

大学英语系列教材
College English Textbook Series

Listening Power

视听

新动力 1

◎ 总主编 欧玲 张梅
◎ 主编 周梅 华珺

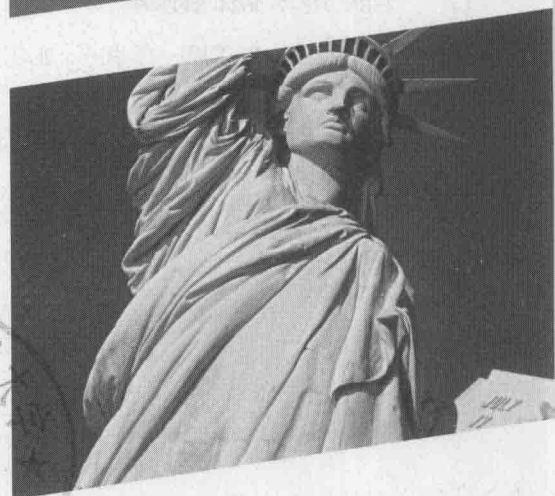


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内容提要

《视听新动力》共两册,每册10个单元,按主题编写。本书为第1册。每个单元由A、B两个部分组成。Section A部分为引入部分,由一分钟听写(One Minute Dictation)、主题讨论(Discussion)和视频观看(Video Watching)构成。视频部分为学生提供了相关文化背景和词汇表等信息,配有选择题和简答题两种听力任务,用以检测学生对视频材料主旨和细节的把握。此外,学生还需完成和视频主题相关的写作任务。Section B部分为听力部分,此部分包含各种听力技巧的详细讲解和大量的听力实践任务,包括短对话(Short Conversations)、长对话(Long Conversations)、短文(Passages)和听写填空(Spot Dictation)。本书充分利用现代化教学手段,采用视、听、说、写相结合的方法对大学生可能关注的热点话题进行深入探讨,从而激发大学生的学习热情并提高英语听说能力。

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前言

《视听新动力》以《大学英语课程教学要求》为依据,以“内容的真实性、技能的综合性”为指导,结合目前大学生对于自身英语视听能力急需加强的现实,充分利用现代化教学手段,采用视、听、说、写相结合的方法,旨在通过真实的话题、地道的语言、灵活多样的练习和丰富生动的内容来提高学生的英语听说能力。其编写特色如下:

一、主题注重思想性。

本套书的主题既关注大学生生活与学习,又贴近社会热点。强调在提高语言技能的同时,拓展学生的视野,培养学生的批判性思维能力。

二、选材注重真实性。

所选音频和视频材料贴近现实生活。部分音视频材料为 BBC, VOA, CNN, TED 等多个英语媒介原版资料。

三、突出听力技巧训练。

第1册强调英语听力技巧训练,涉及时间和价格的数字计算,因果关系判断,场景判断,方向判断,说话人态度判断,接受和拒绝请求,计划或打算做某事,职业、身份与任务关系判断,比较形式及比较结构意思判断,根据语音语调、重音选择、上下文信息推测判断等,每个单元一个技能。第2册以综合听力技巧贯穿全书。

四、遵循《大学英语课程教学要求》中对视听的要求。

教材无论在视听训练的内容和范围、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》中的视听要求一致,并严格按照全国大学英语四、六级考试中听力部分的题型、难度和长度为蓝本,认真筛选、精心设计,力求让学生通过本教材的学习,熟悉并了解四、六级听力考试模式,掌握应试技巧,体验考试带来的挑战和乐趣。

五、课堂教学和自主学习相结合。

本教材既可以作为课堂教学教材使用,也课作为学生课外自主学习的资源选择。

六、主题内容安排由近及远、由浅入深。

第1册的主题涉及学生的学习和生活,第2册的主题涉及当前人类社会关注的热点问题。两册的难易程度呈阶梯状上升。

七、图文并茂,版式新颖。

《视听新动力》两册配有大量与主题相关的图片,为语言学习提供了形象的训练情景,加强了学生英语学习的兴趣性和体验性。

《视听新动力》分1、2两册,每册按主题设计安排10个单元。在教材的编写过程中,编者参阅大量的视听真实材料,选择既符合教学要求,又体现真实语言应用的素材。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,敬请各位同仁和同学不吝批评指正,以便再版时修订,使之日臻完善!

