

高等学校英语专业系列教材  
Textbook Series for Tertiary English Majors



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# New Perspectives Broadcast News English

## 新视角 新闻英语视听说教程 上

主 编 权立宏

重庆大学出版社

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## 内容提要

本书以建构主义理论为指导思想,以交际法、主题教学法为主要的教学理念,以美国主流电视媒体新闻作为主要视听学习资源,使学习者通过形式多样的听力和口语等教学活动,进一步提高口语交际能力。本书所选主题新颖,练习编排别具一格,有利于学习者开阔视野,激发学习兴趣,可供大学本科二年级英语和非英语专业的学生以及具有一定英语水平的学习者使用。

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## 总 序

进入 21 世纪,我国高等教育呈现快速扩展的趋势。为适应社会、经济的快速发展,人才的培养问题已经比我国任何一个历史时期都显得更为重要。当今,人才的能力和素质的衡量越来越多地采用国际标准,人才的外语水平自然地也越来越受到培养单位和用人单位的重视,由此引发了对大学外语教学模式、教材和检测机制的新一轮讨论,掀起了新一轮的大学英语教学改革。作为外语师资队伍和外语专业人才培养的高等学校英语专业,相比之下,在教学改革思路、新教材开发和新教学模式探讨等诸方面均显得滞后。尽管高等学校外语专业教学指导委员会英语组针对当前高校发展的新形式和外语专业人才培养的新规格、新模式和新要求,修订出了新的《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》,并结合 21 世纪外语人才培养和需求的新形势,制定了由教育部高等教育司转发的《关于外语专业面向 21 世纪本科教育改革的若干意见》,就英语专业的建设提出了指导性的意见,但在实际工作中这两个文件的精神尚未落实。

为此,重庆大学出版社和外语教学界的专家们就国内高等学校英语专业建设所面临的新形势作了专题讨论。专家们认为,把“大纲”的设计和“若干意见”的思想和理念变为现实的一个最直接的体现方式,就是编写一套全新理念的英语专业系列教材;随着我国教育体制的改革,特别是基础教育课程标准的实施,适合高等学校英语专业教学需要的教材也应作相应的调整,以应对中小学英语教学改革的新要求;高等学校学生入学时英语水平的逐年提高和就业市场对外语人才需求呈多元化趋势的实际,对高等学校英语专业的人才培养、教学模式、课程设置、教材建设等方面也提出了严峻挑战,应对这些挑战,同样可以通过一套新的教材体系来实现。

迄今为止,国内尚无一套完整的、系统的英语专业系列教材;目前已有的教材出自不同的出版社,编写的思路和体例不尽相同;现有的教材因出版时间较早,内容、知识结构、教学方法和手段已经不能适应新的发展要求;传统的教材设计多数基于学科的内在逻辑和系统性,较少考虑学习者的全面发展和社会对人才需求的多元化。

自 2001 年开始,在重庆大学出版社的大力支持下,我们成立了由华中、华南、西南和西北地区的知名专家、学者和教学一线教师组成的《求知高等学校英语专业系列教材》编写组,确定了系列教材编写的指导思想和总体目标,即以《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》为依据,将社会的需求与培养外语人才的全面发展紧密结合,注重英语作为一个专业的学科系统性和科学性,注重英语教学和习得的方法与规律,突出特色和系列教材的内在逻辑关系,反映当前教学改革的新理念并具有前瞻性;锤炼精品,建立与英语专业课程配套的新教材体系,推动英语专业的教学改革,培养高素质

人才和创新人才。

系列教材力求在以下方面有所突破和创新:

第一,教材的整体性。系列教材在课程类型上分为专业技能必修课程、专业知识必修课程、专业技能选修课程、专业知识选修课程和相关专业知识课程等多个板块。在考虑每一种教材针对相应课程的特性和特色的同时,又考虑到系列教材间相互的支撑性。

