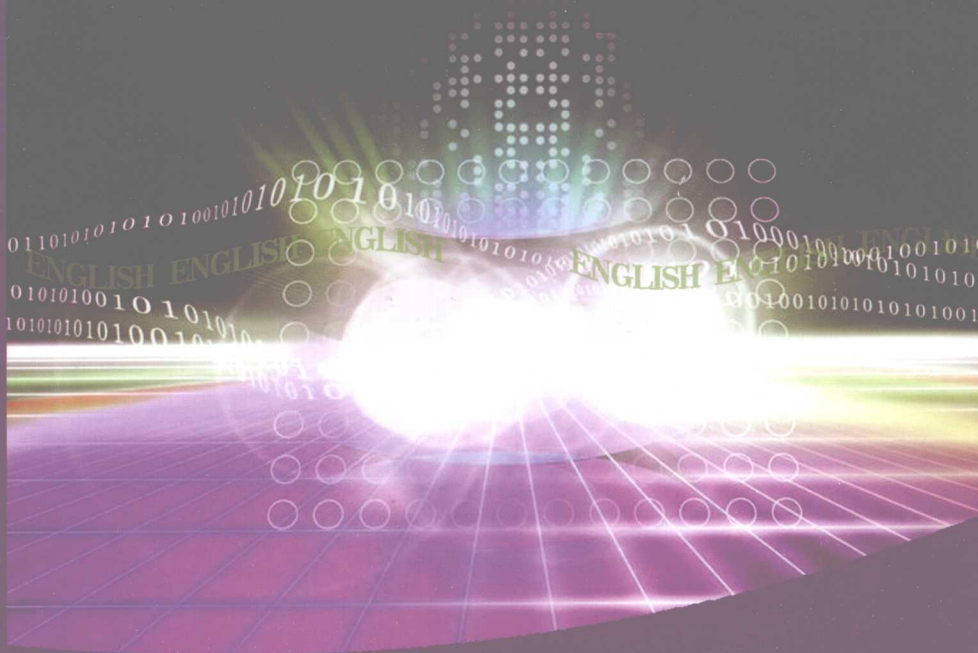




世纪实用研究生英语系列教程

GRADUATE ENGLISH



# 新英语视听说教程

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副主编 董艳丽 王玲 冯燕

 中国人民大学出版社

21世纪实用研究生英语系列教程

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随着我国高等教育的迅速发展、国际化进程的不断加快，高校英语教学越来越强调学生的语言综合能力特别是听说能力的培养。《新英语视听说教程》即是根据研究生和本科生英语教学的实际和社会对高级人才的外语需求而编写的教材，适合各类高等院校的非英语专业研究生和本科生使用。

《新英语视听说教程》为视听说一体化的教材，共分 10 个单元。每个单元为一个主题，围绕每个主题下设三个主要部分：影视时段（**Video Time**）、听力活动（**Listening Activities**）和口语实践（**Oral Practice**），各个部分内容相互贯通，练习相互衔接，强调语篇水平上的听说能力训练。

《新英语视听说教程》具有以下特点：

### 1. 编排新颖

全书强调以信息输入带动输出，重视视听说相结合，通过视频和音频媒介传播大量的语言、文化信息，让学生在主动学习中加以提炼和运用，在实际使用中去完成交流的话题。本书还特别注意学习技能、学习策略的培养，每个单元都有针对性地设计了不同的练习和讲解，使学生在反复练习中逐步掌握听说的基本技能。为了方便学生理解，对于难度较大的语言点和文化点都作了注释，并提供了与主题相关的词汇表。每个单元还特设了“信息箱”（**Information Box**）和“学习者辞典”（**Learner' Dictionary**）栏目，为学生提供更多的语料信息，拓宽学生语言文化知识。

### 2. 内容丰富

本书内容十分丰富，涉及西方校园生活、风俗习惯、学校教育、个人理财、卫生与健康、工作和休闲等多个方面。同时各主题加入中国元素，展现中国传统文化场景，使学生不仅掌握英语表达方式，而且增强跨文化交际的能力。视听语料皆保存了原汁原味的的生活气息，情节真

