

普通高等教育国家级重点教材  
2002年全国优秀教材二等奖

# 21世纪

附多媒体光盘

TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY COLLEGE ENGLISH

# 大学英语

## 视听说教程

(第四册)

主编单位 上海交通大学  
复旦大学  
上海大学  
北京交通大学



高等教育出版社

复旦大学出版社



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## 多媒体光盘使用注意事项:

每一本学生用书均附两张光盘: A 盘和 B 盘。这两个盘内均有大量的视频文件。特别是 A 盘, 不光有大量的视频内容供学生观看, 还设计了很多供学生进行口语训练的功能, 例: Follow Me, Role Play, Recording 等。为了能使学生在计算机上顺利进行学习, 计算机必须具备下列条件:

1. 必须有支持播放音频文件和视频文件的声卡和视频卡。
2. 学习 Follow Me 部分必须安装 Flash Player 7, 若你电脑上没有, 可以免费从以下网址下载:  
[http://www.macromedia.com/shockwave/download/download.cgi?P1\\_Prod\\_Version=ShockwaveFlash](http://www.macromedia.com/shockwave/download/download.cgi?P1_Prod_Version=ShockwaveFlash)
3. 你需要安装 Media Player 9 用于视频文件, Media Player 9 可以免费从以下网址下载:  
<http://www.microsoft.com/downloads/search.aspx?displaylang=en&categoryid=4>
4. 若你的电脑没有麦克风, 做录音部分的练习还必须有一幅带麦克风的耳机。
5. 你的电脑最好是 Window 2000 以上的, 这样播放视频的效果会更好。



# 《21 世纪大学英语视听说教程》

## 第四册

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## 出版者的话

《21 世纪大学英语视听说教程》是一套全新的视听说教材。它根据教育部新颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》编写而成。它集多媒体光盘、录音带、纸质教材和网络系统为一体,并充分发挥不同媒介在英语教和学中的优点和长处。

视——模拟各种真实场景,将日常交际中最常用的口语话题通过一个个幽默、风趣、生动的故事展现给学习者。

听——为学习者接触“真实的英语”,精心筛选各种类型的听力材料,例如:VOA Special English, Documentary English, Movie Clips...

说——为培养学生用英语表达自己思想的能力,每一部分说的话题都配有 reference 以便学生模仿。

网络版英语为大学英语的教和学开辟了全新的教学模式和教学理念。该教程的网络学习系统采用国外先进的技术,共由 6 大块组成,分别为:后台管理系统;教学系统;题库系统;资源库系统;课件库系统;讨论答题系统等,它的第一大亮点是教师引领式和学生自主式学习相结合。网络教学平台为师生提供了无限的教和学的空间。该网络系统可以装载在 Windows 系统下的任何一台电脑上,既可用于局域网,也可用于广域网,使教师和学生可以不受时间、地点的限制进行教和学。

本书的另一亮点是可视内容特别多。为便于学生学习,我们将可视内容制成两张多媒体光盘,并委托国外专业机构采用先进的技术制成,操作便捷,功能齐全。学生打开多媒体光盘可以跟读、模仿,可以扮演其中的角色以及可以做录音和录音保存等等,多媒体光盘为学习创设了一个真实的英语学习环境,学生将自己完全融入其中,从中体会到学习英语的乐趣。

本教程视听说内容涉及日常生活中方方面面,故无论是高职高专的学生,还是大学本科的学生,乃至研究生,均可选择适合自己的话题和内容进行口语训练。

本套教材汇集了复旦大学、上海大学、北京交通大学、上海交通大学等国内多所院校和出版界的资深教授以及电脑专家的智慧,是英语专家和电脑专家有机结合的成果。

为适应不同层面学生学习的需求,纸质材料中的“Extensive Listening”供教师酌情灵活选用。

## 编者的话

《21 世纪大学英语》是普通高等教育国家级重点教材,2002 年优秀教材二等奖。该教程在教学实践中,备受师生青睐,为全国越来越多的高校广泛采用。最近教育部颁布了《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》,对大学英语的教学提出了更高的要求。根据《要求》,我们编写了《21 世纪大学英语视听说教程》。该教程以功能训练贯穿始终,采用了视、听、说相结合的方法,充分利用现代化教学手段,旨在全面提高学生的听说能力。本教程内容丰富,题材广泛,形式多样,语言地道,由浅入深,环环相扣。

