

# 网络 英语新闻 视听读

Watching, Listening and Reading  
from Web English News

辜岩巍 曹丽美 / 主编



清华大学出版社



当代传媒系列丛书

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北京

## 内 容 简 介

本书共7个单元,每单元内容分5个部分:话题图片描述、音频新闻、文字新闻(基本配有图片)、视频新闻,以及话题演示、讨论、社会调查等实践活动。在每单元末尾提供单元话题追踪网络链接,各单元均有与单元话题相关的文化背景、社会现状和关键信息词汇的简洁介绍。

本书相关音频、视频以及课件可在网站 <http://www.tupwk.com.cn/download> 下载。

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多媒体技术和网络技术通过文字、声音、图像等表意方式形成了信息量大、意义丰富的多模态网络英语阅读资源。传统的大学英语综合教程内容基本以文字阅读、翻译和单词为主,难以满足社会对多元读写能力人才的需求。该英语教材结合视听读写,从教学内容、方法、形式,以及课堂参与到教学实践进行改革,从静态教材内容过渡到动态教材,以培养学生多模态网络文本阅读能力。

本教材不同于传统的大学英语教材,每单元的开始部分有多角度反映话题的图片(图片为获取信息并培养语言学习者思辨能力的有效手段),除文字阅读外,还选取丰富的视觉听觉资料。

本教材的特点是:

1. 每单元包括音频、视频和文字新闻,话题为近年来社会的热点问题。每一单元均以培养学生对话题的最终思辨能力(写作、演示、辩论、调查等)为目标,各单元视、听、读3部分从不同角度循序渐进地解读话题,积累话题信息,引导学生通过自主学习进行话题资料的收集,并突出话题搭配的语言学习,为单元最后一部分的演示等实践活动提供语言支撑。

2. 针对语言、图片、声音、动画等多重符号的多模态阅读模式,实施以培养学生自主学习,即围绕话题进行信息检索和文献综述的训练。

3. 每单元内容包括音频、视频和文字动态网络资源,以及新闻话题追踪和延伸的网络链接。以学生的个体需求为出发点,通过单元主题,利用网络动态信息,了解和自身发展相关的社会中的话题,如互联网、就业、教育和健康等。

4. 将语言学习融入音频、视频和文字资料的视听读,充分调



动现在数字化时代学生网络使用能力强的特点，结合图片、图表等形式使语言学习变得轻松有效。词汇的掌握主要以话题搭配为主，通过视、听、读3部分逐步积累话题词汇搭配，而非以罗列大量词汇的形式。

5. 强调话题多角度信息的积累，从图片描述引入话题到视听读，培养学生的逻辑思维和批判性观点。信息的积累和展示的学习过程还涉及相关小组活动，以提高学生合作学习、社会调查、信息检索和文献综述的能力，培养一定的就业技能。

这是一本“能力型”教材。选材的出发点是：题材覆盖面广、文章内容时效性强、语言实用性强、信息内容丰富、语言训练力循序渐进。

为突出能力培养，本教材共7个单元，每单元内容分5个部分：话题图片描述、音频新闻、文字新闻（基本配有图片）、视频新闻，以及话题演示、讨论、社会调查等实践活动。在每单元末尾提供单元话题追踪网络链接，每个部分均有极为简洁生动的文化和话题相关的社会现状介绍。

本书的教学资料和练习来自于笔者10余年来的教学积累，由于水平有限，书中定有不少不足之处，真诚欢迎广大教师和英语学习者提出宝贵的意见和建议。

辜岩巍

2016年2月

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## Unit 1

# Non-stop Digital Media

随着无线网络技术的发展和移动设备的普及，一支号称“低头族”的大军正迅速崛起并日益壮大。他们普遍存在听力下降、眼睛疲劳、“手机手”“颈椎病”等亚健康症状；他们沉迷于互联网构筑的虚拟世界，整日里俯首弓背、行色匆匆、淡漠社交，很多都沦为了“逼婚族”。这一切令人不由深思：该如何尽力避免科技发展带来的弊病呢？



Part  
I

## Picture Description

Describe the following pictures and predict what will be talked about in this unit.



Part  
II

## Audio News

Did you know...?

Fact

Nowadays, everyone seems to be listening to music with *a portable electronic device* in one form or another. However, studies show there are potential *hazards* behind this craze.

Language Tip

*Hearing loss* means an increase in the threshold of audibility caused by age, infirmity,

or prolonged exposure to intense noise.

### Culture Tip

**International Ear Care Day** is an annual advocacy event held on 3 March. Designated at the First International Conference on Prevention and Rehabilitation of Hearing Impairment in Beijing, China in 2007, the Day aims to raise awareness and promote ear and hearing care across the world.

## 2A Discussion

Before you listen to the news, discuss with your partner about “*the potential hazards of listening to music with earbuds for a long time*”.

## 2B Topic-related Words and Collocations

Match the underlined words and expressions with their explanations based on the contexts.

