

New College English
新大学英语

教师
专用

BOOK

4

总主编 刘建达
本册主编 卢仁顺
许丽芹

视听说教程

VIEWING, LISTENING
AND SPEAKING:
A MULTIMEDIA APPROACH



WUHAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

武汉大学出版社

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前言

教育部《关于进一步深化本科教学改革，全面提高教学质量的若干意见》强调充分运用优质教学软件和教学资源，深化大学英语教学内容和教学方法改革，推动高校建立网络环境下的英语教学新模式，切实促进大学生英语综合应用能力，尤其是听说能力的提高。2007年，教育部正式颁布了《大学英语课程教学要求》，明确提出“大学英语的教学目标是培养学生的英语综合应用能力，特别是听说能力，使他们在今后学习、工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行交际，同时增强其自主学习能力，提高综合文化素养，以适应我国社会发展和国际交流的需要”。

基于国家对大学英语教学改革提出的新要求，2008年，我们在全国进行了广泛的调研，在调研的基础上总结了我国目前大学英语教学状况及教材的使用情况，并组织一批具有丰富大学英语教学经验的专家和教师对调研反映出的问题进行多次研讨，提出了适应新的形势和要求的大学英语教材编写方案。经过几年的反复研磨，这套大学英语教材得以和广大读者见面。

一、编写理念

Bachman (1990) 提出，交际语言能力应包括语言组织能力和语用能力：组织能力包括语法能力和语篇能力；语用能力包括言外能力和社会语言能力，也就是说，外语学习不仅是语言本身的学习，还包括恰当使用语言技能的学习。在外语教学中，这种交际语言能力理论可以粗略地概括为三部分：第一，语言相关知识的学习，包括语音、语法、词汇、短语、惯用法等；第二，使用语言的技能，包括接受性技能和产出性技能，具体表现为听、说、读、写、译等技能；第三，具体社会交际环境中正确使用语言的知识 and 技能，例如，在不同的场合中使用不同的语言，并且可以正确得体地使用。因此，外语学习无法脱离具体的语言使用环境，而长期以来，中国的外语学习很多都是纯语言的学习，缺乏对学生语言交际能力的培养，这种交际能力包含书面交际和口头交际能力。

《大学英语课程教学要求》也强调了对学生语言交际能力的培养，指出大学英语的内容主要包括英语语言知识与应用技能，跨文化交际和学习策略，同时包括多种教学模式和教学手段。有鉴于此，我们的教材编写理念为：强调以现代语言交际能力理论为指导，在教授语言知识与应用技能的同时，更多注重对学生跨文化交际能力的培养，利用纸质、多媒体、网络等多种教学方法和手段，使学生具有较为扎实的英语语言基础，且在日常生活、工作和社会交往中能够恰当运用英语进行交际，并使学生在以后的学习、生活中能够自主地进行英语学习。

二、编写特色

根据目前我国大学生的实际英语水平和英语学习条件，本套大学英语教材冲破传统教学模式的局限性，在教学理念、教学内容、教学方法等方面坚持创新，力图培养出与时代同步，满足社会发展需求的英语人才。在编写过程中，我们力求体现如下特色：

■ 人本主义教育观，
素质与能力双培养

以学生为主体，教师为主导，注重人文教育和素质教育，以培养学生的语言综合运用能力、文化素养以及英语交际能力和实际应用能力为核心。

■ 尊重语言学习的规律，
激发学生深度思维的思考方式，
深入探索语言学习策略

在培养学生扎实的语言基本功——听、说、读、写、译各种技能综合平衡发展的同时，着力培养学生的思维和思辨能力，注重思想教育、德育教育和人文熏陶，引导学生探索语言的学习方法，并养成良好的英语学习习惯。

■ 选材内涵丰富，
练习活动与文本及单元
目标技能环环相扣，
为课堂教学留足空间

放眼全球，选材保持多样化、经典性和教学中的可拓展性，为教与学预留足够的思考空间，练习形式随单元主题有效变化，并与目标技能紧密结合。

■ 在跨文化交流中培
养多重文化能力

语言与文化密不可分，了解和学习中西方文化差异，可以消除误解，有效交流。本教材在选材、注释和练习活动设计中都潜移默化地融入了世界各国的文化知识和价值观念，教师在教学的过程中可以引导学生思考、探讨和鉴别，进而培养学生的多重文化交流能力。

