

新时代大学英语视听教程 2

杨宇 兰橙 主编



重庆大学出版社



内容提要

《新时代大学英语视听教程2》按主题编写,共10个单元。每一单元包含两大部分。第一部分为引入部分,由听写(Dictation)、主题讨论(Discussion)和视频观看(Video Watching)构成。其中听写部分按循序渐进的原则,从短句听写,到长句听写,逐渐过渡到短文听写。视频部分为学生提供了相关文化背景和词汇表等信息,配有选择题和简答题两种听力题型,用以检测学生对视频材料主旨和细节的把握。此外,学生还需完成和视频主题相关的写作任务。本书第二部分为听力实践部分,包括短对话(Short Conversations)、长对话(Long Conversations)、新闻报道(News Reports)和学术演讲(Lecture Listening)。本教材选用真实、新颖、地道的语料,贴合时代脉搏,贴近学生生活,充分利用现代信息技术,将视、听、说、读、写相结合,旨在通过真实的语境、地道的语言、灵活多样的练习形式和丰富生动的内容来提高大学生英语视听兴趣,促进其语言综合能力、批判思维能力和跨文化交际能力的提升。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新时代大学英语视听教程.2/杨宇,兰橙主编.--
重庆:重庆大学出版社,2018.8
大学英语系列教材
ISBN 978-7-5689-1285-3
I.①新… II.①杨… ②兰… III.①英语—听说教
学—高等学校—教材 IV.①H319.32
中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2018)第169582号

新时代大学英语视听教程 2

主 编 杨 宇 兰 橙

副主编 王 旭 何欣忆

责任编辑:杨 琪 版式设计:杨 琪

责任校对:关德强 责任印制:赵 晟

*

重庆大学出版社出版发行

出版人:易树平

社址:重庆市沙坪坝区大学城西路21号

邮编:401331

电话:(023) 88617190 88617185(中小学)

传真:(023) 88617186 88617166

网址:<http://www.cqup.com.cn>

邮箱:fxk@cqup.com.cn(营销中心)

全国新华书店经销

重庆升光电力印务有限公司印刷

*

开本:787mm×1092mm 1/16 印张:12.75 字数:318千

2018年8月第1版 2018年8月第1次印刷

ISBN 978-7-5689-1285-3 定价:36.00元

本书如有印刷、装订等质量问题,本社负责调换

版权所有,请勿擅自翻印和用本书

制作各类出版物及配套用书,违者必究

前 言

《国家中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要（2010—2020年）》明确提出要“提高我国教育国际化水平”，培养“大批具有国际视野、通晓国际规则、能够参与国际事务和国际竞争的国际化人才”。学好英语，是学生将来参与国际事务与国际竞争的重要基础。

《新时代大学英语视听教程》以习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想为指导，以国家最新颁布的《中国英语能力等级量表》为依据，强调教材选材的思想性、真实性。结合目前大学生自身英语视听能力急需加强的现实，本教材充分利用现代化教学手段，采用视、听、说、读、写相结合的方法，旨在通过真实的话题、地道的语言、灵活多样的练习和丰富生动的内容来提高学生的英语综合应用能力。编写特色如下：

一、强调选材主题的思想性

本套书的主题既关注大学生生活与学习，又贴近社会热点。强调在提高语言技能的同时，拓展学生的视野，培养学生的批判性思维能力及跨文化交际能力，提升学生的情怀。

二、注重选材的真实性和时效性

所选音频和视频材料贴近现实生活，以思想有一定高度、政治正确、能够启发学生思考的原版资料为主要编写素材。

三、突出听力技巧训练

第1册强调英语听力技能训练，涉及数字计算，因果关系判断，场景判断，方向判断，说话人态度判断，请求及反应判断，计划及行动判断，职业、身份与人物关系判断，对照对比判断，根据语音语调、重音、上下文等信息推测判断等，每个单元一个技能。第2册以综合听力技能贯穿全书。

四、遵循《中国英语能力等级量表》中对视听的要求

本教材无论在视听训练的内容和范围，还是材料的长度和难度上，都力求做到与《中国英语能力等级量表》中5、6级的视听要求一致，认真筛选、精心设计，力求让学生通过本教材的学习，熟悉并了解国内外英语听力测试的最新题型和考试模式，掌握应试技巧，体验考试带来的挑战和乐趣。

