

大学英语立体化网络化系列教材·新大学英语系列教材



# College English: Listening and Speaking

(第三册)



## 大学英语教程：视听说

(政法类院校版) (学生用书)

余素青 薛朝凤 主编



北京大学出版社  
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS

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(学生用书)

**College English: Listening, Speaking**

**Student's Book**

**第三册**

**Book Three**

主编: 余素青 薛朝凤

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本套教材获华东政法大学校级教材立项,也是主编余素青副教授主持和主编薛朝凤博士参与的国家社会科学基金项目(12BYY040)、国家教育部人文社会科学研究规划基金项目(10YJA740118)、上海市教育委员会科研创新项目(人文社科类)(10YS147)、上海市市本级财政部门预算学科建设项目(A-2801-13-00204)、华东政法大学科学研究项目(11H2K014)以及主编薛朝凤博士主持华东政法大学项目(JY201243)等的阶段性成果。



# 前言

《大学英语教程:视听说》(政法类院校版)是根据国家教育部和全国高校外语教学指导委员会最新制定颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》(试行)以及上海高校大学英语教学指导委员会在决定开展以专业英语(ESP)和学术英语(EAP)为核心的大学英语教学改革试点工作时推行的《上海市大学英语教学参考框架》(试行)并结合政法类院校自身的特色设计和编写的,旨在结合国内外优秀英语教材的编写经验,解决目前政法类院校大学英语教材中存在的问题与不足,在大学英语教学中逐步渗入法律英语的内容,使政法类院校的大学英语教材具有专业性、系统性、衔接性和可持续性,为政法类院校的广大师生提供一套专为其量身定做,同时又保证场景真实、语言地道、形式多样且能学以致用大学英语教材。与本套教材配套并已经出版发行的《大学英语教程:读写译》既可以作为“政法类院校英语系列教材”的一部分,可与本套教材配合使用,也可独立使用。

本教材的编委有中国法律语言学会会长广东外语外贸大学博士生导师杜金榜教授、副会长中国政法大学沙丽金教授、副会长西北政法大学刘蔚铭教授、副会长西南政法大学肖云枢教授以及华东政法大学外语学院王嘉提副教授等。

本教材在2010年12月由华东政法大学外语学院主办的“香港、澳门、内地、美国法律翻译研究及法律英语教学专家研讨会”上,得到专家们的意见、建议和良好评价。

## 1. 理论指导

本系列教材的编写以著名语言学家、国家级突出贡献专家、原中国修辞学会会长、上海外国语大学博士生导师王德春教授的“建构主义外语教学论”为理论指导,重视对学生语言能力与言语能力的综合培养。语言学习一方面要学会利用语言材料建构话语,表达思想;另一方面又从话语中学习新的语言材料,建构个体掌握的语言体系。学生在理解新话语的同时,也学到新的语言材料,并尝试用这些新的语言材料建构新的话语,使语言能力和言语能力得到相应的同步发展。

## 2. 编写原则

1) 符合外语教学规律。言语材料难度不能过深,要求新词汇在课文的出现率不超过10%,新语法现象要有一定的重复率。

2) 编写内容以日常语言为核心,让学生在话语中掌握最基本的听说读写译能力的同时,领会法律语言的词语、句式和风格。

3) 保证听说教程与阅读教程的衔接性。阅读教程与听说教程的同一单元的语言素材尽量做到围绕同一主题,这样可以解决学生口语和书面语互相转换的问题。

4) 练习的编写分为语言练习和言语练习,以言语练习为主,活用学到的词汇、语法等语言现象,适当归纳语言规律。倡导脚踏实地、循序渐进、不断提高。设计的



任务形式多样,以交际中传递和获取信息的实际需要为重。

5) 结合全国大学英语四、六级考试的要求,在语言各个层面对全国大学英语四、六级考试要求的词汇和语法进行覆盖,循序渐进地帮助学生适应考试。

本教材的教学对象为大学本科一、二年级学生,法律英语特色突出,彰显政法类院校特色。本教材每个单元的新闻听力主要包括与法律相关的时政、财经和案件报道,对于其中出现的法律知识背景作了简明扼要的介绍;特别是每个单元最后一部分的视频多数取材于热播的法律类英语短剧。本教材是编写人员十多年来大学英语视听说课程教学的结晶,在教学过程中深受学生喜爱。

