

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

2



学生用书
Students Manual

张林冬 主编
金朝晖 副主编



化学工业出版社

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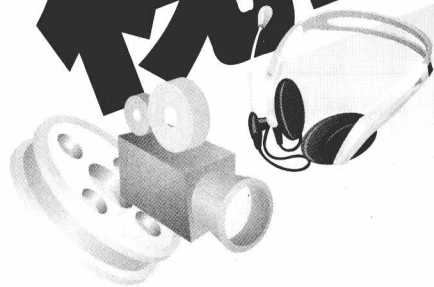
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· 北 京 ·

《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2级的学生用书《新思维大学英语视听说教程(2)学生用书》,适合非英语专业的大学一年级学生使用,也适合于英语爱好者提高英语听说能力使用。

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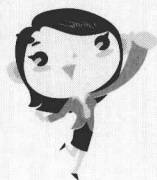
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前言

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

Marriage and Family

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

legal ['li:gəl] *a.*

concerned with or relating to the law 法律的；和法律相关的

liaison [li(:)'eizən] *n.*

one that maintains communication 联络员

supervise ['sju:pəvaiz] *vt.*

be in charge of an activity or person, and make sure that things are done in the correct way 监督

blame [bleim] *vt.*

place responsibility for (something) 归咎；把（某事）责任归于……

foster ['fɒstə] *a.*

adopted 收养的

bind [baɪd] *vt.*

tie or fasten with a belt or ribbon 捆；绑

poppet ['pɒpɪt] *n.*

a child or animal that one loves or that pleases one [口] 小宝贝；小乖乖

Characters: Mrs. & Mr. Hillard, a couple who are getting separated

Lydia Hillard, eldest daughter

Chris Hillard, the son

Natalie Hillard, youngest daughter

Katie McCormick, a girl whose parents decided to live apart

Mrs. Doubtfire, an anchor of a TV show (disguised by Mr. Hillard)

Setting: At home

Topic: talking about how children could deal with parents' separation



Practice One

Directions: Watch the video and decide whether the following statements are true or false.

- ___ 1. When the doorbell rings, the children thought it must be another babysitter.
- ___ 2. According to the court judgment, Mr. Hillard is going to visit his children under supervision.
- ___ 3. Katie writes to Mrs. Doubtfire because her parents would like to move to another city.
- ___ 4. Mrs. Doubtfire thinks if parents cannot get along, they'd better get divorced.
- ___ 5. Mrs. Doubtfire's viewpoint is that family has different forms.
- ___ 6. According to Mrs. Doubtfire, children should take some responsibilities if their parents separate.
- ___ 7. Katie's brother thinks it is alright if their parents choose to live apart.
- ___ 8. Mrs. Doubtfire believes there is a "family" in everyone's heart even if parents decide to separate.



Practice Two

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

1. Two month ago, my mother and dad _____. My brother Andrew says _____ any more.
2. Is there anything I can do to _____?
3. Some parents fight when they're angry; they _____ when they don't live together.
4. Don't _____. Just because _____ doesn't mean they don't love you.
5. Some children live with their _____. Some live with grandparents and some children live with _____.



6. They may not see each other for days, weeks, months or even years _____. But there is love, dear. Those are _____.



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've known how Mrs. Doubtfire comforts Katie when Katie's parents decide to live apart. Suppose one of your friends' parents are getting divorced, what would you say to him/her? (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

Mrs. Doubtfire: The Movie "Mrs. Doubt fire" is a 1993 American comedy film based on the novel Madame Doubtfire by Anne Fine. It won the Academy Award for Best Makeup. The film was placed 67th in the American Film Institute's 100 Years, 100 Laughs: America's Funniest Movies. It gives advice to children of divorced parents, saying that no matter what type of family living arrangement children have, love will maintain the bond.

