

普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

○ 应用型英语专业系列教材

Upstream


Viewing, Listening and Speaking

搏流英语

视听说教程

4

□ 主 编 王 岚
□ 副主编 李志雪 陈春华

 高等教育出版社
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《搏流英语 视听说教程》是《搏流英语》系列教材中的一种，可与《综合教程》配套使用，也可以单独使用。

本教材具有以下特点：

1. 独特的编排方式

《搏流英语 视听说教程》是围绕《综合教程》的主题编排的，主题包括环境保护、旅游观光、健康饮食、商场购物、体育娱乐、自然灾害、教育培训、全球变暖、演讲技巧、历史遗产、现代生活、情绪宣泄、工作环境等热门话题；教材所配的视频、音频材料接近现实生活，为学习者提供了身临其境地接触英语国家生活和文化的机会。

2. 先进的教学理念

本教程的编写遵循“以学生为中心，以教师为主导”的先进教学理念。在授课中教师要尽量根据学生的语言水平、知识范围和学习能力，采用“对子、小组、个别”相结合的灵活多变的方式引导学生开展视听说练习；在学生尝试语言交流的基础上，有针对性地开展语言示范讲解，鼓励学生进一步开展语言活动；最后教师提供各种形式的反馈，层层推进，完成各项教学任务；课后的补充阅读部分可帮助学生进一步拓展知识面，拓宽视野，并开展积极有效的课后自主学习；在整个教学过程中，始终关注学生的情感，突出学生的主体地位，充分调动学生的学习积极性，发挥其主体作用。

3. 循序渐进的学习过程

《搏流英语 视听说教程》每单元的内容都是按照从易到难的顺序编排的，从熟悉词汇到热身练习再到其他各种形式的练习，各个环节的练习有助于激发学生的想象力，帮助他们获得日常交际所需的主要语言模式，使他们循序渐进地掌握所学内容，并付诸实践。

4. 教材与网站互相支撑

为方便全国各地的师生共享授课资源和学习资源、交流经验，携手共进，本系列教程还在高等教育出版社外语和国际汉语出版事业部的中国外语网（www.cflo.com.cn）上开发了专门针对本系列教程的课程教学备课平台，供全国教师相互交流、下载授课资源和各单元模块课堂活动组织设计方案，供学习者下载学习资源并展示各高校学生自己的学习成果。

《搏流英语 视听说教程》每册包括10个单元，每个单元包括视前练习（Before You Watch）、边看边练（While You Watch）、视后练习（After You Watch）、镜头回放（Watch Again）、每日英语（Everyday English）、拓展练习（Extended Exercise）和补充阅读（Supplementary Readings）等七个主要模块。

- ◆ 视前练习为学习者介绍本模块视频和音频中将要出现的词汇和结构，并通过填空练习帮助学习者熟悉这些词汇和结构，以便学习者在视和听之前有所准备，减少障碍；
- ◆ 边看边练是在观看视频的过程中做练习，水平较好的学习者可以一次做完，也可以根据学习者的实际情况，先看一遍视频掌握大意，然后边看边做；
- ◆ 视后练习以填空和多项选择的方式检验学生对视频中重复出现的词汇和句子等的掌握情况；
- ◆ 镜头回放聚焦于视频中出现的日常会话的语言细节和词汇。做练习时可以视学习者的水平重新播放视频。该模块的练习形式主要有回答问题、多项选择等；
- ◆ 每日英语要求学习者在看视频、做练习的基础上模仿刚刚学习的表达方式进行练习，以求真正掌握这些表达方式，并能熟练运用；
- ◆ 拓展练习要求学生听三遍录音后做填空题，第一遍只需要听录音抓住大意，第二遍边听边完成填空题，第三遍边听边核对填空内容是否准确；
- ◆ 补充阅读为学习者提供了与本单元主题相关的背景材料，可以要求学生在课前阅读，为视听说练习做准备，也可以在完成视听说练习后再阅读，以期进一步拓宽其知识面，增加相关知识的积累，开展有效的自主学习。