编者

2014年6月

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Unit One

Famous Universities



Section A

⇒ Part One Lead in

1 One Minute Dictation

Directions: In this part, you'll listen to a short passage three times. Write down the passage according to what you've heard on the lines provided below.

2 Discussion

Directions: Please discuss the following questions in small groups.



- 1) What is an ideal university in your mind? Describe it from the following aspects: teaching facilities, sports facilities, teachers, students, campus landscape, neighborhood, food and accommodation, etc.
- 2) Do you know some of the world famous universities? List them and tell each other what you know about them.

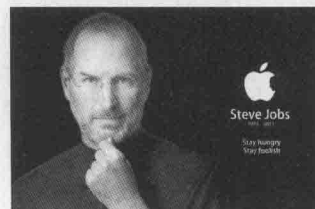
⇒ Part Two Video Watching

1 Cultural Notes

Directions: Read the following short passage related to the video you are going to watch.

Steve Paul Jobs: A Brief Biography (传记)

Steve Paul Jobs, co-founder and chief executive officer of Apple Inc., was born on February 24, 1955 in San Francisco and was adopted by Paul and Clara Jobs who named him Steven Paul.



Jobs attended Cupertino Junior High School and Homestead High School in Cupertino, California, and paid frequent visits to after-school lectures at the Hewlett-Packard (惠普) Company in Palo Alto, California.

In 1972, Jobs graduated from high school and enrolled in Reed College in Portland, Oregon. Although he dropped out after only one semester, he continued attending classes at Reed, such as one in calligraphy (书法). Jobs later said that the Mac would have never had the artistic fonts (字体) if he had never dropped in on that course in college.

In 1976, Steve Jobs, Stephen Wozniak, Ronald Wayne, and later with funding from A. C. “Mike” Markkula Jr. founded Apple.

In the late 1970s, Jobs, with Apple co-founder Wozniak, Markkula and others, designed, developed, and marketed some of the first commercially successful lines of personal computers, the Apple II series.

At Apple’s annual shareholders (股东) meeting on January 24, 1984, Jobs introduced the Macintosh (苹果机) to a wildly enthusiastic (充满热情的) audience. The Macintosh became the first commercially successful small computer with a graphical user interface (图形用户界面).

After losing a power struggle with the board of directors in 1985, Jobs resigned from Apple and founded NeXT, a computer platform development company specializing in the higher education and business markets. NeXT’s subsequent 1997 purchase by Apple Computer Inc. brought Jobs back to the company he co-founded, and he has served as its CEO since then.

2 General Comprehension

Directions: This part contains 5 multiple choice questions based on the following video clip. You should select the best answer to each question. Before you watch the video, study the words and expressions in the table below. The video clip will be played twice. When it is played for the first time, you should pay attention to the main idea and answer some general comprehension questions. When it is played for the second time, you should focus on the important details and answer some specific comprehension questions.

❖ Glossary

1) Reed College 里德学院	11) serif [ˈserif] n. 带短截线字体
2) drop-in n. 旁听生	12) san serif 不带短截线字体
3) unwed [ʌnˈwed] adj. 未婚的	13) typeface [ˈtaɪpfeɪs] n. 印刷字体
4) pop out 突然出现	14) Macintosh [ˈmækin,tɔʃ] 苹果机(个人电脑品牌)
5) relent [rɪˈlent] v. 变温和, 动怜悯	15) typography [ˈtaɪpɒɡrəfi] n. 文字版式
6) naively [naɪˈiːvli] adv. 天真地	16) font [fɒnt] n. 字号
7) Hare Krishna temple 黑尔—科里施纳礼拜堂	17) gut [gʌt] n. 胆量, 魄力
8) stumble [ˈstʌmbl] v. 绊跌	18) destiny [ˈdestɪni] n. 命运
9) intuition [ˌɪntjuˈɪʃn] n. 直觉	19) karma [ˈkɑːmə] n. 因果报应, 宿命
10) calligraphy [kəˈlɪɡrəfi] n. 书法	

