

学习指导手册

Study Guide



研究生英语

视听说教程

Postgraduate English

Viewing Listening and Speaking

主编 | 林莉兰



技术大学出版社

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Unit 1 Using the Library

Part I Pre-listening

1. Warming-up Activity: Answer the following questions.

Tips for the teacher: Students may be required to brainstorm some phrases and new words about library. This would help their listening comprehension.


2. Listening Strategies: Predicting the theme and vocabulary (1)

Tips for the teacher: Teachers are advised to highlight the importance of making prediction. Teachers may engage students in the following exercise on how to make predictions based on the title.

Script: We experience this tiredness in two main ways, as start-up fatigue and performance fatigue. In the former case, we keep putting off a task that we are forced to take up. Either because it is too tedious or because it is too difficult, we avoid it. And the longer we postpone it, the more tired we feel.

Part II Listening

Section 1 Conversations

 *In this section, you will hear 3 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer.*

Conversation 1

A: Excuse me?

B: Yes, what may I do for you?

A: This is the first time I have visited a library. I want to find a book for my paper. Will you tell me how to do it?

B: Sure, first, please consult the card catalogue or the computer over there. The catalogues are in alphabetical order, either by author, title of the book or the content. The com-



puter is easy to use, just type in the keywords of the book, and the information will pop out.

A: I see. What shall I do next?

B: Next, please write down the card number of the book you want, fill in the call slip, and leave the slip with me.

A: Can I borrow the book if it is still in the library?

B: Sure, actually, you can borrow up to ten books each time, and keep them for four weeks.

A: I understand. Thank you very much for your help.

B: You're welcome.

Questions:

1. What is the first thing to do in the library if the student wants to find a book?
2. Which of the following is not true if the student wants to find a book?
3. How many books can the student borrow at once and how long can he keep them?

Keys: 1. A 2. B 3. D

Conversation 2

A: Excuse me ...

B: ... Could you just take a look on the shelf for me?

A: Sure. What's the title?

B: Uh ... "Fundamentals of Bioengineering" or something like that — I forget the exact title. (Laughs.) That's why I need it! It's a sort of a green paperback.

A: Huh. Looks like a couple of other folks have left their books in here, too. Why don't they put them away back where they got them when they're through, anyway?

B: Probably just forgot, like me. It's easy to forget a book in there after you've been sitting here going through books for three or four hours at night.

A: Yeah, I guess. I've done that, too. (Laughs.) How about, um, "Engineering Basics"? Is this it? It's not green, though. It's kind of, uh, turquoise?

B: Huh! That's kind of eerie, isn't it? That's really pretty close. No, not mine. Nothing else there?

A: Nope. Just a couple of works on Anglo-Saxon grammar ...

Questions:

4. What is the book the first speaker wants to find?
5. Has the first speaker found anything he wants?
6. As you can infer from the conversation, what should students do when they finish reading

the books?

Keys: 4. A 5. C 6. A

Conversation 3

W: Hi, I haven't seen you for a long time, and what are you busy doing these days?

M: I am preparing my term paper, but I don't know where to start. We have to complete our paper in one week. The topic of my paper is too complicated, and I haven't got a clue how to start.

W: Take it easy. I think you should first go to your department library and search for some useful information. Maybe you will get some inspiration for your paper.

M: Oh? I don't know how other students are writing their papers. It really annoys me.

W: In my opinion, many students are inclined to go straight to the library and read extensively on the subject. Taking full advantage of library resources is really helpful for planning a student's essay, because it is only after doing the research in the library that they feel confident enough to start thinking about and planning out their paper.

M: I think I've got it. Thanks for your kind guidance.


W: It's my pleasure.

Questions:

7. What is the man occupied with recently?
8. How soon does he have to hand in the paper?
9. What is the man worried about?
10. What does the woman suggest?

