



“十二五”普通高等教育本科国家级规划教材

NEW HORIZON
COLLEGE ENGLISH
新视野大学英语

视听说教程

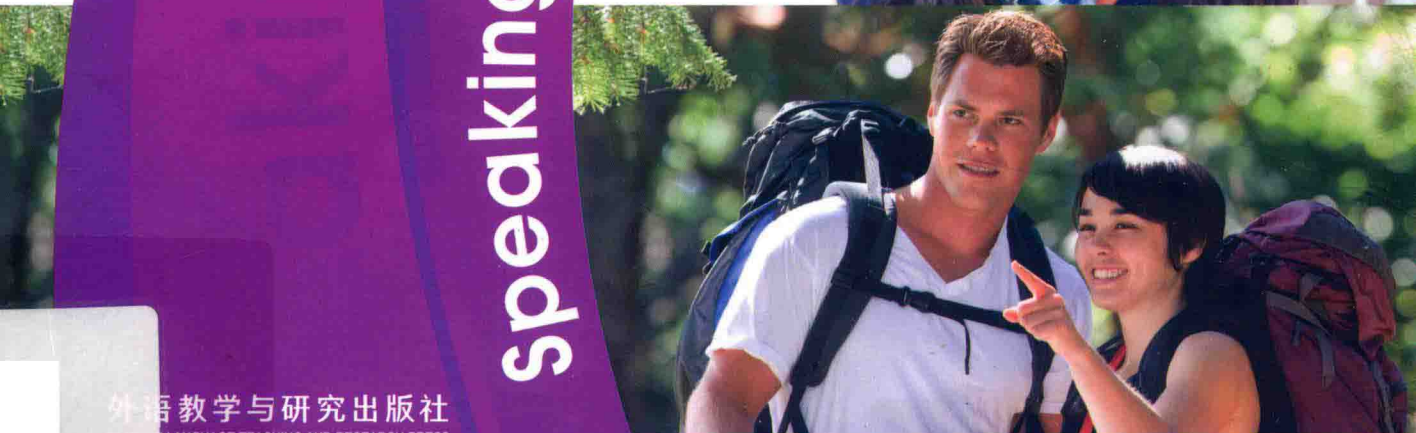
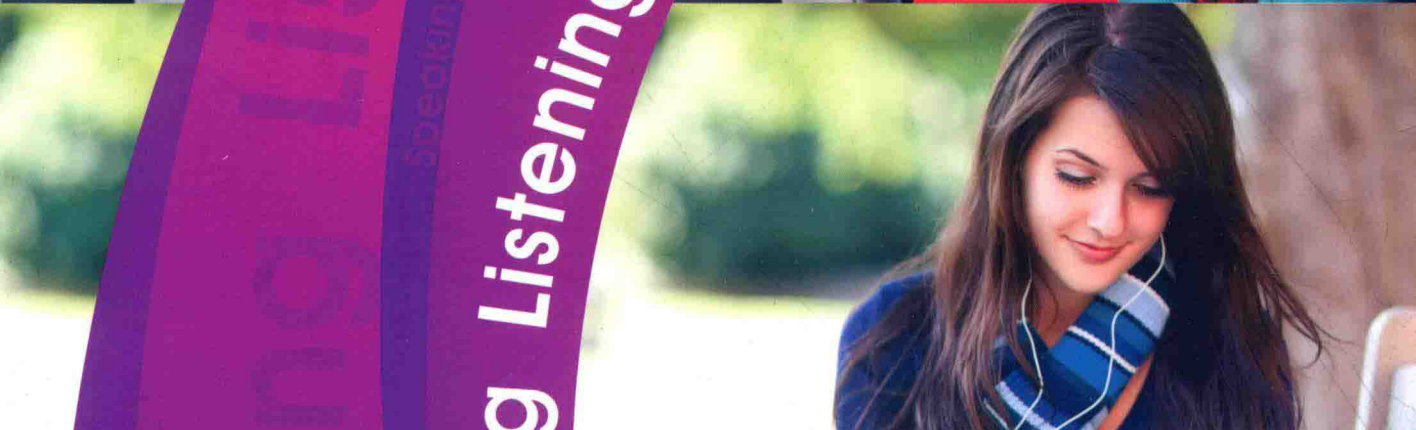
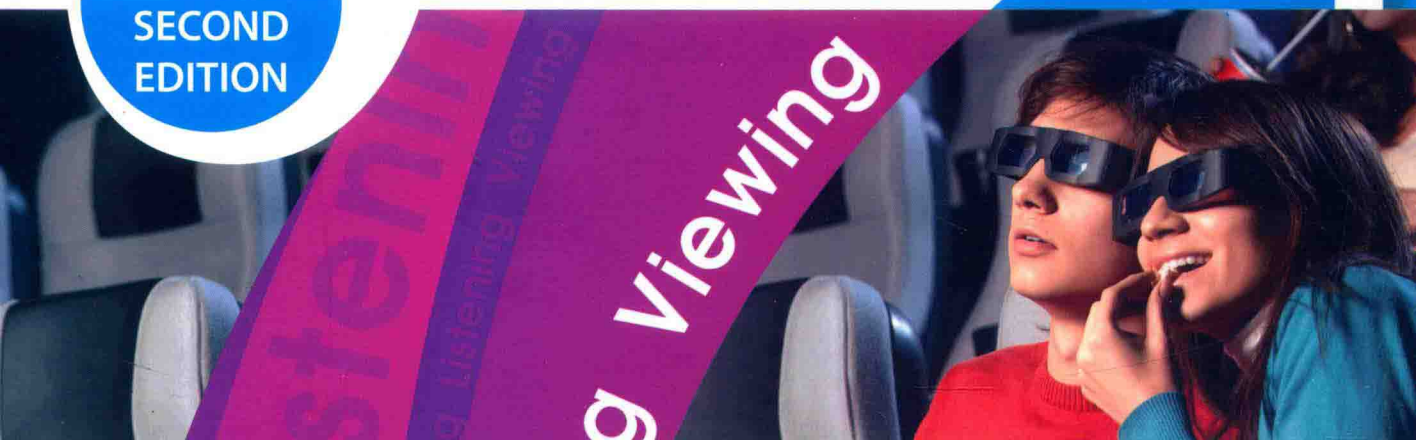
总主编：郑树棠 主编：王大伟

