

NO.3

华东师范大学
王敏华 沈勤敏 主编

地道纯美英语

英语听力大世界

(三)



Words and Their stories

领略美国文化、风俗和语言的风采

东华大学出版社

An Insight into American Culture Customs and Language

英语听力大世界 (三)

Words and Their Stories

王敏 编
王敏 译

江苏勤业学院图书馆
徐璐璐 编著

藏书章

东华大学出版社

策划编辑: 竺海娟

责任编辑: 紫 仪

封面设计: 苏 迪

英语听力大世界 (三)

Words and Their stories

王敏华 沈勤敏编

东华大学出版社出版

(上海延安西路 1882 号 邮政编码: 200051)

新华书店上海发行所发行 常熟大宏印刷有限公司印刷

开本: 850 × 1168 1/32 印张: 3.25 字数 78 千字

2004 年 1 月第 1 版 2004 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

印数 0001 ~ 5000

ISBN 7-81038-680-8/H · 130

定价: 21.00 元

编者的话

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。Words and Their Stories 分四册，共收集了七十五篇词汇故事。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做笔记的能力。

参加本书编写的有王晓宁，王敏华，吴瑾和徐璐璐。参加录音文字翻译的有王敏华、吴瑾、徐璐璐和沈勤敏。主编沈勤敏 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 Gillian Kitrick 审阅。她非常认真、仔细地审阅了全书，并且核对了录音和录音文字。在此表示由衷的感谢。

如书中存在错误，欢迎指正。

CONTENTS

目 录

Unit One HOOK, LINE AND SINKER 全部	1
Unit Two HOT 烫的	6
Unit Three HOT DOGS 热狗	11
Unit Four INSIDE THE BELTWAY 环城路以内	16
Unit Five JACK OF ALL TRADES/RENAISSANCE MAN 万能博士 / 博学的人	22
Unit Six KEEP YOUR SHIRT ON 保持镇静	27
Unit Seven KICK 踢	32
Unit Eight TO DO A LAND-OFFICE BUSINESS 做个好买卖	38
Unit Nine LEG TO STAND ON 站住脚	44
Unit Ten LOBBY 院外活动集团	49
Unit Eleven HOLD YOUR HORSES 忍耐	55
Unit Twelve JUNK FOOD 劣等食品	60
Unit Thirteen KANGAROO COURT 袋鼠法庭	65
Unit Fourteen LOADED FOR BEAR 作好行动准备	71
Unit Fifteen LYING 撒谎	77
Unit Sixteen MAD AS 像 一样疯狂	82
Unit Seventeen MINDING THE STORE 独自料理事务	88
Unit Eighteen MONKEY 猴子	93

Unit One HOOK, LINE AND SINKER

I. Vocabulary

hook /huk/	n.	鱼钩
barrel /' bærel/	n.	枪管
sinker /' sɪŋkə/	n.	(钩丝、鱼网等的) 铅锤, 坠子
swallow /' swələu/	v.	吞下/轻信
kit /kit/	n.	(士兵的) 个人装具
fool /fu:l/	v.	愚弄, 欺骗
caboodle /kə' bu:dl/	n.	一群, 一堆
bait /beɪt/	n.	鱼饵
boodle /' bu:dl/	n.	一组人 (或东西)
lock /lɒk/	n.	(枪、炮的) 保险栓
bundle /' bʌndl/	n.	一大堆, 一大批
stock /stɒk/	n.	枪托

II. Note

Rockefeller 美国最大垄断资本集团洛克菲勒财团, 其创始人为John D. Rockefeller (1839~1937).

III. Listening Exercises

A. Listen to the tape and fill in the blanks with the following expressions

hook, line and sinker lock, stock and barrel kit and caboodle
completely or all of something

1. _____ has something to do with a container.
2. _____ has something to do with fishing.
3. _____ has something to do with a gun.
4. All of the above three expressions can mean _____.

B. Listen to the tape and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

MAGS/14

1. A hungry fish may swallow the bait as well as the sinker. ()
2. If you believe a story that has been made up, you really swallow it hook.
line and sinker. ()
3. Lock, stock and barrel are the three main parts that form a gun. ()
4. In the expression "kit and caboodle," kit is an English word but caboodle
is a German word, so it is a mixture of English and German. ()
5. Most people think that it was quite by accident that in the expression "kit
and caboodle," the word boodle was replaced by caboodle. ()

IV. Spot Dictation

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

Some experts say boodle _____ a Dutch word meaning everything
_____. Others say it was an old English word
meaning _____. Most think the word boodle _____ in
American speech just to make it _____ the same sound as kit, "kit and
caboodle."

