



大学英语视听进阶 College English View and Listen

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学生用书 Student's Book

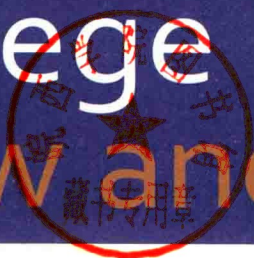
主编 Nancy Douglas (美方) 王敏华 朱朝晖(中方)

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主 编 Nancy Douglas (美方)
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前言

《大学英语视听进阶》系列教材由上海外语教育出版社、美国国家地理和圣智学习出版公司联合开发出版。本教材以教育部颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》为指导，在整体设计、内容编排及练习形式等方面充分体现大学英语教学中视听说技能培养的优先地位，同时又兼顾了其他技能的培养及训练。本教材中的视听素材均来自于美国国家地理，语料真实地道，内容涵盖广泛，涉及到自然科学及人文科学的方方面面，为学生提供了原汁原味的英语学习素材，可极大地开阔学生的视野，是大学英语教学中不可多得的视听教材。

《大学英语视听进阶》为我国普通高校大学生设计和编写，共4册，每册12个单元。与同类教材相比，它具有如下显著特点：

1. 结构设计层次分明。本教材各单元均按主题编写，通过热身活动导入听力训练，分为听前、听中、听后三大模块，随后进入视频听力训练，同样分为视前、视中、视后三个模块，循序渐进，层层深入，最后以与素材主题相关的写作练习完成语言学习的输出过程。此外，每三个单元后设有一个复习板块，听力训练与阅读训练相结合，将所学的知识点巧妙梳理整合，便于学生复习掌握。

2. 精听与泛听相结合。本教材根据听力策略要求，将精听与泛听有机结合，训练学生的精听及泛听能力。每单元听力训练中的A篇为精听素材，分两部分进行，着重细节的理解；B篇为泛听素材，着重主题大意的理解；视频部分既包含了细节理解也包含了对主题思想的理解，最终完成对单元主题的全面了解。

3. 题材广泛，语料真实，内容丰富。本教材针对大学生的生活经历和知识结构，广泛选取了知识性、趣味性强的视听素材，主要涉及天文地理、科技探索、自然风光、风土人情、音乐艺术、名人轶事、生态环境、动物保护、生物医药、社会生活等各个领域。题材的趣味性及多样性能激发学生的学习积极性，拓展学生的视野，扩充知识面，从而丰富他们的生活阅历。此外，教材所用素材真实生动，语音地道纯正，语言鲜活生动，画质优美清晰，能使学生从感官及心理上感受英语语言的魅力及异域文化的多样性，最终将英语学习变成一种享受与求知的过程。

4. 练习形式多样，涵盖各项技能。本教材练习设计体现了不同技能采用不同训练方式，遵循语言输入与输出兼顾的原则，练习整体框架基于建构主义的认知原理。在主题导入及视听热身阶段，练习形式包括讨论、配对、填空、判断对错、预测等。在视听理解环节上，除设计了传统的多项选择题外，还设计了听写及翻译、简答、分类、做笔记、总结填空、看图填空、排序等题型。在视听后续环节上，设计了以翻译

为主的练习，目的在于将听力文章中的主要词汇及用法加以复习巩固，由听力的输入过程转化为翻译的输出过程，达到学以致用效果；此外，还辅以讨论、总结、角色扮演、口译、模拟访谈、口头陈述等口语练习，使口语表达能力得到充分训练。在全书4个复习板块中，采用了听力与阅读相结合的方式设计练习，由字谜游戏引入，以激发学生思辨能力的思考题结束，形成了一个完整的复习过程。通过丰富多样的练习形式，学生的听、说、读、写、译技能得到了充分训练，其语言综合运用能力势必会进一步提高，大学英语教学效果得到体现。

5. 难易适中，梯度分明，层次递进。第1-4册听力选文长度分别约为300、400、700、1100词，各册教材视听内容所涵盖的中心词(headword)词汇量分别约为：1900、2200、2600、3000词。

