



New Concept College English

Book II

新理念大学英语

视听说教程

第二册

主 编◎李筱洁

2



上海交通大学出版社
Shanghai Jiao Tong University Press

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新理念大学英语 视听说教程

第二册

教师用书

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上海交通大学出版社
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

内容提要

本书为“新理念大学英语视听说教程”系列之一。所选语言材料主题包括个人成长、成就、科技、环境、旅行等。本书结合教学实际,融入应试元素,各单元均按主题编写,层次分明,共分八个单元,每个单元分为四个部分。第一个部分为 Warming-up,即热身活动,学生通过匹配和讨论两项活动对本单元主题内容先有初步了解;第二个部分为听力训练,听力内容包括短篇新闻、长对话及短文;第三部分是视频训练,视频内容是与单元主题密切相关的演讲、讲座、采访等,并配有相应练习,以检测学生的理解能力;第四部分为口语练习。本书语言难度适中,单元结构合理,适合本科学校学生使用。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新理念大学英语视听说教程.第二册/李筱洁主编
—上海:上海交通大学出版社,2022
ISBN 978-7-313-26945-4

I. ①新… II. ①李… III. ①英语—听说教学—高等学校—教材 IV. ①H319.32

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2022)第135996号

新理念大学英语视听说教程(第二册)

XINLIAN DAXUE YINGYU SHITINGSHUO JIAOCHENG (DI-ER-CE)

主 编:李筱洁

出版发行:上海交通大学出版社

邮政编码:200030

印 刷:上海万卷印刷股份有限公司

开 本:787mm×1092mm 1/16

字 数:395千字

版 次:2023年5月第1版

书 号:ISBN 978-7-313-26945-4

定 价:58.00元

地 址:上海市番禺路951号

电 话:021-64071208

经 销:全国新华书店

印 张:8.75

印 次:2023年5月第1次印刷

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联系电话:021-56928178

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Unit 5 Environment



Part I Warming-up



Section One Topic-related Quotes

※ 川渊深而鱼鳖归之，山林茂而禽兽归之，刑政平而百姓归之，礼仪备而君子归之。川渊者，龙鱼之居也；山林者，鸟兽之居也；国家者，士民之居也。川渊枯则龙鱼去之，山林险则鸟兽去之，国家失政则士民去之。

——《荀子》

注释：江河湖泊深了，鱼鳖就归聚到它那里；山上树林茂盛了，禽兽就归聚到它那里；刑法政令公正不阿，老百姓就归聚到他那里；礼制道义完善周备，有道德的君子就归聚到他那里。江河湖泊，是龙、鱼居住的地方；高山树林，是鸟、兽栖息的地方；国家，是士、民居住的地方。江河湖泊干涸了，那么龙、鱼就会离开它；高山树林环境险恶，那么鸟、兽就会离开它；国家政治混乱，那么士、民就会离开它。荀子认为良好的自然环境、社会生态是人民安居、国家发展的基础。

When rivers and seas are deep, fish and turtles will live there. When mountain forests flourish, animals and birds will inhabit there. Where regulations and edicts are equitable, the common people will settle there. Where ritual and moral principles are complete, the gentlemen will dwell there... Rivers and seas are the natural habitat of fishes and dragons. Mountain forests are the natural habitat of birds and animals. The country is the home of knights, scholars and common people. But if the rivers and seas dry up, dragons and fish will escape. If the mountain forests are sparse, then birds and animals will flee. Therefore, if the country has poor governance and maladministration, both the talents and the common people will leave.

(Xunzi)

Section Two Discussion

Task: Discuss the following questions with your partner.

1. What environmental problems are we facing today globally?

Reference Answer: 略

2. What are the major causes of pollution?

3. "Reduce. Reuse. Recycle." These three little words make a big difference for the environment. This familiar environmentalist slogan tells us how to reduce and handle waste, which is currently a big problem on Earth. Think of the three Rs— reduce, reuse and recycle— to save the environment.



4. The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) is an international non-governmental organization founded in 1961, working in the field of the wilderness preservation, and the reduction of humanity's footprint on the environment. It is the world's largest conservation organization working in more than 100 countries.



Part II Listening



Section One Listen for Pronunciation Skills

Task 1: Listen and Practice

Listen to the following statements and underline the stressed words.

