



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材
教育部推荐使用大学外语类教材



全新版大学英语 New College English

视听阅读

1

Watch, Listen and Read

学生用书
Student's Book

主编 美方 Rob Waring
中方 李霄翔



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前言

《全新版大学英语视听阅读》是一套根据美国国家地理(National Geographic)视听素材改编而成的创新型大学英语教材,由上海外语教育出版社、美国国家地理和圣智学习出版公司(Cengage Learning)联合开发出版。本套教材以教育部颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》为指导,在教材设计、选材和编写中力求准确把握大学英语教学的性质和目标,努力体现大学英语教学中以听说技能为先导、其他技能跟进的教学指导思想。它所采用的将视听说与阅读技能融为一体的教材设计,旨在探索一条教材编写新路,创新教学模式,从而提高教学的绩效。

《全新版大学英语视听阅读》是为我国普通高校大学生设计和编写的,共6册,每册10个单元。与同类教材相比,它具有以下几个显著的特点:

1. 编写体例创新。它将英语视听说技能培训与阅读技能培训融为一体,力求从编写思想、素材选编、练习设计和版面设计上反映当代外语教育的最新研究成果,兼容并蓄各学术流派所提出的有益的教学理念和原则。针对我国大学英语教学和考核要求,本套教材既体现当前英语教学中融多种技能为一体的整体性教学原则,又在语言技能训练中突出视听说技能,以弥补目前大学生入校前在英语视听说技能训练方面的不足。学习主题和内容的高度关联方便了英语训练中各种技能的有机转换,同时也可借助于与视听说主题一致的阅读素材,既保持视听说素材的真实性和原有风味,又可有效降低视听说素材的难度,起到了积极的协调和辅助作用。本套教材新颖独特的体例设计,为教学方法论的探究提供了方便。在处理视、听、说与读的关系时,既可以视听为导入,以研究项目式的“做中学”和“视听说相连,层层深入”为目标,也可以“读听说相辅,多种技能共同推进”。阅读教学过程可以作为视听说的导入,也可以作为视听说的温习与强化。可以针对不同的学生群体和学习目标灵活安排不同的教学活动。

2. 题材广泛,内容丰富。本套教材针对我国大学生的社会生活经历和知识结构,广泛地选取了具有较强知识性、趣味性和针对性的视听和配套

的文字素材，主题涉及中外文化、天文地理、历史名胜、科技探索、自然生态、风土人情、生活常识、名人轶事等各个层面。题材的趣味性和多样性增强了学习素材的可视、可听和可读性，同时也可以有效地激发学生学习的积极性，有利于学习者借助于本教材这样一个窗口，拓展生活视野，丰富生活经历。

3. 高质量的语言素材，原汁原味的语境呈现。本套教材在选材内涵丰富的基础上，十分注重语言的表述和场景的呈现技巧。鲜活生动的语言加上优美的画面和纯正的语音，将学生带入一个异域的环境，这种身临其境的感觉将会有效地调动学生多种认知感官，促进多种语言认知策略的形成和发展，在感官和心理上有助于充分激发和维系学生的好奇心、求知欲和模仿内驱力，使得教学活动沉浸在一种既有挑战又有享受的氛围中。

4. 良好的梯度，有机的衔接。本套教材采用词汇控制的方法均衡各册内容的难易度，各册教材的中心词（headword）词汇量分别为：基础1：1300；基础2：1600；第1册：1900；第2册：2200；第3册：2600；第4册：3000。每册教材词汇覆盖面按梯度递增，6册教材呈现出合理的梯度和有机的承接与递进。全套教材的语速基本上保持了均衡的速度，这一方面是借鉴了交际教学法的原则，保持了语言的真实性，有利于缩短英语学习与应用之间的距离；另一方面通过词汇控制手段、视频辅助理解和文本阅读等方法，有效降低视听难度，保证了对原汁原味语言的学习、模仿和应用。

5. 多种技能训练层次分明，形式多样。本套教材练习设计体现了不同技能采用不同训练方法、突出技能转换和教学互动的三大原则。练习整体框架参照建构主义的认知原理，由多种手段辅助主题引入，体现“高质量输入为先，吸收消化为重，互动式输出为主”的练习设计指导思想。在理解环节上，遵循由总体理解向细节理解过渡；在练习环节上，体现“控制型向半控制型再向自由式”逐层递进；在信息流的流向上，由视频、音频和文本所提供的信息流向学习者，学习者不再是被动地接受信息，而是通过多种形式的交互活动，既分享教师指导下由教材所提供的信息，又参与信息的反馈、评价与补充和完善活动，充分体现教师主导和学生主体的作用。形式多样的交互式练习旨在将英语语言基础知识学习、语言应用技能训练和影响到交际效能的文化背景知识介绍有机地融合在一起，突出语言的交际语境和实用的功能意念，在强化语言基本功训练的同时，又注重语言交际技能的培养和训练，力求使英语学习做到学用结合，学以致用，学后会用。

