



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材



新21世纪

大学英语

4

视听说

教师
参考书

王美娣 Vladimir Ostapowicz 主编

New 21st Century
College English

复旦大学出版社



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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新 21 世纪大学英语视听说教师参考书. 第四册/王美娣, [美] 奥斯塔波维奇
(Ostapowicz, V.) 主编. —上海: 复旦大学出版社, 2012. 1
(新 21 世纪大学英语系列)
ISBN 978-7-309-08588-4

I. 新… II. ①王…②奥 III. 英语-听说教学-高等学校-教学参考资料 IV. H319.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2011)第 234653 号

新 21 世纪大学英语视听说教师参考书(第四册)

王美娣 [美] 奥斯塔波维奇(Ostapowicz, V.) 主编
责任编辑/施胜今

复旦大学出版社有限公司出版发行

上海市国权路 579 号 邮编: 200433

网址: fupnet@fudanpress.com <http://www.fudanpress.com>

门市零售: 86-21-65642857 团体订购: 86-21-65118853

外埠邮购: 86-21-65109143

浙江省临安市曙光印务有限公司

开本 787×960 1/16 印张 15.75 字数 285 千

2012 年 1 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

ISBN 978-7-309-08588-4/H·1806

定价: 40.00 元

如有印装质量问题, 请向复旦大学出版社有限公司发行部调换。

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前言

作为“新21世纪大学英语系列教材”之一的《新21世纪大学英语视听说教程》和《新21世纪大学英语视听说教师参考书》各四册，每册共有八个单元，按主题编排，强调听和说的训练力度，旨在全面培养学生的英语视听说能力。

《新21世纪大学英语视听说教程》每一单元由五个板块组成，即视频导入 (Lead-in)、视听说 (Watching, Listening & Speaking)、语言文化的同化 (Cultural Assimilation)、补充视听说 (Extensive Watching, Listening & Speaking)、演示、发言和辩论 (Making an Oral Presentation/Debate)。每一板块分别由一系列精心设计的课堂教学活动组成，自成一个主题体系，从而达到编者设计的目的：

第一板块，旨在展示一段视频、音频或一组图片，引出在英语口语中说什么和怎么说 (what to say and how to say) 的切入点，并通过师生的互动，掌握一些语言相关的知识。

第二板块，旨在展示电影或电视剪辑视频，让学生接触原汁原味的地道英语口语，同时将注意力集中在某些功能表意语言方面。在此基础上，拓宽该语言的多样性，并通过一系列的课堂实践活动来提高、增强学生的英语口语表达能力。

第三板块，旨在让学生通过电影或电视剪辑视频直接观察与语言相关的文化，在语言中学习文化，在文化中学习语言。

第四板块，旨在给学生提供一个扩大语言接触面和增加实践的机会，从而起到一个巩固、习得的作用。

第五板块，旨在衔接学生自己打造演示、发言和辩论的平台，让学生更直观地了解语言运用中方方面面的问题，并通过一系列具有广度和深度的课堂活

动，掌握用英语演示、发言和辩论的技能。

总体而言，《新21世纪大学英语视听说教程》具有以下几个特点。

1. 精心设计。充分考虑视听说课堂教学空间的开拓和内容的充实。
2. 选材恰当。在原版电影和电视中精心挑选、剪辑视频材料，生动展示原汁原味的地道英语口语。
3. 编排合理。强调主题教学的整体性，即课堂活动在纵向和横向上力争主题的系统化，确保循序渐进，学有所得。
4. 语言文化的融合。语言学习和文化同化交融在一起，充分体现文化学习是外语学习重要组成部分的教学理念。
5. 演示、发言和辩论能力的培养。创造性地在视听说教程中给学生打开一扇新窗户。每一单元都将展示一个演示、发言或辩论的独特视角，并通过课堂的互动和实践，帮助学生了解和掌握这一方面的知识和技能。

