

大学英语系列教材

College English Textbook Series

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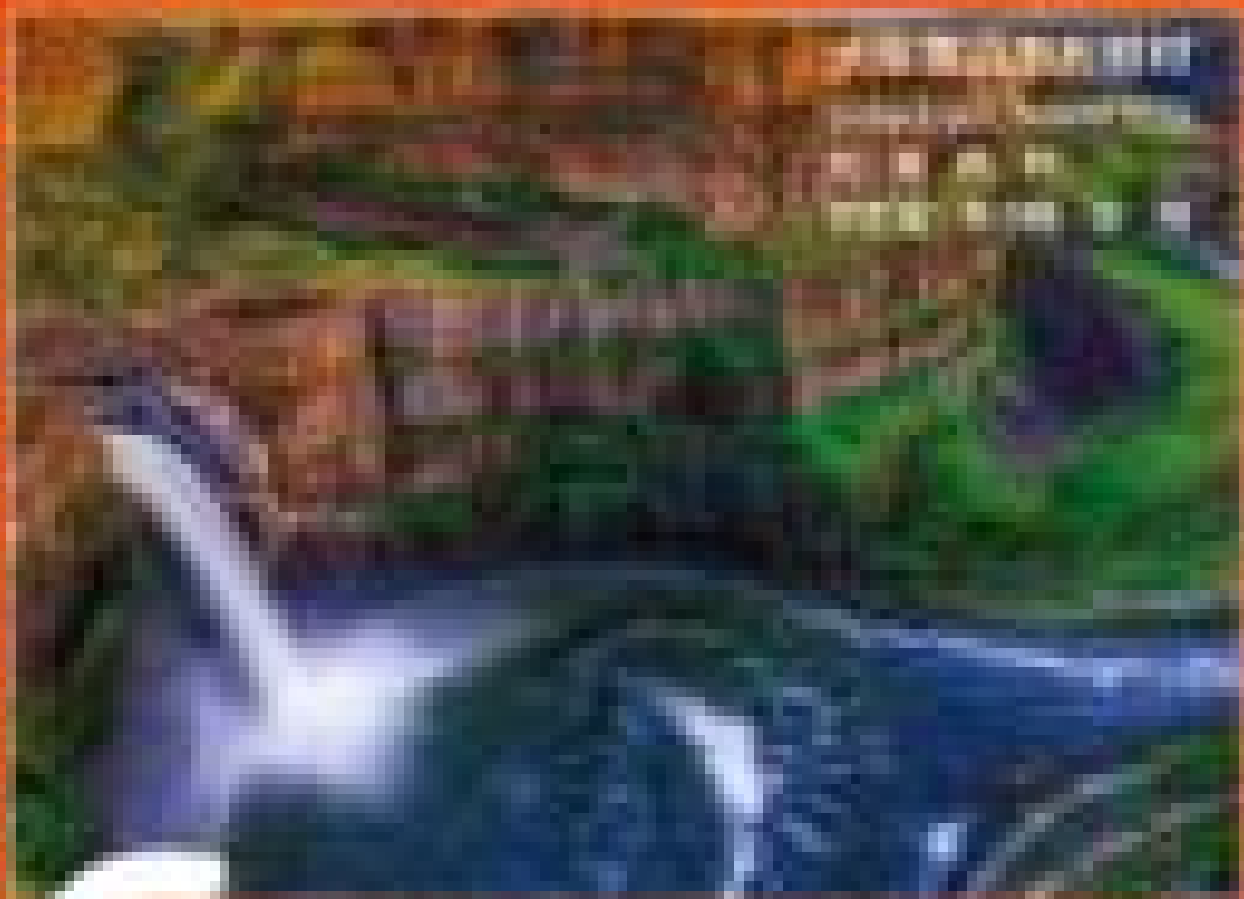
# College English Listening and Viewing

