

第三版  
THIRD  
EDITION

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# NEW HORIZON COLLEGE ENGLISH

# 新视野大学英语 2

总主编：郑树棠

视听说教程

VIEWING, LISTENING & SPEAKING

智  
慧  
版

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



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# 新视野大学英语

2

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# 前言

## 1 编写背景

《新视野大学英语》于2001年首次出版，是一套教学理念独到、教学模式创新的立体化大学英语教材，自出版以来，受到高校师生的广泛好评。其所引领的将计算机网络技术引入大学英语教学的模式取得了显著的教学效果。2008年出版的《新视野大学英语》（第二版）在传承第一版经典特色的基础上，根据我国高等教育发展形势与教学改革趋势，对教学理念、教学内容和教学方法进行了全方位提升和完善。

外语教学始终同国家的发展息息相关。目前，我国的经济发展进入新常态，更加突出体现在重视质量、效益和可持续发展，以实现“两个一百年”的奋斗目标。国家的发展对于高素质国际化人才的需求，远远超过以往任何一个时期。即将颁布的《大学英语教学指南》根据国家发展和教学改革的需要，更加强调教学质量的重要性，强调对学生英语应用能力和综合文化素养的培养。根据《大学英语教学指南》，大学英语教学的主要内容可分为通用英语、专门用途英语和跨文化交际三个部分，由此形成相应的三大类课程。大学英语课程由必修课、限定选修课和任意选修课组成。

《新视野大学英语》（第三版）是为通用英语阶段设计的系列教材。编写团队本着严谨、务实的态度，深入调研高校大学英语课程教学现状，全面摸底大学新生入学英语水平，全面设计、全新编写了《新视野大学英语》（第三版）系列教材。第三版保持《新视野大学英语》一、二版的优势与特色，进一步落实教学分类指导、因材施教的原则，支持各高校根据学生入校英语水平，以及所选择专业的英语要求，适当调整通用英语阶段教学要求。

## 2 编写依据

《新视野大学英语》（第三版）认真贯彻《国家中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要（2010—2020）》和《关于全面提高高等教育质量的若干意见》的精神，在立足大学英语教学实际的基础上，引入先进外语教学理念，融合国际优质教育资源，采用科学的教学设计和多样的教学手段，有效提升学生英语综合应用能力，支持教师提高课堂教学质量，推动大学英语教学迈向新台阶。

《新视野大学英语》（第三版）在设计与编写中遵循以下整体原则：

### 在课程性质上体现工具性与人文性的有机结合

《新视野大学英语》（第三版）一方面遵循通用英语阶段语言学习规律，采取有效教学方法，全面提升学生的英语实际应用能力，一方面通过学习材料和活动设计培养学生的人文素养与综合素质，使学生在认识世界、了解社会、发现自我的过程中，树立正确的价值观，增进文化理解力，提高跨文化交际能力，从而实现工具性和人文性的有机统一。

### 在教学目标上体现个性化教学的需求

《新视野大学英语》（第三版）针对大学英语课程体系中通用英语课程的教学要求开发，总体目标是培养学生英语听、说、读、写、译的语言技能，同时达到增加知识、拓展视野、提高能力、提升文化素养的目的。教材共有4个级别，在主题内容、词汇分布和练习形式

# 3 教材特色

等方面充分考虑了难度的递进，学校可以根据学生的起点水平进行个性化选择，使学生通过不同级别的学习达到通用英语阶段的基本要求或提高要求。

## 在教学理念上体现“以教师为主导、以学生为主体”

《新视野大学英语》（第三版）体现“以教师为主导、以学生为主体”的教学理念，采用丰富多样的练习设计，激发学生学习兴趣，便于教师灵活指导，选取最佳的教学方法，鼓励学生主动参与，提高课堂教学效果。此外，教材注重培养学生的语言能力和学习策略，通过探究式、合作式活动引导学生积极思考和创新实践，通过对新知识、文化点和学习策略的讲解帮助学生掌握正确方法，使教学活动真正实现由“教”向“学”的转变。