4

第二版

SECOND
EDITION

Speaking Listening Viewing



外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS



“十二五”普通高等教育本科国家级规划教材

NEW HORIZON
COLLEGE ENGLISH
新视野大学英语

视听说教程

4

第二版

SECOND
EDITION

Speaking Listening Viewing

总主编：郑树棠

主 编：王大伟

编 者：王大伟 张 滢 王云松
张益明 陆仲飞 魏清光
李 芳 王怡秋

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

北京 BEIJING

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新视野大学英语(第2版)视听说教程. 4 / 郑树棠主编; 王大伟分册主编; 王大伟等编. — 2版. — 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2011.6 (2013.5 重印)
ISBN 978-7-5135-0999-2

I. ①新… II. ①郑… ②王… III. ①英语—听说教学—高等学校—教材 IV. ①H319.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2011) 第 121354 号

出版人: 蔡剑峰

项目负责: 杨芳莉

责任编辑: 杨芳莉 方寅

封面设计: 郭子

版式设计: 梁东

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网址: <http://www.fltrp.com>

印刷: 北京汇林印务有限公司

开本: 850×1168 1/16

印张: 12.5

版次: 2011 年 10 月第 2 版 2013 年 5 月第 7 次印刷

书号: ISBN 978-7-5135-0999-2

定价: 39.90 元 (含 CD-ROM 光盘一张)

* * *

购书咨询: (010)88819929 电子邮箱: club@fltrp.com

如有印刷、装订质量问题, 请与出版社联系

联系电话: (010)61207896 电子邮箱: zhijian@fltrp.com

制售盗版必究 举报查实奖励

版权保护办公室举报电话: (010)88817519

物料号: 209990102

前言

《新视野大学英语 视听说教程》根据教育部颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》设计和编写，广泛借鉴了国内外优秀英语教材的编写经验，旨在通过真实的场景、地道的语言和多样的练习提高学生的英语听说能力。这套视听说教程既可以独立使用，也可以作为《新视野大学英语》系列教材的一部分，与《新视野大学英语 读写教程》配合使用。