五、兼顾课堂教学和自主学习

本教材兼顾课堂教学和自主学习，部分内容可供学生课外自主学习使用。

六、按由近及远、由浅入深的原则安排主题内容

第1册的主题涉及学生的学习和生活，第2册的主题涉及当前人类社会关注的热点问题。两册的难度呈阶梯状上升。

七、凸显图文并茂、版式新颖的特色，注重现代教育技术的应用

《新时代大学英语视听教程》两册配有大量与主题相关的图片，为语言学习提供了生动形象的训练情景，增加了学生英语学习的兴趣性和体验性。同时，教材中的所有视听材料都配有二维码，学生可以通过手机扫描二维码进入视听训练，从而实现真正意义上的移动学习。

《新时代大学英语视听教程》分 1、2 两册,每册按主题设计安排 10 个单元。在教材的编写过程中,编者参阅了大量的视听真实材料,选择既符合教学要求,又体现真实语言应用的素材。在此,谨向原材料编者致以衷心的感谢!

由于时间仓促,水平有限,书中难免存在一些不足和缺点,敬请各位同仁和同学不吝批评指正,以便再版时修订,使之日臻完善!

编 者
2018 年 6 月

Unit One	Leisure Time and Fun	.....	(1)
	Section A	.....	(2)
	Part One	1-minute Dictation	..... (2)
	Part Two	5-minute Video	..... (2)
	Section B	.....	(5)
	Part One	Short Conversations	..... (5)
	Part Two	Long Conversations	..... (6)
	Part Three	News Reports	..... (7)
	Part Four	Lecture Listening	..... (9)
Unit Two	Exploring Online World	.....	(12)
	Section A	.....	(13)
	Part One	1-minute Dictation	..... (13)
	Part Two	5-minute Video	..... (13)
	Section B	.....	(15)
	Part One	Short Conversations	..... (15)
	Part Two	Long Conversations	..... (16)
	Part Three	News Reports	..... (17)
	Part Four	Lecture Listening	..... (19)
Unit Three	Knowledge and Discovery	.....	(22)
	Section A	.....	(23)
	Part One	1-minute Dictation	..... (23)
	Part Two	5-minute Video	..... (23)
	Section B	.....	(25)
	Part One	Short Conversations	..... (25)
	Part Two	Long Conversations	..... (26)
	Part Three	News Reports	..... (27)
	Part Four	Lecture Listening	..... (29)
Unit Four	Humanity and Arts	.....	(31)
	Section A	.....	(32)
	Part One	1-minute Dictation	..... (32)
	Part Two	5-minute Video	..... (32)
	Section B	.....	(34)
	Part One	Short Conversations	..... (34)

Part Two	Long Conversations	(35)
Part Three	News Reports	(37)
Part Four	Lecture Listening	(38)
Unit Five	Cultural Diversity	(41)
Section A		(42)
Part One	1-minute Dictation	(42)
Part Two	5-minute Video	(42)
Section B		(44)
Part One	Short Conversations	(44)
Part Two	Long Conversations	(45)
Part Three	News Reports	(46)
Part Four	Lecture Listening	(48)
Unit Six	Pursuit of Career	(51)
Section A		(52)
Part One	1-minute Dictation	(52)
Part Two	5-minute Video	(52)
Section B		(54)
Part One	Short Conversations	(54)
Part Two	Long Conversations	(54)
Part Three	News Reports	(56)
Part Four	Lecture Listening	(57)
Unit Seven	Business World	(60)
Section A		(61)
Part One	1-minute Dictation	(61)
Part Two	5-minute Video	(61)
Section B		(63)
Part One	Short Conversations	(63)
Part Two	Long Conversations	(64)
Part Three	News Reports	(66)
Part Four	Lecture Listening	(67)
Unit Eight	Protecting the Planet	(69)
Section A		(70)
Part One	1-minute Dictation	(70)
Part Two	5-minute Video	(70)
Section B		(73)
Part One	Short Conversations	(73)
Part Two	Long Conversations	(74)
Part Three	News Reports	(75)
Part Four	Lecture Listening	(77)

Unit Nine	Volunteering Your Time	(80)
	Section A	(81)
	Part One 1-minute Dictation	(81)
	Part Two 5-minute Video	(81)
	Section B	(84)
	Part One Short Conversations	(84)
	Part Two Long Conversations	(85)
	Part Three News Reports	(86)
	Part Four Lecture Listening	(87)
Unit Ten	Pursuit of Lifelong Learning	(89)
	Section A	(90)
	Part One 1-minute Dictation	(90)
	Part Two 5-minute Video	(90)
	Section B	(94)
	Part One Short Conversations	(94)
	Part Two Long Conversations	(95)
	Part Three News Reports	(96)
	Part Four Lecture Listening	(98)
Reference Keys		(101)
Scripts		(116)

Unit One

Leisure Time and Fun



All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.

