

全国大学英语教学改革试点高校研究成果

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**New Century
College English**

新时代大学英语教程

视听说 **3**

湖南人民出版社

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随着我国进入全面推进社会主义现代化建设的新时期，社会各界对英语人才培养的质量提出了更高的要求。为适应我国高等教育发展的新形势，深化大学英语教学改革，提高大学英语教学水平，教育部在原来的《大学英语教学大纲》的基础上制定了《大学英语课程教学要求》，作为高等院校组织非英语专业本科生英语教学的主要依据。《要求》明确规定：

“大学英语教学是高等教育的一个有机组成部分，大学英语课程是大学生的一门必修的基础课程。大学英语是以英语语言知识与应用技能、学习策略和跨文化交际为主要内容，以外语教学理论为指导，并集多种教学模式和教学手段为一体的教学体系。”

“大学英语的教学目标是培养学生的英语综合应用能力，特别是听说能力，使他们在今后的工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行口头和书面的信息交流。同时增强其自主学习能力，提高综合文化素养，以适应我国社会发展和国际交流的需要。”

“鉴于全国高等学校的教学资源、学生入学水平以

及所面临的社会需求等不尽相同，各高等学校应参照《课程要求》，根据本校的实际情况制定科学的、系统的、个性化的大学英语教学大纲，指导本校的大学英语教学。”

为全面贯彻落实《大学英语课程教学要求》，推动大学英语教学改革，我社以大学英语教学改革试点院校为牵头单位，组织十几所高等院校共同参与编写了这套《新时代大学英语教程》。

这套教程全面体现了《大学英语课程教学要求》的精神，照顾了大学英语教学层次要求（一般要求；较高要求；更高要求），在教学内容的选择和设计上，强化语言交际和语言运用能力的培养，从以下九个方面反映了大学英语教学改革的指导思想：

1. 提高听说实用能力，重视阅读理解能力，训练基本的翻译和写作能力。
2. 广泛采用多媒体和网络等现代信息技术，促进教学模式的有效改革。
3. 开展个性化教学，注重培养学生自主学习的能力。
4. 实现大学英语教学与中学英语教学的有机衔接。
5. 加强分类指导，对不同地区、不同层次和不同类型的高校提出不同要求，满足不同水平学生的发展需要。
6. 传承中外优秀文化，增加人文和科学知识，提高学生的综合素养。
7. 完善现有的测试与评价体系，加强对学生在学

习过程中语言应用能力发展情况的检测。

8. 优化各种教学资源, 鼓励学科之间和学校之间的交流和资源共享, 提高大学英语教学的效率。

9. 大学英语教学改革遵循语言学习规律, 既解放思想又实事求是, 既有前瞻性又顾及现实。同时也充分考虑和合理继承现有教学模式中的优秀部分: 如大班授课与小班操练相结合; 课堂教学与开放式自主学习相结合; 多媒体教学与网络教学相结合; 第一课堂教学与第二课堂活动相结合。

这套教程主要适用于全日制高等院校非英语专业学生和各类英语学习者, 也适用于英语专业学生。

这套教程在策划、编写过程中得到了有关高等院校的重视和大力支持, 参加编写的专家、学者为这套教材的出版付出了艰辛的劳动, 在此谨致以衷心的感谢!

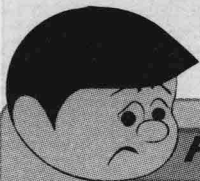
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Economy and Environment

Unit One



Part 1

Pre-listening and speaking tasks

1



Listen to the song and think over the following questions.

Heal the World

There is a place in your heart
And I know that it is love
And this place could be much
Brighter than tomorrow
And if you really try
You will find there is no need to cry
In this place you'll feel
There is no hurt or sorrow
There are ways to get there
If you care enough for the living
Make a little space
Make a better place ...
Heal the world
Make it a better place
For you and for me

And the entire human race
There are people dying
If you care enough for the living
Make a better place
For you and for me
If you want to know why
There is love that can not lie
Love is strong
It only cares of joyful giving
If we try we shall see
In this bliss we can not feel
Fear or dread
We stop existing and start living
Then it feels that always
Love is enough for us growing
So make a better world
Make a better world ...

1. What is the theme of the song?

2. Who will benefit from making the world a better place?

3. Is it mentioned in the song that we should make the world a better place by developing economy?

2



Listen and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

1. _____ have soared during the twentieth century, and economists expect them to continue rising in the decades ahead.
2. He's looking for beauty, but he doesn't see any. He believes that _____ is coming between us.
3. Air pollution is a problem in many areas. Air pollution is air that is _____ compared to its original state.
4. Air pollution can _____ people, animals, plants, and structures. I'm afraid the pollution will kill us all.
5. The air quality in cities in China had an overall trend of _____, but in 2/3 of the cities, the air quality did not reach the air quality standard for Grade II.
6. People need fresh air. Fresh air cleans the blood. For our health's sake, we should all, therefore, do our part to _____ air pollution.
7. Over the years, _____ over the environmental pollution has greatly increased.
8. With our _____, we firmly believe, that we will live in a brand new age of green trees, fresh air, clean water, blue sky and an even more promising world!

3



Listen to the dialogues and decide whether they are changing topics or closing conversations.

