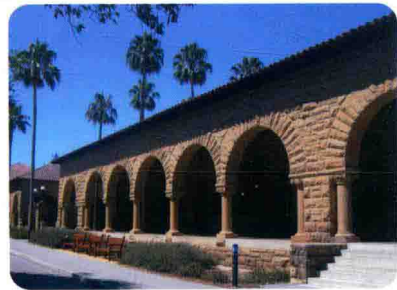




高等院校特色课程英语系列教材



英语 高级视听教程

AN ADVANCED AUDIO-VISUAL COURSE OF ENGLISH

孙少华 黄 婷 编著



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编者的话

本教材拟用于英语专业大二(或以上)英语听力课,也广泛适用于中高级英语爱好者提高英语听力能力,感知最新英文媒体语言特点,观察西方媒体真实关注点,了解西方发达国家人民生活状况及其文化,等等。

目前,国内英语专业听力教材虽然很丰富,但存在诸多不足。首先,许多新闻语料过于陈旧,内容甚至包含 20 世纪 80—90 年代的政治、军事、经济、文化等相关信息,与日新月异的新时代格格不入,造成了学习者,特别是“00 后”学习者背景知识的空缺。语言是承载社会变革的工具,最近 20 多年来,英语新词层出不穷。所以,编写一本全新的中高级听力教材是时代发展的必然要求。其次,国内大部分教材主题选择偏重于国际政治、军事等领域,忽视英语国家人民日常生活方面的语料,如教育、医疗、交通等,而这些才是更真实的社会现实。所以,我们也需要一本题材更广泛的听力教材。再次,许多听力教材的取材主要来自 VOA、CNN 和 BBC。毋庸置疑,这几大媒体并非西方主流媒体的全部(但会给学习者造成这样的错觉)。所以,应该让我们的学生接触更纯正、更多元化的英语媒体。最后,国内英语专业听力教材大多只有声音材料,没有视频,给学习者的信息量必然有所欠缺。

基于以上分析,本教材旨在做一次脱胎换骨的创新。第一,内容主要取材于 2014—2016 年美国 CBS、ABC 和 NBC 三大商业电视的黄金档夜新闻。第二,主要选择教育、医疗、交通、人权、公共安全、名人、善行等领域的话题。第三,传播正能量,传播爱国主义。编者的核心理念是,中美同多异少。学习者应正确看待国内外发生的各种事情,不自卑,不媚外。第四,提供音频和视频双语料,改变学习者的学习模式,升级学习体验。

本教材从 2014 年下半年开始陆续编辑和使用,以活页的方式用于教学。曾用于中核核电集团英语培训班 4 期,约 100 人;苏州大学外国语学院留学预备班 3 期,约 60 人;苏州大学青年干部英语培训班两期,约 90 人。合订本用作苏州大学文正学院 2016 级和 2017 级英语专转本“英语听力(三)”和“英语听力(四)”两门课程的教材,约 140 人。在这 11 轮的使用中,学员普遍反映极好。通过本教材的使用,学习者的英语听力水平有了实质性的提高;英语语感明显增强;对国外文化,尤其是最新的美国社会,有了较为直观的认识;最关键的是,学习者的学习兴趣被极大地调动,许多学员爱不释手,并且至今保持对 CBS、ABC 和 NBC 电视新闻的热情。2016 级和 2017 级英语专转本的学生在使用了本教材一学年后,认



为本教材使他们的英语水平产生了质的飞跃,开阔了他们的视野,增强了他们对英语学习的热情。

本教材共计 120 课,分为 3 个部分,循序渐进。

第一部分:20 课,VOA 慢速英语新闻。

第二部分:50 课,CBS 夜新闻。

第三部分:50 课,ABC、NBC 等夜新闻。

第一部分,语速较慢,适合第一学期前 8—10 周作为课后练习使用,特别适合基础较差的学员做常速听力前的预热。事实上,这部分的词汇有相当难度,学习者应给予足够重视。听力水平较高的同学也应该以最快的速度熟悉这 20 课的词汇,因为考虑到避免重复,21 课起的许多课的较难词汇已在前 20 课词汇表中出现。第二部分,语速加快,难度适中。长度一般是两分多钟,留空相对较少,文本中给予较多注释。第三部分,ABC 新闻语速更快,时长一分半至两分钟,留空较多,注释渐少,适合第二学期用;NBC 新闻语速中等偏快,时长两分多钟,留空更多,注释更少,但语言最美,文学性更高,词汇量更大,适合在第二学期中后段使用。