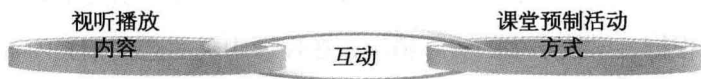
《新21世纪大学英语视听说教程》和《新21世纪大学英语视听说教师参考书》系列由复旦大学梁正溜教授、王美娣副教授和美籍技术作家（technical writer）Vladimir Ostapowicz 主编。希望使用本书的教师和学生在使用过程中不断提出宝贵意见和建议，以便编者在日后的修订中做得更好。

编 者

2011年11月

使用说明

本书为《新21世纪大学英语视听说教师参考书》第四册的配套参考用书。全书共有八个单元。每一单元由五个板块组成,即视频导入 (Lead-in)、视听说 (Watching, Listening & Speaking)、语言文化的同化 (Cultural Assimilation)、补充视听说 (Extensive Watching, Listening & Speaking)、演示、发言和辩论 (Making an Oral Presentation/Debate)。其使用说明概括如下:



1. 视听内容使用:

1) 点击激活相对应的教学活动; 2) 根据学生的实际英语水平, 灵活掌握播放次数; 3) 为了确保学生的理解, 甚至可以实行多次暂停。

2. 课堂预制活动:

第一、二、三板块 1) 本册教材的课堂设计具有多样性, 应充分发挥每项活动的特色; 2) 生词和词组的处理应根据学生的实际情况, 采取灵活策略, 切忌采用千篇一律的解释方法。可结合教师自身的教学经验, 采取一种独特的处理方法, 例如, 让学生说出那些熟悉或不熟悉的单词和词组, 并将其激活该教学活动; 3) 教师提问分两类, 无绝对答案的开放式和参考答案提供式。但是, 无论哪一种形式, 都需基于互动之上。其目的是充分体现视听说中说的重要一环; 4) 刻意彰显该三个板块里纵向走势的功能表意语言 (Functional & Notional Language), 使学生不仅掌握说什么, 而且掌握怎么说 (what to say and how to say) 的语言知识和技能; 5) 尽量回避机械性对答案的教学活动。答案在主题思想交流和学习的活动中是一个副产品, 应自然冒出。

第四板块 1) 语言相关文化板块的价值在于观察和模仿 (Observation and

Imitation), 应引导学生观察语言和文化之间的整体性; 2) 让学生在直观和实践中体验与语言相关的文化。

第五板块 1) 演示、发言和辩论板块横向自成体系, 具有延续性和连续性; 2) 每一单元只侧重演示或辩论某一实际问题, 在时间和空间上保证了深层次的探索与挖掘, 并通过课堂活动帮助学生深刻领悟这方面的真谛。

3. 互动

互动是视听说课堂之魂, 它桥接了视听信息和纸质信息, 并贯穿所有的教学活动。互动促成有机的教学整体, 展现本教材所追求的真正意义上的视听说三维立体教学效果。互动的形式可采取多种多样, 但其性质是双向或多向的。

教师可根据各学校学生的实际情况, 在授课中灵活选用相关内容。

编者

2011年11月

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Unit One

Peace on Earth and Goodwill Toward All

— Why do people celebrate holidays and festivals?



Objectives

This unit is intended to help students

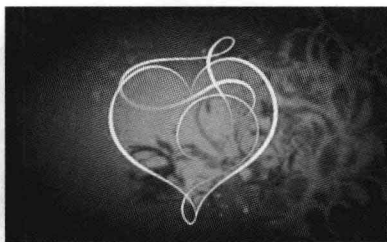
1. understand and use the language as spoken of holidays, traditions, and symbols;
2. appreciate the rich variety of words and expressions in the English language related to holiday greetings and best wishes;
3. get familiar with videos and audios that focus on significant holidays in the Western culture and compare them with major holidays and festivals in the Chinese culture;
4. enjoy the video clips that show some American and Chinese holidays and songs about holidays;
5. have an opportunity to express opinions on how they feel about holidays and their personal recollections on how they celebrate holidays with their families or friends.