实、生动。

### 3. 实用性强

本书所有单元和练习都本着实用的原则编写，针对学生在英语交流中可能遇到和需要解决的实际问题设计内容、编排练习，其目的明确、实用性强。《新英语视听说教程》还配备教师用书，提供教学建议和练习参考答案。本书将有助于学生提高语言应用能力，特别是听说能力，增强对异域环境的了解，有效地开展交际活动。

《新英语视听说教程》一书是集体力量的结晶。贾卫国教授担任了本书的全部设计及统稿、改稿和定稿工作。董艳丽和王玲老师主编第7和第8单元；林殿芳、冯燕、孙路平、曲丽洁、孟庆娟、任丽、王凯军和张晶老师分别承担第1、第2、第3、第4、第5、第6、第9和第10单元的编写任务。为本书编写工作做出贡献的还有各高校的专家如左连君、吴钧、杜新宇、李玉璞、李海燕、史煜、任世芳、乔发光、王怀贞、张征、朱耀云、韩刚、魏莉、于辉、丁巧玲、曹颖等老师。

在本书的编写过程中，我们参阅和引用了国内外部分网站和作者的图片 and 文字资料，为此，特向有关人员和作者表示诚挚的谢意。中国人民大学出版社对本书出版给予了大力支持和帮助，在此一并表示衷心的感谢。

《新英语视听说教程》是研究生英语课程改革的一种尝试，疏漏、不妥之处在所难免，敬请专家和读者不吝赐教。

编者

2009年6月

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# Unit



## Differences Between Cultures



### Communicative focus

Expressions on culture and cross-cultural communications

### Thinking Ahead

*Discuss the following questions in groups.*

1. How do you think about the word “culture”?
2. Why should we study cross-cultural communication?

## Part I Video Time

In this part, you will have 2 tasks to accomplish.



### Task 1

In task 1, you will watch a video clip from *Gua Sha* and then do the exercises as required. Before watching, you are supposed to read the words, expressions and cultural notes related to the video.

#### Gua Sha



#### Words and Expressions

- **counselor** *n.* sb. whose job is to help and support people with legal problems 法律顾问
- **hearing** *n.* a meeting of a court or special committee to find out the facts about a case 听证会
- **formality** *n.* sth. that you must do as a formal or official part of an activity or process 程序
- **indisputable** *adj.* that is true and cannot be disagreed with 不容置疑的
- **conjecture** *n.* an idea or opinion formed by guessing 推测, 猜测
- **inflict** *v.* to make sb. suffer sth. unpleasant 加害
- **incontrovertible** *adj.* definitely true and impossible to be proved false 无可争议的
- **ludicrous** *adj.* completely unreasonable, stupid, or wrong 荒唐的, 滑稽的
- **authoritative** *adj.* that you can trust and respect as true and correct 权威的
- for the sake of 为了……的利益




**Cultural Notes**

1. **Child Welfare Agency** (儿童福利院): Shortened as CWA, it is an administrative unit responsible for social work concerned with the welfare and vocational training of children.
2. **Gua Sha** (刮痧): Literally translated as “scraping sand”, it is a massage-like technique utilizing a round edge instrument to stimulate the affected area. Usually using a **therapeutic** (治疗的) oil as **lubrication** (润滑油), the area is stimulated in a stroking manner to relieve congestion and stagnation.


**Exercises**
**Exercise 1 Watching for Details**

Watch the video clip and choose the best answers to the following questions.

1. What was Mr. Xu accused of?
 

A. Stealing.	B. Bribery.	C. Raping.	D. Child abuse.
--------------	-------------	------------	-----------------
2. What additional evidence did the CWA provide to prove Mr. Xu's violence?
 

A. Doctors' report.	B. A witness' testimony.
C. Pictures of the child's bruised back.	D. A video that shows his violent nature.
3. How did lawyer Quinlin react right after he saw the evidence provided by the CWA?
 

A. He was calm.	B. He was furious.
C. He was happy.	D. He was speechless.

**Exercise 2 Watching for Specific Information**

Watch the video clip again and fill in the blanks with the missing information.