6. 图文并茂，编排新颖。本教材的编排图文交错，新颖独特，有些练习形式以图为依据，图解文意，图片精美，在视觉上令人耳目一新。每册书均附有含视听素材的光盘，音视频素材质量高，音质清，画质好，使人陶醉。

此外，每册教材均配有教师手册，提供教学参考资料和指导。教师手册涵盖了音视频脚本及练习的参考答案，还提供了单元介绍、与主题相关的背景知识、教学重点注释及教学提示和建议等。

本套教材适用于我国普通高校本科生，原则上1-4册对应大学英语1-4级；由于语料选材广泛，部分主题有一定难度，特别是第3、4册的长度和难度有比较明显的增加，因此也可作为大学英语拓展课程的视听说教材使用。每单元内容较多，教师可根据学生实际情况自行选用。

由于编者水平有限，本套教材的不足之处在所难免，恳请各位专家、同仁及读者多提宝贵意见。

编者

2013.3

Get ready to **Explore Your World!**

In **Sabinas, Mexico**, scientists made an amazing discovery. What did they find? **p. 90**



In May 1937 Amelia Earhart took off from **Oakland, U.S.A.**, on a round-the-world flight. What happened to her? **p. 150**

Movies and books have made pirates famous. But what was life like for the real pirates of the **Caribbean**? **p. 134**



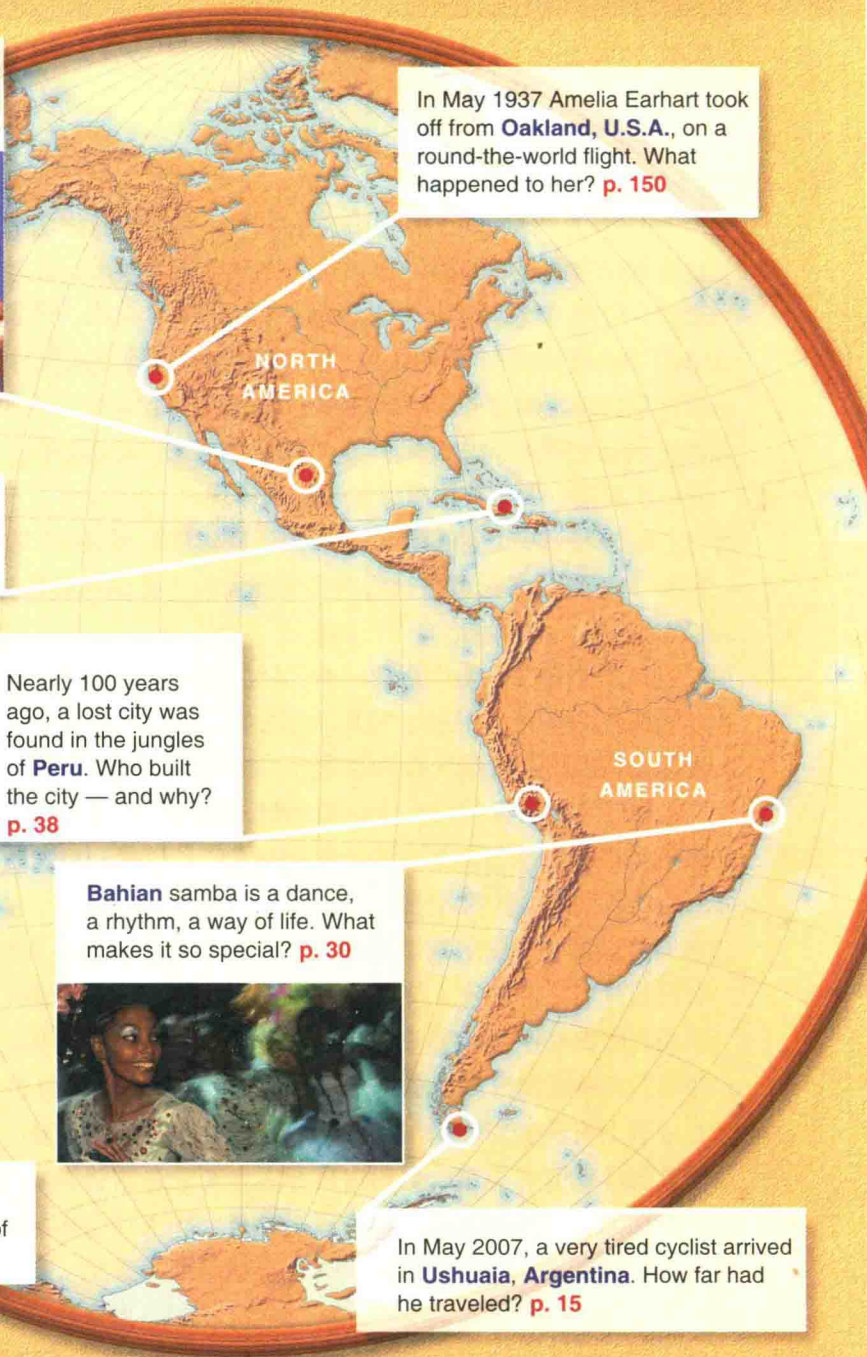
Nearly 100 years ago, a lost city was found in the jungles of **Peru**. Who built the city — and why? **p. 38**

