

总主编：戴炜栋

新世纪研究生 公共英语教材

Listening and Speaking (Second Edition)

听说 学生用书 (下) 第二版

主编：李玉璞



上海外语教育出版社

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出版说明

随着大学外语教学水平的不断提高,研究生外语学习的起点也逐年提升。研究生入学时,绝大多数已经具备了较为扎实的语言基础,基本上都通过了大学英语四级考试,不少还通过了六级考试。为了编写出适应新时代要求的研究生英语教材,上海外语教育出版社组织了清华大学、复旦大学、浙江大学、山东大学、中山大学、大连理工大学、南京航空航天大学等10余所重点大学,召开了教材编写委员会会议,做了广泛而深入的调研。在认真分析当时研究生英语教学状况的基础上,于2002年推出了《新世纪研究生公共英语教材》。

教材编写时曾考虑到以下几点:1. 练习设计和活动安排以学习者为中心,强调应用能力的培养。2. 针对研究生听说能力下降的情况,编写专门教材,重视口语和听力的培养。3. 课文题材、体裁多样,内容时代感强。4. 重视翻译和写作(尤其是论文写作)能力的培养。5. 在突出词法、句法的基础上,融入篇章知识的教学。

《新世纪研究生公共英语教材》由以下几个品种组成:

《阅读》A 学生用书、教师用书各一册

《阅读》B 学生用书、教师用书各一册

《阅读》C 学生用书、教师用书各一册

《听说》上 学生用书、教师用书各一册

《听说》下 学生用书、教师用书各一册

《口语口译》一册

教材推出后受到了使用学校的广泛欢迎。为了适应新时期社会对研究生人才培养的需要,满足新时期研究生英语教学的要求,在广泛听取使用高校意见的基础上,上海外语教育出版社组织原编者对这套教材进行了修订。修订在保持原教材编写结构的基础上,更新了三分之一以上的篇目,进一步突出了选材的时代性。同时亦对部分练习进行了调整,单元后增加了任务型的练习,使教材更符合培养学生的听、说、读、写、译等实用技能方面的要求。

由于研究生生源不一,该套教材在使用过程中可能存在这样或那样的缺点。我们衷心希望广大师生多和我们联系、沟通,提出宝贵的意见和建议,以便我们不断修订,不断提高、完善。

本套教材的录音材料由上海外语音像出版社出版。

上海外语教育出版社

修 订 说 明

为顺应新时期非英语专业研究生英语教学改革的新要求,根据公共英语听力教学的特点及教学对象的英语水平,本书按下列原则修订:

1. 本教材第一版《新世纪研究生公共英语教材——听力》(下)均为听力技能训练,由A, B, C, D四部分组成。修订版仍然以听力训练为主,但增添了新的篇目,更新了部分单元,丰富了练习形式,另外增加了口语训练部分,由A, B, C, D, E五部分组成,并更名为《新世纪研究生公共英语教材——听说》(下),以体现培养学生交际能力的意图。
2. 教师用书每单元前三项训练(即Part A, B, C)前均添加目的(Purpose)与步骤(Procedures),学生用书仅添加目的(Purpose),方便师生明确训练目的,也便于教师合理安排课堂教学。
3. Part A为预备听力训练,由15个对话组成。在第一版的基础上,修订版扩大了对话内容涵盖的范围,并丰富了提问形式,旨在训练学生通过分析和推理来理解基本对话,为进入Part B的语篇听力训练做好准备。
4. Part B为语篇听力训练,是全书听力训练的重点。第一版该部分由三篇同一主题、同一训练模式、长度均约为350词的短文组成,侧重于培养和提高学生的应试能力。与第一版相比,修订版在诸如训练重点、选材及形式等方面都进行了改动。该部分的前两篇短文保留了第一版中较好的篇目,增补了新的内容,并更新了部分单元。第三篇短文均为新内容,以提高学生应用能力为目的重新设计了练习,改变了第一版只侧重培养学生应试能力的训练形式。
5. Part C为口语训练,是修订版的新增内容,主要由导入和讨论题两部分组成。导入部分均为关于单元主题的开放性简短概述,旨在引导学生以此为契机,思考话题,展开深入讨论。讨论题按照由浅入深的原则安排。较为浅显的问题多为客观事实性问题,只需要学生对事实进行描述,用以引发学生的讨论兴趣,做到人人能够开口,增强学生的自信心,为后续讨论做好准备。较为深入的问题多为主观观点性问题,需要学生认真思考后,全面而严密地阐述自己的观点,以培养和提高学生的英语思维能力及自如运用英语阐述思想的能力。在教师用书中,该部分为主观观点性问题提供答案,以供教师指导学生时参考。
6. Part D为自主听力训练部分,内容广泛,包括演讲及电影片段等,有一定难度,供有余力的学习者课外选择使用。
7. Part E为英语流行歌曲,本书提供了歌词,供师生课余欣赏。