第二,学生基本技能和实际应用能力的培养。在课程的设计上充分考虑英语作为一个专业来培养学生基础和基本技能,也充分考虑到英语专业学生应该具备的专业语言、文学和文化素养。同时,教材的设计兼顾到社会需求中对英语专业学生所强调的实际应用能力的培养,除考虑课程和英语专业的培养目的,课程或课程体系应该呈现的学科基本知识和规范外,充分考虑到教材另一方面的功用,即学生通过教材接触真实的语言环境,了解社会,了解文化背景,丰富学生的实践经验。在教材编写中突出强调“enable”,让学习者在实践中学习语言、文学、文化和其他相关知识,更多地强调学习的过程,强调学生的参与,以此提高学生的实际应用技能。

第三,学生的全面发展。对高等学校英语专业学生而言,英语不仅是一门工具,更重要的是一个培养学生人文素质和跨文化意识的学科专业。系列教材强调合作性学习、探索性学习,培养学生的自主性,加强学习策略的指导。通过基础阶段课程的学习,使学生在语言知识、语言技能、文化意识、情感态度和学习策略等方面得到整体发展;在高年级阶段则更多地注重学生的人文精神、专业理论素养、中外文学及文化修养的培养。

第四,教材的开放性。一套好的教材不应该对课堂教学、老师的施教和学生的学习拓展有所制约,应给使用教材的教师和学生留有一定的空间,要让学生感到外语学习是一件愉快的事,通过学习让人思考,给人以自信,引导人走向成功。系列教材的总体设计既考虑严密的学科系统性,也考虑独具特色的开放性。不同地区、不同类型的学校,可以根据自己的生源和培养目标灵活地取舍、选用、组合教材,尤其是结合国内高等学校中正在探讨的学分制,给教与学一个多维度的课程体系。

我们希望通过这套系列教材,来推动高等学校英语专业教学改革,探讨新的教学理念、模式,为英语专业人才的培养探索新的路子,为英语专业的学生拓展求知的空间。

《求知高等学校英语专业系列教材》编委会

2004年8月

# 前言

自 2003 年起,国家教育部正式启动高等教育教学改革,并采取有力措施大力推进大学英语教学改革。其中一个重要的步骤就是提倡广泛采用先进的信息技术,推动基于计算机技术的英语教学改革。在这种指导思想的引领下,设计基于网络和多媒体技术的英语教学模式,改变以讲授为主的单一课堂教学模式,是大学英语教学的重要内容。为了顺应国家大学英语教学改革,广东外语外贸大学英语教育学院近几年在课程设置、教学模式等方面做出了可贵的尝试,其中一个重要的方面就是率先于 2002 年起与本校的英文学院、商务英语学院等联合开设网络英语视听课程,旨在通过网络多媒体辅助教学手段,搭建新的教学平台,为学生提供真实的视听材料,在此基础上培养其语言交际能力,并在网络多媒体教学环境下,培养学生的自主学习能力和合作学习能力。

经过几年的教学尝试,在总结经验的基础上,我们在网络英语视听课程中增加了“说”的教学环节,使学生在获得足够语言输入的基础上,有语言产出的机会,学生的学习也更符合语言学习的规律。本书正是在此教学实践的基础上应运而生的。

英语中;Perspective 一词有这样的意义,即“a way of thinking about something, especially one that is influenced by people's beliefs or experiences”。我们希望通过本书的学习,使学生在原有世界观以及语言知识的基础上,提高独立思考和分析问题的能力。

## 一. 教材编写指导思想/编写理念

本书的编写充分体现了建构主义理论在教学方面的理论指导作用。

建构主义理论认为知识不是传授的,而是学习者自己建构的;是学习者在一定的环境中,通过与环境的相互作用和他人的协作,利用学习资源,逐步构建的。建构主义认为学习应以学习者为中心,教师的作用不是传授知识,而是给学生提供建构知识的机会和动力。此外,建构主义提倡真实的学习环境。本教材以英美

国家主流电视网直播的新闻为有声材料,注重在模拟现实的情景中将学习者带入趣味横生的英语世界,使他们体验真正地道的英语。

在学习环境方面,建构主义还提倡学习者在一定的学习资源和学习任务下相互协作,在教师的指导下完成任务。本教材的编写采用主题教学模式,其教学目标主要由两项任务来完成:语言训练型任务和解决真实问题的探讨型任务。教材所选主题涉及领域广泛,旨在帮助学习者在完成语言训练型任务、提高语言交际能力的基础上,培养其独立思考问题的能力和批判性思维能力。

