



普通高等教育精品教材

E时代 **大学英语** **——视听说教程**



主编 魏春霞 屈厦沙 李娜 龙在波

(含微课)

内容全面——题材丰富 形式多样

循序渐进——由简到难 层次分明

模拟实战——真题演练 实用性强

互联网+——手机扫码 随时学习



上海交通大学出版社
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

普通高等教育精品教材

E 时代大学英语—— 视听说教程 3

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内容提要

本书主要针对《大学英语教学指南》中“基础目标”层次的教学进行设计。本书分为八个单元，每个单元选取了学生熟悉的题材：女性、科学、教育、政治与经济、文化差异、环境、生活、工作，并围绕一定的交际功能展开。每个单元包含：课前热身、课内听力、课堂口语、练习自查、课后听力五个部分，课前热身涵盖了诗歌、谚语、歌曲、图片描述等，形式丰富多样。课内听力包含短对话、长对话、短文、新闻报道、电影视频，所选材料贴近学生生活、结合社会实际，重在激发学生的学习兴趣。结合“输入输出理论”，每个单元的口语练习分为两个部分，第一部分为输入环节，即提供与话题有关的表达，第二部分为输出环节，让学生选择相关话题进行练习，并配有对话模板以供参考。练习自查部分为本单元的词汇听写，主要检查学生对本单元重要词汇的掌握情况。课后听力练习为大学英语四级考试真题，供学生课后自测。此外，本书最后一个部分提供了测试题，以便对学生掌握知识的情况进行有效评估。

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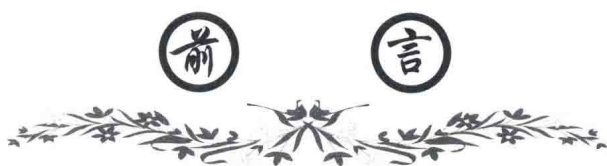
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《大学英语教学指南》特别强调英语听说能力的培养，在基础目标、提高目标、发展目标三个层次中对于非英语专业的本科生所应达到的听说能力都有清晰的描述，这些要求成为了大学英语四、六级考试中进行听力、口语考试的重要依据。

尽管我国的大学生已经有了十几年的英语学习经历，但目前学生的听力理解能力和口语表达能力仍不是很强，因此进一步增强学生的听、说能力仍是大学英语课堂的重要任务。虽然现有的大学英语视听说教程丰富多样，由于各地区、各高校之间的实际教学情况存在差异，办学定位也有所不同，现有教材难以满足开展分类指导、因材施教的实际需要及大学英语四级考试训练的需求。基于上述考虑，编者编写了本套《E 时代大学英语——视听说教程》系列教材。

本系列教材主要根据《大学英语教学指南》对英语听说能力三个目标层次的要求进行编写设计。一共四册，每册包括学生用书及其配套的教师用书。本书为学生用书的第三册，分为八个单元。在内容的安排上，各个单元都是围绕学生熟悉的题材进行选材，本册的主题包括：女性、科学、教育、政治与经济、文化差异、环境、生活、工作，并围绕一定的交际功能展开。每个单元包含：课前热身、课内听力、课堂口语、练习自查、课后听力五个部分，课前热身涵盖了诗歌、谚语、歌曲、图片描述等，形式丰富多样。课内听力包含短对话、长对话、短文、新闻报道、电影视频，所选材料贴近学生生活、结合社会实际，重在激发学生的学习兴趣。结合“输入输出理论”，每个单元的口语练习分为两个部分，第一部分为输入环节，即提供与话题有关的表达，第二部分为输出环节，让学生选择相关话题进行练习，并配有对话模板以供参考。练习自查部分为本单元的词汇听写，主要检查学生对本单元重要词汇的掌握情况。课后听力练习为大学英语四级考试真题，供学生课后自测。此外，每册最后一个部分提供了测试题，以便对学生掌握知识的情况进行有效评估。