6. 每册教材均附有含视听和语音素材的光盘。本套教材的编排图文并茂，图解文意，新颖独特。音视频资料具有很高的专业水准，令人耳目一新，给人以美的享受。视听和语音素材均提供美音和英音两种选择，有效满足不同学习者的学习和训练需求。

需要指出的是，本套教材印刷文本上的词汇拼写和表达以美式英语为准，美音的录音与印刷文本完全一致，但英音是基于英式表达来录制的，所以会出现英音中的某些表达与印刷文本不一致的情况，请注意区别。如：第1册第1单元的 **carry-on** 在英音中用 **hand luggage**。

7. 每册教材均配有教师手册。

由于编者的水平有限，本套教材的不足之处在所难免，恳请各位专家、同仁和广大读者多提宝贵意见。

编者

2010年4月于南京

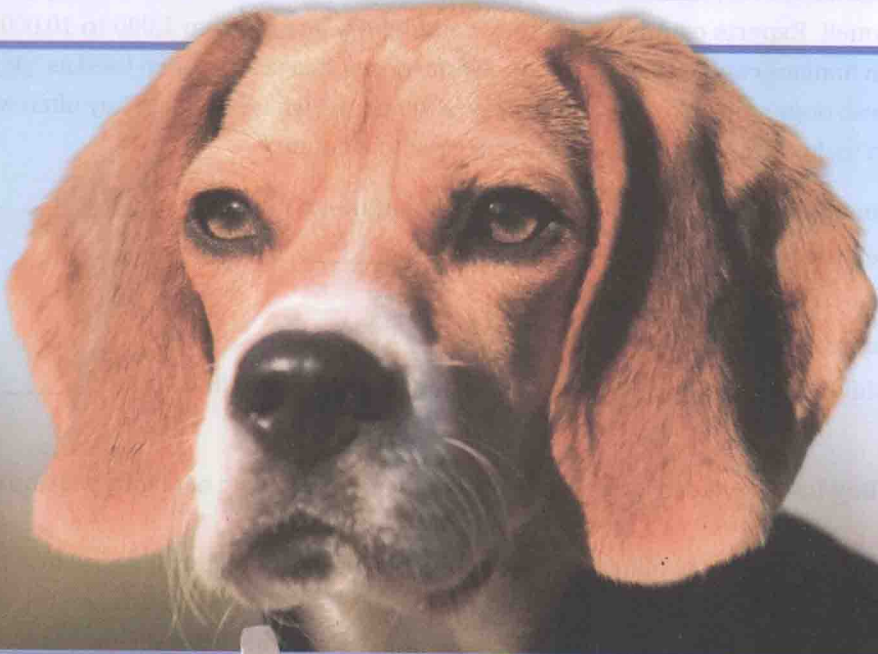
Table of Contents

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|------------|
| Unit 1 | Beagle Patrol | 1 |
| Unit 2 | Giant Cave Crocs! | 15 |
| Unit 3 | Confucianism in China | 31 |
| Unit 4 | Opal Town | 45 |
| Unit 5 | Bird Girl | 61 |
| Unit 6 | The Life of a Geisha | 75 |
| Unit 7 | Chuckwagon Racing | 89 |
| Unit 8 | Para-Life Rescue! | 105 |
| Unit 9 | Mysterious Crop Circles | 119 |
| Unit 10 | Tornado Chase | 133 |
| Glossary | | 151 |

2个单词

UNIT 1

Beagle PATROL



This story is set in the United States. It takes place in the state of Florida and at international airports around the country.

Beagles are dogs with an extremely powerful sense of smell. They often work at airports to find illegal or unsafe items. Before they can do the job, they must go through training. What does it take to be on the Beagle Patrol? What happens to dogs that don't make it? *It take (to) (beh) to do sth.*



I A Dog's Sense of Smell. Read the paragraph. Then write the correct form of the underlined word or phrase next to each definition.

