

新思维大学英语

视听说系列教程

陈仲利 总主编

# 新思维 大学英语 视听说教程

3

随书附光盘

学生用书  
Students Manual

张洪兵 主编  
张雅凝 副主编



化学工业出版社

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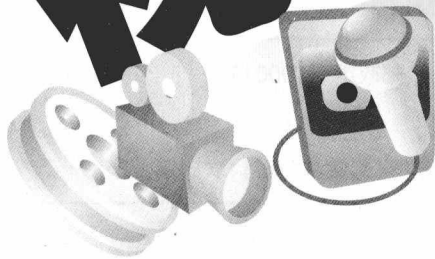
# 新思维 大学英语 视听说教程

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江苏工业学院图书馆  
藏书章  
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· 北京 ·

《新思维大学英语视听说系列教程》是根据2007年教育部颁布《大学英语课程教学要求》来进行编写的,编者对大纲中有关听力部分的要求和样题中的相关部分的命题思路做了深入的探讨和研究,并结合实例做了较为详尽的阐述,同时针对各部分题型编写了单项以及综合训练题,听力训练内容和范围、材料的长度和难度、命题形式和题目难度、长度与深度方面力求做到与《大学英语课程教学要求》中针对听说的规定相同,并且严格按照全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会于2005年9月推出的新题型《大学英语四级考试试点考试样卷》中的听力部分样题进行命题,尽力做到与其保持一致。学生通过本书内容的强化训练,不仅能够较为轻松地理解各类听力内容,而且能够提高听力部分的应试水平和成绩。本系列教程共分6个级别,1~4级体现《大学英语课程教学要求》的一般要求,5、6级则体现较高要求和更高要求。每级教材分为学生用书、教师用书两册,并且均附有光盘,提供8个单元的视频与音频材料。

本册书为该系列教程的第3级的学生用书《新思维大学英语视听说教程(3)学生用书》,适合非英语专业的大学二年级学生使用,也适合于英语爱好者提高英语听说能力使用。

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# 前言

FOREWORD

《大学英语课程教学要求》明确指出大学英语课程的教学目标是：培养学生的英语综合应用能力，特别是听说能力，使他们在今后工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行口头和书面的信息交流。同时，该要求还指出：各高校应充分利用现代信息技术，采用基于计算机和课堂的英语教学模式，改进以教师讲授为主的单一教学模式。鉴于我国大学英语教学的新形势和特点，一套能够体现《大学英语课程教学要求》的各项精神，更适应新教学模式的大学英语视听说教程是目前广大师生所亟需和迫切渴望的。故而，编者编写了《新思维大学英语视听说系列教程》。

该系列教程共分六个级别，1~4级供普通高校本科一、二年级使用，5、6级供研究生使用。每级分学生用书、教师用书两册，并且均附有光盘一张，提供8个单元的视频与音频材料。教师用书与学生用书相对照，提供视频和录音的文字材料、练习答案以及背景知识。每册教材分8个单元，每个单元由四部分组成：第一部分是视频训练，第二部分是听力技能和技巧的训练，第三部分是综合训练，第四部分是课后自主训练。该系列教程体现了“以学生为中心”的教学宗旨，易于发挥学生的主体作用，为学生更好地自主学习提供了良好的素材。

本系列教程特点如下。

(1) 选材精细，内容丰富，具有时代性、趣味性和知识性。所有视频材料都经过编者精挑细选，具有一定的新颖性和娱乐性，易于教师实现真正意义的寓教于乐。同时，所有文章都出自近两年的英文原版教材、报纸、期刊、杂志及权威网站，并且大都是广大学生所关心和感兴趣的话题，集知识性与趣味性于一体；另外，文章内容涉及生活的方方面面，集科普性和实用性于一体，能够满足学生汲取原汁原味英语的需求。