Section A

⇒ Part One 1-minute Dictation



Directions: Listen to the following passage about the importance of students' extracurricular activities. Altogether the passage will be read to you four times. During the first reading, which will be done at normal speed, listen and try to understand the meaning. For the second and third readings, the passage will be read sentence by sentence, or phrase by phrase, with intervals of 15 seconds. The last reading will be done at normal speed again and during this time you should check your work.

Follow-up Questions

1. What clubs or sports do you join when you have spare time?
2. What benefits do they bring to you?

⇒ Part Two 5-minute Video



A. Cultural Notes

Over the years, people's hobbies have evolved—we once collected stamps and model planes, we're now surfing the Internet and playing "Angry Birds." According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' American Time Use Survey, or ATUS, the top ten leisure activities are Watching TV, Sports and Exercise, Reading, Computer Games, Social Networking, Playing or Listening to Music, Traveling, Going to the Movies, Shopping, Relaxing and Thinking. However, what kinds of activities help us feel good, and what kinds just don't?



B. Video Viewing

❖ Glossary

amusement	/ə'mjʊzmənt/	n.	消遣, 娱乐; 乐趣
appreciation	/ə'prɪʃɪ'eɪʃən/	n.	欣赏, 鉴别; 增值; 感谢
arrange	/ə'rendʒ/	vt.	安排; 排列; 整理
coactive	/kəʊ'æktɪv/	adj.	联合行动的, 共同行动的
emerging	/ɪ'mɜːdʒɪŋ/	adj.	新兴的; 出现的; 形成的
engage	/ɪn'ɡedʒ/	vt.	吸引, 占用; 使参加
episode	/'ɛpɪsɒd/	n.	(电视连续剧) 集; (连载小说) 节
hierarchy	/'haɪərərki/	n.	层级; 等级制度
prescription	/'prɪ'skrɪpʃən/	n.	药方; 指示; 惯例
rerun	/'rɪːrʌn/	n.	(电影、戏剧或电视节目) 重演; 重播; 重映

1 First Viewing

Directions: Please watch a video "Ask the Therapists" and summarize the main idea of the video with one sentence.

2 Second Viewing

Directions: Read the following statements about the video. Decide true (T) or false (F) for each statement.

- (1) The researcher of this study arranges the type of activities in leisure time in a horizontal way. [T] [F]
- (2) Watching reruns of football games by oneself belongs to Level one. [T] [F]
- (3) That activities belong to Level one let us feel the most satisfaction about ourselves and about our life. [T] [F]
- (4) It used to be regarded as a kind of flow if we lost track of our time. [T] [F]
- (5) People in the past didn't consider flow as an individual experience. [T] [F]
- (6) People nowadays have found out there are levels of flow. [T] [F]
- (7) It is a kind of coactive flow when we are both watching TV and talking with each other. [T] [F]

3 Third Viewing

(A) **Directions:** Pay attention to Dr. Marie's introduction to the division of leisure time and activities in Nash's research; fill in the blanks with the words and expressions you've heard.

Three Levels of Leisure Time & Activities	
Year	This interesting study was done in (1) _____ by a fellow named Nash.
Division Way	He actually arranged it in a (2) _____ way.
Level one	Level one is (3) _____: simply doing something for your own amusement, like (4) _____ or marathon 24 hours of some show you kind of like but not really at (5) _____.
Level two	Level two is appreciation of (6) _____ in something, so not only am I watching these reruns, but I am really excited. So you are (7) _____ in some way.
Level three	Level three is when you get not only emotionally involved but (8) _____ involved with something, so you can't do that with TV shows, unless you're (9) _____ it and then two of you're talking about the (10) _____ and now we have an active participation.

(B) **Directions:** Pay attention to how to make people feel better and happier; fill in the blanks with the words and expressions you've heard.

