



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

SECOND EDITION [第二版]

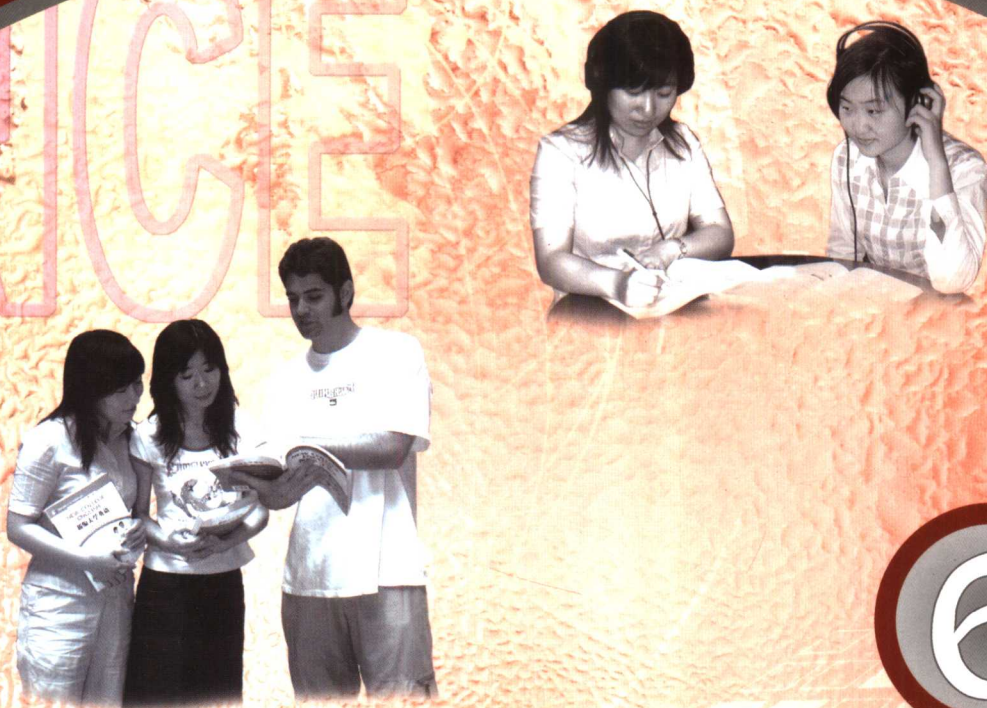
NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH

VIEW, LISTEN AND SPEAK

新编大学英语

视听说教程

浙江大学 编著



6

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS





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★ 教育部大学外语推荐教材

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前言

《新编大学英语》自1999年春天出版以来，一直得到同行、专家以及广大师生的支持和爱护。可以说，没有大家的支持，就没有今天《新编大学英语》的第二版。几年来我们继续我们的研究工作，还在全国各地进行了问卷调查，最大规模的一次涉及了近3,000名学生和300多位教师。根据调查研究中获得的数据和信息，同时考虑到新的社会需求、学校的教学设备和条件，我们修订了《新编大学英语》。

● 第二版《新编大学英语》由三部分组成：

- 1) 《新编大学英语》学生用书（配有录音带和光盘），教师用书；
- 2) 《新编大学英语》视听说教程学生用书（配有录音带和光盘），教师用书（配有教师用录音带）；
- 3) 《新编大学英语》网站（<http://www.heep.cn/nce>）。

● 第二版《新编大学英语》对难度、梯度都进行了调整。将原来的基础教程和一至六册的各单元重新排列，删除和替换了部分材料，归并了部分话题，更新或替换了部分练习和活动，使新版本更具趣味性、可思性，更注重语言应用能力的培养和提高，尤其加强了听说能力的培养。《新编大学英语》及其视听说教程内容密切配合、互相补充，对应单元里的材料和活动均围绕同一个话题，在注重语言实践和培养语言综合能力上，相互结合、相互促进，从不同侧面展开语言实践活动。