(2) 注重学生的语言应用能力的培养和提高，语言上由浅入深，各项听力微技能的训练和讲解符合学生语言学习的渐进性。本系列教程详细地阐述了在微技能训练和综合应试策略方面的各类听说技巧，做到既概括了听力考试的重要内容，又解决了考生应该掌握的难点和技巧。考生通过本系列教程的强化训练，不仅能够较为轻松地理解各类听力材料，而且还能够迅速提高自己的应试能力和英语听说水平。

(3) 在习题的设计上增加了四、六级机考的题型，便于学生们尽快适应未来机考的形式。视频听写协调了学生们的视听能力和读写能力的关系，是目前其他同类





教材中所没有的；段落听写有利于学生综合运用各种听力技巧和课下自主学习能力的提高。总之，丰富的习题可以为学生们提供充足的训练机会，并为学生们熟悉机考内容奠定坚实的基础。

(4) 完全符合《大学英语课程教学要求》中所提出的有关听说能力培养和提高的各项要求，并且符合“以学生为中心”的教学原则。教材中每个单元里的材料和活动均围绕同一个话题，在注重语言实践和培养语言综合能力上，相互结合，相互促进，可以从不同的侧面展开语言实践活动。

(5) 综合了国内外同类教材的优点，兼顾了不同专业学生的需求，既体现了视听说教材的实用性，又满足了基于计算机和网络的大学英语新教学模式的客观需要。同时，本系列教程集合了一批富有教学经验的一线教师的集体智慧，是各位编者不懈努力、辛勤劳动的结晶。

另外，本系列教程适用范围广泛，不仅适用于本科各年级非英语专业的学生和研究生的学习需要，同时，也可作为英语专业学生或广大英语爱好者提高英语听说水平的参考书籍。

编者

2009年5月

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# Unit 1

## Reading

### Part I

### Viewing, Listening and Speaking



For this section, you are required to watch a video three times. Each time you must complete an exercise with a different focus. Before watching, make yourself familiar with the following words and expressions, which will make it easy for you to understand the video.

#### Words and Expressions

**preface** ['prefɪs] *n.*

a short introductory essay preceding the text of a book 序言

**plot** [plɒt] *vt.*

make a schematic or technical drawing of that shows how things work or how they are constructed 绘图

**horizontal** [ˌhɒrɪ'zɒntl] *a.*

parallel to or in the plane of the horizon or a base line 水平的

**vertical** ['vɜːtɪkəl] *a.*

at right angles to the plane of the horizon or a base line 垂直的

**yield** [jiːld] *vt.*

be the cause or source of 产生

**excrement** ['ɛkskrɪmənt] *n.*

waste matter (as urine or sweat but especially feces) discharged from the body 排泄物；粪便

**casualty** ['kæʒjuəlti] *n.*

someone injured or killed or captured or missing in a military engagement 伤亡者；受到伤害的东西

**savor** ['seɪvə] *vt.*

derive or receive pleasure from; get enjoyment from 品尝

**huddle** ['hʌdl] *vi.*

crowd or draw together 堆挤

**sustain** [sus'teɪn] *vt.*

lengthen or extend in duration or space 维持



**Characters:** John Keating, a teacher of literature  
 Mr. Keating's students  
 Neil, one of Mr. Keating's students

**Setting:** In a classroom

**Topic:** Understanding Poetry



### Practice One

**Directions:** Watch the video and decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The paragraph that Neil is reading aloud is about how to understand and evaluate a poem.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. According to what Neil is reading aloud, the greatness of a poem can be measured by drawing a painting.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Mr. Keating totally agrees with what Neil is reading aloud.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Mr. Keating asks his students to tear the page of introduction off their book.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. According to Mr. Keating, we read and write poetry because we are members of the human race, which is filled with passion.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Mr. Keating's teaching approach is refreshing and inspiring.