《新视野大学英语 视听说教程》同步提供教材、光盘与网络教学管理平台。不同载体各具优势，互为补充，互相支持，为立体化、个性化、自主化的教学与学习提供条件，教材充分发挥多媒体声像技术，通过丰富的资源、生动的形式、针对性的训练和有效的管理来提高学生的实际交流能力，从而帮助学生达到《大学英语课程教学要求》对英语听说能力提出的要求。

《新视野大学英语 视听说教程》自出版以来，受到高校师生的广泛好评，对各学校的教学模式改革与教学方法创新起到了推动作用。随着教学改革的发展，高校的大学英语教学环境在发生变化，学生的英语水平不断提高，教师的教学方法不断更新，学校的软硬件设施不断完善。在新形势下，为实现新的人才培养目标，大学英语教学需要持续创新，教材也需要与时俱进。正是基于以上考虑，《新视野大学英语 视听说教程》的编者通过广泛调研与征求建议，在保持第一版教材特色和优势的基础上，对教材进行了修订与改进，主要体现在以下方面：

- 调整部分主题，更新部分视听语料，使内容更富时代感，体现不同视角与文化；
- 每单元增加与主题相关的口语任务，通过场景真实、形式多样的练习引导学生参与讨论，活用语言，训练思维；
- 在第3、4级中增加难度适中的原版视频，便于学生了解多元文化，学习鲜活语言；
- 在教师用书中提供补充活动，教师可根据学生的不同层次选择使用，实现因材施教。

构成

学生用书

共4级，每级按不同主题分为10个单元，供一个学期使用。每单元各板块内容与形式如下：

Lead-in 导入部分

以图片、问卷、讨论等形式导入单元主题，激发学生兴趣，调动学生进一步深入了解和探讨主题的积极性，为接下来的听说任务做好铺垫。

Listening 听力训练（以音频为主）

- Basic listening practice: 短对话听力练习，帮助学生掌握和运用主要听力技能。
- Listening in: 与主题相关的听力材料，内容丰富，练习多样；听力材料涉及诸多热议话题，具有较强的思想性和启发性，为后续口语活动做好语言及观点准备。

Speaking 口语训练 (以视频为主)

- Speaking out: 体现交际技能的视频对话, 供学生跟读、模仿。之后编排两种口语任务:
 - (1) 根据拟定场景, 使用视频对话中的功能性表达完成对话练习;
 - (2) 基于视频话题展开开放式口语任务。
- Let's talk: 第1、2级提供一段较长的对话、访谈或讲座, 第3、4级提供一段与单元主题相关的原版视频, 为学生口语活动提供鲜活生动的语言输入和多角度的思维启发。

编排与主题相关的合作口语活动, 为学生创造表达观点、锻炼思维、培养团队精神的机会。

Further listening and speaking 拓展部分 (包含录音和视频)

由三段听力材料和一段原版视频构成, 可作为学生的自主学习内容。

Word file 词汇拓展

根据每单元主题提供补充词汇及句型表达, 增加语言输入, 促进语言输出。

教师用书

教师用书与学生用书对照排版, 包含学生用书全部内容, 并提供教学目标、各板块教学建议、听力原文、练习答案、补充活动以及详尽的口语活动指导。

光盘

提供学生用书10个单元的音频与视频材料, 可自由选择和调整语速。此外, 光盘上还增加了文化知识、学习策略等讲解内容。

网络教学管理平台

作为《新视野大学英语(第二版)》整体网络课程的一部分, 《新视野大学英语(第二版)视听说教程》网络平台主要包含以下几方面内容:

学习平台	提供结合教材的听说训练内容, 以学生自主学习为主, 体现个性化、交互性的特点, 同时注重学习进程的记录与监控。
资源平台	提供教材以外的视听资源, 为学生提供一个拓展知识和提高学习技能的平台。
测试平台	为教师提供可以自由选题、组题的试题库, 可用作不同性质的测试, 既可以在线测试, 也可以进行传统测试。
管理平台	提供学生平台、教师平台与管理员平台, 为学生、教师与教务人员提供各类查询、交流与管理功能。