Keys: 7. D 8. A 9. B 10. C

Section 2 Passages

 In this section, you will hear 3 passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passages and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

Passage 1

Welcome to our library. Please allow me to explain some basic rules to you. All students must use their Student ID Cards to borrow library materials at the Circulation Counter. Student ID Cards cannot be transferred to, or used on behalf of, other persons. All students, teachers and staff can renew the above materials once, provided that no hold request has been made for the same item by other users, or the item is not overdue. Users can

place hold requests for books on display and books which have been checked out by other users. They can request up to 5 items. Users can pick up their reserved items in the Library or the student-librarians can send the reserved items to the users. Borrowers are responsible for any loss of or damage to items checked out. They may be asked to compensate the library by paying double the cost of the item or buying a new one. If your books are overdue, you have to pay the overdue fines. The overdue fine is £ 1.00 per item per day.

Questions:

11. What is the passage mainly about?
12. How many times can students renew the books?
13. How much do you have to pay if three of your books have been overdue for three days?

Keys: 11. A 12. C 13. A

Passage 2

Speaker 1: Our school library sucks, but I love the public library. They have the most comfortable couches ever. You can sit there and read all day, because no one really ever goes there. All the classics, of course — from Shakespeare to Fitzgerald. A careful selection of contemporary texts; novels, short story collections, plays, and poetry. Not necessarily all the texts that sell well, but those with literary merit. A proper, big encyclopedia. A selection of non-fictional texts, such as biographies of important people (Gandhi, Napoleon, Mother Teresa, etc.), travelogues, essays, etc. Literature for each school subject — basic works about chemistry, physics, languages, politics etc.

Speaker 2: In our library, each of the guest rooms is decorated with contemporary furnishings and natural colors. If you prefer, you can also just sit on the sofa and browse through one of the library books. It also has a website and I can reserve books any time I can get internet access. My library card number has an account and I can check there for when my book becomes available. You can also get the library to reserve books for you from surrounding libraries. That is how I get some of my research books.

Questions:

14. What does the passage mainly deal with?
15. According to the first speaker, which of the following people is not mentioned on the list of biographies?
16. According to the second speaker, which of the following is not true?

Keys: 14. A 15. B 16. D

Passage 3

A library is a building for a collection of books, magazines, periodicals and news-



papers. The books are kept on the shelves in the stack room whereas the magazines and journals are in the reading rooms. Modern libraries also have Xerox rooms and computer rooms.

If you want to borrow books, you can go to the loan desk, look over the correct call numbers in the card catalog and ask the librarian to check them out for you. Or you're allowed to enter the stack room to find books for yourself. You can look in a bound index for the articles relative to the subject on which you are going to write a thesis. If the library doesn't subscribe to the magazine which carries the article you want, you can borrow the magazine from other libraries by means of an interlibrary loan service. Don't forget to show your library card or ID card to the librarian before you go into the reading room, where you can read magazines or newspapers. If you find a good article and want to keep it, you can have it duplicated in the Xerox room. Besides, if you want to watch films or slides, you can ask the projectionist to play the videotape for you in the audiovisual room, where you can also listen to language tapes and music tapes.


Questions:

17. What is not mentioned in the passage above?
18. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage above?
19. What can you do if you want to keep a good article?
20. What are things you would not be allowed to do in the audio-visual room?

Keys: 17. D 18. B 19. A 20. A

Part III Further Listening

Section 1 Passage

 In this section, you will hear an introduction to Wiley Online Library three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for the general idea. When it is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 21 to 30. Finally when it is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Script of Passage

John Wiley & Sons is proud to announce Wiley Online library, the next (21) next-generation content platform encompassing the most extensive multi-disciplinary (22) collection of online resources, serving researchers, authors, professionals, and (23) scholarly societies, librarians and knowledge managers. Wiley Online Library develops a seamless access to over four million articles from more than 1,500 leading (24) peer-review journals, while these



journal program span over 200 years of research and comprise some of the influential papers and discoveries in the (25) life, health and physical sciences, social science and humanities with 36 of our journals ranked No. 1 in the Thomson ISI Journal Citation Report. To complement these premier journal collection, Wiley Online library provides access to 9000 online (26) books and book series, over 100 multi-volume reference works and (27) encyclopedias, a suite of chemistry and evidence-base data-bases and thousands of laboratory protocols. Developed (28) in consultation of scholars, society partners and library customers from around the world, Wiley Online Library had been engineered from the ground-up (29) industry-leading web technology to ensure robust categorization and discover ability. (30) The platform features a modern, clean and easy to use interface, designed to deliver intuitive navigation and essay access to articles, chapters, references and supporting information.

