New Perspectives Broadcast News English

新视角 新闻英语视听说教程下

权立宏

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新视角 ——新闻英语视听说教程下

主 编 权立宏 黄 蔷

重庆大学出版社

内容提要

本书以建构主义理论为指导思想,以交际法、主题教学法为主要的教学理念,以美国主流电视媒体新闻作为主要视听学习资源,使学习者通过形式多样的听力和口语等教学活动,进一步提高口语交际能力。本书所选主题新颖,练习编排别具一格,有利于学习者开阔视野,激发学习兴趣,可供大学本科二年级英语和非英语专业的学生以及具有一定英语水平的学习者使用。

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总序

进入21世纪,我国高等教育呈现快速扩展的趋势。为适应社会、经济的快速发展,人才的培养问题已经比我国任何一个历史时期都显得更为重要。当今,人才的能力和素质的衡量越来越多地采用国际标准,人才的外语水平自然地也越来越受到培养单位和用人单位的重视,由此引发了对大学外语教学模式、教材和检测机制的新一轮讨论,掀起了新一轮的大学英语教学改革。作为外语师资队伍和外语专业人才培养的高等学校英语专业,相比之下,在教学改革思路、新教材开发和新教学模式探讨等诸方面均显得滞后。尽管高等学校外语专业教学指导委员会英语组针对当前高校发展的新形式和外语专业人才培养的新规格、新模式和新要求,修订出了新的《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》,并结合21世纪外语人才培养和需求的新形势,制定了由教育部高等教育司转发的《关于外语专业面向21世纪本科教育改革的若干意见》,就英语专业的建设提出了指导性的意见,但在实际工作中这两个文件的精神尚未落实。

为此,重庆大学出版社和外语教学界的专家们就国内高等学校英语专业建设所面临的新形势作了专题讨论。专家们认为,把"大纲"的设计和"若干意见"的思想和理念变为现实的一个最直接的体现方式,就是编写一套全新理念的英语专业系列教材;随着我国教育体制的改革,特别是基础教育课程标准的实施,适合高等学校英语专业教学需要的教材也应作相应的调整,以应对中小学英语教学改革的新要求;高等学校学生入学时英语水平的逐年提高和就业市场对外语人才需求呈多元化趋势的实际,对高等学校英语专业的人才培养、教学模式、课程设置、教材建设等方面也提出了严峻挑战,应对这些挑战,同样可以通过一套新的教材体系来实现。

适今为止,国内尚无一套完整的、系统的英语专业系列教材;目前已有的教材出自不同的出版社,编写的思路和体例不尽相同;现有的教材因出版时间较早,内容、知识结构、教学方法和手段已经不能适应新的发展要求;传统的教材设计多数基于学科的内在逻辑和系统性,较少考虑学习者的全面发展和社会对人才需求的多元化。

自2001年开始,在重庆大学出版社的大力支持下,我们成立了由华中、华南、西南和西北地区的知名专家、学者和教学一线教师组成的《求知高等学校英语专业系列教材》编写组,确定了系列教材编写的指导思想和总体目标,即以《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》为依据,将社会的需求与培养外语人才的全面发展紧密结合,注重英语作为一个专业的学科系统性和科学性,注重英语教学和习得的方法与规律,突出特色和系列教材的内在逻辑关系,反映当前教学改革的新理念并具有前瞻性;锤炼精品,建立与英语专业课程配套的新教材体系,推动英语专业的教学改革,培养高素质



人才和创新人才。

系列教材力求在以下方面有所突破和创新:

第一,教材的整体性。系列教材在课程类型上分为专业技能必修课程、专业知识必修课程、专业技能选修课程、专业知识选修课程和相关专业知识课程等多个板块。在考虑每一种教材针对相应课程的特性和特色的同时,又考虑到系列教材间相互的支撑性。

第二,学生基本技能和实际应用能力的培养。在课程的设计上充分考虑英语作为一个专业来培养学生的基础和基本技能,也充分考虑到英语专业学生应该具备的专业语言、文学和文化素养。同时,教材的设计兼顾到社会需求中对英语专业学生所强调的实际应用能力的培养,除考虑课程和英语专业的培养目的,课程或课程体系应该呈现的学科基本知识和规范外,充分考虑到教材另一方面的功用,即学生通过教材接触真实的语言环境,了解社会,了解文化背景,丰富学生的实践经验。在教材编写中突出强调"enable",让学习者在实践中学习语言、文学、文化和其他相关知识,更多地强调学习的过程,强调学生的参与,以此提高学生的实际应用技能。