特色

- 1. 主题** 在主题的确立上由浅入深，从与大学生日常生活紧密相关的话题，逐步过渡到较为抽象、有一定深度的话题。帮助学生实现从听懂某一主题的内容到可以充分表达自己对于相关话题的观点和思想。
- 2. 选材** 各部分视听材料的选择以短小精悍、难度适中为原则，兼顾材料的多样性及语言的真实性。对材料中涉及的语言与文化现象提供详细讲解，在提高学生听说技能的同时注重提高他们的综合文化素养和跨文化交际能力。与其他听说教材相比，本教程包含较多的场景式对话，展现多样的口语表达方式，语言生动鲜活，可模仿性强。
- 3. 任务** 设计形式多样的听力任务，既体现任务的真实性，又兼顾大学英语四、六级考试的听力题型。语言输入与输出巧妙结合。口语任务的设计重在鼓励学生开口、活用语言和启发思维，教师用书中提供了详尽的指导。考虑到各单元听说训练如果全部完成，所需时间较长，建议教师在课堂上根据学生的实际水平选用部分练习，其余内容可由学生自主学习。
- 4. 梯度** 各级、各单元之间以及每单元各部分之间都遵循由易到难、由浅入深的原则，体现出听说技能提高的阶段性和系统性。第1、2级的视听素材以长度适中的对话、短文为主，涵盖大学生日常生活中各种常见话题。第3、4级则以较长的对话、短文、新闻报道、专业访谈为主，体现了丰富的知识性，符合大学生的认知心理。
- 5. 形式** 教材版面生动活泼、图文并茂，注重实用性与趣味性。教师用书包括学生用书的全部内容，与学生用书对照排版，并提供详细的教学建议、听力原文、练习答案、补充活动、口语练习指导等，方便教师教学。
- 6. 多媒体** 充分利用多媒体技术，将平面素材转化为视频教学与网络教学形式，为学生创造个性化、自主化的学习环境。集知识性、趣味性与可操作性于一体，既有丰富的语言输入，也有互动式的听说任务，通过视、听、说三方面的内容切实提高学生的听说能力。
- 7. 管理** 网络教学平台为教师和学生提供开放的学习、查询、指导与交流平台。学生可在网上注册课程、参加测试、查看学习记录、浏览更多资源。教师可在网上发布信息、布置作业、解答问题，并随时了解与检测学生的学习情况。该系统具有较强的兼容性，可根据不同学校的教学条件进行调整，也会依据新的教学要求进行进一步的完善和拓展。

使用建议

《新视野大学英语（第二版）视听说教程》教学体系同步提供教材、光盘与网络平台。这三种媒体紧密联系，互为补充，各学校可根据本校实际教学条件选择不同的组合方式。

- 1. 教材 + 光盘：**光盘提供教材中所有视听素材，可供学生自主学习。教师在面授课上可根据教材及教师用书中提供的教学建议组织小组或全班口语活动。
 - 2. 教材 + 网络平台：**网络平台提供更多的学习资源、测试与管理功能。学生可通过网络课程进行学习。在这种自主学习模式中，教师可以通过网络平台了解学生的学习时间、学习进度与测试成绩，并安排相应的小班面授时间。面授时可根据教材及教师用书提供的教学建议组织集体口语活动。
- 课时安排建议：小班授课，每单元安排2课时，面授课以口语活动为主，自主学习以听力训练为主。
 - 测试：提供与教材配套的试题库，可用于三种不同目的的测试：分级测试、期中/期末测试和单元测试。测试可以在网上进行，也可以打印出来，在课上进行。

编写成员

《新视野大学英语（第二版）》总主编为上海交通大学郑树棠。

《新视野大学英语（第二版）视听说教程4》主编为王大伟，编写人员依次为王大伟、张艳、王云松、张益明、陆仲飞、魏清光、李芳、王怡秋。

《新视野大学英语（第二版）视听说教程4》的试题库由王大伟负责。

《新视野大学英语（第二版）视听说教程4》由郑树棠审定。

Contents

Units	Titles	Functions	Page
1	Enjoy your feelings!	Promising and refusing to help	2
2	Beauty can be bought.	Expressing surprise	20
3	Watch out when nature strikes back.	Making concessions	38
4	Is work just another four-letter word?	Making and changing an appointment	56
5	Distant pastures are always greener.	Expressing regrets	74
6	The truth can be stranger than fiction.	Establishing relationships	92
7	What shall we do when there's nothing to do?	Expressing dislikes	110
8	Is biotechnology our friend or enemy?	Expressing doubts and understanding	128
9	You can learn how to ride the business cycle.	Describing increases and decreases	146
10	Learn how to manage your wealth.	Asking for and making suggestions	164
	Word file		182



