



普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材 ★ 教育部大学外语推荐教材

# 新视野

NEW HORIZON  
COLLEGE ENGLISH

# 大学英语

## 听说教程

<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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# 新视野

## NEW HORIZON COLLEGE ENGLISH

# 大学英语

## 听说教程

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## 新视野大学英语

### 听说教程 2

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# 前言

大学英语的发展历程,可追溯到20世纪80年代初期。我国的外语教育家们博采古今中外之长,精心研究,推出了《大学英语教学大纲》和大学英语四、六级考试,编写了一套套各具特色的精品教材,创造了大学英语教学蓬勃发展、满园春色的今天!

新旧世纪的交替,不是一个简单的更迭,而是事物不断发展、循序渐进的过程。新世纪带来的是新的起点,新的追求,新的开拓。在教育战线上,我们看到了宏伟壮观的“面向21世纪教育振兴行动计划”、“新世纪高等教育改革工程”、“新世纪网络课程建设工程”等一系列新世纪的大手笔。

“新世纪网络课程建设工程”是经国务院批准的、由教育部实施的“面向21世纪振兴行动计划”的重点工程。“新世纪网络课程建设工程”计划用两年左右的时间,建设200门左右的基础性网络课程。《新视野大学英语》便是其中之一,它像一枝刚刚破土而出的幼苗,沐浴着新世纪的曙光,带着思索与遐想,来到了大学英语教师和学生的身旁。它是教育部普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材,也是教育部大学外语推荐教材。我们作为《新视野大学英语》的作者,怀着无限的诚挚,愿与广大高校英语界的同仁们共同探讨大学英语再上一个新台阶的思路。

## 一、《新视野大学英语》的探索

《新视野大学英语》的设计、编写和制作过程是一个向同仁学习的过程,一个上下求索的过程。这种探索主要体现在以下几个方面:

### 1. 传统的课本与光盘、网络课程

《新视野大学英语》这套教材同步提供课本、光盘与网络课程。传统的课本是几千年文化的承袭,为人类培养了一代又一代的社会栋梁。课本有其特有的编写体系,摈弃课本会严重影响长期形成的教学理念。课本仍然是不可取代的、行之有效的根本性教学工具。课本与光盘、网络课程的同步推出,有助于拓宽教学内容,使教学内容可以从课本开始,通过因特网这一媒介,延伸到多元化的信息世界;课本与光盘、网络课程的同步推出,有助于广大教师对教与学的思维转化和手段更新,使传统的“灌注式教学”能逐步演化到自主选择、参与式的教学;课本与光盘、网络课程的同步推出,会引起教学模式的转变,既可以实现由教师现场指导的实时同步学习,也可以实现在教学计划指导下的非实时自学,还可以实现通过使用电子邮件、网上讨论区、网络通话等手段的小组合作型学习等。

### 2. 课堂教学与网络教学

《新视野大学英语》不仅继承了传统课堂教学的优良传统,还兼有网络课程的许多长处:不仅包括教学内容的传输,还有学生学业管理模块;不仅跟踪学生的学与练的过程,还自动记录学习的情况,提供平时学习成绩的查询。此外,网络课程还为教师提供了试题库及实施考试的工具和环境。《新视野大学英语》充分利用了网络实时和异时交互的工具,在网络课件内量身定做了自己的网上讨论区和电子邮件及邮件列表系统,使学生在《新视野大学英语》网站上方便快捷地实现互动交流,开展小组合作型学习。然而这一切只是对课堂教学的延伸、补充和加强,绝对不是取代课堂教学。面对面的课堂教学仍然是师生交互的重要手段。在网络课程内容日益丰富的情况下,教师应适量减少内容的重复讲解,同时要加强面授形式的课堂教学与辅导。

