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佳禾外语  
JIAHEWAIYU

Listening and Speaking

# 英语 如此听说

高手篇

主编/朱传枝 孟健 夏洋

副主编/李锡纯 李佳 王俊波 邵林 王赫男

听200时文 — 娓娓道来 — 耳熟能详  
说200话题 — 口若悬河 — 畅所欲言

50主题完美诠释, 英语如此听说



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Listening and Speaking

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编 委/梁娜 汪静 张印 丁蕾 喻冬

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主 编: 朱传枝 孟 健 夏 洋

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# 前言

本书选材全面、语言地道、听说结合，并以精心设计的高频情景为听力练习对象。教学任务提前点睛，细致入微辅导讲解。练习部分以填写关键词、听段落选择或判断等多种方式培养学习者听懂真实谈话的能力，以便巩固练习、辅助学习。本书还就所涉及的英美文化知识作概要说明，使学习者多方位学习英语听说技巧的同时了解更多的英美风土人情，帮您快速摆脱“哑巴英语”和“聋子英语”的尴尬境地。

本书配有时下最科学、实用的多媒体光盘，真正达到视、听、说同步练习。其中音频部分由美籍外教全程录音，发音地道，让您在使用本书时收获惊喜。您可以边看、边听、边模仿，品味语句，增强语感，事半功倍地突破热门英语听说技巧的学习瓶颈。

本书由资深美籍教师Adam Johnson和Kathryn Wilke全程审阅、录音，并提供了宝贵的意见，在此向他们表示诚挚的谢意。同时，本书由资深美术编辑赵志清，张雯倾情设计，并得到了资深编辑王红的大力支持，特此一并表示感谢。

由于编纂工作浩繁，失误在所难免，望各位读者不吝指正。

编者





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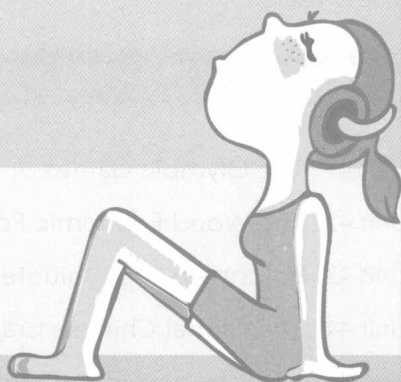


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# Chinese Festivals / 中国节日

## Unit 1

要点提示

1. 词汇: lantern, excel, entertainment, promote, fantastic, commemorate, counsel, suicide, vilify

词组: lunar calendar, ascend heights, wax and wane, long for

句型: It is said that... / The festival is to commemorate... / It is noted for... /  
The festival is celebrated on...

2. 语法: 介词用法

3. 交际: 学会谈论中国节日

### Section One: Listening

#### Part 1 Listening for the Key Words

 Conversation: Listen to the Conversation and Fill in the Blanks

M: Are these flowers from your boyfriend? Is it a  
\_\_\_1\_\_\_ day?

F: It's July 7th on the Chinese \_\_\_2\_\_\_ calendar,  
the Double Seven Festival, which is also  
Chinese \_\_\_3\_\_\_ Day.

M: Wow! There's a beautiful story behind it, right?

F: Yes. There's a legend about it. Niulang and Zhinü  
were an affectionate \_\_\_4\_\_\_. Unfortunately, they  
were forced to \_\_\_5\_\_\_ and could only meet each  
other on July 7th of every year.

M: It's very touching. So, will you go on a date with  
your boyfriend?

F: Yes, he'll pick me up in a moment.

M: 这些花是你男朋友送的吧? 今天是什么特别的日子吗?

F: 今天是农历七月初七, 七夕, 是中国的情人节。

M: 天呀! 背后一定有什么美丽的故事。对不对?

F: 是的, 有一个传说: 牛郎和织女是一对温柔的夫妇。不幸的是: 他们被残忍地分开, 只能在每年的七月初七相见。

M: 太感人了, 所以, 今天你和你男朋友有约了, 对吧?

F: 是呀, 他一会儿就来接我了。



## 点拨

本章节将要学习的是关于中国节日的英语听说技能。该对话讲的是七夕节，也是中国情人节。它的来历是我们熟悉的牛郎和织女的故事。了解文化背景对听力理解是有帮助的。



## 要点

第一题答案为special；第二题为lunar，lunar calendar是阴历的意思，与其相对的是阳历（Gregorian calendar or solar calendar）；第三题为Valentine's，此处应注意节日的拼写方法；第四题应填入couple；第五题为separate。



## Passage: Listen to the Passage and Fill in the Blanks

By the Chinese lunar calendar the ninth day of the ninth month is a 1 festival, that is, the Chong Yang Festival. In 2 China, nine was a yang or 3 number. Since two nines or yangs meet on the ninth day of the ninth month, the day is called “Double Ninth” or “Double Yang.”

