



普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材

总主编：郑树棠

新视野 大学英语

视听说教程 教师用书

主 编：王大伟



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New Horizon College English

*Viewing, Listening & Speaking:
A Multimedia Approach*

<http://www.nhce.edu.cn>

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

《新视野大学英语：视听说教程》根据教育部最新颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求（试行）》设计和编写，广泛借鉴了国内外优秀英语教材的编写经验，旨在通过真实的场景、地道的语言和多样的练习提高学生的英语听说能力。这套视听说教程既可以独立使用，也可以作为《新视野大学英语》系列教程的一部分，与《新视野大学英语：读写教程》配合使用。

《新视野大学英语：视听说教程》同步提供课本、录音带、光盘与网络教学管理平台。各种载体各具优势，互为补充，互相支持，为立体化、个性化、自主化的教学与学习提供条件；充分发挥多媒体声像技术，通过丰富的资源、生动的形式、针对性的训练和有效的管理来提高学生的实际交流能力，从而帮助学生达到《大学英语课程教学要求（试行）》对英语听说能力提出的要求。

■ 构成

● 教材

包括学生用书与教师用书，共4级，每级按不同主题分为10单元，供一个学期使用。第4级每单元各部分内容与形式如下：

Student's Book			Teacher's Book	
			Aims	介绍本单元的学习重点
Lead-in 导入部分 以动画为主		讨论与单元主题相关的4个问题	Lead-in	与学生用书对照排版，提供各部分的教学建议、听力原文与练习答案
Listening 听力训练 以录音为主 🎧	Basic Listening Practice	短对话听力练习，侧重听力技能的训练	Basic Listening Practice	
	Listening In	与主题相关的听力材料，内容生动，形式多样	Listening In	
Speaking 口语训练 以视频为主 🎥	Speaking Out	提供体现一种或几种交际技能的视频对话，供学生跟读、模仿、对比	Speaking Out	
	Let's Talk	提供一段与主题相关的视频片段，练习以说为主，听说结合	Let's Talk	
Further Listening and Speaking 拓展部分 包含录音与视频		由听力与口语两部分组成，可作为学生的课外练习	Further Listening and Speaking	

● 录音带

提供学生用书 10 个单元所有听力与口语练习的录音。

● 光 盘

提供学生用书 10 个单元的音频与视频材料，有丰富的语言输入和形式多样的听力训练，并通过重复、录音、角色扮演、自由表达等形式引导学生练习口语。有多种练习方式供学生选择，并为学生提供提示与及时的反馈。

Listening	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 可任选语段复听● 练习完成后可以得到反馈	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 提供生词与语言点讲解● 练习两遍后可以查看答案与脚本
Speaking	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 提供真实生动的视频录像● 可进行角色扮演	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 可任选语段复听、跟读、模仿● 提供语音反馈

此外，光盘上还增加了文化知识、学习策略等讲解内容以及“笔记簿”等辅助工具。学生可以用光盘单机学习，也可以用光盘联网学习，从而将学习记录提交给老师。

● 网络教学管理平台

作为《新视野大学英语》整体网络课程的一部分，《新视野大学英语：视听说教程》网络平台主要包含以下几方面内容：

学习平台	提供结合教材的听说训练内容，以学生自主学习为主，体现个性化、交互性的特点，同时注重学习进程的记录与监控。
资源平台	提供教材以外的视听资源，为学生提供一个拓展知识和提高学习技能的平台。
测试平台	为教师提供可以自由选题、组题的试题库，可用作不同性质的测试，既可以在线测试，也可以进行传统测试。
管理平台	提供学生平台、教师平台与管理员平台，为学生、教师与教务人员提供各类查询、交流与管理功能。

