大学英语
视听新体验 2

主编　周梅

COLLEGE ENGLISH NEW EXPERIENCE
VIEWING AND LISTENING

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主 编 周 梅

副主编 牛书杰 谢 玉

内容提要

《大学英语视听新体验2》共8个单元,单元主题包括 Natural World,Wonderful Journeys,Famous Universities,Job Opportunities,Health Considerations,Stress Management,Education Issues 和 Human Virtues。所选内容题材广泛,语言规范,并且音、视频的平均语速都控制在每分钟130个词以内,适合大学英语一年级使用。书后附有参考答案和录音文字资料供学生参考。本书是学生了解四级网考听力题型和提高听力的必备教材。

前 言

　　《大学英语视听新体验2》是以《大学英语课程教学要求》为依据,以"应用性、实用性和真实性"为指导,结合目前大学英语教学中视听课比重加大的实际情况,充分利用现代化教学手段,采用了视、听、说、写相结合的方法,旨在通过真实的场景、地道的语言、灵活多样的练习和丰富生动的内容来提高大学生的英语听说的兴趣和能力。其编写特色如下:1. 选材注重思想性、现代性和真实性。所选音频和视频材料贴近时代、贴近学生的生活和思想,内容丰富、健康、积极向上,而且音视频材料均为近期出现在 BBC、VOA、CNN 和 CCTV9 中的新闻报道和访谈等节目,具有很强的时代感。2. 突出网考模式的特点。教材无论从视听说训练的内容和范围、材料的长度和难度上,都力求做到与《大学英语课程教学要求》中针对听说的要求一致,并严格按照全国大学英语四、六级考试网考中听力部分的题型、难度和长度为蓝本,认真筛选、精心设计,力求让学生通过对本教材的学习熟悉、了解网考模式,掌握网考应试技巧,体验网考带来的挑战和乐趣。3. 课堂教学和自主学习相结合。本教材既注重课堂教学,又注重学生课外自主学习。教材的编写形式和设计的任务便于教师课堂操作,每个单元的材料除了足够教师课堂使用外,还可供学生课外操练。4. 主题内容的安排由近及远、由浅入深。第一册和第二册的主题涉及学生学习和生活的方方面面,如大学生活、娱乐休闲、网上学习、友情、爱情、家庭、健康、运动、旅游、自然、道德、压力、职业、教育等话题,第三册和第四册的主题涉及当前人类、社会和世界所关注的热点问题,如计算机安全、环境保护、灾难、商业道德、全球化、志愿者、节假日、运输、购物、财富、人与动物、艺术、品牌、名人等话题。每册的语速、难度和长度基本上呈阶梯状上升。5. 图文并茂,版式新颖。《大学英语视听新体验》系列教材配有大量与主题相关的启发性强的图片,为语言学习提供了形象的训练情景,加强了学生对学习和使用语言的实际体验。

　　《大学英语视听新体验》系列教材共4册,每册由8个单元组成,按照主题编写。每个单元都由 Lead-in,Listening,Watching 和 Video-based Writing 四个部分组成。各部分的具体编排如下:1. Lead-in 以一段简短视频引出本单元的主题,通过对视频材料的讨论,使学生熟悉和了解与主题有关的方方面面。2. Listening 分为新闻报道(News Items)和对话(Conversations)两个部分,主要使学生了解和掌握"真实英语"(authentic English)。该部分模拟四级网考形式,训练学生掌握所听内容的主旨大意和主要细节的技能。3. Watching 部分由一般性理解(General Comprehension)、听写填空(Spot Dictation)和跟读(Listening and Repeating)三个部分构成,首先通过阅读和讨论让学生熟悉与视听内容相关的背景知识、单词和短语,提高学生对所听内容的好奇心和兴趣,然后进行视听、听写填空和跟读,检验学生的视听说综合运用能力。4. Video-based Writing 要求学生根据视听的内容写一篇摘要或一个评论等,强调语言输入和输出的有机结合,以及视(video watching)、听(listening)、说(speaking)和写

（writing）的统一。

在本教材的编写过程中，我们参阅了大量的视听真实材料，吸取了其中的最有用的部分，恕不一一注释，在此谨向原材料编辑者致以衷心感谢！

由于时间仓促，水平有限，书中难免存在一些不足和缺点，敬请各位同仁和学生不吝批评指正，以便再版时修订，使之日臻完善！

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编　者

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Unit 1

Natural World

Section A   Lead-in

1. Group Discussion

Directions: *Watch a video clip and discuss the following questions with your partner.*

1) What makes the animal in the video special?