Sentences	Explanations
1. They were asked about their use of <u>portable</u> music devices. Some of the most popular are Apple Computer’s iPod, C.D. players and portable laptop computers.	A. small earphones worn in the ear for use with a mobile phone
2. Forty percent of students and adults said they set the sound levels, or <u>volume</u> , at high on their iPods.	B. easily or conveniently transported



(续表)

Sentences	Explanations
3. They say large earphones that cover the whole ear are probably safer than the smaller <b>earbuds</b> that come with most music players.	C. not capable of being reversed or returned to the original condition
4. Earbuds are thought to be less effective than earphones in <b>blocking out foreign noises</b> .	D. the magnitude of sound
5. Hearing loss may not be apparent for years. But once it happens, it is <b>permanent</b> .	E. to prevent noises outside

## 2C True-false

🔊 Listen to the news for the first time and decide whether the following statements are true or false.

1. Studies show listening to music with electronic devices in an inappropriate way may lead to hearing loss.
2. The study found that adults were more likely to suffer from hearing loss than students.
3. Earbuds are considered to be more effective than earphones in warding off external noises.
4. According to experts, hearing loss from loud noises happens immediately and can be recovered within a short time.
5. To protect hearing, it's better to control the sound level and listening time while

listening to music.

## 2D Blank Filling

🔊 Listen to the news again and complete the following passage with the words or expressions you hear.

Electronic devices are changing the way people listen to music. But studies show the devices may be causing \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ in many people. Some experts say people may be playing them too loud and for too long.

Researchers from Zogby International did a study for the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association. It involved three hundred high school students and one thousand adults. They were asked about their use of portable music devices. Some of the most popular are Apple Computer's iPod, C.D. players and \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_.

Forty percent of students and adults said they \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_, or volume, at high on their iPods. But students were two times more likely to play the music at a very loud volume. More than half of the students said they would probably not limit their listening time. And about a third said they were not likely to \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_.

The study found that more than half of the students and less than forty percent of the adults had at least one kind of hearing loss. Some reported difficulty hearing parts of a discussion between two people. Others said they had to \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ on a television or radio to hear it better. And, some experienced ringing in their ears or other noises.

Hearing experts say part of the problem is \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_ people are using. They say



large earphones that cover the whole ear are probably safer than the smaller earbuds that come with most music players. Earbuds are thought to be less effective than earphones in blocking out foreign noises.

Hearing loss may not be apparent for years. But once it happens, it is 7.

About thirty million Americans have some hearing loss. One third of them lost their hearing as a result of loud noises.

Experts at the Mayo Clinic in Minnesota say any sound above ninety decibels for long periods may cause some hearing loss. But most portable music players can produce sounds up to one hundred twenty decibels.

The American Speech-Language-Hearing Association is working with manufacturers and government officials on setting rules for use of portable music devices. The group says the best way to protect your hearing is to reduce the volume, limit listening time and using earphones that 8.



## Print News

Did you know...?

Fact

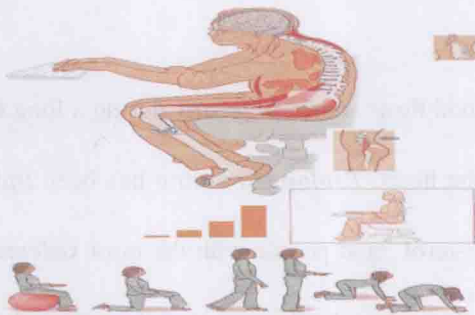
Experts say *a long sit* may lead to all kinds of *health hazards*.

## Language Tip

**Sedentary** means requiring sitting or little activity.

### 3A Discussion

Look at the following picture and discuss with your partner about “*the health hazards of sitting too much*”. Refer to the topic-related expressions given in the box if necessary.



slump in a chair

pose a threat to

be at risk

### 3B Interview

Interview five of your classmates about their habits of sitting and complete the following table.

Interviewee	Habits of sitting	Time length of sitting per day	Sedentary tasks	Health problems



## The Health Hazards of Sitting

We know sitting too much is bad, and most of us intuitively feel a little guilty after a long TV binge. But what exactly goes wrong in our bodies when we park ourselves for nearly eight hours per day, the average for a U.S. adult? Many things, say four experts, who detailed a chain of problems from head to toe.

### Organ damage

#### Heart disease

Muscles burn less fat and blood flows more *sluggishly* during a long sit, allowing fatty acids to more easily clog the heart. *Prolonged* sitting has been linked to high blood pressure and elevated cholesterol<sup>1</sup>, and people with the most *sedentary* time are more than twice as likely to have cardiovascular disease<sup>2</sup> than those with the least.

#### Overproductive pancreas<sup>3</sup>

The pancreas produces insulin<sup>4</sup>, a hormone that carries glucose<sup>5</sup> to cells for energy. But cells in idle muscles don't respond as readily to insulin, so the pancreas produces more and more, which can lead to diabetes and other diseases. A 2011 study found a decline in insulin response after just one day of prolonged sitting.

#### Colon cancer

Studies have linked sitting to a greater risk for colon, breast and endometrial cancers. The reason is unclear, but one theory is that excess insulin encourages cell growth. Another is that regular movement boosts natural antioxidants that kill cell-