How to Make People Feel Better and Happier			
What Nash found is it's not one is (11) _____ than the other even though we put it at a hierarchy. But that it's the (12) _____ that gives us the most (13) _____ in life.			
Examples to Be Better and Happier			
<i>Dr. Marie</i>	I like football. I can watch this game (14) _____.	I can have a beer or I can (15) _____ a couple of friends over.	Or we can get tickets and go to a game (16) _____.
<i>Dr. Daniel</i>	You can do something so to by yourself that might be like (17) _____.	(18) _____ flow: we're both watching TV together but we're not really talking.	There is something like (19) _____, where we're playing the game together, so it's kind of that stuff even from the interesting (20) _____ now we go all this way forward.

Section B

⇒ Part One Short Conversations



Directions: *In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer.*

1. A. She asks the man to repeat his words.
B. She loves the film too.
C. It's not as good as she expected.
D. She doesn't think much of the movie.
2. A. The man should not worry too much.
B. The man should stop buying game videos.
C. The man should go shopping less.
D. The man should not buy so many game videos.
3. A. The woman missed the movie last night.
B. The man did not think he would like the movie at first but later did.
C. The man did not like the movie while the woman did.
D. Both speakers were bored with the movie.
4. A. The novel wasn't so difficult to read.
B. She read it a long time ago.
C. There were many interesting characters.
D. She can't remember the author's name.
5. A. He was outraged by the story.
B. He thought it was very funny.
C. He found it was a sad story.
D. He was very disappointed with the story.
6. A. Try to find a tape of famous lectures.
B. Find a comfortable place to practice.
C. Record practicing the presentation of himself.
D. Listen to a tape of her presentation.
7. A. People who enjoy modern art would like the prints.
B. The modern art prints are worth the money.

- C. He really appreciates the woman's gift.
 - D. He hopes the woman will like the museum print.
8. A. Jane shouldn't try to memorize the whole script.
- B. Jane is not so forgetful.
 - C. Jane used to have a good memory.
 - D. Jane should not be so nervous.

➡ Part Two Long Conversations

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, some questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer.*

➡ Conversation One



❖ Glossary

badge	/bædʒ/	n.	徽章; 证章; 标记
Czechoslovakia	/ˌtʃekəsleɪ'vɑ:kɪə/	n.	(前)捷克斯洛伐克
Rotary Club			(美)扶轮社(扶轮国际的分支机构)
the Soviet Union			苏联
vegetarian	/ˌvedʒə'teəriən/	n.	素食者; 食草动物
Yugoslavia	/ˌju:ɡəʊ'slɑ:vjə/	n.	南斯拉夫

9. A. Yugoslavia.
B. Czechoslovakia.
C. The Soviet Union.
D. Austria.
10. A. He threw away a lot of valuable badges when he was a teenager.
B. He found the badges could prove his education.
C. He took a trip to countries in Eastern Europe.
D. He left university and found a job in Europe.
11. A. To introduce their spouse.
B. To show their financial status.
C. To show their religious leaders.
D. To show their beliefs, characters and experiences.

12. A. To tell what kind of person the wearer is.
 B. To show the wearer's belief.
 C. To tell others the wearer's favorite food.
 D. To reveal the wearer's status.

🔄 Conversation Two



❖ Glossary

cultural vulture			文化狂热分子
cup of tea			命运; 心爱之人或物
gallery	/ˈgæləri/	n.	画廊; 走廊

13. A. 10 o'clock.
 B. Half past 10.
 C. 9 o'clock.
 D. Half past eight.
14. A. Drinking on the beach.
 B. Visiting museums and galleries.
 C. Lying on a beach.
 D. Making Italian food.
15. A. Walking around.
 B. Taking the tube.
 C. Hiring a taxi.
 D. Renting a car.
16. A. Experience a culture tour.
 B. Just relax and have fun.
 C. Visit the museums and galleries.
 D. Drive around the city.