- 1) What is the main idea of Steve's speech?
 - A. Young people should go to college to get the best education.
 - B. College tuition is too high for those working-class families.
 - C. Young people should be courageous enough to pursue their own interests.
 - D. Young people should drop out of college and drop in on interesting classes.
- 2) Why did Steve's biological mother decide to put him up for adoption?
 - A. Because she wanted a girl instead of a boy.
 - B. Because she was an unwed graduate student.
 - C. Because she wanted him to be well-educated.
 - D. Because she had financial problems at that time.
- 3) Why did Steve drop out of college?
 - A. Because he couldn't find out the value in college education.
 - B. Because he wanted to save money to support his family.
 - C. Because he couldn't wait to make money.
 - D. Because he wanted to start his own business.
- 4) What did Steve decide to do after he dropped out of college?
 - A. He decided to lead a romantic life.
 - B. He decided to be a software designer.
 - C. He decided to take a creative part-time job.
 - D. He decided to take some interesting classes.
- 5) What does Steve want to tell college graduates in this story?
 - A. Never drop out of college.
 - B. Always look forward.
 - C. Follow your heart when facing a critical decision.
 - D. Remember to look backward to connect the dots.

3 Detailed Comprehension

Directions: Answer the following questions briefly according to the content of the video you have just watched.

1) How long did Steve stay in Reed College?

2) Why did Steve's mother finally agree to sign the adoption papers?

3) How did Steve feel at the time when he decided to drop out?

4 Video-Based Writing

Directions: In this part you are required to write an essay of no less than 120 words based on the video above. Write a short summary of the video and make comments on it.

Follow Your Heart

Section B

Part One Listening Skills: Numbers

英文听力中的数字含盖号码、年龄、人数、日期、时间、价格、大小、重量、高度等内容。考生需要掌握一些英文数字的读音规律,并有针对性地反复练习,有目的地大声朗读并辅以手写练习。考生需注意在练习的过程当中一定要做到口、耳、眼、手并用。除了用一些近音、近形的数字来混淆考生,考查考生对数字的辨别能力外,试题中也有一部分计算题,需要学生对听到的数字进行简单的计算,而这些数字之间存在一定的关系。在听材料时考生除了要正确识别数字,还要捕捉数字间的关系,并据此进行准确的演算。

1 数字的识别

数字识别的关键是区分容易混淆的近音和近形数字。如 thirteen 和 thirty, one 和 nine, eight 和 A, 等等。这需要考生在平时的练习中对这些数字的发音进行反复的练习。此外,还需注意数字间的短暂停顿现象(如电话号码中国家代码、区号和本地号码间的停顿)、数字间的连读现象(前词尾音弱读),以及特殊的数字表达方式,如 double 在电话号码中表示两个相同的数字,224655,读作 double two four six double five.

数字的识别还需要考生了解一些关于分数、小数、百分比、价格、日期以及时间表达的基本方法。

分数: $1/3$ 读作 one third; $3/5$ 读作 three fifths

小数: 0.128 读作 zero point one two eight; 33.36 读作 thirty three point three six

百分比: 83% 读作 eight three percent; 29% 读作 twenty nine percent

价格: dollar: 美元; buck: 美元; quarter: 25 美分; dime: 10 美分; nickel: 5 美分; cent: 美分; penny: 便士; pound: 英镑

日期 2002 年 6 月 13 日读作 June the thirteenth two thousand and two

十九世纪四十年代读作 in the eighteen forties

十年为 decade; 百年为 century

每隔一天为 every other day 或 every two days

前天为 the day before yesterday 或 two days ago; 后天为 the day after tomorrow 或 two days later

两星期为 fortnight

时间 6:00 读作 six (o'clock) (sharp); 6:10 读作 ten past six 或 six ten; 6:15 读作 a quarter past six 或 six fifteen; 6:30 读作 half past six 或 six thirty; 6:45 读作 a quarter to seven 或 six forty-five; 6:55 读作 five to seven 或 six fifty-five; 00:25 读作 twenty-five past/after midnight.

