

大学英语系列教材

总主编 邹晓玲 朱万忠

大学英语 视听新体验4

主编 张梅

COLLEGE ENGLISH NEW EXPERIENCE
VIEWING AND LISTENING



重庆大学出版社
<http://www.cqup.com.cn>

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重庆大学出版社

内容提要

《大学英语视听新体验4》共8个单元,单元主题包括 Animals, Shopping, Wealth, Transportation, Festivals, Arts, Business 和 Science。内容题材广泛,语言规范,题型设计、练习难度与大学英语四级网考一致,适合大学英语二年级使用。书后附有参考答案和录音文字材料供学生参考。本书是学生提高听力能力和了解网考听力题型的必备教材。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语视听新体验.4/张梅主编. —重庆:重庆大学出版社,2010.8

(大学英语系列教材)

ISBN 978-7-5624-5557-8

I. ①大… II. ①张… 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(2010)第 132327 号

大学英语视听新体验 4

主 编 张 梅

策划编辑 周小群 韩 鹏

责任编辑:韩 鹏 版式设计:牟 妮

责任校对:贾 梅 责任印制:赵 晟

*

重庆大学出版社出版发行

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全国新华书店经销

自贡新华印刷厂印刷

*

开本:787×1092 1/16 印张:10.5 字数:241 千

2010 年 8 月第 1 版 2010 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

印数:1—5 000

ISBN 978-7-5624-5557-8 定价:25.00 元(含 1 光盘)

本书如有印刷、装订等质量问题,本社负责调换

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大学英语视听说教程

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前言

《大学英语视听新体验》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对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!

Contents

Unit 1	Animals	1
Section A	Lead-in	2
Section B	Listening	2
Section C	Watching	7
Section D	Video-based Writing	9
Unit 2	Shopping	10
Section A	Lead-in	11
Section B	Listening	11
Section C	Watching	16
Section D	Video-based Writing	18
Unit 3	Wealth	19
Section A	Lead-in	20
Section B	Listening	20
Section C	Watching	25
Section D	Video-based Writing	27
Unit 4	Transportation	28
Section A	Lead-in	29
Section B	Listening	29
Section C	Watching	33
Section D	Video-based Writing	36
Unit 5	Festivals	37
Section A	Lead-in	38
Section B	Listening	38
Section C	Watching	42
Section D	Video-based Writing	44

Unit 6 Arts	45
Section A Lead-in	46
Section B Listening	46
Section C Watching	50
Section D Video-based Writing	53
Unit 7 Business	54
Section A Lead-in	55
Section B Listening	55
Section C Watching	61
Section D Video-based Writing	63
Unit 8 Science	64
Section A Lead-in	65
Section B Listening	65
Section C Watching	70
Section D Video-based Writing	72
Key	73
Scripts	88

Unit 1

Animals



朱要

1) wolf
2) put on

Section

Directions

You must

read both the questions and the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer.

News Items

News Item One

Glossary

1) poach	v. 偷猎, 偷捕	6) prey on	n. 捕食
2) populate	v. 居住于(某地区)	7) devoid of	adj. 没有...的, 缺乏...的
3) habitat	n. (动植物的)生长地, 栖息地	8) prey	n. 猎物
4) encroach on sth.	侵占(某物)	9) affluent	adj. 丰富的, 富裕的
5) game	n. 游戏	10) transact in	做非法买卖(或交易)

Section A Lead-in

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

1. When it comes to the animal — wolves, what comes up in your mind? Do you like them? Why or why not?
2. How do you understand the statement “We human beings and other species can share the same globe.” after watching the video clip?



Glossary

1) wolf pack	狼群	3) predator	n. 食肉动物
2) put one's life on the line	冒着生命危险	4) fit the bill	正合适, 正符合要求

Section B Listening

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 news items and 2 long conversations. You must read both the questions and the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer.