In ancient times, there was the 4 of ascending heights or climbing 5, wearing medicinal dogwood, and drinking wine. Throughout history, 6 of different dynasties, like Meng Haoran, Du Fu, Wang Wei composed beautiful poems to honor the day.

The customs of Chong Yang Festival may 7 from place to place. In some places, people fly 8 in competition to see whose kite is the most beautiful and flies the highest. In other places, people eat the Chong Yang cakes, parents would dab their children's 9 with the cake and hope their children will 10 in everything, as the word “excel” equals the Chinese word “gao”



## 点拨

该篇短文介绍了九九重阳节，包括名称的来历、传统以及各地不同的庆祝方式。听音时注意从上下文中推断答案。



## 要点

第一题为traditional，traditional festival意为“传统节日”；第二题为ancient意为“古代”中国，与之相对的是modern China；第三题为positive，这里意为“阳数”；第六题填入poets，根据后面列举的诗人可以轻松断定答案；第七题填入vary，vary from place to place意为“各地不同”；第十题填入excel，后文中出现了该词。

## Part 2 Listening Practice

### I. Listen to the Passage and Answer the Following Questions:

1. How do people relate their lives to the moon?

2. What are the traditions of Mid-autumn Day?

3. How is moon cake different from Western cakes?

4. How do people in Guangzhou celebrate Mid-autumn Day?

5. What do people do in Zhejiang Province on this day?

### I. Listen to the Conversation and Decide Whether the Statements Are True or False

- (     ) 1. Yuanxiao Festival is on the first day in a lunar year to see full moon.
- (     ) 2. In Taiwan, people build a giant zodiac animal lantern which is 13 meters high to promote tourist business.
- (     ) 3. Tianguan is the person who invented Lantern Festival.
- (     ) 4. Sky lantern was invented for people to appreciate in ancient China.
- (     ) 5. People write good wishes on sky lantern and fly them to pray their wishes come true.

## Section Two: Speaking

### Part 1 Situational Dialogs

**Situation 1:** Jane who comes from the U.S. talks with Wang Lin, discussing the similarities and differences between Chinese Spring Festival and Christmas.

**Situation 2:** Pair yourselves up in groups of five. Each group chooses a traditional China Festival. Have a discussion and then give your presentation on this festival, including its date, origin, celebration, traditional food, and related stories.

**Situation 3:** On Chinese New Year's Eve, while many gather for the reunion dinner, others head for the airport or train station to “flee” from such festivities. We call it “**避年**” in Chinese. What do you think of this phenomenon? You are required to give a three-minute speech on this.

## Part 2 Comments on Part 1

本章节考查的是关于中国节日的英语听说技能。熟知中国的传统文化对外语学习者来说是非常重要的，而中国的传统节日是中国文化中不可或缺的一部分。我们应当了解每个中国节日的时间、起源、庆祝方式和传统习俗。

仅仅了解是不够的，我们还应当学会怎样用英语表达。比如，中国传统节日的中英文对照表达为：春节（Spring Festival），除夕（the Eve of the Spring Festival），元宵节（Lantern Festival），端午节（Duan Wu Festival or Dragon Boat Festival），清明节（Tomb-sweeping Day），中秋节（Mid-Autumn Chinese Festival），重阳节（Double-ninth Day），七夕（Chinese Valentine's Day）。还有与之相关的习俗或庆祝方式，比如：团圆饭（reunion dinner），春节联欢晚会（Spring Festival Gala），鞭炮（fire crackers），放烟火（set off fireworks），挂红灯（hang red lanterns），赛龙舟（dragon boat race），扫墓（sweep tombs），赏月（worship the moon），登高（ascend heights），插茱萸（put dogwood）。还有节日传统食品，比如：月饼（moon cake），粽子（zongzi），水饺（dumplings in soup），汤圆（sweet dumplings or glutinous rice balls）。

## Part 3 Listen to the Passage and Make an Oral Summary of Dragon Boat Festival

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Origin: \_\_\_\_\_

Related story: \_\_\_\_\_

Customs: \_\_\_\_\_

Traditional food: \_\_\_\_\_

## Section Three: Vocabulary Practice

Match the English Word, the English Expression and the Chinese Expression

- |             |       |   |
|-------------|-------|---|
| 1. Taoist   | A. 灯笼 | i. climb  |
| 2. touching | B. 祝福 | ii. a thing that is hard to understand or solve |
| 3. offering | C. 纪念 | iii. be good at sth.                            |