本书每单元配都有微课资源，学生通过扫码可以获得本单元的音频及视频资料，方便教学的同时，丰富了学习体验，帮助学生理解和记忆。

本书由魏春霞、屈厦沙、李娜、龙在波担任主编，洪维辉、蓝岚、刘振兴、王伟、于志浩担任副主编，黄宴、谭菁、王芳、袁海燕、余晓敏、郑丹丹、曾晶、张艳参与编写。

由于时间和编者水平有限，错误和疏漏在所难免，敬请提出宝贵意见，以便改进。

编 者
2016 年 7 月

编写说明

编写背景

最新公布的《大学英语教学指南》(以下简称《指南》)明确了大学英语教学的目标为:基础目标、提高目标和发展目标三个级别。《指南》明确指出了大学英语教学任务是:一方面要满足国家发展战略需求,为国家改革开放和经济社会发展服务;另一方面要满足对当代大学生培养的需要,通过学习英语,帮助大学生开阔视野,树立世界眼光和国际意识,提高其人文素养。

为了贯彻《指南》要求,我们特别组织国内知名英语教学专家编写了《E时代大学英语》系列教材。

《E时代大学英语——视听说教程》是根据最新版的《大学英语教学指南》对视听说教程的三个级别目标(基础目标、提高目标、发展目标)编写的。

作为《E时代大学英语》系列教材之一,这套教材旨在通过观看电影片段或相关教学影片、听精选的录音材料、说日常生活和学习中的话题,来提升大学生的英语视听说能力,丰富其文化知识,开阔其视野格局。

编写特点

(一) 内容丰富, 覆盖全面

本套教材选材涵盖了社会、经济、文化、环境、科学、自然等各个领域,视听说题材多样化,旨在开拓学生视野,提高学生的人文学识和科学素养。

(二) 因材施教, 循序渐进

本套教材在内容设计上独具匠心,版块多样,富有层次感。首先,根据不同学期学生所关心和面临的不同问题进行选材,以便提高学生的学习兴趣;其次,按照循序渐进的原则,各册教材的语言难度随着学生英语水平的提高而逐步增加。

(三) 资料丰富, 多样教学

本书配有教师用书和微课资源,所有音频、视频内容都包含在微课中,教学材料丰富多样,使学生学习过程中不会因只关注课本而产生视觉疲劳,提高学生学习兴趣。

(四) 适用实用, 针对性强

本套教材均设置了与大学英语四、六级考试题型相近的听力题型,帮助老师方便容易地训练学生的听力能力,让学生了解和熟悉四、六级考试听力题型,锻炼学生的解题能力,提高学生的考试水平。





系列教材组成

《指南》提出，大学英语教学可分为通用英语、专门用途英语和跨文化交际三部分，由此形成相应的三大类课程，即必修课、限定选修课和任意选修课。

《E 时代大学英语》是为大学生通用英语学习阶段设计的系列教材，包括《E 时代大学英语——读写教程》、《E 时代大学英语——综合训练》、《E 时代大学英语——快速阅读教程》、《E 时代大学英语——视听说教程》和《E 时代大学英语——阶梯阅读教程》5 种，每种各 4 册。

系列教材特色

本系列教材着重于全面培养大学生的英语综合运用能力，具体包括培养大学生英语听、说、读、写、译的能力。本套教材在内容和形式安排上充分体现了英语语言的特色和优势，尽量体现英语学习的工具性和人文性，使学生在提高英语水平的同时，提升学生的人文素养和科学素养，开阔学生的国际视野，为他们一生的发展提供有益的帮助、打下良好的基础，从而更好地为国家的政治、经济、文化建设服务。