All dogs have a very good ability to detect smell, but beagles have an especially powerful sense of smell. Experts estimate that they can identify scents from 1,000 to 10,000 times better than humans can. Because of their powerful noses, beagles are often used as “detector dogs”. These dogs sniff suitcases and packages to find out what's inside. They often work at airports to make sure that no illegal imports get into a country.

1. things made in other countries that are brought into a country: _____
2. the smell that is left by a person or thing: _____
3. notice or find: _____
4. breathe in air with the nose; smell: _____
5. dogs which perform the special task of using their noses to find things: _____

II Detector Dog Training. Read the paragraph. Then match each word or phrase with the correct definition.

Before they begin patrolling airports and other places, detector dogs are first trained at the National Detector Dog Training Center. There, canine instructors teach the dogs to smell the seams of suitcases and other bags in order to check for illegal items. These items include certain types of food — particularly fruit — which may carry flies and other pests that can cause diseases. They also include meat products, which can carry the very dangerous hoof-and-mouth disease.

1. patrol _____

2. train _____

3. canine _____

4. seam _____

5. pest _____

6. hoof-and-mouth
disease _____

A. a serious and highly infectious illness that often affects farm animals

B. a small animal or insect, such as a rat, mouse, or fly, that causes damage

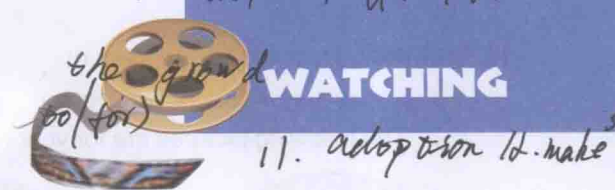
C. the line where two pieces of something come together and are joined

D. of or related to dogs

E. educate in preparation for a job or task

F. make regular trips around a certain area to guard against trouble or crime

detect 3. smoking
rk out/at/off/up/for/on



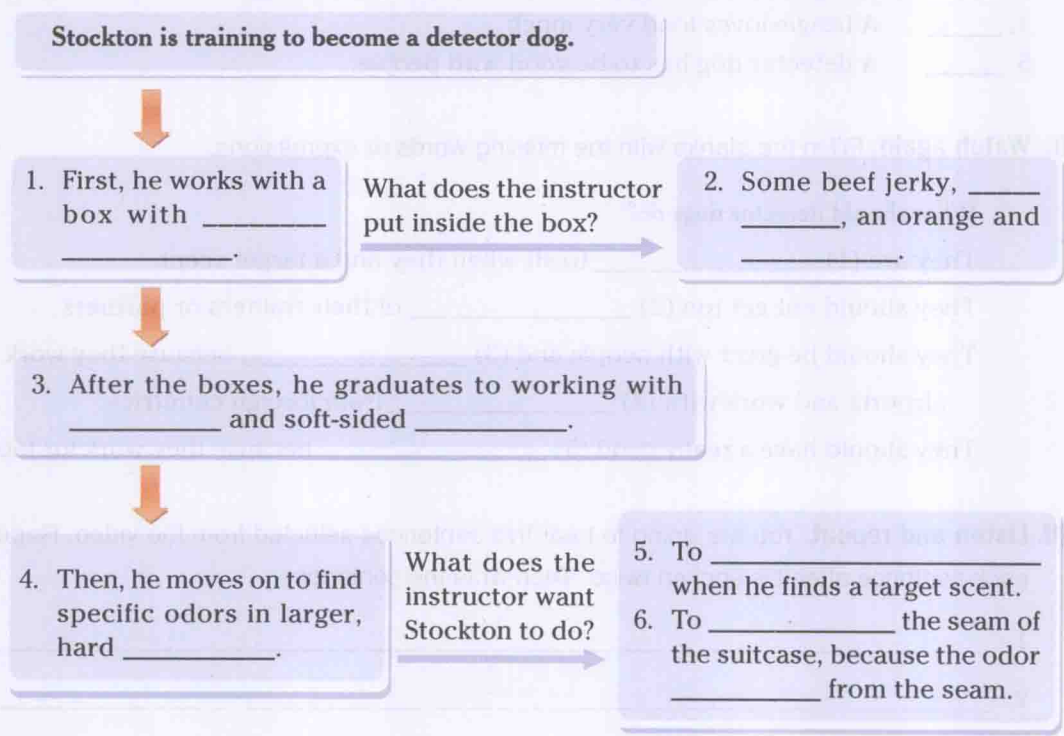
Part 1

| | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 00:00 | 02:28 | 03:16 |
| 02:28 | 03:16 | 04:14 |

I. Watch Part 1. Fill in the blanks in the answers to the questions.

- What are the half dozen beagles waiting for in the morning?
They are waiting for their _____.
- Why does Heldt think the job is so cool?
Because the dogs' personalities are all very _____, and when he trains these dogs, he learns _____ every time.
- What do detector dogs do?
Detector dogs patrol _____ and sniff out _____. They also detect meat products that may carry illnesses. But they must do this without bothering _____.

