

中央人民广播电台英语教学节目用书

LISTENING PRACTICE
IN
AMERICAN ENGLISH

美国英语听力教程

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前 言

中央人民广播电台和大连外国语学院举办的《美国英语会话教程》和《美国英语听力教程》广播讲座曾播出二轮,对提高学习者的英语听说能力起到很好作用,受到了广大英语爱好者的欢迎和好评。

通过广播讲授英语并不是什么新鲜的事情。但是通过广播教学来提高学习者的听说能力的尝试还不算多。《美国英语会话教程》和《美国英语听力教程》在这方面做出了有益的尝试。教材在选材上力求语言地道、情景逼真。听力材料力求多样化,选自真人真事的实地采访录。会话材料提供了日常生活中的各种情景会话,实用性很强。课后的注释除对一些语言现象作必要的解释外,还提供了一定的背景材料,以使学习者了解美国生活的一些实际情况。课后练习可以充分调动学习者的主观能动作用,使之积极参与会话,而不是消极模仿或简单回答问题。整套教材的编写立足于使学员在广播的短短几分钟内进入情景,最大限度地参与听说活动,在广播后利用录音磁带根据教材提供的或自己设想的情景进行独立的听说练习。值得一提的是,教材配套的盒式磁带由中央人民广播电台英语教学组织了十二位美籍专家演播,语音语调优美纯正,被听众称为进行英语听说训练的精品。

《美国英语听力教程》由“英语教学节目用书”编写组组织编



写,汪榕培,赵忠德主编,张力,张纯青审核。

本丛书在编辑过程中得到美国专家 Margaret Dickmam datz 博士的协助,在此表示感谢。

大连理工大学出版为本书的出版付出了辛勤的努力,大连人民广播电台、吉林人民广播电台在 1999 年相继举办本书的广播讲座,在此表示诚挚谢意。

编著者

1999 年 9 月

音 标 表

| 元 音 | |
|-----|----------|
| 音标 | 例词 |
| i: | beat |
| ɪ | bit |
| e | bet |
| æ | bat |
| ɑ: | palm |
| ɑ | box |
| ɔ: | bought , |
| | horse |
| ʊ | book |
| u: | boot |
| ʌ | but |
| ɜ: | burn |
| ə | banana , |
| | sister |
| aɪ | by |
| eɪ | bay |
| aʊ | bound |
| əʊ | bone |
| ɔɪ | boy |
| ɪə | beer |
| eə | bare |
| ʊə | tour |

| 辅 音 | |
|-----|---------|
| 音标 | 例词 |
| p | pan |
| b | ban |
| t | tip |
| d | dip |
| k | cap |
| g | gap |
| tʃ | church |
| dʒ | judge |
| f | fan |
| v | van |
| θ | thing |
| ð | then |
| s | sip |
| z | zip |
| ʃ | ship |
| ʒ | measure |
| h | hot |
| m | sum |
| n | sun |
| ŋ | sing |
| w | wet |
| l | lot |
| r | rot |
| j | yet |



Unit One

蕴霖霖土韵火藻

| | | |
|-----------|--|---|
| Passage A | At American Restaurants | 员 |
| Passage B | Where Do Family Names Come From? | 苑 |

蕴霖霖土裁曾燥

| | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|---|
| Passage A | A Houdini Illusion | 员 |
| Passage B | Magic | 园 |

蕴霖霖土裁颢曝

| | | |
|-----------|---------------------------------|---|
| Passage A | How to Give a Good Speech | 园 |
| Passage B | Okay | 獯 |

蕴霖霖土云燥则

| | | |
|-----------|----------------------|---|
| Passage A | Making a Visit | 源 |
| Passage B | At Table | 漈 |

| | | |
|----------|---------------------|---|
| 砾霖霖曾蕴霖霖土 | The Americans | 缘 |
| | Welcome Song | 远 |



