



《大学英语选修课系列教材》
COLLEGE ENGLISH ELECTIVE COURSE SERIES

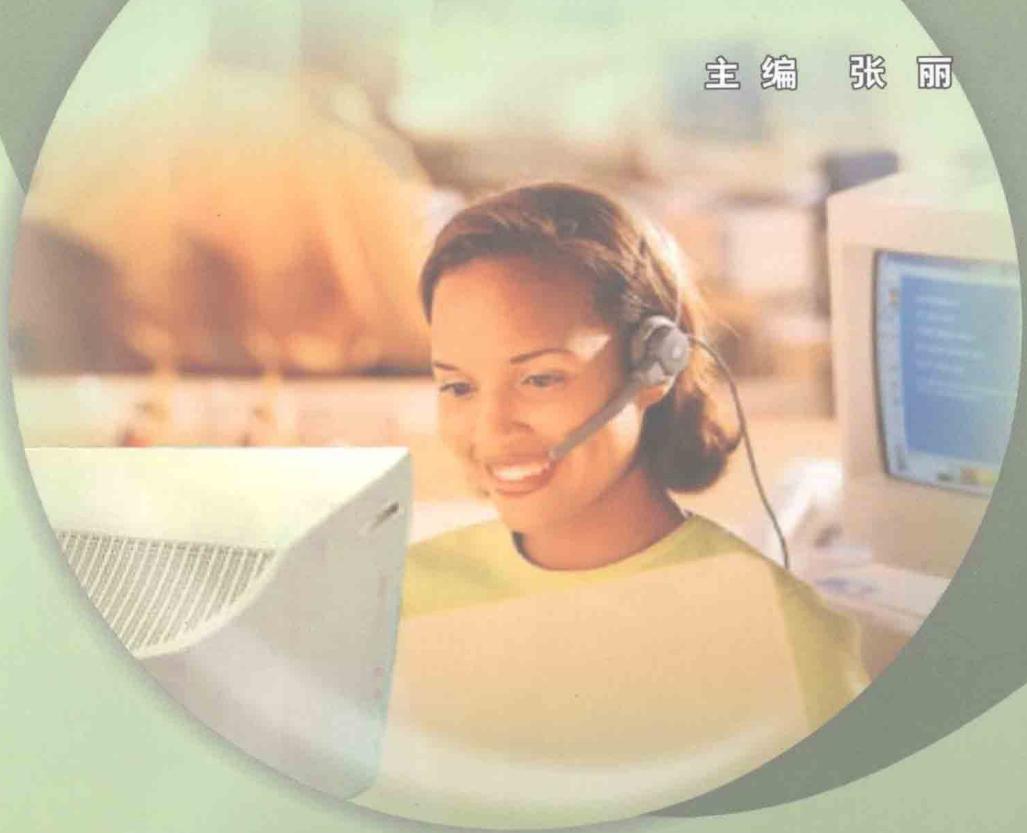
语言技能类

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Media English—Watching Listening and Speaking

媒体英语视听说

主编 张丽



重庆大学出版社

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主编 张丽
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内 容 提 要

《媒体英语视听说》是在多轮课堂教学实践基础上编写的大学英语四级后选修课教材。教材内容丰富,以主题为线索,涉及学生感兴趣的学校生活、亲情爱情、风土人情等8个方面。每个单元按话题和难度设计了6个热点视频,内容涵盖新闻报道、名人演讲、对话访谈、精彩影视等方面。选材注重信息性、趣味性、时代感和文化内涵,有助于开拓视野,培养人文素质、文化意识和跨文化交际能力。本教材以能力培养为核心,针对视听说不同技能的培养需要精心设计了各类课堂活动与练习,充分体现输入与输出的有机结合以及从语言知识到交际能力的转化。本书适宜于大学和研究生阶段英语视听说类的课程之用,也可供水平相当的英语爱好者进一步学习时使用。

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总序

我国的大学英语教学起步于 20 世纪 80 年代, 经过 20 多年的发展, 大学英语在教学水平、课程设置、教学方法、教学环境、师资队伍等各个方面都有了长足的进步和发展。但随着我国加入 WTO 和国民经济的快速发展, 大学英语教学暴露出与时代要求不相称的一面。为适应现代社会对人才培养的实际需求, 推动和指导大学英语教学改革, 教育部于 2003 年颁布了《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》(以下简称《要求》), 并于 2007 年结合对人才培养的新要求再次做了修订和调整, 作为全国各高校组织非英语专业本科生英语教学的主要依据。

