

研究生教学用书

教育部学位管理与研究生教育司推荐

新世纪研究生英语教程

——视听说 (第五版)

New Century Graduate English

—— Listen Speak Watch

(5th Edition Students' Book)

学生用书

主 审 Nathan Eugene Geer Valerie Michele Geer Kate Beeching

主 编 吴树敬 王玉雯

副主编 吴江梅 王永静 赵宏凌



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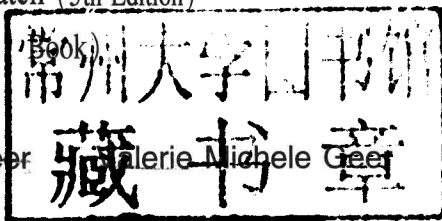
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内 容 简 介

本书每单元围绕一个主题展开视、听、说等活动,旨在训练和提高学生的听的能力及口头表达能力。每个单元包括三个部分:1) 引导活动;2) 视、听、说;3) 听力理解模拟试题。听力部分的练习题型多样,力求从多方面训练和提高学生在语篇水平上的听力理解能力和熟练程度,并为口语活动提供相关的素材。口语部分是听力部分的自然延伸和发展,突出实用性,具有多样性、启发性、指导性和趣味性的特点。本书配有光盘、网络学习平台和管理平台。配套平台旨在改变传统的、单一的教学模式,实现以学习者为中心的教学理念,培养学生终身受益的学习技能。为激发学习者的学习兴趣,作者根据主题制作了约10分钟的教学短片,并配有丰富的练习,学生可以边观看边做练习,根据需求调控视频文件和音量,点击反馈核对答案。

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第五版前言

由北京理工大学出版社2004年出版的《新世纪研究生英语教程》面世之后，受到了广大读者的欢迎和推崇。该套教程第一版于2005年6月被教育部学位管理与研究生教育司定为研究生教学用书推荐教材，第二版2006年被评为北京市精品教材，《新世纪研究生英语教程——视听说》第二版2006年获全国高校优秀畅销书二等奖。而另一方面，一些师生也对使用该套教材提出了宝贵的意见，并指出了其中存在的个别不足之处。因此，在2011年的秋季，本套教材的编委对《新世纪研究生英语教程》（第四版）进行了部分修订。

首先是《新世纪研究生英语教程——视听说》。为给学习者提供更好的语言实践机会，我们修改了部分口语活动，并为每个单元编写了教学PPT，任课教师可从北京理工大学出版社网站下载。下列教师参加了视听说教师参考书PPT的编写：吴江梅，马平，王玉雯，栾海峰，李艳荣，祝迎新，马文艳，石艳，赵蓉，张俊梅和邵辉。

其次是修改了《新世纪研究生英语教程——综合英语》部分课文的翻译，在一些课文中补充了少量词汇及注释，修改了少量词汇练习；在教师参考书中补充了少量背景知识。课文译文及教师参考用书也可从北京理工大学出版社网站下载。关于课文背景知识，教师可依据教学需要把光盘里的PPT复制到电脑上酌情采用。

由于各个学校的教学安排不完全相同，学生的语言水平有差异，我们建议各校可根据实际情况分4~6学时讲授一个单元，学习任务以及完成任务的时间可根据学生的语言水平灵活掌握。

最后，我们衷心地期望本书的第五版能够使广大读者从中获得更多的语言

实践机会。我们也盼望细心的读者继续对我们的教材提出宝贵的修改意见，以期进一步完善。

王玉雯
北京理工大学
2012年3月6日

前 言

《新世纪研究生英语教程》是依据最新的教学理念，充分利用先进的现代化技术，并参照《研究生英语教学大纲》编写的。编者认为，按照应用语言学和二语习得理论研究的最新成果，以学习者为中心，采用交际法教学，教材以主题为中心，练习以任务为基础，创造自主学习机会等概念是比较科学的外语教学理念。迅速发展的计算机技术为改革外语教学，实现以上教学理念，创造了空前优越的条件。

《新世纪研究生英语教程》分《综合英语》和《视听说》。《视听说》集学生用书和教师用书于一体，配有光盘。此外，该教程还有配套网络学习平台和管理平台。配套平台旨在改变传统的、单一的教学模式，实现以学习者为中心的教学理念，培养学生终身受益的学习技能。

《视听说》每单元围绕一个主题展开视、听、说等活动，旨在训练和提高学生的听的能力及口头表达能力。每个单元包括三个部分：1) 引导活动；2) 视、听、说；3) 听力理解模拟试题。听力部分的练习题型多样，力求从多方面训练和提高学生在语篇水平上的听力理解能力和熟练程度，并为口语活动提供相关的素材。口语部分是听力部分的自然延伸和发展，突出实用性，具有多样性、启发性、指导性和趣味性的特点。为激发学习者的学习兴趣，我们根据主题剪辑约5分钟的电影片段供他们欣赏（该片段随平台赠送）。

英语学习平台和管理平台含学生学习子系统、在线社区子系统和教师教学管理子系统。其中学习子系统包括测试、教材、娱乐、社区和工具栏；在线社区子系统包含论坛、动态公告栏、聊天室、作文讲评和其他练习讲评；在教学管理子系统中，教师可以查看学生的学习情况，包括学习时间、学习成绩以及作文等非客观题的答案。学生也可随时查看自己的学习记录，并根据自己的学

习进程及时调整学习进度。教师还可以更新教学内容，添加或修改练习题。

美籍专家 Nathan Eugene Geer 和 Valerie Michele Geer 认真地审阅了本教材。美籍专家 Valerie Michele Geer, Nathan Eugene Geer, Angela Beth Rhodes and Christopher L. Carpenter 为本教材录音。

编 者

2004 年 2 月于北京

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Unit 1

Holidays



Learning Objectives

At the end of this unit, students will be able to:

1. understand and talk about the main holidays such as Christmas, Valentine's day, Easter Day, April Fools' Day, Halloween and Thanksgiving Day in the United States and the United Kingdom;
2. talk about the traditional Chinese festivals such as Spring Festival, Lantern Festival, Dragon Boat Festival and Mid-autumn Festival in English;
3. show their knowledge of the key words and expressions concerning these holidays.