视听说教材的结构安排

全套视听说教材共分四册，每册 8 个单元，每个单元包含：课前热身、课内听力、课堂口语、练习自查、课后听力五个部分。课前热身材料涵盖了短文、诗歌、谚语、歌曲、图片描述等，形式丰富多样。课内听力包含短对话、长对话、短文、新闻报道、电影视频，所选材料贴近学生生活、结合社会实际，重在激发学生的学习兴趣，结合“输入输出理论”，每个单元的口语练习分为两个部分，第一部分为输入环节，即提供与话题有关的表达，第二部分为输出环节，让学生选择相关话题进行练习，并配有对话模板以供参考。练习自查部分为本单元的词汇听写，主要检查学生对本单元重要词汇的掌握情况。课后听力练习为大学英语过级考试真题，供学生课后自测。此外，每册书的最后一个部分提供了测试题，以便对学生掌握知识的情况进行有效评估。



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Unit One Women on the Way



Warm-up



Now you will hear some sayings about women. When you are listening, try to understand each saying and complete the missing information.

1. There are two powers in the world; one is the sword and the other is the pen. There is a great competition and rivalry between the two. There is a _____.
—Muhhamad Ali Jinah
2. Woman must have her freedom, the fundamental freedom of choosing whether or not she will be a mother and how many children she will have. _____, that problem is hers—and before it can be his, it is hers alone.
—Margaret Sanger
3. A wise woman likes but doesn't love, listens but doesn't believe and _____.
—Marilyn Monroe
4. Women will never be as successful as men because _____.
—Dick Van Dyke



In-Class Listening



Understanding Short Conversations

Vocabulary Band

stereotype ['steriə(u)təɪp]	<i>n.</i> image that has become fixed in a conventional form (and is therefore perhaps false) 模式化的形象, 成见
thorough ['θʌrə]	<i>adj.</i> done completely and with great attention to detail 彻底的, 完全的
obedient [ə'bi:diənt]	<i>adj.</i> willing to obey 服从的, 顺从的
definite ['defɪnɪt]	<i>adj.</i> clear, not doubtful 明确的, 确切的
prejudice ['predʒudɪs]	<i>n.</i> opinion that is not founded on experience or reason 偏见, 成见
typical ['tɪpɪk(ə)l]	<i>adj.</i> having the most usual qualities of a particular type of person or thing 典型的, 有代表性的

Now you will hear five short conversations. After each conversation, you will hear a question.

Listen carefully and choose the best answer from the four possible choices.

- A. A complete change of women's current status is almost impossible.

B. People have to search deeper the root of women's current status.

C. A complete change of the stereotypes of the women requires both time and effort.

D. Everywhere in the world, the views on women have yet to be changed.
- A. Women today are not the same as they were thirty years ago.

B. All women have been liberated today in China.

C. Women are no longer obedient to their husband.

D. Thirty years is enough to change a woman.
- A. Her speech sounds gorgeous.

B. She encouraged women to stand out of their groups.

- C. She sets a good example for women to stand on their owns.
 D. She plays an important role in women's speech model.
4. A. She often forgets to go to the interview.
 B. She refuses to mention her job experience.
 C. She was prejudiced against as a woman.
 D. She can't stand so much prejudice.
5. A. Mother and son.
 B. Close friends.
 C. Housewife and a visitor.
 D. Wife and husband.

Understanding a Long Conversation

Vocabulary Band

physiology [ˌfɪzɪˈɒlədʒɪ]	<i>n.</i> the scientific study of how people's and animals' bodies function, and of how plants function 生理学
prevalent ['prev(ə)l(ə)nt]	<i>adj.</i> existing or happening generally; widespread 普遍发生的, 盛行的
conventional [kən'venʃ(ə)n(ə)l]	<i>adj.</i> following what is traditional or customary 传统的
advance [əd'vɑːns]	<i>n.</i> progress 进步, 发展
inferior [ɪn'fɪəriə]	<i>adj.</i> lower in rank, social position, importance, quality, etc. 较低的, 次要的, 差的
potential [pə'tenʃl]	<i>n.</i> qualities that exist and can be developed 潜力
account for Marie Curie	(数量, 比例上) 占据 玛丽·居里

I. Now you will hear a long conversation. After the conversation, you will hear five questions. Listen carefully and take down some necessary notes if possible and choose the best answer from the four possible choices.