**Lawyer Davis:** Yes, your honor. We are prepared to 1) \_\_\_\_\_ in any way you save it. Three days ago, we received a telephone call from the social worker on duty at St. Matthew hospital 2) \_\_\_\_\_ us of a possible case of child abuse discovered 3) \_\_\_\_\_ medical examination by Doctor Michael Longman. Upon 4) \_\_\_\_\_ treatment in the ER to Denis Xu, Doctor Longman had reason to suspect that Denis had been the subject of physical 5) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Datong Xu:** Yes I do! I think you don't understand. You know, Gua Sha is a 6) \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese medical treatment used for nearly all kinds of 7) \_\_\_\_\_. For thousands of years, Chinese medicine had recognized that there are **seven Jing and eight Mai**

(七经八脉). Er, for example, it is like small 8) \_\_\_\_\_ that run into rivers and in turns fall into a sea. A person's body has an 9) \_\_\_\_\_ but very complex system of 10) \_\_\_\_\_ network, just like the computer network. And also the human Qi (气) from Dantian (丹田) finally goes to Dantian. It is the same principle!



## Task 2

In task 2, you will watch a video clip about **the art of paper-cutting** and then do the exercises as required. Before watching, you are supposed to read the words, expressions and cultural note related to the video.

### The Art of Paper-cutting



#### Words and Expressions

- **scissor** *n.* device used for cutting materials such as paper, cloth and hair 剪刀
- **calligraphy** *n.* the art of producing beautiful writing using special pens or brushes 书法
- **tuition** *n.* the money you pay for being taught 学费



#### Cultural Note

Chinese Paper-cutting (中国剪纸): Paper-cutting is a traditional Chinese decorative art. The earliest known paper-cuts in China date back to the Tang Dynasty. The cutter first draws the design on a piece of paper, then cuts it out with scissors or a knife. There are a number of distinct uses for the paper-cutting in Chinese culture, almost

all of which are for health, prosperity or decorative purposes. It differs from other cultural styles in its extensive use of red. Also it has a heavy emphasis on single or a few Chinese characters often symbolizing with the Chinese Zodiac Animals (十二生肖动物).

### Exercise 1 Watching for Details

Watch the video clip and answer the following questions.

1. What's wonderful about paper-cutting?
2. What does Liu Ren try her best to do?
3. What does Liu Ren do to pass on the art of paper-cutting?
4. Where does Liu Ren's student come from?
5. What is Liu Ren's dream?

### Exercise 2 Watching for Specific Information

Watch the video clip again and fill in the blanks with the missing information.

I like doing 1) \_\_\_\_\_ paper-cutting. Ideally you shouldn't draw a design on the paper and then cut it out. The best part about paper-cutting is you, the paper and 2) \_\_\_\_\_ working together. In 1993, I was invited to 3) \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese paper-cutting to other countries. I hope to build more 4) \_\_\_\_\_ for Chinese folk paper-cutting. In order to pass on this art form, I teach people who really love the art of Chinese paper-cutting, and I don't 5) \_\_\_\_\_ them any tuition. Last year, I had an American student who was studying Chinese 6) \_\_\_\_\_ at a UK university. He came to China to write his 7) \_\_\_\_\_. I gave him some lessons on Chinese paper-cutting. After he went back to continue his studies, he entered a logo design 8) \_\_\_\_\_ in his university. He created a logo by doing a paper-cutting and he won the top prize! The young student was so excited and he told me that his college friends all wanted to learn more about Chinese paper-cutting and even about me. The art form is warmly welcomed in the UK. My dream is to set up one or two paper-cutting museums in other countries. When I was young, I made 9) \_\_\_\_\_ in different art forms. I think everyone is born with 10) \_\_\_\_\_ talent.



## Part II Listening Activities

In this part, you will have 2 listening tasks to accomplish.



### Task 1

In task 1, you will listen to a passage about **national symbols** and then do the exercises as required. Before listening, you are supposed to read the words, expressions and cultural notes related to the passage.

#### National Symbols



#### Words and Expressions

- **aggressive** *adj.* angry, and behaving in a threatening way; ready to attack 侵略的, 好斗的
- **maiden** *n.* a young girl or woman who is not married 年轻未婚女子
- **spiritual** *adj.* relating to your spirit rather than to your body 精神上的
- **prosperity** *n.* the state of being successful, especially financially 繁荣, 成功
- **ritual** *n.* a ceremony that is always performed in the same way, in order to mark an important religious or social occasion 仪式, 宗教仪式
- **antelope** *n.* an African animal like a deer that runs very fast 羚羊



#### Cultural Notes

1. **national symbol** (民族象征): A national symbol is a symbol of any entity considering itself and manifesting itself to the world as a national community—namely sovereign states, but also nations and countries in a state of colonial or other dependence, (con)federal integration. National symbols intend to unite people

by creating visual, verbal, or iconic representations of the national people, values, goals, or history.