### 3. 基本教学内容与教学内容的拓宽

《新视野大学英语》的网络课程提供了极为详尽的教学内容,其中包含了传统教学模式中最基本的东西。同时,网络课程还提供了网上工具,便于教师自行制作教案或修改网络已提供的教案,以便丰富和完善教学内容。此外,网络课程还利用互联网的便捷,提供了与课文内容相关的网址,为学生提供了个性化学习的空间。但有一点不可忽视,即面对基本教学内容与拓宽的教学内容之间的选择,教师应以基本教学内容作为教学的主战场。

### 4. 语言学理论与教学实践

从20世纪80年代开始,许多语言学、应用语言学的著作开始被陆续引进我国,广大高校英语教师在教学实践的同时,潜心研读理论,主动将理论应用于教学实践和教学科研。《新视野大学英语》的编委在设计、编写和制作的过程中,就十分注意理论对实践的指导作用。

著名的语言学家 Widdowson 指出:“以交际为目的的语言教学要求一种教学方法,即把语言技能和交际能力结合在一起。”他又指出,“从课堂教学的角度来说,尽管在课堂中有些练习或活动可能会侧重于某一种技能的训练,可是其成功往往需要学习者使用到其他的交际技能。”《新视野大学英语》就体现了这样一种以应用为本,听、说、读、写多位一体的教材设计理念,把提高学生综合应用能力放在首位。其配套的《读写教程》与《听说教程》在内容上联系紧密,听、说、读、写练习互为补充,浑然一体。

根据第二语言或外语习得理论,阅读文章的长度和生词量之间应该有一定的比例关系。课文长度是一个值得注意的问题:课文过长,会造成课堂教学操作上的困难;课文过短,会使生词相对集中,生词量过多,造成学习者理解上的困难,而频繁的查阅生词会挫伤学习者的阅读积极性。《新视野大学英语》对阅读课文的长度有适当的控制,如《读写教程》一级的课文一般在700词左右,《读写教程》二级的课文在800词左右,《读写教程》三、四级的课文在900词左右,快速阅读则每篇控制在300词左右。每篇课文出现的单词的数量控制在课文总词量的5%至7%左右。

*A University Grammar of English*的作者之一 Quirk 曾经指出:“我们的眼光……应该重点放在词汇的共核上,该共核构成了任何英语语体——无论多么专业的语体——的主要部分。不掌握词汇的共核,对于任何语体来说,都无法达到比学舌水平稍好一点的流利程度。”著名的语言学家、Cobuild 系列词典的主编 John Sinclair 也提出:“在没有特定指导方针的前提下,我们可以建议任何英语学习者把学习的重点放在:(a)语言中的最常见词形;(b)词汇的核心用法;(c)它们构成的典型组合搭配。”《新视野大学英语》教材的编写也体现了对核心词汇的关注和重视,《新视野大学英语》第一级的起点为1,800单词,在1~4级教材中覆盖全部的核心词汇四级词汇,在5~6级教材中覆盖全部的六级词汇。

语言学家 Harmer 指出:“如果我们希望学生学到的语言是在真实生活中能够使用的语言,那么在教材编写中接受性技能和产出性技能的培养也应该像在生活中那样有机结合在一起,注重各分项能力训练之间的衔接和互补及篇章层次上的一体化技能培训,孤立地发展某项技能显然是荒谬的。”《新视野大学英语》所有栏目和练习的编写,均紧扣课文进行,彼此衔接和补充。语篇分析、写作、阅读技能、内容概要等全部取材于课文。我们认为课文是最佳的语篇分析素材和写作范本,也是阅读技能分析和操练的素材。