《要求》将大学阶段的英语教学分为一般要求、较高要求和更高要求三个层次, 强调要贯彻分类指导、因材施教的原则, 使英语教学朝着个性化的方向发展, 要“将综合英语类、语言技能类、语言应用类、语言文化类和专业英语类等必修课程和选修课程有机结合, 形成一个完整的大学英语课程体系, 以确保不同层次的学生在英语应用能力方面得到充分的训练和提高”。这样, 大力发展大学英语选修课就成了大学英语教学改革的重要课题。

大学英语选修课的开设不仅是《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》精神的体现, 也是《教育部财政部关于实施高等学校本科教学质量与教学改革工程的意见》(以下简称《意见》)的内在要求, 《意见》将“学生的实践能力和创新精神显著增强”作为教学改革的重要目标之一, 而大学英语教学要在这方面有所作为的话, 必须注重培养学生的跨文化交际能力、文化素养和在全球化、信息化的背景下获取知识的能力, 这显然是传统的大学英语教学和课程设置所不能胜任的。

近年来, 全国许多高校纷纷进行了开设大学英语选修课的尝试, 并取得了可喜的成绩。但是由于指导思想不清晰、教师知识结构单一和配套改革滞后等原因, 在大学英语选修课的开设中出现了“因人设庙”, 开课随意性强, 开课种类单一, 各门课程难易不均, 课程测试不规范, 学生对各门课程的兴趣差异过大等问题。大学英语选修课的开设迫切需要某种程度的规范与引导, 需要更为科学地设置选修课程, 确实达到《要求》和《意见》中提出的目标。

针对以上问题, 我们认为, 一套由成熟理念指引的、体系科学的、建立在选修课开设的成功实践基础之上的系列教材能够起到这种规范和引导作用。因此, 重庆大学出版社组织来自全国各地的、在选修课开设方面走在前列的高校的专家和教师,

在多次交流与反复论证的基础上,组织编写了这套《大学英语选修课系列教材》。该套教材具有以下明显的特点:

第一,教材体系科学、系统。系列教材以《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》为指导,覆盖语言技能类、语言应用类、语言文化类和专业英语类等四个板块,既注重语言基础知识的积累,也充分考虑对学生文化素质的培养,确保不同层次的学生在英语应用能力方面得到充分的训练和提高。

第二,坚持“实用、够用”的原则。在体例安排和内容选择上严格按照选修课的课时要求和学生水平的实际需要,力求精练,避免长篇累牍,在语言难度上体现了与英语专业同类教材的差别。

第三,注重知识与技能相结合,语言与文化相结合。在深入浅出地讲授知识的同时,结合课程内容尽可能多地为学生提供说与写的练习,在雕琢学生语言的同时,尽可能培养学生的跨文化交际能力和批判性思维能力。

第四,强调学生综合能力的培养:考虑到学生在选修课阶段可能不再修综合英语类的课程,各教材在主要训练与课程相关能力的基础上,适当补充了其他能力的训练内容。

第五,吸纳并总结近年来相关高校选修课开设的经验和成果。该套教材的参编者来自全国多所高校,多数教材是由开设该门课程最成功的、最受学生欢迎的学校和教师撰写,教材既吸纳了相关讲义的优点,又根据专家意见,按照学科要求和普遍情况进行了改编,在保证教材科学性的前提下,最大程度地体现了大学英语学生的选修取向。

选修课的开设是大学英语教学改革的重要发展方向,但是在改革中诞生的事物也必然不断地在改革中被重新定义,因此我们这套大学英语选修课教材的体系也将是动态的和开放的,不断会有新的教材被纳入,以反映大学英语教学改革在这方面最新的成功尝试。相信随着教学改革不断走向深入,我们的教材体系也将日臻完善。

总主编
2008年元月

前　　言

全球化语境下英语的普及性及其所承载的文化渗透性使英语在中国国际文化交流和学术交流中具有不可替代的作用。新《大学英语课程教学要求》对教学目标作了如下明确的阐述：“培养学生具有较强的阅读能力、一定的听、说、写、译能力，使他们能用英语交流信息。”这既是适应我国高等教育体制改革深入发展的需要，也是对学生外语语言综合应用能力的总体要求。随着国家现代化进程的深入，社会经济发展对人才培养不断提出了更高的要求，英语听说能力成为当代国际型和应用型人才必不可少的基本素质，学生也对自身人文素养和跨文化交际能力提出了更多的个性化需求，希望借助丰富多彩的教学实践平台提高自身外语应用能力。