Bahian samba is a dance, a rhythm, a way of life. What makes it so special? **p. 30**



New Zealand's Fiordland has been called the Eighth Wonder of the World. Why? **p. 118**

In May 2007, a very tired cyclist arrived in **Ushuaia, Argentina**. How far had he traveled? **p. 15**



One of the world's best-loved books comes from **Germany**. Who wrote it? **p. 94**

Smokeyjumpers in **Russia** have a very dangerous job. What do they do? **p. 110**



The tomb of **China's** First Emperor has not yet been fully opened. What treasures might still be there? **p. 158**

Gyeongju and **Kyoto** are very popular cities for tourists. Why do so many people go there? **p. 78**

Dubai is one of the world's fastest-growing cities. What is the secret of its success? **p. 58**

In **Thailand**, you can see some elephants with very unusual skills. What can they do? **p. 6**

For nearly 4,000 years, **Giza's** Great Pyramid was the world's tallest building. Who really built it — and why? **p. 126**

A man from **Canary Islands** is now a world-famous shoe designer. Why are his shoes so popular? **p. 66**



ANTARCTICA

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Review 2

Part One

Vocabulary Review

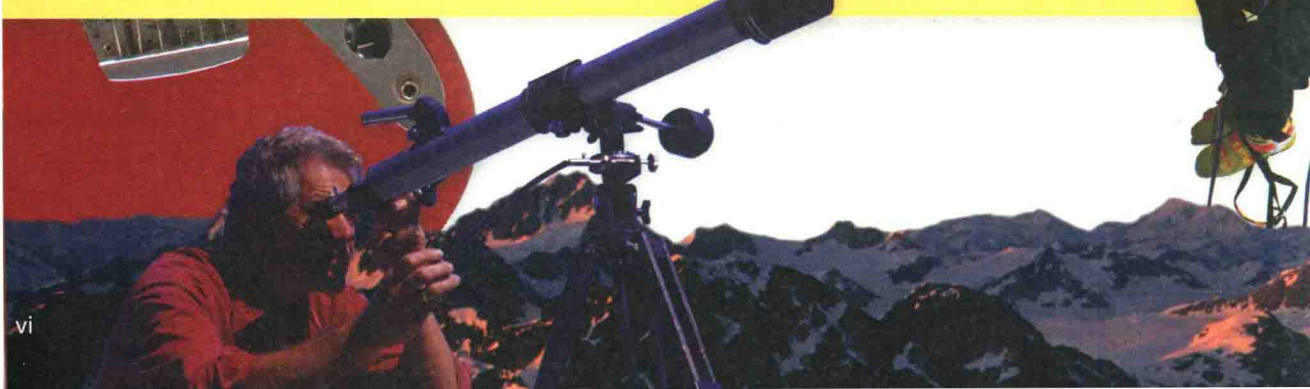
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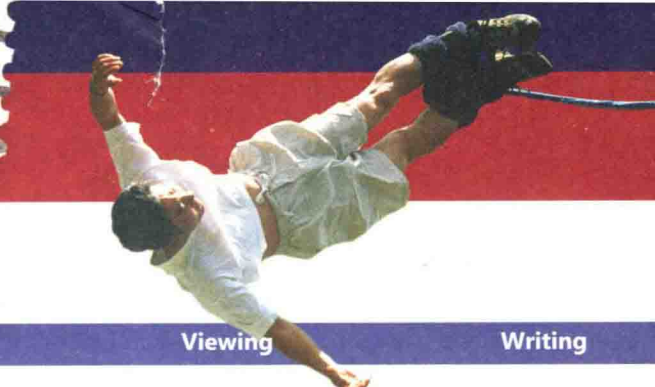
Part Two