第三,学生的全面发展。对高等学校英语专业学生而言,英语不仅是一门工具,更重要的是一个培养学生人文素质和跨文化意识的学科专业。系列教材强调合作性学习、探索性学习,培养学生的学习自主性,加强学习策略的指导。通过基础阶段课程的学习,使学生在语言知识、语言技能、文化意识、情感态度和学习策略等方面得到整体发展;在高年级阶段则更多地注重学生的人文精神、专业理论素养、中外文学及文化修养的培养。

第四,教材的开放性。一套好的教材不应该对课堂教学、老师的施教和学生的学习拓展有所制约,应给使用教材的教师和学生留有一定的空间,要让学生感到外语学习是一件愉快的事,通过学习让人思考,给人以自信,引导人走向成功。系列教材的总体设计既考虑严密的学科系统性,也考虑独具特色的开放性。不同地区、不同类型的学校,可以根据自己的生源和培养目标灵活地取舍、选用、组合教材,尤其是结合国内高等学校中正在探讨的学分制,给教与学一个多维度的课程体系。

我们希望通过这套系列教材,来推动高等学校英语专业教学改革,探讨新的教学理念、模式,为英语专业人才的培养探索新的路子,为英语专业的学生拓展求知的空间。

《求知高等学校英语专业系列教材》编委会 2004 年 8 月

前言

自 2003 年起,国家教育部正式启动高等教育教学改革,并采取有力措施大力推进大学英语教学改革。其中一个重要的步骤就是提倡广泛采用先进的信息技术,推动基于计算机技术的英语教学改革。在这种指导思想的引领下,设计基于网络和多媒体技术的英语教学模式,改变以讲授为主的单一课堂教学模式,是大学英语教学的重要内容。为了顺应国家大学英语教学改革,广东外语外贸大学英语教育学院近几年在课程设置、教学模式等方面做出了可贵的尝试,其中一个重要的方面就是率先于2002 年起与本校的英文学院、商务英语学院等联合开设网络英语视听课程,旨在通过网络多媒体辅助教学手段,搭建新的教学平台,为学生提供真实的视听材料,在此基础上培养其语言交际能力,并在网络多媒体教学环境下,培养学生的自主学习能力和合作学习能力。

经过几年的教学尝试,在总结经验的基础上,我们在网络英语视听课程中增加了"说"的教学环节,使学生在获得足够语言输入的基础上,有语言产出的机会,学生的学习也更符合语言学习的规律。本书正是在此教学实践的基础上应运而生的。

英语中, Perspective 一词有这样的意义, 即"a way of thinking about something, especially one that is influenced by people's beliefs or experiences"。我们希望通过本书的学习,使学生在原有世界观以及语言知识的基础上, 提高独立思考和分析问题的能力。

一. 教材编写指导思想/编写理念

本书的编写充分体现了建构主义理论在教学方面的理论指导作用。

建构主义理论认为知识不是传授的,而是学习者自己建构的;是学习者在一定的环境中,通过与环境的相互作用和他人的协作,利用学习资源,逐步构建的。建构主义认为学习应以学习者为中心,教师的作用不是传授知识,而是给学生提供建构知识的机会和动力。此外,建构主义提倡真实的学习环境。本教材以英美国家主流电视网直播的新闻为有声材料,注重在模拟现实的情景中将学习者带人趣味横生的英语世界,使他们体验真正地道的英语。

在学习环境方面,建构主义还提倡学习者在一定的学习资源和学习任务下相互协作,在教师的指导下完成任务。本教材的编写采用主题教学模式,其教学目标主要由两项任务来完成:语言训练型任务和解决真实问题的探讨型任务。教材所选主题涉及领域广泛,旨在帮助学习者在完成语言训练型任务、提高语言交际能力的基础上,培养其独立思考问题的能力和批判性思维能力。

