

● 专门用途英语课程系列



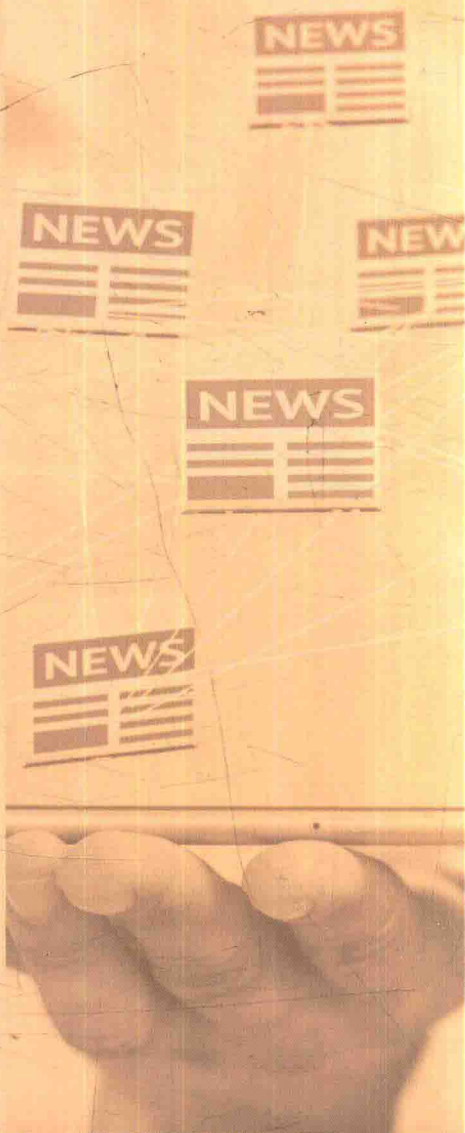
LISTENING FOR SUCCESS
NEWS

大学英语专题听力 —— **新闻**

主编 王敏华 陈希茹

上海外语教育出版社
SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS
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主 编 王敏华 陈希茹

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语专题听力. 新闻 / 王敏华, 陈希茹主编.

—上海: 上海外语教育出版社, 2015 (2016重印)

ISBN 978-7-5446-4011-4

I. ①大… II. ①王… ②陈… III. ①英语—听说教学—高等学校—教材

IV. ①H319.9

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2015)第123072号

出版发行: 上海外语教育出版社

(上海外国语大学内) 邮编: 200083

电 话: 021-65425300 (总机)

电子邮箱: bookinfo@sflep.com.cn

网 址: <http://www.sflep.com.cn> <http://www.sflep.com>

责任编辑: 曹 娟

印 刷: 昆山市亭林彩印厂有限公司

开 本: 787×1092 1/16 印张 7.75 字数 192千字

版 次: 2015年10月第1版 2016年4月第4次印刷

印 数: 20 000册

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5446-4011-4 / H · 1475

定 价: 25.00 元

本版图书如有印装质量问题,可向本社调换

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关于“大学英语专题听力”系列

听力理解的成功基于听者的语言知识和背景知识的相互作用。语言知识主要包括语音、词汇和句法知识等，背景知识则包括对讲话人的熟识程度、对所讲话题的熟识程度等。但有实验表明：英语学习者在听英语时主要依赖语言知识进行理解，也就是说他们的注意力集中在通过语音表达的词汇和句法结构上。这是因为听英语非同于听母语，听者无暇顾及语言以外的东西。

“大学英语专题听力”系列即针对这一现象专门编写，希望英语学习者在听英语时不仅关注词汇和句法结构，以及背景知识，还要关注听力材料的篇章结构，这样有助于更好地理解所听内容。关注篇章结构从某种意义上来说就等于注意到了句子间的联系，因而也会提高听者对所听内容的记忆强度。

《大学英语教学指南》根据各高校学生的具体情况，提出了三级目标，即：基础目标、提高目标和发展目标。**基础目标**要求学生在听力方面能听懂就日常话题展开的简单英语交谈；能基本听懂语速较慢的音、视频材料和题材熟悉的讲座，掌握中心大意，抓住要点；能听懂用英语讲授的相应级别的英语课程；能听懂与工作岗位相关的常用指令、产品或操作说明等；能运用基本的听力技巧。**提高目标**要求学生能听懂一般日常英语谈话和公告；能基本听懂题材熟悉、篇幅较长、语速中等的英语广播、电视节目和其他音、视频材料，掌握中心大意，抓住要点和相关细节；能基本听懂用英语讲授的专业课程或与未来工作岗位、工作任务、产品等相关的口头介绍；能较好地运用听力技巧。**发展目标**要求能听懂英语广播电视节目和主题广泛、题材较为熟悉、语速正常的谈话，掌握中心大意，抓住要点和主要信息；能基本听懂用英语讲授的专业课程、英语讲座和与工作相关的演讲、会谈等；能恰当地运用听力技巧。