“十二五”普通高等教育本科国家级规划教材

NEW HORIZON
COLLEGE ENGLISH
新视野大学英语

视听说教程

4

第二版

SECOND
EDITION

Speaking Listening Viewing

总主编：郑树棠

主 编：王大伟

编 者：王大伟 张 滢 王云松
张益明 陆仲飞 魏清光
李 芳 王怡秋

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

北京 BEIJING

Unit 1

Enjoy your feelings!



I Lead-in

1. Look at the following four groups of words and expressions about emotions. Consult a dictionary if you do not know some of them. In each group there is one misplaced word or expression. Underline it and copy it into the correct group.

• enraged • fuming • furious • irritated
• livid • outraged • out of sorts • blow up
• flare up • fly into a fury / rage

1

• horrified • scared • terrified
• over the moon • scared out of one's wits
• scared to death • paralyzed with fear

2

• beaming • cheerful • joyful • thrilled
• as happy as a king • in seventh heaven
• on top of the world
• feel a shiver run down one's spine

3

• blue • broken-hearted • cheerless
• depressed • heartbroken
• down in the dumps • in low spirits
• get (a case of) the blues • hit the roof

4

2. Work in pairs and tell each other some personal experiences of anger, fear, happiness and sadness.

II Basic listening practice

Listen to the dialogs and choose the best answer to each question you hear.



Word tip

wreck /rek/ 毁坏 (damage)

Language and culture tips

be beside oneself with joy be extremely excited or happy

air your views say what you think is important

- 1 A) She envies the man.
B) She congratulates the man.
C) She thinks money causes trouble.
D) She wants to borrow money from the man.

- 2 A) He was very angry.
B) He is still learning to drive.
C) He is helping Mary obtain a driver's license.
D) He has a driver's license.

- 3 A) She will regret her decision.
B) She does not think much of her boyfriend.
C) She will wait for the right time to get married.
D) She still wants to marry the guy.

- 4 A) The woman has not overcome her grief.
B) The woman has returned to normal.
C) The man's mother died.
D) The woman is comforting the man.

- 5 A) She needs more fresh air in the room.
B) She can't make her voice heard in the noisy room.
C) She has to work too hard.
D) Nobody is listening to her opinions.

III Listening in

Task 1 What a clumsy man!

Listen to the dialog and choose the best answer to each question you hear.



1. A) One of her feet was hit by the box.
B) One of her hands was hit by the box.
C) Jack stepped on her feet.
D) Jack kicked one of her feet.
2. A) He is more careful than Maria.
B) He has made only a few mistakes.
C) He makes lots of mistakes.
D) He never makes stupid mistakes.
3. A) A glass worker.
B) A colleague of Maria's.
C) A customer.
D) The boss.
4. A) To clean up the broken glass.
B) To tell Mr. Johnson about his mistake.
C) Both A) and B).
D) Neither A) nor B).

Word tips

clumsy /'klʌmzi/ 笨拙的 (doing things in a very awkward way)

replace /rɪ'pleɪs/ 更换 (change something that is damaged for a similar new thing)

explode /ɪk'spləʊd/ (感情) 爆发, 迸发 (suddenly express strong feelings such as anger)

Language and culture tips

fly into a rage suddenly become extremely angry
hit the roof be very angry

5. A) He is afraid of his boss.
B) He has a lot of money.
C) He wants to keep his job.
D) He wants to solve the problem.

Now listen again and check your answers.

Task 2

Causes of depression

Listen to the passage and complete the table with what you hear.