■ 语言素材真实丰富，充分体现语言的交际性与实用性。

“视听说教程”全四册学习光盘覆盖近三百个声像素材。在视频资料采集与教学情境的设计中，合理控制语速，同时，教师在课堂教学中可以根据材料的语言难度和学生的实际需求切换视频字幕。“视听说教程”在高质量的语言素材和地道的语境中为学习者呈现优美的画面和纯正的语音。本教程以标准的英音和美音为主，适当引入其他口音，如亚洲英语口音、印度英语口音、澳洲英语口音、拉美英语口音等。这种设计为学生和教师营造了一种真实、自然的教學语境，同时，带领学习者“走出”课堂，“走进”真实语言世界。

三、教学测评学习平台

本教材配备的网络教学系统主要包括三个部分：教学平台，学习平台和测评平台。教学平台，主要体现教师和学生的交流功能，为教师提供更多的课文背景材料，教师可以通过平台布置和批改作业。学习平台，主要为学生提供课外学习材料，包括学生用书的拓展材料和各种技能的扩展练习和训练。测评平台，主要由形成性评估和终结性评估两部分构成：形成性评估包括每单元的评测、学生每次练习和作业的评测以及自主学习的评测等；终结性评估主要由期中和期末考试组成。学生最后的课程得分由形成性评估结果和终结性评估结果按一定比例组成。

四、教程系列构成

■ 教材

本教程由四个级别组成，每级设有“综合教程”和“视听说教程”两部分（含学生用书和教师用书），两部分内容相互补充。“综合教程”主要讲授语言基本技能，包括听、说、读、写、译各个方面，每单元涵盖词汇、构词法、句法、阅读技巧、写作技巧、翻译技巧等内容；“视听说教程”主要讲授听说技巧、语言交际技巧，着重培养学生的语用能力和跨文化交际能力。通过一个单元的两部分的完整学习，学生能够针对单元涉及的话题用英语进行恰当的互动和交流。

■ 学习光盘

“视听说教程”中，每级配有两张音、视频学习光盘。

■ 学习平台

本教材还配备了一个网络教学系统。网络教学系统配有大量与纸质教材相关的补充材料，与纸质版教材以及教材附赠的多媒体学习光盘有机结合、相互促进，联合实现教、学、测、评。

五、教学建议

本教材包括4个级别，针对大学英语“一般要求”设计，供大学1—4学期使用。每级包括8个单元，每单元涉及1个话题，设计授课时间为2周学时，话题按照学生在大学学习和生活场景出现的顺序以及话题的难易度进行排列。教师可以根据本校教学条件和所教授班级学生英语水平选择合适的教学模式和教学内容。

■ 教材 + 光盘

■ 教材 + 光盘 + 学习平台

六、编写队伍

“新大学英语系列教程”由广东外语外贸大学刘建达教授担任总主编，并对教材框架结构和教学内容进行全程学术指导。参与教材策划并负责教材编写的人员包括广东外语外贸大学、中山大学、中南大学、华中科技大学、南昌大学、南昌航空大学、东华理工大学、北京邮电大学、首都师范大学、沈阳师范大学、黑龙江大学等多所院校的英语教学专家与骨干教师。在本教材的编校过程中，我们得到了外籍教师Debbie Mason的大力帮助，在此一并表示感谢！

编者

《新大学英语 视听说教程》 编写与使用说明

教学模块名称	结构框架	任务类型
Unit Goals		明确单元交际目标
Getting Ready	Pre-class (一、二级中无此版块)	课前活动。课前利用图书馆及网络等多种媒介自主学习。
	Lead-in	课上活动。激发学生兴趣和参与意识，导入主题。
Inside Classroom (重点在于对学生微技能的培训，侧重教学目的和交际功能的训练)	Scene 1 — Scene 3 (融合交际知识和交际技能)	Task 1: 听力练习 (侧重泛听), 考查学生对交际内容的基本了解。 Task 2: 听力练习 (侧重精听), 考查学生对交际内容的深入领悟。
		Task 3: 口语交际, 锻炼学生在此类对话中的交际能力。
Beyond Classroom (培养学生用英语进行现实交流、深度思考和解决实际问题的能力)	Scene 1 & Scene 2	真实语料 (电影、新闻、访谈、纪录片、演讲报告等多种题材), 激发学生的课外学习热情。
Project Design	较为复杂的一项口语活动任务, 目的是激发学生的创造性和批判性思维能力。	
Further Study	为学生推荐影视作品、网站、书籍等拓展学习的资料, 供有需求的学生自主学习。	
Self-evaluation	单元内容及交际能力综述; 语言知识点和语用能力自测。	

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Unit 1

Life and Fashion

In this unit, you will practice how to:

manage a topic

develop an argument

clarify something

express opinions

GETTING READY

Pre-class

Search the Internet for the following household terms. Discuss with examples to illustrate your point of view. Could you add other categories? Try it!