World Heritage Spotlight

Part Three

Vocabulary Building





Unit	Warming up	Listening	Viewing	Writing
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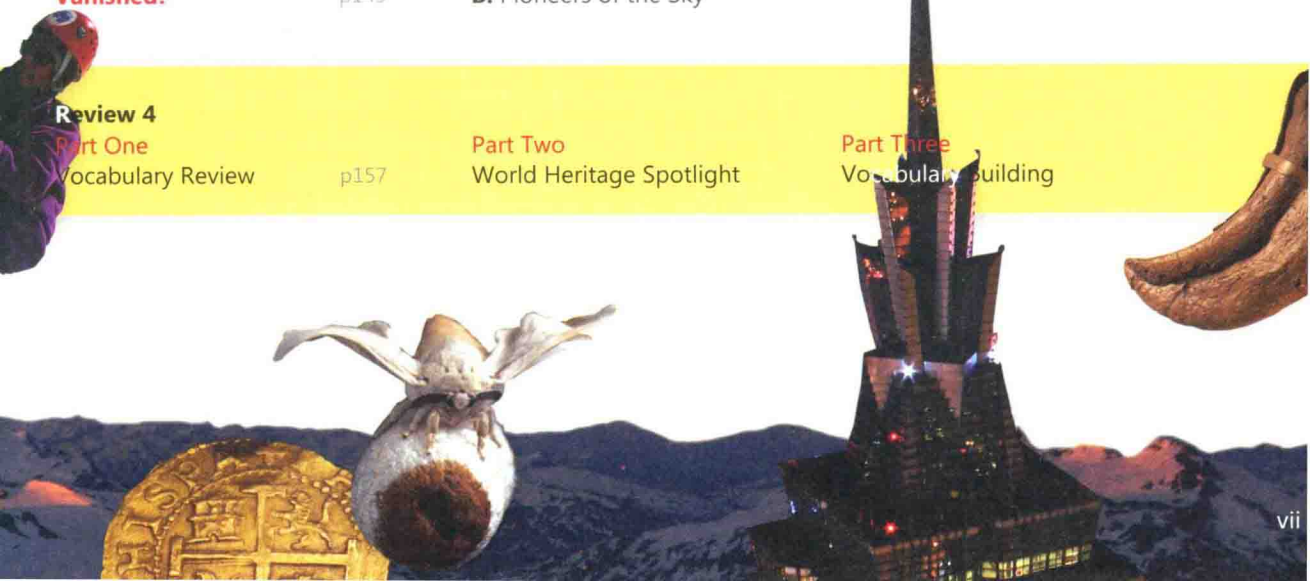
Marfa Lights