本教材共八个单元,每单元由四部分组成。

第一部分为“交际技能”(communication skills)。主要强调功能训练以及视(video watching)、听(listening)和说(speaking)的统一,强调语言输入和输出的有机结合。本教程的一个显著特点是增加了“视”的内容,这无疑有助于提高学生的听说能力。

第二部分围绕贴近大学生生活的主题(theme)展开听说训练。除了传统的听说项目外,本部分还增加了“美国之音”(VOA Special English Program)的听力训练,使学生了解、掌握“真实英语”(authentic English)。当然在选材时也充分考虑到其难易程度,以及与主题的相关性。

第三部分为“听力技巧”(listening strategy)。每一单元围绕某一技巧组织听力材料,通过实践使学生掌握听力技巧。在材料的取舍、练习的安排方面,充分顾及到学生的英语水平及语言材料的可操练性,从而体现以学生为中心的理念。

最后部分为“泛听”(extensive listening)。这部分加入了“影视欣赏”(movie watching),这也是本教程的“亮点”之一。它既可以提高学生的学习兴趣,又可以检验学生的英语综合运用能力。教师可把这部分看作是前三部分的补充和加强,可视实际情况,灵活选用。

本教程的特点之一是适用面广,由于大量的口语话题在日常生活中人人都会用到,故本书中的视听说内容不光适合大学本科学生,也适合高职高专的学生,甚至研究生学习。不同层面的学生可以选择适合自己的话题和内容,进行口语基本训练。

本套教程以国外先进的网络教学系统为教学平台,给师生提供最优的互动支持,既解决了目前师资紧缺的难题,又为学生开展自主学习提供了方便。

本套教材由翟象俊教授任总主编。本册主编为上海交通大学陈永捷教授,参加编写的有上海交通大学的陈永捷、方青、余继英、王懿、吴苓苓、刁婷和庄凌。复旦大学出版社的倪琴芬、高等教育出版社的周俊华等有关同志对本书的编写和出版给予了很多的指点、很大的关心和支持,在此表示感谢。

由于时间仓促,水平有限,谬误难免,敬请各位同仁和学生不吝匡正。

编者

2005.7

# Contents

<b>Unit 1 Great People</b> .....	1
Part One Communication Skills Talking about Past Events .....	2
Part Two Theme-related Activities .....	6
Part Three Listening Strategy Anticipating Information .....	12
Part Four Extensive Listening .....	13
<b>Unit 2 Manners</b> .....	17
Part One Communication Skills Talking about the Future .....	18
Part Two Theme-related Activities .....	21
Part Three Listening Strategy Recognizing Paraphrasing .....	26
Part Four Extensive Listening .....	27
<b>Unit 3 Creative Thinking</b> .....	31
Part One Communication Skills Checking and Indicating Understanding .....	32
Part Two Theme-related Activities .....	35
Part Three Listening Strategy Recognizing Different Points of View .....	39
Part Four Extensive Listening .....	41
<b>Unit 4 Education</b> .....	45
Part One Communication Skills Inquiring about and Expressing Preference .....	46
Part Two Theme-related Activities .....	49
Part Three Listening Strategy Drawing a Conclusion .....	54
Part Four Extensive Listening .....	56
<b>Unit 5 Reading for Life</b> .....	59
Part One Communication Skills Inquiring about and Expressing Intention .....	60
Part Two Theme-related Activities .....	63
Part Three Listening Strategy Recognizing Supporting Details .....	67
Part Four Extensive Listening .....	69
<b>Unit 6 Emotional Intelligence</b> .....	73
Part One Communication Skills Asking for and Reporting Information .....	74
Part Two Theme-related Activities .....	78
Part Three Listening Strategy Understanding News Reports (1) .....	83
Part Four Extensive Listening .....	85
<b>Unit 7 Business Management</b> .....	89
Part One Communication Skills Asking for and Offering a Promise .....	90
Part Two Theme-related Activities .....	93
Part Three Listening Strategy Understanding News Reports (2) .....	98
Part Four Extensive Listening .....	101
<b>Unit 8 Interpersonal Relationship</b> .....	105
Part One Communication Skills Asking for and Giving Permission .....	106