## 二. 教材的主要特点

1. 理念先进。教材在编写上贯穿了交际法、主题教学法的教学理念,使学习者在模拟现实的情景中,学有所用,达到语言输入和产出的合理分配。

2. 主题新颖。书中所选主题涉及文化、教育、娱乐、科技、自然等领域,都是国内外较前沿的话题,容易激发学习者的学习兴趣。

3. 单元结构清晰。每个单元都提炼出了学习目标,便于学习者检查学习效果;每个单元分为三大部分,每部分的主题也都提炼了出来,便于教师和学习者明确主题,掌握要点。

4. 练习编排别具一格。所有练习均经过精心设计,听力练习符合新闻听力的训练规律;口语练习与听力练习环环相扣,深入浅出,形式多样。书中还编写有一定深度的听力和口语练习(用“\*”代表,并用“\*”的多少代表难度系数),供教师参考使用。

## 三. 教材使用建议

教材分为上、下两册(配有光盘),每册均包括 10 个单元,每个单元为 4~6 学时。教材使用对象为具有一定的英语听力水平和口语表达能力,能基本听懂英语国家新闻报道(如 VOA, BBC 等)的大学本科二年级英语专业和非英语专业的学生。

本书由权立宏任主编。各单元编写分工为:

Unit 1, 权立宏; Unit 2, 张海锋、严永怡; Unit 3, 严永怡、权立宏; Unit 4, 周敏; Unit 5, 高永新; Unit 6, 黄蕾; Unit 7, 权立宏、李晓珍; Unit 8, 张燕; Unit 9, 朱其韵; Unit 10, 彭珍珠。书稿由权立宏、黄蕾审核,录音由 Douglas Roy 完成,书中图标由张俊宇、高永新设计。

在本书的编写过程中,我校加拿大籍外语教师 Douglas Roy 对书稿做了大量的校对和修改工作,在此表示衷心的感谢。由于编写时间仓促,教材中一定存在许多疏漏,恳请使用者提出宝贵意见。

编 者  
2005 年 5 月

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# Unit 1

## Family Planning



### Learning Objectives

1. Increase the awareness of birth control issues and population problems
2. Build up vocabularies on population and learn to express viewpoints
3. Learn about these issues from different perspectives

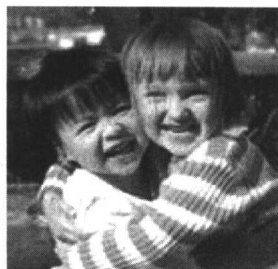
### Part I The One-Child Policy

#### Activity 1.1

#### Warm-up Activity

*Work in pairs and discuss the following questions.*

**Questions:** What is China's One-Child Policy? Why did China carry out One-Child Policy? Was population control necessary? Is it still necessary?



**Activity 1.2**

**Listening—The One-Child Policy**

Words and Expressions

runaway: *adj.* out of control 逃跑的, 逃亡的; 控制不住的, (物价) 飞涨的

run-away: *n.* a person who has run away 出逃者, 逃亡者

farsighted( = farseeing): *adj.* able to see the future effects of present actions

有远见的, 有先见之明的; 深谋远虑的

sanction: *n.* 1) permission, approval or acceptance 认可, 准许; 赞许, 支持

2) a formal action or punishment ordered when a law or rule is broken(usu. in plural form) 国际制裁; (附加条款规定的) 奖罚

brutality: *n.* the quality or state of being brutal 野蛮, 残忍; 粗暴; 暴行

far-reaching: *adj.* having a wide influence or effect 深远的; 广泛的

bode: *v.* to be a sign of; foretell 预兆, 预示

envision: *v.* imagine 想象, 展望

*Listen to the following report and fill in the blanks.*

China finally introduced the One-Child Policy in 1979 in an attempt to control its \_\_\_\_\_. This was a \_\_\_\_\_ of original policy of \_\_\_\_\_, and a realization that the customs of past centuries would have to change. The many social problems the Nation now faces would have been much worse if not for this \_\_\_\_\_.