Unit Two

蕴霖霖土剖火摸

Passage A The Hasty Act (Part One) 透猿

Passage B The Hasty Act (Part Two) 苑

蕴霖霖土裁曾燥

Passage A Yankel the Fool (Part One) 苑

Passage B Yankel the Fool (Part Two) 愿

蕴霖霖土裁颀燥

Passage A The Record 愿

Passage B The Tip 怨

蕴霖霖土云燥则

Passage A The First Day (Part One) 员猿

Passage B The First Day (Part Two) 员愿

砸霖霖曾蕴霖霖土 The First Day (Part Three) 员缘

Edelweiss 员员

Unit Three

蕴霖霖土剖火摸

Passage A U.S. Telephone and Postal Service 员愿

Passage B The Mail 员怨

蕴霖霖土裁曾燥

Passage A “ Wolf Ho ! ” 员苑

Passage B The Missouri Compromise 员猿

蕴霖霖土裁颀燥

Passage A Off to America ! 员园



| | |
|--|----|
| Passage B Those Who Ride on Two Wheels | 员远 |
| 蕴霖译社云操则 | |
| Passage A U.S. Cities : Past and Present | 员源 |
| Passage B The Grandest State of All | 员园 |
| 砸案译社 蕴霖译社 Alice 's Choice | 员怨 |
| Oh ! Susanna | 员远 |

Unit Four

蕴霖译社增火操

| | |
|--|----|
| Passage A Margaret King : Cab Driver—An Interview (Part One)..... | 员怨 |
| Passage B Margaret King : Cab Driver—An Interview (Part Two)..... | 员苑 |

蕴霖译社裁曾操

| | |
|--|----|
| Passage A Margaret Harris : Conductor , Composer , Pianist —An Interview (Part One) | 员源 |
| Passage B Margaret Harris : Conductor , Composer , Pianist —An Interview (Part Two) | 员猿 |

蕴霖译社裁期操

| | |
|--|----|
| Passage A Mary Laney : Radio-TV Reporter—An Interview (Part One)..... | 员员 |
| Passage B Mary Laney : Radio-TV Reporter—An Interview (Part Two)..... | 员怨 |

蕴霖译社云操则

| | |
|--|----|
| Passage A Mary Etta Boitano : A Thirteen-Year-Old Runner —An Interview (Part One) | 员苑 |
| Passage B Mary Etta Boitano : A Thirteen-Year-Old Runner | |



| | |
|---|----|
| —An Interview (Part Two) | 圆园 |
| Mary Etta Boitano :A Thirteen-Year-Old Runner | |
| —An Interview (part Three)..... | 圆缘 |
| Jingle Bells | 圆园 |

Unit Five

蕴霖录土韵火藻

| | |
|--|----|
| Passage A Searching for the Loch Ness Monster (Part One)..... | 圆猿 |
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| | |
|--|----|
| Passage B Searching for the Loch Ness Monster (Part Two)..... | 圆员 |
|--|----|

蕴霖录土裁曾桌

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|---------------------------------|----|
| Passage A Food in America | 圆怨 |
|---------------------------------|----|

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| Passage B A Food Tour of the United States | 圆猿 |
|--|----|

蕴霖录土裁期桌

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|--|----|
| Passage A Can This Marriage Be Saved ?(Part One : Kate Talks First) | 圆猿 |
|--|----|

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|---|----|
| Passage B Can This Marriage Be Saved ?(Part Two : Peter 's Turn to Talk) | 猿员 |
|---|----|

蕴霖录土云燥则

| | |
|---|----|
| Passage A Can This Marriage Be Saved ?(Part Three : The Counselor Speaks)..... | 猿怨 |
|---|----|

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| Passage B The Perfect Match | 猿远 |
|-----------------------------------|----|

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| Learning to Read—in College | 猿原 |
| Yankee Doodle | 猿员 |



Unit One

Lesson One

Passage

A

At American Restaurants

In the U.S. , people prefer waiting for a table to sitting with people they don 't know. This means a hostess may not seat a small group until a small table is available , even if a large one is. If you are sitting at a table with people you don 't know , it is impolite to light up a cigarette without first asking if it will disturb them.

At American restaurants , cafes and coffee shops you are usually served water before you order. You may find the bread and butter is free , and if you order coffee , you may get a free refill.



Soft drinks are sweet , carbonated drinks like Coke. Hard drinks are alcoholic , like whisky , vodka , and so on. They are served straight or on the rocks. In some restaurants you can bring your own wine. In some states , you can buy liquor at a restaurant to take home. Every state makes its own laws about the sale of alcohol. In some states , you have to buy it at a special state-owned store licensed to sell liquor. Most cities and towns have no rules about opening and closing times for stores or restaurants , though they usually do make rules for bars. Especially in large cities , stores may be open twenty-four hours a day.