● 第二版《新编大学英语》继续采用“以学生为中心的主题教学模式”，在了解学生学习英语的信念、条件、兴趣和策略的基础上，关注他们在学习过程中的困难和需求，为他们提高语言综合能力提供支持和帮助。在此前提下，突出培养听说能力以加强学生的薄弱环节。为此，课堂教学做到尽可能地接近真实世界，培养学生的交际能力。

语言既是文化的一部分，又是传播文化最有效的媒介，而且思想文化的交流是双向的。因此，在让学生了解英语国家文化的同时，还要培养他们表达、传播本国文化的能力。大规模的调查与研究分析表明，提高语言交际能力的核心是大量消化和吸收语言输入，提高表达思想的能力。根据学生的反映，学会日常的

口头表达方式并不难，难在如何组织语言表达自己的思想；写作能力也同样难在表达思想。第二版《新编大学英语》体现了上述思想，着重引导学生创造性地使用语言。

● 本书为第二版《新编大学英语》视听说教程学生用书第六册。共分十个单元，每单元的话题与《新编大学英语》主教程完全一致。每单元由四部分组成，均围绕一个主题展开：a) Viewing, Understanding and Speaking: 含有一部趣味性强、表达思想完整的录像短剧，并配有四项旨在提高学生口头表达能力的练习。光盘带有语音识别功能，可帮助学生改进语音语调，掌握有关表达方式。b) Listening, Understanding and Speaking: 主要来自原教材的 Listening-Centered Activities 部分，包括听力材料和相关的语言活动。c) More Listening: 含四段补充听力材料，每段材料都配有练习。使用这部分材料时，可以不按照顺序自由选择。d) Testing Yourself: 本单元的小测验，含有三篇测试材料，测试学生的听力技能。视听说的教学可以在网上进行，也可以利用光盘进行。

● 《新编大学英语》网站，不仅为使用《新编大学英语》及其视听说教程提供了最大方便，同时还配有 English for Fun、Online Community、Reference、《新编大学英语》语法书、词典等。其中的 Word Games 为学生掌握词汇提供了六种不同形式的游戏，覆盖了《新编大学英语》的全部词汇，学生可以按不同的学习风格、不同的喜好选择不同的词汇范围及不同的游戏。在浙江大学两年的使用过程中，Word Games 深受学生欢迎。网络课件还配有严谨的评估系统：1) 《新编大学英语》主教程单元测试 (Quizzes)，2) 视听说教程单元测试 (Quizzes)，3) 阶段测试 (Level Test)。

第二版《新编大学英语》系列教程由应惠兰任总主编。本册教材主编：何莲珍。编者：王元春、李敏、徐明、庞继贤、何莲珍、周星、熊海虹、周颂波、黄小杨、章红新。审稿：邵永真、Maxine Huffman 博士和 Don Huffman 博士。参加本册编写工作的还有：邵永真、安文英、蒋景阳、张兴奎、马以容、顾晔、傅政、张筱菲、徐慧芳、袁靖、傅莹、杨敏、徐丽萍、徐莹、郑猛、丁展平、应惠兰、Maxine Huffman 博士和 Don Huffman 博士。

● 前 言

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1

UNIT

COMMUNICATION

Part One



VIEWING, UNDERSTANDING AND SPEAKING

For this part, you are required to watch a video three times.
Each time you must complete an exercise with a different focus.



◆ Cultural Differences in Nonverbal Communication

Characters: James (an American boy), Joyce (an American girl), Zhang Li (a Chinese boy),
Wang Hong (a Chinese girl)

Setting: At a café

Topic: Cultural Differences in Nonverbal Communication

[James and Joyce are sitting at a table, talking to each other. Zhang Li and Wang Hong come and join them.]

Exercise 1

Directions: You are going to watch a video about cultural differences in nonverbal communication. Read the following words carefully, which will make it easy for you to understand the video.