本教材每课的编写方案:

第一部分:三项任务

1. 填空练习。学习者应该在录音不停顿的情况下完成练习。
2. 模仿练习。学习者跟读并模仿教材录音。
3. 复述练习。学习者模拟英语专业四级和八级口试要求,重新组织语言,概述新闻主旨。

第二和第三部分:四项任务

1. 简答题。每条新闻列出了 2—5 个问题,学习者应尽量在观看视频 2—3 遍后(注意:不能看文本)找到答案,并基本掌握新闻概要。
2. 填空练习。学习者可以自己掌握学习节奏,完成填空。
3. 模仿与翻译练习。学习者跟读并模仿教材录音,然后针对列出的文中较难的 2—5 句话(部分句子做了简要修改),做口译训练。
4. 复述练习。学习者模拟英语专业四级和八级口试要求,重新组织语言,概述新闻主旨。

特别提醒:每课文本中对部分词汇直接在括号里面显示中文释义,而文本后又列了词汇表,这样做的考虑是:用括号注释的词,编者或希望学习者通过听音和释义千方百计写对这个词,或为了帮助学习者尽快了解新闻内容,减轻负担;词汇表列出的是学习者必学词汇或与文化相关的概念,意在帮助学习者更加准确地理解文本。强烈建议学习者不要先看词汇表再做填空练习。翻译练习也绝不能先看。刻苦的训练永远不能被轻易获得答案所取代,所谓“纸上得来终觉浅,绝知此事要躬行”。

文中标注为粗黑体的词,主要目的是突出其重要性,大部分会通过括号或词汇表给予注释,少部分希望学习者重视并灵活掌握。



选材主题详解:

传统英语听力教材侧重于国际政治、军事等题材的新闻,本教材偏重于民生(教育、医疗、交通、安全)和人文(公益、名人、人权)相关的新闻。在编者看来,政治与军事时效性极短,对学习来说,缺乏足够的吸引力,对于授课者来说,需要补充过多的政治背景,毫无必要地增加学习者的学习载荷;而民生问题与每个学习者的日常生活息息相关,能够持续保持学习者的学习兴趣,词汇记忆必然增强,学习效果必然提高。人文报道则散发永恒的人文光辉,传递与人为善的价值观。编者认为,听力教材也可以成为弘扬主旋律、传播正能量的阵地,而这一点在传统听力教材中是被忽视的。

基于以上认识,本教材选择的120篇听力材料的主题包含:名人类15篇,健康类13篇,交通类11篇,民生类(狭义的)9篇,教育类9篇,公共安全类8篇,人权类7篇,环保类7篇,灾难类6篇,经济类6篇,时尚类5篇,名胜类4篇,名人类4篇,科技、历史、文化类4篇,好人好事类3篇,趣闻类3篇,犯罪类3篇和政治类3篇。其中,共有6篇与中国相关。

另外需要说明的是,本教材同一新闻事件可能会出现两次,意在让学习者了解不同媒体对同一事件的报道的差异或同一媒体不同栏目的差异,第二次出现也是对第一次出现的语料的强化和补充。选材主要集中于2014年8月至2016年3月,也是对这个时期美国主流媒体除政治军事以外的关注点给予全面扫描,为学习者打开美国文化全景窗口。

在本教材编写过程中,苏州大学文正学院外语系2017级英语专转本班何宁等10位同学参与了部分词汇和问题的设计;过去历届学生在学习过程中对本教材的语料提出了各种意见和建议;外籍友人陈秀芬协助解读美国交通状况,David Kindred和Joshua Carney协助甄别个别模糊不清的发音。在此一并表示衷心的感谢。本教材得以顺利出版也要感谢苏州大学文正学院的立项资助。最后,还要感谢家人自始至终对我们热衷于最新英语视频新闻的收集和编辑给予了全力支持。

虽然经过多次使用和修改,但由于编者水平有限,一定有疏漏和不足之处,敬请专家和读者匡正。Email:sunshaohua@suda.edu.cn。

编者

2018年5月



Recommended Learning Strategies

- For Part One (VOA):
 1. Listen for yourself as homework.
 2. Listen as many times as you like and fill in the missing words.
 3. After you have all the keys, put aside the book, and listen again. Be sure to grasp all the words and understand the whole passage without referring to the book.
 4. For those poor in listening, do the dictation, paragraph by paragraph.
 5. Words and expressions are listed for review, better understanding and reinforcement instead of finding the missing words. Locate them in the text, and make sure you understand them correctly.
 6. Complete the other two tasks: imitation and retelling.

