

新趋势大学英语

听说教程(第三册)

主编：唐 斌 肖 群

COLLEGE
ENGLISH



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新趋势大学英语·听说教程

(第三册)

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Book Three

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《新趋势大学英语》编写说明

《新趋势大学英语》是按照教育部高等教育司颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》(以下简称《课程要求》)、《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》(以下简称《基本要求》),以及当前我国高等学校大学英语教学实际编写而成的一套理念创新、内容实用、体系科学并具时代特色的全新系列教材。《新趋势大学英语》是一套专供全国普通高等学校特殊专业和高职高专院校使用的英语教材。它严格贯彻了新大纲的规定目标,同时又根据国家对大学英语不断更新的要求,加强了实用性英语教学,特别突出了大学英语教学中多年来所忽视的表达技能的训练与培养,并以此为契机在设计编写教材中进一步更新观念、更新要求、更新内容、更新体系,力求做到求实创新。《新趋势大学英语》覆盖了所要求掌握的实用英语语言知识和交际技能,重点突出了“实用为主”的原则。

一、《新趋势大学英语》的总体特色

《新趋势大学英语》遵循以学生发展为本的理念,体现了最新大学英语教学的指导思想,即强调培养学生的英语听说能力,以及读、写、译英语的综合应用能力,强调教材内容从学生的学习兴趣、生活经验和认知水平出发,倡导体验、实践、参与、合作与交流,发展学生的综合语言运用能力。《新趋势大学英语》特别加强了实用性英语教学,突出强调了学生的听说和交际能力的训练与培养。在打好学生英语语言基础的同时,更侧重培养学生的应用语言能力,特别是实际使用英语进行涉外交际的能力。在培养学生阅读能力的同时,加强听、说、写、译等各项语言技能的综合训练,尤其注重口头和书面实用表达能力的训练与培养。

二、《新趋势大学英语》的框架结构

《新趋势大学英语》共分4个级别,其中第一级(预备级)为入门级。四个级别分别对应大学英语教学大纲的1—4级,供大学英语基础阶段使用。《新趋势大学英语》的四册教材相互独立而又互相联系,互成体系。《新趋势大学英语》教材每一级别横向分为供学生使用的《综合教程》和《听说教程》,以及供教师使用的《教学参考书》。《新趋势大学英语》同步提供课本以及与之配套的音带和光盘,以满足教师教学与科研的需要。

三、《综合教程》与《听说教程》的关系

《新趋势大学英语》的《综合教程》和《听说教程》同为课程教学主教材。

《新趋势大学英语》的《综合教程》每册含八个单元,以主题为中心组织教学单元,但每单元两篇课文的体裁形式不一定完全相同,强调所选材料的思想性、现代性、趣味性、信息性、可操作性以及语言的规范性、实用性和文体的多样性。主题式的框架便于主题式教学的灵活调用,教师可根据需要对各单元中的各部分进行课内外训练内容的调整;课堂上以听说结合式训练为主,重在提高听说能力。

《综合教程》每个单元的主题均为学生关心和感兴趣的内容,由同一题材的两篇文章组成。课文A为精读材料,配有阅读理解、词汇、结构、翻译等多种练习;课文B为泛读材料。这样设计的目的是把精读、泛读融为一体,使听、说、读、写、译五种技能的训练和培养围绕着精读课文进行,重点培养语言的综合应用能力。《综合教程》针对词汇、语法、结构、翻译、阅读等多方面提供了多项可供操练的内容。通过学习,学生既熟悉了主题内容,又同步提高了语言知识和语言能力。除此之外,《综合教程》在每单元都安排了英语应用文写作的内容,训练阅读和写作实际涉外交际中常用应用文的能力,从而进一步突出了本套教材“实用为主”的编写原则。所选的应用文范例体现了我国大学生的实际需要。它涉及表格填写和应用文模拟套写。应用文的最大特点是其相对固定的格式和体例,不可随意改动。

因此,教学中要特别注意学习掌握应用文的相关格式、体例和常用词语与句式。由于应用文只能“模拟套写”,不能“随意创作和更改”,因此要学会“写”应用文,必须先学会“读”应用文。《新趋势大学英语》(《综合教程》)的应用文写作部分均提供了各种应用文的格式和范例,以方便学生掌握。