The expression we have _____ today are not the complete "kit
and caboodle" of expressions _____ all of something. But they are
some of _____.

Unit One HOOK, LINE AND SINKER

第一单元 全部

Every people has its own ways of saying things, its own special expressions. This is true in the United States. In fact, American speech is noted for strange ways of expressing some common ideas. Take for example, expressions that mean completely, or all of something. One such expression is "hook, line and sinker." It is often used in a sentence like this: "He swallowed the whole story, hook, line and sinker." It means the person believed what was said and was completely fooled.

"Hook, line and sinker" comes, as you might guess, from fishing. To fish, you need a line, a hook, and a sinker heavy enough to take your hook down to a fish.

Of course, without bait, no fish will bite your hook. But if your hook is covered with the right kind of bait, a hungry fish will swallow it quickly. In fact, he may swallow the sinker, too.

Thus the fish, or the person being

每一个民族都有自己的表达方式，有自己独特的词语，美国也不例外。事实上，美语以用独特的方法来表达一些普通的意思而出名。比如，解释“全部”的词语。“hook, line and sinker”（全部地，无保留地）就是这样一个词语。他常用于这样一句句子



"He swallowed the whole story, hook, line and sinker." 这句话的意思是这个人完全相信别人所说的话，彻底被欺骗了。

"hook, line and sinker" 这个词语如同你能猜到的那样出自钓鱼。去钓鱼，你需要钓鱼线，鱼钩和使鱼钩下沉让鱼上钩的坠子。

当然，没有鱼饵，鱼就不会来咬鱼钩。但是如果鱼钩上有合适的鱼饵，饥饿的鱼会迅速地把它吞下去。事实上，鱼可能还会把坠子吞下去。

这样鱼吞下了全部的东西，“hook,

fooled, accepts the complete thing — “hook, line and sinker.”

For example, a child who gets to school late because he did not wake up early enough might tell his teacher he had to help his mother before leaving for school. Now if his teacher accepts the story, the child might tell his friends later that she swallowed his story, “hook, line and sinker.”

Another expression that is close in meaning is “lock, stock and barrel.” It comes from the three main parts of a gun. One part is the barrel, the pipe-like part the bullets travel through. Another part is the stock, the wooden part that is held against the shoulder. The third part is the lock, the device that fires the gun. The lock, stock and barrel was the whole gun, just as the expression has come to mean the whole thing, or all of something.

A newspaper reported, for example, that Mr. Rockefeller bought the oil company, “lock, stock and barrel.” It meant that he bought the whole company, all its buildings, oil wells, and other property.

Another old expression with about the same meaning is “kit and caboodle.” It seems to be a mixture of English and Dutch. Kit was an English soldier’s bag

line and sinker”.受欺骗的人就像鱼那样毫无保留地接受了一切，相信了别人的谎言。

比如，一个因为起得晚而上学迟到的孩子可能会对老师说，他是因为帮助妈妈做事而迟到的。老师如果相信了他说的谎话，这个孩子以后可能会对他的朋友说，“She swallowed his story, hook, line and sinker”（老师完全相信了他的谎话）。

另一个意思相近的词语是，“lock, stock and barrel”。这个词语中的三个词分别为一杆枪的三个部件。其中 barrel 为枪管，子弹从枪管射出去。stock 是枪托，放在肩上木制的那部分。lock 是保险栓，发射装置。保险栓，枪托和枪管组成了一杆完整的枪，是一杆枪的全部。所以“lock, stock and barrel”这个词解释“全部”或“完全”。

比如，一家报纸报道 “Mr. Rockefeller bought the company, lock, stock and barrel.”。这句话的意思是他买下了整个公司，包括公司的建筑物，油井和其他的财产。

另一个意思差不多一样但比较古老的词语是 “kit and caboodle”。这个词似乎由英语和荷兰语混合而成。“kit” 是英国士兵随身携带装必需品的

that carried all the things he needed.

Some experts say boodle comes from a Dutch word meaning everything a person owned. Others say it was an old English word meaning bundle or group. Most think the word boodle became caboodle in American speech just to make it begin with the same sound as kit, "kit and caboodle."

The expressions we have talked about today are not the complete "kit and caboodle" of expressions that mean all of something. But they are some of the major ones.