### 5. 教学与测试

测试是教学的重要检测和评估手段。测试理论与实践的发展,为我们提供了各种不同性质、不同目的的测试。在教学过程中,我们选择以学业测试为主线,引导学生在教材学习上

多下功夫。《新视野大学英语》同步提供了每级教材的试题库。教师可以根据教学进度和学生的学习情况,选择某一个或几个单元,选择某一个或几个题型作为测试内容。测试的时间也可以根据需要,进行五分钟的小测验,或两个小时的综合测试。教师既可以从题库中选择试题,也可以删改或增加试题。试题库提供的试题可以在学校局域网上进行测试,组织几个甚至更多的教室同步测试,也可以在不联网的情况下组织测试,或在计算机上实现无纸化测试。当然也允许教师从试题库获取试卷、录音,在打印之后,用传统的方式组织小测验或测试。

## 6. 教学与科研

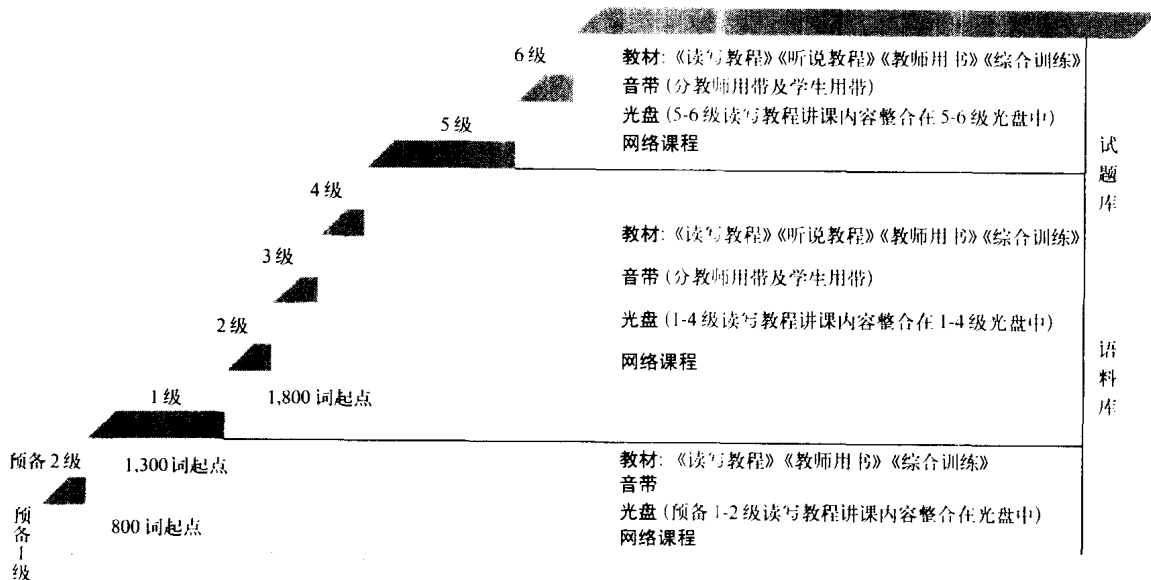
《新视野大学英语》的设计、编写和制作过程是一个教学与科研相结合的探索过程,反过来它又为高校外语教学科研提供了交流和探讨的园地。在编写过程中,我们同时设计和制作了配套专用的语料库。根据目前情况,估计语料库的最终规模可达到150万词左右,相当于国外著名的Brown和LOB语料库的最初规模,也相当于最近国外学术界推出的Cobuild TEFL的规模,可以适用于各种不同用途的研究。语料库的建立既为本套教材的编写提供了素材,也为对本套教材作评估的有识之士提供了依据。

## 7. 《读写教程》、《听说教程》与《综合训练》的关系

《新视野大学英语》的《读写教程》以题材为中心组织单元,但每个单元的三篇课文的体裁形式不一定完全相同。《听说教程》配合《读写教程》的中心话题展开并组织听、说训练,《综合训练》则配合《读写教程》对词汇、语法、结构、翻译、阅读等多方面提供进一步操练的内容。《新视野大学英语》通过《读写教程》这一主线,以培养读、写、译的能力为主,同时结合《听说教程》与《综合训练》,全面培养听、说、读、写、译的能力。