《新趋势大学英语》的《听说教程》每单元的授课时间可以是4个课时,课堂组织可以以小班、小组活动为主,尽量使每个学生都能得到开口的机会。《听说教程》中所选的听力材料地道、原汁原味,配套的音带和光盘语音语调极佳。《听说教程》以听为导入,以说为目标。通过大量由浅入深、针对性强的听力、朗读素材和形式多样的听说技能转换练习,循序渐进地提高学生的听说能力。

《新趋势大学英语》以《综合教程》和《听说教程》为主线,同时在每一级教材中,均同步提供了适量的和符合最新大学英语考试要求的测试,旨在培养和检测学生的英语综合应用能力。教师可以根据教学进度和学生的学习情况进行具体的安排。

四、《新趋势大学英语》的编写特色

《新趋势大学英语》教材的编写注重产出性语言技能的培养。以往的教材往往强调接收性语言技能的培养,即片面强调语言知识的呈现和罗列,对语言的操练重视不够,造成的结果是学生的口头表达能力、写作能力和实际运用英语的能力低下。而本套教材在各单元的设计上均体现了产出性语言技能的培养。《新趋势大学英语》在编写中自始至终重视输出的龙头作用,强化口头及笔头输出练习,力求为大学英语教学解决“高分低能、哑巴英语、费时低效”等问题提供教材上的保证。

《新趋势大学英语》教材的编写注重培养学生听、说、读、写、译等各项语言技能,使其有机结合,相互渗透,让学生能在每一单元里将各种单项能力融会贯通,从而提高学生实际运用语言的能力。教材还十分注重培养学生掌握正确的学习策略,以提高其学习效率和学习能力。本教材强调以学生为中心,所设计的课堂活动巧妙生动、丰富多彩,能大大提高学生的学习

兴趣。所设计的练习有的放矢,能使学生在完成练习及测试的过程中掌握和巩固所学内容,并养成良好的学习习惯。

《新趋势大学英语》强调语言学习与文化摄取并重,其选材合理得当,内容丰富翔实,涉及不同国家的经济、政治、科技、文化、生活等方方面面,这就使学生在切实掌握语言的同时,可以充分接触异域风情和外来文化。书中语言与文化的结合自然贴切、水乳交融,这样的背景文化为学生学习语言提供了更加真实的语言场景,也激发了学生学习语言的兴趣。

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Unit 1 Sports and Life

Part I

I. Statements

Directions: In this part you are going to hear ten sentences only once. Listen carefully and choose the sentence similar or closest in meaning to the sentence you hear.

1. A. Laura is used to trying hard.
B. Laura once had a red car.
C. Laura wants to buy a used car.
D. Laura uses her credit card often.
2. A. I wish I had gotten some gas.
B. I wasn't the only nervous student in class.
C. I wouldn't have paid for that rent.
D. I wish I had been a more attentive student.
3. A. My pets react differently to the rain.
B. Because it's raining, I couldn't take my dog for a walk.
C. Both my pets enjoy spending time outside.
D. My dog doesn't get along with my cat.
4. A. He was too timid to speak.
B. He talked to the boy in the hall.

- C. He wouldn't stop crying.
- D. He stopped running in the hall.
- 5. A. There's hardly anyone here.
- B. We are far from the sea here.
- C. It's difficult to see in here.
- D. They don't come here often.
- 6. A. Because Betty was sick, she couldn't go away.
- B. Betty can improve her health by going on a trip.
- C. Betty became ill while she was away.
- D. After her trip, Betty got sick.
- 7. A. They searched and searched.
- B. Didn't they inspect well?
- C. They seemed in excellent health.
- D. Weren't they able to find it?
- 8. A. Find out how much it costs to take the bus.
- B. The bus company is over there.
- C. Ask when the bus leaves for the fair.
- D. You need to write a check for your bus trip.
- 9. A. The flowers grow better in direct light.
- B. The entire room looks brighter with flowers in it.
- C. There are too many flowers in the room.
- D. There's too much light in the room for the flowers.
- 10. A. You can take the call in my office.
- B. There was no need for you to call your office.
- C. You don't need to take the call in this office.
- D. Your office telephone wasn't working.

