



大学英语自主听力进阶之四

LISTENING FOR SUCCESS MINI-LECTURES

主编 王敏华 陈希茹

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智慧之桥

讲座篇

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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。

关于本系列第四册《智慧之桥讲座篇》

无论什么内容的讲座,大体上有着相同的框架。讲座开始时,做讲座者会交代讲座的主题。然后从第一要点开始:引领要点的话题句,然后展开。再接着讲第二要点:话题句,再展开。这样从一个要点到另一个要点,直至讲座结束。其中从一个要点转向另一个要点的方式因讲座内容和做讲座者的不同而各有差异。比如,本册第十六单元 Quality Control 的做讲座者,用问句引出各个不同的要点;而有些讲座则会用 first, second 等信号词来介绍讲座的各个要点;再有一些讲座则在从一个要点移向另一要点时没有什么明显的标记,我们只能从某一句子所表达的意思上来确定讲座的话题已转移。把握住讲座什么时候转移了话题或要点对听懂通篇讲座至关重要。另外,讲座的目的一般是传授知识或传递信息,因而讲座所使用的语言比较规范,比较具有学术性。有些讲座的句子结构复杂且又长。如果讲座涉及某一专门的领域,会出现一些专业术语。这诸多的因素使得讲座比其他一些口语体的材料更难听懂。就做讲座者而言,绝大多数有备而来,因而讲座在组织结构和语言表达上更显其逻辑的严密和条理清晰。做讲座者一般不会出现反复唠叨和语无伦次的情况。

以上为讲座的一些特点。本册根据这些特点,在 Look at This 部分作了简要的讲解,并在 Here's More 这一部分设计了颇具针对性的练习。希望本书的使用者经本书在听微型讲座方面的强化训练后,在听讲座方面有质的飞跃。

编者

2007年1月



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Unit

1

Smart Houses

Part One

Before You Listen

I. Think and answer

1. Do you live in an apartment or a house? How do you like it?
2. How do you understand “home automation”?
3. If possible, can you describe your dream house to your classmates?

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. House builders' attitude to home automation.
- b. The idea of home automation having come to the public.
- c. The reasons why the house of the future is not widely welcome.
- d. Some features of home automation in terms of security.

Text Two

- a. The home automation facilities.
- b. The materials used to build the smart house.
- c. The idea of building an intelligent and green house.
- d. The illustration of a smart house called Millennium House.



Text One

I. Words and expressions

- millennium /mɪˈleniəm/ *n.* 一千年, 千周年纪念日
- automation /ˌɔ:təˈmeɪʃən/ *n.* 自动化(技术)
- feature /ˈfi:tʃə/ *v.* 以……为特色
- innovation /ˌɪnəʊˈveɪʃən/ *n.* 创新, 新方法
- architectural /ˌɑ:kɪˈtektʃərəl/ *adj.* 关于建筑的; 建筑上的
- genius /ˈdʒiːnjəs/ *n.* 天才; 创造能力
- automated /ˈɔ:təmeɪtɪd/ *adj.* 自动的
- detect /dɪˈtekt/ *v.* 察觉, 发现
- leak /li:k/ *n.* 泄漏
- activate /ˈæktɪveɪt/ *v.* 使开始起作用
- infrared /ˌɪnfəˈred/ *adj.* 红外线的
- cellular phone 移动电话
- by all accounts 据大家所说
- remote control 遥控; 遥控器

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 complete each of the following sentences.

1. According to the lecture, house builders have been _____ home automation.
 - a. doubtful about
 - b. very interested in
 - c. very cautious about
 - d. pessimistic about

2. The house of the future is not very welcome because _____.

- a. public demand is low
- b. automation systems are mostly dear
- c. automaton systems can only be used in new homes
- d. all of the above

3. In the lecturer's opinion, the audience _____.

- a. know nothing about a smart house
- b. know all the features of a smart house
- c. do not know a smart house very well
- d. have realized how important a smart house can be in the future

IV. Listen and fill in the blanks with the missing information.

1. According to the survey, usually homebuyers are not interested in _____.

Instead they emphasize the _____, _____ and _____ of a house.

2. An automated house can detect _____ as well as _____. And if you want to _____, you can install _____ at the front door and then you can see visitors on _____.

3. _____ people can also benefit from home automation. For example, _____ can be used to activate the house facilities and an infrared remote control can be used to _____, _____ or open the door.

Text Two

I. Words and expressions

forward-looking /'fɔ:wəd'lʊkɪŋ/ adj. 有远见的

lightweight /'laɪtweɪt/ adj. 轻量的

conventional /kən'venʃənəl/ adj. 惯例的, 普通的

diagram /'daɪəgræm/ n. 图解, 示意图

incorporate /ɪn'kɔ:pəreɪt/ v. 包含

insulation /ɪn'sjuːleɪʃən/ n. 隔热; 隔音

recycle /ˌrɪːsaɪkl/ v. 使再循环

organic /ɔ:'ɡænɪk/ adj. 有机物的

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 answer the following questions briefly.

1. What kind of house would some forward-looking designers persuade people to accept?
2. What are the advantages of using lightweight materials?
3. How long does it take to build a three-storey house in a traditional way?