1. He gave me an apple.
2. He'll come here on Sunday.
3. I did tell him the news.
4. They did it well.
5. I'd like a steak, please.
6. Leave me alone.
7. I've got to be going.
8. She told us to leave.
9. Tom and Mary are good friends.
10. It really wasn't my idea.

Task 2: Listen and Repeat

Listen again and read each expression or statement after the speaker.

Learning

重读和弱读 1

在学习句子的读法时，特别要体会一轻一重或一重一轻的节奏感。重读的词在发音长度和强度上都有所加强，而弱读的词则长度较短，强度较弱。

英语句子中哪些词需重读，哪些词需弱读是有规律可寻的。英语词汇可以分为两类：实词和虚词。通常实词需要重读，虚词需要弱读。

实词包括：名词、动词（助动词 do 用于强调时也要重读）、形容词、副词；

虚词包括：限定词（the, a, some, a few 等）、助动词（do, be, can 等）、介词（on, at, in 等）、连词（and, when, but 等）、代词（they, us, she 等）。例如：It's made of cheese and eggs. [its' meɪd əv 'tʃi:z ənd 'egz]。（划线部分重读，非划线部分弱读）。

Section Two Further Listening

Task 1: Long Conversation

Listen to the following conversation and choose the best answer.

Word Bank

supplies [səp'laɪz] *n.*

物资，供应品

advocate ['ædvəkeɪt] *n.*

（为某一类人）谋利益者，拥护者

logging ['lɒɡɪŋ] *n.*

伐木业

- () 11. A. Living in trees.
B. Protecting the forests.
C. An environmental scientist.
D. Tasmania's policies.
- () 12. A. She hates to live with people.
B. She likes living in a tree.
C. She wants to live high.
D. She wants to protect the trees.
- () 13. A. It can change the surroundings.
B. It can reduce costs.
C. It can offer jobs.
D. It can bring profits.
- () 14. A. It is an important industry in Tasmania.
B. It provides few jobs for people in Tasmania.
C. It increases the cutting of trees in Tasmania.
D. It decreases the economic growth in Tasmania.

Background Information

海地地震 (Haiti earthquake) 是加勒比岛国海地当地时间 2010 年 1 月 12 日 16 时 53 分 (北京时间 13 日 5 时 53 分) 发生的里氏 7.0 级大地震。此次地震造成包括总统府和联合国维和部队驻地在内的数百栋建筑坍塌, 全国大部分地区受灾情况严重。截至 2010 年 1 月 26 日, 海地地震第 15 天, 世界卫生组织确认, 此次海地地震已造成 21.25 万人死亡, 18.6 万人受伤。此次地震中遇难者有联合国驻海地维和部队人员, 其中包括 8 名中国维和人员遇难。地震发生后, 国际社会纷纷伸出援手, 向海地提供人道主义援助。



Part III Watching



Section One Video Clip

Task: Watch the video clip and choose the best answers to the following questions.

Word Bank

sew [səʊ] <i>v.</i>	缝合, 缝上
dimensional [dɪ'menʃən(ə)l] <i>adj.</i>	空间的, 尺寸的
ephemeral [ɪ'femərəl] <i>adj.</i>	短暂的, 朝生暮死的
marine [mə'ri:n] <i>adj.</i>	海事的, 海产的
gyre [dʒaɪə] <i>n.</i>	回转, 旋回, 环流
decommission [ˌdi:kə'mɪʃən] <i>v.</i>	使 退役, 关闭
cold mold	冷模
faucet ['fəʊsɪt] <i>n.</i>	水龙头
spigot ['spɪɡət] <i>n.</i>	栓
toxins [tɒksɪnz] <i>n.</i>	毒素
debris [ˈdebrɪ:] <i>n.</i>	碎片, 残骸
incinerate [ɪn'sɪnəreɪt] <i>v.</i>	把 烧成灰, 焚毁
stem [stem] <i>n.</i>	干, 茎





Part IV Speaking



Section One Listen and Repeat

Task: Listen to the following sentences and read each sentence after the speaker.

1. Let's nurture the nature, so that we can have a better future.
2. A healthy environment makes a healthy man.
3. Green revolution is a best solution to arrest pollution.
4. We never know the worth of water till the well is dry.
5. One tree can make a million of matches, but one match can destroy a million of trees.

Section Two Role Play

Task: Conduct a role play based on the following dialogue.