II. Conversations

Directions: In this part you will hear ten short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After the question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the suggested answers marked A, B, C and D, and choose the right answer to the question.

1. A. The army.
B. The sports meeting.
C. A language class.
D. A working place.
2. A. She thinks the analysis irrelevant to the issue.
B. She thinks Professor White has failed to touch the essentials of the issue.
C. She thinks the analysis is nonsense.
D. She thinks Professor White has left out a point.
3. A. Sam left before the others.
B. He can see Sam easily because he's tall.
C. Sam is easy to locate.
D. Sam can't stand up for very long.
4. A. 150.
B. 90.
C. 160.
D. 120.
5. A. No one will look at the bulletin board.

- B. The store isn't a good place for a meeting.
 - C. The man has never noticed a bulletin board there.
 - D. The woman should ask the manager.
6. A. He probably supports nuclear power plants.
- B. He probably opposes nuclear power plants.
 - C. He probably has no opinion on this topic.
 - D. He probably tries to understand both sides.
7. A. He will take a cab.
- B. He will drive.
 - C. He will walk.
 - D. He will take a bus.
8. A. She is filling an application form.
- B. She is being interviewed.
 - C. She is interviewing an applicant.
 - D. She is phoning a salesman.
9. A. In a supermarket.
- B. In a bank.
 - C. At the airport.
 - D. At a hotel.
10. A. She completely agrees with the man.
- B. She doesn't agree with the man.
 - C. She can't sleep any more.
 - D. She will stay in the hotel.

III. Dictation

Directions: In this part you are going to hear 5 short sentences. The sentences will be read to you three times. During the first time, don't write, just listen and understand it. During the second time, write down the sentences with the exact words that are being read. And for the last time, check your answers.

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.

IV. Spot Dictation

Directions: In this part you are going to hear a short passage only once. Listen carefully and try to fill in the blanks.

As to the beginning of 1, there are a lot of stories. One says that it started in Japan, the other says that it started from India. But one thing is for 2, which is that badminton was started in the U. K., in about 1800, which was 3 from tennis. You may discover that there are a lot of 4 between the two. In the year of 1870, a sort of ball made of feather and wood as well as a bat woven with strings were 5. Ever since 1873, the sport of badminton has become more and more prosperous, when the field was a gourd like, with two 6 spaces at both ends and a narrow stretch of land in the middle where a 7 was set up. This gourd-like field was changed to a

square shape in 1901.

In 1893, the first badminton committee was 8, which was then the British Badminton Association, holding a championship 9 in 1899 nation wide.

In 1934, an international badminton association was 10 with its headquarter in London. The members are Canada, Denmark, Britain, France, Ireland, Holland, New Zealand, Scotland and Wales. Ever from then on, there have been more and more badminton competitions.

Part II

V. Dialogue

Directions: In this part you are going to hear a dialogue only once. Listen carefully and fill in the blanks.

M: Have you seen my glasses? I can't find them anywhere.

W: Go in the _____ and look in the mirror.

M: You mean I've got them on.

W: You're the most _____ person I've ever known.

M: I can't _____ it. I'd lose my head if it weren't _____ to my shoulders.

W: I'll never forget the time you went fishing and forgot to take your rod and reel.

M: I won't forget it either but that's not the most _____ example of my forgetfulness.

W: How about the time you started to leave without having any pants on?

M: No, that's not it.

W: It couldn't be forgetting your wallet. You've done that a hundred times.
I'm tired of guessing, tell me.

M: You never would have guessed. I don't believe I've ever told you about it
though you were indirectly _____ by the incident. I almost married
my college _____.

W: You're right. You've never told me about her.

M: Well, anyway, the day we were _____ to get married was such a
beautiful day that I forgot all about the wedding and went fishing instead.
The girl never _____ me.

W: I hardly _____ her, though I'm glad things turned out differently.

VI. News

Directions: In this part you are going to hear a piece of news twice. Listen carefully and answer the following questions.

1. When and where did the 2006 Olympic Winter Games open?

2. How many people are expected to take part in the Olympic Winter Games?

3. What has been carried 11,300 kilometers?