### Practice Two

**Directions:** Watch the video again and complete the following sentences with the exact words you hear.

1. Gentlemen, open your texts to page twenty-one of the \_\_\_\_\_. Mr. Perry, will you read the \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ "Understanding Poetry"?
2. To fully understand poetry, we must first be \_\_\_\_\_ its meter, rhyme and \_\_\_\_\_. Then ask two questions: One, how artfully has the \_\_\_\_\_ of the poem been rendered, and two, how important is that objective?
3. If the poem's score for \_\_\_\_\_ is plotted on the \_\_\_\_\_ of a \_\_\_\_\_, and its \_\_\_\_\_ is plotted on the \_\_\_\_\_, then \_\_\_\_\_ the total area of the poem \_\_\_\_\_ the measure of its greatness.
4. A Shakespearean sonnet, \_\_\_\_\_, would score high both horizontally and vertically, yielding a \_\_\_\_\_ total area, thereby \_\_\_\_\_ the poem to be truly great.
5. Keep \_\_\_\_\_ gentlemen. This is a \_\_\_\_\_, a war. And the \_\_\_\_\_ could be your \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Medicine, law, business, \_\_\_\_\_...these are all \_\_\_\_\_, and necessary to \_\_\_\_\_



life. But poetry, beauty, \_\_\_\_\_...love, these are what we stay \_\_\_\_\_ for.



### Practice Three

**Directions:** Watch the video a third time. This time you are required to repeat a few important lines. (What you said will be recorded so that you can compare your pronunciation and intonation with the speakers. Try to imitate their pronunciation and intonation.)

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_



### Practice Four

**Directions:** Now you have some idea about what Mr. Keating thinks of poetry. Please work in pairs and make up a conversation with your partner about a poet you know or his/her poems you've read. You might start your conversation like this:

A: Do you know any famous poet in Chinese history?

B: Yes, of course. One of the most well-known poets is Li Bai...

(Your talk will be recorded so that your teacher will be able to know your performance. If you want to improve your work, try again before you submit your recording.)

### Cultural Notes

1. **meter:** rhythm as given by division into parts of equal duration.
2. **rhyme:** correspondence in the sounds of two or more lines (especially final sounds).
3. **sonnet:** a verse form consisting of 14 lines with a fixed rhyme scheme.
4. **Byron (1788-1824):** Known as Lord Byron, English poet, who was one of the most important and versatile writers of the Romantic Movement.
5. **Shakespearean sonnet:** The English sonnet, more commonly known as the Shakespearean sonnet, is organized into three quatrains and a couplet, which typically rhyme *abab cdcd efef gg*.
6. **American Bandstand:** A US television program of pop music and dance. It started in Philadel-



phia and was broadcast nationally from 1952. For more than 40 years it was presented by Dick Clark, called “the world’s oldest teenager”.

7. **Understanding Poetry:** by Dr. J. Evans Pritchard, Ph.D.

To fully understand poetry, we must first be fluent with its meter, rhyme and figures of speech. Then ask two questions: One, how artfully has the objective of the poem been rendered. And two, how important is that objective? Question one rates the poem’s perfection. Question two rates its importance. And once these questions have been answered, determining the poem’s greatness becomes a relatively simple matter. If the poem’s score for perfection is plotted on the horizontal of a graph, and its importance is plotted on the vertical, then calculating the total area of the poem yields the measure of its greatness. A sonnet by Byron might score high on the vertical, but only average on the horizontal. A Shakespearean sonnet, on the other hand, would score high both horizontally and vertically, yielding a massive total area, thereby revealing the poem to be truly great. As you proceed through the poetry in this book, practice this rating method. As your ability to evaluate poems in this manner grows, so will...so will your enjoyment and understanding of poetry.

8. ***Dead Poets Society*** is a 1989 film set in 1959. It tells the story of an English professor John Keating, who inspires his students at Welton Academy to a love of poetry and teaches them to overcome their reluctance to make changes in their lives.

9. **John Keating:** He is an outgoing teacher who opposes the numbing, by-rote brainwashing methods of book-learning and encourages his kids to follow their passions, to think for themselves. When a stuffy introductory essay to a poetry anthology proposes a ridiculous method that reduces literature to a mathematical formula, whereby a poem’s “greatness” quotient can supposedly be plotted on a graph, Keating denounces it as rubbish and commands his students to rip the introduction from the book.