Part II Skill Training



Training Focus

Making inference: In listening comprehension, some questions would be asked about what can be inferred from what the speaker(s) said. For example, *What can you infer from the conversation? What can be inferred from the dialogue? What do you know from their talk? What does the man/woman mean about...?*

Suggested approach

For this sort of questions you should

1. Remember the inferred meaning is something that is conveyed or suggested without being stated outright. So you need to listen "between the lines".
2. Pay attention to some question areas where an inferred question usually comes up, such as subjunctive mood, rhetorical questions.
3. Learn that the speaker's tones may also help to make inference.
4. Make sure that your choice will be supported by some specific details in what the speaker(s) said.

Now use the above training skills to finish the following exercises.

Directions: Listen to the dialogues and choose the best answer to each question you hear. Before listening, make yourself familiar with the following words and expressions, which will be helpful for your understanding.

Words and Expressions

remind [ri'maɪnd] *vt.*

engagement [in'geɪdʒmənt] *n.*

solid ['sɒlɪd] *a.*

kid [kɪd] *vt.*

cause to remember; put in mind 使记起；使想起

an agreement between two people to marry 订婚

without any spaces or breaks 预约满了的

say something that is not true, especially as a joke 开玩笑



brokerage ['brækərɪdʒ] *n.*

a firm engaged in buying and selling stocks and bonds for clients 代理公司；专门从事为客户买卖股票和债券的公司

nutritious [nju:'trɪʃəs] *a.*

providing nourishment 有营养的

deserted [di'zə:tɪd] *a.*

empty and quiet because no people are there 人烟稀少的；荒芜的

snack bar

a lunch counter or small restaurant where light meals are served 快餐柜；小吃店

big mouth

used as a criticism of sb. when they spread others' secrets 多嘴；长舌

1. A) The woman dislikes her brother.
B) Cindy is younger than the woman's brother.
C) The woman thinks Cindy is older than her brother.
D) Cindy reminds the woman of her own mother.
2. A) Julie has a large mouth.
B) They didn't make their engagement public.
C) The news of their engagement is spreading.
D) The man thinks he should have told others about their engagement.
3. A) He used to live on Elm Street.
B) He knows where the Exhibition Center is.
C) He has never been to the Exhibition Center.
D) His friend on Elm Street knows how to get to there.
4. A) It's difficult to get an appointment with him.
B) He's looking for more patients.
C) He has good books in the waiting room.
D) He sees patients without an appointment.
5. A) She is seriously ill and unable to work.
B) She did not like working for Mr. Jones.
C) She is hoping her father will ask her back.
D) She may not possibly come back.
6. A) He likes David very much.
B) He is very familiar with David.
C) He disagrees with the woman.
D) He likes kidding with the woman.
7. A) She has to go to New York with her manager.
B) She prefers to travel to New York.
C) She might not be able to travel with her daughter.
D) She will lose her job if she won't go to New York.
8. A) He is still a student.
B) He dropped out of school.

- C) He likes his old job. D) He is still looking for a job.
9. A) The second course will be potatoes and eggs.
 B) The eggs are next to the potatoes.
 C) Most health food stores sell potatoes and eggs.
 D) Potatoes are more nutritious than eggs.
10. A) Snacks aren't allowed in the library. B) Some people prefer to study in the snack bar.
 C) The snack bar is near the library. D) The snack bar isn't usually so empty.

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

calculation [ˌkælkjuˈleɪʃən] *n.*

the act of finding out an amount by using numbers
计算

constant ['kɒnstənt] *a.*

continually occurring 持续的

submit [səb'mɪt] *vt.*

offer as a proposition or contention 将……作为意见提出

budget ['bʌdʒɪt] *vt.*

carefully plan and control how much money you spend and what you will buy with it 做预算