2) Do you like animals? What animals would you like to keep as pets?

2. Word Matching

Directions: *Match the first part of each saying in Column A with its second part in Column B.*

Column A

1. Love me,
2. Never swap horses
3. Money
4. Every dog
5. One cannot
6. You can take a horse to water,
7. Kill the goose that

Column B

A. has its day.
B. but you can't make him drink.
C. love my dog.
D. lays the golden eggs.
E. makes the mare go.
F. make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.
G. while crossing the stream.

3. Pair Discussion

Directions: *Work with your partner and try to figure out the meaning of the following idioms.*

1. a wolf in sheep's clothing
2. a dark horse
3. black sheep
4. eat like a horse
5. hold one's horses
6. a paper tiger
7. mutton dressed as lamb

Section B　Listening

Directions: *This section contains 18 multiple choice questions based on three news items and two long conversations. You should select the best answer to each question. All the audio clips will be played twice. When they are played for the first time, you should pay attention to the main idea and answer some general comprehension questions. When they are played for the second time, you should focus on the important details and answer some specific comprehension questions.*

◆ News Items

News Item One

Glossary

1) pasture	*n.* 牧场	4) pesticide	*n.* 杀虫剂
2) paddock	*n.* （放牧用的）小围场	5) fertilizer	*n.* 肥料
3) grazing	*n.* 放牧	6) rotational grazing	循环放牧

1. What is this piece of news mainly about?
   A. The reasons why good grazing space has decreased.
   B. The reasons why replanting can be so costly.
   C. The reasons why rotational grazing is needed.
   D. The reasons why the growth of weeds cannot be avoided.

2. Why will less desirable plants replace the grassland as a result of intensive grazing?
   A. Because animals tend to eat up all the grass.
   B. Because there will be more wildfires to destroy the grassland.
   C. Because the grass roots do not have enough time to recover.
   D. Because other plants grow better on animal wastes.

3. When should farmers remove animals from one pasture to another?
   A. When the grass becomes yellow.
   B. When the grass is eaten to less than five centimeters.
   C. When the grass is eaten to less than fifteen centimeters.
   D. When the grass is eaten up.

News Item Two

Glossary

1) graze	v. （在草地上）吃青草	5) Rajasthan	拉贾斯坦邦（印度邦名）
2) veterinarian	n. 兽医	6) Pushkar	浦希卡（印度城市，朝拜
3) fertilize	v. 施肥		圣地和宗教中心）
4) League of Pastoral Peoples			
	牧民联盟		

4. What is the main idea of this piece of news?
   A. The number of the camels in India has decreased sharply.
   B. Rajasthan is thought to be the area with the most camels.
   C. Camels are used more and more widely in India recently.
   D. Fewer camels were traded at a recent camel fair in India.

5. What has caused the change in the camel population in India?
   A. Indian people are reluctant to eat their camels.
   B. Courts have provided more grazing space for camels in parks.
   C. Camels have free access to more grasslands now.
   D. Trucks and other modern vehicles are taking the place of camels.

6. What is the benefit that camels bring to human beings?
   A. Their milk, skin, hair and bone are made into different products.
   B. Their milk is especially good for people's health.
   C. They can bring plenty of wealth to their owners.
   D. They provide fast and convenient means of transportation to people.

7. How many camels were traded at the fair in Pushkar in 2004?
   A. 600,000.　　　　B. 1,000,000.　　　　C. 17,500.　　　　D. 50,000.

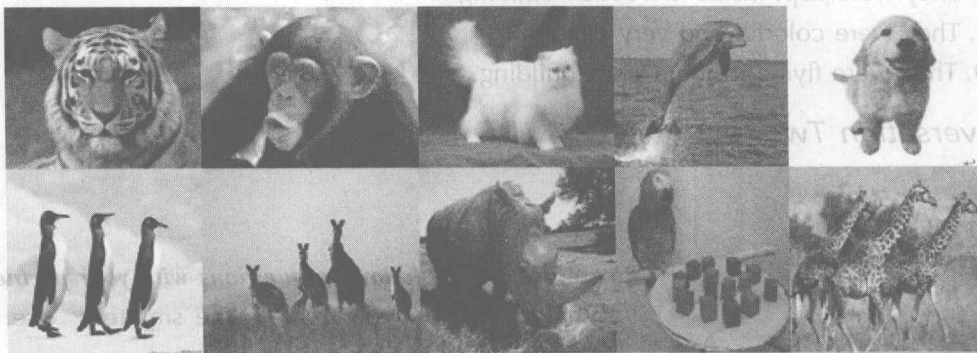## News Item Three

Glossary

1) conventional	a. 常规的,传统的	6) North Carolina	（美国）北卡罗来纳州
2) diversification	n. 多样化	7) Agricultural Research Service	
3) germplasm	n. 胚质,种质		（美国）农业研究服务机构
4) ancestral	a. 祖先的	8) United States Department of Agriculture	
5) wilt	v. 枯萎		美国农业部
		9) Team Drought	干旱研究小组

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8. What is the main idea of this piece of news?