8. 本书配有录音磁带，教师如果认为某些材料需要反复听，或录音材料之间的间隙时间太长或太短，可自己灵活掌握使用。

本书录音磁带由上海外语音像出版社出版发行。

在此，向参与本书第一版编写工作的杜新宇、黄希玲同志表示诚挚的感谢。

李玉璞

2006年7月 于济南

CONTENTS

Lesson One Resources and Energy	1
PART A Getting Started: Short Conversations	1
PART B Intensive Listening: Resources and Energy	3
Passage I Population and Resources	3
Passage II The Middle East's Water Resource Crisis	4
Passage III Water Resources	5
PART C Speaking	6
PART D Extensive Listening: William Faulkner's Nobel Prize Speech	7
PART E Listening for Pleasure: Pop Songs	8
Nothing to Lose	8
Lesson Two Crime and Punishment	9
PART A Getting Started: Short Conversations	9
PART B Intensive Listening: Crime and Punishment	11
Passage I Purse Snatching	11
Passage II How Do Handwriting Experts Catch Criminals?	12
Passage III Death Penalty	13
PART C Speaking	14
PART D Extensive Listening: Bush's Speech at Qinghua University	15
PART E Listening for Pleasure: Pop Songs	16
Angels	16
Lesson Three Computers and the Internet	19
PART A Getting Started: Short Conversations	19
PART B Intensive Listening: Computers and the Internet	21
Passage I The Application of Computers in Education	21
Passage II E-Commerce	22
Passage III Computerized Systems	23
PART C Speaking	24
PART D Extensive Listening: Life Imitates Farce	25
PART E Listening for Pleasure: Pop Songs	26
Don't Let Me Be the Last to Know	26
Lesson Four Finance	29
PART A Getting Started: Short Conversations	29
PART B Intensive Listening: Finance	31

Passage I	The Gold Rush	31
Passage II	Functions of Money	32
Passage III	Credit Cards	33
PART C	Speaking	34
PART D	Extensive Listening: John Kennedy's Inaugural Address	35
PART E	Listening for Pleasure: Pop Songs	36
	Big Big World	36
Lesson Five Places to See		37
PART A	Getting Started: Short Conversations	37
PART B	Intensive Listening: Places to See	39
Passage I	The Highlands	39
Passage II	Wales	40
Passage III	New York City	41
PART C	Speaking	42
PART D	Extensive Listening: Youth	43
PART E	Listening for Pleasure: Pop Songs	43
	I Need You Tonight	43
Lesson Six Education		45
PART A	Getting Started: Short Conversations	45
PART B	Intensive Listening: Education	47
Passage I	SAT Examination	47
Passage II	Medical Education	48
Passage III	Graduate Students	50
PART C	Speaking	50
PART D	Extensive Listening: The Sound of Music	51
PART E	Listening for Pleasure: Pop Songs	52
	The Perfect Fan	52
Lesson Seven Business		55
PART A	Getting Started: Short Conversations	55
PART B	Intensive Listening: Business	57
Passage I	How to Increase Business Profits	57
Passage II	Advertising	58
Passage III	The Dual Function of Advertising	59
PART C	Speaking	60
PART D	Extensive Listening: Gone with the Wind	61
PART E	Listening for Pleasure: Pop Songs	63
	As Long As You Love Me	63
Lesson Eight Aspects of Life		65

PART A	Getting Started: Short Conversations	65
PART B	Intensive Listening: Aspects of Life	67
	Passage I Tax	67
	Passage II Religion	68
	Passage III Health Insurance	69
PART C	Speaking	70
PART D	Extensive Listening: Halloween Again	71
PART E	Listening for Pleasure: Pop Songs	72
	Don't Wanna Lose You Now	72

Lesson Nine College Life 75

PART A	Getting Started: Short Conversations	75
PART B	Intensive Listening: College Life	77
	Passage I College Search	77
	Passage II How to Get a Master's Degree	78
	Passage III Financial Aid for Graduate Students	79
PART C	Speaking	80
PART D	Extensive Listening: Poetry	81
PART E	Listening for Pleasure: Pop Songs	82
	From This Moment On	82

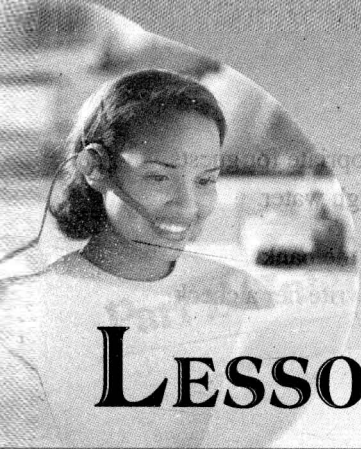
Lesson Ten Women 85

PART A	Getting Started: Short Conversations	85
PART B	Intensive Listening: Women	87
	Passage I Women in Southern Europe	87
	Passage II American Women	88
	Passage III Professional Women	89
PART C	Speaking	90
PART D	Extensive Listening: Elaine Chao: The Most Powerful Chinese-American Woman in the U.S.	91
PART E	Listening for Pleasure: Pop Songs	92
	Viva Forever	92