## 大学英语 视听进阶教程

Advanced Level

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 清华大学出版社



# College English Listening and Viewing

## 大学英语

### 视听理解教程

第二版

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## 内容提要

《大学英语视听进阶教程》按主题编写,共10个单元。每一单元包含两大部分。第一部分为引入部分,由听写(Dictation)、主题讨论(Discussion)和视频观看(Video Watching)构成。其中听写部分按循序渐进的原则,从短句听写,到长句听写,逐渐过渡到短文听写。视频部分为学生提供了相关文化背景和词汇表等信息,配有选择题和简答题两种听力题型,用以检测学生对视频材料主旨和细节的把握。此外,学生还需完成和视频主题相关的写作任务。本书第二部分为听力实践部分。此部分包括短对话(Short Conversations)、长对话(Long Conversations)、新闻报道(News Reports)和学术演讲(Lecture Listening)。本教材选用真实、新颖、地道的语料,贴合时代脉搏,贴近学生生活,充分利用现代信息技术,将视、听、说、读、写相结合,旨在通过真实的语境、地道的语言、灵活多样的练习形式和丰富生动的内容来提高大学生英语视听兴趣,促进其语言综合应用能力、批判思维能力和跨文化交际能力的提升。

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# 前言

《大学英语视听教程》(以下简称“本套教材”)是在习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想指导下,为全面落实党中央提出的“立德树人”教育要求编写的教材。本套教材参照国家最新颁布的《中国英语能力等级量表》,结合目前大学生自身英语视听能力急需加强的现实,充分利用现代化教学手段,采用视、听、说、读、写相结合的方法,旨在通过真实的语境、地道的语言、灵活多样的练习和丰富生动的内容来提高学生的英语综合应用能力。本套教材共分为《大学英语视听初阶教程》《大学英语视听进阶教程》两册,其中第一册 9 个单元,第二册 10 个单元。其编写特色如下:

## 一、强调选材主题的思想性

本套教材的主题既关注大学生生活与学习,又贴近社会热点;强调在提高语言技能的同时,拓展学生的视野,培养学生的批判性思维能力及跨文化交际能力,提升学生的人文情怀。

## 二、注重选材的真实性和时效性

本套教材所选音频和视频材料贴近现实生活,以思想有一定高度、政治正确、能够启发学生思考的原版资料为主要编写素材。

## 三、突出听力技能的培养

《大学英语视听初阶教程》主题涉及学生的学习和生活,强调英语听力技能训练,涉及数字计算,因果关系判断,场景判断,方向判断,说话人态度判断,请求及反应判断,计划及行动判断,职业、身份与人物关系判断,对照对比判断,根据语音语调、重音、上下文等信息推测判断等,每个单元一个技能。《大学英语视听进阶教程》主题涉及当前人类社会关注的热点问题,以综合听力技能贯穿全书。两册的难度呈阶梯状上升。

## 四、兼顾考与学的需求

本套教材选材和练习设计兼顾了学生对学习与测试的多种需求,遵照《中国英语能力等级量表》对英语视听能力的分级描述,并参照国内外英语听力测试的最新题型和考试模式,帮助学生掌握应试技巧,达到《中国英语能力等级量表》描述的英语视听 5~6 级水平。

### 五、兼顾课堂教学和自主学习

本教材兼顾课堂教学和自主学习,部分内容可供学生课外自主学习使用。

### 六、凸显特色,注重移动学习

本套教材配有大量与主题相关的图片,为语言学习提供了生动形象的训练情景,能够提升学生学习英语的兴趣。同时,教材中的所有视听材料都配有二维码,学生可以通过手机扫描二维码进入视听训练,从而实现真正意义上的移动学习。

由于编者水平有限,疏漏与瑕疵在所难免,敬请各位同仁和读者不吝批评指正,以期再版时修订完善!

编者

2021年5月

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# Unit 1

## Planet Protection



*No man is an island entire of itself; every man is a piece of the continent, a part of the main; if a clod be washed away by the sea, Europe is the less, as well as if a promontory were, as well as any manner of thy friends or of thine own were; any man's death diminishes me, because I am involved in mankind. And therefore never send to know for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for thee.*

—**John Donne**

## Section A

### Part One 1-minute Dictation



**Directions:** Listen to the following passage about the economic cost of extreme weather events. Altogether the passage will be read to you four times. During the first reading, which will be done at normal speed, listen and try to understand the meaning. For the second and third readings, the passage will be read sentence by sentence, or phrase by phrase, with intervals of 15 seconds. The last reading will be done at normal speed again and during this time you should check your work.