1. **forefinger** *n.* the finger next to one's thumb 食指
e.g. I lifted the vase between my thumb and forefinger.
2. **vulgarity** *n.* a particular example of vulgar speech or action 粗俗的话, 粗野的行为
e.g. Their vulgarity, loudness and lack of manners scandalized their hosts.
3. **shield** *n.* something that protects a person or thing from harm or damage 护罩, 防御物
e.g. He used his left hand as a shield against the reflecting sunlight.
4. **empathize** *v.* be able to understand someone else's feelings, problems, etc., especially because one has had similar experiences 有同感; 表同情
e.g. No two humans ever communicated to the fullest extent if they did not empathize with the mind of the other.
5. **genuineness** *n.* the state of being genuine 真诚
e.g. I have no doubt about their genuineness.
6. **punctuality** *n.* the quality or habit of adhering to an appointed time 准时
e.g. Though complaints to Britain's newly privatized train operating companies are still running at record levels, punctuality and performance are beginning slowly to improve.

Exercise 2

Directions: Now watch the video and choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

1. What does the gesture "sticking out one's tongue at someone" suggest in America?
A. Respect. B. Disrespect. C. Politeness. D. Happiness.
2. What does the gesture "with one's thumb and forefinger touching to form a circle" suggest in France?
A. OK. B. Money. C. Zero. D. Vulgarity.
3. In which of the following cultures do people stand farther away from each other in casual conversation?
A. American. B. Arabic. C. Japanese. D. Latin.
4. What does a person with a "poker face" usually do?
A. Hides his true feelings.
B. Responds to what others are saying.

- C. Displays expressions of shock or sadness quickly.
 D. Displays expressions of excitement or disgust quickly.
5. Which of the following DON'T the Americans do to show interest in a conversation?
 A. To raise their eyebrows. B. To maintain good eye contact.
 C. To smile politely. D. To touch each other.
6. In which of the following cultures is punctuality valued the most?
 A. American. B. Arabic. C. Latin American. D. Turkish.

Exercise 3

Directions: Watch the video again and complete the following sentences with the exact words you hear.

1. You know, many gestures are _____. What is acceptable in one culture may be unacceptable or even _____ in another culture.
2. It's true and it helps to _____ if we learn some culture-specific things when we speak with people _____.
3. The waiter is unhappy because the "OK" gesture means "zero" to him and he thought he would _____ from the American.
4. Wow, that's interesting. I've heard that _____ is also an important cultural aspect of _____.
5. When someone comes too close, he feels _____. When he bumps into someone, he feels _____.
6. If someone from one of these cultures stands too close to an American while in conversation, the American may feel uncomfortable and _____.
7. Um... touching is a bit too _____ for casual acquaintances. So don't put your arm around their shoulder, _____, or hold their hand.
8. If a person doesn't _____, Americans might think he's questioning your motives, or assume that he doesn't like you.
9. Mm, and another nonverbal communication we _____ is the way we think about and use our time in different cultures.
10. Yeah, my parents always insist that _____ is more important than time itself.

Exercise 4

Directions: Watch the video a third time. This time you are required to repeat a few important lines.



What you say will be recorded so that you can compare your pronunciation and intonation with the speakers'. Try to imitate their pronunciation and intonation.

1. — Is that also true in America?
— Mm... no, in America, when people make the same gesture, it means just the opposite.
2. Well, a typical example is of the expression "OK".
3. — For that reason, we must use gestures with caution in a foreign culture.
— Oh, yes, that reminds me of a story of an American tourist in France.
4. — Uh... then what's the ideal distance between people in your culture?
— OK, well, in casual conversation, many Americans stand about four feet apart.
5. — Ah, can you tell us some more about things related to American culture?
— Um... let me see. Oh, yes, when we Americans are talking, we expect others to respond to what we are saying.
6. Then how do you respond to what others are saying?
7. Eye contact? Wouldn't that be impolite or embarrassing?
8. — Well, how should we maintain eye contact then? By staring at the speaker?
— Of course not. Staring at the speaker—especially strangers—is considered to be rude.
9. — Late arrivals are considered to be impolite, or to show lack of respect.
— Yeah, that's right! Uh, we think time is important.
10. And if you read the person right, it can lead to a beautiful friendship or a new love.