4. vary	D. 自杀	iv. portable light for outdoor use
5. lantern	E. 祭品, 献礼	v. activities that give people pleasure
6. excel	F. 娱乐	vi. honor or remember sb.
7. ascend	G. 变化	vii. moving
8. entertainment	H. 谜	viii. change
9. promote	I. 诽谤	ix. say some unpleasant things about sb.
10. commemorate	J. 攀登	x. of a Chinese religious philosophy
11. counsel	K. 促进	xi. advice
12. vilify	L. 道教的	xii. enhance, advance
13. puzzle	M. 劝告, 忠告	xiii. things offered
14. blessing	N. 优秀, 擅长	xiv. self killing
15. suicide	O. 感人的	xv. good wishes

## Keys to the Exercises

### Section One

#### Part 1

##### Conversation

1. special      2. lunar      3. Valentine's      4. couple      5. separate

##### Passage

1. traditional      2. ancient      3. positive      4. custom      5. mountains  
6. poets      7. vary      8. kites      9. brows      10. excel

#### Part 2

- I. 1. For thousands of years, the Chinese people have related the vicissitudes of life to changes of the moon as it waxes and wanes; joy and sorrow, parting and reunion.  
2. All family members try to get together on this special day, have moon cakes and worship the moon.  
3. Moon cakes are rich, heavy, and dense compared with most Western cakes and pastries.  
4. In Guangzhou in South China, people have a huge lantern show on this day.  
5. In Zhejiang Province, people watch the flood tide of the Qiantang River on this day.  
II. 1. T      2. F      3. F      4. F      5. T

### Section Two

#### Part 3

Date: Dragon Boat Festival was celebrated on the fifth day of the fifth month in lunar calendar.

Origin: This regatta commemorated the death of Qu Yuan, an honest minister, who is said to have committed suicide by drowning himself in a river.

Related story: Qu Yuan, a minister in the kingdom of Chu, was upright, loyal and highly esteemed for his wise counsel. However, a dishonest and corrupt prince vilified Qu Yuan, he was disgraced and banished. Realizing the country was in the hands of evil and corrupt officials, Qu Yuan leaped into the Mi Luo River on the fifth day of May.

Customs: Have zhongzi, dragon-boat race.

Traditional food: Zhongzi.

### Section Three

1. L-x      2. O-vii      3. E-xiii      4. G-viii      5. A-iv  
6. N-iii      7. J-i      8. F-v      9. K-xii      10. C-vi  
11. M-xi      12. I-ix      13. H-ii      14. B-xv      15. D-xiv





# Western Holidays / 西方节日

## Unit 2

要点提示

1. 词汇: costume, throng, pilgrim, approve, parade, feast, movable

词组: trick or treat, play tricks on sb., get tired of..., link to...

句型: too... to... / Don't you think... / That's why...

2. 语法: 不定式, 宾语从句

3. 交际: 学会谈论西方节日

### Section One: Listening



#### Part 1 Listening for the Key Words



Conversation: Listen to the Conversation and Fill in the Blanks

Kids: \_\_\_1\_\_\_ or treat, smell our feet; give us something good to eat.

Brian: Wow! What great \_\_\_2\_\_\_. What are you?

Kid 1: I'm a spaceman. See, this is my helmet. Thanks for the \_\_\_3\_\_\_, sir!

Kid 2: I'm a witch! I'll make you \_\_\_4\_\_\_ if you don't give me some candy!

Brian: Please, good witch, don't make me disappear. Here is a bag of \_\_\_5\_\_\_ for you.

Kid 2: Oh, thank you.

Brian: Well, I won't keep you. I know you have a lot more doors to hit.

Kids: Good night!

Brian: Good night!

孩子们: 不给糖就捣乱! 闻我们的臭脚还是给我们点儿好吃的东西?

布莱恩: 哇! 好酷的装束, 你扮的是谁呀?

孩子甲: 我是太空人, 看我的头盔。先生, 谢谢您的糖果。

孩子乙: 我是一个女巫, 如果你不给我糖果, 我就把你变没。

布莱恩: 请吃吧, 好心的女巫, 可不要把我给变没了。这袋糖果是款待你们的。

孩子乙: 谢谢。

布莱恩: 好啦, 我不留你们了, 我知道你们还有很多家没有去呢!

孩子们: 晚安!

布莱恩: 晚安!