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#### Follow-up Questions

1. Why do you think there are more extreme weather events in recent years?
2. Is finding ways to control nature more important than finding ways to live in harmony with it? Why?

### Part Two 5-minute Video



#### A. Cultural Notes

##### Effects of Global Warming

The signs of global warming are everywhere and more complex than climbing temperatures.

The planet is warming, from the North Pole to the South Pole. Since 1906, the global average surface temperature has increased between 1.1 and 1.6 degrees Fahrenheit (0.6 to 0.9 degrees Celsius)—even more in sensitive Polar Regions. And the effects of rising temperatures aren't waiting for some far-flung future—signs of the effects of global warming appear right now. The heat is melting glaciers and sea ice, shifting precipitation patterns, and setting animals on the move.



The planet is already suffering from some impacts of global warming.

- Ice is melting worldwide, especially at the Earth's poles. This includes mountain glaciers, ice sheets covering West Antarctica and Greenland, and Arctic sea ice.
- Many species have been impacted by rising temperatures. For example, researcher Bill Fraser has tracked the decline of the Adélie penguins in Antarctica, where their

numbers have fallen from 32,000 breeding pairs to 11,000 in 30 years.

- The sea level has been rising more quickly over the last century.
- Some butterflies, foxes, and alpine plants have moved farther north or to higher, cooler areas.
- Precipitation (rain and snowfall) has increased across the globe, on average.
- Some invasive species are thriving. For example, spruce barkbeetles have boomed in Alaska thanks to 20 years of warm summers. The insects have chewed up 4 million acres of spruce trees.

Other effects could take place later this century, if warming continues.

- Sea levels are expected to rise between 7 and 23 inches (18 and 59 centimeters) by the end of the century, and continued melting at the poles could add between 4 and 8 inches (10 to 20 centimeters).
- Hurricanes and other storms are likely to become stronger.
- Floods and droughts will become more common. Rainfall in Ethiopia, where droughts are already common, could decline by 10 percent over the next 50 years.
- Less fresh water will be available. If the Quelccaya ice cap in Peru continues to melt at its current rate, it will be gone by 2100, leaving thousands of people who rely on it for drinking water and electricity without a source of either.
- Some diseases will spread, such as mosquito-borne malaria (and the 2016 resurgence of the Zika virus). Ecosystems will change: Some species will move farther north or become more successful; others won't be able to move and could become extinct.
- Wildlife research scientist Martyn Obbard has found that since the mid-1980s, with less ice on which to live and fish for food, polar bears have gotten considerably skinnier. Polar bear biologist Ian Stirling has found a similar pattern in Hudson Bay. He fears that if sea ice disappears, the polar bears will as well.

## B. Video Viewing

### ★ Glossary

catastrophe	/kə'tæstrəfi/	<i>n.</i>	大灾难;大祸
Celsius	/'selsiəs/	<i>adj.</i>	摄氏的
drown out			压倒;淹没
erratically	/'rætikli/	<i>adv.</i>	不规律地;不定地
Fahrenheit	/'færənhaɪt/	<i>adj.</i>	华氏温度计的;华氏的
lavish	/'lævɪʃ/	<i>adj.</i>	非常大方的;浪费的
orbital	/'ɔ:bɪtl/	<i>adj.</i>	轨道的
shrill	/'ʃrɪl/	<i>adj.</i>	尖锐的;刺耳的
skeptic	/'skeptɪk/	<i>n.</i>	怀疑者;无神论者;怀疑论者
subsidy	/'sʌbsədi/	<i>n.</i>	补助金,津贴

## 1 First Viewing

**Directions:** Please watch a video about Climate Change—What Do Scientists Say and summarize the main idea of the video with one sentence.