Servings in restaurants are often large—too large for many people. If you can 't finish your meal but would like to enjoy the food later , ask your waitress or waiter for a “ doggie bag ”. It may have a picture of a dog on it , but everyone knows you 're taking the food for yourself.

Supper and dinner are both words for the evening meal. Some people have “ Sunday dinner ”. This is an especially big noon meal.

Tips are not usually added to the check. They are not included in the price of the meal , either. A tip of about 15% is expected , and you should leave it on the table when you leave. In less expensive restaurants , you pay your check at the cash register on your way out. In some , a check is brought on a plate and you put your money there. Then the waiter or waitress brings you your change. In some restaurants you can pay with a credit card , including the tip.



晕 赠 宰 燥 槽 泽 葬 挫 普 费 弊 译 录 译

| | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|------|----------|
| prefer | /prɪ'fɜː/ | v. | 宁肯 |
| hostess | /'həʊstɪs/ | n. | (餐馆的)女招待 |
| available | /'əveɪləbl/ | adj. | 可获得的 |
| impolite | /'ɪmpə'laɪt/ | adj. | 不礼貌的 |
| disturb | /'dɪ'stɜːb/ | v. | 打扰 |
| water | | | 自来水 |
| refill | /'ri:fɪl/ | n. | 再倒满的一杯 |
| carbonated | /'kɑːbəneɪtɪd/ | adj. | 充二氧化碳的 |
| alcoholic | /'ælkə'hɒlɪk/ | adj. | 含酒精的 |
| on the rocks | | | 加冰块的 |
| license | /'laɪsəns/ | v. | 批准,许可 |
| liquor | /'lɪkə/ | n. | 烈性酒 |
| “doggie bag” | “狗食袋”(餐馆供顾客将吃剩食物打包带走的袋子) | | |
| include | /'ɪn'klud/ | v. | 包括 |
| expensive | /'ɪk'spensɪv/ | adj. | 索价高的 |
| check | /'tʃek/ | n. | 账单 |
| cash register | | | 现金出纳机 |
| tip | /'tɪp/ | n. | 小费 |
| credit card | | | 信用卡 |



晕 巢 察 别 燥 燥 巢 裁 谱 裁

员...prefer waiting for a table to sitting with people they don't know

.....宁肯等一张空桌子也不愿意跟不认识的人坐在一起



prefer...to... 宁肯.....也不愿意.....

圆...to light up a cigarette...

.....点燃香烟

猿Soft drinks...Hard drinks...

软饮料(不含酒精的饮料).....硬饮料(酒类).....

源...you can buy liquor at a restaurant to take home

.....你可以在餐馆买酒带回家

缘Servings in restaurants are often large...

餐馆里的菜量通常比较大.....

远Tips are not usually added to the check.

小费一般不加在账单里。



参考译文

在美国餐馆

在美国,人们宁肯等一张空桌子也不愿意跟不相识的人坐在一起。这就是说,即使大桌子有空,女招待也可能要等小桌子有空的时候再让人数不多的一批客人坐下。如果你跟不相识的人坐同一张桌子,不问一下是否打扰他们就点烟是不礼貌的。

在美国的饭店、小餐馆和咖啡馆里,在你点菜以前通常先给你上一杯自来水。你可能发现面包和黄油是免费供应的,如果你要一份咖啡,可能会给你免费续杯。

软饮料是可口可乐之类甜碳酸汽水。硬饮料是威士忌、伏特加等酒类。斟上的酒也许不加冰块,也许加冰块。在某些餐馆,你可以自己带酒。在某些州,你可以在餐馆买酒带回家。每个州都有各自销售酒类的法律。在某些州,你得在特许售酒的专门州立



商店里买酒。多数城镇对商店或餐店的开门和关门时间没有规定 尽管通常对酒吧有规定。特别在大城市里 ,商店可能昼夜营业。

餐馆里的菜量通常比较大——对许多人来说是太大了。如果你的菜吃不了 ,想留到以后再享用 ,就向招待要个“狗食袋”。袋上可能画一条狗 ,但是谁都知道你拿走的食物是供自己吃的。

晚餐和正餐都是晚饭的名称。有些人吃“周日正餐”。这是菜量特别大的一顿午饭。

小费通常不加在账单里 ,也不包括在菜价中。小费大约是 15% ,你应该在走的时候留在桌子上。在比较便宜的餐馆里 ,你出去时在出纳处交款。在某些餐馆里 ,账单放在盘子上交给你 ,你把钱放在盘子上。然后 ,招待把找的钱交给你。在某些餐馆里 ,你可以用信用卡付账 ,包括小费在内。



猿 What do people in the U. S. prefer when they enter a restaurant ?