二. 教材的主要特点

- 1. 理念先进。教材在编写上贯穿了交际法、主题教学法的教学理念,使学习者在模拟现实的情景中,学有所用,达到语言输入和产出的合理分配。
- 2. 主题新颖。书中所选主题涉及文化、教育、娱乐、科技、自然等领域,都是国内外较前沿的话题,容易激发学习者的学习兴趣。
- 3. 单元结构清晰。每个单元都提炼出了学习目标,便于学习者检查学习效果;每个单元分为三大部分,每部分的主题也都提炼了出来,便于教师和学习者明确主题,掌握要点。
- 4. 练习编排别具一格。所有练习均经过精心设计,听力练习符合新闻听力的训练规律;口语练习与听力练习环环相扣,深入浅出,形式多样。书中还编写有一定深度的听力和口语练习(用:"*"代表,并用"*"的多少代表难度系数),供教师参考使用。

三. 教材使用建议

教材分为上、下两册(配有光盘),每册均包括 10 个单元,每个单元为 4~6 学时。教材使用对象为具有一定的英语听力水平和口语表达能力,能基本听懂英语国家新闻报道(如 VOA,BBC等)的大学本科二年级英语专业和非英语专业的学生。

本书由权立宏任主编。各单元编写分工为:

Unit 1, 黄蔷; Unit 2, 权立宏; Unit 3, 朱其韵; Unit 4, 张俊宇; Unit 5, 杨义豪; Unit 6, 权立宏; Unit 7, 黄蔷; Unit 8, 张燕; Unit 9, 古克平; Unit 10, 黄蔷。本教材主要由权立宏统稿, 录音由 Brenda Geerinckx、Erin Pendleton 和黄李龙完成。

本教材在编写过程中得到了广东外语外贸大学英语教育学院李海丽和霍海洪 副教授的大力支持和热情指导。书稿完成后,我校加拿大籍外教 Kathy Lee 耐心细 致地帮助我们校对书稿,并提了很多修改意见,我们编写组衷心地表示感谢。另外, 齐湘燕、朱其韵和严永怡老师提出了很多修改意见,在此,我们一并表示感谢。

本书出版得到了重庆大学出版社外语编辑室各位编辑的大力支持,我们全体编者向他们致以衷心的谢意。

由于编写时间仓促,教材中存在一定疏漏,恳请使用者提出宝贵意见。

编 者 2005年10月

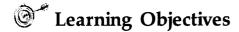
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Unit 1	Online World	
Part I	Generation M	
Part II	Online Life ······	
Part II	Online Security	
Unit 2	Dealing with Emotions	
Part I	What Is an Emotion	
Part II	Dealing with Negative Emotions	
Part III	How to Build Positive Emotions	
Unit 3	It's only a Game	
Part I	The Olympic Games	
Part II	X-games	
Part II	Explore a Little Further	
Unit 4	Battling Deadly Viruses	
Part [Animal Viruses and Their Impacts	
Part II	Battling Deadly Viruses	
Part Ⅲ	Battling Discrimination and Indifferences During Outbreaks of Viral	
	Diseases 51	

Unit 5	Honesty
Part I	Your View of Honesty
Part II	Honesty vs. Dishonesty · · · · 64
Part Ⅲ	Live Up to Your Honesty and Safeguard Your Right 67
Unit 6	Gender Issues
Part I	Men Are from Mars, Women Are from Venus 77
Part II	Stressed-out Girls 80
Part III	Career Women 84
Unit 7	Hustle and Bustle
Part I	Who Raised You
Part [[Are You Busy
Part III	Why Are You Busy
Unit 8	Crime and Punishment
Part I	Crimes and Criminals
Part []	BTK Serial Killer · · · · 104
Part Ⅲ	Phony Diploma ····· 107
Unit 9	Housing Problems
Part I	There's No Place Like Home
Part II	Housing Bubble
Part Ⅲ	Pressures of Modern Society
Unit 10	Universe or Multiverse
–––– Part I	Introduction
Part II	Somewhere Out There
Part II	UFO 134
	Exercises
Transcr	ipt 166

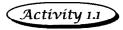
Unit 1

Online World



- 1. Enlarge your knowledge about the Internet
- 2. Probe into the Internet's influence on modern life
- 3. Learn words and expressions related to the Internet

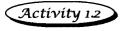
Part | Generation M



Activity 1.1 Warm-up Activity

Prediction Questions:

- 1. What does Generation M mean? What kind of lifestyle does this Generation M have?
- 2. Will you enjoy or put up with such a lifestyle? How?