Section 2 Movie Clips



Listen to the film clips and decide which of the following statements are true or false.

Script of Movie Clip

Clare: Excuse me. I'm looking for something on papermaking at Kelmscott.

Henry: Can I help you?

Clare: Henry?

Henry: Yes?

Clare: Henry. It's you. You told me this would happen. I'm supposed to act normal, but I'm not really acting very normal.

Henry: I'm sorry. I really have no idea who you are.

Clare: I'm Clare. Clare Abshire.

Henry: Now, I know ... I know you don't know me.

Clare: Look, I know how odd this must be for you. It's odd for me. But, um ... Would you like to have dinner with me, and I'll explain? We've been planning this dinner for a long time.

Henry: We have?

Clare: Go to the Beau Thai. It's your favorite.

Henry: It is.

Clare: Mm-hm.

Henry: You look like you've been having a hard time. You know, everything's gonna be OK.

Clare: So, um, is it "yes", then, to dinner?

Henry: Okay.

Clare: Okay. Okay.

Henry: Yeah.

Clare: Yeah. Um ... So Beau Thai, 7.

—From *The Time Traveler's Wife*

Keys: 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T

Part IV Post-listening — Oral Practice

Omitted.

Unit 2 Transportation

Part I Pre-listening

1. Warming-up Activity: Answer the following questions.


Tips for the teacher: Students may be required to brainstorm some phrases and new words about transportation. This would help their listening comprehension.

2. Listening Strategies: Predicting the theme and vocabulary (2)

Tips for the teacher: Teachers are advised to highlight the importance of making prediction. Teachers may engage students in the following exercise on how to make predictions based on words and expressions.

Part II Listening

Section 1 Conversations

 In this section, you will hear 3 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer.

Conversation 1

W: There is an element there about the competition, isn't there? Because British railways are a nationalized industry, there isn't any other railway system in the country. If you don't like a particular kind of bus? you can use another company; but if you don't like the particular railway, you don't have another choice.

M: Some people who write to me say this. They say that if you did not have a monopoly, you would not be able to do the things you do. Well, I don't think we do anything deliberately to upset our customers. We have particular problems. Since 1946, when the Transport Act came in, we were nationalized.

W: Do you think that is a good thing? Has it been a good thing for the railways, do you think, to be nationalized?



M: Oh, I think so, yes, because in general, most of the transports are all around. Let's face the facts, cars have arrived and cars are here to stay. There is no question about that.

W: So what are you saying then? Is it if the railways hadn't been nationalized, they would simply have disappeared?

M: Oh, I think they would have. They are disappearing fast in America. The French railways lose 1 billion pounds a year, the German railways, 2 billion a year. But you see those governments are preparing to pour money into the transport system to keep it going.

W: So, in a sense, you are caught between two extremes. On the one hand, you are trying not to lose too much money, and on the other hand, you've got to provide the best service.

M: Yes, you are right.

Questions:

1. What does the woman say about the British railways?
2. What do some people who write to the man complain about?
3. What does the man say threatens the existence of the railways?

Keys: 1. B 2. D 3. B

Conversation 2

A: Oh, damn. There's another traffic jam on the highway.

B: How can there be a traffic jam on a 16-lane highway every day?

A: There are just too many people, and too many cars.

B: I wonder if there was an accident.

A: No, they just said too many people were trying to get off at the Capitol exits.

B: Well, let's put on some music. We're going to be stuck in this for a while.