## 点拨

本章节涉及的话题是西方节日。该对话讲述的是万圣节，对话中的两个小孩儿乔装打扮成太空人和女巫，挨家挨户要糖果。这是万圣节的一个习俗，小孩儿装扮成各种恐怖的样子，逐门逐户敲响邻居的门铃，大叫：“Trick or Treat!”，主人便会送出一些糖果、朱古力或是小礼物。



## 要点

第一题填Trick, trick or treat意为“不给糖就捣乱，”这是万圣节那天孩子们常常说的一句话；第二题填costumes, 意为“装束，服装”；第三题填入candy；第四题为disappear；第五题填入treat, 这里指糖果。



## Passage: Listen to the Passage and Fill in the Blanks

April Fool's Day in the U.S. is not an important American holiday like the Fourth of July or Labor Day. It is just a day when people play 1 on each other. History experts say people have been doing this for a long time. They also say it is difficult to know how it 2.

Some believe the 3 comes from the ancient Romans more than two thousand years ago. Others say the day for 4 began in France in 1564 when King Charles changed the yearly 5. He moved New Year's Day from April 1st to January 1st. Many people didn't know about the change because of the 6 problems in those days. Others knew about the change, but 7 to accept it. So some people 8 to celebrate New Year's Day on April 1st. Other people called them April fools and played jokes on them. This tradition later spread to other countries like Britain. The early settlers from 9 brought April fooling to the American colonies.

Americans today still play tricks on each other on April Fool's Day. They might tell their friends that school has been 10. Or they might go to a house, ring the doorbell, run away, then yell “April Fools!” when the homeowner comes to the door.



## 点拨

本短文讲述的是愚人节的来历，有人说愚人节起源于古罗马，还有人说愚人节起源于1564年的法国，这一年查尔斯国王将新年的日期从4月1日改至1月1日，但是由于当时的通讯并不发达，不少人仍然在4月1日庆祝新年，于是这些人被称为愚人，这一天被称为愚人节。



第一题答案为trick, play trick on意为“玩弄某人”;第二题答案为began, 注意此处为过去时;第五题填入calendar, 意为“日历”;第六题填入communication意为“通讯”;第十题答案为cancelled, 意为“取消”。

## Part 2 Listening Practice

### 1. Listen to the Passage and Do the Multiple Choice Questions

- ( ) 1. To whom do most Americans link their first Thanksgiving Day?
- A. God.
  - B. A group of people called Pilgrims.
  - C. Some early settlers.
  - D. Families and friends.
- ( ) 2. Why did the Pilgrims hold a day of thanksgiving in 1921?
- A. Because they survived and wanted to thank God for protecting them.
  - B. Because they survived and wanted to thank the native American Indians who had helped them.
  - C. Because they could feast for three days.
  - D. Both A and B.
- ( ) 3. Who was Sarah Hale?
- A. A lady who made great efforts to establish a national holiday of Thanksgiving in the 19th century.
  - B. A teacher.
  - C. A lady who worked for Congress in the 19th century.
  - D. An Indian lady.
- ( ) 4. What day was declared the holiday of Thanksgiving by Congress?
- A. The last Thursday in November.
  - B. The fourth Thursday in November.
  - C. The first Thursday in November.
  - D. The second Thursday in November.
- ( ) 5. What do most people try to do on Thanksgiving Day?
- A. To travel a long way.

- B. To attend religious services.
- C. To have a feast.
- D. To watch sports events on television.



## II. Listen to the Conversation and Decide Whether the Statements Are True or False

- (     ) 1. Their children's names are Jerry and Jane.
- (     ) 2. The couple will buy Christmas gifts together.
- (     ) 3. The father wants to buy a bicycle for her son.
- (     ) 4. Their daughter is only five years old.
- (     ) 5. The woman wants to get a Barbie doll for her girl.

## Section Two: Speaking



### Part 1 Situational Dialogs

Situation 1: Tom is an overseas student. He is talking to Li Hong, telling her what he knows about Thanksgiving.

Situation 2: Lin Han and Wang Lin are discussing the similarities and differences between Chinese Valentine's Day and Western Valentine's Day.

Situation 3: Nowadays more and more people get to know Western holidays, and they show more interest in them, which gives rise to heated debate on whether or not Chinese should celebrate Western holidays. Please discuss this phenomenon with your partner. You are required to issue your own opinions.

### Part 2 Comments on Part 1

西方节日是西方文化中不可或缺的一部分，作为语言学习者首先应该了解西方节日的英文表达，比如：复活节（Easter），（天主教）万圣节（Halloween / All Souls' Day），圣诞节（12月25日）（Christmas），新年（1月1日）（New Year），还有母亲节（Mother's Day），父亲节（Father's Day），情人节（Valentine's day），另外，还有一些具有宗教色彩的节日不为我们熟知，比如：（耶稣）降临节（Advent），圣母升天节（8月15日）（Assumption），圣烛节（2月2日）（Candlemas），主显节（1月6日）（Epiphany / Twelfth Day），安息日（Sabbath），圣心