## 在教学手段上体现教学的立体化、个性化与便捷性

《新视野大学英语》（第三版）充分体现信息技术给教育模式带来的变革，根据学生学习特点、教师教学习惯和学校教学环境的变化，构建 U 校园智慧教学云平台，为教、学、评、测、研提供全方位支持，通过高效便捷的教学工具、丰富多样的教学资源与无缝对接的多终端支持，助力教师优化教学流程、丰富教学设计、创新教学模式；同时，满足学生在多模态环境下的个性化学习，帮助师生共建智慧课堂，实现智慧学习。

《新视野大学英语》（第三版）的筹划、设计和编写历经多年，编写团队本着对教学负责、对学生负责的态度，精心选材，严谨编写，力求在帮助学生切实提高语言交际能力的同时，还能引导他们辨别多元视角、对比不同文化、深入思考问题，有助于他们成为具有社会责任感、国际视野和创新精神的高素质人才。《新视野大学英语》（第三版）的教材特色主要体现在以下方面：

### 选材富有时代气息，体现思辨性和人文性

教材充分考虑时代发展和新一代大学生的特点，选材富有时代气息，主题多样，涵盖社会、历史、经济、哲学、科技、文化等不同领域。选篇注重思想性和趣味性的结合，文章安排注意观点的相互碰撞和补充，激发学生的思辨力与创新思维，培养学生以多元视角看待个人、社会和世界。视听说分册包含丰富的 BBC 原版音视频，语言鲜活、语音纯正、语境真实，展现各国风土人情和文化传统，开拓学生视野，增强学生的文化感知力和理解力。

### 练习活动形式多样，培养语言能力和跨文化能力

与一、二版相比，第三版教材保持了练习的丰富性和系统性，并进一步加强了练习的思辨性、应用性和文化对比性。练习设计遵循语言学习的内在规律，目的明确、安排有序，既包括单项技能训练，也包括综合语言运用，输入与输出结合，线下与线上结合。语言活动注重思维训练，培养跨文化意识，通过批判性问题启迪学生思考，通过对比翻译引导学生理解和表达中西文化差异，通过场景真实的交际任务培养学生解决实际问题的能力。

## 教学设计循序渐进，打好基础，学用结合

教材设计基于对大学生英语水平和高校英语教学现状的细致调研，编写时充分考虑基础教育阶段与高等教育阶段英语教学的衔接，各级别定位清晰，难度逐步提升。教材通过科学严谨的材料选择与词汇编制，对核心词汇及搭配的重点练习，以及对语言技能的综合训练，帮助学生进一步打好语言基本功。同时，教材注意语言知识与语言应用的关系，通过练习引导学生掌握规律、举一反三、活用语言，提高语言的实际应用能力。

## 教学资源丰富立体，引领混合式教学模式

第三版教材倡导课堂教学与自主学习结合的混合式教学模式，通过创建全新的 U 校园智慧教学云平台，提供丰富的教学资源、立体的教学环境和便捷的多终端教学管理工具，整合混合式教学全流程，帮助教师实现课堂内外的有机结合与开放互动。除主干课程外，在数字课程体系中新增配套类课程（如第三版系列内的“长篇阅读”和“综合训练”等）和拓展类课程（如技能提升课程、语言文化课程、商务职场课程等），院校可自主选择线下、线上或混合教学的模式。教材同时配备 PC 端和移动端数字课程，优化教学体验，提升教学效果。此外，外研随身学 App 等移动学习工具帮助学生充分利用碎片化时间，向主动学习、自主学习、个性化学习的方向发展。

## 教学与评估并重，帮助教师实现教学相长

第三版教材为教师提供丰富多样的数字化教学资源，便于教师进行个性化教学，还创建了教师实时共建和分享备课资源的 Ucreate 交流平台，鼓励教师合作创新。同时，教材提供全面的形成性与终结性评测手段，多维度、可视化的学习数据统计以及基于数据的学情预测和教学建议，便于教师及时、准确了解学生学习状况，调整教学思路，改进教学方法。此外，对基于数字技术的混合式教学模式、网上合作学习模式、教学评估模式等新领域的探索，还能为教师提供研究思路与实证数据，助益教师的教学与学术发展。

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《新视野大学英语》（第三版）根据通用英语阶段的基本要求或提高要求，设计有 1—4 级，供两个学年使用。每一级别包含《读写教程》（配教师用书）、《听说教程》（配教师用书）、《视听说教程》（配教师用书）、《泛读教程》、《长篇阅读》和《综合训练》。同时提供与教材配套的学习光盘、教学课件、试题库、U 校园智慧教学云平台、移动应用等教学资源。不同课程、不同媒体之间紧密联系，相互支持，互为补充。

