

英语听力大世界

(二)

地道纯美英语

Idiomatic American English

领略美国文化、风俗和语言的风采

An Insight into American Culture Customs and Language

听力理解更上一层楼

Step Forward in Listening Comprehension

王敏华 主编
中国纺织大学出版社

英语听力大世界

(第二册)

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序

我们编写此书的宗旨是帮助广大的在校大学生和英语学习者提高英语听力。本书共分四册,收集了七十六篇词汇故事。通过这四册书的听力训练,相信广大学生和英语爱好者不仅能提高英语听力,而且还能了解美国人日常生活中使用的一些常用语,透过这些日常用语的来龙去脉,能或多或少地了解美国人生活的过去和今天。这对学好美语和恰如其分地使用美语将是有百利而无一弊的。

根据词汇故事的特点,本书每一篇课文安排如下:

第一部分 词汇

考虑到有些词看得懂,但一时不一定能听得懂,因而在编写过程中尽可能多列出一些词和词组。词和词组的意思完全根据上、下文中的意思来注。

第二部分 注释

这部分根据需求而设。如有的课文没有注释的必要,我们就略去了。

第三部分 听力练习

听力练习由练习 A 和 B 组成。练习 A 一般是针对对词和词组的理解而编;练习 B 旨在帮助听者理解整篇文章或文章中的某些细节。有时练习 B 的目的在于帮助听者掌握对词和词组的运用。

第四部分 听写填充

听写填充的设计目的在于帮助听者提高听力的准确性和培养听者作笔记的能力。

参加本书一、二册编写的有王晓宁、王敏华、吴瑾和徐璐璐。参加录音文字翻译的有王敏华、吴瑾、徐璐璐和童祐嵩。主编王敏华。

本书的录音磁带除指令部分另外录制外,由“美国之音”馈赠,因而音质清晰悦耳。

另外本书由美籍教师 Curtis Evans 审阅。他非常认真、仔细地审阅了全书,并且核对了录音和录音文字,对本书中存在的错误和不当之处,提出了修改意见。在此表示由衷地感谢。

如书中存在错误,欢迎指正。

编者

2000/11/9

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Unit One DUTCH

I . Vocabulary

hostilities /hɒs'tɪlətɪz/	<i>n.</i>	战争
fierce /fɪəs/	<i>a.</i>	残酷的
naval /'neɪvəl/	<i>n.</i>	海军的、军舰的
bargain /'bɑ:gɪn/	<i>n.</i>	合同、交易
leave /li:v/	<i>n.</i>	休假
base /beɪs/	<i>n.</i>	基地
immigrant /'ɪmɪgrənt/	<i>n.</i>	移民
supporter /sə'pɔ:tə/	<i>n.</i>	支持者
settler /'setlə/	<i>n.</i>	移居者
note /nəʊt/	<i>v.</i>	留意、注意
severe /sɪ'viə/	<i>a.</i>	严厉的
firm way		严格的方法
strong words		严厉的话语
Dutch		荷兰人(语)
Netherlander		荷兰人
Missouri		密苏里州 [美国]

II . Notes

1. gold rush 淘金热(这里指 1849 年美国加利福尼亚州的淘金热)
2. American Civil War 美国南北战争 (1861—1865)
3. Theodore Roosevelt 美国总统 (任期 1901—1909)

III . Listening Exercises

- A. Listen to the tape twice and fill in the blanks with the

missing words.

Expressions

Explanations

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Dutch bargain | an agreement made between men who drink _____ |
| 2. Dutch courage | a _____ produced by alcohol |
| 3. Dutch leave | a soldier leaves his base _____ |
| 4. Dutch treat/go Dutch | each person pays his/her _____ |
| 5. in Dutch | in _____ |
| 6. talk to someone like a Dutch uncle | talk to someone in a _____ way |

B. Listen to the tape again and choose the following expressions to complete the following sentences.

Dutch leave in Dutch Dutch treat go Dutch Dutch courage Dutch bargain Dutch talk to someone like a Dutch uncle

