大学英语系列教材

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大学英语网考视听新体验1

College English New Experience: Viewing and Listening

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内 容 提 要

《大学英语网考视听新体验 1》共 8 个单元，单元主题包括 College Life，Money，Leisure Activities，Living on Your Own，Love and Friendship，Sports，Food and Drinks 和 Family。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，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。

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前　言

2007 年教育部高教司颁布了《大学英语课程教学要求》(以下简称《教学要求》)。《教学要求》重新定位了大学英语课程的教学目标,“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”。听说能力是对学生语言能力进行评价的一项重要指标,社会需求也对大学生的英语能力提出了更高的要求,因此教育部启动了基于计算机网络的大学英语自主教学模式改革。大学英语四级网考于 2008 年 12 月开始试点。网考模式加大了听写、视频等方面的分值比例,而占比重较大的视频题在听、读、写中都要涉及到,因此,能真实反映出学生的水平。

大学英语四级网考的反拨作用要求大学英语教学采用现代信息技术,推动以多媒体和网络技术为支撑的英语多媒体教学模式的改革,使英语教学不受时间和地点的限制,向个性化和自主式的学习方向发展,体现英语教学的实用性、知识性和趣味性原则,最终达到“培养学生综合应用能力,全面提高学生的文化素质”的教学目标。

《大学英语网考视听新体验》(1—4 册)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”为指导思想,结合目前大学英语教学中对视听课比重加大的实际情况和师生对网考练习材料的需求而编写的,供大学英语教学基础阶段使用。该套教材具有以下特色:

1. 突出网考模式的特点。教材无论从选材、难易度还是内容体系上,都以大学英语四级网考题型为蓝本,认真筛选、精心设计,力求让学生在课堂上熟悉、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。

2. 课堂教学和自主学习相结合。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以外,还可供学生课外操练。

3. 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学生的生活和思想,内容健康、积极向上,而且音、视频材料均为近期出现在 BBC、VOA、CNN 和 CCTV-9 中的新闻报道和访谈等节目,具有很强的时代感,语言地道、规范。

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、生活的方方面面,如娱乐休闲、网上学习、友情、健康等话题。第三册和第四册的主题涉及当前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、全球化等话题。每册的语速、难易度和长度基本上呈阶梯状上升。

5. 图文并茂,版式新颖。《大学英语网考视听新体验》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。

《大学英语网考视听新体验》系列教材共 4 册,每一册由 8 个单元组成,按照主题编写。每个单元都由 Lead in, Listening Comprehension 和 Video 三个部分组成。各部分的具体编排如下:

1. Lead in 以简短的任务和精美的图片展示与主题有关的方方面面,引出单元的主题。

2. Listening Comprehension 分为新闻报道(News Items)和长对话(Long Conversations)两个部分。该部分模拟四级网考形式,主要训练学生掌握所听内容的主旨大意和主要细节的技能。

3. Video 部分由一般性理解(General Comprehension)、听写填空(Spot Dictation)、跟读(Follow Me)和写作(Writing)四个部分组成。一般性理解主要训练学生对所看视频内容的基本理解,包括对主旨和主要细节的理解;听写填空针对视频中的重要信息,训练学生在听懂的基础上能准确无误地拼写出单词或短语;跟读部分从听力材料中挑选出 8 个长度、难易度适中的句子,训练学生的发音、语调和模仿能力;写作部分则要求学生在看懂视频的基础上,对视频内容进行归纳总结,并发表自己的评论。

本书所有编写人员都长期从事大学英语教学,对《大学英语课程教学要求》以及大学英语四级网考题型有较深入的研究。相信本书能为目前的大学英语课堂教学提供有趣、有效、实用的视听训练材料,为广大考生在大学英语四级网考中取得满意的成绩助一臂之力。

书后附有参考答案、录音文字材料和光盘可供师生参考。

本系列教材的编写得到了许多同仁和专家的关心、帮助和指导。重庆大学出版社外语分社为该系列教材的策划、题图设计、插图选配、光盘制作等方面做了大量工作,我们借此机会表示感谢。

由于编者水平有限,难免存在不当和疏漏之处,敬请使用者批评指正。

《大学英语网考视听新体验》系列教材编写组

2009 年 7 月

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Unit 1

College Life



Section A Lead in

I. Discussion

1. What do you expect college life to be before you go to college? Do you find it true when you come into college?
2. What is the best part of college life to you so far?