本教材的主编为余素青副教授和薛朝凤博士,副主编分别有张朱平、余志红副教授和张纯辉副教授(博士),其他编写人员还有甘翠平(博士生)、李燕秋(博士生)、方芳(博士生)、范鹏(博士生)、张培智、邓群芳、刘雁、潘苏悦、李海燕等。本教材的编写工作还得到了王嘉提、姚骏华、屈文生等的大力支持。

最后,非常感谢北京大学出版社对本套教材的出版支持!由于时间仓促,加之经验有限,如出现差错及纰漏之处,恳请各位专家予以批评指正。

余素青

2013年5月20日

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# UNIT 1

## Education





## Part One Speaking

### Task 1

*Directions: Look at the following picture, prepare for one and a half minute and talk about it for no less than a minute.*



### Task 2

*Directions: Work in pairs and discuss the following topics.*

1. What do you think is the aim of education, a happy person or a learned person?  
Why?
2. Do you think college students should be allowed to skip classes?
3. Are you happy with your college education? Why or why not? What do you think should be done to improve our college education?

## Part Two Listening

### A. Short Conversations

#### Word Bank

|              |      |          |
|--------------|------|----------|
| snore        | v.   | 打呼噜, 打鼾  |
| thunderously | adv. | 像打雷一样    |
| disrespect   | n.   | 失礼, 无礼   |
| scholarship  | n.   | 奖学金      |
| treat        | n.   | 请客, 款待   |
| status       | n.   | 情形, 状况   |
| relief       | n.   | 宽慰; 轻松   |
| drawback     | n.   | 缺点, 不利条件 |

#### Useful Expressions

|                                |                           |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| pay off                        | 盈利, 取得好的结果                |
| call up                        | (在计算机上)调出(信息)             |
| Ernest Hemingway               | 美国小说家海明威, 1954年度诺贝尔文学奖获得者 |
| <i>For Whom the Bell Tolls</i> | 海明威小说《丧钟为谁而鸣》             |



## Task 1

*Directions: You are going to hear four short conversations. There will be a question for each conversation. Listen carefully and choose the best answer from the four possible choices given.*

1. Why didn't the man sleep well the night before?
  - A. His roommate snored terribly.
  - B. He was stressed out.
  - C. The thunder kept him from falling asleep.
  - D. He made a mistake and was criticized by his teacher.
2. What are the two speakers talking about?
  - A. Getting a scholarship.
  - B. Winning a game.
  - C. Watching a game.
  - D. Making friends.
3. When will the woman get the book?
  - A. In 6 weeks.
  - B. In 2 weeks.
  - C. In 3 to 5 days.
  - D. In 8 days.
4. What is the most probable relationship between the two speakers?
  - A. Lawyer and client.
  - B. Job interviewer and interviewee.
  - C. Two students.
  - D. Student and advisor.



## Task 2

*Directions: Listen to the four conversations one by one and finish the following exercises.*

**Exercise 1** *Listen to Conversation One and translate the following sentences into English according to the conversation.*

1. 昨晚我没怎么睡,我室友一直鼾声如雷。

---

2. 上课睡觉是不尊敬老师的行为。

---

**Exercise 2** *Listen to Conversation Two and do role-play with your partner with the help of the Chinese version.*

M: 听说你论文拿了奖学金。

W: 是啊,二等奖学金。

M: 祝贺你啊! 写论文真的太不容易了。

W: 是啊,有的时候我都不想放弃了。

M: 不过现在总算是所有的付出都有了回报。

W: 我还得感谢你的帮忙呢。走,咱们一起吃饭去。我请客!