《搏流英语 视听说教程》可以有效提高学生的视听理解能力和口语表达能力，增强其跨文化交际意识，进而全面提高其英语实际运用能力，使其成为英语熟练使用者。

本教材的编写得到了高等教育出版社的大力支持，在此一并表示感谢。

限于编者水平有限，教材中难免存在遗漏谬误之处，恳请专家学者和广大师生批评指正。

编者

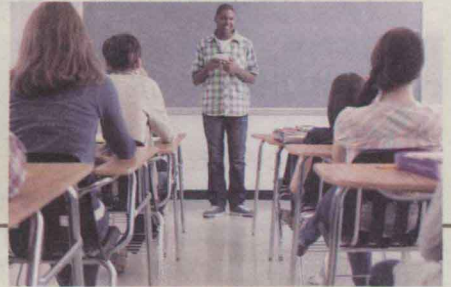
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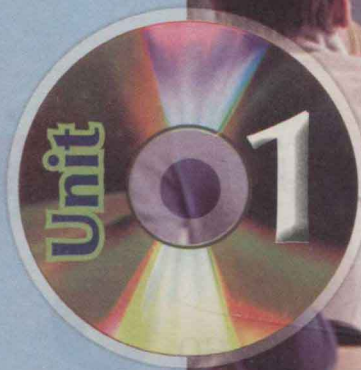
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Speeches



Before You Watch

1 Familiarize yourself with the following words and expressions. Then choose appropriate ones to fill in the blanks.

spin /spɪn/ *v.* to cheat

primary /ˈpraɪməri,-məri/ *n.* a preliminary election in which the registered voters of a political party nominate candidates for office

nasal /ˈneɪzəl/ *adj.* characterized by or resembling a resonant sound produced through the nose

unadorned /ˈʌnəˈdɔːnd/ *adj.* simple or plain

consummate /ˈkɒnsəmeɪt/ *adj.* complete or perfect in every respect

make out to pretend

gravitas /ˈgrævɪtəs/ *n.* a serious or dignified manner

oratory /ˈɒrətəri/ *n.* the art of public speaking

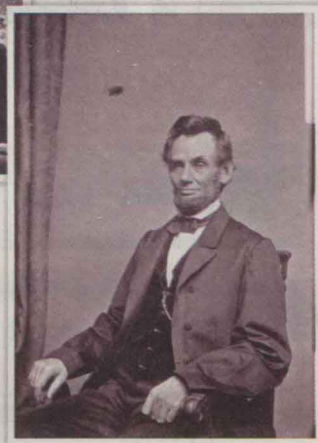
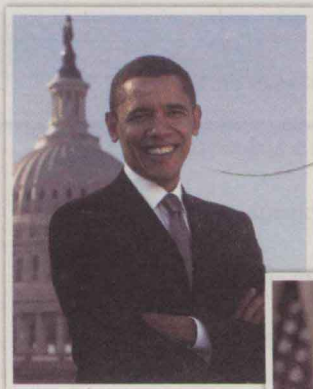
cadence /ˈkeɪdəns/ *n.* general inflection or modulation of the voice

hypnotic /hɪpˈnɒtɪk/ *adj.* inducing or tending to induce sleep

slick /slɪk/ *adj.* superficially attractive or plausible but lacking depth or soundness

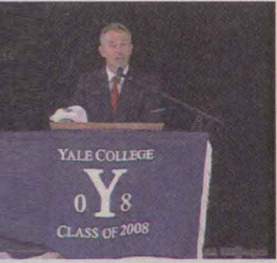
- (1) Sargent was now a _____ master of brushwork.
- (2) _____ refers to the ancient art of public speaking.
- (3) The ruling party was charged of _____ the general election.
- (4) That room _____ with pictures or curtains looks bare.
- (5) His speech was delivered in such a _____ voice that many people fell asleep.
- (6) Our national father figure needs _____, but he's posed as the kid brother.
- (7) It is possible to detect a liar through their _____ of speech.
- (8) He had caught a bad cold and had to speak with a _____ voice.
- (9) Let's _____ that we are trapped on a desert island.
- (10) The writer's _____ style of writing was frowned upon by many of his contemporaries.

2 The following people are famous for delivering speeches. Match the pictures to the introductions and fill in the blanks.



- (1) Martin Luther King: leader of the _____ movement. Famous for his speech named _____.
- (2) Barack Obama: the first _____ president of the United States of America.
- (3) Tony Blair: ex-_____ of the United Kingdom. Once leader of the _____ Party.
- (4) Abraham Lincoln: 16th president of United States of America. Famous for his leadership in the American _____ War and his efforts to liberate the slaves by issuing the _____.