■ 特 色

1. **主 题** 在主题的确立上由浅入深,从与大学生日常生活紧密相关的内容入手,逐步过渡到较为抽象、有一定深度的话题。训练学生从听懂某一主题的内容到可以表达相关的思想和观点。
2. **选 材** 各部分视听材料的选择以短小精悍、难度适中的国外原版材料为主,兼顾材料的多样性及语言的真实性。对材料中涉及的语言与文化现象提供详细说明,在提高学生听说能力的同时注重提高他们的综合文化素养和跨文化交际的能力。与其他听说教材相比,本教程包含较多的对话,口语句型较多,口语特征鲜明。
3. **内 容** 提供形式多样的练习,既有常见的选择题、判断题,也有填空题、简答题,既有机械模仿练习,也有让学生自由发挥的题目。这不仅是考虑到交际中的实际需要,也考虑到任何大规模考试所必然包含的项目。这些听说训练如全部完成,要花费大量时间,因此教师在课堂上需根据学生的实际水平选用部分练习,其余内容留给学生课外操练。
4. **梯 度** 各级、各单元之间以及每单元各部分之间都遵循由易到难、由浅入深的原则,体现出听说技能提高的系统性与连续性。第1、2级的视听素材以日常英语谈话以及长度适中的短文为主,第3、4级则以较长的对话、短文以及新闻报道、访谈或专业性讲话为主。
5. **形 式** 教材版面生动、图文并茂,注重内容的多样性、实用性与趣味性。教师用书包括学生用书的全部内容,与学生用书对照排版,并提供详细的教学建议、听力原文、练习答案等,方便教师教学。
6. **多媒体** 充分利用多媒体技术,将平面素材转化为视频教学与网络教学形式,为学生创造个性化、自主化的学习环境。集知识性、趣味性与可操作性于一体,既有足够的语言输入,也有互动式的练习,通过视、听、说三方面的内容切实提高学生的听说能力。
7. **管 理** 网络教学平台为教师和学生提供开放的学习、查询、指导与交流平台。学生可在网上注册课程、参加测试、查看学习记录、浏览更多资源。教师可在网上发布信息、布置作业、解答问题,并随时了解学生的学习情况。该系统适应性强,可根据不同学校的教学条件进行调整,也会依据新的教学要求进行进一步的完善和拓展。

■ 使用建议

《新视野大学英语：视听说教程》教学系统同步提供教材、录音带、光盘与网络平台。这几种媒体紧密联系，互为补充，各学校可根据本校实际教学条件选择不同的组合方式：

教材 + 录音带

录音带提供教材中所有听说练习的声音，可供学生课下练习，也可供教师课堂播放。

教材 + 录音带 + 光盘

学生可在课下用录音带练习听力，教师在课上播放光盘中的视频场景等组织学生进行口语练习。

教材 + 光盘

光盘提供教材中所有视听及个人口语练习的素材，可供学生课下操练。教师在课上根据教材及教师用书中提供的教学建议组织小组或全班口语活动。

教材 + 光盘 + 网络平台

网络平台提供更多的学习资源、测试与管理功能。学生可以用光盘单机学习，定时上网参加测试、查看记录与浏览资源；也可以选择用光盘联网或直接通过在线学习系统学习，并将学习记录提交给老师，从老师那里得到反馈。在这种自主学习模式中，教师可以通过网络平台了解学生的学习时间、学习进度与测试成绩，并安排相应的小班面授时间。面授时可根据教材及教师用书提供的教学建议组织集体口语活动。

课时安排建议

小班上课，每单元安排2课时，课内以说为主，课外以听为主。

测试

提供与教材配套的试题库，可用于三种不同目的的测试：分级测试，期中/期末测试，单元测试。测试可以在网上进行，也可以打印出来，在课上进行。

■ 编写成员

《新视野大学英语》总主编为上海交通大学郑树棠。

《新视野大学英语：视听说教程4》主编为王大伟，副主编为吴慧、陈海龙、王云松，主要编写人员为王大伟、吴慧、陈海龙、王云松、魏清光、张骏、王怡秋等。在本教材编写过程中，曾得到外籍教师 Glenn Fieber 和 Daryl Fieber 的帮助，在此一并表示感谢。