A: All right, what do you want to listen to?

B: How about some Beatles?

A: Yeah, all right.

Questions:

4. Where are the two speakers?
5. What is the cause of the jam?
6. Which of the following is true based on the conversation you have just heard?

Keys: 4. B 5. C 6. C

Conversation 3

A: Excuse me, how do I get to Wall Street?



B: Take the A train south to the Liberty Avenue stop. Stop. You should be able to find it from there.

A: I'm sorry, but how do I know the subway train is going south?

B: The southbound trains say Brooklyn.

A: OK, so it's this one?

B: Yeah. Hey? What are you doing? Let the people off the train before you get on.

A: Oh, sorry.

B: Jeez. Tourists.

Questions:

7. Where is the conversation probably taking place?


8. Which of the following is true based on the conversation you have just heard?

9. What should the man do to arrive at Wall Street?

10. What does the second speaker mean by saying "tourists"?

Keys: 7. B 8. B 9. A 10. C

Section 3 Passages

 In this section, you will hear 3 passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passages and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

Passage 1

Public transportation plays a significant role in finding solutions to the numerous challenges facing America today. Whether it's more jobs, a cleaner environment, energy independence or a better quality of life, public transportation takes us there. The public transportation systems in most big cities in America are very good. New York, especially, has one of the largest and most useful subway and bus systems in the world. Public transportation helps to cut down on pollution and traffic. In big cities, with so many people, this is a major problem. However, Americans do love their cars. The average family has two. So much more money goes into building roads, than new subway or train lines. In some cities, like Atlanta, this has meant a quick increase in pollution and traffic congestion as its population has grown. Public transportation, such as light rail and rapid bus systems, is the wave of the future. Public transit reduces traffic congestion by taking hundreds of cars off the road and plays a critical role in decreasing America's oil dependence, global warming pollution, and urban sprawl.

**Questions:**

11. Which of the following statements is not right according to the passage above?
12. What is the function of public transportation?
13. Which of the following statements is true?

Keys: 11. B 12. C 13. C

Passage 2

Modern transportation revolves around cars. Not too long ago, people endured great hardship in order to make a long journey. Moving heavy goods from one town to another involved hard labor. Today, we enjoy the convenience of various kinds of vehicles including ships, planes, trains, and automobiles, which allow us to go wherever we choose and make our workload much lighter.

This creates a tremendous amount of traffic, which leads to many traffic accidents. In addition, all those cars release pollution into the air. Efforts have been made to get people to use public transportation and to carpool, which means sharing rides with other people. Many people believe what we really need is a cleaner car. Companies are currently working on designs that would run on water and electricity. People seem likely to buy these cars because of the money they would save on gasoline. They would help the environment a great deal, because they only release water into the air. The first sales of these cars began in California around 2005. But modern transportation, along with convenience has brought some problems. With more drivers on the road, there has been an increase in traffic jams and accidents. The exhaust from automobiles has added to our air pollution, not to mention additional noise caused by trucks and cars on the road.

Questions:

14. Which of the following is not the place where Americans drive to?
15. Which of the following is the result of too many cars?
16. Which of the following statements is true?

Keys: 14. A 15. D 16. C

Passage 3

Mass transportation revised the social and economic fabric of the American city in three fundamental ways. It catalyzed physical expansion, it sorted out people and land uses, and it accelerated the inherent instability of urban life. By opening vast areas of unoccupied land for residential expansion, the omnibuses, horse railways, commuter trains, and electric trolleys developed the regions outward two to four times more distant from city centers



than they were in the pre-modern era.

Between 1890 and 1920, for example, some 250,000 new residential lots were recorded within the borders of Chicago, most of them located in outlying areas. Over the same period, another 550,000 were plotted outside the city limits but within the metropolitan area. Anxious to take advantage of the possibilities of commuting, real estate developers added 800,000 potential building sites to the Chicago region in just thirty years — lots that could have housed five to six million people.