《新视野大学英语》（第三版）系列教材均为全新编写。《听说教程》配合《读写教程》的中心话题展开多种形式的听说训练。《泛读教程》、《长篇阅读》和《综合训练》三个分册也与《读写教程》单元主题呼应，是对《读写教程》的补充、强化与拓展。《视听说教程》基于英国培生教育出版集团的经典教材 *Speakout* 进行全面改编，既保留了视听资源地道鲜活的优势，又符合国内高校教学的需求与特点。

# 5 编写团队

《读写教程》以有效巩固和扎实培养学生的语言知识和技能为特色，通过视角多元、内涵丰富的选篇以及形式多样的练习，着重提高学生的读、写、译能力。《听说教程》听力素材形式多样，内容生动丰富，设计循序渐进，帮助学生夯实语言基础，切实提升英语听说交流能力。《视听说教程》视听资源生动地道，文化信息丰富，交际场景真实，有效提高学生的听说能力与跨文化交际能力。《泛读教程》注重阅读方法培养，提供多样的选篇和练习，帮助学生扩展词汇、开阔视野，提高英语阅读能力。《长篇阅读》通过有效的训练，培养学生的阅读策略，提高“快速+准确”获取信息的能力。《综合训练》与《读写教程》紧密相联，提供词汇、语法、翻译和阅读等方面的练习，帮助学生巩固语言知识，提高语言技能。

《新视野大学英语》（第三版）遵循分类指导、因材施教的教学原则，通过多种途径为个性化教学提供支持。系列教材中包括不同级别和不同分册，还提供丰富多样的网络课程与数字化教学资源，为教学提供了较大的选择空间。教师可根据学校和学生实际情况，依据基于本校特色的教学目标和教学要求，自主选择教学材料和教学方法，逐步提高学生的语言能力和跨文化交际能力，培养学生的自主学习能力和综合文化素养，从而实现相应的教学目标。

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《新视野大学英语》（第三版）项目总负责人、教材总主编为上海交通大学郑树棠教授。全国数十所高校的几十名资深教授和中青年骨干教师参与了系列教材的设计、编写和制作。参与《视听说教程》编写和制作的还有英国培生教育出版集团的英语教育专家和教材编写专家。在教材编写和修改定稿的过程中，有多位外籍专家学者参与审定和指导。

《新视野大学英语》（第三版）应新时代的召唤诞生，从筹划到出版历经数年，期待以全新面貌为新时期大学英语教学发展贡献力量。因教材为全新编写，难免有不足之处，还将在使用过程中收集反馈建议，希望专家、老师和同学在审阅和使用中多提宝贵意见，以使教材不断改进和完善。

编者  
2015年3月

# 编写及使用说明

## 1 教材特色

### 选材真实地道，语料丰富，题材多样

精心挑选 BBC 原版音视频材料，让学生聆听地道多元的语音，学习鲜活实用的语言，体验真实的交际情境，领略世界各地的文化生活，达到拓宽视野、拓展思维、提高语言应用能力和跨文化交际能力的目的。

### 活动设计科学，形式生动，操作性强

听说活动的设计吸收国内外先进的教学理念和教学方法，采用灵活多样的形式，激发学生兴趣，提高课堂参与度。练习活动将语言输入与输出紧密结合，目标明确，步骤清晰，方便课堂操作，帮助学生有效提高听说能力。

### 技能训练有效，循序渐进，稳步提升

听说技能讲解详尽，内容安排由易到难，与练习活动相结合，帮助学生认识到学习方法和交际策略的重要性，养成良好的学习习惯，提高学习效率，提升自主学习能力。

### 依托数字平台，资源立体，使用灵活

提供教材、数字课程和移动应用等组成的立体化资源体系，支持课堂教学与自主学习的有机结合，学校可根据教学需要选择多样的视听教学资源，采用个性化的教学方法。

## 2 教材结构

### Learning objectives

提供清晰具体、可量可测的学习目标，帮助学生明确学习重点，便于学生自我评价。

## Traces of the past

### Learning objectives

- ▶ talk about past events and their impacts on the present
- ▶ listen for specific information
- ▶ keep a conversation going
- ▶ conduct an interview