2. **knight** (骑士): A knight was a soldier in the Middle Ages. Knights were vassals (附庸) to lords, who would give them land if the knight would fight for them. Knights thought honor was very important, and they had a code of honor called chivalry (骑士精神).



## Exercises

### Exercise 1 Making a Sound Judgment

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

- \_\_\_ 1. People in the west have the same ideas about dragons as people in China.  
 \_\_\_ 2. In China, dragons bring bad luck.  
 \_\_\_ 3. Only two countries in the world have a dragon on their flags.  
 \_\_\_ 4. The England football team have three lions on the front of their football shirts.  
 \_\_\_ 5. Many Chinese people want to keep the dragon as a symbol of China.

### Exercise 2 Listening for Specific Information

Listen to the passage again and fill in the blanks with the missing information.

When many people in the west 1) \_\_\_\_\_ China, the animal that they think of is the 2) \_\_\_\_\_. For them, the dragon is an 3) \_\_\_\_\_ monster that 4) \_\_\_\_\_ fire. Many popular 5) \_\_\_\_\_ tell of how dragons killed brave knights and ate beautiful maidens.

For Chinese people, however, the dragon is not an evil monster. It's a cultural and 6) \_\_\_\_\_ symbol for 7) \_\_\_\_\_ and good luck. The dragon's main task is to create 8) \_\_\_\_\_ and bring rain. Dragons are celebrated in art and 9) \_\_\_\_\_, and of course the dragon dance is a very popular 10) \_\_\_\_\_. Millions of Chinese have the word "long", meaning dragon, as part of their name.

### Exercise 3 Essay Writing

China, as one of the oldest countries in the world, does not only have the dragon as her symbol, but also a lot of others, which keep distinctive ancient Chinese features. Now write an essay entitled **Chinese Symbols** with no less than 160 words to introduce

other distinctive symbols of China. Some useful words and expressions are given to you in the Information Box for your reference.

### Information Box

culture-oriented 文化导向的

the Great Wall 长城

in the defense of enemies 防御敌人

terracotta-clay warriors 兵马俑

Giant Panda 大熊猫

the longest continuous civilization 延续最久的文明

one of the Seven Wonders in the world 世界七大奇观之一

seen from the outer space 从外太空看

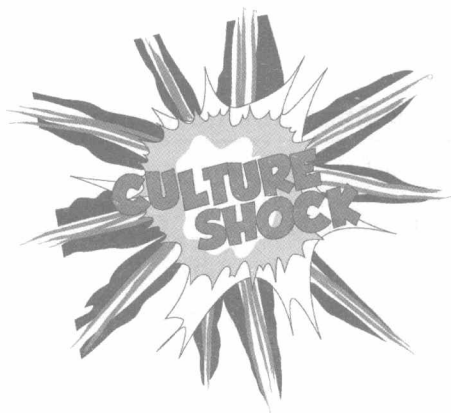
sculptured in Qin Dynasty 秦朝塑造



## Task 2

In task 2, you will listen to a dialogue about **culture shock** and then do the exercises as required. Before listening, you are supposed to read the words, expressions and cultural note related to the dialogue.

### Culture Shock



### Words and Expressions

- **outgoing** *adj.* sb. who is outgoing is very friendly and likes meeting and talking to people 直率的
- **overpowering** *adj.* so strong or intense as to be unbearable 个性很强的
- **inquisitive** *adj.* asking too many questions and trying to find out too many details about sth. or sb. 好追根究底的
- **inferior** *adj.* not good, or not as good as sb. or sth. else 低等的

## Cultural Note



**culture shock** (文化冲击): It refers to the anxiety and feelings (of surprise, disorientation, uncertainty, confusion, etc.) felt when people have to operate within a different and unknown cultural or social environment, such as a foreign country. It grows out of the difficulties in assimilating the new culture, causing difficulty in knowing what is appropriate and what is not.