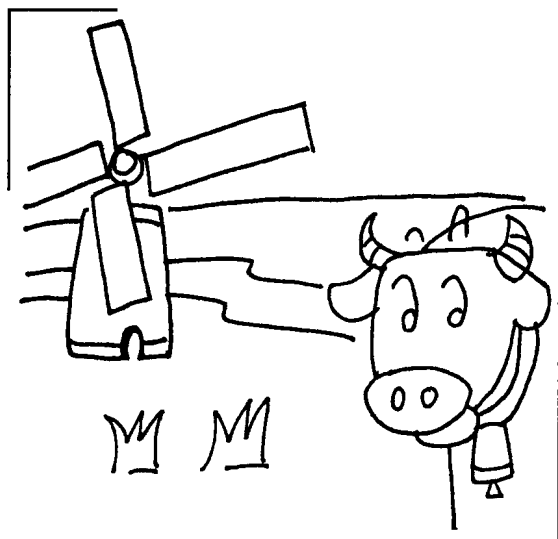
1. Mary and Tom went to have dinner together, but they said they would like to _____.
2. Mike broke the window. His mother was angry with him. So he is _____.
3. "Don't _____. I know how to deal with it."
4. Many of the boys took _____ to go to the football match. They were sure to be _____ since the teacher would _____. You could easily tell how angry she was.

IV. Spot Dictation

Listen to the tape and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

During the _____, Northern supporters in the central state of Missouri were called "Dutch" because many of them were _____. In California during the _____,

the term “Dutch” was used to describe Germans and _____, as well as people _____. President Theodore Roosevelt once noted that _____ and _____ was called “Dutch”.



Tapescript

中文翻译

Unit One DUTCH

第一单元 荷兰的

Expressions often come into a language during a war or other times of strong national feelings. Sometimes, they remain part of the language for hundreds of years after hostilities have ended.

Many of the “Dutch” expressions heard in American

在战争时期或者产生强烈民族感情的时候,时常会有一些习惯用语产生。有时候,即使战争结束了,这些习惯用语仍然成为语言的一部分,会保持几百年之久。

在美国英语中听到许多与“Dutch”(荷兰的)有关的词

English are like that. Many were first used in England in the seventeenth century, during fierce naval competition between England and the Netherlands. Now, of course, the British and the Dutch are good friends. But long ago, the British used "Dutch" as a word for something bad, or false or mistaken. A "Dutch" bargain or agreement was one made between men who had drunk too much alcohol.

A similar expression was "Dutch courage." It was the false courage produced by alcohol. And "Dutch leave" was what a soldier took when he left his base without permission.

Some of these old expressions are still used today, with a little different meaning. "Dutch treat," for example. Long ago, a "Dutch treat" was a dinner at which the invited guests were expected to pay for their own share of the food and drink. Now, "Dutch treat" means that when friends go out to have fun, each person pays his own share.

语就是属于这一类的。其中的许多先是 17 世纪使用于英国,那时候英国和荷兰之间发生着激烈的海军竞争。当然英国人和荷兰人现在是好朋友。但很久以前,英国人把 "Dutch" 这个词用来表示坏的、虚假的或弄错了的。一桩 "Dutch" 交易或协定是在酒喝得太多的人之间达成的。

"Dutch courage" 是酒后的虚张声势之勇。而 "Dutch leave" 是一个士兵从基地未获批准的不告而别。

这些古老的词语,有些现在还在使用,只是意思有一些变化。例如 "Dutch treat" 就是这种情况。很久以前, "Dutch treat" 是指被邀请的客人自付饮食费的聚餐。而时至今日, "Dutch treat" 是指外出游玩娱乐时每人各付自己一份费用的情况。比方说,一个男孩子和一个女孩决定去看一场电影,他们同意 "go Dutch" 或者

A boy and a girl, for example, “Dutch treat”,就是各买各的票。
may decide to go to a movie.
They agree to “go Dutch” or
“Dutch Treat.” Each buys his or
her own ticket.

Another common expression
heard a few years ago was “in
Dutch.” If someone said to you,
you were “in Dutch,” they were
telling you that you were in
trouble, that an important person
— a parent or teacher, perhaps
— was angry with you.

Some of the “Dutch” phrases
heard in American English have
nothing to do with the Dutch
people at all. In the 1700’s,
German immigrants to America
often were called “Dutch.” This
happened because of mistakes in
understanding and saying the
word “Deutsch,” the German
word for German. Many of the
families of these German people
still live in the eastern United
States, many in the state of
Pennsylvania. They are known as
the Pennsylvania Dutch.

During the American Civil War, Northern supporters in the
在美国南北战争期间,中
部的密苏里州的北军支持者

central state of Missouri were called "Dutch" because many of them were German settlers. In California during the gold rush, the term "Dutch" was used to describe Germans and Scandinavians, as well as people from the Netherlands. President Theodore Roosevelt once noted that anything foreign and non-English was called "Dutch".

One expression still in use, "to talk to someone like a Dutch uncle," did come from the Dutch. The Dutch were known for the firm way they raised their children, just as uncles were known for their strong words. So if someone spoke to you like a "Dutch uncle," he was speaking in a very severe way. And you should listen to him carefully!