# Opening up

通过图片、测试、讨论等生动形式导入单元主题，激发学生兴趣，调动他们深入了解主题、探讨主题的积极性。

# Listening to the world

选取 BBC 音视频材料，设计丰富的听说活动，辅以听力技能讲解，有效提升学生的英语听力技能。

## Sharing

- ▶ 街头采访视频：围绕单元主题设计，受访者就特定话题讲述个人经历或阐释看法，为学生提供语言示范和观点分享。
- ▶ 视听理解练习：按每个分话题展开，有效控制难度，帮助学生透彻理解内容。
- ▶ 口语输出活动：结合学生自身经历，激发兴趣，启迪思考，提升表达能力。
- ▶ 语言文化注释：根据需要，提供简明扼要的语言与文化知识讲解。

## Listening

- ▶ 原版音频材料：情境自然，真实地道，形式丰富，包括对话、故事、访谈、讲座、广播节目等。
- ▶ 相关听力练习：步骤清晰，循序渐进。Before you listen 导入主题，激发学习兴趣；While you listen 引导理解内容，捕捉重要信息；After you listen 基于听力主题，训练学生的思维能力、表达能力和交际能力。
- ▶ 听力策略讲解：包括找出关键信息、捕捉重要细节、理清逻辑、巧记笔记、有效推测等，注重授人以渔，强调灵活应用。

## Opening up

1 The following is a list of survey questions about people's spending habits. Read the questions and add three more questions to the list.

- 1 Have you ever traveled abroad?
- 2 Have you ever slept in a tent in the woods?
- 3 Have you ever met a movie star?
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_

2 Work in pairs. Take turns to ask and answer the questions above. You have done lots of things you and your partner have mentioned! You may use the following questions:

A: Have you ever been to an art festival?  
B: Yes, I have. / No, I haven't, but I'd like to go to one. / No, I haven't and I don't like going.

B: Why don't you like going to London?  
C: What specific reasons does he give?  
D: What question does he ask people to answer?

## Listening to the world

### Sharing

1 Watch a podcast from the beginning to the end for its general idea.

2 Read the questions. Then watch Part 1 of the podcast and answer the questions.

#### VIDEO PODCAST

Now watch again and check your answers.

#### New words

Part 2

desert (də:sɜ:t) n. 沙漠  
mushroom cloud (mʌʃru:m kla:d) n. 霉菌云  
deserted (də:sɜ:tɪd) adj. 被遗弃的  
... and stuff (ænd stʌf) (informal) n. 垃圾  
the South Bank (ðə sʌðən bæk) n. 南岸  
tremendous (trə'mendəs) adj. 极大的  
architects ('ɑ:tɪktʃənts) n. 建筑师; 建筑学

Now watch again and check your answers.

#### Now > you listen

1 Read the statements. Then listen to the interview and fill in the blanks. Pay special attention to the time expressions and numbers.

1 Baruti was born in the year \_\_\_\_\_.  
2 He was the \_\_\_\_\_ child in a very big family.  
3 His parents were \_\_\_\_\_.  
4 Together they opened an orphanage in \_\_\_\_\_.  
Now listen again and check your answers.

#### AFTER > you listen

1 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

1 What can you learn from Mother Teresa's words? "I can do no great things, only small things with great love."

2 What is your favorite book? What do you like about it?

3 What childhood experience did you have that had a great impact on your present life?

## Listening to the world

### Listening

BEFORE > you listen

1 Work in pairs. Think about someone in your family that you like most. Give two or three reasons why you like him/her most and tell what you have learned from him/her.

## LISTENING SKILLS

Listening for specific information

When you listen for specific information, you listen with a focus or purpose rather than try to understand every word. What information to listen for depends on what questions you need to answer in the listening task or what purpose you want to achieve in real-life communication.

When you listen to news reports, weather forecasts, or airport announcements, you should listen carefully to specific information and details such as numbers, times, dates, places, and events.

For example, you hear an airport announcement: American Airlines Flight 282 to Dallas is now leaving at Gate 10. You should focus your attention on the flight number "Flight 282", the arrival city "Dallas", and the boarding gate "Gate 10".