    A. Scientists are working to develop water-saving crops.

    B. Soybeans were first grown in China thousands of years ago.

    C. Soybeans need less water than other plants for growth.

    D. Diversification could protect crops against climate changes.

9. According to Thomas Carter, what characteristic do the common soybeans in America have?

    A. They can grow in dry conditions.

    B. They have similar genetic features.

    C. They are quite different from one another.

    D. They can resist extreme climate changes.

10. What is the main purpose of Team Drought?

    A. To import special kinds of soybeans from China.

    B. To conduct research on the droughts in America.

    C. To study water shortages caused by global warming.

    D. To develop and test drought resistant soybeans.

◆ Conversations

Conversation One

A. Group Work

Please complete the following tasks in small groups.

1. List as many animals as possible. Consult the dictionary for any words you don't know.

2. Group Discussion: Do you enjoy going to the zoo? What animal do you like best in the zoo? Could you describe some animals in the zoo?

B. Listening

Directions: *First study the words and expressions in the table below. Then listen to the conversation and select the best answer to each question.*

Glossary

1) porcupine	*n.* 豪猪，箭猪	2) naughty	*a.* 顽皮的，淘气的

11. What animals are being talked about in this conversation?
    A. Porcupine, duck and bear.
    B. Porcupine, deer and butterfly.
    C. Porcupine, panda and birds.
    D. Porcupine, elephant and giraffe.

12. What does the boy remember about the elephant?
    A. It ate a lot of fruits and vegetables.
    B. It got angry and roared at the kids.
    C. It threw dirt at the people with its trunk.
    D. It sprinkled water on the people with its trunk.

13. What does the boy like best about the zoo?
    A. Giraffes.   B. The bird show.   C. Porcupines.   D. Butterflies.

14. What does the boy remember about the butterflies?
    A. They were flying around all over the zoo.
    B. They were kept inside a wooden building
    C. They were colorful and very beautiful.
    D. They were flying inside a glass building.

Conversation Two

A. Pair Work

Please discuss the following questions with your partner.

1. What animal do you think is the smartest? Use some examples to support your idea.

2. What can a parrot do? Do you have any parrot stories to share with your classmates?

B. Listening

Directions: *First study the words and expressions in the table below. Then listen to the conversation and select the best answer to each question.*

Glossary

1) vet	*n.* 兽医		8) oink	*n.* 猪叫声	
2) chimpanzee	*n.* 黑猩猩		9) penguin	*n.* 企鹅	
3) rooster	*n.* 公鸡		10) skunk	*n.* 臭鼬	
4) growl	*n.* 低沉的咆哮		11) stinker	*n.* 发出恶臭的人或动物	
5) villain	*n.* 歹徒, 坏人		12) celebrity	*n.* 名人	
6) mimic	*v.* 模仿		13) oppressed	*a.* 被抑制的	
7) cue	*n.* 提示, 暗示		14) Knoxville Zoo	诺克斯维尔动物园	

15. Who is Einstein in this conversation?
　　A. A pig.　　　　B. A chimpanzee.　　C. A parrot.　　　　D. A rooster.

16. How old is Einstein?
　　A. 18.　　　　　B. 50.　　　　　　C. 60.　　　　　　D. 16.

17. What is special about Einstein?
　　A. She is eager to meet famous celebrities.
　　B. She makes different sounds to get food.
　　C. She likes to imitate the sound of a rooster.
　　D. She can make 200 sounds (including words).

18. What is Einstein's favorite food?
　　A. Corn.　　　　B. Peanut.　　　　C. Vegetable.　　　D. Sunflower seed.

Section C　Watching

◈ General Comprehension

A. Topic to Discuss

Directions: *Read the following passage about the video you are going to watch. Discuss the questions below with your partner.*

The Intelligence of Dogs

Do you know that the intelligence of dogs can be compared to a two year old child? It has been found that they can understand about 165 words and gestures. Super intelligent ones, called "super dogs", can understand roughly (大约) 250 words—the same level of intelligence as a two and a half year old child.