《新视野大学英语：视听说教程4》的试题库由王大伟负责。

《新视野大学英语：视听说教程4》由郑树棠审定全稿。

注：由于光盘功能类似，4级光盘使用说明请参见1、2级光盘使用说明或光盘上的帮助文件。

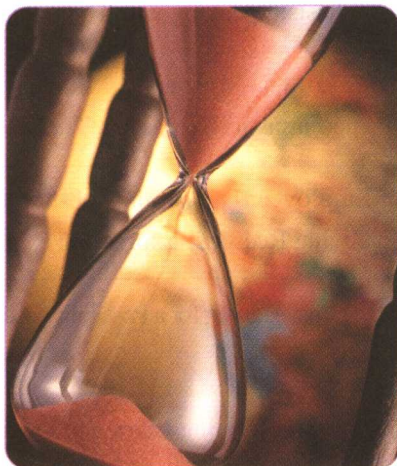
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UNIT 1 *Enjoy your feelings!*

I. Lead-in

Work in pairs, discuss the following questions and then share your answers with the whole class.



- ☒ 1. Mention at least three reasons people get angry. What can we do to control our anger?
- ☒ 2. Why do people get depressed? Is there any connection between depression and bad luck? Can depression be overcome?
- ☒ 3. What makes you happy? Are you happy when others are happy?
- ☒ 4. Is there a relationship between reason and emotion? Which plays a bigger role in our lives?

Enjoy your feelings!

Aims

Describing Anger, Sadness and Happiness; Making and Accepting Suggestions; Promising and Refusing to Help

I. Lead-in

Possible Answers to the Warm-up Questions

1. Mention at least three reasons people get angry. What can we do to control our anger?

People tend to get angry when treated unfairly. Specifically, we may fly into a rage when we realize we were betrayed by a close friend or tricked by a clerk into buying something unnecessary at a high price. When people treat us with contempt, or deliberately ignore us, we may get annoyed. Also, the sight of injustice often fills us with indignation. For instance, when we see a child being bullied by a group of hoodlums, it makes our blood boil.

To overcome our anger, we have two options: to fight or to run. In the case of a small offense, it's better to walk away and calm down. It is not necessary to explode at a slight provocation. However, when confronted with a gross injustice or a serious crime, we need to stand up for ourselves and speak our mind. After venting our anger, we may feel better. If we keep negative feelings to ourselves, we will probably feel miserable for a long time and regret not taking action.

2. Why do people get depressed? Is there any connection between depression and bad luck? Can depression be overcome?

People feel blue for a variety of reasons. They feel depressed after failing an exam or losing a job. They feel grief when someone dear to them, for example a close family member, passes away. Suffering from a serious disease with little hope of a complete recovery, one may feel dejected.

There seems to be a relationship between depression and bad luck. If your spirits are down and you show it, people might refrain from talking to you. Many good opportunities may slip away as a result. And you might be left wondering why your luck doesn't change.

To cheer yourself up, you can study or work. Your mood might improve if you keep yourself busy and try to achieve goals. And if staying busy doesn't help, you can just wait for the sadness to go away. It is said that time heals all wounds. Finally, you might find solace in realizing. Your situation is not the worst. You can also choose to look at the bright side of things because every cloud has a silver lining.

3. What makes you happy? Are you happy when others are happy?

The greatest pleasures seem to come from hard-won achievements. For example, if after a lot of hard work you passed an important examination, finished a big project, or got a promotion, you would feel incredibly happy, right? Human happiness is not limited to one's good fortune or success. If you help someone in need, you'll probably feel wonderful. This accounts for the success of Project Hope, through which people volunteer time and donate money to help people in need.

