



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

新通用大学英语 视听说教程

□ 《新通用大学英语视听说教程》项目组

3

College English

VIEWING, LISTENING AND SPEAKING

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联 重 声

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前 言

“大学英语的教学目标是培养学生的综合应用能力，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。”《新通用大学英语视听说教程》正是根据教育部颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》这一具体教学目标设计和编写的。本教材着眼于大学英语教学改革的新趋势，结合《大学英语课程教学要求》的内涵，以培养和提高学生的英语听说能力为目标，通过题材多样、场景各异的语言输入，尽可能为学生营造真实的语言学习环境，借助形式多样的练习，为学生的英语听说能力打好坚实的基础，充分利用现代计算机技术、多媒体声像技术和先进的教学手段有效地帮助学生提高视听及实际交流能力，从而有效地帮助其达到《大学英语课程教学要求》对学生英语听说能力的要求。本套教材广泛借鉴了国内外优秀英语视听说教材的编写经验，注重采用真实的场景、地道的语言、丰富的资源、生动的形式以及针对性的训练来进行编写。本书既可以作为《新通用大学英语综合教程》的配套教材使用，也可以配合其他英语综合教程使用。

《新通用大学英语视听说》具有以下几个特点：

一、选材真实，内容丰富

本套教材所选的视听材料兼顾多样性、实用性及语言的真实性，内容多以国外原版材料为主。每个分册的主题均与《新通用大学英语综合教程》完全一致，主题的特色贴近学生的生活现实，其情景的设计与学生在学校、社会以及未来的生活密切相关，语言贴近现实生活。每单元又分为交际技能、主题听说、主题看说和课后活动4大模块，每个模块的内容均与主题相关。多样化的专项练习既涵盖了四六级书面考试的各种题型又兼顾到其网考的一些考试形式。

二、任务导向，交际为本

本套教程采用了多技能交际大纲的编写原则，融语言知识、技能与听、看、说为一体，并辅以先进的多媒体与网络教学手段，以任务为驱动，通过多样化的练习形式帮助学生进行知识构建，使所练内容与视听内容紧密联系，看、听、说、写有机融为一体，能更加有效地操练语言输出技能，充分激发学生的学习兴趣 and 动力，全面提高学生的英语听说综合应用能力。

三、形式新颖，循序渐进

教材版面生动新颖，图文并茂。各单元的选材遵循由易到难、由浅入深的原则。充分考虑了与高中英语的衔接，体现听说技能提高的系统性与连续性。活动形式灵活丰富，使教学成为视、听、说、讨论、口头报告等多种形式的有机结合的活动。

四、产品形式实用，便于操作

每本《新通用大学英语视听说教程》书后随附多媒体学习光盘一张，内容包括课后自主学习内容（After-class Activities）及所有音频资源，视频资源放到中国外语网（www.cflo.com.cn）提供下载使用。为方便教学，本课程还配有内容丰富、指导详尽、方便使用的教学参考书，包括学生用书的全部内容，并提供教学参考、建议、听力原文、练习答案等，大大减轻了教师的备课量和备课难度。教学参考书采用电子书的产品形式，方便查阅，并便于教师自行设计制作其他电子授课资源。

五、知识性、趣味性与文化性并重

教材中的音频和视频材料原汁原味，语料真实、语言地道、内容新颖，并且题材广泛、体裁多样，融知识性、趣味性与文化性于一体，相关的文化视点都做了注解，使学生在语言学习的同时能吸收大量与语言相关的社会、文化等知识，同时为他们创造一个轻松、活泼的语言学习氛围。

教材具体构成如下:

整套教材包括学生用书和教师用书,各4册,每一册有10个单元,每个单元都由四大部分组成,分别为交际技能(Communication Skills)、主题听说(Topic-related Listening & Speaking)、主题看说(Topic-related Watching & Speaking)和课后活动(After-class Activities)。各部分具体编排如下:

Communication Skills

交际技能部分由3个任务组成,分别是Warm-up, Listening和Speaking Up。本部分以简短的热身(Warm-up)引出单元的主题,通过问题提问、场景规定并配以精美的图片,激活学生原有的语言知识和技能。在Task 2 Listening中,一或两个听力对话既为学生提供了该交际技能的样例,又规范了学生表达该技能的语言,并且在学生的新旧知识间构筑有机的联系。Task 2后面的Useful Expressions给学生提供一定场景下的交际活动所需要的词语,为学生进一步开展口语活动提供了语料。Task 3 Speaking Up为学生提供机会,进一步操练会话,拓展会话内容,提高口语表达能力。

Topic-related Listening & Speaking

主题听说部分由两个任务组成,每一个任务由听前活动(Pre-listening Activity),听后练习(Exercise)和口语实践(Oral Practice)三部分组成。听力任务的选材尽管形式广泛,题材多样,但是和主题密切相关。听前活动主要以问题回答、小测试、讨论、脑筋激荡等形式引发学生对本单元所听内容的预测和兴趣。听后练习的形式设计多样,主观题和客观题相结合,既考查学生对所听语篇的整体理解,又考查其对话篇的细节掌握,基本涵盖大学英语四、六级听力考试以往出现的所有题型及目前正在试点四级网考的考试题型。口语实践部分练习形式既有Pair Work, Group Work,也有引导学生思考辩论的Presentation, Debate,并特别设计个人词汇库(Personal Word Bank)和相关语言表达(Useful Language)两个板块,个人词汇库的目的是激发学生的表达欲望,加强师生、生生之间的互动,相关语言表达旨在为学生提供相关的语料信息和范例,活跃学生的思维,拓宽其语言文化知识,使学生有话想说,有话会说,提高其口语表达水平。

Topic-related Watching & Speaking

主题看说部分和主题听说部分的编排基本一样,所不同的是第二部分的音频听力在这里换成视频听力,视频的介入活跃了课堂气氛,可提高学生的英语学习兴趣,使英语学习资源图文并茂,声色兼具。

After-class Activities

本部分主要是为学生课后自主学习而设计编写的,其中听力策略(Listening Strategy)针对某项听力技能的训练,娱乐时间(Fun Time)包括英语歌曲、美文欣赏、影视片段等,使学生在轻松愉快的气氛中结束一个单元的学习,有效地提高学习效果。本部分内容放在学生用书后的多媒体学习光盘中,供学生课后自主学习使用。

本套视听说教材由中国海洋大学外国语学院张德玉教授和杨红教授担任总主编。第一册由中国海洋大学张德玉教授和杨红教授担任主编;第二册由青岛理工大学罗炜东副教授和中国海洋大学赵群教授担任主编;第三册由中国海洋大学刘静副教授/博士和张德玉教授担任主编;第四册由青岛农业大学杨红英副教授和王玉环教授担任主编。中国海洋大学美籍专家Michael S. Bullock, Nancy O. Bullock和Jeff Klein以及青岛农业大学美籍教师Paul Dean审阅了书稿,并提出了许多宝贵的意见和建议;同时中国海洋大学外国语学院博士生导师杨连瑞教授、梁红副教授、徐德荣讲师和美籍教师Craig Paxman也提供了很多宝贵意见;高等教育出版社的领导和编辑在整套教材的前期策划、编写、版式设计、插图选配、编辑加工等方面做了大量艰苦细致的工作。在此,编者一并表示谢意。最后,需要说明的是,由于编者经验和水平所限,书中一定存在一些不尽如人意之处,欢迎广大师生在使用过程中批评指正。

《新通用大学英语视听说教程》项目组

2011年2月

郑重声明

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Unit

1

Culture Literacy

Learning Objectives

- To introduce and greet people
- To understand cultural differences
- To talk about culture

Part I

Communication Skills

Task 1 Warm-up

Look at the pictures. Use appropriate expressions to greet, address or part from somebody.