Exercise 5

Directions: Now you know the importance of cultural differences in nonverbal communication. Please give a description of a situation, real or imaginary, where communication between a Chinese and an American is involved, focusing on the things to bear in mind in nonverbal communication.



Your talk will be recorded so that your teacher will be able to know your performance. If you want to improve your work, try again before you submit your recording.

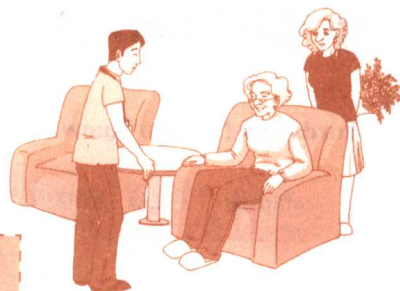
Part Two

LISTENING, UNDERSTANDING
AND SPEAKING

◆ Listening I

Words You Need to Know:

Columbia University (美国) 哥伦比亚大学
 price tag 价格标签 Yamoto 谷本 (人名)
 Felice 费丽丝 (人名) chrysanthemum 菊花



Exercise 1

Directions: Listen to the passage that consists of three cases and complete the notes about the problem that arises in each case with the information you get.

Case 1: Mei Ling asked for the _____ of an item, but she was turned down by the American _____, who was serving another _____.

Case 2: Mr. Chen kept _____ of chopsticks because of the _____ of the Japanese negotiator until a very low price was agreed on, and his company could hardly _____.

Case 3: Mr. Xu visited a(n) _____ family with some chrysanthemums, which were not welcomed.

Exercise 2

Directions: Listen to the passage again and decide whether the statements you hear on the recording are true or false. Put "T" for True and "F" for False in the spaces provided.

- | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ | 3. _____ | 4. _____ | 5. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 8. _____ | 9. _____ | 10. _____ | 11. _____ | 12. _____ |

3

Directions: Work in pairs to discuss the following question.

What caused the problem in each case?

Listening II

Words You Need to Know:

snap 捻 (手指) 发噼啪声



1

Directions: Listen to the passage and decide whether the following statements are true or false. Put “T” for True and “F” for False in the spaces provided.

- _____ 1. In any type of communication, people tend to express more nonverbally than verbally.
- _____ 2. People stop communicating as soon as they stop talking with others.
- _____ 3. Feelings of friendship exist everywhere and they are expressed in a similar nonverbal way throughout the world.
- _____ 4. The “silent language” of one culture is often different from that of another.
- _____ 5. Whether snapping fingers to call a waiter is acceptable or not depends upon where you are in the world.
- _____ 6. Nonverbal language is more meaningful than it seems to be.

2

Directions: Listen to the passage again and choose the best answer to each of the questions you hear on the recording.

- Verbal language.
 - Spoken language.
 - Nonverbal language.
 - Body language.
- The person is still annoyed.
 - The person is no longer angry.
 - The person feels he has said too much already.
 - The person is helpless with no one willing to listen to him.

3. A. Excitement. B. Jealousy.
C. Gratitude. D. Sadness.
4. A. Facial expressions, tone of the voice, eye contact, and gestures.
B. Facial expressions, eye contact, gestures, and the use of space.
C. Tone of the voice, eye contact, gestures, and the use of space.
D. Facial expressions, tone of the voice, gestures, and the use of space.
5. A. Culture and environment.
B. Other forms of communications.
C. The way of interpretation.
D. Culture, contexts, personalities and relationships.

Exercise 3

Directions: Work in groups and role-play a short conversation to show that the interpretation of “silent language” varies from culture to culture.