- * **Natural Resources** — the charm of green energy (自然资源: 绿色能源的魅力)
- * **Housing Property** — the struggle of the young generation (购房风: 年轻一代的挣扎)
- * **Asian Giants** — China is in the way (亚洲风云榜: 中国当道)
- * **IT Industry** — the spring of the mobile phone (IT产业: 手机的春天)
- * **Financial Crisis** — the shadow of oil (金融危机: 石油阴影)
- * **President Obama** — American idol (奥巴马总统: 美国偶像)
- * **Economic Phenomenon** — dollar vs RMB (经济万象: 美元对人民币)
- * **Whale Culture** — cockroaches of the sea start big waves (鲸鱼文化: 一石激起千重浪)
- * **Web 2.0** — super girl generation (网络2.0: 选秀超女的一代)
- * **Genetic Engineering** — human beings fall into a dilemma (基因工程: 人类陷入两难境地)

- * _____
- * _____
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- * _____
- * _____
- * _____
- * _____

Lead-in

1. This unit focuses on the topic of life and fashion. Before you start, think carefully about the following questions:

- ◎ What is life concerned with?
- ◎ What is fashion?
- ◎ Is “life” just defined as the way we live?
- ◎ Is “fashion” just about the way we dress?



GETTING READY

TEACHING STEPS

1. In this unit, the students listen to people talking about life and fashion. In Pre-class, they learn and practice vocabulary and expressions to talk about topics associated with life and fashion. In the listening tasks, the students practice listening for the main idea, details and inferences as they hear people talk about the pros and cons of the issue. They also learn cultural information.
2. Give the students time to think about the pictures. Divide the class into pairs to complete the lead-in exercise. Circulate while the students are working to monitor their progress and offer help as necessary.
3. To warm up, ask for volunteers to say what would be the possible meaning of each picture.

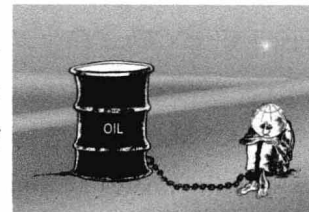
CULTURAL NOTES

1. The Shadow of Oil

What happens when oil wells start producing less oil? This is a question being asked at the highest levels of government all over the world every day.

The oil disaster in the Gulf of Mexico propelled global concern for the topic. It may not be headline news any more, but gas prices surely are. It would be natural to assume that an ever-increasing price reflects ever greater scarcity. And so it does, in a sense. Booming bits of the world, such as China, India and the Middle East, have seen demand for oil grow with their economies. Meanwhile, Western oil firms are struggling to produce any more of the stuff than they did two or three years ago. That has left little spare production capacity and at least, dwindling stocks. Every time a tempest brews in the Gulf of Mexico or dark clouds appear on the political horizon in the Middle East, jittery markets have pushed prices higher.

No wonder that the phrase “peak oil” has been gaining ground even faster than the oil price. With each extra dollar, the conviction grows that the planet has been wrung dry and will never be able to satisfy the thirst of a busy world.



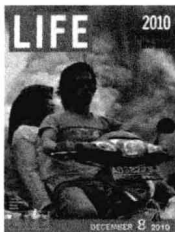
2. Housing Is in the Way

The housing issue has been controversial for many years. There is a bubble over the house prices, and this bubble debate continues. This is what Laurier Penny felt:

“Living in shitholes for a while has always been part of the adventure of being young and fancy-free but, today, more and more of us find ourselves unable to progress from that stage to the point where we can afford central heating and a bed that’s not made out of packing crates.

As the recession has clamped down on our futures, many of us are failing to make the transition to real adulthood, in a world where maturity and respectable citizenship are defined more than ever by property ownership. The quarter of young adults who still live with their parents learn to internalize the special contempt that British culture reserves for those who can’t afford their own space.

For the rich and the middle-aged, property remains a commodity fetish: a house is an asset, a tool for wealth-creation, not a home. Every human being needs a safe place to live, but the orthodoxy of late capitalism insists that basic human needs such as shelter and a measure of autonomy are commodities to be bought and bartered.”



3. Fashion

Look at the picture, it captures the very moment when Indonesians fled the danger zone around the Merapi volcano on November 1. The volcano, the country’s most active, spewed mammoth clouds of gas and ash, claiming dozens of lives and leaving thousands homeless.