Part Two	Theme-related Activities .....	109
Part Three	Listening Strategy Understanding News Reports (3) .....	114
Part Four	Extensive Listening .....	117
Tapescripts .....		120
Movie Scripts .....		175



# Great People

- **Part One**  
Communication Skills
- **Part Two**  
Theme-related Activities
- **Part Three**  
Listening Strategy
- **Part Four**  
Extensive Listening

## Unit 1

Clip 1 Summer Reminiscence

### Word Bank

a spoken or written description of sth. that sb. remembers about their past life 回忆往事



Unit 1 Great People



# Part One

## Communication Skills

### Talking about Past Events

#### Useful Expressions

##### Remembering

1. What happened next?
2. Had you already graduated from high school?
3. Were you going to graduate school?
4. What were you doing while we were in Beijing?
5. Why didn't you ask him for help?
6. How did you feel when you first met Jennifer?
7. Did you think of visiting her parents?

##### Describing Experiences

1. Have you ever thought of that/tried it/learnt another language?
2. Tell me about the time you hung up on them last week.
3. I hear you once lived in Zamboni/took the course.
4. Didn't you once take a class in art history?
5. You've attended club meetings, haven't you?
6. I'm not sure I can remember all the details, but ...
7. I'll never forget the time when I was in Britain.
8. That reminds me of the time when I was living in the countryside/when I first began to learn English.

##### Imagining "What ... if ..."

1. What would you have done if ...?
2. What might have happened if ...?
3. How would you have felt if ...?
4. Oh, I don't know, I suppose I might have given up that job if I'd had a better offer from somewhere else.
5. Difficult to say, but I think I'd have done that/learnt Japanese.
6. Well, of course I could have gone to library to study instead of sleeping in.



**Task 1** Watch the CD-ROM and do the exercises as indicated.

#### Clip 1 Summer Reminiscence

#### Word Bank

reminiscence /ˌremɪˈnɪsns/ n. a spoken or written description of sth. that sb. remembers about their past life 回忆, 追忆往事



Toronto /tə'rɒntəʊ/	多伦多(加拿大东南部港市)
Quebec /kwɪ'bek/	魁北克(加拿大东南部港市), 魁北克省(加拿大省名)
be obligated /'ɒblɪgetɪd/	to feel that one must do sth. because it is right or because someone has done sth. for him or her 有责任或义务做某事
ranch /rɑːntʃ/	n. a very large farm on which animals are kept (尤指美国、加拿大的)大牧场, 大牧牛场
provincial /prə'vɪnʃl/	a. relating to or coming from a province 省的
championship /'tʃæmpɪənʃɪp/	n. the position or period of being a champion; a competition to find which player, team etc. is the best in a particular sport 冠军称号, 锦标赛
spinal /'spainəl/	injury 脊柱受伤
physiotherapy /'fɪziəʊ'therəpi/	n. a treatment that uses special exercises, rubbing, heat etc. to treat medical conditions and problems with muscles 物理疗法
Prince Edward Island	爱德华王子岛(加拿大东南部)
gable /'geɪbl/	n. (房屋的)三角尖顶
archaic /ɑː'keɪk/	a. of or belonging to the distant past; from an ancient period in history 古代的
architectural /'ɑːkɪ'tektʃərəl/	a. connected with architecture 建筑方面的
the Roman Coliseum /'kɒlɪ'siəm/	古罗马圆形剧场

## Clip 2 Counseling

### Word Bank

spring sth. on sb.	to tell sb. sth. or ask them to do sth. when they do not expect it and are not ready for it 突然向某人提出或宣布某事
hang up on sb.	to end a telephone call by suddenly and unexpectedly putting the telephone receiver back down on its cradle (突然)(放下听筒)挂断电话
misbehavior /'mɪsbɪ'hɜːv/	n. bad behaviour that is not acceptable to other people 不良行为, 不规矩行为
take the liberty of doing sth.	do sth. without asking permission, especially which may offend or upset sb. else 冒昧地做某事
tutorial /'tjuː'tɔːriəl/	n. a period of teaching and discussion with a tutor 辅导课
abuse /ə'bjʊs/	v. to deliberately use (sth.) for the wrong purpose or for your exclusive advantage while ignoring its effect on others 滥用





## Task 2 Listen to the tape and do the following exercises.

### I

Listen to the following conversation and write down the answers to the questions.