在新《大学英语课程教学要求》指导下，在广泛深入了解高校非英语专业学生英语教学需求的基础上，我们组织各方英语教学专家和资深教师编写了《媒体英语视听说》教材，旨在通过系统的听说技能训练，进一步有针对性地增强学生的听说能力；同时注重培养学生获取知识能力、独立思考能力和正确的情感和认知态度，提高学生文化素养，使他们更好地用英语进行有效信息交流和文化交流，以适应社会发展和经济建设的需要。本教材可供高等学校非英语专业二年级本科生作为四级后选修课教材使用，也可作为大学英语教学参考教材使用。

本教材的编写以西方国家主流媒体节目或影视片断等视频材料为教学素材，以多媒体教学资源为主要教学手段，以立体化形式呈现教材，通过“视”、“听”、“说”的结合，以直观画面和情节内容为基础开展有针对性的听说训练，提高学生的听力理解和口头表达能力，加深他们对英语国家的政治、经济、社会、文化等方面的认识和了解。该教材既注重英语语言知识的积累，又重视语言综合应用能力与技能的培养，主要特点如下：

实效性与多样性：教材所选教学素材均选自近期西方国家主流媒体节目或影视片断等视频材料，形式多样，如新闻报道、名人演讲、焦点访谈、精彩影视等。语言语境高度真实，题材贴近现实生活，内容涵盖学校生活、身心健康、职业规划等8个话题，共48个热点视频。学生在学习英语语言的同时又可开阔视野。

知识性与文化性：教学素材的选择注重英语语言知识的表达和积累，从某一文化点切入，培养学生的跨文化交际能力和批判性思维能力，有助于学生扩大知识面，加深对外部世界的了解，借鉴和吸收外国文化精华，提高自身文化素养，使学生通过

学习有一定文化背景、语境的语言材料来感知英语,以到达用英语交流“准确、得体”的目的。

整合性与拓展性:该教材的编写注重与学生先修课程的联系,素材包容相关知识点和主题,体现课程内容之间的横向联系,打破课程、学科和传统知识体系的界限,使学习者可以把所学的课程内容整合到自己的知识体系中,更多地关注知识的应用而不是其形式,更好地探索社会和个人最关心的问题。教学活动设计重在以学生为中心,以启发式为手段,创造实践机会,培养学生自主学习能力、合作能力和创新能力。单元后拓展练习与课内教学活动紧密相关,是教学内容的深化。

个性化与协作化:教材的编写从学习者的学习需求与特征出发,提供完全个性化的学习环境,如形式多样和题材多变的视频材料,多层次和多元化的课堂活动、课后实践等。同时该教材编写组已建立专门网站提供相应的多主题、多级别的资源库、听说测验、教师课件等,最大限度激发学生学习的积极性和主动性,以此达到资源共享、互通有无的目的。

本教材由电子科技大学外国语学院张丽副教授担任主编,副主编为电子科技大学外国语学院胡杰辉老师和蒋柳老师,编者为电子科技大学外国语学院王凯凤和郑怡两位老师。由于时间紧迫,编者水平所限,书中错误在所难免,偏颇和不当之处,恳请读者不吝赐教。

编 者

2008年8月

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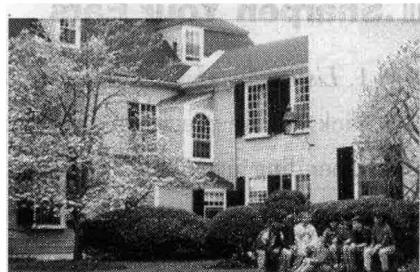
Unit 1 School Life



Preview

For many youngsters, university life means a new journey towards brilliant prospects. But being a college student is often demanding, for at a different life stage, a lot of different people, a lot of different relationships, many requirements, expectations, and procedures may be unfamiliar and challenging to them. Students may feel frustrated and confused in budgeting their money, adapting to dormitory life, or communicating effectively in academic situations. So, how to deal with these problems? The six clips in this unit will give you some help. These programs include:

1. Save at school
2. Cool at School
3. Campus Hook-Ups
4. Video Game Addictions
5. American Students under Heavy Pressure
6. School Dinner



Clip One Save at School

I .Warm Up Yourself

1. List your expenses on campus (eg. board, loan, mobile phone, internet bills, household expenses, etc.)
2. How do you save money on them? Give some examples to explain.

