

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 (第三版)

New Century Graduate English
—— Listen Speak Watch
(3rd 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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配有  光盘

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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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第三版前言

《新世纪研究生英语教程》自面世之后,受到了广大读者的欢迎,并于2005年6月被教育部学位管理与研究生教育司评为研究生教学用书推荐教材。本套教材在教学使用过程中得到了全国各地师生的大力协助,一些师生对教材还提出了宝贵的修改意见。为此,在2006年春季,本套教材的编委们齐心协力,对《新世纪研究生英语教程》(第二版)进行了全面的修订。

由于《新世纪研究生英语教程——视听说》第一、二版中的视频文件选自精品电影剪辑,给读者的学习带来了诸多不便。为了创造更加真实的语言环境,让学习者轻松、愉悦地学习英国和美国的语言、文化以及风俗习惯,训练听力理解,王玉雯重新构思并自制了视频文件,与英国专家 **Kate Beeching** 博士和美国专家 **Kvande Streek** 依据课文主题策划了16个单元的教学短片。这些短片分别在不同的文化背景和场景拍摄,演员人数众多,来自不同国家,从事不同职业,并采取不同的形式(对话、采访、独白、讲座)拍摄。短片语言标准、地道,图像和声音清晰,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(全频、快进、快退)和音量,点击反馈核对答案。王玉雯在编写视频文件练习时,主要借用短片中的语言,旨在展示口语表达的形式。

为了丰富课文主题,在修订《新世纪研究生英语教程——综合英语》时新增了两个单元,主题涉及石油和建筑。修订时还更正了个别的错误,并在教师参考书里增加了少量的背景知识和B课文参考译文。在教学过程中,建议教师依据教学需要酌情采用课文背景知识。

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,建议各校根据实际情况分4至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。

美籍专家 **Nathan Eugene Geer** 和 **Valerie Michele Geer**, 英籍专家 **Kate Bee-**

ching 博士分别认真审阅了本教材。在此表示衷心的感谢!

衷心期望本书的第三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本套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

2006年6月30日



前 言

FOREWORD

《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



目

录

CONTENTS

Unit 1 **Holidays**

Learning Objectives /

Part I *Warm-up Activities* 2

Part II *Listen, Speak and Watch* 4

Part III *Listening Comprehension* 14

Unit 2 **Travel**

Learning Objectives 16

Part I *Warm-up Activities* 17

Part II *Listen, Speak and Watch* 19

Part III *Listening Comprehension* 28

Unit 3 **Education**

Learning Objectives 30

Part I *Warm-up Activities* 31

Part II *Listen, Speak and Watch* 32

Part III *Listening Comprehension* 42

Unit 4 **Transport**

Learning Objectives 44

Part I *Warm-up Activities* 45

Part II *Listen, Speak and Watch* 46

Part III *Listening Comprehension* 53

Unit 5 **Computers**

- Learning Objectives 55
Part I *Warm-up Activities* 56
Part II *Listen, Speak and Watch* 57
Part III *Listening Comprehension* 62

Unit 6 **Environment**

- Learning Objectives 64
Part I *Warm-up Activities* 65
Part II *Listen, Speak and Watch* 66
Part III *Listening Comprehension* 76

Unit 7 **Sports**

- Learning Objectives 79
Part I *Warm-up Activities* 80
Part II *Listen, Speak and Watch* 81
Part III *Listening Comprehension* 87

Unit 8 **Food and Restaurants**

- Learning Objectives 89
Part I *Warm-up Activities* 90
Part II *Listen, Speak and Watch* 91
Part III *Listening Comprehension* 103

Unit 9 **Science and Technology**

- Learning Objectives 105
Part I *Warm-up Activities* 106
Part II *Listen, Speak and Watch* 107
Part III *Listening Comprehension* 112

Unit 10**Jobs**

- Learning Objectives 114
- Part I *Warm-up Activities* 115
- Part II *Listen, Speak, and Watch* 116
- Part III *Listening Comprehension* 124

Unit 11**Cultures**

- Learning Objectives 126
- Part I *Warm-up Activities* 127
- Part II *Listen, Speak, and Watch* 128
- Part III *Listening Comprehension* 137

Unit 12**Love**

- Learning Objectives 139
- Part I *Warm-up Activities* 140
- Part II *Listen, Speak, and Watch* 142
- Part III *Listening Comprehension* 150

Unit 13**Entertainment**

- Learning Objectives 152
- Part I *Warm-up Activities* 153
- Part II *Listen, Speak, and Watch* 155
- Part III *Listening Comprehension* 162

Unit 14**Communications**

- Learning Objectives 164
- Part I *Warm-up Activities* 165
- Part II *Listen, Speak, and Watch* 166
- Part III *Listening Comprehension* 175

Unit 15 Famous People

Learning Objectives 177

Part I *Warm-up Activities* 178

Part II *Listen, Speak and Watch* 179

Part III *Listening Comprehension* 187

Unit 16 Health

Learning Objectives 189

Part I *Warm-up Activities* 190

Part II *Listen, Speak and Watch* 191

Part III *Listening Comprehension* 197

附录:教材配套光盘使用说明 199

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'zɑː/ *adj.* very unusual or strange 奇异的
- **carnival** /'kɑːnɪvəl/ *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** /'flɔːrəl/ *adj.* made of flowers or decorated with flowers or pictures of flowers 花的, 植物群的
- **impersonator** /im'pɜːsəneɪtə/ *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.*