When you greet a business partner for the first time, you say: _____
And you (body language): _____





When your colleague introduces you to a customer, how do you address him / her? _____



When you are leaving a party, what do you say to the host / hostess? _____



Task 2 Listening 

 **Culture Tips**

The purpose of greeting is to establish or maintain social contact. However, the formulaic expressions and etiquette often cause conflict because of the cultural differences between Chinese and English native speakers.

Language Tips

wringing one's neck can make reference to the action of killing an animal such as a chicken by twisting its neck with bare hands. Today, this expression means to "punish someone who makes you upset or angry".

catch you later: see you later

bump into: meet unexpectedly

Listen to the audio clip and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

(Alex and Sarah run into each other at college after not having seen each other for six months since they finished a study-abroad program.)

Sarah: Hey, Alex, Alex! _____.

Alex: Hey, Sarah. Fancy bumping into ya here.

Sarah: Yeah. I haven't seen you in ages.

Alex: Yeah, when was it?

Sarah: Since the study-abroad program. So, _____?

Alex: Ah, just the same old thing, but _____ since we got back from overseas?

Sarah: Just work and school. Uh, by the way, _____ Ryan these days? [No, why?] I heard he's getting married to a girl named Angela!

Alex: Huh? ... No way. I mean stop putting me on. I just saw him three days ago, and he didn't say a word about that. I mean, I went out with Angela just a week ago, and we had a date planned for Friday. I mean I really thought she liked me and, I just...

Sarah: Um, sorry. I guess I let THAT one slip. [Yea ...] Oh, hey, hey, I gotta run. _____.

Alex: Ye ... Yeah, I ... I have to take off, too.

Sarah: It was _____.

Alex: Yeah, _____, but you need to give me the scoop on Ryan. I mean ... I really thought she ...

Sarah: Don't worry. It's probably a different Angela anyway. [Well ...] Hey, here's my

phone number. [Yeah, but ...] Some of the people from study abroad program are getting together this weekend [Yeah, but ...], so _____ if ya want to come. Better ... [Well, yeah ...] Better yeah, you can _____.

Alex: Yeah, well ... [What?] I guess. Hmph. _____.

Sarah: Oh, and _____ Ryan _____.

Alex: Hmph. You'd better believe it ... after I wring his neck. That lousy so-called friend.

Task 3 Speaking Up

Pair Work

Greet a partner, have a small talk and then part with him / her. (Practice twice with two different partners.)

Useful Expressions

Addressing:

Is it okay if I call you ... ?

Can I call you ... ?

Small Talk:

What a beautiful day, isn't it?

I was truly touched by that movie. How did you like it?

What's been going on at work?

Tell me what you enjoy most about the Washington, area?

Have you heard about ... ?

Parting:

Well, it's been nice seeing you again. I do enjoy our talk and the lovely dinner, but I must be going now.

I am afraid I must be off now; I have to relieve the baby-sitter.

I've got to go now; tomorrow I have a math exam.

Say hello to ... for me. / Remember me to ... / Send my best regards to ... / Remind me to ...

Part II

Topic-related Listening & Speaking

Task 1

In this task, you will listen to an audio clip on Muslim inventions and then complete the exercises as required.

Pre-listening Activity

Share your answer to the following question with your partner:

What do you know about Muslim inventions?

Cultural Background

Nobody can deny the fascinating contributions made by Muslim people to the birth of modern civilization in science, technology, arts, and other areas.

forefront *n.* 最前方

replica *n.* 复制品, 仿制品

pay homage to 向...表示敬意

algebra *n.* 代数

Word Tips

Yemen *n.* 也门 (西亚国家)

Ethiopia *n.* 埃塞俄比亚

Damascus *n.* 大马士革 (叙利亚首都)

Islam *n.* 伊斯兰教 / (总称) 伊斯兰教徒, 穆斯林

strife *n.* 斗争; 冲突

hygiene *n.* 卫生学, 保健学

pump *n.* 泵, 打气筒, 抽水机

water wheel *n.* 水车

glory *n.* 光荣

Exercise 1

Listen to the audio clip and briefly answer the following questions.