II .Enlarge Your Vocabulary

versus /'və:səs/	<i>prep.</i> against sb. /sth. 对抗某人,某事物
hygiene /'haɪdʒi:n/	<i>n.</i> study and practice of cleanliness as a way of maintaining good health and preventing disease 卫生(学)
sponsor /'spɒnəsə/	<i>n.</i> person or firm that pays for the media in order to advertise 赞助人,赞助公司; <i>v.</i> act as sponsor for sb. / sth. 赞助
salmon /'sæmən/	<i>n.</i> 鲑,大马哈鱼
mint /mɪnt/	<i>v.</i> invent 制成,做出
internship /'ɪntə:nʃɪp/	<i>n.</i> having practice and training as a doctor 实习医师(期)
jumpstart /'dʒʌmpsta:t/	<i>n.</i> 助推起动(汽车)
cheetah /'tʃi:tə/	<i>n.</i> 猎豹
Tanzanian plain	<i>n.</i> 坦桑尼亚大草原
dilemma /dɪ'lɛmə/	<i>n.</i> situation in which one has to choose between two undesirable things or courses of action 进退两难的窘境

III .Sharpen Your Ears

1. Listen for general understanding.

Tick off the pieces of advice the two anchormen give on how to manage one's personal spending in college. (There might be more than one correct answer.)

Housing:

- A. Live on dorms.
- B. Live by oneself.
- C. Share a room with tow or three people to split the cost of rent, etc.
- D. Live far away from campus.

Food:

- A. Buy each individual meal.
- B. Have school's offered meal.
- C. Eat outside in restaurant.
- D. Cook by oneself.

Books:

- A. Have used books.
- B. Borrow books from library.
- C. Buy new books.
- D. Use e-books.

Part-time job:

- A. Never have part-time jobs.
 - B. Concentrate on making money.
 - C. Have a part-time job according to schedule.
 - D. Only work on campus.

Entertainment:

- A. Buy tickets by oneself.
 - B. Enjoy free events.
 - C. Make use of discounted tickets.
 - D. Travel online.

Credit cards:

- A. Buy whatever you want.
 - B. Only take the cash one can afford to spend.
 - C. Leave credit card at home.
 - D. Spend wisely.

2. Listen for detailed information.

1) Many university employers offer _____ hours to fit your schedule. And if you're the studying type, you may be even able to do it on the job, like if you work at the _____. Some people want jobs that pay great _____ like waitress thing and parking cars, but even better, get a paid internship, it will help you get a _____ on your career while at the same time, put a little _____ in your pocket.

2) Many college towns have a ton of _____ events you can go to, and even if they're not free, museums and concerts, plays, even movie theatres sometimes offer specially _____ tickets for students. A good place to check is in student _____. And some colleges will even offer special discounted cards for a mere _____. Think about all the great places on campus you can get special _____ at that. If you wanna go on spring break, _____ the travel agencies on your campus. Many offer discounts or even a free trip to a person who _____ the trip to a group of individuals.

IV. Loosen Your Tongue

Now, CCTV Educational Channel wants to conduct a survey in your college to see how students manage their spending. You have been offered this job to go to at least five

students and ask them the following questions. Take notes of their answers and give a report about your survey.

◆ *Questionnaire:*

Housing:

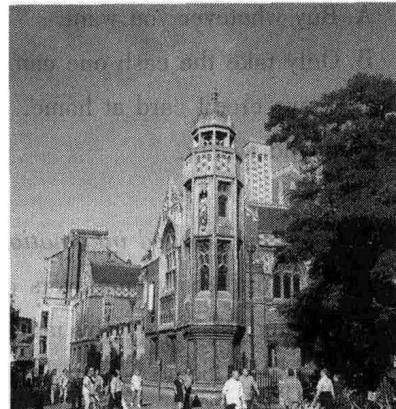
- A. Live on dorms.
- B. Rent a room and live by oneself.
- C. Share a room with two or three people to split the cost of rent, etc.
- D. Live at home.

Food:

- A. Buy each individual meal.
- B. Eat at the school cafeteria.
- C. Eat outside in restaurant.
- D. Cook by oneself.

Book:

- A. Have used books.
- B. Borrow books from library.
- C. Buy new books.
- D. Use e-books.