IV. Listen and fill in the blanks with the missing information.

1. The whole building is designed as _____. The inner one contains _____ while the outer one is just like _____ providing _____ for the growth of plants.
2. The lower floor is underground and sheltered by earth on three sides to _____. And outside, the water is collected from _____ in a pond and can then be used for _____, and there's also equipment for _____.

Part Three

Look at This

房屋和房屋设施等方面的词汇

有关房屋和居住的话题经常出现在日常对话、新闻和讲座中。所以掌握这方面的词汇，有助于我们听懂有关这方面话题的听力材料，而且还能够对西方国家，特别是英语国家的居住文化有所了解。

比如，在英国，房屋的房型一般有3种：bungalow 平房，semi-detached house 半独立式房屋，terraced house 连栋房屋。在海外的留学生一般会从hostel (校外的学生宿舍)，home-stay/lodging (在当地人家中寄宿)，或者 student dormitory (集体宿舍) 中选择居住的形式。

以下，我们列出了一些和房屋以及房屋设施有关的词汇。

房屋和内外设施方面的词汇: study 书房; laundry room 洗衣间; lounge/living room 起居室, bedroom 卧室, bathroom 浴室, kitchen 厨房, dining room 餐室, recreation room/playroom 成人娱乐室/儿童游乐室; storage 贮藏库, air-conditioning 空调, central air-conditioning 中央空调, heater 加热器/暖风机, radiator 暖气片, 暖气设施, oven 烤箱, stove 烤炉, central heating 中央暖气系统, cooled/heated 制冷的/制热的, electric fan 电风扇, microwave oven 微波炉, refrigerator/fridge 电冰箱, dining set 餐具, vane 风向标, lighting rod 避雷针, chimney 烟囱, roof vent 通风孔, attic 阁楼, step 台阶, landing 楼梯口过道, porch 门廊, garage 车库, cellar 地窖/地下室, basement 地下室, burglar-proof gate 防盗门, intercom 电子对讲机等。

家具陈设方面的词汇: computer table 电脑桌, dining table 餐桌, dressing table 梳妆台, teapoy 茶几, reclining chair 躺椅, armchair 扶手椅, couch 长沙发, wardrobe 衣柜, bedside table 床头柜, bookcase/bookstand 书橱, combination furniture 组合家具等。

家居纺织品方面的词汇: mattress 床垫, mat 地席/垫子, cushion 坐垫, 椅垫, blanket 毯子, rug 小地毯, carpet 地毯, quilt 被子, bedspread 床罩, sheet 床单, pillow 枕头, pillowcase 枕头套, bed linen 床上用品, curtain 窗帘, blind 百叶窗等。

下面,我们将通过一些练习,熟悉并且掌握一些此类词汇。

Part Four

Here's More



Exercise One

Listen to the description of a big house and supply the missing words you hear from the tape.

Tom and Betty used to live in a big old house. Downstairs, on the ground floor, they had (1) _____, which they also used as (2) _____, a room Tom used as (3) _____, and a big kitchen, with a table and chairs, that they could use as (4) _____; it had (5) _____ leading off it, where they had the washing machine. There was also (6) _____ leading down from the hall to (7) _____ in the basement. Upstairs, at the top of the staircase, leading off (8) _____, were the bathroom and the toilet and three bedrooms. At the end of (9) _____ was a door, and behind it, a ladder that went up inside the roof to (10) _____. They had turned that into (11) _____ for the children.

Exercise Two

You'll hear a conversation between Sue and Sam. Sam is going to move his furniture to his new home. Listen carefully and answer the following questions.

1. What kind of house is Sam's new home?

2. How many entrances does Sam's house have?

3. Which item weighs 290kg?

4. Which item weighs 453kg?

5. What would Sam like to move in on the first trip?

Unit 2

A University Structure and Course Requirements

Part One

Before You Listen

I. Think and answer

1. What do you know about the structure of a university?
2. What does a coordinator do in a university?
3. What is the difference between a lecture and a tutorial?
4. How do you define plagiarism?

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. Different departments.
- b. Different divisions.
- c. Different faculties.
- d. The structure of the university.

Text Two

- a. What are lectures and tutorials.
- b. How to apply for scholarship.
- c. What is plagiarism.
- d. How to rent an apartment.



Text One

I. Words and expressions

- coordinator /kəu'ɔ:dɪneɪtə/ n. 协调者
- bachelor /'bætʃələ/ n. 学士
- faculty /'fækəlti/ n. 院, 系
- dean /di:n/ n. 学院院长, 系主任
- division /dɪ'vɪʒən/ n. 部, 系
- departmental /,di:pɑ:t'mentəl/ adj. 系的
- anticipate /æn'tɪsɪpeɪt/ v. 预期
- deadline /'dedlaɪn/ n. 最后期限
- attendance /ə'tendəns/ n. 出勤

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 question you hear.

1. a. Bachelors of Social Sciences.
b. Bachelors of Arts and Social Sciences.
c. Students of the Arts and Social Sciences faculty.
d. Students of Psychology faculty.
2. a. As they go through their course, they may need to call on members of the staff to help them.
b. As they go through their course, they are bound to have problems and difficulties of all kinds.
c. As they go through their course, they must meet various deadlines.
d. As they go through their course, they may fail to meet the university requirements.