口袋。

有些词语专家说“boodle”出自荷兰语，解释一个人所拥有的一切。但另外一些人却说它是一个英语单词，解释一批或一群。大多数人认为“boodle”这个单词变成“caboodle”只不过是為了使它开头的读音和“kit”开头的读音一致。

今天我们谈及的词语并未囊括所有表示“全部”的词语，但它们是表达“全部”这个意思的主要词语。

答案

Unit One HOOK, LINE AND SINKER

Listening Exercises

- A. 1. Kit and caboodle
2. Hook, line and sinker
3. Lock, stock and barrel
4. completely or all of something

B. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F

Unit Two HOT

I. Vocabulary

clue /klu:/	n. 线索
handle /'hændl/	v. 处理, 应付
accidental /,æksɪ'dentəl/	a. 意外的, 偶然的
crisis /'kraɪsɪs/	n. (crises pl.) 紧急关头, 危机
baked potato	(连皮的) 烘土豆
publicly-disputed	公开争论的

II. Listening Exercises

A. Listen to the tape and match the expressions with their explanations

Expressions	Explanations
1. hot potato	a. angry or excited
2. not so hot	b. a person who thinks he can do anything and very often succeeds
3. hot-shot	c. a direct telephone line between heads of government
4. hothead	d. something difficult or dangerous to deal with
5. hot under the collar	e. not very good, not very successful
6. hot line	f. a person who becomes angry easily

B. Listen to the tape again and choose an answer to each of the following questions.

1. How does it come that "hot potato" is used to describe a difficult issue?
 - a. Because many people like hot potatoes.
 - b. Because if an issue is difficult to handle, it will be just like a hot potato, difficult to hold in your hand.
 - c. Because you have to pay taxes if you want to have a hot potato.
 - d. Because politicians don't like potatoes.
2. Which of the following is true?
 - a. "Not so hot" can mean it's cool.

- b. "Not so hot" can mean you are not interested in anything.
c. "Not so hot" can mean you don't feel well.
d. "Not so hot" can mean you never feel angry.
3. Where does a "hot-shot" come from?
a. The army b. Spots c. Business d. Farming
4. When a person gets angry, which part of his body will become red according to the story?
a. The eyes b. The face c. The forehead d. The neck
5. When did the people in U. S.A. begin to use the expression "hot line"?
a. 1963 b. 1973 c. 1983 d. 1953

III. Spot Dictation

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

The words, "hot potato," for example, give _____ at all to the meaning of the expression, "_____." The potato is a popular vegetable _____. Many people like _____ hot from the oven. Imagine trying to carry a hot, baked potato _____. It would be difficult, even painful to do so. Now, we are getting _____ the meaning of "hot potato." Some publicly-disputed issues are _____. Unless they are treated carefully, they can be difficult and painful for _____ to deal with—as difficult and painful as holding a hot potato.

Unit Tow HOT

第二单元 烫的

Every language has its own special words and expressions. And the story can be told about each of them.

每一种语言都有其独特的词和词语。每一个词和词语都有一段故事可讲。

Hot is a simple, easily understood word. So are most of the expressions made with the word "hot." But not always, as we shall see.

"hot" 是一个简单易懂的词。大多数由 "hot" 组成的词语也是如此。但待会儿我们就会明白事情并不总是这样。



The words, "hot potato," for example, give you no clue at all to the meaning of the expression, "hot potato." The potato is a popular vegetable in the United States. Many people like baked potatoes hot from the oven. Imagine trying to carry a hot, baked potato in your hand. It would be difficult, even painful, to do so. Now, we are getting close to the meaning of "hot potato." Some publicly disputed issues are highly emotional. Unless they are treated carefully, they can be difficult and painful for an elected official to deal with — as difficult and painful as holding a hot potato.

比如 "hot potato" 这两个字根本没有给你线索去解出 "hot potato" (棘手问题) 这个词语的真正意思。土豆在美国是一种普通的蔬菜。许多人喜欢刚出炉的烘土豆。想象一下设法把一个滚烫的烘土豆拿在手里的情形。这样做很难，甚至会疼痛难受。现在我们正接近 "hot potato" 这个词语的意思。一些公开争论的问题牵动着民情。稍有不慎，处理不当，当选的官员就会感到这些问题棘手，他会感到如同手里拿着滚烫的烘土豆一样难受。

One such hot potato is taxes. Being for higher taxes can mean defeat for a politician. And yet, if taxes are not raised, some very popular government programs could be cut. And that also can make a politician very unpopular. So the question must be handled carefully, the same way you would handle any other "hot potato."

