



大学英语自主听力进阶之三

LISTENING FOR SUCCESS NEWS

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东西 — 新闻篇 — 南北

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听力 (110) 日新闻英语

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语自主听力进阶. 东西南北新闻篇 / 王敏华, 陈希茹主编.

—上海: 上海外语教育出版社, 2008

ISBN 978-7-5446-0490-1

I. 大… II. ①王… ②陈… III. 英语—听说教学—高等学校—教材

IV. H319.9

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2007)第072799号

出版发行: 上海外语教育出版社

(上海外国语大学内) 邮编: 200083

电 话: 021-65425300 (总机)

电子邮箱: bookinfo@sflep.com.cn

网 址: <http://www.sflep.com.cn> <http://www.sflep.com>

责任编辑: 杭 海

印 刷: 上海译文印刷厂

经 销: 新华书店上海发行所

开 本: 787×1092 1/16 印张 12.5 字数 312千字

版 次: 2008年4月第1版 2008年4月第1次印刷

印 数: 5 000 册

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5446-0490-1 / G · 0249

定 价: 26.00 元

本版图书如有印装质量问题, 可向本社调换

编者的话

关于“大学英语自主听力进阶”系列

听力理解的成功基于听者的语言知识和背景知识的相互作用。语言知识主要包括语音、词汇和句法知识等，背景知识则包括对讲话人的熟识程度、对所讲话题的熟识程度等。但有实验表明，英语学习者在听英语时主要依赖语言知识进行理解，也就是说他们的注意力集中在通过语音表达的词汇和句法结构上。这是因为听英语不同于听我们的母语，听者无暇顾及语言以外的东西。

“大学英语自主听力进阶”系列即针对这一现象专门编写，希望英语学习者在听英语时不仅关注词汇和句法结构，还要关注听力材料的背景知识和篇章结构，这样有助于更好地理解所听内容。关注篇章结构从某种意义上来说就等于注意到了句子间的联系，因而也会提高听者对所听内容的记忆强度。

“大学英语自主听力进阶”系列共分四册：《你问我答访谈篇》、《轻松睿智故事篇》、《东西南北新闻篇》和《智慧之桥讲座篇》。每册分别含有二十个单元，每个单元由 Before You Listen, Listen Now, Look at This 和 Here's More 四个部分组成。各部分的主要内容和功能如下：

- Before You Listen 相当于听前热身。这部分由提问和预测 Listen Now 部分课文大意两个项目组成。在回答 Before You Listen 部分提出的问题时，听者可以激活和本单元听力内容相关的背景知识，然后浏览整个单元提供的信息（包括词汇），对 Listen Now 的大意进行预测。
- Listen Now 由两篇听力课文组成。每篇课文配有：1) 词汇注释；2) 对 Before You Listen 部分课文大意预测的核实练习；3) 两到三项针对课文的练习。
- Look at This 针对 Listen Now 部分的听力内容提出需要注意的问题，作专门讲解。这些问题有的和读音或词句相关，有的和篇章相关，还有的则和听力内容的背景知识相关。
- Here's More 针对 Look at This 提供听力实践的机会。

以上四个部分一环扣一环，使每个单元成为一个有机的整体。而四本分册涉及日常听力活动中常见的四种体裁，难度依次递升，也使整个系列成为一个有机的整体。归纳起来，本系列图书有以下四个特点：

- 1、选材真实，原汁原味，既学语言，又学文化；

2、遵循认知规律,注重听前激活、听时兴趣、听后反思;

3、针对英语学习者听力理解中的普遍难点(如连词和生词等引起的听力障碍)进行精要讲解,并提供专项训练,帮助听者积累和掌握听力技能,充分体验学习和成功的喜悦;

4、听力理解与相关背景知识的掌握息息相关,因此本系列图书有针对性地介绍了和听力材料相关的背景知识。背景知识积累得越多,越有利于听力理解。

本系列的每本分册建议按如下步骤使用:

1、尝试回答每单元第一部分 Think and answer 中的提问,以激活头脑中和本单元内容有关的背景知识;

2、浏览本单元提供的信息,如词汇、练习题等,对听力材料的主要内容进行预测,以便积极主动地投入到听力实践中去;

3、听 Text One 以核实或调整预测;

4、听第二遍或第三遍,做 Text One 中其余的练习;

5、听 Text Two 以核实或调整预测;

6、听第二遍或第三遍,做 Text Two 中其余的练习;

7、阅读 Look at This;

8、做 Here's More 提供的练习。

希望英语学习者在使用“大学英语自主听力进阶”系列图书的过程中,能够感受到同一体裁听力材料的共性,从而积极主动地获取信息,这将有助于听力理解和听力记忆。我们相信,如果英语学习者能认真听完每一本分册,一定会受益匪浅,顺利通过英语专业或非专业的各类听力考试应该是意料之中的事。