Now you are going to hear an interview. Read the questions first so you know what specific information you should pay attention to while you listen.

#### New words

Baruti (bə:rʊti) n. 巴图里  
Johannesburg (dʒə'hensbɜ:g) n. 约翰内斯堡  
... (省略)  
orphan (ə'fɔ:n) n. 孤儿  
severely disabled (sə'verli dɪ'sabled) n. 严重残障  
Mother Teresa (mʌðər 'ter:sə) n. 母爱修女  
Long Walk to Freedom (lɔ:g wɔ:k tə 'fri:dm) n. 《长路漫漫》  
Nelson Mandela ('nel:sən mən'də:lə) n. 马拉德·曼德拉  
... (省略)

#### Culture notes

Mother Teresa is a Catholic nun who won the 1979 Nobel Peace Prize for her devotion to helping others.

Long Walk to Freedom is the autobiography (ɔ:bju:tɔ:fi) of Nelson Mandela. The book is about his early life, coming of age (è:n'gè), education, 27 years in prison, and his struggle against racial segregation (sè'g'regèi'ʃn) in South Africa.

Nelson Mandela was the president of South Africa from 1994 to 1999. He received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993. He passed away in 2013 at the age of 95.

Now listen again and check your answers.

#### AFTER > you listen

1 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

1 What can you learn from Mother Teresa's words? "I can do no great things, only small things with great love."

2 What is your favorite book? What do you like about it?

3 What childhood experience did you have that had a great impact on your present life?

## Viewing

- ▶ 原版视频材料：展现大千世界与多元文化，使学生感知社会万象与异域特色，帮助学生开拓视野，增进文化理解力，提升文化沟通力。
- ▶ 相关视听练习：步骤设计合理，训练由易到难。帮助学生激活相关知识，充分理解和挖掘视频内容，并能联系主题进行拓展性思考和口语输出训练。

The page is titled 'Listening to the world' and has a 'Viewing' section. It includes a video clip titled 'Folk Club: Festival Highlights'. The 'Before you view' section contains three questions: 1. What is Bestival? 2. When and where is it held? 3. What do you think people do at Bestival? The 'While you view' section has a 'New words' box and a 'Summary' box. The 'After you view' section also has a 'New words' box and a 'Conversation' box.

## Speaking for communication

基于丰富的语言输入材料，设计口语活动，配合详尽的口语策略讲解，提高学生的口语能力。

### Imitation (Books 1-2)

语音模仿活动：只出现在第 1、2 级。  
从 Listening to the world 原版音视频中精选地道、常用的口语表达，录制英式和美式发音两个版本，供学生模仿跟读，纠正发音，优化语音语调。

### Role-play

- ▶ 角色扮演活动：基于日常生活实用情景设计，以原版听力材料为输入，以听促说，有助于学生理清思路，提高口语表达能力。
- ▶ 口语策略讲解：帮助学生掌握规律，提高技能，在实际运用中做到举一反三，活用语言。

### Group discussion

小组活动任务：话题丰富，形式多样，包括口头报告、模拟场景、小组辩论等。通过“材料输入—任务分解—共同讨论—合作输出”的活动过程，引导学生积极参与，培养创新思维和团队意识。

### Public speaking (Books 3-4)

英语演讲训练：只出现在第 3、4 级。以“讲解—范例—练习”的形式，讲解如何准备演讲稿、如何使用肢体语言、如何吸引听众注意等技巧，训练学生的演讲能力与学术技能，在更高层次上提升语言应用能力。

The page is titled 'Speaking for communication' and has a 'Speaking for communication' section with 'Imitation' and 'Role-play' tasks, and a 'SPEAKING SKILLS' section with 'Keeping a conversation going' and 'Conducting an interview' tasks.