Another expression is "not so hot." If you ask someone how he feels, he may answer, "Not so hot." What he means is he does not feel well. He may have a headache or just be tired. "Not so hot" also is a way of saying that you do not really like something. You may tell a friend that the new play you saw last night is "not so hot," meaning you did not consider it a success.

A "hot shot" is a person, often a young person, who thinks he can do anything. At least he wants to try. And, very often, he succeeds. The expression was born in the military forces. A "hot shot" was a soldier who fired without being careful.

Hot is a word that is often used to talk about anger. A person who becomes angry easily is called a "hothead." An angry person's neck often becomes red. We say he is "hot under the collar." You could say that your friend is no hothead, but he

税款就是这样一个棘手的问题。如果支持更高的税款，对一个官员来说就意味着败北。然而不提高税款，一些非常得人心的由政府出资的项目就可能被削减。这样也会使一个官员失去人心。所以必须非常谨慎地处理税款问题，处理任何其他“棘手的问题”都该如此。

“not so hot”是由“hot”组成的词语。如果你问某人身体怎么样，他也许会回答“Not so hot”(不怎么样)。他的意思是他感到身体不很好。他可能只是头痛或者仅仅是疲劳而已。“not so hot”(不过如此，并不怎么样)也可以用来表示你并不真正喜欢某样东西。也许你会告诉一位朋友你昨晚看的那出新戏“not so hot”，你的意思是那出戏不很成功。

“hot shot”是指人，通常指一位自以为无所不能的年轻人。至少他想去尝试做任何一件事情，而且也常常能做成功。“hot shot”这个词语诞生于军队。它原来指大大咧咧地开枪射击的士兵。

“hot”是一个常用来形容生气的词。一个易怒的人被称为“hothead”。生气、发怒人的脖子常常变得通红，所以我们说他是“hot under the collar”(发怒的，气恼的)。你可以说你的朋友完全不是一个好发怒的人，但别人拿了

24271

got hot under the collar when someone took his radio.

In 1963, "hot line" appeared as a new expression. The hot line was a new, direct communications link between the Soviet and American heads of government. The hot line has an important purpose: to prevent accidental war between the two super powers. It lets the President and the Soviet leader communicate directly and immediately with each other about a problem. The hot line has been used by Soviet and American leaders to prevent misunderstandings during international crises.

他的收音机时，他会生气。

1963年，“hot line”（热线）是一个刚出现的新词语。热线当时是美苏政府首脑之间新且又直接的联系纽带。热线有一个重要的用途，即阻止两个超级大国之间偶然爆发战争。这条热线让美国总统和苏联领导人就某一问题进行直接和迅速地对话。在国际危机之际，这条热线用来防止美苏两国领导人之间产生误会。

答案

Unit Two HOT

Listening Exercises

A. 1.d 2.e 3.b 4.f 5.a 6.c

B. 1.b 2.c 3.a 4.d 5.a

Unit Three HOT DOGS

I. Vocabulary

cheer /tʃiə/	v. 用欢呼声激励 / n. 欢呼, 喝彩
sausage /'sɔ:sɪdʒ/	n. 香肠
frankfurter /'fræŋkfɜ:tə/	n. 法兰克福香肠
doggy /'dɒgi/	a. 时髦的, 炫耀的
fancy /'faʊsi/	a. (价格) 过高的, 昂贵的
bow /bau/	v. 鞠躬
Frankfurt	法兰克福(德国城市)
put on the dog	摆阔气, 装腔作势
show off	炫耀, 卖弄

II. Listening Exercises

A. Listen to the tape and find an answer to the following questions.

1. What is a hot dog?
2. Do hot dogs have anything to do with the animal called a dog?
3. What does "hot" in hot dogs mean?
4. What does "dog" in hot dogs really mean?

B. Listen to the tape and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. Hot dogs are usually served with drinks. ()
2. Hot dogs have a history of over 200 years. ()
3. Frankfurters were kind of sausage that were imported from Germany. ()
4. The frankfurter was very cheap because it was imported. ()
5. "Hot dogs" can be used to express pleasure. ()

6. Someone who prefers to show off before the public can be described as a "hot dog". ()

III. Spot Dictation

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

People also _____ to describe someone who is a "_____", who tries to show everyone else _____. You often hear _____ called a "hot dog." He may be a _____ for example, who catches the ball with one hand, making _____ seem more difficult. You know he is a hot dog because when he makes such a catch, he _____, hoping to win their cheers.