➡ Example

You will hear:

Man: Hello, my name is Carlson. I believe you have a room booked for me.

Woman: Oh, yes, Mr. Carlson. It's a double room with a bath, Room No.3450.

Man: But I booked a single room with a shower. Did you make a mistake?

Woman: Sorry, Mr. Carlson. You can go to the Room 3215. I hope it will suit you, sir.

Question: What is the room that Carlson has booked?

You will read:

A. Room 3415.

B. Room 3450.

C. Room 3215.

D. Room 3250.

此题主要考查考生对 15 和 50 的读音区别,是一道典型的近似音判断题。男士预定的是
一间带淋浴的单人房 Room 3215, 答案为 C。

➡ Example

You will hear:

Woman: Have you ever heard the final call for Air France to Paris Flight Number FA550 now
boarding at gate 4?

Man: Oh, really? But my Flight Number is FT455 which is supposed to board at gate 7.

Question: Which flight is the man going to take?

You will read:

A. FA500.

B. FT455.

C. FT415.

D. FA550.

这是一道事实判断题,仍然是考查对相似读音 fifty 和 fifty-five 的区别。试题要求考生在
短时间内抓住航班号信息,这需要学生平时了解航班号的拼写规律。男士的航班号为 FT455,
故答案为 B。

2 数字的计算

在听力考试中,单纯的数字辨认题并不多,更多的是数字计算类题目。在这类题目中,考
生不仅要识别数字,还要洞悉数字之间的关系。通常情况下,表达加减含义的题目是通过类似
more, less, fast, slow, before, after, late, early 等形容词或副词来表达,而表达乘除含义的
题目是通过倍数、分数、百分比等词来加以表述的。如:

A is N times as large as B, A is N times larger than B, A is larger than B by N times 均表示 A
的大小是 B 的 N 倍。

数字计算类题目涉及距离、人口、价格、时间等方方面面。

➡ Example

You will hear:

Man: How many students took the final exam on January 8?

Woman: Well, I believe that we had twenty-three students from Class One, twenty-four

students from Class two and twenty students from Class Three.

Question: How many students altogether did the woman believe had taken the final exam?

You will read:

- A. 67 students. B. 43 students. C. 23 students. D. 24 students.

此题是一道连续加法题,因为题目中关键词是 altogether,即参加期末考试的学生总人数,所以 23 加 24 再加 20 就能得出答案 A.

➡ Example

You will hear:

Woman: Your cousin graduated in 2001. What about you?

Man: I finished school a year later.

Question: When did the man graduate?

You will read:

- A. 2000. B. 2001. C. 2002. D. 2003.

本题的解题关键为 later 一词。我比表弟晚毕业一年,故正确答案应为 C 项。

➡ Example

You will hear:

Woman: Excuse me, could you tell me when the next train to Chongqing is?

Man: Sure. It's three now. The next train to Chongqing leaves in two hours. But you can take a train to Chengdu, which leaves in 15 minutes, and then get off at Chongqing because it stops at Chongqing on the way.

Question: At what time does the train to Chengdu leave?

You will read:

- A. 5:00. B. 3:15. C. 3:00. D. 2:00.

本题中男士建议女士搭乘去成都的列车,中途在重庆下车。由于现在时间为 3 点,去成都的列车 15 分钟后出发,故正确答案应为 B 项。

➡ Example

You will hear:

Man: I'd like to buy these four thanksgiving cards. Are they fifty cents each?

Woman: Three of them are, but the smaller one is only a dime.

Question: How much are the cards all together?