Factors	Description
Heredity	The tendency to develop depression is inherited and may run in (1)_____.
Physiology	Depression may be caused by changes or imbalances in (2)_____ called neurotransmitters, which transmit (3)_____ in the brain. Antidepressant medications relieve (4)_____ of depression.
Psychology	Low (5)_____ and self-defeating thinking are connected with depression. Sufferers who make corrections to their (6)_____ can show improved (7)_____ and self-esteem.
Early experiences	Events like the death of a parent, the (8)_____ of the parents, neglect, chronic illness, and severe (9)_____ can increase the likelihood of depression.
Present experiences	Job loss, (10)_____, long periods of unemployment, the loss of a spouse or other family member, or long-term (11)_____ may trigger depression.
Living with someone with depression	This causes increased (12)_____ for those who live with them.

Now listen again and check your answers.



Word tips

heredity /hə'redəti/ 遗传

physiology /,fɪzɪ'ɒlədʒi/ 生理学

neurotransmitter /,nɒrəʊtrænz'mɪtə/ 神经传递素

antidepressant /,æntɪdɪ'presnt/ 抗抑郁药

medication /,medɪ'keɪʃn/ 药物

Task 3

Happiness index

Listen to the passage and choose the best answer to each question you hear.



1. A) Australia.
B) The United States.
C) The United Kingdom.
D) Russia.
2. A) A lot of money can surely bring happiness.
B) Even a lot of money can hardly bring happiness.
C) People can be happy even if they have little money.
D) People are likely to be unhappy if they have little money.
3. A) People in their 50s.
B) People in their 40s.
C) People in their 20s.
D) Teenagers.
4. A) A good car.
B) A happy marriage.
C) Good health.
D) Financial security.

Word tips

proclaim /prə'kleɪm/ 正式宣布 (declare formally)

optimism /'ɒptɪ,mɪzəm/ 乐观 (a tendency to believe that good things will happen)

determinant /dɪ'tɜːmɪnənt/ 决定因素 (a determining factor)

gadget /'gædʒət/ 小器具; 小玩意儿 (a small tool or device that does something useful or impressive)

Language and culture tip

get the wooden spoon come last in a competition

5. A) The happiest and the least happy people.
B) The factors that determine happiness.
C) An investigation on happiness and the determinants.
D) An investigation on happiness and ways to increase happiness.

Now listen again and check your answers.

IV Speaking out

Promising and refusing to help

Model 1 Don't let it get to you.

1. Watch the video clip and pay attention to the blanks. If you have difficulty understanding the words missing from the blanks, you may refer to the boxes of useful expressions.

Susan: You look so angry. What happened?

Chris: Nothing. I'd rather not talk about it. Just don't ask.

Susan: Come on. Relax. Talk to me.

Chris: All right. This morning I took my car to the garage to check the air conditioner. They only gave it a quick look, refilled it with some Freon, and charged me 300 bucks!

Susan: (1)_____. (2)_____.

Chris: Yeah. And they were rude. They said I didn't know anything about cars, which I don't, but (3)_____!

Susan: Sounds like you got a raw deal!

Chris: What's worse, as I was leaving, I heard them saying, "Don't trust this guy. He looks broke." When I heard that, (4)_____.

Susan: Don't let it get to you. Better ignore them.

Chris: I agree. I did manage (5)_____.

Susan: Well, the best thing you could do is to (6)_____.

Chris: Sounds like a good idea.



Chris tells Susan his anger with the repairmen at the garage.

Word tips

Freon /'fri:ən/ 氟利昂 (用作制冷剂及推进剂)

livid /'lɪvɪd/ 狂怒的 (extremely angry; furious)

blunt /blʌnt/ 直言的; 不转弯抹角的 (too frank in speech)

broke /brəʊk/ 身无分文的 (completely without money)

Language and culture tips

raw deal unfair treatment

get to influence or affect, especially adversely

keep one's cool keep calm

Useful expressions

<p>(1) a. No wonder you're livid b. It's not surprising you're livid with rage c. No wonder you're so furious</p>	<p>(4) a. I almost hit the roof b. I flew into a rage c. I got furious</p>
<p>(2) a. I'd be mad too if someone ripped me off like that b. I'd be mad too if I were tricked like that c. I would be too if someone stole money from me like that</p>	<p>(5) a. to keep my cool b. not to lose my cool c. to keep calm</p>
<p>(3) a. they didn't have to be so blunt b. they needn't have been so rude c. they shouldn't have been so impolite</p>	<p>(6) a. file a complaint with the Consumer Protection Agency b. complain to the Consumer Protection Agency c. go to the Consumer Protection Agency with a complaint</p>

2. Watch the video clip again and repeat the dialog line by line. Then role-play it with your partner. You may use the optional expressions in the boxes.