## Further practice in listening

包含 Short conversations、Long conversation、Passages 三个部分，提供与单元主题相关、内容丰富的听力材料，通过 1-4 级的学习，循序渐进地提高听力技能。从较慢语速开始，逐步到中等语速、篇幅较长的音频材料，训练掌握中心大意、抓住要点和主要信息的能力。

## Wrapping up

与本单元 Learning objectives 呼应，便于学生考查学习情况，反思学习过程，培养自我评价、自我提升的习惯。

### Further practice in listening

#### Short conversations

New words  
Jack Kirby (杰克·凯瑞) 艺术家 - 阅读 2 | 听力 2 | 词汇  
superhero /'su:pərherəʊ/ n. 超级英雄  
Charlie Chaplin (查理·卓别林) 演员 - 阅读 3 | 听力 3 | 词汇

Listen to five short conversations and choose the best answer to each question you hear:

- 1 A In a bar.  
B At home.  
C In an office.  
D At a cinema.
- 2 A Jack Kirby is not very well-known.  
B Jack Kirby invented something great.  
C Jack Kirby is famous for his paintings.  
D Jack Kirby won the Nobel Prize.
- 3 A Charlie Chaplin's films are too serious.  
B Charlie Chaplin's films are very creative.  
C Charlie Chaplin's films can't be understood easily.  
D Charlie Chaplin's films can't be compared with other films.
- 4 A The cat.  
B The phone.  
C The computer.  
D The light bulb.
- 5 A Bob remembered all his lines.  
B Bob performed very naturally.  
C Bob should be proud of himself.  
D Bob should have performed better.

#### Long conversation

New words  
Mandy Patinkin (曼迪·帕廷金) 电影明星 - 阅读 4 | 听力 4 | 词汇  
writing /'raɪtɪŋ/ n. - 写作  
movie /'mu:vɪ/ n. 电影

Listen to a long conversation and choose the best answer to each question you hear:

- 1 A Read J. K. Rowling's first book.  
B Go to see the Harry Potter book.  
C Watch BBC news about J. K. Rowling.  
D Take her cousin to see a new Harry Potter movie.
- 2 A At a car.  
B On a train.  
C At a cinema.  
D In a bookshop.
- 3 A She won't write any more books.  
B She will write more magic stories.  
C She hasn't said anything about her future plans.  
D She said she would work on more serious projects.
- 4 A J. K. Rowling's secret.  
B J. K. Rowling's writing plan.  
C A new book by J. K. Rowling.  
D An interview with J. K. Rowling.

# 3 教材资源

《视听说教程》提供立体、便捷的 U 校园智慧教学云平台，使数字课程和移动学习资源成为教材的有效补充、扩展和延伸。

通过 U 校园平台，《视听说教程》的数字课程提供更丰富的学习资源和学习工具，使学生在课堂学习之外，还能进行多样化、个性化的自我训练和提高。对于跟读、角色扮演等口语活动提供语音评测，通过多维度的反馈帮助学生提升语音语调。同时，平台还为教师提供优质的题库资源与多样的测评手段，方便教师及时评估和考查学生的学习情况。此外，第三版开创性地设计和研发了基于移动端的学习资源，包括移动端数字课程和外研随身学 App 等，帮助学生充分利用碎片化时间学习，培养自主学习习惯，提高自主学习能力。

各高校可根据本校实际教学需要选择不同的资源组合方式，使教材与数字课程相结合，课堂教学与自主学习相结合，为教师和学生提供立体化、个性化的开放教学空间。

# 4 编写团队

《新视野大学英语》（第三版）系列教材总主编为上海交通大学郑树棠。

《新视野大学英语（第三版）视听说教程 2》主编为金霞。参加编写的主要人员有金霞、王霏、李秉怡、张立芹、左克文、王清、张国平等。《新视野大学英语（第三版）视听说教程 2》由郑树棠和外籍专家 Laura Jean Davies 审定全稿。