- For Part Two and Part Three (CBS, ABC, NBC, etc.):
 1. Close the book. Take out a piece of paper. **Watch** the video two or three times. While you are watching, write down the key words you have heard. **Answer** the questions at the beginning of each text, and watch again to check your understanding.
 2. Open the book, start to listen and **fill** in the blanks. Listen as many times as you like.
 3. For any confusing sounds, **check** your dictionary.
 4. Compare your answers with the keys, and **correct** all the mistakes.
 5. **Consult** the dictionary for the meaning of any confusing word or expression in the text.
 6. **Write** down useful words and expressions in your notebook, and review frequently.
 7. Close the book, watch again, and make sure you **understand** every part.
 8. **Read** the text. Read aloud as many times as necessary to familiarize yourself with the pronunciation of proper nouns (names of people or places) and some words you might find it hard to pronounce.
 9. Complete the other two tasks: **translation** and **retelling**.
 10. **Watch or listen again** every other week to reinforce memorization.
 11. Words and expressions are listed for review, better understanding and reinforcement instead of finding the missing words. **Locate** them in the text, and make sure you **understand** them correctly. Task 3 (Sentences Translation) should **never** be read before the completion of previous tasks.



Contents

Part I

1. Alibaba Buys South China Morning Post / 3
2. Museum of American Diplomacy / 4
3. Tattoos Surge in Popularity / 7
4. Why Are Americans so Angry? / 10
5. Apple Says "No" to Unlocking Attacker's iPhone / 13
6. Gravitational Waves Detected, Einstein Is Right / 15
7. Hollywood Studios Chase Chinese Audiences / 17
8. Oceans to Hold More Plastic than Fish by 2050 / 18
9. Trending Today: White House Joins Snapchat / 20
10. U. S. Crude Oil Exports Restart After 40 Years / 21
11. Americans Drove More in 2015 / 23
12. Banned for Returning Too Many Amazon Products / 25
13. Blood Cancer Is Last-Chance Therapy / 27
14. France Bans Stores from Trashing Unsold Food / 29
15. Helping Children Too Much Is Hurting Them / 31
16. One-Third of Innovators in U. S. Are Immigrants / 34
17. Sea Levels Rise with Arctic Temperatures / 36
18. "Smart" Bandages to Heal Wounds More Quickly / 38
19. What Are the Colors of Choice for Cars? / 40
20. Women Are More Religious than Men / 42

Part II

21. Sitting Dangers / 47
22. Abortion Controversy / 49
23. Guilty Plea / 51



24. Hollywood / 53
25. On the Rebound / 56
26. Race in America / 58
27. Full Service / 60
28. Distracted Teens / 62
29. Deliberate Act / 64
30. The Surrender / 67
31. No.1 Boss / 69
32. Special Delivery / 71
33. E-Cigs & Teens / 74
34. Under the Radar / 76
35. Securing the Capital / 78
36. Historic Voyage / 81
37. Online Judgment / 83
38. Avalanche / 85
39. Crisis in Baltimore / 87
40. Better Pay / 90
41. Royal Baby Name Game / 92
42. Princess Charlotte / 94
43. Allergy Season / 96
44. Heartfelt Message / 98
45. Nail Workers Mistreated / 100
46. Tragedy on the Tracks / 102
47. Amtrak Budget Cut / 104
48. Vanishing Bees / 106
49. Wake-up Call / 108
50. Towering View / 110
51. Found / 113
52. Nursing Issue / 115
53. Supplement Dangers / 117
54. School Testing / 119
55. Red Meat Warning / 121
56. Deadly Defect / 123
57. Dangerous Skies / 126
58. Blood Pressure Guidelines / 128



- 59. Sexting Case / **130**
- 60. Bottlenecks in USA / **132**
- 61. Severe Pollution / **134**
- 62. Gaming Concert / **135**
- 63. Water Crisis / **138**
- 64. New SAT / **140**
- 65. Longer Airport Security Lines / **142**
- 66. Nancy Reagan Remembered / **144**
- 67. Honor Denied / **147**
- 68. Lost Endorsements / **150**
- 69. Diabetes Epidemic / **152**
- 70. Lion at Large / **154**