II. Watch again. Fill in the blanks in the chart with the missing words or expressions.



III. Oral work. Describe the process of training a detector dog. You may start by saying: "When a dog is training to become a detector dog, it should first ... After the boxes, it ... Then, it ..." The following pictures are for your reference.



boxes



carry-ons and
soft-sided bags



suitcases



I. Watch Part 2. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. _____ Stockton made three mistakes on the next test.
2. _____ Stockton always remembers that Heldt is his partner.
3. _____ Being a detector dog is always serious and never fun.
4. _____ A beagle loves food very much.
5. _____ A detector dog has to be good with people.

II. Watch again. Fill in the blanks with the missing words or expressions.

What should detector dogs do?

They are (1) _____ to sit when they find a target scent.

They should not get too (2) _____ of their trainers or partners.

They should be great with people and (3) _____, because they work at airports and work with (4) _____ from foreign countries.

They should have a really good (5) _____, because they work for food.

III. Listen and repeat. You are going to hear five sentences selected from the video. Repeat each sentence after it is spoken twice. Then write the sentences.


1. _____
2. _____


3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Part 3

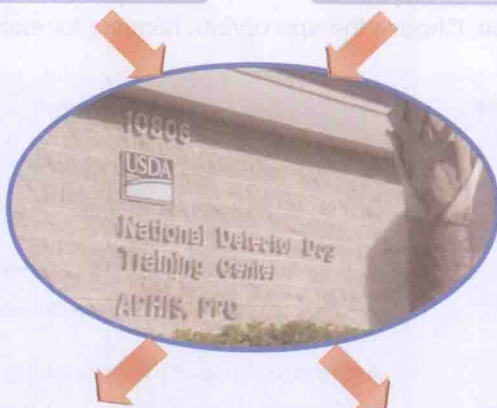
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| 02:28 | 03:16 | 04:14 |


I. Watch Part 3. Fill in the chart with the missing words or expressions.


1.  The dogs training as detector dogs come from _____.

2.  Some are _____ to the center by people across the country.

National Detector Dog Training Center



3.  The dogs that are good enough after the initial training can wear the official _____ and become _____.

4.  The dogs that cannot be detector dogs will be _____ by some homes.

II. Watch again. Fill in the blanks with the missing words or expressions.

1. If the dogs don't _____, we place them in homes. They _____ until we can find a home that _____ them and we have _____ on our adoption list all the time. And we screen them to make sure they're also _____ for the dog that we have.

2. Stockton's chances of becoming a detector dog look very good. He's _____ faster than some of the other dogs. His demeanor is really meek. _____ fazes him. So, he loves working. It's _____ to him, which is really _____.

III. Oral work. Answer the following questions orally with the help of the information from Exercise II.

1. What happens to the dogs that are not good enough to become detector dogs?
2. What about Stockton? How is he doing with his job?



I. Watch the entire video. Choose the appropriate heading for each part.

| Parts | Headings | Choices |
|--------|----------|--|
| Part 1 | _____ | A. The Requirements of Becoming a Detector Dog. B. The Process of Becoming a Detector Dog. |
| Part 2 | _____ | A. Why Is It Important to Be a Detector Dog? B. What Does It Take to Be a Detector Dog? |
| Part 3 | _____ | A. Stockton's Good Chances of Becoming a Detector Dog. B. Stockton's Good Chances of Being Adopted. |

II. Oral work. Suppose your family is on the adoption list for retired detector dogs, and the beagle Stockton is going to retire from his job. Before you adopt Stockton, you talk with Heldt to get to know about him. Make a dialogue with the help of the following cues.

A: (1) Hi, I'm _____. I'd like to adopt the beagle, Stockton.

B: Hi, I'm Heldt, his trainer. Nice to meet you.

A: (2) _____. Can I ask some questions about Stockton?

B: Sure.

A: (3) _____?

B: Oh, he's a big boy. I call him big horse.

A: What about his personality?