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## 2 Second Viewing

**Directions:** Read the following statements about the video. Decide true (T) or false (F) for each statement.

- (1) It seems that the more the climate changes, the louder the voices of the climate alarmists get. [T] [F]
- (2) Group 1 scientists are usually referred to as skeptics. [T] [F]
- (3) Some scientists argue that there is no evidence that CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are the dominant factor to climate change. [T] [F]
- (4) There is no agreement between the 2 groups of scientists. [T] [F]
- (5) Only since the 1960's have man's greenhouse emissions been sufficient to play a role in climate change. [T] [F]
- (6) Global Warming Alarmism means ideology, money, and headlines to media. [T] [F]
- (7) It is the atmospheric physicists who will have the final word on global warming. [T] [F]

## 3 Third Viewing

**Directions:** Watch the video again. While watching, you are required to make notes on details and get ready to summarize the video orally or in written form. The following table will help you organize the concerned information in the video.

The introduction of the topic	Let's clear the air and create a more (1) _____ of where we really stand on the issue of global warming.
The 3 different groups of people dealing with the issue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Group one is (2) _____ the scientific part of the United Nation's International Panel on Climate Change or IPCC.</li> <li>• Recent climate change is (3) _____ due to man's burning of (4) _____.</li> <li>• There is no evidence that CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are the (5) _____.</li> <li>• Man is (6) _____ acting upon nature.</li> </ul>

continued

Conclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Scientists outside of (7) _____ have jumped on the bandwagon.</li><li>• Group three is winning the argument because they have (8) _____ the serious debate.</li></ul>
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## Section B

### Part One Short Conversations



**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question 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.

- A. Try the buttons one by one.

B. Make the machine run slowly.

C. Ask the shop assistant for advice.

D. Read the operation manual.
- A. The roof of the woman's house needs to be repaired.

B. The man works for a roofing company.

C. The woman's bathroom was badly damaged.

D. The roof of the man's house has several bad leaks.
- A. She is anxious.

B. She is confident.

C. She is awkward.

D. She is worried.
- A. He wants to discuss the issue again later.

B. They should hold another meeting for the matter.

C. He would like to discuss another item.

D. They should put the meeting to an end.
- A. The man should work with somebody else.

B. The man should meet his partner's needs.

C. They should come to a compromise.

D. They should find a better lab for the project.
- A. The people there are terrible.

B. It's too windy.

C. The air is polluted.

- D. The beaches are dirty.
7. A. He should stop his working for a while.  
B. She could help him with the problems.  
C. He should find new ways to solve the problems.  
D. She could go out together with him.
8. A. He hopes the woman will help him select a fuel.  
B. He doesn't think it necessary to refuel the car.  
C. He thinks it is difficult to get fuel for the car.  
D. He can manage to get the gasoline they need.

## Part Two Long Conversations

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, some 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.

### ➔ Conversation One

#### ★ Glossary



alarmist	/ə'laɪmɪst /	n.	危言耸听者, 大惊小怪的人, 忧虑者
embrace	/ɪm'breɪs/	v.	拥抱
genetic	/dʒə'netɪk/	adj.	遗传的, 起源的
skeptic	/'skeptɪk/	n.	怀疑者, 怀疑论者
simulation	/'sɪmjʊ'leɪʃn/	n.	伪装; 模拟, 模仿
validate	/'vælɪdeɪt/	v.	使有效, 确认, 使生效

9. A. It is known for innovation in technology.  
B. It aims at environment protection campaign.  
C. Its leaders are well-known scientists.  
D. Its members are skeptic about climate change.
10. A. There are a lot of debates among the people on environmental issues.  
B. They are impossible to reach what people are trying to achieve.  
C. There are different scientific, technical and economical challenges.  
D. They need people to raise their awareness in protecting the earth.
11. A. Being engaged in the green peace movement.  
B. Developing models for weather predicting.  
C. Writing articles on environmental protection.  
D. Researching on how to reduce air pollution.

12. A. They are less positive.  
 B. They are more open-minded.  
 C. They are always skeptical.  
 D. They are more optimistic.

## → Conversation Two



### ★ Glossary

boom	/bu:m/	v.	激增, 暴涨
conservation areas			保护区
dazzle	/'dæzl/	v.	使惊讶, 使惊奇
scarce	/'skeəs/	adj.	缺乏的; 稀有的, 珍贵的; 不足的

13. A. It is not sustainable in terms of resources.  
 B. It is not environmentally friendly.  
 C. The market economy system is not fully developed.  
 D. The labour cost has risen greatly.
14. A. It has been suffering excess reclamation.  
 B. It has been seriously polluted chemically.  
 C. It has been under progress of desertification.  
 D. It has been reduced 50% in the past 50 years.
15. A. Rising price of the house.  
 B. Air pollution.  
 C. Traffic jams.  
 D. Unemployment.
16. A. It has become better.  
 B. It improves very slowly.  
 C. It remains unchangeable.  
 D. It is more deteriorated.