Lesson Eleven Famous People 95

PART A	Getting Started: Short Conversations	95
PART B	Intensive Listening: Famous People	97
	Passage I William Jefferson Clinton	97
	Passage II William Shakespeare	98
	Passage III Michael Jordan	99
PART C	Speaking	100
PART D	Extensive Listening: Pioneering into the Future	101
PART E	Listening for Pleasure: Pop Songs	102
	Where Are You Now	102

Lesson Twelve	Culture	105
PART A	Getting Started: Short Conversations	105
PART B	Intensive Listening: Culture	107
	Passage I Beijing's Hutongs	107
	Passage II The White Wedding Dress	108
	Passage III Customary Behavior for Guests	109
PART C	Speaking	110
PART D	Extensive Listening: My American Journey	111
PART E	Listening for Pleasure: Pop Songs	112
	Girl in the Mirror	112
Lesson Thirteen	Science and Technology	115
PART A	Getting Started: Short Conversations	115
PART B	Intensive Listening: Science and Technology	117
	Passage I Cloning Mount Vernon's Trees	117
	Passage II Dinosaur Noses	118
	Passage III Disappearance of Large Animals	119
PART C	Speaking	120
PART D	Extensive Listening: The Seventy-Fourth Annual Academy Awards	121
PART E	Listening for Pleasure: Pop Songs	122
	Turn Back Time	122
Lesson Fourteen	Sports	125
PART A	Getting Started: Short Conversations	125
PART B	Intensive Listening: Sports	127
	Passage I The Famous Bicycle Racer	127
	Passage II The Williams Sisters	128
	Passage III American Sports	129
PART C	Speaking	130
PART D	Extensive Listening: Beijing — an Olympic Dream Comes True	131
PART E	Listening for Pleasure: Pop Songs	132
	I'll Be There for You	132
Lesson Fifteen	Reform and Development	133
PART A	Getting Started: Short Conversations	133
PART B	Intensive Listening: Reform and Development	135
	Passage I Reform of the FBI	135
	Passage II Yucca Mountain	136
	Passage III The Development of the Internet	137
PART C	Speaking	138
PART D	Extensive Listening: Definiteness of Purpose	138
PART E	Listening for Pleasure: Pop Songs	140
	Lucky	140



LESSON ONE

Resources and Energy

Part A Getting Started



SHORT CONVERSATIONS

Purpose

This warm-up exercise helps students to understand the basic conversation. The aim is to lay a good foundation for the passage comprehension in Part B, and to prepare the students to improve their ability to analyze, sum up and infer what they are listening to.

Listen to the tape carefully and choose the right answer to each question you have heard.

1. a. She doesn't like to write letters.
c. She likes to mail her letters herself.
2. a. She teaches high school.
c. She never misses class.
3. a. The woman should ask someone else for help.
b. He wonders if the woman hears a noise.
c. They can work together the next day.
d. He didn't hear her question.
4. a. John is too far away to hear.
c. John hasn't left yet.
- b. She is happy to be here with her friends.
d. She's written a lot of letters recently.
- b. She wants more ice in her glass.
d. She thinks cold weather is nice.
- b. John is out of money.
d. John doesn't hear well.



5. a. The guests aren't thirsty.
c. The guests don't want to be served water.
 - b. Water isn't appropriate for guests.
d. There isn't enough water.
-
6. a. Lend the man some money.
c. Ask the man when he'll be paid.
 - b. Take the man to the bank.
d. Ask the man to write her a check.
-
7. a. She forgot to call him.
b. Her telephone is broken.
c. She didn't get the man's messages.
d. She couldn't remember the man's phone number.
-
8. a. He received permission to carry an extra bag.
b. He doesn't know he is allowed to carry only one with him on the plane.
c. The extra suitcase he is carrying belongs to someone else.
d. He has too much stuff.
-
9. a. Travel into the city another day.
b. Pick up her medicine before they leave.
c. Avoid driving after taking her medicine.
d. Wait to take her medicine until after their trip.
-
10. a. The air will be cleaner if they go to a different city.
b. It'll soon be too late to control the pollution.
c. Society will not pay attention to the new laws.
d. The situation will improve with the new changes.
-
11. a. He didn't have time to look for his jacket.
c. He didn't know it would be cold.
 - b. He didn't like its style.
d. He forgot to bring his jacket.
-
12. a. Attend a conference with her.
b. Mail her the paper after the deadline.
c. Submit a handwritten draft of the paper.
d. Complete the course without submitting the paper.
-
13. a. She wants to know who saw Mary this morning.
b. She wants to know when the man got to the office.
c. She wants to know if Mary has come by this morning.
d. She wants to know which person in the office needed help.
-
14. a. She fell asleep before the program ended.
b. She especially enjoyed the end of the program.
c. She missed the beginning of the program.
d. She wishes she had gone to sleep earlier.
-
15. a. He doesn't like to take pills.
b. He may not be able to wake up.
c. He may feel better soon.
d. He may want to take the pills without food.