### Word Bank

goody-goody /'gʊdi,gʊdi/	n.	someone who tries hard to be very good and helpful in order to please their parents, teachers, etc. 假装规规矩矩的人
hymn /hɪm/	n.	a song of praise to God; a book, film, song, etc. that strongly praises a person or idea 赞歌, 赞美诗

1. How old was the woman when she had her first holiday away from home?

2. Where did the woman stay during her holiday?

3. Why does the woman remember Miss Brown well?

4. What did the woman say about her math teacher?

5. What does the woman remember about her last day at school?

### II

Listen to the following conversation and fill in the missing information.

### Word Bank

nominate /'nɒmɪneɪt/	v.	to officially suggest (sb. or sth.) for an important position, duty, or prize 提名
----------------------	----	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------

A: 1) \_\_\_\_\_?

B: That's a long time ago! I was born in Scotland. My father was a doctor. He had me and three sons, and he 2) \_\_\_\_\_.

A: You studied medicine, didn't you?

B: I certainly did. And it was very difficult for a woman in those days.

A: 3) \_\_\_\_\_?

B: Yes, I did. And I'm glad I became a doctor.

A: Why?

B: The job 4) \_\_\_\_\_. I was able to travel to Africa, the Middle East, and the Far East as a doctor. It would have been very difficult to travel to those places if I hadn't been one. But, as it was, I was useful, so 5) \_\_\_\_\_.

A: When did you write your first novel?

B: After I had my first child. I met my husband in Japan; he was a doctor too, you know. We worked together, moving from Japan to Malaysia. My first child was born there. I stopped working, but I got bored, so one day I started to write. 6) \_\_\_\_\_.

A: You had four more children?

B: Yes. And so I went on writing.

A: And three years ago, you were nominated for the Nobel Prize for Literature.

B: Yes. 7) \_\_\_\_\_.

A: What have you enjoyed most about your life?

B: Well, I have done a lot of traveling and that has been wonderful. 8) \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ And these days, people come to visit me!



**Task 3** Listen to three people talking about parties they went to and write down the answers to the questions.

### Word Bank

- |                      |                                                                                                                            |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| stereo /'steriəu/ n. | a machine for playing records, CDs, etc. that produces sound from two speakers or more 立体声电唱机, 立体声音像设备                     |
| extended family      | a family group that consists not only of parents and children but also of grandparents, aunts, etc. 大家庭(指数代同堂, 甚至包括姑表亲的家庭) |

#### Speaker 1

1. What impressed the speaker most about the party?

2. What small accidents happened at the party?

#### Speaker 2

3. What caused a lot of work, according to the speaker?

#### Speaker 3

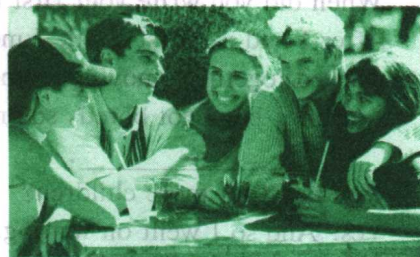
4. How does the speaker feel about the party?

5. What impressed the speaker most about the party?



## Task 4 Work in pairs to make short conversations according to the following situations.

1. You and your partner are talking about your childhood. Find out as much as you can about your partner's early childhood.
2. You and your partner are talking about your primary school days. Find out as much as you can about your partner's memory of his or her primary school days: the first day to school, favourite teachers, subjects, school buildings, classrooms, etc.
3. You and your partner are talking about your days at college. Find out as much as you can about your partner's first impressions of college, teachers and classmates.



## Part Two Theme-related Activities

### Warm-up Questions

1. Name some of the great people you admire. Why do you admire them?
2. What are their accomplishments?
3. What influence have they had on your work, study and life?
4. What abilities do you think great people have in common?
5. What can we learn from great people?

### Task 1 Listen to the tape and do the following exercises.

Martin Luther King, Jr.