Listening — News Item 1 Generation M

Words and Expressions

gadget /ˈgædʒit/: n. a small specialized mechanical or electronic device; a contrivance 小配件; (设计精巧的)小机件[装置]; 新发明;小玩意儿 embrace /imˈbreis/: v. to take up willingly or eagerly 乐意地或渴望地从事于 blare /blɛə/: v. to sound loudly and stridently 发出刺耳和响亮的声音 overdrive /ˈəuvəˈdraiv/: v. to push (oneself) too far, as in the performance of tasks 使(人)操劳过度(如在执行任务时);使(自己)过于疲劳 compress /kəmˈpres/: v. to make more compact by or as if by pressing 压缩

Listen and write down the answers for the following questions.

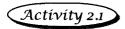
1.	What is "Generation M"?
	In "Generation M", "M" stands for
2.	This "M" includes many choices like "X-box, GameCube,
	and cell phones.
3.	The news mentioned something like the "M" center. What is it actually?
	The so-called "M" center is actually the
4.	What do teenagers do in the "M" center?
	Things like doing homework,
	, watching TV,
	etc.

- 5. Judge whether the following statements about Generation "M" are true or false.
 - 1) Generation "M" takes up new technology more readily than the grown-ups, which somewhat leads to a gap between the two.
 - 2) This generation tends to spend more than sixty-four hours a week, doing different things through all kinds of media at the same time.
 - 3) Nick, the teenager in the news, can have twelve conversations at one time.
 - 4) Generation "M" can focus better than their parents.
- **6. Find out expressions in the news which are similar to the statements in *Exercise* 5 and keep them in mind.

Activity 1.3 Oral Activity

Suppose you are confined to a room where there are only a bed, a desk and a computer. You can surf on the Internet but are not allowed to go out of the room. Tell your partner what you would do on the Internet to kill time.

Pad II Online Life



Listening — News Item 2 Online Romance

Words and Expressions

impersonal /impersonal/: adj. not influenced by, showing or involving human beings 不受个人情感影响的,冷淡的,没有人情味儿的,不牵涉个人感情的

enroll /in'rəul/; v. to become or make (sb.) a member (of sth.) 登记,注册

enrolment /in roulmont/: n. enrolling or being enrolled; the number of people enrolled 登记,注册,人伍,入会;注册、入会、入学等的人数

sophomore /'sofomo:,-mor/: n. a student in the second year of a course at a high school, college or university 二年级学生

trance /tra:ns/; n. dreamy state in which one concentrates on one's thoughts and does not notice what is happening around 发呆,出神

glue /qlu:/: v. \(\langle\) infml. \(\rangle\) to fasten on sth. 紧附于

yearbook /'jiəbuk/: n. a bound publication compiled by the graduating class of a school or college, recording the year's events and typically containing photographs of students and faculty 年刊: 年鉴(由中学或大学的毕业班编辑 并装订成册的刊物,记录当年的事件,一般还包括学生们和全体教师的照片)

virtual / vərtjuəl/: adj. existing in the mind, especially as a product of the imagination 虚的,虚构的,虚拟的

affiliation /əifiliei [ən/; n. link or connection made by connecting or associating 关系,联系

mutual / mju:tʃuəl/: adj. (of a feeling or an action) felt or done by each towards the other 相互的,彼此的

tempt / tempt/: v. to arouse a desire in sb.; to attract sb. 引起某人的欲望;吸引某人 accessible / əkˈsesəbl/: adj. that can be reached or used 可接近的,可进入的;可使用的

Activity 2.1.1 Listen to the news and answer the following questions. You can choose more than one answer.

1.	Main idea: The news is mainly about (who?) (doing what?)
2.	What is "thefacebook. com"? It refers to a website where numerous students can
	a. meet their teachers
	b. check on their assignments
	c. get to know overseas students
	d. list their pictures and hobbies

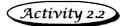
- f. connect with other students with similar interests
- 3. Which of the following is true about "thefacebook. com"?
 - a. Dan Gildengorn and Lauren Skinner are lovers who began their romance because of thefacebook.
 - b. Mark Zukerberg was the one who launched the site last year at just one university.
 - c. One year later the website has taken up by 65 schools.
 - d. Now lots of parents are tempted and also log on.
- 4. Why did the website gain popularity on college campus?
 - a. It can tempt parents too.

e. form a virtual community

- b. It is easily accessible with a college e-mail account.
- c. It can help students to know more and better about their fellow students.