II. What words in the right column would you choose to describe your impression of the following people and things in the left column in your college? Tell your partner why you make such choices and try to find if his/her choices are different from yours.

Classmates and roommates	Wonderful
The faculty	Marvelous
Lectures	Fantastic
Associations and organizations	Awesome
Canteen	Respectful
Dormitory	Terrific
Gymnasium	Incredible
Library	Valuable
Teaching buildings	Disappointing
Laboratory	Bad
Sporting facilities	Terrible
Extra-curriculum activities	Awful
The cultural atmosphere	Ugly
	Lousy

Section B Listening Comprehension

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.*

■ Part One News Items ■

News Item One

Glossary

1)Massachusetts Institute of Technology	麻省理工学院	3)involvement	*n.* 参加,投入
2)offer	*v.* 提供	4)undergraduate	*n.* 本科生

1. What is the main idea of this piece of news?
   A. Requirements to apply for an American college.
   B. Higher education in MIT and Harvard University.
   C. Programs offered by American college and universities.
   D. Differences among college, university and institute in the U. S.
2. What are Americans most likely to say when they talk about their higher education?
   A. "going off to university" B. "going off to college"
   C. "when I was in university" D. "when I was in institute"
3. In which aspect do universities differ from colleges?
   A. They do not offer graduate studies.
   B. They offer more programs and do more research.
   C They help young people prepare to earn a living.
   D. They offer undergraduate degrees in the arts and sciences.

News Item Two

Glossary

1)legal	*a.* 法律上的; 合法的	8)violation	*n.* 违反
2)ban	*v.* 禁止	9)suspend	*v.* 停课
3)alcohol	*n.* 酒; 酒精	10)expel	*v.* 开除
4)liquor	*n.* 酒, 烈性酒	11)minor	*a.* 轻微的
5)tolerance	*n.* 宽容, 容忍	12)permanent	*a.* 永久的
6)prosecutor	*n.* 检举人; 起诉人	13)immigration	*n.* 移民
7)underage	*a.* 未到法定年龄的		

4. What is the best title for this piece of news?
   A. Holidays in American Colleges
   B. Alcohol in American Colleges
   C. Underage Drinking in American College
   D. Drinking Rules for Overseas Students in American Colleges
5. What is the legal age to drink alcohol in America?
   A. 16.　　B. 18.　　C. 20.　　D. 21.
6. What will happen if an international student violates underage drinking for the first time?
   A. He will be fined $500.
   B. He will be suspended or expelled.
   C. He should serve in the community for 50 hours.
   D. He should take part in an alcohol education program.

News Item Three

Glossary

1)adjunct	*a.* 附属的	5)permanent	*a.* 永久(性)的, 固定的
2)academic	*a.* 学校的, 学院的	6)seek	*v.* 追寻
3)instructor	*n.* 指导者, 教师	7)deny	*v.* 否认知情
4)tenure	*n.* (大学或其他机构中教师等的)长期聘用	8)AAUP (The American Association of University Professors)	全美教授协会

7. What is this passage mainly about?
   A. The academic titles in American college.
   B. The professors and their published papers.
   C. Professors with tenure in American college.
   D. Responsibilities of professors in American college.
8. What is the first step to be the professor with tenure?
   A. To be a full professor.
   B. To be an assistant professor.
   C. To be an associate professor.
   D. To be an adjunct professor.
9. Which of the following should “the professor on the tenure track” be responsible for?
   A. To lower the college budget.
   B. To create new courses.