He’s fun. He cares. He half-jokingly tells the boys that literature was invented to woo girls. He stands up on his desk—to get a different point of view on things—and tries to get his students to follow his example. When the kids dig up Keating’s old school yearbook and find that their charismatic professor used to belong to a mysterious cult called the Dead Poets Society, he lets them in on the secret: It was a group of students who met in the ancient Indian caves nearby and read poetry—their own as well as Walt Whitman’s—thereby causing girls to swoon. Keating makes poetry attractive to these boys by presenting it as an age-old seduction technique. Naturally, the younger generation chooses to emulate their idol.



## Part II

## Skill Training

**Training Focus****Asking about the subject**

At the end of a conversation, a question will be asked about the topic the two people are discussing. To answer this question, an ability of generalization is demanded.

**Generalization vs. specification**

Sometimes the two people are talking about some specific things, and you're required to generalize the information you've got. The questions may take a more diversified style.

**Similar expressions**

In some cases you're supposed to choose the most similar expression based on what you've heard. In other words, you have to understand a particular sentence pattern, a phrase, or even a single word.

**Suggested approach**

In conversations, you will often hear two speakers discussing a certain topic, either in a direct way or indirect way. For this part of dialogues you should

1. look at the answer choices before you hear the question.
2. predict the question to decide what topic may be discussed in the dialogue.
3. focus attention to some particular phrases or expressions the speakers use in the conversation.
4. be familiar with common expressions used in daily life.

**Directions:** Now use the above training skills to finish the following exercises. Listen to the conversations and choose the right answer to each question you hear.

1. A) The cleanness of the windows.  
B) The operation system in the man's computer.  
C) The newly-invented computer system.  
D) The development of the Microsoft Corporation.
2. A) Where to rent a larger apartment.



- B) How to help their neighbor move.
- C) Whether it is difficult to get an apartment.
- D) Whether the woman should stay in her building.
- 3. A) Taking a needle.
- B) The man's new shirt.
- C) Repairing the man's shirt.
- D) A nail on the shirt.
- 4. A) The barbecue has been canceled.
- B) The weather will probably be cool.
- C) Whether the man will be able to attend the barbecue.
- D) What clothes are appropriate for the barbecue.
- 5. A) The swimming pool.
- B) The weather.
- C) Going swimming.
- D) The summer days.
- 6. A) He hasn't enough money to buy a printer.
- B) He's not sure how much a printer costs.
- C) He'll buy a computer later this week.
- D) He lost the money he was saving.
- 7. A) Check their flight schedule in the morning.
- B) Change their vacation plans.
- C) Leave early for the airport.
- D) Listen to the morning weather forecast.
- 8. A) Have dinner at the cafeteria.
- B) Find out when the cafeteria opens.
- C) Meet her in the cafeteria this evening.
- D) Try to get a job at the cafeteria.
- 9. A) The man paid too much to join the gym.
- B) The man has been working too hard.
- C) The man has improved his physical condition.
- D) The man should ask for more pay.
- 10. A) He's tired.
- B) He lost the race.
- C) He has been to the top of the hill.
- D) He prefers doing exercises.





# Part III Comprehensive Training



## Practice One

**Directions:** In this part, you will hear 5 short conversations and 1 long conversation. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Before listening, try to be familiar with the following words and expressions.