◆ News Items

News Item One

Glossary

1) poach	v. 偷猎, 偷捕	6) prey on	捕食
2) populate	v. 居住于(某地区)	7) devoid of	毫无……的, 没有……的
3) habitat	n. (动植物)生长地, 栖息地	8) prey	n. 猎物
4) encroach on sth.	侵占(某物)	9) affluent	a. 丰富的, 富饶的
5) game	n. 猎物	10) traffic in	做非法买卖(或交易)

- According to the news, how much tiger habitat range has been lost in the last 150 years?
A. 7 percent. B. 17 percent. C. 90 percent. D. 19 percent.
- The following are the factors that drive tigers worldwide to near extinction except for
A. illegal trade in tiger body parts
B. the loss of tiger habitat
C. the encroachment of tiger prey
D. the construction of tiger reserves
- Which of the following is not mentioned as the game that the wild tigers usually prey upon?
A. Large deer. B. Wild dogs.
C. Wild pigs. D. Large wild cattle.
- What is this piece of news mainly about?
A. The great danger tigers bring to people.
B. The value of the tiger body parts.
C. The crisis of the fast decline of the tiger populations.
D. The right way we protect tigers.

News Item Two

Glossary

1) marine biologist	海洋生物学家	8) mammal	n. 哺乳动物
2) hind flippers	(海豹等的)后足	9) extinct	a. 灭绝的, 绝种的
3) propulsion	n. 推动力	10) coordinator	n. 协调人
4) stabilizer	n. 稳定器	11) predation	n. (动物) 捕食行为
5) anthropologist	n. 人类学家	12) entangle	v. 纠缠, 缠住
6) hydrodynamic	a. 水力的, 水压的	13) debris	n. 残骸
7) lava formation	熔岩结构(层)	14) terrestrial	a. 陆地的, 陆栖的

- According to the news, what draws people's attention to the problem of the Hawaiian monk seals?
A. The strange behaviors of monk seals.
B. The decreasing number of monk seals.
C. The mysterious life of monk seals.
D. Visitors' interest in monk seals.
- Which point doesn't contribute to the decline of the Hawaiian monk seal population?
A. The destruction of seal habitats.

- B. Shark predations and marine debris.
C. Human hunting and activity.
D. The lack of food supply.
7. What approaches are local and national authorities trying in order to protect Hawaiian seals?
- A. They are trying to keep the Hawaiian monk seals in zoos.
B. They are working to save the Hawaiian monk seals by using the law.
C. They are establishing 12 or 15 Hawaiian monk seals' natural reserves.
D. They are posting signs on public beaches where the seals often rest and give birth.
8. What is the main idea of this piece of news?
- A. The endangered marine mammal Hawaiian monk seals.
B. The research and experiment of the marine biologists.
C. The importance of plants and animals.
D. A new discovery made by a handful of anthropologists.

News Item Three

Glossary

1) breeding site	(动物)繁殖地	11) fiberglass igloo	玻璃纤维小屋
2) penguin	n. 企鹅	12) vegetation	n. 植物, 草木(总称)
3) charter boat	包船, 租船	13) vulnerable	a. 脆弱的, 易受攻击的
4) boulder	n. 圆石, 巨砾	14) skinny	a. 皮包骨头的, 极瘦的
5) conservationist	n. 生态环境保护主义者	15) veterinary	a. 兽医
6) topsoil	n. 表土层	16) emaciated	a. (因饥饿) 极瘦的
7) bird droppings	鸟粪	17) fade away	逐渐消失
8) burrow	v. 钻(洞), 挖(洞)	18) sardine	n. 沙丁鱼
9) chick	n. 鸡, 小鸟	19) intervention	n. 干预, 干涉
10) predator	n. 食肉动物	20) huddle together	挤作一团

9. What is the main idea of this piece of news?
- A. People try to explore and develop African natural resources.
B. People should concern themselves with food shortage in Africa.
C. Conservationists try to prevent African penguin from extinction.
D. Conservationists try to teach people how to protect African penguins.
10. The following problems threaten African penguins' survival except for the fact that _____.

- A. commercial fishing fleets have reduced their food supply
 B. penguins have got used to breeding in the open
 C. much of the penguin's natural habitat has been destroyed
 D. people have removed the topsoil from the African southern coast as good fertilizer
11. According to the news report, how many African penguins has SANCCOB rescued altogether?
 A. about 4,000. B. nearly 800. C. nearly 1,400. D. about 62.

◆ Conversations

Conversation One

A. Pair Work

1. How do people use and treat animals nowadays?
 2. What do you think of the ideas of keeping animals at zoos for enjoyment, raising animals for food and even doing animal experiments for medical purposes?