4. Is there a relationship between reason and emotion? Which plays a bigger role in our lives?

Both reason and emotion are important in our lives. Although they are obviously different from each other, they complement each other just the same. Think about it, it is difficult to isolate reason from emotion and vice versa. When one is arguing, one is combining logic with feelings. When a speaker is advocating a principle, the feeling he puts into his voice reinforces his argument. When scientists conduct researches, they may choose an area that is interesting to them. Darwin studied science because he had been fascinated by plants and animals since his childhood. However, in some areas either reason or emotion may play a bigger role. Science students may need more logic than emotion to conduct experiments, while art students tend to rely more on their emotion for creativity. Within a family, people usually cherish the emotional ties between family members. Emotion could be more important than reason when falling in love or trusting a member of one's family, whereas reason plays an important role when deciding how to educate a child. Together or separate, reason and emotion play critically important roles in our lives. What do you think? Or feel?

II. Basic Listening Practice



Listen to the short dialogs and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

- 1 A) She envies the man.
B) She congratulates the man.
C) She thinks money causes trouble.
D) She wants to borrow money from the man.
- 2 A) He was very angry.
B) He is still learning to drive.
C) He is helping Mary obtain a driver's license.
D) He has a driver's license.
- 3 A) She will regret her decision.
B) She does not think much of her boyfriend.
C) She will wait for the right time to get married.
D) She still wants to marry the guy.
- 4 A) The woman has not overcome her grief.
B) The woman has returned to normal.
C) The man's mother has died.
D) The woman is comforting the man.
- 5 A) She needs more fresh air in the room.
B) She can't make her voice heard in the noisy room.
C) She has to work too hard.
D) Nobody is listening to her opinions.

Word Tip

furious: 狂怒的; 暴怒的 (extremely angry)

Language and Culture Tips

beside oneself extremely excited or angry

air your views say what you think is important



II. Basic Listening Practice



1. Script

M: I'm beside myself with joy. I'm so lucky. Guess what? I've won a lot of money in the lottery.

W: Yeah? Well, you do know that money is the root of all evil, right?

Q: What does the woman mean?

C) She thinks money causes trouble.



2. Script

W: Mary was furious. Her son wrecked up her car.

M: He shouldn't have driven a car without a driver's license. He's still taking driving lessons.

Q: What do we know about Mary's son?

B) He is still learning to drive.



3. Script

M: Susan, I hear you're going to marry that guy. Some people think you'll regret it.

W: Is that so? Only time will tell.

Q: What does the woman imply?

D) She still wants to marry the guy.



4. Script

M: Mary, I just want to say how sorry I was to learn of your mother's passing. I know how close you two were.

W: Thank you. It was so sudden. I'm still in a state of shock. I don't know what to do.

Q: Which of the following is true?

A) The woman has not overcome her grief.



5. Script

W: I get furious at work when my opinions aren't considered just because I'm a woman.

M: You should air your views more emphatically and demand that your voice be heard.

Q: What is the woman complaining about?

D) Nobody is listening to her opinions.



III. Listening In

Task 1: Soft answers turn away wrath.



Listen to the dialog and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

1

- A) A stain on a new dress.
- B) A woman's desire for money.
- C) Pleasure changed into rage.
- D) Fury turned into delight.

2

- A) The man has spilled wine on her dress.
- B) The man is rude to her.
- C) The man refuses to apologize.
- D) She doesn't know the man.

3

- A) She looks like one of his friends.
- B) She looks very young.
- C) She looks attractive.
- D) She looks like a child.

4

- A) He asks her to hand over her dress immediately.
- B) He offers to take her home to change the clothes and get her dress cleaned.
- C) He pays the woman immediately.
- D) He takes her home to give her a new dress.

5

- A) To buy her a fashionable dress.
- B) To buy her a brand-name dress.
- C) To have dinner with the woman.
- D) To exchange phone numbers with the woman.

Word Tips

wrath: 大怒 (forceful, often vindictive anger)

darn: 可恶 (damn, used to express dissatisfaction or annoyance)

splash: 溅 (cause a fluid to scatter in flying masses)

nerve: 鲁莽 (rude boldness)

cute: 可爱的 (delightfully pretty or dainty)

flare up: 突然发怒 (suddenly become very angry)

Language and Culture Tips

blow up lose one's temper; explode

lose one's cool lose one's calmness

fly off the handle lose one's temper

I kid you not. I'm not joking.