C. To complete the doctorate degree.

D. To take part in community activities.

10. Why do the AAUP and other college officials say too many adjuncts may lower educational quality?

A. Because the adjuncts are underpaid.

B. Because few of the adjuncts get doctorate.

C. Because usually the adjuncts are hired only one semester.

D. Because the adjuncts are too busy to help students after class.

■ Part Two Long Conversations ■

Conversation One

A. Pair Work

Work with a partner and list some of the challenges college graduates might meet in job hunting.

For example:

— competing with other skilled candidates

— being lack of professional knowledge

—…



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)multinational	*n.* 跨国公司	7)candidate	*n.* 求职者
2)stand out	突出,引人注目	8)executive	*n.* 主管,执行官
3)peer	*n.* 同龄人	9)definitely	*ad.* 肯定地
4)consultant	*n.* 顾问	10)dilemma	*n.* 困境
5)resource	*n.* 资源	11)professional	*n.* 专业人员
6)recruit	*v.* 招募		

11. What is the main topic discussed in this conversation?

A. How to beat other candidates of your age to get jobs.

B. How to compete with people who have job experience.

C. How to get job opportunities in multi-national companies.

D. How to prepare the job interview given by multi-national companies.

12. According to the consultant, what opens the door to a job interview?
A. Personalities.　　B. Master degree.
C. Job experience.　　D. Good education.

13. What are the fresh graduates advised to do to deal with their worries?
A. To get internship as soon as they graduate.
B. To get knowledge about how a company works.
C. To develop wider customer and clients network.
D. To get familiar with their future bosses and colleagues.

14. Competing with the experienced ones, the fresh graduates still have a chance to be recruited if they realize _____.
A. being highly-motivated in job interview is important
B. companies need different talents with different qualifications
C. both their peers and the experienced ones are their opponents
D. job interview is not an appropriate way to get to know one's talents

Conversation Two

A. Pair Work



1. What course do you like best?
2. Could you explain what you have gained from the courses?

Now work with a partner and try to share your experiences of learning certain courses.

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)intercollegiate	*a.* 学院间的	10)gossip	*n.* 流言，闲话
2)civics	*n.* 公民学	11)legitimate	*a.* 合情合理的；合法的
3)cracked up	*v.*（使）身体上或精神上垮掉	12)Yorktown	约克镇（美国弗吉尼亚州一村镇，独立战争中北美战场上战争的结束地）
4)Las Vegas	*n.*（美国城市名）拉斯韦加斯		
5)gender	*n.*（语）性		
6)for kicks	（美俚）一时兴起做出的行为		
7)Cornell University	康乃尔大学	13)constitution	*n.* 宪法
8)cyber	*a.* 虚拟的，网络的	14)You-tube	*n.* 视频网站名
9)feminism	*n.* 女权运动		

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15. According to Heidi Harris, why do college students seem not be learning civics or history?
    A. Because they are busy learning their majors.
    B. Because they are no longer supervised by their parents.
    C. Because they spend most of their spare time gossiping.
    D. Because they study too many courses about man and woman.
16. In this passage, what does Heidi Harris think of tolerance?
    A. It is the justified aim of college education.
    B. It is why parents send their kids to college.
    C. It is something that should be taught in college.
    D. It is something that college students can learn later in their life.
17. According to Heidi Harris, for what purpose parents send their children to college?
    A. To learn how to tolerate others.
    B. To understand the Constitution and why they have the civil rights.
    C. To get skills and education that may prepare them for future life.
    D. To get advanced education on the latest technological development.
18. As to the You-tube course in one school, Heidi Harris believes that _____.
    A. it's none of her business and nobody care
    B. it is worthwhile and should be taught in classes
    C. parents should be aware it is the wave of the future
    D. parents should be informed of the benefits of the course

Section C Video

■ Part One General Comprehension ■

A. Group Work

How much will it cost you to finish your college education? Is it a heavy burden for you and your family? Is it worthwhile, why or why not?