编者

2015 年 4 月

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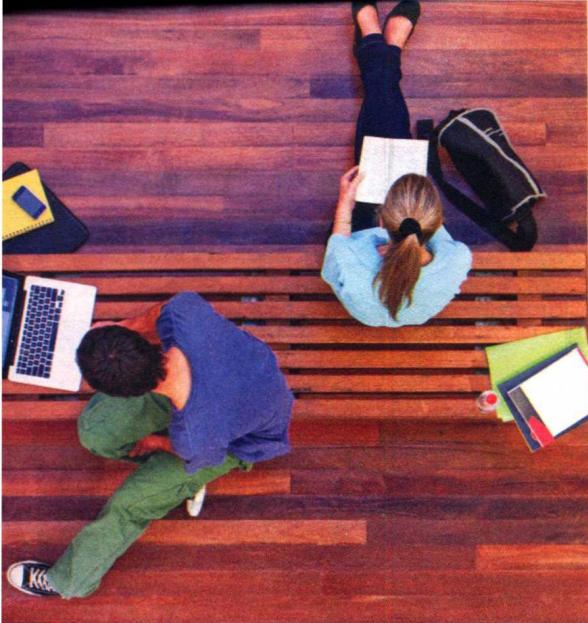
UNIT	TITLE	LISTENING SKILLS	SPEAKING SKILLS
1 P 1	<b>Life is a learning curve</b>	Listening for signal words for listing	Giving and responding to advice
2 P 19	<b>Journey into the unknown</b>	Understanding the problem-solution pattern	Asking for and giving directions
3 P 37	<b>Time out</b>	Listening for information about plans	Managing phone problems
4 P 55	<b>Life under the spotlight</b>	Understanding cause and effect	Making requests and offers
5 P 73	<b>Urban pulse</b>	Understanding pros and cons	Making and responding to complaints
6 P 91	<b>Climbing the career ladder</b>	Listening for examples	Expressing likes or dislikes
7 P 109	<b>Time of technology: A blessing or a curse?</b>	Listening for agreement and disagreement	Expressing essentiality
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U 校园智慧教学云平台使用指南 P 147			



# Life is a learning curve

## Learning objectives

- ▶ talk about learning experiences
- ▶ listen for signal words for listing
- ▶ give and respond to advice
- ▶ talk about learning / teaching methods



## Opening up

Read the following quotes about learning. Do you agree with them? Why or why not?

We learn by doing.

— Aristotle

A little knowledge is a dangerous thing.

— Albert Einstein

The best way to learn is to teach.

— Anonymous

# Listening to the world

## Sharing

1 Watch a podcast from the beginning to the end for its general idea.

2 Read the paragraph. Then watch Part 1 of the podcast and fill in the blanks with the words that Hina uses.

### VIDEO PODCAST



I have a full-time job but I like learning 1) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ in my spare time. 2) \_\_\_\_\_

I'm studying Spanish. I'm enjoying it but I'm finding

it 3) \_\_\_\_\_. Today we're asking people

about learning new things.

Now watch again and check your answers.

## New words

### Part 1

Spanish /'spæniʃ/ *n.* 西班牙语

### Part 2

Arabic /'ærəbɪk/ *n.* 阿拉伯语

negotiation /nɪ,gəʊʃi'eɪʃn/ *n.* 谈判；协商

Swahili /swa:hi:li/ *n.* 斯瓦希里语（一种

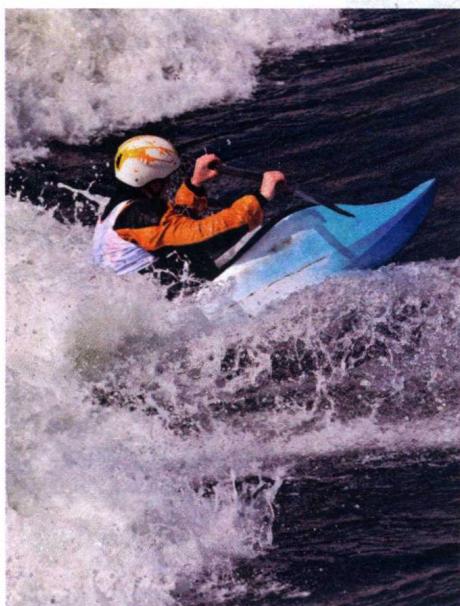
东非语言）

kayaking /'keɪækɪŋ/ *n.* 划小皮艇；划轻型独木舟

choir /kwaɪə/ *n.* (教堂的)唱诗班；(学校的)合唱队

Zimbabwe /zim'bɑ:bwei/ *n.* 津巴布韦  
(非洲国家)

mbira /m'bɪrə/ *n.* 安比拉琴(非洲传统乐器)



## Culture notes

**Swahili:** a language spoken by various ethnic groups (族群) in much of East Africa. It has been greatly influenced by Arabic. There are enormous number of Arabic loanwords (外来语) in the language.

**3** What are they learning at the moment? Look at the people below and read the statements. Then watch Part 2 of the podcast and check (✓) the true statements.

1



A

She is learning to drive at the moment.

2



B

She is learning to play golf because she wants to play with her friends.

3



C

She is learning to speak Spanish at the moment.