3 Look at the pictures and talk about what is happening. Some key words have been provided.



London / wave flags / Olympic Games
Hugo Chavez / UN / speech
Barack Obama / take office / president
Tony Blair / speech / Yale College

While You Watch

4 Watch video clips 1 & 2 and decide whether the following statements are T (True) or F (False). Correct the false ones.

(1)
Good politicians should know how to make speeches.

(2)
The cadence and rhythm of Obama's speeches are hypnotic.

(3)
The message is the most important thing in a speech.

(4)

McCain just tried to tell his audience what they wanted to hear.

(5)

The American people thought they were spinned.

(6)

McCain was not good at presenting speeches.

(7)

McCain speaks quite differently from Obama.

(8)

Princess Diana's death caused great sadness in Britain.

(9)

Tony Blair sometimes may go too far in his speeches.

5 Watch video clip 1 again and complete the following summary of Obama's speaking style.



- (1) Obama uses his voice to _____ his body
- (2) Obama has cadence and _____
- (3) Obama speaks on a _____
- (4) Obama has got an incredible _____ for his voice
- (5) Obama builds _____ up and sometimes uses a _____ pause

6 Watch video clip 2 again and complete the following summary of McCain's speaking style.



- (1) McCain always reads the _____
- (2) McCain eyes always _____
- (3) McCain has a bit of _____
- (4) McCain _____ his words together
- (5) McCain speaks from _____
- (6) McCain talks like a _____ or a _____

7 Watch video clip 3 and decide whether the following statements are T (True) or F (False). Correct the false ones.

(1)
Bill Gates did not have a bachelor's degree.

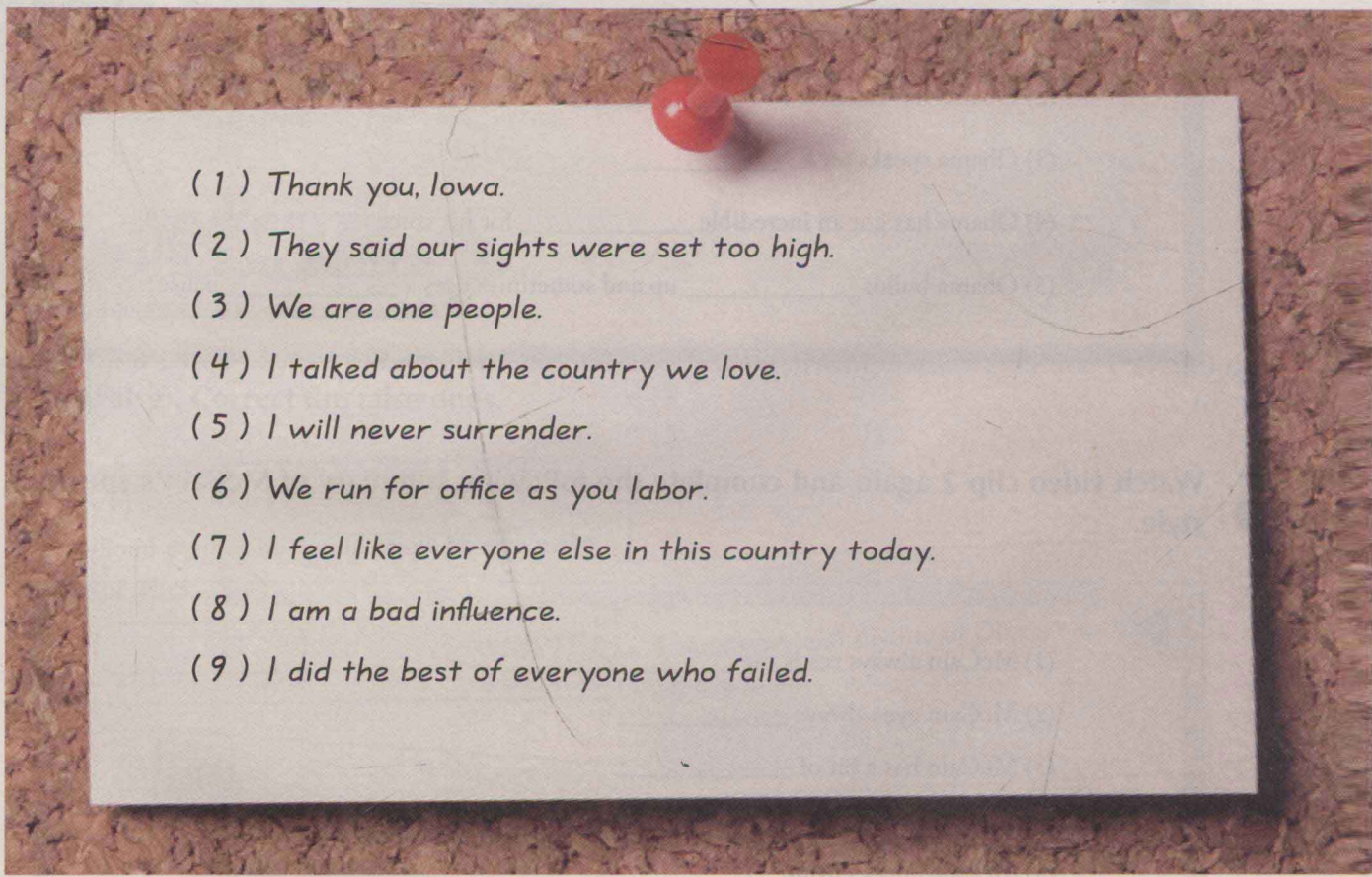
(2)
Bill Gates did not finish his study at Harvard.