M: 那我就不客气了。

**Exercise 3** *Listen to Conversation Three, repeat it after the recording and do role-play with your partner.*

**Exercise 4** *Listen to Conversation Four and fill in the blanks.*

Brad does \_\_\_\_\_ for people. He thinks it is a nice job except when \_\_\_\_\_. His friend says that every job has its \_\_\_\_\_. But as \_\_\_\_\_ is very high, a part-time job is necessary.



## B. Longer Conversation and Short Passage

### 1. American Education System

#### Word Bank

|             |      |             |
|-------------|------|-------------|
| credit      | n.   | 学分          |
| competitive | adj. | 竞争性的,竞争激烈的  |
| pregnancy   | n.   | 怀孕          |
| coast       | v.   | 不费力地取得成功    |
| Stockholm   | n.   | 斯德哥尔摩(瑞典首都) |

#### Useful Expressions

|                   |                              |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| associate degree  | 美国大学修满两年课程之肄业证书              |
| bachelor's degree | 学士学位                         |
| BA                | Bachelor of Arts 的缩写,文学学士    |
| BS                | Bachelor of Science 的缩写,理科学士 |
| due to            | 因……而产生                       |

#### Task 1

*Directions: Listen to the conversation and complete the following sentences.*

- The two speakers are talking about \_\_\_\_\_.
- In the U. S. educational system, it is easy for a high school graduate to \_\_\_\_\_; but it is difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ and get enough credits to earn a degree.
- American college education is very \_\_\_\_\_.
- Many foreign students are interested in learning English \_\_\_\_\_, but not in reading it for \_\_\_\_\_.

5. In the U.S., it takes \_\_\_\_\_ for a student to receive a bachelor's degree.

## Task 2

*Directions: Listen to the conversation and answer the following questions.*

1. According to the man, why does the U.S. educational system attract so many foreign students?

---



---

2. According to the passage, what proves to be difficult for a foreign student studying in the U.S.?

---



---

3. Why is the man's English so good?

---



---

4. What are the causes of poor grades among college students?

---



---

## 2. Recurrent Education

### Word Bank

|                |      |           |
|----------------|------|-----------|
| recurrent      | adj. | 复现的,经常发生的 |
| correspondence | n.   | 信件,函件     |
| recreation     | n.   | 娱乐,消遣     |



|           |      |           |
|-----------|------|-----------|
| enroll    | v.   | 参加;入学,注册  |
| motive    | n.   | 动机,目的     |
| differ    | v.   | 与……不同,不一致 |
| naturally | adv. | 顺理成章地,自然地 |

## Useful Expressions

|                       |               |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| recurrent education   | 继续教育,再教育,循环教育 |
| correspondence course | 函授课程          |
| speed reading         | 快速阅读          |

### Task 1

*Directions: Listen to the passage to get a general understanding.*

### Task 2

*Directions: Listen to the passage and answer the following questions.*

1. What is recurrent education?

---

---

2. How many people in the United States are involved in recurrent education?

---

---

3. Why do people take part in recurrent education?

---

---

4. What are the differences between recurrent education and education of children?

---



---

### C. Longer Passage

## Education in the Information Age

### Word Bank

|               |       |            |
|---------------|-------|------------|
| spectacular   | adj.  | 惊人的;精彩的    |
| primary       | adj.  | 首要的,主要的    |
| radically     | adv.  | 根本地,彻底地    |
| transform     | v.    | 改变,使改观     |
| accelerate    | v.    | 加快,促进      |
| present       | v.    | 展现,显示      |
| revolutionary | adj.  | 革命性的,创新的   |
| potential     | n.    | 可能性,潜力     |
| effective     | adj.  | 有效的,生效的    |
| application   | n.    | 应用         |
| facilitate    | v.    | 促进,促使      |
| formidable    | adj.  | 可怕的,令人畏惧的  |
| via           | prep. | 通过,凭借      |
| interactive   | adj.  | 交互式的;相互影响的 |
| download      | v.    | 下载         |
| inspire       | v.    | 鼓舞,激励      |
| highlight     | v.    | 强调,突出      |
| integral      | adj.  | 不可或缺的      |