Researchers have found, surprisingly, that dogs can even understand simple math. They seem to have a sense of fairness (公平). For example, if two were evaluated and only one received a treat for performing a task, the other one lost interest. However, if one dog was fed a superior treat, both stayed engaged.

According to experts in the field, the smartest dogs are border collies (博德牧羊犬) and poodles (卷毛狗). Though all dogs vary in intelligence, specialists believe that their social consciousness, however, is as high as an adolescent (青少年) or even a teenager. In particular, they are very interested in "who is moving up in the group and who is sleeping with whom".

As for training, whether or not the dog co-operates well with humans depends on the demands and tasks for which the breed was created and whether independence or teamwork between dogs and people was required. Dogs with the will to please are easier to train because they are very easily motivated.

1. Have you ever kept a dog as your pet? Do you have any stories about dogs to tell your classmates? (Stories of your own experience, stories that you've heard from other people or stories you've read in books, etc.)

2. Why are dogs considered to be our best friends? What can dogs do for human beings?

B. Video to Watch

Directions: *This part contains 5 multiple choice questions based on the following video clip. You should select the best answer to each question. Before you watch the video, study the words and expressions in the table below. The video clip will be played twice. When they are played for the first time, you should pay attention to the main idea and answer some general comprehension questions. When they are played for the second time, you should focus on the important details and answer some specific comprehension questions.*

Glossary

1) contender	*n.*	角逐者,竞争者	9) retrieve	*v.*	取回,找回
2) odour	*n.*	气味	10) mole	*n.*	痣
3) pathetic	*a.*	悲哀的,可怜的	11) lesion	*n.*	(皮肤或器官的)损
4) snout	*n.*	动物突出的口鼻部			害,病变
5) olfactory	*a.*	嗅觉的	12) pathology	*n.*	病理学
6) tricky	*a.*	难办的,棘手的	13) miraculous	*a.*	不可思议的
7) melanoma	*n.*	黑(色)素瘤	14) Tallahassee Memorial Hospital		
8) schnauzer	*n.*	德国种刚毛犬			塔拉哈西纪念医院

1. What is the passage mainly about?
   A. The extreme sense of smell owned by dogs.
   B. The friendship between dogs and humans.
   C. Differences between dog's nose and ours.
   D. Dogs are a great help to us in medical field.

2. How many smell receptors can a German shepherd have?
   A. 100,000.   B. 2 billion.
   C. 40 million.   D. 13.

3. Why is a dog's sense of smell more powerful than ours?
   A. Because its nose is ten times larger than ours.
   B. Because it has built up a sense of the world around them.
   C. Because its brain cells are four times larger than ours.
   D. Because its nose has much more smell receptors than ours.

4. According to the video clip, which of the following can be done by dogs?
   A. Sniffing out cold medicine.
   B. Sniffing out explosives.
   C. Sniffing out gas leaks in pipelines.
   D. Sniffing out hidden treasure.

5. What was George trained to do before he was sent to meet real patients?
   A. He was trained to communicate with patients.
   B. He was trained to identify skin cancer samples.
   C. He was trained to work with the doctors in the lab.
   D. He was trained to alert the patients to skin cancer.

◆ Spot Dictation

Directions: *In this part, part of the video clip will be replayed twice and you are required to fill in the blanks numbered* 1—10 *with the exact words you've heard from the clip. At the end of this part, there will be a pause for you to check what you've written.*

Doctors usually rely on visual identification of skin cancers. It's a tricky business, and one in five melanomas are not (1) _____ to successfully treat the patient. But now there's (2) _____ ... This is George the schnauzer. He was trained to retrieve melanoma (3) _____ hidden in test tubes. Then it was time to meet real patients at the Tallahassee Memorial Hospital. Using a (4) _____ , George correctly identified melanomas on six of seven patients. (5) _____ , George pointed out a mole that had (6) _____ been ignored by three different doctors. When the lesion was sent to the pathology lab, the results show that it was in fact a melanoma. Doctors believed that if the mole had (7) _____ , the patient could very well have died from (8) _____ ! George may have a (9) _____ miraculous nose, but there is another animal with such a (10) _____ of smell that it's leapt into number six in the countdown.

◆ Listening and Repeating

Directions: *In this part, you are going to listen to* 8 *sentences selected from the listening materials in Section B. After hearing the sound of a bell, you are required to repeat the sentences.*

Section D   Video-based Writing

Directions: *In this part you are required to write an essay of no less than* 120 *words based on the video in Section C. Write a short summary of the video and make comments on it.*

Dog's Extreme Sense of Smell