根据《大学英语教学指南》中提到的三级目标，“大学英语专题听力”系列适合“提高目标”或“发展目标”的学生使用。

“大学英语专题听力”系列共分四册：《访谈》、《故事》、《新闻》和《讲座》。每册分别含有14个单元，每个单元由 Before You Listen, Listen Now, Look at This 和 Here's More 四个部分组成。各部分的主要内容和功能如下：

Before You Listen 相当于听前热身。这部分由提问和预测 Listen Now 的大意这两个项目组成。在回答 Before You Listen 提出的问题时，听者可以激活和本单元听力内容相关的背景知识，然后浏览整个单元提供的信息（包括词汇），对 Listen Now 的大意进行预测。

Listen Now 由两篇听力课文组成。每篇课文配有：1) 词汇注释；2) 核实在 Before You Listen 部分对听力课文大意的预测是否正确；3) 两到三项针对课文的练习。

Look at This 针对 Listen Now 部分的听力内容提出问题，并对解决问题加以引导。这些问题有的是关于词或句，有些则和篇章有关。

Here's More 针对 Look at This 提供听力实践的机会。

以上四部分一环扣一环，使每一个单元成为一个有机的整体。而四本分册涉及日常听力活动中常见的四种体裁，难度依次递升，也使整个系列成为一个有机的整体。归纳起来本系列图书有以下四个特点：

1. 选材真实，原汁原味，既学语言，又学文化；
2. 遵循认知规律，注重听前激活，听时兴趣，以及听后反思；
3. 针对英语学习者听力理解中的普遍难点，如生词和不能辨别大意和细节等引起的听力障碍，进行精辟讲解和专项训练，帮助听者积累和掌握听力技能，充分体验学习和成功的喜悦。

本系列的每本分册建议按以下步骤使用：

1. 尝试回答每单元第一部分 Think and answer 中的提问，以便激活头脑中和单元有关的背景知识；
2. 浏览每单元提供的信息，如词汇、练习题等。总之，利用一切可利用的信息对所听单元的听力材料的主要内容进行预测，以便积极主动地投入到听力实践中去；
3. 听 Text One 以核实或调整预测；
4. 听第二遍或第三遍，做 Text One 其余的练习；
5. 听 Text Two 以核实或调整预测；
6. 听第二遍或第三遍，做 Text Two 其余的练习；
7. 阅读 Look at This；
8. 做 Here's More 提供的练习。

如果在课堂上使用“大学英语专题听力”系列，每册书的第一、二、三、四单元各用3课时完成，其余10个单元，各用2课时完成。如果2课时不能完成所有的听力内容，教师可以布置学生课后听。

希望英语学习者在使用“大学英语专题听力”系列图书的过程中，能够感受到同一体裁的听力材料的共性，从而积极主动地去获取信息，这将有助于听力理解和听力记忆。我们相信，如果英语学习者能认真听完每一本分册，一定会受益匪浅，顺利通过英语专业或非专业的各类听力考试应该是意料之中的事。

关于本系列《新闻》分册

新闻的种类很多，按照不同的标准有不同的分类方法。按传播工具可分为报纸新闻(newspaper coverage)、杂志新闻(magazine coverage)、广播新闻(radio news)、电视新闻(TV news)、有线电视新闻(cable news)等。按报道的内容则可分为政治新闻(political news)、经济新闻(economic news)、科技新闻(science and technology news)、文化新闻(cultural news)、体育新闻(sports news)、暴力与犯罪新闻(violence and crime news)、灾难新闻(disaster news)、气象新闻(weather news)和娱乐新闻(entertainment news)等。本册选材限于广播新闻和有线电视新闻，都按内容分类编排。入选的有文化新闻、体育新闻、灾难新闻、气象新闻和娱乐新闻等。每一类新闻都有其独特的一面，比如灾难新闻中必不可少的要素是灾难发生的时间、地点、伤亡人数、灾难造成的损失等。而娱乐新闻则免不了涉及演艺界的各路明星及其作品等。在听力实践中，如果能抓住每一类新闻的特点，将大大有利于听力理解的成功。

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Unit 1

Childcare



Part One

Before You Listen

I. Think and answer

1. Do most mothers in America stay at home to take care of their children?

2. What are the alternatives to childcare from mothers?

3. Is it easy to find good childcare in America?

4. Is childcare expensive in America? Why or why not?

II. Make your prediction

Browse through all the information offered in this unit and predict the main idea of Text One and Text Two by choosing from a, b, c and d. You may choose more than one answer to indicate your prediction.