Section One

Lead-in

Activity 1: Photo Talk

Directions: Look at the photos and discuss with your partner the major Western holidays, beliefs, traditions and symbols that you're familiar with. The following questions are for your reference.



What are these holidays?



Activity 2: Questions for Discussion

Directions: Have a talk over the following questions.

1. Do you recognize the holidays in the photos? What do you know about them?

- Christmas. Christian festival, celebrated on December 25, commemorates the birth of Jesus. During the Middle Ages Christmas became extremely popular. The practice of exchanging gifts had begun by the 15th century. The Yule log, cakes, and fir trees derive from German and Celtic customs. Christmas is regarded as a family festival with gifts brought by Santa. It has come to be celebrated by many non-Christians throughout the world.
- Valentine's Day. Legend has it that a third-century priest named Valentine persisted in performing marriage ceremonies despite a ban by the Roman emperor. Thrown into jail, Valentine formed a relationship with his jailor's daughter and he signed his last message to her "From your Valentine." St. Valentine was executed on February 14, around the year 270.
- Halloween. It dates back to the Middle Ages when poor folk would go door to door on Hallowmas (November 1), receiving food in return for prayers. Halloween activities include:
 - i. Carving jack-o'-lanterns (carved pumpkins).
 - ii. Trick or treating. Much like Hallowmas, American children in the early 20th century began to go door-to-door, and threaten a trick if they didn't get a treat.
 - iii. Costumes. Legend is that during this time of year, Celts kept their children in at night, and had them wear costumes and disguises to hide the children from demons.
- Columbus Day. It is celebrated on October 12, observed in the United States in commemoration of the landing by Christopher Columbus in 1492 in America, which became known as "the New World" because Europeans did not know that it had existed. Columbus Day is also known as Landing Day.
- Easter. Easter marks the Resurrection of Jesus three days after his Crucifixion. It is the most important and most joyous holiday on the Christian calendar. Easter is named for Eostre, an Anglo-Saxon goddess of spring.
- Labor Day. It is a holiday devoted to the recognition of working people's

contribution to society. It is observed on the first Monday in September in the U.S. and Canada. First it was celebrated as a state observed holiday, and in 1894 Congress passed a bill making Labor Day a national holiday.

- Memorial Day. It was observed in the United States in commemoration of those members of the armed forces killed in war. It is officially observed on the last Monday in May. It is also called Decoration Day. Originally held in 1868 in commemoration of soldiers killed in the American Civil War, its observance later extended to all U.S. war dead.
- Independence Day. The Second Continental Congress declared and signed the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia on July 4, 1776 to declare the 13 colonies "Free and Independent States... Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown" of King George III.

2. What Western holidays have become popular in China in recent years? Who enjoys those holidays more?

Traditional Western holidays like Christmas and Valentine's Day are getting popular in China in recent years. With many places decorated with smiling Santa Claus, and with the song of "Jingle Bells" resounding in most stores and restaurants, you can clearly feel that Christmas is becoming more and more popular in China. On Valentine's Day, many young people in China have adopted the tradition of giving flowers, special chocolates and gifts as well as making a special date to go out for the evening. Most Chinese young people who are enthusiastic about Christmas and Valentine's Day do not mind how much money they spend on the celebration. What they care about is whether they enjoy the holiday with their loved ones. Merchants try every means to explore their business potential. In mid-December, most shopping malls begin to hold promotional sales by offering special holiday discounts. Many restaurants, pubs and cafes are busy preparing special dinners on Christmas Eve or Valentine's Day. Flower shops will increase their prices and have bouquets of all sorts ready for young lovers.

3. What are the major traditional Chinese holidays or festivals?

The traditional Chinese holidays are an essential part of Chinese culture. Many holidays are associated with Chinese mythology and folklore tales.