4. Tiny Dancer

Have you seen this picture before?

Yao Qifeng, 10-year-old, practices ballet with her father’s help at a small plaza in Chengdu, southwestern China.

On a square in front of Daci Temple in Chengdu, Sichuan Province, China, a girl pirouettes and twirls under a dim streetlight, oblivious to the passers-by who stop to watch her, open-mouthed. Since April 2009, Yao Qifeng has been making the daily, post-dinner trip to the square to practice her ballet moves, accompanied by her father. Yao’s story, highlighted recently by the Chengdu-based *West China City Newspaper*, has touched millions of Chinese readers via the Internet. Many organizations, as well as individuals, have responded with offers of help.

When she was 7, Yao would often go to Chengdu Arts’ Center, peering through the windows to see her classmates learning ballet.

“I really envied them, but I never told my parents because one term is too expensive for my family,” Yao recalls. But her parents could read her thoughts. Finally, in 2008, after scraping together every penny they had saved, they sent Yao to her long-cherished dance class.



5. Cellphone : Make Your Own Fashion

Cellphones have become more of a necessity and an extension of your personal style. Cellphones are now considered a statement of your individuality, personality and even a status symbol. People used to show off their cellphones to the world to gain attention or just to show that they have not been left behind and are in fashion.

6. Stock Market

People hear about the stock market every day. Each time the stock market hits a high, or a low. Daily statements are also issued about the activities of the stock market and its relevant economic implications. But what really is a stock market? What are stocks? And why is it that people want to do stock market investments?

The stock market is the marketplace where the trading of company stocks happen. These stocks may either be the securities which are listed on the stock exchange or those which are traded in a private manner. Stock market investments allow companies and private individuals to get a share of ownership in large corporations. It is also a way of gathering large sums of investment capital, which is difficult to produce if the business is solely-owned. The large capital then comes from the stock market investments.



7. Super Girl

So there's this show which the Chinese abbreviate to 超女 and most people call “Super Girl” in English. The show is a lot like American idol. It has been immensely popular all over China. Viewers can vote for their favorites by text messaging with their cellphones. A huge proportion of China's TV-watching masses have tuned in.

The second season of *Super Girl* aired from March 19 to August 26, 2005, when the announcement of Li Yuchun as the season's grand champion came under scrutiny as she had been leading voting results. Despite heavy criticism that arose during the competition season, the three 2005 finalists have been considered the most successful singers from the entire show.

8. Fashion

Fashion is a general term for a currently popular style or practice, especially in clothing, footwear or accessories. “Fashion” refers to anything that is the current trend in a look and dress up of a person. The more technical term, “costume”, has become so linked in the public eye with the term “fashion” that the more general term “costume” has in popular use mostly been relegated to special uses like fancy dress or masquerade wear, while the term “fashion” means clothing generally, and the study of it. For a broad cross-cultural look at clothing and its place in society, refer to the entries for clothing, costume and fabrics.



9. Human Cloning — Theoretically Possible?

Dolly, named after US country music star Dolly Parton, bleated and wandered around her pen for the photographers who had come from around the world to see her for themselves. The obviously healthy sheep nuzzled the journalists with her typically sheep-like pink nose.

The Roslin Institute’s Dr Ian Wilmut, who pioneered the technique that cloned Dolly from a single mammary cell from an adult sheep, said that while human cloning is theoretically possible, he saw no reason to do so. “We would all find it ethically completely unacceptable and would not do it,” Wilmut said. Instead, he said, the focus should be on the potential benefits of the new procedure.

“I would be concerned... that we don’t throw away the baby with the bath water and miss these opportunities because we are trying to prohibit things we don’t like,” he said.

“Nuclear weapons are much more dangerous than this,” Wilmut said. Still, others say the scientists are tampering with the very essence of humanity. Richard Nicholson of the Bulletin of Medical Ethics said the process may well be “sowing the seeds of our destruction”.

But the work at Roslin, Colman said, was aimed at producing medicine.

10. Animals Are Trained to Perform Tricks

A sea lion “smiles” during a show at Kamogawa Sea World. Many zoos train animals to perform tricks as if they were in a circus.



Performing sea lions, birds and elephants can be seen at many UK zoos.

Some training of elephants has been done using electric goads. CAPS infiltrated a training session held at Blackpool Zoo in 1998 and filmed elephants being trained to lift their feet and head, hold sticks in their mouths by being jabbed with elephant hooks in the shoulder and head.