B. Listening

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

12. What is the main topic of the conversation?
 A. How to improve the condition at zoos.
 B. People should oppose animal experiments.
 C. The way people use and treat animals.
 D. How to take care of a pet.
13. What does the man think of the idea of zoos?
 A. Zoos allow people to get close to animals.
 B. It's dangerous for kids to see wild animals.
 C. He doesn't like zoos as an adult.
 D. It is cruel to keep animals at zoos.
14. What's the reason that the number of animals being used in experiments is falling dramatically?
 A. Because animal experiments were opposed by many people.
 B. Because new laws are issued to forbid animal experiments.

- C. Because the number of animals is falling.
 D. Because new techniques are introduced.
15. Which point is not mentioned in the conversation?
 A. People should try to recreate the natural conditions at zoos.
 B. The woman doesn't like animal experiments.
 C. The woman has stopped eating animals.
 D. The man has given money to charities to help animals.

Conversation Two

A. Group Work

1. How much do you know about global warming?
 2. What effect does global warming have on animals and plants on the planet?

B. Listening

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

Glossary

1) the Arctic	北极	8) biodiversity	n. 生物多样性
2) sea ice pack	大块浮冰	9) calcify	v. 使钙化
3) inability	n. 无能	10) symbiosis	n. (生)共生现象, 合作
4) succumb	v. 死	11) zooxanthella	n. 动物黄藻
5) expedite	v. 促进, 加快进程	12) aesthetically	ad. 审美地, 美学地
6) fleet	a. 迅速的, 快速的	13) livelihood	n. 生活, 生计
7) coral reef	珊瑚礁	14) snorkel	n. (潜水者的)水下呼吸管

16. Which of the following factors should be responsible for the decline in the polar bear population?
 A. Polar bear poaching by human beings.
 B. The experiments on polar bears.
 C. Warmer and warmer global climate.
 D. Predations among animals.
17. According to this conversation, which of the following statements is not true?
 A. Birds that are fast and quick do relatively well in the warming world.
 B. Global warming drives animals to places that haven't resources they need.

- C. Due to global warming, more biological diversities will spring up.
 D. In the warming world, animals and plants evolve faster than they naturally did.
18. What's the main idea of Conversation Two?
- A. Global warming and financial crisis.
 B. Natural disasters caused by global warming.
 C. Global warming's effects on human beings.
 D. Global warming's effects on animals and plants.

Section C Watching

◆ General Comprehension

A. Topic to Discuss

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

In Iceland, millions of fat-beaked ((鸟) 厚嘴的) birds form the world's largest colony of Atlantic puffins. Sixty percent of the world's population breeds there; some end up on dinner plates.

On the bird world scale of cuteness, puffins rank pretty high up there. And in Iceland's Westman Islands, one of the biggest puffin colonies in the world, locals love these colorful, chubby (圆圆胖胖的, 丰满的) birds—on the wing or on the menu.

Twenty-five percent of the Atlantic puffin is here. On these tiny islands you see them around you. This is the only area where their population is growing. They're decreasing on both sides of the Atlantic.

Puffins are pelagic (远洋的, 深海的) birds feeding primarily by diving for fish, but also eat other sea creatures, such as squid (乌贼, 墨鱼) and crustaceans (龙虾、螃蟹等甲壳纲动物). Puffin parents dig nesting burrows into the cliffs, and spend their days fishing for their families. They can dive down to 57 meters at least and stay under water for about 60 seconds. Each year as Iceland's brief summer approaches, some young puffins trying to make their way to the sea are confused by the lights of the Westman Island's only town. Children gather up the lost birds and set them free, so they can end up the next generation of puffin parents, or maybe as somebody's dinner.

1. Do you know anything about the Atlantic puffins?
2. Which part of the world has the largest population of the Atlantic puffins?

B. Video to Watch

Directions: First study the words and expressions in the table below. Then watch a short video and finish the following exercises.