## 二、《新视野大学英语》的框架结构

《新视野大学英语》拥有课本、光盘与网络课程三种不同的载体,既可以选择使用,也可以组合使用。《新视野大学英语》的主教材每一级分别有《读写教程》、《听说教程》、《综合训练》以及《教师用书》。现把《新视野大学英语》全套教材的框架结构图示如下:



注: 试题库只以软件包形式向使用院校或单位提供。

### 三、《新视野大学英语》的编写和制作队伍

《新视野大学英语》项目总负责人、教材总主编为上海交通大学郑树棠教授。

《新视野大学英语》顾问有胡文仲、杨惠中、汪榕培、Frank Borchardt(美国)、Joyce Wilkinson(加拿大)。

参加《新视野大学英语》编写、制作的单位有：上海交通大学、清华大学、东北大学、哈尔滨工业大学、同济大学、北京师范大学、华东理工大学、北京理工大学、北方交通大学、上海大学、上海师范大学、北京工业大学、天津大学、南开大学、石油大学等。

《新视野大学英语》编委会成员有(以姓氏笔画为序)：王亚平、王基鹏、王焱华、毛忠明、许建平、李思国、乔梦铎、辛丁、陈永捷、吴江、吴树敬、陆伟忠、汪家树、罗立胜、金启军、周国强、周俊英、郑树棠、胡全生、顾大禧、徐玲、徐钟、黄跃华、嵇纬武。

参加《新视野大学英语》编写、制作的有全国十余所大学的几十名资深教授和中青年骨干教师。

新世纪的到来标志着一个新的开端。《新视野大学英语》带给我们的是辛勤的耕耘，无尽的探索。它像一枝刚刚破土而出的幼苗，需要我们去灌溉和呵护；它提供给广大教师的是教学、实践、再创造、再发展的园地。岁月的交替，不是我们追求的终结，而是新的追求的开始，《新视野大学英语》在实践中能否成功，关键在于我们是否辛勤地付出。我们愿以自己的汗水来浇灌这块园地的鲜花，使之更加绚丽多彩。

《新视野大学英语》编委会  
2002年12月

## 编写及使用说明

《听说教程》是《新视野大学英语》的主干教材之一，分1-6级，每级10单元，供一个学期使用。

《听说教程》与《读写教程》密切配合，以《读写教程》主干课文 Passage A 的主题为基础，充分利用课文中已学过的语言素材进行听说训练。通过听说训练进一步消化《读写教程》所学的内容，集中对听说、尤其是说的技能进行由易到难的训练，使学生在提高读写能力的同时，也提高听说能力，从而实现《大学英语教学大纲》[修订版]对读写和听说两个层次上所提出的要求。

《听说教程》一、二级为基础阶段，要求学生在听懂不同情景的短篇对话、幽默故事和短文的基础上，着重训练复述、问答和对话的能力。从三级开始，难度逐渐提高，转向以话题为中心，在听懂语言材料的基础上进行讨论、辩论、评述和短篇演说，听力和听说材料的难度和长度逐渐提高，提示逐渐减少，使学生有更大的发挥余地。

《新视野大学英语：听说教程2》分四个部分：

第一部分为听力训练。设计有 Understanding Statements、Understanding Short Conversations、Understanding Long Conversations、Understanding Passages 等内容。

第二部分为说的能力训练。设计有 Practicing Conversational Skills，为语言功能意念训练，贯彻大纲所提出的有关语言功能意念的教学要求。说的能力训练主要围绕《读写教程》课文 A 篇内容进行复述和讨论，内容由浅入深。

第三部分为听说训练。听说相结合，先听后说，有 Taking Notes、Retelling、Role-playing 等内容。

第四部分是课外练习。主要有口头报告等。

我们建议使用《听说教程》时，课外以听为主，课内以说为主，听与说相结合。《听说教程》配有光盘和音带。

《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：听说教程2》主编为上海大学徐钟、毛忠明，参加编写的主要人员有上海大学冯奇、肖福寿、宋继平、朱金花，上海交通大学左克文、冯宗祥、赵勇等；外籍教师 Emily G. Ould 等也参与了部分 Long Conversations 的设计工作。