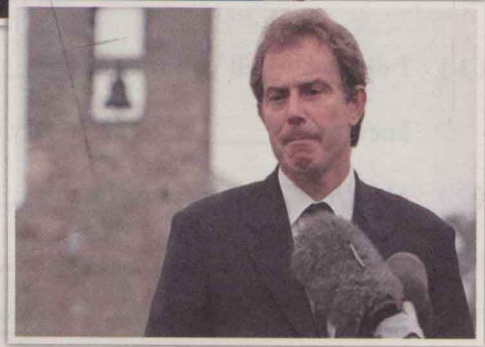
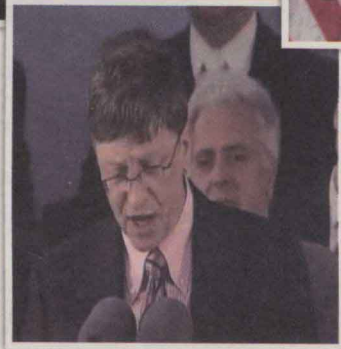
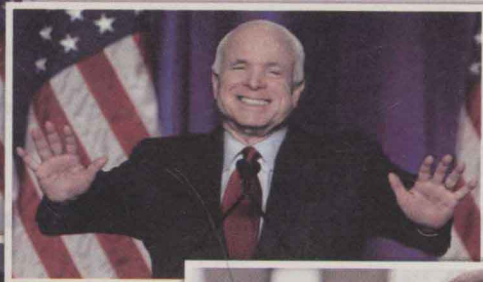
(3)
Bill Gates attended a lot of classes.

(4)
Bill Gates disagreed with fellow students who are antisocial.

(5)
Bill Gates met his future wife at college.

8 Match the statements to the speakers in the pictures.





After You Watch

9 Make a comparison of Obama and McCain's speaking styles.

10 Talk in pairs about common ways of communication, for example, face-to-face talk, speech, mail, e-mail, short message, etc. Make comments on their respective advantages and disadvantages.



Watch Again

11 Watch video clip 1 again and fill in the blanks with appropriate words.

- (1) Among today's _____, Barack Obama _____ out for his effect on an _____.
How does he do it?
- (2) The _____ within his voice _____ people. They start to join in with the _____
of the words as they _____.
- (3) The words become _____. You might not even _____ the word _____ after he's
finished speaking.

- (4) It is so _____, because what it does is it doesn't _____ what he's saying, because his _____ tells you what you should be _____ what he's saying.
- (5) They believe themselves be _____. It's a great _____ of _____.

12 Watch video clip 2 again and fill in the blanks with appropriate words.

- (1) I didn't just tell you what the _____ said you wanted to _____. I didn't tell you what I knew to be _____. I didn't try to _____ you.
- (2) Here McCain is speaking on the _____ he won the 2008 New Hampshire _____.
- (3) He has a little _____ of a _____ voice. He speaks from _____ in his head. And he has a _____ of a little _____.
- (4) He's saying I'm not Mr. _____. I'm not someone who will wow you with the _____ of my voice.
- (5) McCain's _____ sound fits _____ with the words of his speeches. He makes a _____ of being a _____ talker.