Word Bank	
filter [ˈfɪltə(r)] <i>n.</i>	过滤器
insulator [ˈɪnsjələtə(r)] <i>n.</i>	绝热体, 绝缘体
spray [spreɪ] <i>v.</i>	喷洒, 喷射

Jerry: Hi Mary, mind if I sit down?

Mary: Not at all, Jerry. How have you been?

Jerry: Good. But I'm surprised to see you on the city bus. Is your car in the shop?

Mary: No. I've just been thinking a lot about the environment lately. So I decided the air will be a lot cleaner if we all use public transportation when we could.

Jerry: I'm sure you are right. The diesel bus isn't exactly pollution free.

Mary: True. They'll be running a lot cleaner soon. We were just talking about that in my environmental engineering class.

Jerry: What could the city do? Install pollution filters in all their buses?

Mary: They could, but those filters make the engines work harder and really cut down on the fuel efficiency. Instead they found a way to make their engines more efficient.

Jerry: How?

Mary: Well, there is a material that's a really good insulator. And a thin coat of it gets sprayed on the certain part of the engine.

Jerry: An insulator?

Mary: Yeah. What it does is reflecting back the heat of burning fuel. So the fuel will burn much

hotter and burn up more completely.

Jerry: So a lot less unburned fuel comes out to pollute the air.

Mary: And the bus will need less fuel. So with the saving on fuel cost, they say this will all pay for itself in just six months.

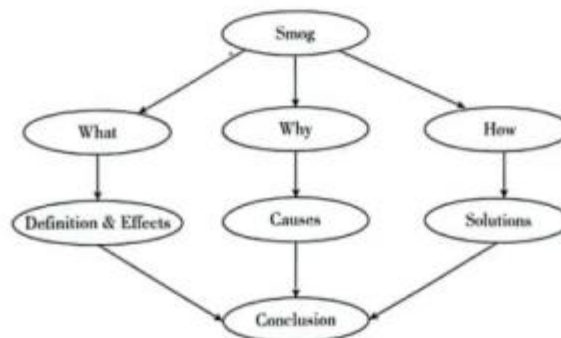
Jerry: Sounds like people should all go out and get some this stuff to spray their car engines.

Mary: Well, it's not really that easy. You see, normally, the materials are fine powder. To melt it so you can spray a coat of it on the engine parts, you first have to heat it over 10,000 degrees and then, well, you get the idea. It's not something you or I will be able to do ourselves.

Section Three Free Talk

Topic: Smog

Brainstorm:



Pathway:

Step 1—To start your topic:

Question: What is smog?

Reference Answer: The word "smog" was coined by a combination of "smoke" and "fog", to refer to a type of air pollutant. Smog is a yellowish or blackish fog formed mainly by a mixture of pollutants in the atmosphere which consists of fine particles and ground level ozone.

Step 2—To develop your topic:

Question 1: What are the causes of smog?

Reference Answer: Smog is primarily caused by the burning of fossil fuels. The atmospheric pollutants or gases that form smog are released in the air when fuels are burnt. Smog is often caused by heavy traffic, high temperatures, sunshine and calm winds.

Question 2: What is so bad about smog?

Reference Answer: Smog is a serious problem in many cities and is harmful to humans, animals,

plants and the nature as a whole. It can inflame people's breathing passages, decrease the lungs' working capacity, and cause shortness of breath, pain and coughing. It can cause eye and nose irritation and interferes with the body's ability to fight infection. Long-term exposure damages agricultural crops and vegetation.

Question 3: What can we do to fight smog?

Reference Answer: Smog can be reduced by changing our lifestyle (for example, we can drive less and use public transportation), decreasing the consumption of fuels that are non-renewable and replacing them with alternate sources of fuel which will reduce toxic emissions from vehicles.

Step 3—To end your topic:

Conclusion:

Reference Answer: Smog reflects serious environmental problems that call for our close attention. Everyone of us plays an important role in environmental protection. By cutting down energy use and making wise buying decisions we can all make some effort in the battle against smog, for the clear sky and clean water in our life.



Part V Self-test



Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions 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.

Questions 1 to 8 are based on the short conversations you have just heard.

- () 1. A. He will give the woman some tips on the game.
B. The woman has good reason to quit the game.
C. He is willing to play chess with the woman.
D. The woman should go on playing chess.
- () 2. A. The man can forward the mail to Mary.
B. She can call Mary to take care of the mail.
C. Mary probably knows Sally's new address.
D. She would like to resume contact with Sally.
- () 3. A. His handwriting has a unique style.