们被叫做"Dutch",因为其中许多居民是德国移民。在加利福尼亚淘金热中,"Dutch"这个词曾用来指来自荷兰的人,德国人和斯堪的纳维亚人。狄奥多尔-罗斯福总统一度把任何外来的和非英语的都称为"Dutch"。

有个现在还使用的词语是"to talk to someone like a Dutch uncle"(严厉地教训某人)。荷兰人培养儿童时要求严格是很出名的,就好像习惯上认为大伯说话总是严厉的一样。所以如果有人对你说话像一位"Dutch uncle"(严厉的批评者)那样,他就是很严厉地在对你说话,你得小心听着。

答 案

Unit One DUTCH

Listening Exercises

- A. 1. too much alcohol 2. false courage 3. without permission
4. own share 5. trouble 6. very severe
- B. 1. go Dutch 2. in Dutch 3. talk to me like a Dutch uncle
4. Dutch leave, in Dutch, talk to them like a Dutch uncle

Unit Two EAGER BEAVER

I . Vocabulary

beaver /'bi:və/	<i>n.</i>	河狸、海狸
protest /prə'test/	<i>v.</i>	反对
rodent /'rəʊdənt/	<i>n.</i>	啮齿动物
mud /mʌd/	<i>n.</i>	泥、泥泞
dam /dæm/	<i>n.</i>	堤坝
historian /hɪ'stɔ:riən/	<i>n.</i>	历史学家
settlement /'setlmənt/	<i>n.</i>	迁入开垦;定居
head /hed/	<i>v.</i>	前往,朝...而去
post /pəʊst/	<i>n.</i>	交易地点
explore /ɪk'splɔ:/	<i>v.</i>	探测(未知的地方)
trapper /'træpə/	<i>n.</i>	设陷阱的捕兽者
home study		家庭作业
have an important part in		在...起重要作用
put great value on		把...看得很重要
exchange ... for ...		把...与...交换
for a time		有一段时间
die out		消亡,绝迹

II . Listening Exercises

A. Listen to the tape and fill in the blanks with the missing information to answer the following questions.

1. What does the expression "eager beaver" mean now?

An eager beaver means a person who is always _____
and _____ to do what is _____ him and to
do it _____.

2. Where does the expression come from?

It comes from the name of a _____ animal—the _____.

3. What can those students be called if they like to do one hundred math problems without complaining about anything?

They can be called _____.

4. How do beavers make dams?

They work hard to _____, _____ and put them together with _____ to make dams.

- B.** Listen to the tape again and choose the best answers to the following questions.

1. Which of the following about beaver is not true?

- a. It looks like a rat, but smaller.
- b. It has a large, black and flat tail.
- c. It can swim in cold waters.
- d. It can build dams.

2. Why were most of the beavers trapped or killed in the past?

- a. Because its meat tastes nice.
- b. Because its skin can keep people warm.
- c. Because its fur is valuable.
- d. Because it can help people build little ponds.

3. Historians say the beaver had an important part in the settlement of North America. Which of the following about this is true?

- a. People explored much of the western land in search of beaver.
- b. The trading posts for beaver skins became cities.
- c. Many of the beaver trappers became guides to lead settlers to the west.
- d. All of the above

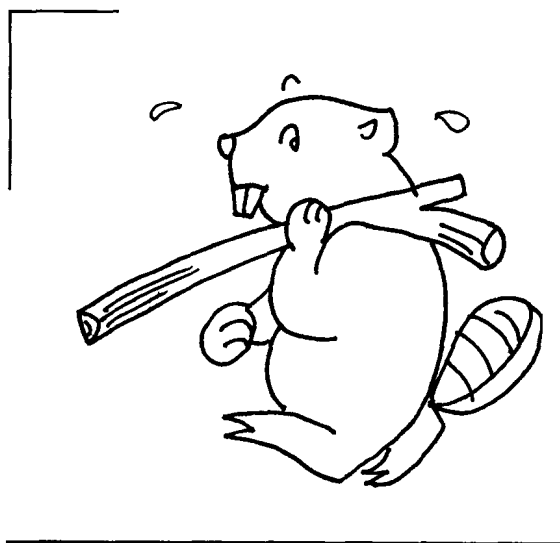
4. Which of the following cannot be considered an “eager beaver”?
- a. A salesman who works hard.
 - b. A student who always studies late.
 - c. A worker who thoroughly enjoys doing his/her job.
 - d. A person who merely does what is expected of him.