### Word Bank

segregation /ˌseɡrɪˈɡeɪʃən/

n. the act or policy of separating people of different races, religions or sexes and treating them differently 隔离, 种族隔离

ordain /ɔːˈdeɪn/

v. to officially make sb. a priest 任命……为牧师

a Baptist minister /ˈbæptɪst ˈmɪnɪstə/

(基督教)浸礼会牧师

pastorate /ˈpɑːstəreɪt/

n. the office or tenure of a pastor 牧师职务

grievance /ˈɡriːvəns/

n. something that you think is unfair and that you complain or protest about 抱怨, 不满



boycott/'boɪkɒt/

v.

to refuse to buy, use or take part in sth. as a way of protesting 抵制

n.

an act of boycotting sb. or sth. 抵制

momentum /məʊ'mentəm/

n.

the ability to keep increasing, developing, or being more successful 推动力, 冲力

entrenched /ɪn'trentʃt/

a.

strongly established and not likely to change 根深蒂固的

assassinate /ə'sæsɪneɪt/

v.

to murder an important person 暗杀

## I

Listen and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- \_\_\_ 1. King publicly supported nonviolent protest in the civil rights movement.
- \_\_\_ 2. His political views were rejected by many white supporters of the civil rights movement.
- \_\_\_ 3. King married Coretta Scott before he earned a doctoral degree.
- \_\_\_ 4. King was a Leader in the year-long bus-boycott against segregation in buses in Montgomery.
- \_\_\_ 5. King asked people to use nonviolent marches, demonstrations, and boycotts to protest discrimination.
- \_\_\_ 6. King's famous speech earned him the 1964 Nobel Prize for Peace.
- \_\_\_ 7. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibited segregation in public accommodations and discrimination in education and employment.
- \_\_\_ 8. King was murdered while he was in Memphis.

## II

Listen again and rearrange the events according to the dates. The first and last ones have been done for you.

Year(s)	Events
1. 1948 .....	a. King graduated from Morehouse College.
2. 1951	b. He went to Memphis, Tennessee, to support striking black garbage workers.
3. 1953	c. He delivered his famous "I Have a Dream" speech.
4. 1954	d. He helped found the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.
5. 1955	e. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace.
6. 1957	f. He graduated from Crozer Theological Seminary.
7. 1963	g. He turned the focus of his activism to the redistribution of the nation's economic wealth to overcome entrenched black poverty.
8. 1964	h. He married Coretta Scott.
9. 1966 - 1967	i. He accepted his first pastorate.
10. 1968	j. He earned a doctoral degree.
11. 1968 .....	k. He was assassinated in Memphis.

## III

Listen again to the last two parts of the talk and fill in the blanks with the missing words or phrases.

King and other black leaders organized the 1963 March on Washington, a massive protest in



Washington, D.C., for 1) \_\_\_\_\_. King delivered his famous "I Have a Dream" speech to an audience of 2) \_\_\_\_\_. The speech and the march created the political momentum that resulted in 3) \_\_\_\_\_, which prohibited segregation in public accommodations and discrimination in 4) \_\_\_\_\_. As a result of King's effective leadership, he was awarded 5) \_\_\_\_\_.

Throughout 1966 and 1967 King increasingly turned the focus of his activism to 6) \_\_\_\_\_ to overcome entrenched black poverty. In the spring of 1968 he went to Memphis, Tennessee, to support 7) \_\_\_\_\_. King was assassinated in Memphis 8) \_\_\_\_\_.

#### IV Talk about the life of Martin Luther King Jr. with the help of the following questions.

1. What was Martin Luther King Jr. famous for?
2. When was he born?
3. Where did he receive his education?
4. What did he do after he earned a doctoral degree?
5. Where and when did he deliver his famous speech "I Have a Dream"?
6. What influence did his speech and the 1963 March on Washington have on the civil rights movement in the United States?
7. What did he do throughout 1966 and 1967?
8. When did he die?

#### Task 2 Listen to the tape and do the following exercises.

### Mother Teresa

### Word Bank

order	n.	a society of monks or nuns 修道会
baptism /'bæptɪzəm/	n.	a Christian ceremony in which a few drops of holy water are poured on sb. or they are immersed in water, to welcome them into the Christian Church and often to name them 洗礼
Darjeeling /dɑ:'dʒɪlɪŋ/		大吉岭(印度东北部城市)
vow /vau/	n.	a formal and serious promise, especially a religious one, to do sth. 誓言
Calcutta /kəl'kʌtə/		加尔各答(印度东北部港市)
retreat /rɪ'tri:t/	n.	a period of time that you spend praying or studying religion in a quiet place 静修, 静思, 休养
missionary /'mɪʃənəri/	n.	a person who is sent to a foreign country to teach people about Christianity 传教士