Part III

- 71. Inside Air Force One / **159**
- 72. Air Force One / **162**
- 73. Caught on Camera / **164**
- 74. Superstar's Mission / **166**
- 75. Safety Alert / **168**
- 76. Counterfeit Products / **170**
- 77. Historic Recall / **172**
- 78. Your Money / **174**
- 79. Trapped in Ship / **176**
- 80. Drunk Driving Outrage / **178**
- 81. Deadly Road Rage / **180**
- 82. Driving Warning / **182**
- 83. Cancer Warning / **184**
- 84. Threatening Calls / **186**
- 85. Epic Pollution / **188**
- 86. Leaving Her Mark / **189**
- 87. Tennis Bombshell / **191**
- 88. Real Money / **193**
- 89. Kate Gives Thanks / **194**
- 90. New Rules / **196**
- 91. Seat Wars / **199**



92. Plastic Bags / **201**
93. Every Second Counts / **203**
94. The Price You Pay / **205**
95. United They Stand / **207**
96. To the Streets / **209**
97. Hidden Danger / **212**
98. B. Y. O. B. / **214**
99. Death on the Field / **216**
100. Friday Night Tykes / **218**
101. Making a Difference (Playground) / **220**
102. Driven to Distraction / **223**
103. Making a Difference (Zoo) / **225**
104. Nobel Peace Prize / **227**
105. Freezing Your Eggs / **229**
106. A Fish Tale / **231**
107. Oscar de la Renta / **233**
108. Making a Difference (Boxing) / **236**
109. Scandal / **238**
110. Fight or Flight / **240**
111. Sticking Out / **242**
112. Time to Learn / **244**
113. Heroes of Climbing / **246**
114. Paid Leave / **248**
115. Power Walk / **250**
116. Flu Epidemic / **252**
117. Parenting Debate / **254**
118. Babies and Laughter / **256**
119. Victory Speech (Excerpt) / **258**
120. Education and Future (Excerpt) / **261**

Part I





1. Alibaba Buys *South China Morning Post*

Task 1 Listen to the recording and fill in the blanks.

_____ Alibaba Group announced last week that it is buying the *South China Morning Post* (SCMP).

It is the _____ English-language newspaper in Hong Kong.

Joe Tsai is **executive**(执行的) _____ chairman of Alibaba Group. He said in a _____ to SCMP readers that Alibaba wants the newspaper to offer “accurate and fair” reporting that will _____ global understanding of China.

The company said this will help Alibaba’s _____. Alibaba believes that “negative reports about China in the Western news media are hurting the company’s _____”, which are listed in the U. S. , reported *The New York Times*.

The New York Times said that Alibaba has agreed to pay about \$266 million to _____ the *South China Morning Post*. This is a “small **outlay**(开支)” for Alibaba, which has _____ **revenue**(收入) of \$12 billion, according to *The Times*.

The purchase follows other media _____ by Alibaba, reported Reuters. In June, the company agreed to pay \$194 million for a **stake**(股份) in the *China Business News*, a financial media _____.

The *South China Morning Post*, which is 112 years old, had been _____ financially. SCMP, its owner, was criticized for “shaping its _____ of China with a more positive **stance**(立场) than other **outlets**(商家)”, according to TechCrunch. *The New York Times* _____ the SCMP as “a **frayed**(风雨飘摇的) institution with a **depleted**(逐渐减少的) newsroom” and a _____ **readership**(读者群).

Alibaba plans to make all the articles free on SCMP’s _____.

Some _____ compared Alibaba’s purchase of SCMP to Amazon’s _____ of *The Washington Post* in 2013. *The Washington Post* is one of the most famous newspapers in the United States. Jeff Bezos, who _____ Amazon.com, paid \$250 million for the newspaper, reported *The Wall Street Journal*.

The deal showed “the newspaper industry’s economic decline and the _____ from old media to Silicon Valley”, according to *The Wall Street Journal*.



Last week, the *Las Vegas Review-Journal*, the largest newspaper in Nevada, was _____ for \$140 million. Billionaire Sheldon Adelson, who owns casinos and is a _____ donor to the Republican Party, bought the paper.