III. Spot Dictation

Listen to the tape twice and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

Most of the beavers were _____. For a time, they were _____ disappearing completely. But _____ to protect the beaver. And today, the population is rising. In fact, wild beavers are building dams _____ less than twenty kilometers outside Washington.

And like the animal, the expression “eager beaver” is _____ of _____.



Unit Two EAGER BEAVER

第二单元 做事异常卖力的人

An eager beaver is a person who is always willing and excited to do what is expected of him and to do it as quickly as he can.

Suppose, for example, that a teacher tells her students they each must solve one hundred math problems before coming to school the next day. The students complain about so much home study. But a few students do not protest at all. They are eager beavers. They love to do math problems and do not mind all the homework. In fact, they can hardly wait to get started.

Another eager beaver works as a salesman for a company. He always arrives at the office before anyone else and is the last person to leave.

The man works hard, because he enjoys his job. He is a true eager beaver.

The expression comes from the name of a hard-working

今天我们介绍的词语是“eager beaver”。eager beaver是指对别人要求他做的事总是乐意积极而且尽量快去做的人。

例如,设想有一位教师布置他的学生们每人在第二天到校以前,必须做出一百道数学题。学生们一般都抱怨家庭作业这么多,但有几个学生一点怨言也没有,他们就是eager beaver。他们喜欢做数学题,对这么多家庭作业并不在意。事实上他们会急不可待地动手做数学题。

另一种 eager beaver 是在公司里工作的销售员,他上班总是比别人早,而下班总是最后一个。

这种人工作勤奋,因为他热爱他的工作。他是个真正的 eager beaver。

这个说法来自于一种名叫 beaver(河狸)的勤勉动物。

animal—the beaver. Beavers are strange-looking creatures. They are rodents, like mice and rats, but much larger. Some weigh more than twenty-five kilograms. Beavers have a large, black flat tail to help them swim. They also have thick brown hair or fur to keep them warm in cold waters. And they have front teeth sharp enough to cut down large trees.

Beavers spend a lot of time in the water, building dams to create little lakes or ponds. They work hard to cut down trees, remove branches and put them together with mud to make dams. Few other animals work so hard.

Historians say the beaver had an important part in the settlement of North America.

There were many millions of beavers when European settlers first arrived. The settlers put great value on the fur of the beaver. In fact, for two hundred years or more, beaver was the most valuable fur in North America. Beaver skins often were used as money.

河狸这种动物样子古怪,它属于啮齿类动物,长相像老鼠。但大得多,有的重量还超过25千克。河狸有一条扁平的黑色长尾巴,所以善于游泳。它身上长着一层棕色的厚毛,能够在冷水中给身子保暖。它有很锐利的前齿,足以把粗大的树干咬断。

河狸大部分时间栖息在水中,筑起堤坝营造出小池来。它们辛勤地把树咬断倒下来,除去旁支,将余下的树干用泥浆和在一起建造堤坝。很少有别的动物会这么卖力干活。

历史学家们说,河狸在北美殖民地曾经起过很重要的作用。

欧洲移民起初到达时,那里有千百万只河狸。这些移民视河狸的毛皮为宝。实际上,在北美洲有两百多年或在更长的时间里,河狸曾经是价值最高的动物。河狸的皮还时常作为钱使用。

Young men looking for adventure headed west across the country to search for beaver. In their search, they explored much of the western territories. The trading posts, where they exchanged beaver skins for the goods they needed, became villages, and later towns and cities. Many of the beaver trappers became guides. They led groups of settlers to new homes in the West.

Most of the beavers were trapped or killed. For a time, they were in danger of disappearing completely. But laws were passed to protect the beaver. And today, the population is rising. In fact, wild beavers are building dams on a stream less than twenty kilometers outside Washington.

And, like the animal, the expression "eager beaver" is in no danger of dying out.

当时寻求冒险的年轻人穿越北美大陆涌向西部去搜寻河狸。在这个过程中,他们勘察了北美西部的许多地区。他们曾经在贸易区将河狸皮交换成所需商品。后来这些贸易点变成了村庄;以后又发展成为小镇和城市。许多捕捉河狸的人成了向导,他们将成群的移民引导到西部地区安下了新家。

大多数河狸都给捕捉了,杀掉了。曾经有一段时间,河狸面临完全灭绝的危险。但是,后来通过了河狸保护法。现在河狸的总头数在增加。实际上,有些野河狸在距离华盛顿不到 20 公里的一条小河上还在建造堤坝哩。

所以,像河狸这种动物一样,“eager beaver”这个说法也无消亡之虞了。

答 案

Unit Two EAGER BEAVER

Listening Exercises