Now you're talking. What you're saying is a good idea.

you've got what it takes You have the necessary qualities for something.



Listen to the dialog again and answer the questions.

1

What three factors make the woman angry?

2

What four steps does the man take to turn the woman's fury into delight?

III. Listening In

Task 1: Soft answers turn away wrath.



Script

Mary: Darn! You've spilled red wine on me. My new dress is ruined.

John: I'm terribly sorry! What can I do to help? Here's some water to wash it off.

Mary: Stop splashing water on me! Oh, this is so embarrassing! I'm a mess.

John: Well, you do look a little upset. Please don't blow up. Don't lose your cool.

Mary: Hmm, you've got the nerve talking like that! Who wouldn't fly off the handle? This dress cost a fortune.

John: You look really cute when you're mad. I kid you not. Some people do look attractive when they are in a rage.

Mary: This is a very expensive dress. I saved for months to buy it, and now it's ruined. Look at this stain!

John: Accidents do happen. Give me your dress, and I'll take it to the cleaners.

Mary: Sure! You want me to take it off right here in public and give it to you? I don't even know you!

John: This might be a really good time to get acquainted. I'm John Owen.

Mary: Mmm, at least you're polite. I guess I really shouldn't have flared up. After all, it was an accident. I'm Mary Harvey.

John: Come on. I'll take you home. You can change your clothes, and I'll get the dress cleaned for you.

Mary: Now you're talking. Thanks. You're a real gentleman.

John: You'd better believe it. I'm glad to see that you've cooled down. Feel like a bite to eat afterward? I'm starving.

Mary: OK. You're pretty good. I'm not nearly as mad. If you can get this stain out, I'll be very happy.

John: I'll try my best. But if I can't get the stain out, please don't let your happiness turn to wrath. (292 words)

1. Which of the following would be the best title for the dialog?
D) Fury turned into delight.
2. Why does the woman get angry?
A) The man has spilled wine on her dress.
3. What does the man say to please the woman when she looks angry?
C) She looks attractive.
4. Why does the woman say the man is a real gentleman?
B) He offers to take her home to change the clothes and get her dress cleaned.
5. What is the man's final proposal?
C) To have dinner with the woman.



For Reference

1. The man spilled red wine on her dress. Her dress was new and cost a fortune.
2. First, he praises the woman, saying she looks cute and attractive. Then he offers to take the dress to the cleaners. Seeing the woman is not satisfied with that, he offers to take her home, where she can change her clothes, and then he will get the dress cleaned for her. Finally he invites the woman to dinner by saying, "Feel like a bite to eat afterward? I'm starving."



Task 2: Big John is coming!



Compound Dictation: Listen to the passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, listen for the general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S7 with the exact words you hear. For blanks numbered from S8 to S10, write down either the exact words you hear or the main points in your own words. When the passage is read for the third time, check what you have written.

A bar owner in the Old West has just hired a timid bartender. The (S1) _____ of the establishment is giving his new hire some instructions on (S2) _____ the place. He tells the timid man, "If you ever hear that Big John is coming to town, (S3) _____ everything and run for the hills! He's the biggest, nastiest (S4) _____ who's ever lived!"

A few weeks pass (S5) _____. But one afternoon, a local cowhand comes running through town (S6) _____, "Big John is coming to town! Run for your (S7) _____!"

When the bartender leaves the bar to start running, he is knocked to the ground by several townspeople rushing out of town. (S8) _____

He steps up to the door, orders the poor barkeep inside, and demands, "I want a beer NOW!"

He strikes his heavy fist on the bar, splitting it in half. (S9) _____
_____. He takes the beer, bites the top of the bottle off, and downs the beer in one gulp.