You will read:

- A. \$1.6. B. \$1.75. C. \$1.55. D. \$2

男士买了四张感恩卡,前三张 50 美分一张,第四张需要 10 美分。如果知道 a dime 是 10 cents,那么这道题就很容易得出 A 这个答案了。

⇒ Part Two Listening Practice

1 Short Conversations

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1) A. 32. | B. 28. | C. 36. | D. 34. |
| 2) A. One. | B. Two. | C. Three. | D. Four. |
| 3) A. In 1988. | B. In 1990. | C. In 1989. | D. 1992. |
| 4) A. 415-346-1988. | B. 415-344-7988. | C. 415-346-7988. | D. 414-346-1988. |
| 5) A. 63 Kilos. | B. 53 kilos. | C. 68 kilos. | D. 58 kilos. |
| 6) A. Room 1443. | B. Room 1343. | C. Room 1334. | D. Room 1434. |
| 7) A. 7 o'clock. | B. 6:50. | C. 9 o'clock. | D. 8:15. |
| 8) A. \$24. | B. \$30. | C. \$56. | D. \$45. |

2 Long Conversations

Directions: In this section, you will hear 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, some questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer.

⇒ Conversation One

A. Pair Work: Please discuss the following questions with your partner.



- 1) Do you have any specific plans for your future?
- 2) Some people say life is difficult, and we should prepare for our future by setting realistic goals. Do you agree? Why or why not?

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) bat around 考虑	5) line up 准备, 安排
2) undeclared [ˌʌndɪˈkleəd] adj. 未(被)宣布的	6) bad-mouth [ˈbædˌmaʊθ] v. 批评
3) tuition [tjuːˈɪʃən] n. 学费	7) sermon [ˈsəːmən] n. 说教
4) see the light at the end of the tunnel 看见希望	

- 1) Where does the conversation most likely take place?
 - A. In a college dormitory.
 - B. In a university classroom.
 - C. At the school's library.
 - D. In a commercial bank.
- 2) How did she manage to pay for most of her college tuition?
 - A. She worked part-time during the school years.
 - B. She asked her father to help her pay the tuition.
 - C. She borrowed some money from her friends.
 - D. She won several scholarships every year.
- 3) What is her plan for the future?
 - A. She wants to work in her father's business after graduation.
 - B. She wants to continue her study in a famous graduate school.
 - C. She wants to seek interview chances from some companies.
 - D. She wants to take a training class in business administration.
- 4) What surprising information do we find out at the end of the conversation?
 - A. The woman is dating the man's business teacher.
 - B. One of the man's teachers is the woman's father.
 - C. The man and woman are actually long-lost relatives.
 - D. The man is speaking ill of his new business teacher.

➡ Conversation Two

A. Group work: Please discuss the following question in small groups.



What can a college student do to enrich his/her life? Some ways are listed as follows:

- Participating in different school activities
- Finding a part-time job

Now work in small groups and try to find out some other ways.

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) rehearse [ri'hə:s] v. 排练, 排演	7) tutorial [tju:'tɔ:riəl] n. 辅导课
2) frantically ['fræntikli] adv. 疯狂地, 狂热地	8) productive [prə'dʌktɪv] adj. 富有成效的
3) stretch [stretʃ] v. 使竭尽全力; 使全力以赴	9) feedback ['fi:dbæk] n. 反馈
4) seminar ['seminɑ:(r)] n. 讨论课, 研讨课	10) revision [ri'viʒn] n. 修改
5) insight [insait] n. 洞察力	
6) wavelength ['weɪvlɛŋθ] n. 波长; 完全一致	

5) Why does Jennie decide to leave the singing group?

- A. She does not have enough time.
- B. She does not think she is any good at the activity.
- C. She is not sufficiently challenged.
- D. She thinks the activity is too demanding physically.

6) What does Dan say about the seminars on the course?

- A. He wishes they had more seminars.
- B. The seminars make him feel inferior to the other students.
- C. The preparation for seminars takes too much time.
- D. The other students do not give him a chance to speak.

7) What does Dan say about his tutor?

- A. His tutor is very demanding.
- B. He was asked by his tutor to read a productive book.
- C. His tutor is very helpful.
- D. He doesn't seem to get useful advice from his tutor.