《新视野大学英语：听说教程2》由郑树棠、Joyce Wilkinson 审定全稿。

在从事材料整理、计算机处理等方面上海交通大学陈庆昌、管博、阮东生、王秀文、朱一凡、杨敏敏等做了大量的工作，在此一并表示感谢。

编者

2002年1月





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# Unit 1

## TIME-CONSCIOUS AMERICANS

### LISTENING

#### Understanding Statements



#### Listening Task 1

Listen to the following 10 sentences. After each sentence, there'll be a break of 10 seconds. During the break, read the two choices (A) and (B), and decide which is the correct answer.

1. (A) She finds it difficult to show her ability.  
(B) It is not easy to judge her ability.
2. (A) It was a restless night that we spent in a roadside hotel.  
(B) We spent a most exciting night in a roadside hotel.
3. (A) John has a habit of planning his time carefully.  
(B) John sometimes wastes his time on useless things.
4. (A) The walk makes them tired after supper.  
(B) They feel quite at ease during their walk.
5. (A) We are not sure about the importance of this project.  
(B) We don't know the progress of this project.
6. (A) Some people don't use the right hand to shake hands.  
(B) Using the right hand to shake hands is a custom.
7. (A) Small planes will continue to exist in this airline.



- (B) Small planes will soon disappear in this airline.
8. (A) Dogs have a sharp sense of smell.  
(B) Dogs have a little-known sense of smell.
9. (A) He has never enjoyed a cheerful environment.  
(B) He has never been to a cheerful party.
10. (A) Copper is not closely related with electricity.  
(B) Copper serves as a medium for electricity.

### Listening Task 2

In this task, you'll hear another 10 sentences. At the end of each sentence, there will be a break of 10 seconds. During the break, you'll read the four choices marked (A), (B), (C) and (D), and choose the best answer to complete the sentence.

1. We \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) don't work hard for money only  
(B) have no more money  
(C) have lost all our money  
(D) have made a lot of money
2. \_\_\_\_\_ low-income and unemployed citizens.  
(A) The government has made a firm promise to help  
(B) The government has flatly refused to help  
(C) The government is in no position to help  
(D) The government is now considering how to help
3. His carelessness \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) was unnecessary for the forest fire  
(B) was the result of the forest fire  
(C) caused the forest fire  
(D) had nothing to do with the forest fire
4. Everyone in Shanghai seems to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) doing things very quickly  
(B) making money very easily  
(C) enjoying a lot of leisure  
(D) leading a happy life
5. This agreement should be signed \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) personally (B) presently  
(C) completely (D) ahead of time
6. It is hard work alone that \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) makes me want to be successful

- (B) prevents me from becoming a success  
 (C) leads to my success  
 (D) makes me cheerful
7. You'll have to \_\_\_\_\_ your frequent lateness for class.  
 (A) avoid (B) record  
 (C) explain (D) forget
8. \_\_\_\_\_ in using new technology.  
 (A) Our competitors fail to beat us  
 (B) We need to catch up with our competitors  
 (C) We can't afford to compete with other nations  
 (D) Our competitors will catch up with us
9. He \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) gets nothing on the cheap (B) is going to be a cheat  
 (C) has bought something cheap (D) is only a cheat
10. It is through \_\_\_\_\_ that they communicate with each other.  
 (A) phone calls (B) phone calls or personal contacts  
 (C) phone calls and personal contacts (D) personal contacts

## Understanding Short Conversations



### Listening Task

Listen to the following 20 short conversations. Each conversation is followed by ONE question. After you hear the question, there'll be a break of 15 seconds. During the break, you'll read the four choices marked (A), (B), (C) and (D), and decide which is the best answer.