Purpose

For the third passage: to train students to summarize the listening material.

Population and Resources

petroleum: a mineral oil obtained from below the surface of the earth, and used to produce gasoline and various chemical substances

i. Listen to the passage and choose the best answer to each question you have heard.

1.
 - a. It had more than doubled.
 - b. It had more than tripled.
 - c. It had less than doubled.
 - d. It had increased by almost a billion.
2.
 - a. The world's natural resources are adequate and evenly distributed.
 - b. The world's natural resources are adequate but not evenly distributed.
 - c. The world's natural resources are neither adequate nor evenly distributed.
 - d. The world's natural resources are not adequate but evenly distributed.
3.
 - a. There is too little to supply such a large population.
 - b. It's mostly salt or frozen at the North and South Poles.

- c. It's mostly polluted.
 - d. The water supply is decreasing.
4. a. It can greatly increase worldwide production.
 b. It can slightly increase worldwide production.
 c. It can hardly increase worldwide production.
 d. It can slightly decrease worldwide production.
5. a. Limiting population growth will help to reserve natural resources.
 b. The problem of overpopulation cannot be solved.
 c. Limiting population growth will help to produce natural resources.
 d. Limiting population growth cannot solve the shortage of natural resources.

ii. *Listen to the passage again and give a short answer to each of the following questions.*

1. How many people were there in 10,000 B.C.?

2. What is the world's population expected to be by 2050?

3. Under what circumstances would there be enough resources for everyone?

4. What percentage of the earth's land can be used for farming?

5. According to the passage, what is the most important problem to be solved?

Passage II

The Middle East's Water Resource Crisis

Vocabulary and Cultural Notes

dwindle: become gradually less or smaller

semiarid: 雨量非常少的, 半干旱的

cubic: 立方的; 立方形的

patchwork: 拼凑物, 杂烩

rivalry: competition

entangle: cause somebody or something to become twisted or caught in something; involve somebody or something in difficulties



Exercises

i. Listen to the passage and choose the best answer to each question you have heard.

1. a. In spring.
c. In winter.
- b. In summer.
d. In autumn.
2. a. Lack of water resources.
c. Inefficient use of water.
- b. Lack of rainfall.
d. All of the above.
3. a. 5 to 10 years.
c. 15 to 20 years.
- b. 10 to 15 years.
d. 20 to 25 years.
4. a. 150 million.
c. 260 million.
- b. 159 million.
d. 269 million.
5. a. The nations should share both technology and resources.
b. The nations should pay much more attention to the problem.
c. The nations should stop political rivalries.
d. The nations should control the region's population.

ii. Listen to the passage again and complete the chart below.

Name of Nation	The Annual Amount of Fresh Water Potential for Each Citizen
US	1) _____ cubic meters
Iraq	2) _____ cubic meters
Turkey	3) _____ cubic meters
Syria	4) _____ cubic meters
5) _____	1,100 cubic meters
Israel	6) _____ cubic meters
Jordan	7) _____ cubic meters

Passage III

Water Resources

Exercises

Listen to the passage twice and summarize it with the words and phrases given.

is blessed with

such ... as ...

the early development of

the later development of

furnish

in the early days

nowadays

threatens

developing



Part C Speaking



Purpose

To cultivate students' ability to express their views about the subject of the unit by asking them to develop a discussion based on the reflection.

i. Reflection on the topic

The world is experiencing a dramatic increase in population. This is causing problems not only for poor, undeveloped countries, but also for industrialized and developed nations. According to statistics, in 1990, the world population was 5.3 billion. By the year 2000, it reached more than 6 billion. At such a rate of growth, there will be 10 billion people by 2050. What does such a growth rate mean? It is clear that with our limited resources, it is difficult for the world to provide enough resources to meet so many people's basic needs. Therefore, greater attention should be paid to population growth.

ii. Questions for discussion

1. What is the size of your family? If you were free to make a decision, how many children would you like to have? Please give reasons.

2. What do you think is the most effective measure to limit population growth?

3. Discuss with your partners the problems that overpopulation causes.

4. What suggestions can be given to control population growth?