The *Review-Journal* has a _____ **slant**(态度) that “**aligns with**(公开支持) Republicans _____ often than Democrats”, reported *The Washington Post*. The paper also has “**outsized**(超大号的) political _____” in Nevada, according to *The New York Daily News*.

I'm Mary Gotschall. (VOA-20151226)



Words and expressions

giant	巨头	Silicon Valley	硅谷
acquire	收购	casino	赌场
shape	打造; 塑造 (v.)	conservative	保守的
newsroom	新闻编辑室		

Task 2 Imitate the recording sentence by sentence.

Task 3 Retell the news in your own words.

2. Museum of American Diplomacy

Task 1 Listen to the recording and fill in the blanks.

Consider this: There are more than 400 museums in the U. S. that celebrate the history of the **military**.

But not a _____ one devoted to American **diplomacy**(外交).

That's about to change.

A new museum celebrating the history of American diplomacy is _____ at the U. S. Department of State. The U. S. Diplomacy Center (USDC) will **feature**(以……为特色) 238 years of American diplomatic history, as well as an education area for



students interested in diplomatic _____.

“The USDC project is **unprecedented** (前所未有的)—the nation’s first education center and _____ museum **dedicated** to inspiring and educating the public about the history, practice and _____ of American diplomacy,” said Kathy A. Johnson, Director of the USDC.

The U. S. Diplomacy Center has collected over 6,200 objects to _____ in the new 20,000-square-foot museum. Among them is a _____ of the Berlin Wall, after it fell in 1989.

“Diplomacy is not quite the world’s oldest _____, but it remains one of the most misunderstood,” wrote William Burns, a **veteran** (资深的) American diplomat.

Burns recently _____ after spending 33 years at the U. S. Department of State. He is _____ of the **Carnegie Endowment for International Peace** (卡内基国际和平基金会).

The work of American diplomats “has never been more important or more _____”, he wrote in *Foreign Policy* in October 2014.

However, the American public may not be _____ of the contributions of American diplomacy.

Sometimes it is the simple things that can start a diplomatic _____. Among the museum’s collection is a ping-pong **paddle** (球拍) given to _____ Secretary of State Henry Kissinger by Chinese table tennis champion Zhuang Zedong in 2007. Zhuang’s _____ meeting with a member of the U. S. table tennis _____ in 1971 led to “ping-pong diplomacy” with China during the _____ 1970s, said the USDC.

Kissinger’s diplomacy led to a historic **accord** (条约) between China and the United States. It was the first U. S. _____ with China since the Communists had come to _____.

The museum will show the _____ of American diplomats from the earliest days of the country. Benjamin Franklin, for example, was America’s first U. S. diplomat who _____ support for the American Revolution and **negotiated** (谈判) peace with Great Britain.

Although the USDC is still under construction, it has a _____. Their Facebook and Twitter posts **showcase** (展示) USDC **artifacts** (文物), _____ dates in U. S. diplomatic history, and _____ their ongoing education programs.

In addition, the USDC website Discover Diplomacy _____ about 140,000 _____ visitors per month. It “provides snapshots of work that U. S. diplomats _____ on a variety of issues around the world”, according to the USDC.

The new museum will have a special _____ devoted to education. Students can _____ **mock** (模拟的) diplomatic talks. The goal is to _____



young people to pursue careers in diplomacy. There will also be interactive maps and displays to _____ how an **embassy**(大使馆) functions.

“We are building _____ with universities and community colleges around the country that will enable us to _____ conferences, programs, and media tools **tailored**(迎合) to a student audience,” said Johnson.

Building started on the museum in 2014. Secretary of State John Kerry, _____ five former Secretaries of State, were present for the ceremony. Once all the _____ and design plans are completed, the museum _____ open in 2017, said a spokesman for the project.

Private sector **donors**(捐赠者) have _____ \$47 million to build the museum, according to the Diplomacy Center Foundation. The Foundation is a _____ organization that is raising the money for the museum from various _____, individuals and foundations. It still needs to raise an _____ \$20 million.

I'm Mary Gotschall. (VOA-20151214)



Words and expressions

interactive	互动式的	snapshot	快照
dedicate	致力于	non-profit	非营利性的
display	展示(v.)	raise	募集
come to power	当权; 执政	be projected to do sth.	预计做某事
ongoing	正在进行的, 持续的		

Task 2 Imitate the recording sentence by sentence.

Task 3 Retell the news in your own words.