1. A. Because she has heard about her.
B. Because she read about her.
C. Because she has once been to China and met her.
D. Because she published a Chinese magazine.
2. A. Seventeen people.
B. Nine million people.
C. Five hundred and seventy five people.
D. Five hundred and sixty five people.
3. A. She is the only woman who got Nobel Prize in 1901.
B. She is the winner of two Nobel Prizes.
C. She discovered something a woman is impossible to find.
D. She is the only woman to get Nobel Prize in Chemistry.
4. A. Because women are playing more and more important role in the field of science and technology.
B. Because women are making a more contribution than men in the field of science and technology.
C. Because women are dominating the field of science and technology that was once dominated by men.
D. Because women's achievement in the field of science and technology have been well-received.
5. A. Women cannot only stay at home and do housework.
B. Men have much less potential than women.
C. Women can earn as many prizes as men do.
D. Men are not superior to women.

II. Listen to the conversation again, discuss with your partners, and then complete the following missing information based upon the notes you've taken.

Tu Youyou got the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine. She is one of the nine million women in China working in the (1) _____, which makes up (2) _____ in this field. Her success illustrates that women are undergoing (3) _____, freeing themselves from the conventionally-held duties of (4) _____. Meanwhile, they join into the workforce traditionally (5) _____. Tu's success also proved that women are also (6) _____ to the society and they are not (7) _____ the men. What they need to do is to recognize (8) _____ and get on the way.



Understanding a Passage

Vocabulary Band

charming ['tʃɑ:mɪŋ]	<i>adj.</i> having the quality of attracting others; pleasant 迷人的
ceremony ['serɪməni]	<i>n.</i> formal act or series of formal acts performed on a religious or public occasion 典礼, 仪式
inherent [ɪn'hɪər(ə)nt]	<i>adj.</i> existing as a natural or permanent feature or quality of sb. 固有的, 本来的
capacity [kə'pæsɪti]	<i>n.</i> ability to produce, experience, understand or learn sth. (生产、体会、理解或学习) 的能力
idol ['aɪd(ə)l]	<i>n.</i> person or thing that is greatly loved or admired 受崇拜或热爱的人或物
spotlight ['spɒtlɑ:t]	<i>n.</i> full attention or publicity 公众(媒体)注意的中心
gown [gaʊn]	<i>n.</i> women's dress, esp. a long one for special occasions 女服(尤指用于特殊场合穿的长服)
champion ['tʃæmpɪən]	<i>n.</i> person who fights, argues or speaks in support of another or a cause 拥护者, 支持者

I. Now you will hear a passage. After the passage, you will hear five questions. Listen carefully and take down some necessary notes if possible and choose the best answer from the four possible choices.

1. A. Her beauty and fashion.
B. Her natural manners and capacity of socializing.
C. Her dressing and personality.
D. Her natural ability to make herself look beautiful.
2. A. Because she is beautiful with market power.
B. Because she is the member of royal family with great influence.
C. Because she is beautiful with a sharp sense of fashion.
D. Because she is good at catching spotlight.
3. A. For her wedding and gown were the ones people dream of.
B. For her wedding and gown were so romantic.
C. For her wedding and gown were the greatest in the world.
D. For she wore the most beautiful gown in her wedding.
4. A. The clothes Kate has worn sells good.
B. The price of the same dress Kate has bought will increase.
C. The store where Kate goes will attract a lot of customers.
D. The same style of the dress as Kate wears will be sold out quickly.
5. A. Kate has got an unofficial job as a model.
B. Kate gets pay from British fashion industry.
C. Kate advertises for British designers.
D. Kate represents a fashion trend.



II. Listen to the passage again and complete the following missing information based upon the notes you've taken.

1. The most essential part of royal life—_____.
2. When meeting people both in formal and informal occasions, Kate seems to _____.

3. Everywhere she goes she got the attention with _____.
4. It is said that when President Obama and First Lady Michelle visited Buckingham Palace, Kate _____.
5. Wearing what British designers created, she becomes an unofficial champion of the _____.