Part-time Job:

- A. Never have part-time jobs.
- B. Concentrate on making money.
- C. Have a part-time job according to schedule.
- D. Only work on campus.

Entertainment:

- A. Buy tickets by oneself.
- B. Enjoy free events.
- C. Make use of discounted tickets.
- D. Travel online.

Debit cards:

- A. Buy whatever you want.
- B. Only take the cash one can afford to spend.
- C. Leave debit card at dormitory.
- D. Spend wisely.



Clip Two Cool at School

I .Warm Up Yourself

1. Do you have computer, mp3, cell phone and digital camera? What are their brands?
2. Why do you buy them?
3. Do you think they are good or bad for your study?

II .Enlarge Your Vocabulary

ridiculous /rɪ'dɪkjʊləs/	<i>adj.</i> deserving to be laughed at 可笑的, 荒谬的
antique /æn'ti:k/	<i>adj.</i> belonging to the distant past 古时的 <i>n.</i> 古玩, 古董
stylize /'stailaɪz/	<i>v.</i> treat sth. in a fixed conventional style 按固定的传统风格处理某事物
adjustment /ədʒ'æstmənt/	<i>n.</i> act of adjusting 调节, 调整
booky /'bʊki/	<i>adj.</i> paper quality 纸质的

III .Sharpen Your Ears

1. Listen for general understanding.

Match the left column with the recommended brand on the right.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| 1) computer | a. Canon |
| 2) cell phone | b. LG / Motorola |
| 3) camera / photo printer | c. Mac Book |

2. Listen for detailed information.

- 1) Why should people choose the Mac Book computer?

It can _____ you need for school or fun. It has everything on it; you can _____

_____. Besides, the webcamer is very _____

_____. Now the best about Mac Book is that _____
_____ and if you buy before September 16th, you can get _____
_____.

2) What's the advantage of the LG cell phone?

It can make you _____; the full keyboard gives you the conveniences of _____; plus its screen is great for _____;
over all the cell phone is not _____.

3) Why does the anchor recommend Canon Powershot SD 1000 digital ELPH camera?

It is tiny enough to _____ and it's easy
to _____ when you take pictures.

4) How convenient is the photo printer?

All you do is _____, no
computer needed.

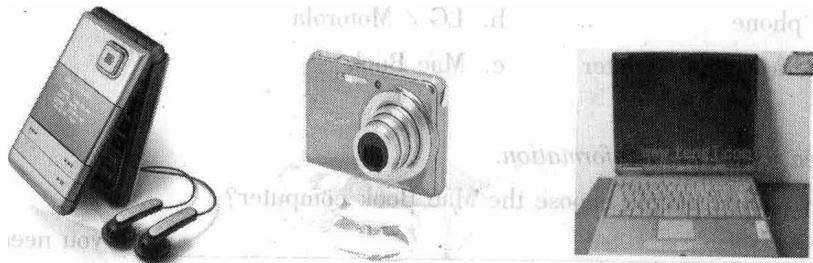
IV. Loosen Your Tongue

Pair Work: please act out the following dialogue with your partner.

Now it's quite popular for college students to have computers, mp3s, cell phones and digital cameras. Two students are talking about the advantages and disadvantages of digital equipment.

Role A: You are in favor of students having digital equipment, because you think they are necessary in students' life and study.

Role B: You are against it. Except for computers, you think mp3s, cell phones and digital cameras just waste money and will distract students from their studies.





Clip Three Campus Hook-Ups

I .Warm Up Yourself

How good are you at managing relationships? Now, do the following quiz to test yourself.

- 1) You are in a class meeting. Your classmates cannot agree with each other. Do you _____?
 A. say nothing
 B. intervene and propose something new
 C. take sides with those you like
 D. suggest a 10-minute break
- 2) Your two closest friends have an argument and stop speaking to each other. Do you _____?
 A. behave as though nothing has happened
 B. bring them together to discuss the problem
 C. take the side of one and stop speaking to the other
 D. talk to each of them separately about the situation
- 3) You see two strangers. One begins to hit the other. Do you _____?
 A. pretend to be an off-duty police officer, and ask them what is going on
 B. call the police
 C. stop them by shouting
 D. walk away quickly
- 4) Your neighbors are playing very loud music late at night. Do you _____?
 A. ask them to turn it down
 B. do nothing
 C. call the police
 D. play your own music as loudly as possible
- 5) You are in the check-in queue at an airport. Some people push in. Do you _____?
 A. ask them to go to the back of the queue