Of course, many were never occupied; there was always a huge surplus of subdivided, but vacant, land around Chicago and other cities. These excesses underscore a feature of residential expansion related to the growth of mass transportation: urban sprawl was essentially unplanned. It was carried out by thousands of small investors who paid little attention to coordinated land use or to future land users. Those who purchased and prepared land for residential purposes, particularly land near or outside city borders where transit lines and middle-class inhabitants were anticipated, did so to create demand as much as to respond to it. Chicago is a prime example of this process. Real estate subdivision there proceeded much faster than population growth.


Questions:

17. With which of the following subjects is the passage mainly concerned?
18. Why does the author mention Chicago?
19. According to the passage, what was one disadvantage of residential expansion?
20. How does the author describe Chicago in the second paragraph as an example of a city?

Keys: 17. A 18. C 19. C 20. C

Part III Further Listening

Section 1 Passage

 In this section, you will hear a clip of report on History of Transportation three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for the general idea. When it is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 21 to 30. Finally when it is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Script of Text

Getting from one city to another means taking a plane, a bus, a train, or for many people, driving a car. People in the United States love their cars — even if they (21) have to put up with traffic like this. Many families have two or more cars. The history of the



United States is (22) in part a history of changes in transportation; first, the building of (23) railroads across the country; then, the building of (24) giant freeways; and finally, the (25) development of other transportation such as airplanes.

I'm Mike Sullivan, and today we are going to look at some of these (26) forms of transportation and how they've changed in the last one hundred years.

From the time of (27) the invention of the wheel, people all over the world have searched for faster and better ways to travel. But it wasn't until about a hundred years ago that machines began to go faster than horses. By 1900, many (28) steam-powered trains carried people at speeds of more than one hundred miles an hour. The first automobiles appeared on the streets, and (29) a few brave inventors actually tried to fly.

Eventually, these flying machines did get off the ground. But during the first half of the twentieth century, most long-distance travel was done on trains. (30) Trains were fast, efficient, and could carry people almost anywhere they wanted to go.

Section 2 Movie Clips



Listen to the movie clips of Speed and decide which of the following statements are true or false.

Script of Movie Clip

Jack: 470-8000. Ask for Detective Harry Temple.

Woman: Harry. Harry, it's Jack.

Harry: Yeah. You'd better not be calling in sick. Because I dragged my ass out of ...

Jack: Harry, he's alive.

Harry: What?

Jack: The bomber. He's back.

Police: Hehitone in Venice already. Fire chief said there's nothing left.

Mac: Temple, we just got a ransom demand from your dead terrorist. Says he's rigged a city bus. Where's Jack?

Harry: Where do you think?

Jack: I gotta get on that bus.

Man: You gotta get — Yeah, yeah, you get on the bus.

Jack: Drive straight! Stay in this lane!

Man: Watch the road. Wait a minute. What are you doing?

Jack: Are you insured?

Man: Yeah. Why? No! No! Ah! Broke my — my door.



Jack: Sir, I need to take your phone.

Man: Take the phone.

Jack: Take the wheel.

Man: What are you ... What? Oh! Oh, shit! Oh, shit!

Jack: Drive straight!

Man: Oh, shit. Whoa, shit! Whoa, shit! Whoa, shit!

Annie: This guy's out of his mind.

Jack: Okay, listen. You gotta stay above 50.

Annie: Excuse me. Are you out of your mind?

Jack: Whatever it takes.

Annie: Hello!

Jack: Everybody, I'm Jack Traven, LAPD. We have a slight situation on the bus here.

Ma'am, if you'll please sit down ...

Annie: No, I won't sit down. You're scaring the shit out of these people.

Jack: Ma'am, please! If everybody will stay in your seats and remain calm, we should be able to diffuse the problem. So sit tight and ...

Passenger: Get away from me!

Jack: I don't know you, man. I'm not here for you. Let's not do this.

—From *Speed*

Keys: 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T

Part IV Post-listening — Oral Practice

Omitted.