The rule is flexible and is \_\_\_\_\_ by regional administrators. It is almost always restricted to ethnic Han Chinese living in urban areas; \_\_\_\_\_ are not subject to the law. In spite of this, the policy is credited with the reduction of the population by as much as \_\_\_\_\_ over the past 25 years. Officially, the sanction for \_\_\_\_\_ this policy is fine, but some local officials have reacted with brutality and worse against offenders.

While necessary, the policy is not without its \_\_\_\_\_. Abortion and abandonment have been known to occur to female infants. A traditional preference of boys has led to disdain for female infants and this has upset the natural balance of male-female

children, resulting in a ratio of \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_. Sociologists warn that large numbers of young men without the *calming* influence of wife and family may present a threat to future social stability.

Growing up as a (an) "\_\_\_\_\_" has also had far-reaching (and unforeseen) \_\_\_\_\_. Without brothers and sisters, a single child becomes the focus of his parents' life, is spoiled, and never learns to wait, to share, or to compromise. A society of adults with these traits does not bode well for the \_\_\_\_\_ socialist society the revolution envisioned in the future. Yet with the array of problems facing China, it seems difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ a (an) \_\_\_\_\_ to bring China's people into prosperity and happiness.

**Activity 1.3**

**Viewing and Discussion**

*Watch the video clip of a Chinese TV sketch. And then discuss in groups of four the following questions.*

- 1) Behind the sarcastic tone of the TV sketch and the funny performance of the actors, what can you tell from it?
- 2) Is this phenomenon still existing in China?
- 3) Why do so many couples in China prefer a boy to a girl?
- 4) Are you the only child in your family? If you are the one, do you know what incentive policy your parents have had?
- 5) Are there any exceptions to the policy?

**Activity 1.4**

**Role-play**

*Perform class role-plays. A husband and wife discuss the desire of having a second child and the complications it would bring to their life. Should they emigrate to other countries? Should they pay the fine and buy a bigger apartment? Or should they settle on maintaining their lifestyle with their only child?*

## Part II The Social Consequences of the Policy

### Activity 2.1 Listening—News Item 1 *New Chinese Census*

#### Words and Expressions

fetus (foetus): *n.* a young creature inside the mother, esp. at a later stage when all its parts have been developed for use at birth 胎儿

ultrasound: *n.* ultrasonic sound 超声; 超声波

abort: *v.* 1) to undergo abortion; miscarry 2) to end a pregnancy 堕胎

proportion: *n.* a part or share (as measured in amount and compared with the whole) 比例, 比

urbanization: *n.* the state of having or belonging to towns or cities and their ways of living and behaviors, esp. when originally of or from the country 城市化

skew: *adj.* not straight; sloping or twisted 偏的, 歪斜的

#### Activity 2.1.1 Listen to the news lead and fill in the blanks

China's nationwide census data have been released, showing the population has grown by more than 11 percent in the last decade. The census also shows China has a \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ between the \_\_\_\_\_. The latest census results reveal that China's population has grown to almost \_\_\_\_\_, or by more than \_\_\_\_\_ since 1990, the last time a countrywide census was taken.

#### Activity 2.1.2 Listen for details

1. Which side-effect of China's birth control policy is not mentioned in the news?
  - a. Growing imbalance between sexes.
  - b. Growing proportion of elderly Chinese.
  - c. Growing urbanization.

- d. Child kidnapping.
2. According to the report, why do many Chinese people, especially those in the countryside, favor boys?
- a. Because boys traditionally take care of the family farm and aging parents.
  - b. Because girls are not strong enough to do farm work.
  - c. Because in the countryside families with boys can get land allocation from the government.
  - d. Because boys live with the parents after they get married.
3. According to the report, which of the following statements is correct?
- a. The number of Chinese over age 65 has grown by almost 15 percent since 1990.
  - b. The number of Chinese over age 65 has grown by almost 1.5 percent since 1990.
  - c. The number of Chinese over age 60 has grown by almost 1.5 percent since 1990.
  - d. The number of Chinese over age 65 has grown by almost 15 percent since 1990.
4. According to the report, which of the following statements is correct?
- a. There are some 400 million people living in cities, an increase of almost 10 percent since 1990.
  - b. There are some 450 million people living in cities, an increase of almost 15 percent since 1990.
  - c. There are some 450 million people living in cities, an increase of almost 10 percent since 1990.
  - d. There are some 400 million people living in cities, an increase of almost 15 percent since 1990.