## Part Three News Reports

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 2 news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear some questions. Both the news and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear each question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

## News Report One



### ★ Glossary

radical	/ˈrædɪkl/	adj.	激进的;根本的;彻底的
amid	/əˈmɪd/	prep.	在……过程中;四周是;在……气氛中
geology	/dʒiˈɒlədʒi/	n.	地质学;地质情况
viability	/ˌvaɪəˈbɪləti/	n.	生存能力,发育能力
ozone	/ˈəʊzəʊn/	n.	[化学] 臭氧;新鲜的空气
envision	/ɪnˈvɪʒn/	vt.	想象;预想

17. A. Value the “capital” brought by natural resources.  
 B. Claim a “war” between mankind and the planet.  
 C. Increase the nature’s ability to restore itself.  
 D. Boost the world economy after the pandemic.
18. A. Climate disruption.  
 B. Biodiversity loss.  
 C. Sea level rise.  
 D. Pollution.
19. A. Species are flourishing due to long-standing global commitments to protect them.  
 B. Ozone layers have been restored because of Paris Agreement.  
 C. Current national greenhouse gas emission policies will stop world warming by 2100.  
 D. COP 15 Conference on Biodiversity may help humankind to view nature differently.

## News Report Two



### ★ Glossary

Antarctica	/ænˈtɑːktɪkə/	n.	南极洲
Peninsula	/pəˈnɪnsjələ/	n.	半岛
Meteorology	/ˌmi:tɪəˈrɒlədʒi/	n.	气象学
diminish	/dɪˈmɪnɪʃ/	v.	减少; (使) 减弱, 缩减; 降低
collapse	/kəˈlæps/	v.	(突然) 倒塌, 坍塌
		n.	突然失败, 倒闭; (突然的) 倒塌, 塌陷, 垮掉
NASA	/ˈnæsə/	n.	National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 简称 NASA。美国国家航空航天局, 又称美国宇航局、美国太空总署
Glacier	/ˈglæsiə(r)/	n.	冰川

20. A. The first new record-breaking high this month.  
 B. The most humid day in its history.  
 C. The first time the temperature has exceeded 20 degree C.  
 D. The sharp increase of solar radiation since 2015.
21. A. Antarctic ice sheet has increased more than 6 times.  
 B. The glacier collapse will result in sea level rise.  
 C. The continents' icy coastline has diminished.  
 D. The Pine Island Glacier and Thwaites Glacier raised sea levels by 4 feet.
22. A. Antarctica just saw its all-time hottest day ever.  
 B. International cooperation in combating global warming.  
 C. Antarctica witnessed the alarming acceleration of glacier melting.  
 D. The warming trends—2010-2019.

## Part Four Lecture Listening

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 2 lectures. At the end of each lecture, you will hear 5 questions. Both the lectures and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear each question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

### ➔ Lecture One

#### ★ Glossary



drought	/draʊt/	n.	干旱; 缺乏
horticultural	/,hɔ:tɪ'kʌltʃərəl/	adj.	园艺的
threshold	/'θreʃhəʊld/	n.	门槛, 开端, 入口
vine	/vaɪn/	n.	攀爬植物; 蔓, 藤
vineyard	/'vaɪnjəd/	n.	葡萄园

23. A. Climate change affects the temperature for an early harvest.  
 B. Climate change affects the quality of the wines.  
 C. Climate change postponed the harvest date of grapes.  
 D. Climate change caused droughts in winemaking areas.
24. A. Warm spring, cool summer and rainy autumn.  
 B. Warm spring, hot summer and late drought.  
 C. Adequate spring rain, cool summer and late drought.  
 D. Adequate spring rain, hot summer and late drought.
25. A. It helps increase grape quality.  
 B. It helps absorb nutrient.  
 C. It helps heighten temperature.