1. According to the report, what things were invented by Muslim people?

2. What did the London exhibition focus on?

3. Why is the elephant clock called a "United Nations clock"?

Exercise 2

Listen to the audio clip again and fill in the blanks with the missing information.

1. And there were many other _____ passed on by the early Muslim world from the 7th century onward, says Hassani.
2. Some of these important achievements may _____ amid the news often coming out of the Muslim world today that focuses so much on _____.
3. These advances came _____ the Islamic empire's glory when it spread from the Middle East, _____ to southern Spain and beyond. It was a time when Muslim scholars and inventors were _____.
4. In general, our numbers are known as " _____ " today, but it wasn't always so, Professor Hassani says that actually the Arabs at the time called them _____.

Oral Practice

Group Discussion

Muslim culture is splendid, and has contributed greatly to the world's development. In history, there were many intercultural communications commercially, technically, religiously, etc. China is not isolated, either. It has also contributed to other cultures and learned from others. Here we are going to talk about this topic.

What are the Chinese inventions that contributed to the world civilization? Write down the words you come up with in the *Personal Word Bank* and share with your group members.



Personal Word Bank

Task 2

In this task, you will listen to a news report about international negotiation and then complete the exercises as required.

Pre-listening Activity

Discuss the following question with your partner:

In an international negotiation, do you think cultural differences may influence its outcome and the success of the negotiators? If yes, what kind of differences should we pay attention to? If no, why not?



Word Tips

counterpart *n.* 与对方地位相当的人

compromise *n.* 妥协

impersonal *adj.* 客观的

purveyor *n.* 承办商, 供应者

stereotypical *adj.* 老套的, 模式化的

opt for 选择

Exercise 1

Listen to the news report and give brief answers to the following questions.

1. What's the purpose of this audio material?

2. What are the traits of American negotiators in international negotiations?

3. What suggestion does the speaker make for Americans to play a more effective role in international negotiations?

Exercise 2

Listen to the news report again and fill in the blanks with the missing information.

1. The increase in international business and in foreign investment has created a need

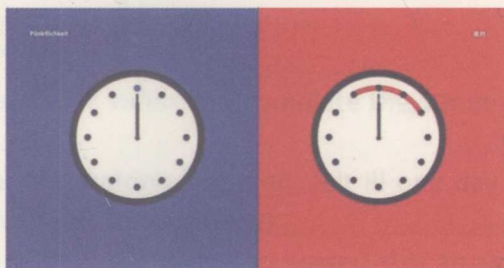
- for executives with knowledge of _____ and skills in _____.
- Negotiating is the process of communicating back and forth for the purpose of _____. It involves persuasion and _____.
 - In many international business negotiations abroad, Americans are perceived as _____.
 - Foreign negotiators, on the other hand, may _____ established between negotiators and may be willing to invest time in it _____.
 - Clearly, _____ in values affect the outcomes of negotiations and the success of negotiators.

Oral Practice

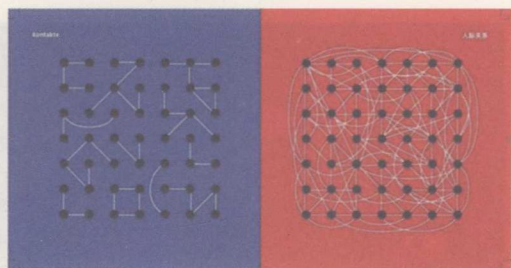
Group Discussion

Because of the great differences in culture, Chinese people are facing even more challenges in international negotiations than Americans. The following pictures, created by a Westerner, reflect the differences between Chinese and Western people. Work with your group members to explain these pictures and share your opinions on the differences shown here.