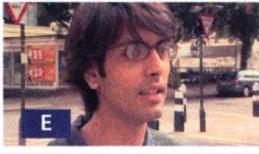
4



D

She is learning yoga at the moment, and she is finding it quite easy.

5



E

He is learning Arabic at the moment.

6



F

She is learning French in evening classes.

7



G

He has just learned how to do kayaking.

8



H

He is learning how to play a musical instrument.

Now watch again and check your answers.

# Listening to the world

## New words

### Part 3

Mandarin Chinese /'mændərɪn ,tʃaɪ'ni:z/ *n.* 汉语普通话  
capoeira /ka:pə'weɪrə/ *n.* 卡波瓦勤舞 (一种巴西舞蹈)  
martial art /ma:tʃl 'a:t/ *n.* 武术  
Sanskrit /'sænskrɪt/ *n.* 梵文; 梵语 (古印度语)  
Latin /'la:tɪn/ *n.* 拉丁语  
trumpet /'trʌmpɪt/ *n.* 喇叭; 小号

## Culture Notes

**Sanskrit:** the classical language of Ancient India. It is considered as one of the most ancient languages in the world.

- 4 *What's the most difficult thing they've ever learned?* Look at the people below and read the statements. Then watch Part 3 of the podcast and fill in the blanks.



A

The most difficult thing 1) \_\_\_\_\_ is Mandarin Chinese. I did it in evening classes a few years ago and I 2) \_\_\_\_\_ it really, really difficult.



B

Probably capoeira, which is a Brazilian dance, martial art, fight thing. It's 3) \_\_\_\_\_ of all these things. And yes, that was very difficult because there were lots of unusual 4) \_\_\_\_\_ to learn.



5) \_\_\_\_\_ was the most difficult thing.



Well, I learned some Sanskrit, and that's got um, 6) \_\_\_\_\_, two more than Latin. It's quite difficult 7) \_\_\_\_\_.



I think I found 8) \_\_\_\_\_ very hard at school.



Um, I learned to play the trumpet at school. That was pretty difficult. Er ... and maybe learning to drive. I 9) \_\_\_\_\_ learning to drive.

Now watch again and check your answers.

### 5 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

- 1 What are you learning at the moment? Do you enjoy learning it? Why?
- 2 What's the most difficult thing you've ever learned? Why?
- 3 What do you enjoy learning most? Why?

# Listening

## BEFORE ▶ you listen

1 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

- 1 What difficulties have you encountered while learning English?
- 2 What advice did you receive as to how to deal with these difficulties?
- 3 How did you finally overcome these difficulties?

# LISTENING SKILLS

## Listening for signal words for listing

When you listen to speeches, lectures, or conversations, oftentimes you need to identify and take notes of a list of items, such as a list of examples, a list of problems, a list of suggestions, or a list of benefits. One strategy that can help you get the relevant information is to listen for signal words for listing.

Signal words for listing are words or expressions used to indicate that a speaker will list items one by one. Usually expressions such as *one*, *first*, *firstly*, *first of all*, *to begin with*, and *to start with* are used to signal the beginning of listing. Expressions like *two*, *second*, *secondly*, *next*, *another*, *the other*, *moreover*, *furthermore*, *in addition*, *besides*, and *what's more* are used for the following listed items. And expressions like *the last*, *the final*, *lastly*, *the last but not the least*, and *finally* are often used to signal the end of the listing. And sometimes apart from using the above-mentioned signal words, the total number of listed items may be mentioned first, as in the following example:

*Let's look at three of the most important environmental problems. The first problem is water. ... Our second problem is the animals. ... And the last problem on our list, but not the least important, is the weather.*

So when you are listening to materials including listed items, you should listen first for the total number of listed items, if it is given, and then bear that number in mind to make sure that you will not miss any items.

If the listening material you listen to is a conversation, then apart from the above signal words, questions like *Have you got anything / any ideas?* and *Any ideas for ...?* may also serve as signals for the beginning of listing, and questions like *Anything else?* and *What other ... do you have?* may also indicate that there are more items to follow. Therefore you should also be alert to these questions.

In the following exercises you are going to listen to a radio program in which some of the above-mentioned signal words for listing are used. Identify the signal words, and pay close attention to what follows the signal words in the program.