1.A: Oh no! It's seven thirty. Will you excuse me? I have to meet my wife.

B: It was nice meeting you.

2.A: Thanks for your help. I've got to go. By the way, I'm Susan. What's your name?

B: Alexander.

3.A: How about going fishing this weekend?

B: I'm thinking about it. So, how are you doing with your work?



Part II

In-listening and speaking tasks

1



Look at the pictures and then discuss the following questions with your partner.



Picture 1



Picture 2

1. What are the things in Picture 1?

2. What is the man doing?

3. Are the pictures interrelated? What can you infer from the pictures?

2



Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks with the missing information, then answer the following questions.

Both Economy and Environment

China now has three economies—a huge 18th-century agriculture, a

large 20th-century industry and a small 21th-century advanced technology. The newest is the most important for the future.

China is starting a new revolution, a revolution of _____ and _____. Everything in China doubles every ten years; some things double every two and a half; the Internet doubles every year.

To the world, what is _____ is how much has changed in the 20 years since China started the reform and opening-up, and what is impressive as well is the measures taken to protect the environment. Here are some details:

In _____, the total investment on pollution treatment in the country was _____ billion yuan, an increase of _____ compared with that in the previous year. Among that, the investment on construction of urban environmental infrastructure was _____ billion yuan, an increase of _____ compared with that in the previous year. The investment for treatment of industrial pollution sources was _____ billion yuan. The investment on pollution treatment in 2002 accounted for _____ of the GDP.

On _____, 2002, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress promulgated the *Law on Environmental Impact Assessment* and the *Law on Promotion of Cleaner Production*. The State Council promulgated the *Ordinance on Management of Collection and Use of Pollutant Discharge Fees*.

The study on environmental protection strategies for the new century was conducted. *The Report on Strategy of National Environmental Safety* was completed.

In 2002, the Chinese delegations attended important international meetings, including the World Summit on Sustainable Development; China successfully hosted the Asia-Europe Environment Ministers' Meeting, the 11th Meeting on Environmental Cooperation in Northeast Asia, and other

international meetings.

Progress was achieved in bilateral cooperation with Japan, Canada, Norway, France, the United States and Netherlands. Several cooperative projects using foreign funds and under non-governmental cooperation were developed; the environmental cooperation agreements were signed with Morocco, Netherlands, Belgium, Finland, Slovakia and Sweden. The environmental dialogues with EU and ASEAN were conducted. China actively participated in regional cooperation. China was also involved in the negotiation on trade and environment in the new round of WTO negotiation. The cooperation with international organizations and multi-lateral financial agencies was further strengthened.

New Words

globalization *n.* 全球化

urban *a.* 城市的

infrastructure *n.* 基础设施

promulgate *v.* 发布

ordinance *n.* 法令

sustainable *a.* 可持续的

bilateral *a.* 双边的

Netherlands *n.* 荷兰

Morocco *n.* 摩洛哥

Belgium *n.* 比利时

Finland *n.* 芬兰

Slovakia *n.* 斯洛伐克

Sweden *n.* 瑞典

multilateral *a.* 多边的

State Council 国务院

Questions

1. How many economies does China have now?

2. What kind of revolution is China starting?

3. What is the world impressed by?

4. With what countries was progress achieved in bilateral cooperation?

5. How was China's cooperation with international organizations and multilateral financial agencies?

3

Listen to the passage and decide whether the statements you hear are true or false. Write "T" for true and "F" for false in the brackets.

Environmental Pollution

Environmental pollution refers to all the ways by which man pollutes his surroundings. Man dirties the air with gases and smoke, poisons the water with chemicals and other substances, and damages the soil with too many fertilizers and pesticides. Man also pollutes his surroundings in many other ways. For example, people drive machines and cars that fill the air with very loud noise. Nearly everyone causes pollution in some way.

Environmental pollution is one of the most serious problems facing mankind today. Badly polluted air can cause illness, and even death. Polluted water kills fish and other life. Pollution of soil reduces the amount of land for growing food. Environmental pollution makes our naturally beautiful world ugly.

Now more and more scientists and experts express their fears about pollution. It is believed that time is bringing us more people, and more people bring us more industry, and eventually more pollution.

What can explain and solve this growing problem? The fact is that pollution is caused by man — by his greed and his modern way of life. In order to develop economy and live comfortably, we are willing to sacrifice everything: clean air, fresh water, good food, our health and the future of our children. It seems that only some better ways are found to reach a balance between developing economy and protecting environment, can man enjoy a really better world and a really better life.

() 1. Nearly everyone should be responsible for the polluted surroundings.

() 2. Air and water are polluted more seriously than soil.

() 3. It is people and industry that cause the pollution.

() 4. It can be inferred from the passage that man cannot live happily with polluted surroundings.

() 5. The main idea of the passage is that it is very difficult to keep a balance between developing economy and protecting environment.



Part III

Post-listening and speaking tasks

1



Oral expressions and practice.

1. There is often a contradiction between economic development and maintaining a sound environment.

2. Green, the color of nature, is full of life and animation.

3. I can't bear the noise near my house!

4. We're also running out of land. What are we going to do for food?

5. What does "greenhouse effect" mean?

6. A lot of people have told me to quit smoking, but somehow I just can't force myself to do it.

7. No, no, man can't pollute his home anymore.