Text One

- a. Complaints of working mothers.
- b. Complaints of housewives.
- c. Working mothers vs. fulltime mothers.
- d. Different kinds of childcare.

Text Two

- a. Childcare for the poor.
- b. Childcare for the rich.
- c. Worries of childcare.
- d. Criteria of childcare.



Part Two

Listen Now

Text One

I. Words and expressions

census / 'sensəs/ *n.* 人口普查

workforce / 'wɜ:kfɔ:s/ *n.* 劳动大军

urban / 'ɜ:bən/ *adj.* 城市的

nanny / 'næni/ *n.* 保姆, 保育阿姨

au pair / ,əu'per/ “互裨” 姑娘 (指以授课、协助家务换取膳宿的姑娘)

II. Listen to confirm or to adjust

Listen and find out if your expectations are the same as or different from what you hear. If different, find the correct one or ones from **Make your prediction.**

III. Listen and choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

- How many women in America with a child under six were still in the workforce according to the US Census Bureau in 2002?
 - Sixty percent.
 - Sixty-four percent.
 - Thirty-four percent.
- What's the average cost for childcare in US according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics?
 - Four to ten thousand dollars per child per month.
 - Four to ten thousand dollars per child per year.
 - Four to ten thousand dollars per family per year.
- How much did the poorest families spend on childcare in 2001 according to the Urban Institute?
 - Half of the family income.
 - Nine percent of the family income.
 - Twenty-three percent of the family income.

IV. Listen and complete the following table.

Time	The way(s) childcare is given
A half century ago	1. Most mothers of young children did not work _____.
Now	2. Sometimes _____ or other family members watch over children. 3. Some parents employ a person to _____ children in the parents' home.

Now	4. Sometimes the care provider lives _____. 5. Au pairs are _____ care providers. 6. Some care providers open their _____ to one or more children. 7. Some children stay at the children's centers.
-----	---

Text Two

I. Words and expressions

preschool / 'pri:sku:l/ adj.	学前的
needy / 'ni:di/ adj.	贫困的
hurricane / 'hʌrɪkən/ n.	飓风
daycare / 'deɪkeə/ adj.	日托的
crafts /krɑ:fts/ n.	手工艺品
federal / 'fedərəl/ adj.	联邦的
median / 'mi:diən/ adj.	中等的

II. Listen to confirm or to adjust

Listen and find out if your expectations are the same as or different from what you hear. If different, find the correct one or ones from Make your prediction.

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

- Preschool programs aim at preparing children for the educational system and life in general. ()
- Money needed to rebuild areas hit by Hurricane Katrina will surely take away from early education and childcare. ()
- Parents are mostly pleased with the price of childcare. ()
- The industry of preschool care and education has to replace many workers every year. ()
- A caregiver with a better education background usually earns more than a person who only finished high school. ()

IV. Listen and fill in the following blanks.

- The Census Bureau says there were _____ people in poverty in 2004.
- The poverty rate was _____ percent, up two-tenths of one percent from the year before.
- Currently the lowest pay in the US permitted under federal law is _____ an hour.
- The government says half of daycare workers earned less than _____ an hour in 2002.
- Those employed in schools had median earnings of _____ per hour.

Part Three

Look at This

新闻报道中的数据

新闻报道力求具有时效性、客观性、信息密集性等特点，这些特点决定了数据在新闻中的重要地位，因为数据既直接又客观，能提供信息，又有说服力，是新闻报道不可或缺的工具。

新闻报道中的数据可分为四大类：

1. 基数：如本单元Text One中讲到美国人在抚养孩子方面的支出时说：

The Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics says childcare costs for a full day begin at about four thousand dollars yearly. Many families pay ten thousand dollars yearly per child — and more.

2. 分数：如本单元Text Two中讲到美国人中穷人所占国民比例时说：

The poverty rate was twelve and seven-tenths percent, up two-tenths of one percent from the year before.

3. 百分比：如本单元Text One中讲到美国妇女中家有六岁以下孩童而仍旧工作的人数时说：

The United States Census Bureau said that in two thousand two, sixty-four percent of mothers with a child under age six were in the workforce.

4. 序数：比较典型地出现在体育新闻和娱乐新闻的排行榜中。

显而易见，听新闻难免会经常听到数据，在*Here's More*中我们设计了听写数据的练习。



Part Four

Here's More

Exercise One

Listen twice and fill in the following blanks.

1. The I.I.E. report says the number increased by almost _____ in the two thousand three — two thousand four school year.
2. This brought the number of Americans studying in another country to more than _____.
3. The increase the year before was _____.
4. The newest report says _____ of the students went to Europe.
5. But study in China increased by _____ percent.
6. The report says that while more Americans are studying abroad, they are staying for