**Activity 2.1.3** Post-listening question

*In your opinion, what are the possible reasons that cause gender imbalance? Think of more causes, and write them down on the space below.*

- A. Some couples perform ultrasound tests to determine the sex of their fetus, and abort it if it is a girl.
- B. \_\_\_\_\_
- C. \_\_\_\_\_
- D. \_\_\_\_\_

E. \_\_\_\_\_

**Activity 2.2**      **Discussion**

*Divide the class into groups of four and then discuss the advantages and drawbacks of the One-Child Policy. Write down the key points on the space below.*

*Advantages :*

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

*Drawbacks :*

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

\* **Activity 2.3**      **Debate**

*Arrange the class into groups of four. Two of you are in favor of population control and the other two disagree by citing the problems created, particularly the discrimination against females. A spokesperson from each should outline their group's beliefs. Then choose the best two groups to engage in a debate.*

## **Part III Little Emperors Syndrome**

**Introduction:** One of the big social consequences of the One-Child Policy is the so-called "Little Emperors Syndrome". Single children are raised differently from those in multi-child families. They are more "spoiled" because they are more cherished, and

there is no one they need to share their parents' affections with. As a result, they tend to become more self-centered, less able to focus on the needs of a group. This results in them being more demanding of their mates, and less considerate of their peers.

**Activity 3.1**

**Pre-reading**

*Read the following short passage and study the words in bold.*

If you restrict families to just one child as China has, more or less, since 1980—you're going to get a lot of **spoiled** kids. This is the problem many Chinese parents are facing. To see these Little Emperors in action, step inside the Shanghai branch of the China Children's Welfare Institute, better known as the Children's Palace. On any given afternoon, parents are out in force, **fawning upon** their immaculately dressed sons and daughters as they prepare for extracurricular classes in English, computer studies and performing arts. Though many of these **precocious** kids can recite the English alphabet or read newspapers in traditional Chinese characters by the time they're 10, their parents often still perform basic tasks for them: fixing their hair, tying their shoes, wiping their bottoms.

The world these kids inhabit is a **far cry from** that of their parents. The earlier hardships are scarcely **fathomable** to today's TV-watching, French-fry **chomping** young. Having been denied education and material goods as children, many adults wildly overcompensate in doting on their kids. "Parents have a hard time saying no," says Xia Ming, who teaches environmental studies at the Children's Palace. "They had nothing, so the kids are their only hope."



Activity 3.2

Group Discussion

Words and Expressions

spoil: *v.* to cause become of no use or value; ruin 宠坏; 损坏; 搞糟

fawn upon: to try to gain the favor of (someone) by overpraising and being

insincerely attentive 奉承, 讨好

extracurricular: *adj.* outside of regular course of working a school or college 课程以外的, 业余的

precocious: *adj.* (of a young person) showing unusually early development of mind or body 发育过早的

far cry from: the state of being quite different from 和……相距甚远; 和……大相径庭

fathomable: *adj.* understandable 可理解的

chomp: *v.* to bite (food, etc.) nosily 大声地嚼或咬

French-fry chomping young: 吃法式炸土豆条的年轻人

Divide the class into groups of four and discuss the following questions, trying to use the above-listed words and expressions.

- 1) Is “**Little Emperors Syndrome**” the direct result of One-Child Policy? Why or why not?
- 2) In what ways do you think the parents or the relatives spoil the single children?
- 3) There is an old English proverb: “Spare the rod, spoil the child (孩子不打不成器).” To what extent do you agree with it?
- 4) Nowadays, the parents send their kids to different extracurricular classes at their very early ages. What are your opinions of this?