- (A) They prefer waiting for a table.
- (B) They prefer sitting with people they don ' t know .
- (C) They prefer sharing a table with others .
- (D) They prefer taking any vacant seats .

圆 What are people served before they order ?

- (A) Hot water .
- (B) Cold water .
- (C) Hot coffee .
- (D) Cold coffee .

猿 Which is a soft drink ?

- (A) Whisky .
- (B) Coke .
- (C) Vodka .
- (D) Beer .



源 What are the laws about the sale of alcohol ?

- (A) People can bring their own wine to restaurants.
- (B) People can buy liquor at restaurants.
- (C) Every state makes its own laws.
- (D) No alcohol is allowed at restaurants.

缘 What is a doggie bag ?

- (A) It is a bag for dogs.
- (B) It is a bag with a picture of a dog on it.
- (C) It is a bag for people to take food home in.
- (D) It is a bag for people to take food home in for dogs.

远 What would people call an evening meal ?

- (A) Supper only.
- (B) Dinner only.
- (C) Sunday dinner.
- (D) Supper or dinner.

苑 How do people pay their tips ?

- (A) Tips are usually added to the check.
- (B) Tips are usually included in the price of the meal.
- (C) Tips are not required.
- (D) Tips are usually left on the table when people leave the restaurant.

愿 How much should people pay for the tips ?

- (A) Five percent.
- (B) Fifteen percent.
- (C) Five cents.
- (D) Fifteen cents.

怨 How is a check paid when it is brought on a plate ?

- (A) People put their money on the plate.
- (B) People give the money to the waiter.
- (C) People pay their check at the cash register.
- (D) People leave tips on the plate.

员 Can people pay their check with credit cards ?



- (A) Yes , they can .
(B) No , they can ' t .
(C) In some states they can .
(D) In some restaurants they can .

Passage

B

Where Do Family Names Come From ?

Originally , family names in China came from a classical book that has 源 (yuan) different words . This means that there could be only 源 (yuan) different family names for millions of Chinese people . Each Chinese family also had a poem of its own with twenty or thirty characters in it , and from these words came a person ' s middle name . Everyone also had a given name called a milk name . In most cases , the family name was written first , then the second name , then the milk name .

Common people in England often got their names from the work they did : Baker , Powdermaker , Cooper (someone who makes barrels) . People also took names from the places where they lived or from some feature of the landscape nearby—such as Westfield , Shore , Hill .

For thousands of years , people who followed the Jewish faith had no regular family names . A boy named Isaac might be called Isaac ben Jacob , but that only meant he was the son of Jacob . Then , about 几 (ji) years ago , Christian governments of countries in eastern Europe made laws requiring Jews to choose family names .



But in many places , Jews were not allowed to take any names that Christians were already using , and so they had to make up new ones. Often , they put together words that suggested things of beauty : flower mountain (Blumberg) , rose valley (Rosenthal) , gold stone (Goldstein).

In Austria , government officials began to charge a fee for suggesting a name. The more attractive it was , the higher the fee.

The most popular of all Jewish family names has a different history. It comes from a word that means priest. The usual way of spelling the name in the English-speaking world is Cohen. But if the family came from Germany , it may be spelled Kahn or Kohn.

In Spanish-speaking countries , a woman keeps her own name after she marries. Her son may choose either her name or his father 's , or he may combine them , putting the letter Y between the two. Y in Spanish means and. So Juan Rivera Y Gonzalez means : John , the son of Mr. Rivera and his wife who was born into a family named Gonzalez.



孙 雅 各 布 伯 格 罗 森 塔 尔 戈 尔 茨 坦

| | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| Sun Yat Sen | 孙中山 |
| Isaac ben Jacob | 艾萨克·本·雅各布 |
| Blumberg | 布卢姆伯格 |
| Rosenthal | 罗森塔尔 |
| Goldstein | 戈尔茨坦 |
| Austria | 奥地利 |
| Cohen | 科恩 |
| Kahn | 卡恩 |