关于本系列第三册《东西南北新闻篇》

新闻的种类很多,按照不同的标准有不同的分类方法。按传播工具可分为报纸新闻(newspaper coverage)、杂志新闻(magazine coverage)、广播新闻(radio news)、电视新闻(TV news)、有线电视新闻(cable news)等。按报道的内容则可分为政治新闻(political news)、经济新闻(economic news)、科技新闻(technological news)、文化新闻(cultural news)、体育新闻(sports news)、暴力与犯罪新闻(violence and crime news)、灾难新闻(disaster news)、气象新闻(weather news)和娱乐新闻(entertainment news)等。本册选材限于广播新闻和有线电视新闻,多按内容分类编排,入选的有文化新闻、体育新闻、灾难新闻、气象新闻和娱乐新闻等。每一类新闻都有其独特的一面,比如灾难新闻中必不可少的要素是灾难发生的时间、地点、伤亡人数、造成的损失等,而娱乐新闻则免不了涉及演艺界的各路明星和他们的作品。在听力实践中,如果能抓住每一类新闻的特点,将大大有利于听力理解。

编者

2007年1月

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Unit



Childcare

Part One

Before You Listen

I. Think and answer

1. Do most mothers in America stay at home to take care of their children?
2. What are the alternatives to childcare from mothers?
3. Is it easy to find good childcare in America?
4. Is childcare expensive in America? Why or why not?

II. Make your prediction

Browse through all the information offered in this unit and predict the main idea of Text One and Text Two by choosing from a, b, c and d. You may choose more than one answer to indicate your prediction.

Text One

- a. Complaints of working mothers.
- b. Complaints of housewives.
- c. Working mothers vs. fulltime mothers.
- d. Different kinds of childcare.

Text Two

- a. Childcare for the poor.
- b. Childcare for the rich.
- c. Worries of childcare.
- d. Criteria of childcare.



Text One

I. Words and expressions

census /'sensəs/ n. 人口普查

workforce /'wɜ:kfɔ:s/ n. 劳动大军

urban /'ɜ:bən/ adj. 城市的

nanny /'næni/ n. 保育阿姨

au pair “互俾”姑娘，指以授课、家政服务换取膳宿的姑娘

II. Listen to confirm or to adjust

Listen and find out if your expectations are the same as or different from what you hear. If different, find the correct one or ones from **Make your prediction**.

III. Listen and choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

1. How many women in America with a child under six were still in the workforce according to the US Census Bureau in 2002?
 - a. Sixty percent.
 - b. Sixty-four percent.
 - c. Thirty-four percent.
2. What's the average cost for childcare in US according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics?
 - a. Four to ten thousand dollars per child per month.
 - b. Four to ten thousand dollars per child per year.
 - c. Four to ten thousand dollars per family per year.
3. How much did the poorest families spend on childcare in 2001 according to the Urban Institute?
 - a. Half of the family income.
 - b. Nine percent of the family income.
 - c. Twenty-three percent of the family income.

IV. Listen and complete the following table.

Time	The way(s) childcare is given
A half century ago	1. Most mothers of young children did not work _____.
Now	2. Sometimes _____ or other family members watch over children. 3. Some parents employ a person to _____ children in the parents' home. 4. Sometimes the care provider lives _____. 5. Au pairs are _____ care providers. 6. Some care providers open their _____ to one or more children. 7. Some children stay at the children's centers.

Text Two

I. Words and expressions

preschool /'pri:'sku:l/ adj. 学前的
 needy /'ni:di/ adj. 贫困的
 hurricane /'hʌrɪkən/ n. 飓风
 daycare /'deɪkeə/ adj. 日托的
 crafts /kra:fts/ n. 手工艺品
 federal /'fedərəl/ adj. 联邦的
 median /'mi:diən/ adj. 中等的

II. Listen to confirm or to adjust

Listen and find out if your expectations are the same as or different from what you hear. If different, find the correct one or ones from **Make your prediction**.

III. Listen and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- Preschool programs aim at preparing children for the educational system and life in general. T ☐ F ☐

2. Money needed to rebuild areas hit by Hurricane Katrina will surely take away from early education and childcare. T ☐ F ☐
3. Parents are mostly pleased with the price of childcare. T ☐ F ☐
4. The industry of preschool care and education has to replace many workers every year. T ☐ F ☐
5. A caregiver with a better education background usually earns more than a person who only finished high school. T ☐ F ☐

IV. Listen and fill in the following blanks.

- The Census Bureau says there were _____ people in poverty in 2004.
- The poverty rate was _____ percent, up two-tenths of one percent from the year before.
- Currently the lowest pay in the US permitted under federal law is _____ an hour.
- The government says half of daycare workers earned less than _____ an hour in 2002.
- Those employed in schools had median earnings of _____ per hour.