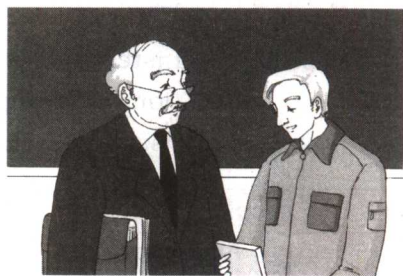
Part Three



MORE LISTENING

Practice One

Gaze and Eye Movement



Words You Need to Know:

blink 眨眼

Peruvian 秘鲁人

Bolivian 玻利维亚人

Chilean 智利人

Tuareg (北非) 图阿雷格人



Exercise 1

Directions: Listen to the passage and choose the best answer to each of the questions you hear on the recording.

1. A. They are "the windows of the soul".
B. They are a subject of controversy.
C. Their role in communication is difficult to define.
D. They are very important in interpersonal communication.
2. A. They keep their eyes on the face of the audience.
B. They use their eyes to gaze at their audience steadily.
C. They use their eyes to maintain contact with the audience.
D. They use their eyes to show their interest in the audience.
3. A. The degree of eye contact varies from culture to culture.
B. Communication without eye contact is virtually nonexistent.
C. Constant eye contact ensures the success of communication.
D. The American listeners and British listeners behave very much the same.
4. A. Because the rest of their bodies is all hidden.
B. Because they enjoy staring and being stared at.
C. Because their eyes are usually hidden behind veils.
D. Because they want to make sure the listener is attentive.

Exercise 2

Directions: Listen to the passage again and match the people with the descriptions of their patterns of eye contact. Some of the descriptions may be used more than once.

People	Descriptions
1) _____ Americans	A. Making eye contact with the listener for one second, then shift the gaze away.
2) _____ Arabs	B. Remaining silent and merely blinking his eyes while listening.
3) _____ Bolivians	C. Having a steady gaze while talking.
4) _____ Chileans	D. Having a great deal of eye contact while talking and considering the absence of it to be insulting.
5) _____ Englishmen	E. Sharing a great deal of eye contact and regarding too little as being rude and disrespectful.

(to be continued)

People	Descriptions
6) _____ French	F. Staring at others without self-consciousness on the streets.
7) _____ Germans	G. Staring at strangers a lot.
8) _____ Greeks	H. Enjoying staring and being stared at in public.
9) _____ Israelis	
10) _____ Peruvians	

◆ Practice Two

Weasel Words

Words You Need to Know:

weasel 鼬

Crest 佳洁士 (牙膏品牌)

germ 细菌

cleanser 清洁剂

weasel word 狡辩之辞, 滑头话

cavity 蛀牙洞

Ivory Soap 爱得利牌肥皂



Exercise 1

Directions: Listen to the conversation and decide whether the statements you hear on the recording are true or false. Put "T" for True and "F" for False in the spaces provided.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Exercise 2

Directions: Listen to the conversation again and complete the lists of the “weasel words” the two international students have made.

Weasel Words with “Help”	Weasel Words with “Like”
“Helps 1) _____”;	“It’s like 5) _____”
“Helps 2) _____”;	A cleanser cleans “like 6) _____”.
“Helps you 3) _____”;	If you drink the wine, “It’s like 7) _____”
“Helps keep your house 4) _____”.	_____.

Practice Three

A Man and a Woman Talk

Words You Need to Know:

one-up 胜人一筹的 incessantly 不断地
hue and cry 大声抗议
revert 回到 (先前的话题) dense 愚钝的



Exercise 1

Directions: Listen to the passage and choose the best answer to each of the questions you hear on the recording.

- A. To kill time.

C. To learn about the latest news.
- A. Practical matters.

C. Jokes and anecdotes.
- A. He tries to attract her.

C. He pretends to be ignorant.
- A. When a romantic relationship begins.

C. When he makes new achievements.
- A. They start talking about their favorite TV program.

B. They bring the conversation back to themselves.
- B. To keep a relationship going.

D. To pour out their feelings.
- B. Computer games.

D. Feelings or inner thoughts.
- B. He tries to impress her.

D. He starts getting nervous or anxious.
- B. When he has problems in his work.

D. When there is nothing interesting on TV.