B: (4) He is very _____.

A: (5) _____?

B: *Well, he loves all kinds of dog food.*

...

A: *Thanks a lot. You are very helpful.*

B: (6) _____.

III. Project. Form groups of three or four. Each group does research online or in the library on dogs that work for people, for example, detector dogs (dogs that detect drugs or explosives), police dogs, fire dogs, and dogs that help the disabled. Fill in the following table and report the group's findings to the class.

| Type of Dog | | What's his/her name? | How old is he/she? | How heavy is he/she? | What is his/her personality? | What is his/her daily work? | Does he/she have any specialties? |
|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A Detector Dog | Detecting Drugs | | | | | | |
| | Detecting Explosives | | | | | | |
| A Police Dog | | | | | | | |
| A Fire Dog | | | | | | | |
| A Guide Dog | | | | | | | |





Beagle Patrol

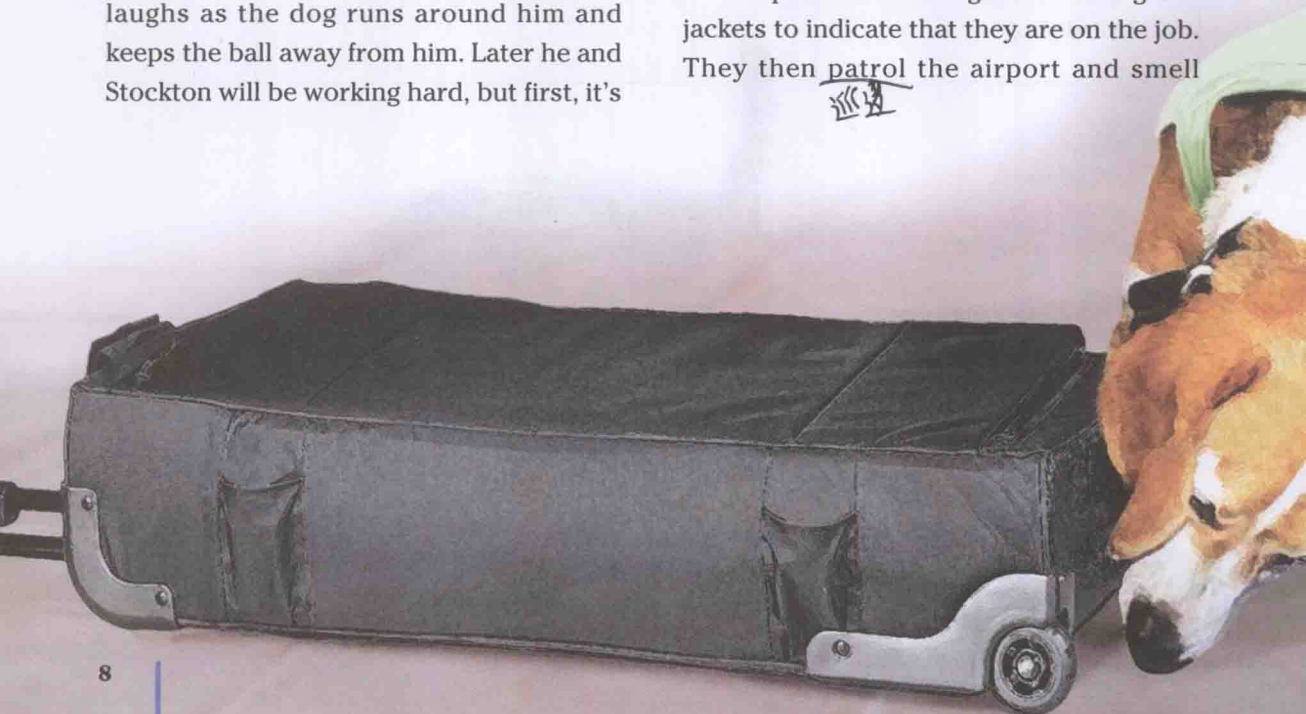
1 For canine instructor Brent Heldt, every day has a noisy start as he stops to say hello to a half dozen or more beagles. When he walks through the dog housing unit at the National Detector Dog Training Center in Orlando, Florida, the dogs bark and jump impatiently. They can't wait for their chance to go outside for a training session and morning run with Heldt. ~~training~~

2 The first lucky dog is a beagle called Stockton. "Go on, go get it! Go get it!" says Heldt as he throws a ball for the beagle. Stockton runs quickly across the training yard and races back with the ball. However, Stockton wants to have a little fun and he runs right past the waiting Heldt. The trainer laughs as the dog runs around him and keeps the ball away from him. Later he and Stockton will be working hard, but first, it's

play time. It's because of these little signs of personality that Heldt sincerely enjoys working with the dogs. "Their personalities are all very different," he explains. "That's what makes this job so cool. I mean, every time I train these guys, I learn something different."