3 Short Passages

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

➡ Passage One

❖ Glossary

1) colony [ˈkɒləni] <i>n.</i> 殖民地	5) Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (美国) 宾夕法尼亚联邦
2) Puritan [ˈpjʊərɪtən] <i>n.</i> 清教徒 (基督新教之一派)	6) charity [ˈtʃæriːti] <i>n.</i> 慈善机构
3) Massachusetts [ˌmæsəˈtʃʊ:sɪts] (美国) 马萨诸塞州	7) Philadelphia [ˌfɪləˈdelfjə] 费城
4) constitution [ˌkɒnstɪˈtju:ʃən] <i>n.</i> 宪法	

- 1) What is this passage mainly about?
 - A. The institutions and colleges in Harvard University and University of Pennsylvania.
 - B. The charity schools in Harvard University and University of Pennsylvania.
 - C. The historical information about Harvard University and University of Pennsylvania.
 - D. The number of students in Harvard University and University of Pennsylvania.
- 2) How did Harvard get its name?
 - A. It was named after the first teacher.
 - B. It was named after a religious leader.
 - C. It was named by the government.
 - D. It was named by nine students.
- 3) Why can the University of Pennsylvania claim itself American's oldest university?
 - A. Because Penn considers its anniversary date to be 1740.
 - B. Because it was named by Benjamin Franklin in 1751.
 - C. Because the history of the university is very complex.
 - D. Because it was recognized as a university in 1779.

➡ Passage Two

❖ Glossary

1) Missouri [miˈzuəri] (美国) 密苏里州	3) questionable [ˈkwɛstʃənəbəl] <i>adj.</i> 可疑的, 有问题的
2) tuition [tjuːˈɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 学费	4) Seminary [ˈseminəri] <i>n.</i> 神学院

- 4) What has been mentioned in this passage about Washington University in Saint Louis?
 - A. Living conditions, student enrollment and tuition.
 - B. Student number, schools, tuition and financial assistance.
 - C. Campus landscape, student loans, tuition and scholarship.
 - D. Teaching facilities, teachers and famous buildings.

- 5) Which financial assistance is unavailable to international students?
 A. Scholarships. B. A monthly payment plan.
 C. Federal student loans. D. Private loans.
- 6) When was the name Washington University in St. Louis established?
 A. 1853. B. 1876.
 C. 1953. D. 1976.

➡ Passage Three

❖ Glossary

1) Census Bureau 人口统计局	7) Baby Boomer ['bu:mə] 生育高峰期出生的人
2) prestigious [pres'tidʒiəs] <i>adj.</i> 有名望的	8) elite [ei'li:t] <i>adj.</i> 杰出的, 名牌的
3) statistics [stə'tistiks] <i>n.</i> 统计数字	9) apparently [ə'pærəntli] <i>adv.</i> 明显地
4) select [si'lekt] <i>adj.</i> 优等的, 卓越的	10) admission [əd'mɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 录取
5) edge [edʒ] <i>n.</i> 优势	11) standard ['stændəd] <i>n.</i> 标准, 水平
6) Ivy ['aivi] League [li:ʒ] 常春藤联盟	

- 7) What is the main idea of this passage?
 A. Income doubled for a college graduate compared with a high school graduate.
 B. The importance of having an edge over many other students.
 C. The importance of full preparation before the admission time.
 D. Increased competition for admission by a prestigious university in America.
- 8) Why are there more college age students in the United States than ever?
 A. Because the number of children born after World War II are growing.
 B. Because there are more than 2,600 four-year universities in the USA.
 C. Because college acceptance rates of very famous universities are much higher now.
 D. Because children of the Baby Boomer generation are now in high school and college.
- 9) How many colleges and universities on average do students apply to nowadays?
 A. 3 to 5. B. 5 to 7. C. 3 to 7. D. 17 to 18.
- 10) What is the educators' suggestion for students?
 A. Educators suggest students should become less tense.
 B. Educators suggest students should try to meet higher standards.
 C. Educators suggest students should sharpen their edges.
 D. Educators suggest students should find the most comfortable school.

4 Spot Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.