Model 2 I'm too depressed.

1. Watch the video clip and pay attention to the blanks. If you have difficulty understanding the words missing from the blanks, you may refer to the boxes of useful expressions.



Susan promises to help Chris out with his frustration.

Susan: Chris, I hear (1) _____, so (2) _____.

Chris: It's not gonna work. (3) _____.

Susan: Come on. (4) _____.

Chris: Everything. My girlfriend left me, my dog ran away, my wallet was stolen...

Susan: Don't worry. (5) _____: finding you a new girlfriend.

Chris: Forget it. Anyway, I'm getting bad grades, and I was told that I have to repeat a lot of courses next year. When I heard that, I almost lost it.

Susan: Look, relax. I'll help you with those courses.

Chris: Yeah, but I also have three weeks' laundry to do, and my room is a pigsty.

Susan: (6)_____.

Chris: Come on. What are friends for?

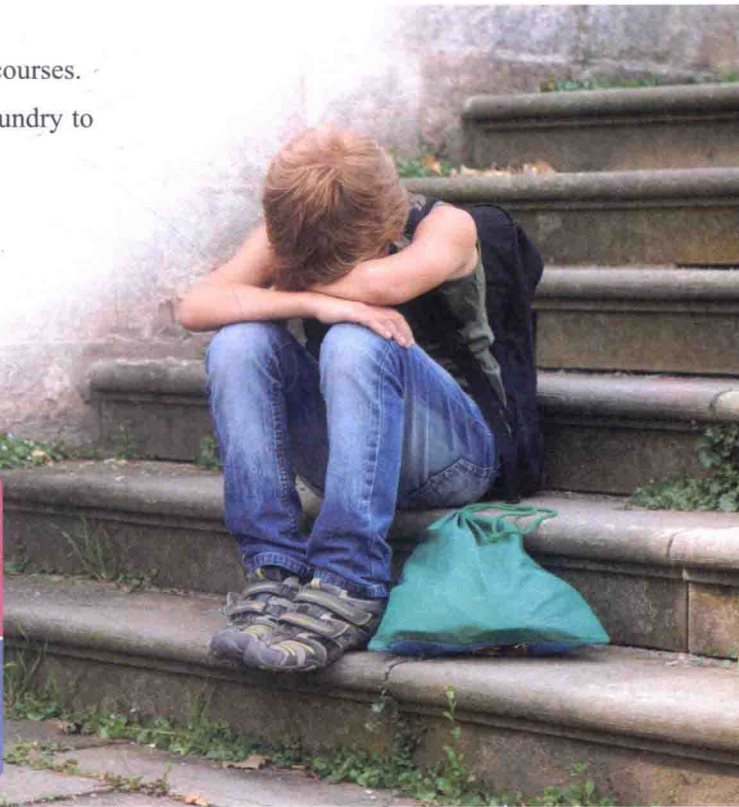
Susan: To keep you in high spirits, not to do your laundry.

Word tip

pigsty /'pi:g,staɪ/ 肮脏的地方 (a dirty or very untidy place)

Language and culture tip

down in the dumps in low spirits



Useful expressions

- (1) a. you've been down in the dumps
b. you look depressed
c. you've got a bad case of the blues

- (2) a. I've come to cheer you up
b. I'm here to brighten your life
c. I'll help bring some sunshine into your life

- (3) a. I'm too depressed
b. I'm too sad
c. I'm feeling really low

- (4) a. Tell me what's on your mind
b. Tell me what's bothering you
c. Tell me what the problem is

- (5) a. I'll help you solve the biggest problem
b. I'll help you with the main problem
c. I can help you sort out the major difficulty

- (6) a. Forget it. You're on your own
b. Forget about it. There's nobody here but you
c. Don't give it a thought. You're the only one who sees it

2. Watch the video clip again and repeat the dialog line by line. Then role-play it with your partner. You may use the optional expressions in the boxes.