13 Watch video clip 3 again and fill in the blanks with appropriate words.

- (1) I _____ the graduates today for taking a much more _____ to your degrees.
- (2) Harvard was just a _____ for me. _____ life was _____.
- (3) That's how I came to be the _____ of the _____ group.
- (4) There were more _____ up there, and most of the guys were _____ types.
- (5) That _____ offered me the best _____, but _____ your odds doesn't _____ success.

14 Circle the correct choice for each of the following questions.

- (1) Among those politicians, what does President Obama stand out for?
- His communication skills.
 - His economic policies.
 - His political policies.
 - His personal qualities.

- (2) What is the message Obama tries to convey?
- We would succeed.
 - We need change now.
 - Our goal is difficult to reach.
 - Our day will never come.
- (3) What was the message Obama tried to convey?
- We would succeed.
 - We need change now.
 - Our goal is difficult to reach.
 - Our day will never come.
- (4) Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- Tony Blair actually did not feel so sad as he pretended to be.
 - Tony Blair was not really sad at Princess Diana's death.
 - Tony Blair did not want the British people to know that he was sad.
 - The British people were waiting for Tony Blair to announce the news.

15 In pairs, discuss what politicians do to achieve the best communication effects.

16 Explain the humor in Gates' speech.

Everyday English

17 Make sentences with the expressions given below.

...
 If you want to ..., you need to ...
 It's almost as if ...
 Talk to ... / talk about ...
 A little bit of ... / a sort of ...
 I feel like ...
 I guess ...
 For my part, ...



Extended Exercises

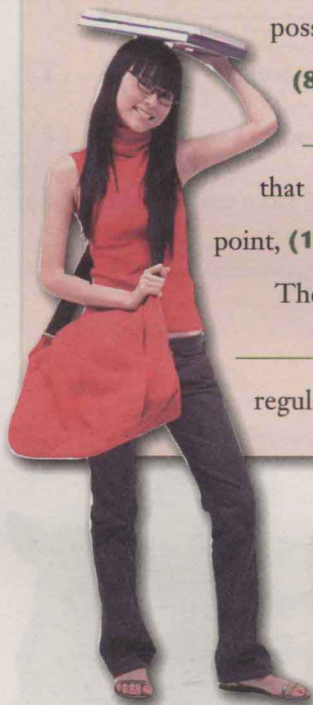
18 In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 1 to 8 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 9 to 11 you are required to fill in the missing information. You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

I'm here to give some basic speech skills that should help you work your way through a speech in a (1) _____ manner. Speeches can be (2) _____ and that's because we don't know what to do. But when you do, it gets easier.

Be Funny: Humor is a great tool for keeping the audience paying attention and it also keeps everyone happy. When people are (3) _____ up with every joke you add in, you know you're doing a good job. Humor is just an excellent tool that you should always try to take (4) _____ of, but not everyone is (5) _____. If you're not good at it, practice. If you're still not getting laughs, then don't (6) _____ doing it. It's not a good feeling when you make a joke and no one laughs.

Get to the point: This is a skill you need to (7) _____ as quickly as possible. There are many ways of getting your point across and the fewer (8) _____ of words you use the better (9) _____. Make sure you have a point to the speech, that every direction you go you let the audience know how this relates to the point, (10) _____.

These are basic speech skills that should get you through your speech. (11) _____, you have to use these skills on a regular basis.





Supplementary Readings

Barack Obama: (born August 4, 1961) the 44th and current President of the United States. He is the first African American to hold the office. Obama previously served as a United States Senator from Illinois, from January 2005 until he resigned after his election to the presidency in November 2008.

A native of Honolulu, Hawaii, Obama is a graduate of Columbia University and Harvard Law School, where he was the president of the Harvard Law Review. He was a community organizer in Chicago before earning his law degree. He worked as a civil rights attorney (律师) in Chicago and taught constitutional law at the University of Chicago Law School from 1992 to 2004.