## Words and Expressions

<b>DME</b> , or dimethyl-ether [ˌdaɪ'meθɪl 'iːθə] <i>n.</i>	a colorless volatile highly inflammable liquid used as a kind of fuel 二甲醚燃料
<b>ozone</b> ['əʊzəʊn] <i>n.</i>	a colorless gas (O <sub>3</sub> ) soluble in alkalis and cold water 臭氧
<b>pollutant</b> [pə'ljuːtənt] <i>n.</i>	waste matter that contaminates the water or air or soil 污染物质
<b>diesel fuel</b> ['diːzəl fjuəl] <i>n.</i>	heavy mineral oil used as fuel in diesel engines 柴油
<b>alternative</b> [ɔːl'tə:nətɪv] <i>a.</i>	allowing a choice 两者挑一的；可供选择的

## Short Conversations

Questions 1—5 are based on the conversations you have just heard.

1. A) Introduce the man to Jane soon.  
B) Let the man read the book after Jane.  
C) Ask Jane what she thought of the book.



- D) Finish writing to Jane as soon as possible.
2. A) The library is closed tonight.  
B) He doesn't know how to get to the library.  
C) Jean is using his car.  
D) He won't be able to help the woman.
3. A) He has bad study habits.  
B) He sleeps too much.  
C) He wakes up early.  
D) He's an excellent student.
4. A) She forgot when the report was due.  
B) She'd like the man to help her with the report.  
C) She needs more time to finish the report.  
D) She hasn't included any data in her report.
5. A) He will bring something to the woman.  
B) He'd be happy to go with the woman.  
C) He wants the woman to get him a newspaper.  
D) He'd like the woman to get him something to eat.

### Long Conversation

*Questions 6—10 are based on the conversation you have just heard.*

6. A) A more economical diesel fuel.  
B) Characteristics of a new type of fuel.  
C) Where a new energy source is located.  
D) How to develop alternative energy sources.
7. A) He's studying for a test.  
B) He lost his notes.  
C) He missed the class.  
D) He's doing a research.
8. A) It will reduce the amount of pollutants in the air.  
B) It will increase the amount of unpleasant odors from vehicles.  
C) It will eventually destroy the ozone layer.  
D) It will reduce the cost of running large vehicles.
9. A) It's expensive to manufacture.  
B) It hasn't been adequately tested.  
C) It damages car engines.  
D) It's dangerous to transport.
10. A) To help his roommate.



- B) To help him write a paper
- C) To prepare for a test.
- D) To see if the notes are accurate.



## Practice Two

**Directions:** In this part, you will hear a short passage. At the end of the passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Before listening, try to be familiar with the following words and expressions.



## Words and Expressions

<b>interplay</b> ['intə(:)'plei] <i>n.</i>	reciprocal action and reaction 相互作用
<b>evoke</b> [i'vəuk] <i>vt.</i>	call forth (emotions, feelings, and responses) 唤起; 引起
<b>phonetically</b> [fə'netikəli] <i>ad.</i>	of or relating to speech sounds; by phonetics 按照发音地
<b>prose</b> [prəuz] <i>n.</i>	ordinary writing as distinguished from verse 散文
<b>musicality</b> [ˌmju:zi'kælitɪ] <i>n.</i>	the property of sounding like music 音感; 乐感
<b>lyricism</b> ['lɪrɪsɪzəm] <i>n.</i>	the property of being suitable for singing 抒情性

## Cultural Notes

- Gertrude Stein (February 3, 1874, – July 27, 1946):** was an American writer, poet, feminist, playwright and catalyst in the development of modern art and literature. She spent most of her life in France.
- John Ashbery:** He has won nearly every major American award for his poetry, beginning with the Yale Younger Poets Prize in 1956, selected by W. H. Auden, for his first collection, *Some Trees*. He currently is the Charles P. Stevenson, Jr. Professor at Bard College and is the poet laureate of New York State. Ashbery's works are characterized by a free-flowing, often disjunctive syntax, extensive linguistic play, often infused with considerable humor, and a prosaic, sometimes disarmingly flat or parodic tone. The play of the human mind is the subject of a great many of his poems.

*Questions 1—5 are based on the passage you have just heard.*

- A) The life and times of an important modern poet.
  - B) How a poem's images relate to its meaning.
  - C) The musical quality of modern poetry.
  - D) The poems of Gertrude Stein.