Part Three

Look at This

新闻报道中的数据

新闻报道力求具有时效性、客观性、信息密集性等特点，这些特点决定了数据在新闻中的重要地位，因为数据既直接，又客观，能提供信息，又有说服力，是新闻报道不可或缺的工具。

新闻报道中的数据可分为四大类：

- 基数：如本单元 Text One 中讲到美国人在抚养孩子方面的支出时说：

The Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics says childcare costs for a full day begin at about four thousand dollars yearly. Many families pay ten thousand dollars yearly per child — and more.

- 分数：如本单元 Text Two 中讲到美国人中穷人所占国民比例时说：

The poverty rate was twelve and seven-tenths percent, up two-tenths of one percent from the year before.

3. 百分比: 如本单元 Text One 中讲到美国妇女中家有六岁以下孩童而仍旧工作的人数时说:

The United States Census Bureau said that in two thousand two, sixty-four percent of mothers with a child under age six were in the workforce.

4. 序数: 比较典型地出现在体育新闻和娱乐新闻的排行榜中。

显而易见, 听新闻难免会经常听到数据, 在 **Here's More** 中我们设计了听写数据的练习。

Part Four

Here's More



Exercise One

Listen twice and fill in the following blanks.

1. The I.I.E. report says the number increased by almost _____ in the two thousand three – two thousand four school year.
2. This brought the number of Americans studying in another country to more than _____.
3. The increase the year before was _____.
4. The newest report says _____ of the students went to Europe.
5. But study in China increased by _____ percent.
6. The report says that while more Americans are studying abroad, they are staying for shorter periods of time. _____ went for a full school year. _____ went for half a year. And _____ went for a shorter time.

Exercise Two

Listen twice and choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

1. What's this news report focused on?
 - a. Middle schools.
 - b. Elementary schools.
 - c. High schools.

2. What's the news report mainly about?
 - a. The improvement of schools.
 - b. The increase of schools.
 - c. The reduction of schools.
3. What happened in 1960?
 - a. The biggest middle school opened.
 - b. The first middle school opened.
 - c. The last middle school opened.
4. How many middle schools is New York going to close?
 - a. Up to 75.
 - b. Up to 75%.
 - c. None.
5. How many middle schools are there going to be in Philadelphia in 2008?
 - a. 46.
 - b. 48.
 - c. 8.

Unit 2

Rags and Riches

Part One

Before You Listen

I. Think and answer

1. Do you know anyone that migrated to other countries?
2. Do immigrants often send money back to their family in their home country? What effect does this have on the economy of their home country?
3. Do people immigrate into the more developed countries or the still developing countries? Do they often come back to work in their home countries?
4. Have you heard of General Motors? What does it produce?
5. What do businesses resort to if they are not doing well in sales?

II. Make your prediction

Browse through all the information offered in this unit and predict the main idea of Text One and Text Two by choosing from a, b, c and d. You may choose more than one answer to indicate your prediction.

Text One

- a. International migration helps reduce poverty in developing countries.
- b. International migration is strictly forbidden in developed countries.
- c. International migration has a long history in developing countries.
- d. International migration contributes to brain drain in developing countries.

Text Two

- a. General Motors harvests unprecedented gains in business.
- b. General Motors declares bankruptcy due to heavy losses.
- c. General Motors is about to open another branch in Japan.
- d. General Motors is about to cut employees to increase its competitiveness.



Text One

I. Words and expressions

- migrant /'maɪgrənt/ n. 移民 adj. 移民的
- remittance /rɪ'mɪtəns/ n. 汇款
- poverty /'pɒvəti/ n. 贫穷
- foreign exchange 外汇
- brain drain 人才流失
- Guatemala /,gwætə'mɑ:lə/ 危地马拉(拉丁美洲国家)
- Philippines /'fɪlɪpiːnz/ 菲律宾(东南亚岛国)
- Caribbean /,kærɪ'biːən/ 加勒比海

II. Listen to confirm or to adjust

Listen and find out if your expectations are the same as or different from what you hear. If different, find the correct one or ones from **Make your prediction**.

III. Listen and fill in the following blanks.

Some findings in the news report:

1. Families with migrant workers in other countries have _____ than those without migrants.
2. The migrants' remittances reduce poverty and _____ on education, health and investment.
3. _____ people are migrants living outside their native country.
4. About _____ dollars will be paid in remittances this year. In many countries, remittances supply more foreign exchange than anything else.
5. The study also found that migrant workers are more likely to move to a rich nation _____.
6. But international migration also means the problem of "_____."