3 Later that day, Heldt puts Stockton in a truck to go to work. No, it's not to go to Heldt's job, it's to go to Stockton's! Stockton is training to become a detector dog so he can work at the international airports around the United States. Detector dogs use their famous noses to sniff for goods which shouldn't come into the country.

4 Airport detector dogs often wear green jackets to indicate that they are on the job. They then patrol the airport and smell



suitcases for foods like 桶装水果 citrus fruits, mangoes, and apples that may carry 果蝇 fruit flies and other 害虫 pests. They also sniff for meat products that may carry diseases, such as the dangerous and highly 传染性的 infectious hoof-and-mouth disease. The dogs must learn how to do this without bothering the passengers who are bringing home safe and legal gifts for their friends and family. That's why the dogs must first learn how to "sniff out" — or find and signal — 非法的 illegal imports in the airport baggage claim area. This is where the National Detector Dog Training Center comes in.

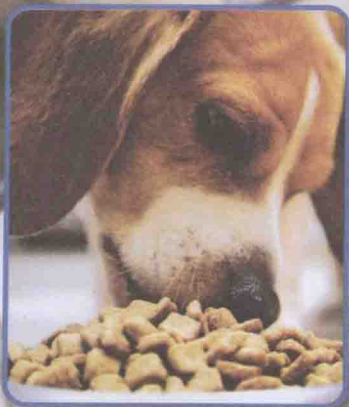
5 At the Training Center the dogs start slowly and simply by first investigating boxes that contain various items. Heldt explains how it works: "What we [have] got here is a target box," he says as he opens one of the boxes. "It's called 'mixed'," he explains, "The reason I call it 'mixed' is because that's exactly what it is. It's mixed odor." He then picks up some of the items in the box and explains what they are, "We

have some beef jerky [so] I have the beef odor. I have an apple odor. I have [a] citrus odor, and I have [a] mango odor." Stockton begins his training and must first practice finding certain scents like these in a room full of target boxes.

6 After the boxes, Stockton graduates to working with carry-ons and soft-sided bags. He runs around a group of bags with his nose to the ground as he tries to sniff out the target scents. Then, Stockton moves on

personality /pɜːsən'æləti/ *n.* the character of a person or thing that is shown by actions, behavior, and thought processes
cool /kuːl/ *adj.* (slang) fun and interesting
citrus /'sɪtrəs/ fruit fruit such as oranges and lemons
odor /'əʊdə(r)/ *n.* smell
beef jerky /'dʒɜːki/ a snack food made from dried meat
carry-on /'kæriɒn/ *n.* a kind of small bag that one can carry on an airplane





to the really difficult challenge — finding specific odors in the larger, hard suitcases. Stockton must also learn to behave when he finds a target scent. He must learn to sit down on or near any bag that contains a smell that could possibly be trouble. “That’s a good boy,” Heldt says to the beagle encouragingly when Stockton finds the meat scent and sits down.

7 Heldt talks a bit about how the dogs do it. “What we want the dogs to do is [to] work the seam of the suitcase because the odor comes out from the seam,” he explains and points to the section where the two sides of the bag join. “What we teach the canine officers and the dogs, [is that] when we breathe the bag,” he says, “odor is coming out of the bag.” As he talks, Heldt pushes down on a bag so that air comes out the sides to demonstrate the point. By breathing the bag, the canine officers can help the dogs better detect suspicious scents and odors.

8 As Stockton continues his training with the larger suitcases, he’s once again successful. “What have you got? Have you got something Stockton?” asks Heldt when Stockton sits down on the bag. “Good boy! You found it, you found the meat! That’s a good boy!”

9 Things don’t always go so smoothly for Stockton though. On the next series of tests, he makes a few errors. He lies down when he is supposed to sit. On another test, he gets too far ahead and pulls away from Heldt until Heldt finally has to remind him, “Where [are] you going? Wait for me!” He then jokingly says to the dog, “You’ve got to work with me. I’m your partner, remember?” All the way though, Heldt continues to laugh and encourage Stockton. Even though it’s serious work, it always has to be fun for the animal.