As the terrified bartender hides behind the bar, the big man gets up to leave. "Do you want another beer?" the bartender asks in a trembling voice.

"Dang it, I don't have time!" the big man yells. (S10) "_____
_____?"

Word Tips

bartender: 酒吧男招待 (a person who serves drinks at a bar)

outlaw: 罪犯 (a criminal)

uneventfully: 太平无事地 (marked by no noteworthy or untoward incidents)

cowhand: 牧场工人 (a cowboy or cowgirl)

muscular: 肌肉发达的 (having well-developed muscles)

growl: 咆哮 (make a deep, angry sound in the throat)

barkeep: 酒吧招待 (someone who serves drinks in a bar)

gulp: 一大口 (a large amount swallowed at one time)

dang: 该死的 (darn)

Task 2: Big John is coming!



Script

A bar owner in the Old West has just hired a timid bartender. The (S1) owner of the establishment is giving his new hire some instructions on (S2) running the place. He tells the timid man, “If you ever hear that Big John is coming to town, (S3) drop everything and run for the hills! He’s the biggest, nastiest (S4) outlaw who’s ever lived!”

A few weeks pass (S5) uneventfully. But one afternoon, a local cowhand comes running through town (S6) yelling, “Big John is coming to town! Run for your (S7) lives!”

When the bartender leaves the bar to start running, he is knocked to the ground by several townspeople rushing out of town. (S8) As he’s picking himself up, he sees a large man, almost seven feet tall. He’s muscular, and is growling as he approaches the bar.

He steps up to the door, orders the poor barkeep inside, and demands, “I want a beer NOW!”

He strikes his heavy fist on the bar, splitting it in half. (S9) The bartender nervously hands the big man a beer, hands shaking. He takes the beer, bites the top of the bottle off, and downs the beer in one gulp.

As the terrified bartender hides behind the bar, the big man gets up to leave. “Do you want another beer?” the bartender asks in a trembling voice.

“Dang it, I don’t have time!” the big man yells. (S10) “I got to get out of town! Didn’t you hear Big John is coming?”

(243 words)

Teaching Tip

In the case of S8, S9 and S10, students may use their own words such as “As he’s getting up, he sees a big, muscular, seven-foot-tall man coming to the bar; he shouts all the way”, “The bartender gives the big man a beer nervously, with his hands shaking”, and “I must run out of town because Big John is coming”.

Teaching Tip

Students may be asked to retell the story and stage a skit based on it.

Task 3: A View of Happiness



Listen to the passage and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

- 1 A) To illustrate their great attracting force.
B) To illustrate how to place the positive and negative poles.
C) To illustrate the difference between animals and inanimate objects.
D) To illustrate a state of happiness.
- 2 A) They will need water.
B) They will need a rest.
C) They will want more food in the future.
D) They do not want any more food.
- 3 A) Learning happiness can take place only with conscious efforts.
B) Learning happiness can take place subconsciously.
C) Only animals with a great ability to learn can experience happiness.
D) Only human beings can experience happiness.
- 4 A) They are balanced by two poles of magnets.
B) They satisfy animals with water and food.
C) They are blessed.
D) They are not limited to short-term satisfaction.
- 5 A) Happiness is a state of balance.
B) Happiness arises from physical satisfaction.
C) The difference between animal and human satisfaction.
D) Long-term goals versus short-term goals.



Listen to the passage again and answer the question.

How are humans different from animals in reinforcing happiness?

Word Tips

oversimplify: 使过分简单化 (simplify to such an extent as to bring about distortion, misunderstanding, or error)

magnet: 磁铁 (a piece of iron that attracts iron towards it)

reverse: 颠倒 (turn backward in position, direction, or order)

reinforcement: 强化, 加强 (the act or process of reinforcing)

itch: 痒 (an irritating skin sensation causing a desire to scratch)

strive: 奋斗 (exert much effort or energy)

Language and Culture Tip

be blessed with be lucky to have