Understanding News Reports

Vocabulary Band

politician [pə'lɪtɪʃ(ə)n]	<i>n.</i> person actively (and usually professionally) concerned with politics 积极从事政治活动的人; (通常指职业的) 政治家
councilor ['kaʊns(ə)lə]	<i>n.</i> member of a council (市、郡等的) 政务会委员; 议员
exposure [ɪk'spəʊʒə]	<i>n.</i> action of exposing or state of being exposed 暴露; 显露; 揭露; 揭发; 曝光
propel [prə'pel]	<i>v.</i> move, drive or push (something) forward 推进, 驱动, 推某物
anonymity [ænə'nɪmɪtɪ]	<i>n.</i> state of being anonymous 无名; 匿名; 作者不明
prominent ['prɒmɪnənt]	<i>adj.</i> distinguished or important 杰出的; 卓越的; 重要的
unprecedented [ʌn'presɪdəntɪd]	<i>adj.</i> without precedent; never having happened, been done or been known before 史无前例的; 前所未有的; 空前的
obstacle ['ɒbstəkl(ə)]	<i>n.</i> thing in the way that either stops progress or makes it difficult 障碍; 妨害物

credit ['kredit]	v. ~ somebody (or something) with something; ~ something to somebody; believe that somebody (or something) has something; attribute something to somebody (or something) 认为某人【某事物】有某事 物; 把某事物归功于某人【某事物】
cast [kɑ:st]	v. ~ somebody (as somebody); ~ somebody (in something); give somebody a part in a play, etc. 选派某人扮演戏剧等中的角色
reveal [ri'vei:l]	v. make (facts, etc.) known 使(事实等)显 露出来; 透露; 泄露; 揭露
franchise ['fræn(t)faɪz]	n. right to vote at public elections (公共选 举的) 投票权, 选举权
gross [grəʊs]	v. make something as a total amount 总共 赚得
authentic [ɔ:'θentɪk]	adj. known to be true or genuine 真实的; 真正的
muggle ['mʌg(ə)l]	n. 麻瓜(不会魔法的人)
adjust to	调节; 调整以适应
Forbes magazine	福布斯杂志
CNN	abbr. Cable News Network 美国有线电视 新闻网络
Christiane Amanpour	(人名) 克里斯汀·阿曼普
Hermione Granger	(人名) 赫敏·格兰杰
Emma Watson	(人名) 艾玛·沃特森
Brown University	布朗大学(美国)
Jeddah	吉达(沙特阿拉伯地名)
Saudi Arabia	沙特阿拉伯

Report One

I. Now you will hear a news report. After the news report, you will hear two questions. Listen carefully and choose the best answer from the four possible choices.

1. A. Saudi's women have drawn the world's attention.
B. People's discrimination against women in Saudi.
C. Saudi's first women councilors get media exposure.
D. Women's liberation movement in Saudi.
2. A. To be in the glare of the media spotlight.
B. To make more female councilors appear on TV, and in magazines, newspapers and the online press.
C. To access voters among the mainly male business community.
D. To improve channels of communication between council members and citizens.

II. Listen to the news report again and complete the missing information to form complete answers to the following questions.

1. What happened after the historic election last week?
Since their historic election last week, some of Saudi Arabia's first-ever _____ have been propelled from near-anonymity into the glare of the media spotlight.
2. Who received interview from CNN's Chief International Correspondent Christinane Amanpour?
Rasha Hifzi, _____ was interviewed by CNN's Chief International Correspondent Christiane Amanpour.
3. Why was it difficult to access voters among the mainly male business community?
Because candidates were not allowed to _____ the opposite gender.

Report Two

I. Now you will hear another news report. After the news report, you will hear three questions. Listen carefully and choose the best answer from the four possible choices.

1. A. At the age of 8.
B. At the age of 10.
C. At the age of 18.
D. At the age of 25.