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Part One
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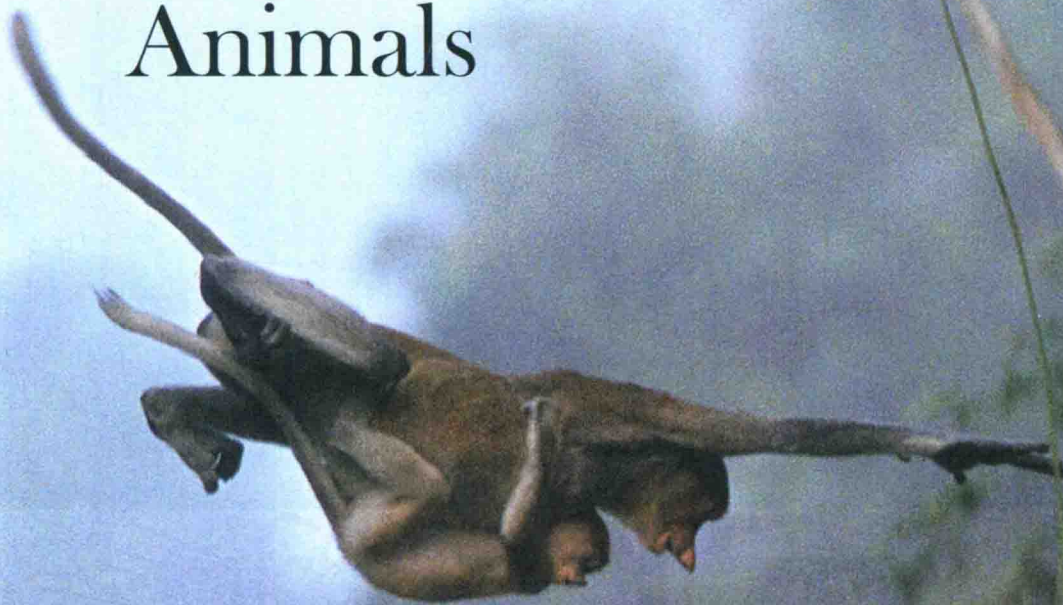
Part Two
World Heritage Spotlight

Part Three
Vocabulary Building



UNIT 1

Amazing Animals



WARMING UP

Discussion. Discuss the following questions.

1. What can humans do that animals can't?
2. What can some animals do that humans can't?
3. What is your favorite animal? Why?

▲ A proboscis monkey and its baby jump between trees in Sabah, Malaysia.

LISTENING

1A Animal Intelligence



▲ Bottlenose dolphins are social animals.



▲ A human brain

Before You Listen

A. True or False. How much do you know about dolphins? Read the sentences below, and circle T (true) or F (false).

Fast Facts: The Bottlenose Dolphin

1. Dolphins are mammals (like cats, horses, and humans), not fish. T F
2. A dolphin's brain is bigger than a human's. T F
3. Dolphins communicate with each other using clicking and whistling sounds. T F
4. As adults, dolphins live by themselves. T F

B. Predicting. You are going to listen to a passage, *The Incredible Dolphin*. Look at the labeled photos and predict what the passage will be mainly about. Circle a, b or c, then listen to the passage to check your answer.



▲ A whistle

- a. different kinds of dolphins
- b. things dolphins do
- c. what dolphins eat

Listening Comprehension

Glossary

strategy n. a plan or method for achieving something

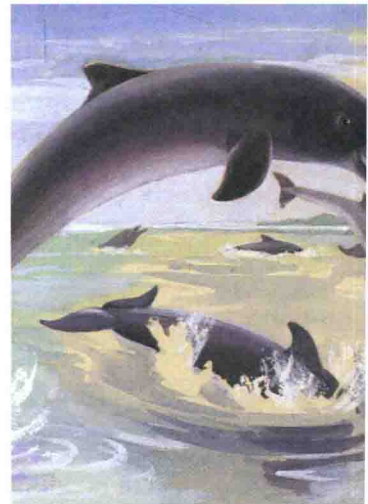
signal v. if you signal to someone, you make a gesture or sound to tell them something

A. Multiple Choice. Listen to the passage and choose the best answer to each question.

1. What is the main idea of the listening passage?
 - a. Dolphins are very intelligent animals.
 - b. There are many different types of dolphins.
 - c. Some dolphins are more intelligent than humans.
 - d. Dolphins are humans' favorite animal.
2. Which of the following is true of dolphin language?
 - a. A dolphin gets its name from its mother.
 - b. Dolphins use language to talk about many things.
 - c. Some people can now talk to dolphins.
 - d. Dolphin conversation is easy to understand.
3. Why are dolphins called social animals?
 - a. They like to have fun within their own group.
 - b. They enjoy playing games with dolphins from other pods.
 - c. They work hard together with dolphins from other pods.
 - d. They prefer to talk with others they come across.
4. Why do dolphins sometimes help fishermen?
 - a. Dolphins are kind animals.
 - b. So the dolphins can get food.
 - c. The dolphins know the men are hungry.
 - d. The fishermen ask the dolphins for help.
5. What can be inferred from the passage?
 - a. Dolphin intelligence is like human intelligence in every way.
 - b. Dolphins are smarter than some fishermen.
 - c. Dolphin intelligence is different from cat or dog intelligence.
 - d. Dolphins are smarter than any other animal.