Glossary

1) serenity	n. 平静, 宁静	10) ecologist	n. 生态学家
2) placid	a. (动物) 温和的	11) opt to do	选择做
3) volatile	a. 反复无常的, 易变的	12) offspring	n. (动物的) 幼崽
4) rampant	n. 猖獗的, 肆虐的	13) eel	n. 美洲鳗, 蛇形鱼类
5) eruption	n. (火山) 喷发	14) herring	n. 鲱鱼
6) flux	n. 不断的变动, 波动	15) turmoil	n. 动乱, 骚乱
7) inhabitant	n. 居民	16) reign	v. 为王, 为君, 占支配地位
8) sand lance	玉筋鱼	17) close to home	触到痛处
9) Icelandic	a. 冰岛的		

- Which of the following statements is not true about Iceland Westman Islands?
 - There are abundant birds breeding and inhabiting here.
 - Earthquakes and volcanic activity occur frequently.
 - High peaks in Iceland used to be grassy.
 - There used to be steady supply of fish in the seas in Iceland.
- Which of the following is mentioned as one of the best loved inhabitants in Iceland?
 - The Atlantic dolphin.
 - The Atlantic parrot.
 - The Atlantic puffin.
 - The Atlantic ostrich.
- What has been the most obvious change in Iceland in the past three years?
 - A lot of natural reserves have been created.
 - Almost none of the puffins are breeding.
 - More than 1.3 millions of puffins have found their nesting grounds.
 - People have concerned themselves more with the protection of animals.
- What has happened to puffins in Iceland Westman Islands?
 - The poaching of puffins.
 - The illegal trading of puffins.
 - The experiment on puffins.
 - The severe shortage of puffins' favorite food.
- What is the video mainly about?
 - The disadvantages of too many puffins.
 - The threat of puffins to humans.

- C. The climate changing and puffins.
D. Puffins' breeding problem caused by food shortage.

◆ Spot Dictation

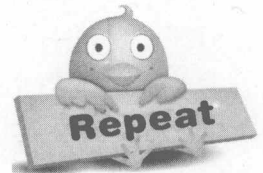
Directions: Watch the video twice and fill in the blanks with the exact words you've heard from the clip.

Throughout history, birds have been (1) _____ here. The high grassy peaks provide ideal nesting grounds, and the seas have offered up a steady (2) _____ from year to year. It's been the almost (3) _____ spot for Atlantic puffins, and over time they become tied to this place. This is one of the world's largest colonies with an estimated (4) _____ nesting pairs. They spend most of the year at sea, returning to land in the spring to (5) _____ a single chick. But for the past three years, something has gone wrong: almost none of the puffins are breeding.

Researchers say they think they know the (6) _____ of the problem. Historical catch records indicate (7) _____ in the puffin's favorite food—a small nutritious fish known as the sand lance. But for the last three years, it's been scarce in areas where used to be abundant. The fish has also (8) _____ late in the puffin's breeding season. Puffins are not the only birds that (9) _____ by the loss of the sand lance. Other Icelandic seabirds have also had (10) _____ for the same three-year period.

◆ Listening and Repeating

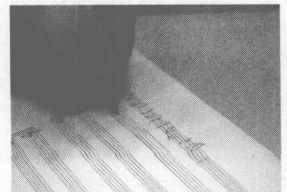
Directions: In this part, you are going to listen to 8 sentences selected from the listening materials in section B. After hearing the sound of a bell, you are required to repeat the sentences.



Section D Video-based Writing

Directions: Write a short summary of the video and give comments on this topic. You should write at least 120 words according to the following topic.

What Can We Do to Stop Global Warming?



Unit 2

Unit 1 Animals

C. The climate changing and puffins.
D. Puffins' breeding problem caused by food shortage.

Spot Dictation

Shopping

Directions: Watch the video twice and write down the exact words you've heard from the clip.

Throughout history, birds have been (1) _____ here. The high grassy peaks provide ideal nesting grounds, and the seas have offered up a steady (2) _____ from year to year. It's been the almost (3) _____ spot for Atlantic puffins, and over time they become tied to the place. This is one of the world's largest colonies with an estimated (4) _____ nesting pairs. They spend most of the year at sea, returning to land in the spring to (5) _____ their young. The puffins have a very specific diet. They eat almost nothing but fish. Researchers say that the puffins' food is small nutritious fish. Catch records indicate that the puffins have been scarce in areas where used to be abundant. There has also (8) _____ in the puffin's breeding season. Puffins are not the only birds that (9) _____ by the loss of the sand dunes. Other Icelandic seabirds have also had (10) _____ for the same three-year period.



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.

Repeat

Section D Video-based Writing

Directions: Write a short summary of the video and give comments on this topic. You should write at least 120 words according to the following topic.

What Can We Do to Stop Global Warming?