Discuss the questions above with your group members, and consider whether it is worthwhile for you to spend such a sum of money on education.



B. Watching and Listening

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

Glossary

1)statistic	*n.* 统计数值	7)surge	*n.* 巨涌
2)inflation	*n.* 通货膨胀	8)boom	*n.* 繁荣
3)tuition	*n.* 学费	9)frenzy	*n.* 狂暴
4)name-brand	*a.* 著名品牌的	10)bust	*n.* 失败
5)prestigious	*a.* 声望很高的	11)backlash	*n.* 强烈抵制
6)prospect	*n.* 希望	12)endowment	*n.* 捐助

1. What is the video mainly about?
   A. Whether college education cost is worthwhile.
   B. The current situation of college education in US.
   C. The influence of rising inflation rate on college cost.
   D. Whether people should go to a name-brand university.
2. How much has the college tuition increased since 1982?
   A. 2 times.　　B. 4 times.　　C. By 439%.　　D. Not clear.
3. What's the most surprising factor which leads to the rising of college cost?
   A. High inflation rate.
   B. Pursuing for brand-name colleges.
   C. Less support from the government.
   D. The growing demand to go to college.
4. What should be considered when we decide to enroll in expensive brand-name colleges?
   A. The influence of the big name schools.
   B. Financial aid from Congress or colleges.
   C. Realistic prospects of paying back the debt.
   D. The advantage of the degree and the debt they take out.
5. According to the interview, now more and more people want to have a higher degree like _____.
   A. BA or BS　　B. Science Degree
   C. Law Degree or MD　　D. MA or MS

■ Part Two Spot Dictation ■

Directions: *In this part, 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.*

When we talk about these big name schools, it's not always (1)_____ _____, but generally the more prestigious the school, the more expensive it is, for parents, for kids taking out this loans to go to college. So the question that you already (2)_____ in your pieces, is it worth it any more. What did you find?

Well, we found that, in many cases, it's probably not. I mean what it really (3)_____ _____ _____ is what your kid wants to do with that degree and how much debt the child and the parents have to take out in order to afford the college. And there are plenty of cases and a growing number where people are taking out weigh too much debt that they don't have (4)_____ _____ of paying back. And going to an expensive college isn't gonna necessarily help that.

Well, it's interesting, you compared the surge in the cost of going to college to the housing (5)_____ or even the tech frenzy in the late 1990s, I mean, how, is it really (6)_____ to that or is there gonna be a bust like in those two situations or the (7)_____ keep going up.

If only there would be a bust in college tuition prices, we don't think that's going to happen. But we have found that there is more of a backlash against rising prices, and colleges themselves are becoming more (8) _____ to this. There's been some push by Congress to take a look at colleges that aren't spending part of their (9)_____ to reduce, to increase financial aid or keep tuition prices down. And recently, and this is good news for families, that some of the most expensive colleges have really boosted their financial aid, so that many families from middle-class and even upper-middle-class (10)_____ can send their kids at much reduced costs to these schools.

■ Part Three Follow Me ■



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.*

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

■ Part Four 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.*



Is College Worth the Money?

Unit 2

Money



Section A Lead in

I. Discussion

1. What do the students usually spend their money on? Circle the things mentioned.



CDs



movies



food



books



travel



clothes



friends-reunion

2. Do you have credit cards? What are the advantages and disadvantages of owing a credit card?

II. Do you know the following English proverbs related to money? Discuss with your fellow students and try to find out their Chinese counterparts.

1)A penny saved is a penny gained.
2)He that regards not a penny, will lavish a pound.
3)Money makes the mare go.
4)Money is a good servant but a bad master.
5)Money is round, and rolls away.
6)Out of debt, out of danger.
7)A gold key opens every door.
8)Money does not grow on tree.

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