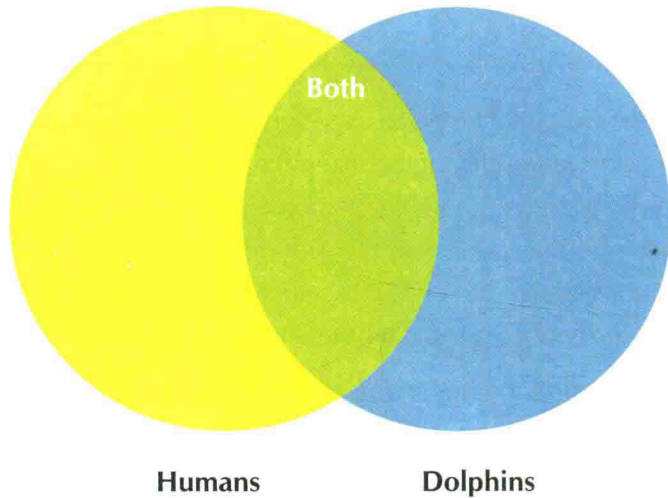
▲ Dolphins communicate using sounds and body language.



▲ Like humans, dolphins play games together.

B. Classification. How are dolphins and humans different? How are they the same? Listen again and mark the items (a–h) in the correct place in the diagram.

提示：在听相同点或者不同点时，必须牢记被比较或对照的人或物，并且关注诸如 like/unlike, also, both, similar 之类的信号词。



- a. play games in groups
- b. have their own names
- c. use spoken words to communicate
- d. plan ways to do something
- e. catch fish for food
- f. communicate their feelings to each other
- g. choose their own names
- h. use sounds and body language to talk

After You Listen

A. Spot Dictation. You are going to listen to a paragraph about the orangutan. Listen and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

The orangutan is known for its red hair and long arms. But did you know this: the orangutan is also a very **1.** _____ animal. For example, orangutans use a **2.** _____ to stay dry when it rains: they take leaves from the trees and use them like an **3.** _____! These animals don't have a **4.** _____ language **5.** _____ like humans do. But today, some orangutans are learning basic **6.** _____ language. Maybe, in the future, we will be able to have a simple **7.** _____ with them.

B. Matching. Read the information below and match each word in blue with its definition.

In some ways, animal and human intelligence are alike. But just how smart are some animals? Here is one example: Scientists in Japan wanted to study memory in humans and chimps. They used this method: They showed a group of college students and chimps (aged 5) the numbers 1 to 9 in different places on a computer screen. Then the numbers went away. The test was to remember the specific position of the numbers in the correct order.

Did You Know?

Today, many trees in Sumatra and Borneo are being cut down, and orangutans are in danger of dying out completely. ▼

Every time, the chimps were faster than the students. Why? Did someone assist the chimps? No, but the animals probably had an important advantage: They're young. As both humans and animals get older, memory gets worse. The chimps also had another advantage: humans seem to use more of their brain for language and less for memory.



1. a way of doing something: _____
2. help: _____
3. similar: _____
4. something that helps you succeed: _____
5. exact: _____
6. intelligent: _____

C. Talking. Work with a partner to complete the following activities.

1. Make three sentences about dolphins. Use as many of the words from the box as you can.

alike	conversation	intelligent
strategy	system	method
specific	assist	advantage
smart		