➡ Part Three News Reports

Directions: In this section, you will hear 2 news reports. At the end of each news, you will hear some questions. Both the news and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear each question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

➔ News Report One

❖ Glossary



autograph	['ɔ: tæg rə : f]	<i>n.</i>	亲笔签名
celebrity	[s ə ' l e b r ə t i]	<i>n.</i>	名人
fickle	[' f i k l]	<i>adj.</i>	反复无常的, 易变的
flamboyant	[f l æ m ' b ɔɪ ə n t]	<i>adj.</i>	过分华丽的, 炫耀的
gaffe	[g æ f]	<i>n.</i>	失礼, 出丑
immortal	[ɪ ' m ɔ : t l]	<i>adj.</i>	永恒不朽的
legion	[' l i : dʒ ə n]	<i>adj.</i>	大量的, 众多的
obsession	[ə b ' s eʃ n]	<i>n.</i>	痴迷, 着魔
outrage	[' aʊ t r eɪ dʒ]	<i>n.</i>	愤慨
run-in with the law			触犯法律
scandal	[' s k æ n d l]	<i>n.</i>	丑闻
selfie	[s e l f i]	<i>n.</i>	自拍照
show business			娱乐圈, 演艺界
vandalism	[' v æ n d ə l ɪ z ə m]	<i>n.</i>	故意破坏

17. A. They became famous for their art.
 B. They became famous for their scandals in personal life.
 C. Their success is partly attributed to the changes in society.
 D. Their success is owing to their family background.
18. A. The works that he left.
 B. His autographs.
 C. Byron neckties.
 D. His fame.
19. A. Different degree of popularity.
 B. The difference of fans.
 C. The change of a personality into a commodity.
 D. The positive impact on people.

➡ News Report Two



❖ Glossary

be on the lookout			注意……
comfort zone			舒适带,宜人的地区
community	/kə'mjʊnəti/	n.	社区;[生态]群落;共同体;团体
solely	/'səʊli/	adv.	单独地,唯一地
subscribe	/'sʌb'skraɪb/	vi.	订阅;捐款;认购;赞成;签署
		vt.	签署;赞成;捐助
utilize	/'ju:təlaɪz/	vt.	利用

20. A. Involvement doesn't need students to consider time management.
 B. Involvement helps students to discover what they like and what they are good at.
 C. Involvement helps students to build community.
 D. Involvement allows students to seek out the rich resources of school.
21. A. Turn to the counselors in student union for tips on study and spare time activities.
 B. Visit online offices to find some friends with common interests.
 C. Take quizzes to prove their academic competence.
 D. Go to some sort of involvement center to get information.
22. A. Students may enjoy ballroom dance club or the engineering society.
 B. Choosing the activities that the students are not into might be time-consuming.
 C. Students should keep an open mind and try new things.
 D. If the students don't like the organization, they can quit.

➡ Part Four Lecture Listening

Directions: In this section, you will hear 2 lectures. At the end of each lecture, you will hear 5 questions. Both the lectures and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear each question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

➔ Lecture One

❖ Glossary



adventure	/əd'ventʃə/	<i>n.</i>	冒险; 冒险精神; 投机活动
available	/ə'veɪləb(ə)l/	<i>adj.</i>	可获得的; 可购得的; 可找到的; 有空的
beaten path			常规; 惯例; 常走的路
incredibly	/ɪn'kredəblɪ/	<i>adv.</i>	非常; 极其; 难以置信地; 不可思议地
on-campus housing			校园宿舍
reside	/rɪ'zɪd/	<i>vi.</i>	住, 居住; 属于

23. A. They will have problems with the life in universities in the U.S.
 B. They are unable to reside in college campuses.
 C. They can enjoy drinking in the U.S. at the age of 20.
 D. They are easily influenced by the culture of independence and adventure.
24. A. Because almost all the students can obtain a secondary school education in the U.S. for their growth.
 B. Because many secondary students in the U.S. end up going on to university.
 C. Because students in the U.S. are in need of learning independence and adventure to grow up.
 D. Because students in the U.S. are incredibly unique than those students in other countries like the U.K. or Canada.
25. A. They can find convenience in attending classes as their dorms are so close to classrooms.
 B. They can save money in accommodation as their dorms are not in the city center.
 C. They can play sports with the graduates who graduated from the school.
 D. They can enjoy particular activities with the people in the same residence hall.
26. A. They can drink if they reach the drinking age in their own countries.
 B. They have limited involvement in the night life but many other activities.
 C. They can drink in bars when they are 21 years old.
 D. They must stay up in bars and clubs and attend lively activities.
27. A. If you are in the south, go to the fair in fall.
 B. If you are in northeast, you can enjoy the outdoor sports on the beach year round.
 C. You may be able to attend festivals that are not so fun.
 D. You can attend activities that may change with the regions and the seasons.