Obama served three terms in the Illinois Senate from 1997 to 2004. Following an unsuccessful bid for a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives in 2000, he ran for United States Senate in 2004. Several events brought him to national attention during the campaign, including his victory in the March 2004 Democratic primary and his keynote address at the Democratic National Convention in July 2004. He won election to the U.S. Senate in November 2004. His presidential campaign began in February 2007, and after a close campaign in the 2008 Democratic Party presidential primaries against Hillary Rodham Clinton, he won his party's nomination. In the 2008 general election, he defeated Republican nominee John McCain and was inaugurated (举行就职典礼) as president on January 20, 2009.

As president, Obama signed economic stimulus legislation in the form of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act in February 2009. On October 8, 2009, Obama was named the 2009 Nobel Peace Prize laureate (获奖者). In March 2010, he signed the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act into law, a piece of health care reform legislation. In foreign policy, Obama began a gradual withdrawal of troops from Iraq, increased troop levels in Afghanistan, and signed an arms control treaty with Russia.

Tony Blair: British Labour Party politician who served as the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 2 May 1997 to 27 June 2007. He was the Member of Parliament (MP) for Sedgefield from 1983 to 2007 and Leader of the Labour Party from 1994 to 2007; he resigned from all these positions in June 2007.

Tony Blair was elected Leader of the Labour Party in the leadership election of July 1994, following the sudden death of his predecessor (前任), John Smith. Under his leadership, the party adopted the term "New Labour" and moved away from its traditional left wing position towards the centre ground. Blair subsequently led Labour to a landslide victory in the 1997 general election. At 43 years old, he became the youngest Prime Minister since 1812. In the first years of the New Labour government, Blair's government implemented (贯彻) a number of 1997 manifesto (声明) pledges, introducing the minimum wage, Human Rights Act and Freedom of Information Act; and carrying out regional devolution, establishing the Scottish Parliament, the National Assembly for Wales, and the Northern Ireland Assembly.

Blair's role as Prime Minister was particularly visible in foreign and security policy, including in Northern Ireland, where he was involved in the 1998 Good Friday Agreement. From the start of the War on Terror in 2001, Blair strongly supported United States foreign policy, notably by participating in the 2001 invasion of Afghanistan and 2003 invasion of Iraq. In his first six years,

Blair had British troops ordered into battle five times — more than any other prime minister in British history.

Blair is the Labour Party's longest-serving Prime Minister; the only person to have led the Labour Party to three consecutive general election victories; and the only Labour Prime Minister to serve consecutive terms, more than one of which was at least four years long. He was succeeded as Leader of the Labour Party on 24 June 2007 and as Prime Minister on 27 June 2007 by Gordon Brown, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer (财政大臣). On the day he resigned as Prime Minister, he was appointed the official Envoy (使节) of the Quartet on the Middle East (中东四方) on behalf of the United Nations, the European Union, the United States, and Russia.

In May 2008, Blair launched his Tony Blair Faith Foundation. This was followed in July 2009 by the launching of the Faith and Globalization Initiative with Yale University in the USA, Durham University in the UK and National University of Singapore in Asia to deliver a postgraduate program in partnership with the Foundation.

Princess Diana: (1 July 1961–1 August 1997) a popular international media icon of the late 20th century as the first wife of Charles, Prince of Wales, whom she married on 29 July 1981. The wedding, which was held at St. Paul's Cathedral, was televised and watched by a global audience of over 750 million people. The marriage produced two sons, Princes William and Harry, and they are second and third in line to the thrones of the 16 Commonwealth realms.

A public figure from the announcement of her engagement (订婚) to Prince Charles, Diana was born into an old, aristocratic (贵族的) English family with royal connections, and remained the focus of worldwide media scrutiny (详细审查) before, during and after her marriage, which ended in divorce on 28 August 1996. This continued in the years following her death in a car crash in Paris along with her companion Dodi Fayed and driver Henri Paul on 31 August 1997, and in the subsequent display of public mourning a week later.

Contemporary responses to Diana's life and legacy are mixed but popular interest in the Princess endures.

Diana also received recognition for her charity work and for her support of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines. From 1989, she was the president of the Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children.



Bill Gates: an American business magnate (巨头), philanthropist (慈善家), author and chairman of Microsoft, the software company he founded with Paul Allen. He is consistently ranked among the world's wealthiest people and was the wealthiest overall from 1995 to 2009, excluding 2008, when he was ranked third. During his career at Microsoft, Gates held the positions of CEO (chief executive officer) and chief software architect, and remains the largest individual shareholder with more than 8 percent of the common stock. He has