Date	English Name	Chinese Name	Remarks
1st day of 1st lunar month	Spring Festival (Chinese New Year)	春节	Family get together to have a family reunion meal; A lot of fireworks, especially on New Year's Eve.
15th day of 1st lunar month	Lantern Festival	元宵节	Lantern parade and lion dance celebrating the first full moon; Eating tangyuan.
Around April 5	Qing Ming (Tomb Sweeping Day)	清明节	Visit, clean, and make offerings at ancestral gravesites.
5th day of 5th lunar month	Duanwu Festival (Dragon Boat Festival)	端午节	Dragon boat race; eat zongzi; This festival commemorates the ancient poet Qu Yuan.
7th day of 7th lunar month	The Night of Sevens (Qī Xi)	七夕	The goddess "Zhi Nü" fell in love with a young farmer "Niu Lang", but was disapproved by her mother Goddess. As for punishment, they were separated by the Milky Way and could only meet once a year on this night.

Date	English Name	Chinese Name	Remarks
15th day of 8th lunar month	Mid-Autumn Festival (Moon Festival)	中秋节	Eat mooncake, family union meal. This festival is related to the legend of Chang E.
9th day of 9th lunar month	Double Ninth Festival (Chong Yang Festival)	重阳节	Autumn outing and mountain climbing; Some Chinese also visit the graves of their ancestors to pay their respects.
21st or 22nd of December	Winter Solstice (Mid-Winter Festival)	冬至	Perform ancestral worship; Feast day; Family gatherings.

Activity 3: Comprehensive Listening

Directions: Listen to the passage *Major Holidays in the U.S.* carefully and fill in the chart. Getting to know the following useful language first might be helpful before you proceed.

Major Holidays in the U.S.



Useful Language

commemorate /kə'menəreɪt/ v.	纪念
decorate /'dekəreɪt/ v.	装饰
grave /greɪv/ n.	坟墓
firework /'faɪəwɜ:k/ n.	焰火
parade /pə'reɪd/ n.	游行

Holiday	Month	Date
New Year's Day	January	the first day of January
Martin Luther King's birthday		the third <u>Monday</u> in January
Valentine's Day	February	February 14th
<u>President's</u> Day		the 3rd Monday of February
<u>Easter</u>	March / April	first Sunday after the first full moon after March 20
Memorial Day	May	the last <u>Monday</u> in May
Flag Day	June	June 14th
Independence Day	July	the Fourth of July
	August	
Labor Day	September	the <u>first</u> Monday in September
Columbus Day	October	The 2nd Monday of October
<u>Halloween</u>		October 31st
Veteran's Day	November	November 11th
<u>Thanksgiving</u> Day		the 4th Thursday in November
Christmas	December	December <u>25th</u>

Script:**Major Holidays in the U.S.**

In the U.S., most every month of the year has something special to celebrate.

The first day of January is New Year's Day. On the third Monday in January, we celebrate Martin Luther King's birthday.

February 14th is Valentine's Day. We remember friends and sweethearts with cards, flowers, chocolates. We celebrate President's Day on the 3rd Monday of February commemorating the birthdays of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln.

Easter is celebrated on the first Sunday after the first full moon after March 20 to celebrate the rebirth of life.

The last Monday in May is Memorial Day to honor the soldiers who died for this country. People decorate soldiers' graves.

Flag Day on June 14th is the anniversary of the adoption of the American flag in 1777. Many people display flags outside their homes and throughout their communities.

The Fourth of July is Independence Day. We celebrate the signing of the Declaration of Independence with fireworks and parades.

There are no major holidays to celebrate in August.

The first Monday in September is Labor Day. It honors all working people in the U.S.

The 2nd Monday of October is Columbus Day, celebrating the historic trip of Christopher Columbus in 1492. October 31st is Halloween.

November 11th is Veteran's Day to honor the soldiers who fought for the U.S. in all wars. Thanksgiving Day is the 4th Thursday in November. On this day, we give thanks for food, our country, and our families.

December 25th is Christmas, celebrating the birth of Jesus.