a mass wedding. The day-long ceremo-

ny began in the morning with grooms meeting their prospective brides and exchanging gifts in the convention center in the capital of Bangkok.

今天,来自世界各地的 2000 对情侣齐聚泰国,以一场特别的集体婚礼来纪念新年。持续一天的婚礼仪式以早上新郎在首都曼谷的礼俗中心迎接他们未来的新娘并交换礼物而拉开序幕。

13. South Korean President announced the birth of the first South Korean baby of the millennium.

韩国总统宣布了韩国第一位千禧宝宝的出生。

14. In Japan, millions of people wished for good fortune in the Year of the Dragon. In Tokyo's waterfront area, 10,000 people enjoyed a gala countdown to the New Year.

在日本,上百万的人为龙年许愿。在东京的水溪地区,一万多人享受了以秒倒数进入新年的节日欢乐。

15. People across the world are welcoming the year 2000 with fanfare and celebration. The spectacular dusk-to-dawn light show is marking the beginning of the new century at the Pyramids in Egypt.

全世界的人们都在以音乐吹奏和各式庆典欢迎 2000 年的到来。埃及金字塔上整夜未灭的灿烂的灯光标志着新世纪的开始。

16. Just over an hour ago, millions of people in western and central Europe welcomed the New Year with fireworks and open air parties.

就在 1 小时前,西欧和中欧的上百万人用烟花和室外派对迎接新年到来。

听力测试

open air parties "室外派对"

全世界已迈入 21 世纪。下面是一些对“千禧年”庆祝活动的简要报道,请欣赏,并补充完整空缺的单词。

2. Chinese New Year

3. Russia

4. South African

5. Britain

7. New Zealand

8. In Australia
9. Asia; In Hongkong
10. Singapore's
11. In Vietnam
12. Thailand
13. South Korean
14. In Japan
15. Egypt
16. Europe

Part II

The time ball

时间球

词汇双解

关键词

time ball: 报时球; 球形报时器

drop [drɒp] *v.* fall 降落, 落下 *fall*

time signal: 时间信号, 时间讯息

tradition [trə'dɪʃən] *n.* opinions or beliefs handed down from generation to generation 传统

词汇

install [ɪn'stɔ:l] *v.* fix in position for use 安装 *install*

observatory [əb'zə:vətəri] *n.* building from which natura/phenomena may be observed 天文台, 气象台 *observatory*

revive [rɪ'vaɪv] *v.* bring or come to use again 再用, 重复使用 *revive*

sweep [swi:p] *v.* move quickly 掠过 *sweep*

viable ['vaɪəbl] *adj.* able to exist, capable of developing 能生存的, 行得通的 *viable*

hoist [hoɪst] *v.* raise 升起, 使上升 *hoist*

gravity ['grævəti] *n.* force attracting to the center of the earth 重力 *gravity*

aluminum Al

mechanism [mekənizəm] *n.* way in which something works 机制

aluminum [æljʊ'miniəm] *n.* 铝

flavor ['fleivə] *n.* distinctive taste 特别风味

sponsor ['spɒnsə] *v.* act as a person who first puts forward a proposal 发起, 赞助

Greenwich ['grɪndʒ] 格林威治 (英国一个小镇, 英国国立天文台所在地)

Miami [maɪ'æmi] 迈阿密 (美国城市)

Atlanta [æt'læntə] 亚特兰大 (美国城市)

补充词汇

originally [ə'ridʒənəli] *adv.* from the beginning 原先, 起始

marine [mə'ri:n] *adj.* in the sea, of a navy 海上的, 海军的

mast [mɑ:st] *n.* tall pole 长杆

ceremonially [serə'məuniəli] *adv.* used for ceremonies 用于典礼的

ultra-high [ʌltrəhaɪ] *adj.* extremely high 非常高的

exemplify [ig'zemplifai] *v.* illustrate by example 例证, 例示

approximately [ə'prɒksiməti] *adv.* about 大约

diameter [daɪ'æmitə] *n.* 直径

manually [ˈmænjuəli] *adv.* by hand 手工地, 人力地

International Date Line 国际日期变更线 (距格林威治 180 度的子午线, 该线以东与以西地区, 日历上日期永远相差一日)

U. S. Naval Observatory 美国海军天文台

Time Square 时代广场 (位于美国纽约)

Portsmouth [pɔ:tsməuθ] 普茨茅斯 (英格兰南部城市)

San Francisco [sænfrən'siskəu] 旧金山 (美国城市)

听力原稿

diameter 直径

1. The time ball was originally used as a marine time-keeper.

报时球最先被用作海上报时工具。

2. The Greenwich time ball is said to be the world's first public time sig-

nal.

格林威治报时球据说是世界上第一个提供公共时间讯息的工具。

3. The ball is automatically raised halfway up the mast at 12:55 p. m. to the top at 12:58 p. m., and drops at 1:00 p. m.

下午 12 点 55 分时,报时球会自动升至挂杆的半中央,在 12 点 58 分时,升至顶端,1 点钟再降下来。

4. Around 150 public time balls are known or reported to have been installed around the world after that at Greenwich in 1833.

继 1833 年在格林威治安装第一个报时球后,在全世界又陆续安装了大约 150 个报时球。

5. The U. S. Naval Observatory dropped the first time ball in the United States in 1844.

1844 年美国海军天文台在美国降下美国第一个报时球。

6. Time balls were used in many cities around the U. S. during the 19th century.

19 世纪报时球在美国多个城市得以使用。

7. At the turn of the 20th century dozens of time balls were being dropped around the world.

在 20 世纪之交全世界降下了几十个报时球。

8. A few time balls are still ceremonially dropped around the world, ranging from New Zealand to the Old Royal Observatory in Greenwich.

现在从新西兰到格林威治皇家天文台,全世界仍会有一些报时球在庆典时被降下。

(B)

听力原稿

In this age of ultra-high technology, many places around the world will mark the start of the New Year in an old-fashioned way. They will revive a 19th century naval tradition by dropping time balls when 2000 arrives.

在这个高科技时代,全世界的许多地方仍采用传统的方式来记录