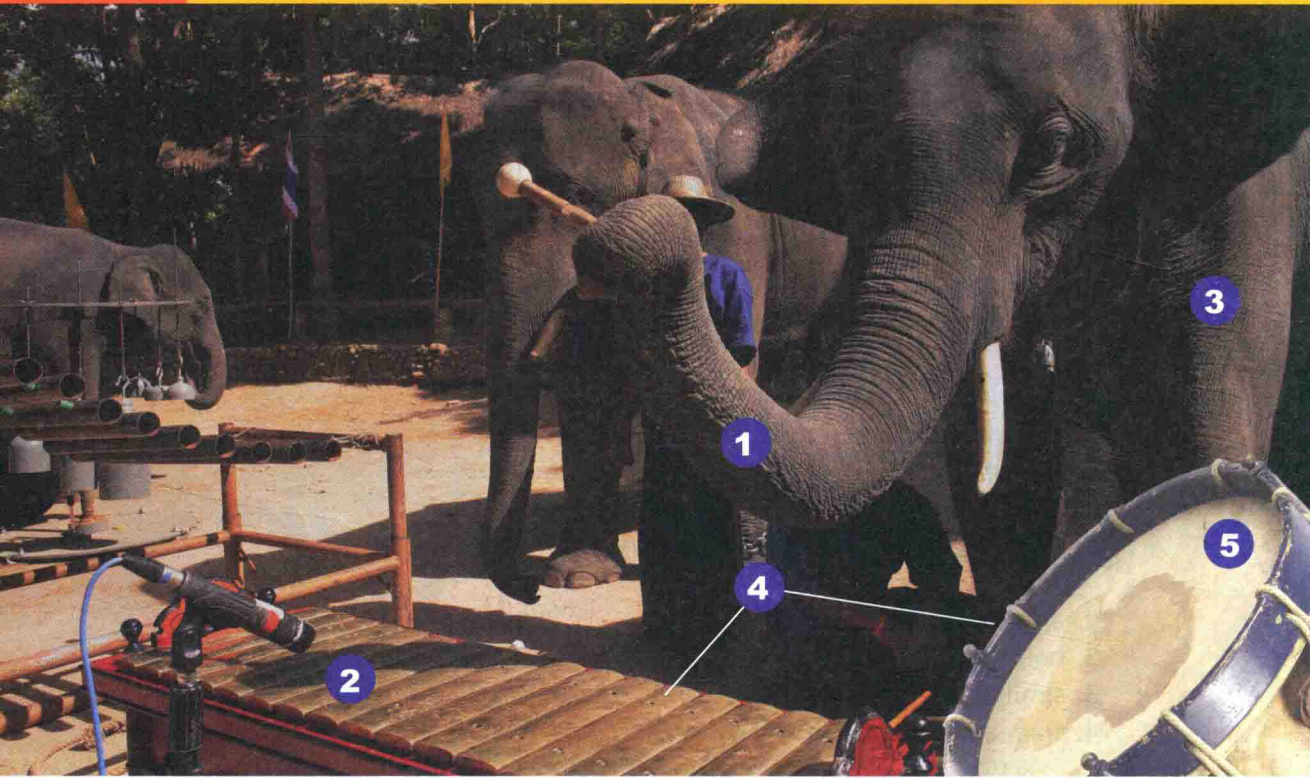
2. Discuss the following questions.
 - a. Do you think dolphins are intelligent? Why or why not?
 - b. How is human intelligence different from animal intelligence?

Word Link

The suffixes **-ance** and **-ence** at the end of a word indicate that it is a noun. For example, *assistance* is the noun form of *assist*, and means *helping someone*.

▲ Georgia, a chimp, is very intelligent.

1B Artistic Animals



Before You Listen

- A. Labeling.** Read the information below. Then label the numbered items (1–5) in the picture with the words in blue.

Can an **elephant** make music? Some people might say “no,” but the animals in the photo are musicians. Each elephant uses its **trunk** to play different instruments, like the **drum** or the **xylophone**.

- 1 _____ 2 _____
3 _____ 4 _____
5 _____

- B. Predicting.** You are going to listen to a passage, *Musical Elephants*. Circle the things you think elephants can do (a–d), then listen to the passage to check your answer(s).
- a. paint b. play music c. cook food d. play soccer

Listening Comprehension

Glossary

look n. When you refer to someone's looks, you are referring to how beautiful or ugly they are.