propose [prə'pəuz] *vt.*

make a proposal of marriage 求婚

proposal [prə'pəuzəl] *n.*

an offer of marriage 求婚

allergic [ə'lɜ:dʒɪk] *a.*

having an allergy 过敏的

convenience [kən'vi:njəns] *n.*

personal comfort or advantage 个人的舒适或利益

compromise ['kɒmprəmaɪz] *n.*

a settlement of differences in which each side makes concessions 妥协；折中

put...on hold

delay 暂缓；推迟；搁置

fend for

look after 照料

Short Conversations

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

1. A) She has totaled up the figures correctly already.
B) She hopes her son will do the calculations as soon as possible.
C) Tomorrow will be too late to submit the figures.
D) Her son should finish the calculations tomorrow.
2. A) It must be very long.
B) It should be easy to read.
C) It is very boring.
D) It must be very difficult.
3. A) She is sure his family will have a good time in China.
B) She'll help the man make good use of his money.
C) She is willing to find the best means of transportation.
D) She wants to get some information of his budget and schedule for the trip.
4. A) He prefers not to argue about it.
B) He disagrees with the woman.
C) He shares the woman's opinion.
D) He wasn't able to attend the lecture.
5. A) It would be smart to move out.
B) It is a good idea for the man to move out.
C) Moving out this year may be too early.
D) There will be more houses available next year.

Long Conversation

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

6. A) He decided to move to Washington.
B) He did not know how to make a proposal to a girl.
C) Moving made him under high stress.
D) He is afraid of losing freedom after marriage.

7. A) Cooking.
C) Rent.
B) Love.
D) Responsibility.
8. A) It's about physical attraction.
C) It's about apology.
B) It's about convenience.
D) It's about compromising.
9. A) He felt happy about it.
C) He felt worried about it.
B) He thought it had nothing to do with him.
D) He felt it was the end of the world.
10. A) Because he found a better job there.
B) Because he thought children could have better education in Washington.
C) Because Mike's mother found a better job there.
D) Because Washington is a bigger city.



Practice Two

Directions: Listen to the passage and choose the best answer to each of the questions you hear. Before listening, try to be familiar with the following words and expressions.



Words and Expressions

approval [ə'pru:vəl] *n.*

blush [blʌʃ] *vi.*

rebellious [ri'beljəs] *a.*

worship ['wɜ:ʃɪp] *vt.*

conservative [kən'sə:vətɪv] *a.*

objection [əb'dʒekʃən] *n.*

funeral ['fju:nərəl] *n.*

certificate [sə'tɪfɪkɪt] *n.*

bridal veil

letter of reference

have access to sth.

official permission 批准；认可

become red in the face 脸红

deliberately not obeying people in authority or rules of behavior 反叛的；叛逆的

admire and love someone very much 崇拜；崇敬

not liking changes or new ideas 保守的

a reason that you have for opposing or disapproving of something 反对

a religious ceremony for burying someone who died 葬礼

an official document that states that a fact or facts are true 证书

a thin piece of material that women wear to cover their faces at wedding ceremony 婚礼上新娘所戴的白色面纱

a letter containing information about you that is written by someone who knows you well 证明信；介绍信

succeed in entering a place or in seeing someone or something 接触到……



1. A) Wedding gowns to wear at the ceremony.
B) Chairman Mao Zedong's portrait to worship after marriage.
C) Letters of reference to prove that they got the approval.
D) Photos taken by their work units respectively.
2. A) People were not as open as they are today.
B) People treated marriage seriously.
C) People scarcely showed intimacy in public.
D) People always forced young couples to kiss and hug at the wedding ceremony.
3. A) Because it looked too cold in winter.
B) Because her mother hated white color.
C) Because white has the unlucky meaning in traditional Chinese culture.
D) Because white was not trendy in China in the 1990s.
4. A) The "play" type and the "serious" type.
B) The "play" type and the "traditional" type.
C) The "certificate" type and the "ceremony" type.
D) The "certificate" type and the "play" type.
5. A) They admire the traditional Chinese culture.
B) They are rebellious.
C) They learn different cultures in the world.
D) Most of them are the "only child" in their families.

Cultural Notes

Color bears different meanings in different cultures. For instance, in traditional Chinese culture, the color "white" symbolizes mourning, and it is always used for funerals. Red, on the other hand, has a connotation of good luck, prosperity and happiness in China. Therefore, red is the "warm color" used at wedding ceremonies or on other happy occasions.



Practice Three

Directions: In this part, you will watch a video three times. When the video is played for the first time, you should watch carefully for its general idea. When the video is played for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 1 to 12 with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the video is played for the third time, you should check what you have written. Before watching, try to be familiar with the following words and expressions.