Part I Warm-up Activities

1 Read the list of holidays and discuss with your partner the following questions.

- 1) Which holidays do you know?
- 2) How is this list organized?

<i>Jan. 1</i>	New Year's Day
<i>Feb. 14</i>	Valentine's Day
<i>April 1</i>	April Fool's Day
the first Sunday following the full moon that occurs on or following the spring equinox (<i>March 21</i> , the first day of Spring)	Easter
<i>2nd Sunday in May</i>	Mother's Day
<i>3rd Sunday in June</i>	Father's Day
<i>July 4</i>	Independence Day
<i>Oct. 31</i>	Halloween
<i>4th Thursday in November</i>	Thanksgiving
<i>Dec. 25</i>	Christmas

2 Now talk with your partner again and classify below as many Chinese festivals as you can under the headings of "Public Holidays" and "Traditional Chinese Festivals."

Public holidays	Traditional Chinese festivals

- 3 Do you know any other kinds of festivals? The list below is downloaded from Google's "Traditional Festivals in the world." Read the list with your partner and try to understand each type of festival. The new words are given in the box. Then tell each other about some kinds of holidays you know in China.

- **bizarre** /bi'zɑ:/ *adj.* very unusual or strange 奇异的
- **carnival** /'kɑ:nɪvəl/ *n.* a public event at which people play music, wear special clothes, and dance in the streets 狂欢节, 嘉年华会, 饮宴狂欢
- **floral** /'flɔ:rəl/ *adj.* made of flowers or decorated with flowers or pictures of flowers 花的, 植物群的
- **impersonator** /im'pɜ:səneɪtə/ *n.* someone who copies the way that other people look, speak, and behave, as part of a performance 演员, 模拟艺人
- **maritime** /'mæɪrɪtaɪm/ *adj.* relating to the sea or ships 海员的, 海运的
- **miscellaneous** /mɪsɪ'leɪniəs/ *adj.* of mixed composition or character; of various kinds; many sided 混杂的; 各种各样的; 多才能的

Beer	Bizarre fancy clothes	Board game	Book
Carnival	Collectors	Comedy	Community
Cultural	Dance	Environmental	Fair
Film	Floral	Folk	Food
Impersonators	Maritime	Miscellaneous	Multicultural
Music	National	Naturist	New Year
Performing	Science	Sport	Street parade
Traditional	Wine	Winter	Writing

Part II Listen, Speak and Watch

1 Listening

Before listening, read the new words below out loud.

- **pagan** /'peɪɡən/ *adj.* religious beliefs and customs do not belong to any of the main religions of the world, and may come from a time before these religions 异教徒的
- **Rio de Janeiro** *n.* 里约热内卢 (巴西东南部港市)
- **Samba** /'sæmbə/ *n.* a fast dance from Brazil, or the type of music played for this dance 桑巴舞 *vi.* to dance Samba 跳桑巴舞
- **pop** /pɒp/ *vi.* to come suddenly or unexpectedly out of or away from something 突然冒出
- **Sambodromo** *n.* 巴西东南部一地名

Directions: Now listen twice to Rowena Hilton's talk about her personal experience of the Carnival in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and fill in the blanks with the proper word you have heard.

Carnival can be smelt and breathed in the air of Rio de Janeiro. Everywhere you look at Carnival time you can see a Carnival smile, you can hear a Carnival 1) beat and you can feel the Carnival 2). On the first day of Carnival I was on the Metro to Copacabana when about six teenage boys started 3) on their surfboards and beating on the train walls. The passengers started 4) their feet, and those Carnival smiles spread even wider, and all of a sudden people were dancing the Samba in the isles. It was only then that I realised what Carnival is.

I had been asking and asking, "What is Carnival?" I had received 5) answers about it starting as a pagan celebration in either Rome or Greece. The Carnival balls were then 6) from Italy in the late nineteenth century, and had their 'golden era' in the thirties with legendary balls at the Copacabana Palace Hotel.

I was told that the Samba 7) had also started in the thirties, but it wasn't until 1984 that it found its home in Rio at the Sambodromo. But I kept wanting to know: Why is it so special? Why does the whole of Brazil stop for it? Why does it seem to be more exciting than Christmas? Why do thousands of people from all over the world come just to see it? What was I doing there?

I wanted to really get 8) in Carnival so I joined a Samba school called Gres. Estacio de Sa, with my Brazilian friend Ilona. Two weeks before Carnival I attended a 9) on a Sunday night from 8 pm till well after midnight. I got a small taste of the Carnival spirit there, watching everyone, young and old, sambaing. There was one lady, who was very, very pregnant dancing as fast, yet as 10), as all the others, although it looked like her baby was going to pop out at any given moment. Nothing seems to stop anyone from enjoying Carnival.

2 Speaking

Directions: *The following pictures were taken by Chinese students when they joined the Flora Festival in Toowoomba, Queensland, Australia. Describe the pictures with your partner.*