### Exercise 1 Making a Sound Judgment

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

- \_\_\_ 1. The biggest difference the interviewee noticed between England and America is the accent.
- \_\_\_ 2. When the interviewee first went to England, she got little reaction from the people there.
- \_\_\_ 3. Friendship with an Englishman lasts longer than that with an American.
- \_\_\_ 4. When the interviewee talked with the English people, they usually moved backwards because of her bad smell.
- \_\_\_ 5. According to the dialogue, Americans in England are thought to be a little inferior because of their loud behavior and their language.

### Exercise 2 Listening for Specific Information

Listen to the dialogue again and fill in the blanks with the missing information.

1. English people, in general, are \_\_\_\_\_ and not very open. Compared with the English people, Americans are more \_\_\_\_\_.
2. When the interviewee first went to England, she was considered \_\_\_\_\_ and too \_\_\_\_\_ too soon.
3. It takes a \_\_\_\_\_ to make friends with the English people. But once a friend is made, it is a friend \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The Americans like to talk with an Englishman because they love his \_\_\_\_\_ and his country, while Americans in England are considered inferior because of their \_\_\_\_\_ and their language.
5. When talking with each other, Americans stand \_\_\_\_\_ while English people like a certain \_\_\_\_\_.

### Exercise 3 Topic Research

After listening to the dialogue, we know that culture differences may cause anxiety or feelings of surprise, disorientation, uncertainty, confusion, etc., especially when in a foreign country. This kind of anxiety or feeling is called culture shock. Do you know how to cope with culture shock in order to enjoy a happy time in a foreign country? Try to research into this topic and present your ideas to the class.



### Additional Listening

In this section, you will listen to a passage about **Journey to the West** and then do the exercises as required. Before listening, you are supposed to read the words, expressions and cultural notes related to the passage.

#### Journey to the West



#### Words and Expressions

- **renowned** *adj.* famous, well-known, prominent 有名的, 有声誉的
- **animation** *n.* the process of making films in which drawings or puppets appear to move 卡通制作
- **redemption** *n.* the act of saving or state of being saved from the power of evil 救赎, 赎罪
- **adaptation** *n.* a film/movie, book or play that is based on a particular piece of work but has been changed for a new situation 改编成的作品
- **extravaganza** *n.* a large, expensive and impressive entertainment 具有狂气的作品
- **score** *n.* a written or printed version of a piece of music 乐章, 乐谱
- **integration** *n.* the combining of two or more things so that they work together



effectively 整合

- **cult** *adj.* very popular with a particular group of people 被崇拜的, 被喜爱的
- a work of genius 天才制作
- be brought to life 被活灵活現地重现
- *The Guardian* 《卫报》(英国日报)

## Cultural Notes



1. **Sun Wukong** (孙悟空): He is the main character in the classical Chinese epic novel *Journey to the West*. Sun Wukong possesses incredible strength, being able to lift his **Ruyi Jingu Bang** (如意金箍棒) with ease. He also has superb speed, traveling 108,000 li (里) in one somersault (翻跟头). Sun knows 72 transformations, which allows him to transform into various animals and objects; he is, however, shown with slight problems transforming into other people, since he is unable to complete the transformation of his tail. He is a skilled fighter, capable of holding his own against the best generals of heaven. Each of his hairs possesses magical properties, and is capable of transforming into a clone of the Monkey King himself, or various weapons, animals, and other objects. He also knows various spells in order to command wind, part water, conjure protective circles against demons, freeze humans, demons, and gods alike.
2. *Journey to the West* (《西游记》): It is one of the Four Great Classical Novels of Chinese literature. The novel is a fictionalised account of the legends around the Buddhist monk **Xuanzang's** (玄奘) pilgrimage to India during the Tang Dynasty in order to obtain Buddhist religious texts called **sutras** (经). The **Bodhisattva** (菩萨) on instruction from the **Buddha** (如来佛), gives this task to the monk and his three protectors in the form of disciples together with a dragon prince who acts as Xuanzang's horse mount (坐骑).



## Exercises

### Exercise 1 Listening for Details

Listen to the passage and choose the best answers to the following questions.

1. How did *The Guardian* describe the show?
  - A. It is a total failure.
  - B. It left no genre untouched.