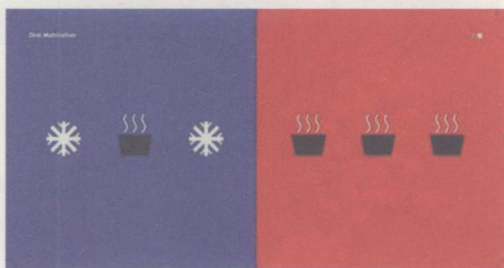
1. Punctuality:



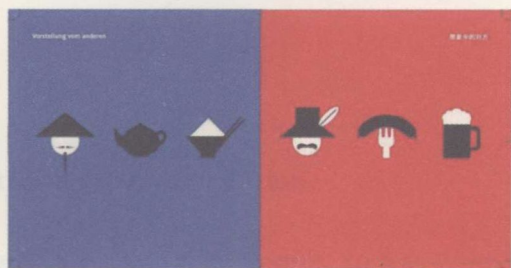
2. Interpersonal relationships:



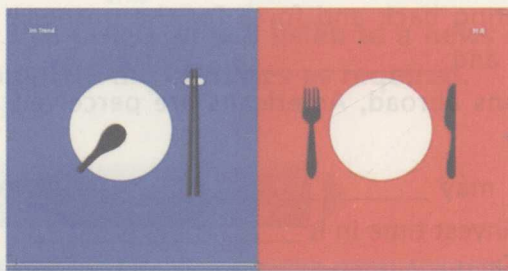
3. Meals:



4. Image in each other's minds:



5. Fashion:

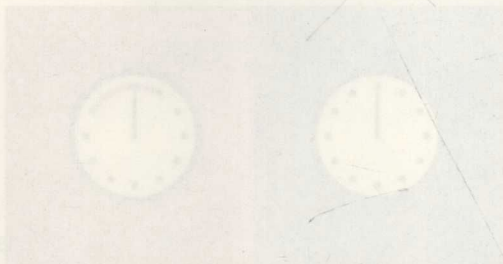


Part III

Topic-related Watching & Speaking

Task 1 1.1

In this task, you will watch a clip from a movie *The Treatment (Guasha)* which is about the cultural differences threatening to break up a Chinese family, and then complete the exercises as required.




Listen to the news report again and fill in the blanks with the missing information.

1. The increase in international business and in foreign investment has created a need

Pre-listening Activity

Share your knowledge about Guasha with your partner.

Have you ever tried Guasha? If yes, what do you think of its effect? Do you know how it works? If no, why?

 Culture Tips

Guasha is an ancient Chinese medical treatment. It is an important part of the legitimate practice of specialist practitioners of traditional Chinese medicine, just as is the use of fire cupping. Among professional practitioners, it is a highly reputable technique that is applied the same as it is applied by “folk” users.

Word Tips

indisputably *adj.* 无可争议地

deliberate *adj.* 蓄意的, 故意的

accusation *n.* 控告

fill sb. in 告知某人

chitchat *n.* 闲谈

thermodynamic principle 热力学原理

blood capillary 毛细血管

Exercise

1

Watch the video and complete the summary of this video.

Dennis, Datong Xu's son, felt ill one day, his grandpa did a 1) _____ on him, which left marks like 2) _____. When his parents took him to the hospital the next day, the doctor reported this to the 3) _____ on duty at the hospital. Then Datong Xu was accused by the Child Protective Services for 4) _____. Although Datong Xu tried hard to explain that Guasha is just a 5) _____, nobody understood him.

Exercise

2

Watch the video again and fill in the blanks with the missing information.

- As you can see, the _____ indisputably proves that Dennis Xu has been the subject of deliberate, long-term _____.
- We believe these photographs were sufficient _____ to demonstrate that Dennis Xu lives in a _____ environment and should remain _____ of the State.