orchestra n. a large group of musicians who play a variety of instruments together

performance n. the act of performing a play, dance or other entertainment 演出;
表演

A. Multiple Choice. Listen to the passage and choose the best answer to each question.

- The title for the passage you have just heard could be _____.
 - Teaching Elephants to Paint
 - Elephants in Danger
 - TECC Trainers
 - An Unusual Orchestra
- The elephants at the TECC _____.
 - see better than they hear
 - are able to paint
 - copy humans to play music
 - make their own instruments
- Why did Richard Lair start the Thai Elephant Orchestra?
 - He had heard the elephants playing music.
 - He needed to make money for the TECC.
 - He believed elephants could play music.
 - He wanted to be on TV in Thailand.
- Which of the following describes "orchestra" in its usual sense?
 - A group of musicians who play a variety of instruments together.
 - A group of elephants who use their voices and trunks to make sounds.
 - An amazing performance given by a group of elephants.
 - An amazing performance given by a group of musicians.
- At the end of the passage, what does the speaker say about the elephants at the TECC?
 - They work very hard.
 - They paint wonderful paintings.
 - They play great music.
 - They never copy their trainers.

Did You Know?

Every November, thousands of people watch elephants dance and play soccer at the Surin Elephant Round-Up Festival in Thailand.



▲ Sangduen Chailert helps elephants at a nature park near Chiang Mai, Thailand.



- B. Matching.** In the passage, *Musical Elephants*, there are four paragraphs. Listen to them one by one and match a heading (a to e) with the paragraph you hear. One heading is extra.

提示：每个段落的标题和它的大意有关，而段落大意一般落在段落开首或者结束时的句子上。有时候段落大意则和段落中重复出现的词有关。因此，在做以下练习时，请关注段落的开始和结束，以及反复出现的词或词组。

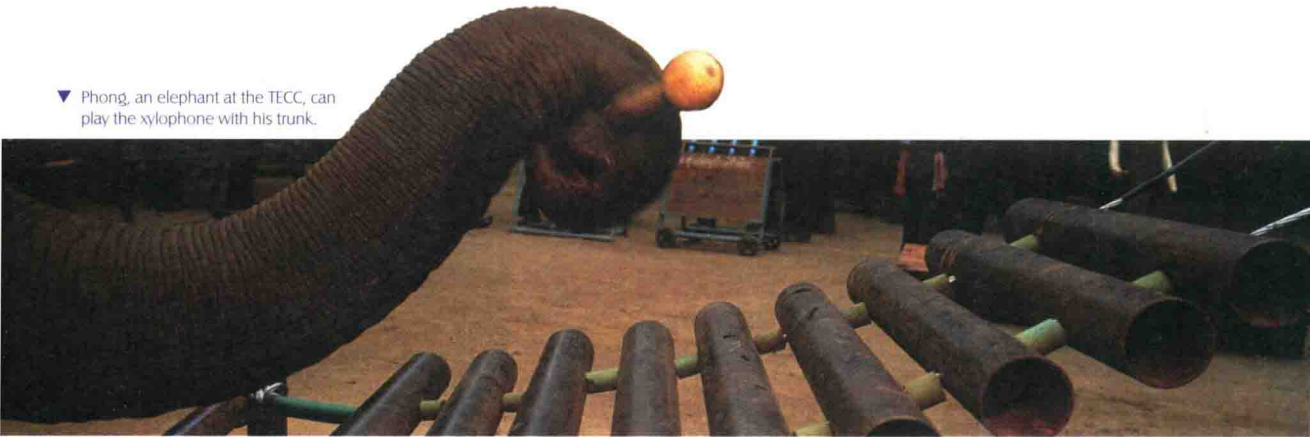
Paragraph

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Heading

- a. One man's idea: The Thai Elephant Orchestra
- b. An unusual group of Thai musicians
- c. Why do animals like music?
- d. The elephants really can play music!
- e. The work of the TECC

▼ Phong, an elephant at the TECC, can play the xylophone with his trunk.



After You Listen

- A. Spot Dictation.** You are going to listen to a short passage about elephant art. Listen and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

Many elephants 1. _____. In fact, elephants in zoos sometimes 2. _____. Seeing this, some elephant trainers show elephants 3. _____, and encourage the elephants to choose colors and paint. Of course, not every painting is good. Just like humans, only some elephants are creative. Now, an online gallery 4. _____. By doing this, the gallery 5. _____ to protect elephants.

- B. Completion.** Complete each sentence with the best answer.

1. If something is amazing, it usually causes _____.
 - a. a pleasant surprise
 - b. puzzlement and misunderstanding
2. If something is popular, _____ people like it.
 - a. a lot of
 - b. very few