- (A) He plays tennis. (B) He plays football.  
 (C) He plays golf. (D) He plays baseball.
- (A) Borrow another copy from his friend. (B) Purchase another copy.  
 (C) Ask the owner of a bookstore. (D) Write to a bookstore.
- (A) Either email or the telephone. (B) Email.  
 (C) Both email and the telephone. (D) The telephone.
- (A) Short. (B) Sure.  
 (C) Shore. (D) Shoot.
- (A) It is as efficient as the postal service.

- (B) It's excellent in his area.  
(C) It's of poor quality.  
(D) It's less efficient than the postal service.
6. (A) He's a very lucky doctor. (B) He's fond of competition.  
(C) He has a great desire for his work. (D) He's both efficient and effective.
7. (A) Outside a bookstore. (B) At a stop sign.  
(C) Near a sports park. (D) In front of a library.
8. (A) She wanted to get ready for the party.  
(B) She was afraid of going out at night.  
(C) She had to be home early.  
(D) She wanted to get ready for the play.
9. (A) George has trouble breathing. (B) George breathes very heavily.  
(C) George reads very slowly. (D) George never returns anything.
10. (A) Husband and wife. (B) They are dating each other.  
(C) Teacher and student. (D) Manager and secretary.
11. (A) The train will wait for a few minutes at the station.  
(B) The next train is coming soon.  
(C) They can catch this train without having to run.  
(D) There is no other train they can take.
12. (A) He hurt his eye this morning.  
(B) His clock was a very unusual one.  
(C) He found the subject of the lecture uninteresting.  
(D) The lecture lasted more than one hour.
13. (A) She knows that Thursday is too early for it.  
(B) She can finish it by Thursday.  
(C) She will start it on Thursday.  
(D) She's not sure whether she can do it on Thursday.
14. (A) Make a bet. (B) See a movie next month.  
(C) Buy a new house. (D) Move into a new house.
15. (A) Taking a language course. (B) Taking a language course for a shorter time.  
(C) Taking difficult courses for a year. (D) Taking a different course.
16. (A) The man took Jane to a play.  
(B) The man arrived six minutes earlier than Jane.  
(C) They both arrived at the same moment.  
(D) They always agreed to meet after dinner.
17. (A) He has another meeting at ten o'clock.  
(B) He is not sure if ten o'clock is too early or too late.



- (C) He can meet the student tomorrow morning.  
 (D) He feels he'll be too busy for that meeting.
18. (A) She should add up the figures, though it's too late now.  
 (B) Tomorrow will be too late to do the figures.  
 (C) They should finish adding up the figures tomorrow.  
 (D) She hopes the man will do the figures right away.
19. (A) He would pick up the woman earlier.  
 (B) The woman couldn't attend the celebration.  
 (C) The celebration would last a long time.  
 (D) There would be a large crowd at the celebration.
20. (A) The football game will start soon.  
 (B) John shouldn't play football at all today.  
 (C) John will play football soon after his injury.  
 (D) John will have a good time playing football.

## Understanding Long Conversations



### Listening Task

Listen to the following two long conversations. Each conversation is followed by five questions. After you hear a question, there'll be a break of 10 seconds. During the break, you'll read the four choices marked (A), (B), (C) and (D), and decide which is the best answer.

### To Help You

**cell phone:** a phone which uses a network of radio stations to pass on signals

**estimate:** judge or calculate the nature, value, size, amount, etc., of sth.

**interact:** have an influence on each other or sth. else by being or working close together

Conversation 1

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- |                                    |                              |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. (A) They are very modern.       | (B) They are very beautiful. |
| (C) They are very relaxing.        | (D) They are very expensive. |
| 2. (A) No, he doesn't.             | (B) Yes, he sometimes does.  |
| (C) No, because he hasn't got one. | (D) Yes, he always does.     |
| 3. (A) She plays tennis.           | (B) She plays mah-jong.      |