Activity 2.1.2 Pair Work and Poll

- Step 1 Find out the following information with your partner:
 - a. What is the website of your university?
 - b. What kind of information is offered on this website?
 - c. Which part interests you most? Why?
 - d. Do you know any other college websites? Which part of them attracts you most?
- Step 2 Exchange information with your partner about:
 - a. What is your favorite website?
 - b. What is its most attractive feature in your mind? Why?
- Step 3 Make a list of all the websites proposed by the whole class and write them down on the blackboard. Students are going to vote for their favorite websites and finally find out which website ranks the first, the second and the third among the list.



Listening — News Item 3 Online Love Scam

Words and Expressions

scam /skæm/: n. (infml.) a dishonest scheme 骗局,欺诈

undercover /'AndalkAva/: adj. doing things secretly or done secretly; engaged in spying on people while appearing to work normally among them 暗中进行的,秘密做出的,私下的;做密探工作的

prey /prei/: n. a person who is exploited or harmed by another victim 受害者;牺牲品

entice /in tais/: v. to try to tempt or persuade sb., usu. by offering sth. pleasant or reward 诱惑, 怂恿

embassy / embəsi/: n. (official residence of) an ambassador and his staff 大使及 其官员;大使馆

jilt /dzilt/: v. to leave (a man or woman) with whom one has had a close emotional

relationship 抛弃或遗弃(情人)

sheer / fiə/: adj. complete, thorough, utter 完全的,彻底的,十足的 amorous / æmərəs/: adj. readily showing or feeling love; relating to love 表示爱情的:多情的

Activity 2.2.1 Listen to the news clip and finish the following exercises.

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Main idea: In	his news, an undercover detective was going to reveal the real story
about	(a. American men b. Russian women). They build themselve
online as	(a. brides b. bridegrooms) and prey on
(a. American i	men b. Russian men)
Further details	:
1. How does th	is scam carry out? Judge whether the following statements are true o
false.	
a. Elena Ga	rrett is Vladimir's boss in the United States who started an industry of
Russian b	orides.
b. These Ru	ssian women usually put enticing photos and letters on the Internet.
c. They wou	ald eventually ask for money for visa and airline tickets.
d. In the en	d they would simply disappear after taking the money.
2. Finish the fo	llowing information concerning a case cited in the news.
Persons invo	lved: a lonely American bachelor and Natasha
The event:	
The result:	

Activity 2.2.2 Survey and Report

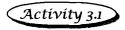
Form groups of five to six and interview all the members in the group.

- 1. What kind of chatting software do you know and have used?
- 2. What kind of people do you meet online?
- 3. How is the relationship going? What is the result like?
- 4. Are there any exciting stories or dangerous traps? What impresses you the most?
- 5. What do you think of these cases?

Activity 2.2.3 Play on the Internet

Admittedly, Internet blurs the boundary of the real world and virtual world. Like the real world, we have both comedies and tragedies on the Internet. Form different groups to create both a comedy and a tragedy which can be based on online stories. For example, the students can show to the whole class how a young girl got to know her cyber friend and how this cyber friend gradually stepped into her real life and eventually formed a happy family.

Pad III Online Security



Listening — News Item 4 Online Security

Words and Expressions

deduction /di'dʌkʃən/; n. amount that is taken away or subtracted 扣除的量 rage /reidʒ/; n. a current, eagerly adopted fashion; a fad or craze 风行一时,时尚,流行时下的、很受欢迎的风格;时尚或流行

snoop /snuːp/: v. to pry into the private affairs of others, especially by prowling about 窥探

refund /riː'fʌnd/: n. the money one get back after returning a product to the store 退款

give away: to reveal sth. intentionally or unintentionally 泄露

vulnerability /'vʌlnərə'biləti/: n. any weakness or flaw existing in a system of computer security, the susceptibility of a system to a specific threat attack or harmful event, or the opportunity available to a threat agent to mount that attack 脆弱性