- (C) His bookshelf. (D) The telephone bill.
2. (A) He wants to go to the woman's university.  
 (B) He just wants to travel over 100 miles.  
 (C) He wants to go to the MI.  
 (D) He wants to go to Birmingham.
3. (A) In Stevenage Street. (B) Down the High Street.  
 (C) Behind the cinema. (D) In an old church.
4. (A) Shanghai. (B) Some water.  
 (C) Wuxi. (D) West Lake.
5. (A) She thinks that she looks like Johnny.  
 (B) She thinks that she is pretty.  
 (C) She doesn't think that she is pretty.  
 (D) She thinks that she is too black.
6. (A) Gloria Marcato has decided to continue on to college.  
 (B) Gloria Marcato has decided not to return home.  
 (C) Gloria Marcato has decided on an American school.  
 (D) Gloria Marcato has dreamed of becoming a conductor.
7. (A) American families that host foreign students will be able to pay less income tax.  
 (B) American families that host foreign students will be paid by the government.  
 (C) American families that host foreign students will be paid by the students.  
 (D) American families that host foreign students just enjoy the company of foreign students.
8. (A) Their health insurance covers all the dental expenses.  
 (B) Their health insurance covers dental expenses like brushing the teeth.  
 (C) Their health insurance does not cover any dental expenses like fixing the teeth.  
 (D) Their health insurance does cover some dental expenses.
9. (A) She is hurrying to work. (B) She is hurrying to class.  
 (C) She is not in a hurry at all. (D) She is hurrying to the bus station.
10. (A) At 11: 00. (B) At 10: 03.  
 (C) By 10: 30. (D) By 11: 00.
11. (A) The overseas study company in Brazil does many things for students intending to study abroad.  
 (B) The overseas study company in Brazil has never been heard of before.  
 (C) The overseas study company in Brazil is connected with certain American families.  
 (D) The overseas study company in Brazil is an extension of some American schools.
12. (A) She came to live there about five months ago.  
 (B) She came to live there in 1999.  
 (C) She came to live there before her five-month stay in Brazil.  
 (D) She came to live there since she became a university student.

## To Help You

**survey:** a general examination or study

**adviser:** a person who gives specialist professional advice to others

**evaluate:** assess or judge the value or degree of

**consequently:** as a result

**runway:** a paved or cleared strip on which planes land and take off

**frustrating:** annoying

**boarding pass:** a card giving the right to go on board a plane, ship, etc.

### Passage 1

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the passage you have just heard.

1. (A) They take longer vacations today than employees did in 1979.  
(B) They take happier vacations today than employees did in 1979.  
(C) They work longer hours today than employees did in 1979.  
(D) They work shorter hours today than employees did in 1979.
2. (A) He observed the banker hard at work.  
(B) He talked with the banker for a whole day.  
(C) He helped the banker conduct business.  
(D) He praised the banker for his good work.
3. (A) The connection between time and productivity is always positive.  
(B) The connection between time and productivity is not always positive.  
(C) The connection between time and productivity should never be positive.  
(D) The connection between time and productivity should always be positive.
4. (A) The banker spent 70 percent of his time doing busy work.  
(B) The banker spent all of his time doing busy work.  
(C) The banker spent 90 percent of his time doing busy work.  
(D) The banker spent 80 percent of his time doing busy work.
5. (A) Employers evaluate employees according to the amount of time on the job.  
(B) Employers evaluate employees according to their job performance.  
(C) Employers evaluate employees according to the working time and job performance.  
(D) Employers evaluate employees according to their work attitude and job efficiency.

### Passage 2

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the passage you have just heard.

6. (A) Americans answer quickly. (B) Americans are offensive to a certain degree.  
(C) Americans choose words carefully. (D) Americans reply briefly.
7. (A) They need more time to get used to American "plain talk".  
(B) They know nothing about the American way of greeting.  
(C) They really hate the American way of greeting.