

英语听写学习课程

An English Course Through Dictation
For College Students

大学册

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上海外语教育出版社



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编者的话

《英语听写学习课程》是一套以听写为基本学习手段达到提高英语水平之目的的综合型英语学习课程。

《英语听写学习课程》的编写人员均为上海外国语大学英语学院和上海外国语大学第一附属中学的英语教师,具有丰富英语教学经验。

“听写”是我国英语教学中常采用的一种有效方法。在英语教学中定期进行听写活动可以训练和提高英语学习者的耳听会意和书写笔记的能力,也可以检查和促进学生对词汇、语法、语篇等语言知识和文化背景知识所掌握的程度。在教学中积极地将学生听写活动与表达活动结合起来还可以培养和提高学生的口语和口译能力。有鉴于此,我们根据中学和大学的英语教学大纲中的有关要求,编写这套《英语听写学习课程》,以满足广大师生的需求。

《英语听写学习课程》分为“初中册”、“高中册”和“大学册”三本分册,共含八个等级,其中初中三级、高中三级、大学两级。全课程共有七盒音带,录有 152 篇短文,即:

初一级 20 篇短文,每篇为 100 词左右;

初二级 20 篇短文,每篇为 110 词左右;

初三级 20 篇短文,每篇为 120 词左右;

高一级 20 篇短文,每篇为 130 词左右;

高二级 20 篇短文,每篇为 140 词左右;

高三级 20 篇短文,每篇为 150 词左右;

大一级 16 篇短文,每篇为 180 词左右;

大二级 16 篇短文,每篇为 200 词左右。

作为一种学习课程,《英语听写学习课程》旨在综合训练和提高学生的英语能力,因此本课程不是一套单纯为听写而准备的听写材料,而是一套融听写于英语综合教学之中的英语学习教材。本学习课程中每篇听写短文配有词汇预习、短文、注解、译文、辅助练习(如填空、复述、会话、演讲、口译等活动)等内容。

虽然英语听写是我国英语教学中的一个传统项目,但是以听写活动为基础的综合英语教学法却是我国英语教学园地中一棵新栽的小树苗。我们希望这棵小树苗在广大英语师生的呵护下茁壮成长。

梅德明

上海外国语大学

2001 年 5 月

《大学册》使用说明

传统的标准化题型以选择为主,囿学生目光于字词的用法,使他们只擅长机械化的被动应试,其思维主动性和语言应变力亟待开拓。《大学英语听写课程·大学册》着眼于听与写,针对英语学习中的薄弱之处,提供了一系列由浅入深的多样化训练。

本册立足于听写一项,实辐射了英语学习中多项技能。字词研究中附有细致的中英释义,供读者查鉴。全文听写和填空听写既测试了听力水平,又将考查学生对篇章的参透力、应变力和组织力,使学生对同类考试可游刃有余,不再见之生畏。之后的中文译文和英文原文除给学生核对检查之用,更可与盒带相配,以做相应的口笔译操练。

本册所含材料均由专业人士经实地考察学生需求后精心甄选,悉心编就,并终由著名专家审核。英语学习无法一蹴而就,但本书对提高相应项目英语水平有立竿见影之效,对培养整体的英语语感亦实有裨益,适用于相应水平的广大英语学习者和爱好者。

大一级

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Passage 1

Choosing a Job

I . Vocabulary preview

Directions: Study the following words before you listen to the passage.

convinced /kən'vɪnst/ *a.* 确信的

II . Dictation task

Directions: The passage will be read to you twice. For the first reading, just listen for the general idea. For the second reading, write down the whole passage, which will be read to you sentence by sentence at a slower speed.

III. Spot dictation

Directions: Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks with the words you have heard.

If you want to buy a coat, you can look _____ and try on as many different types as possible. You will get to know as much about it as possible _____ you decide to buy.

_____ with buying a coat, the _____ about your job is much more difficult to make in your life. Between now and when you _____ you will spend more hours at work than you will on any other _____ activity. So it is _____ to choose carefully.

The _____ with choosing a job is that it is difficult to know what it is really like before you _____ start work. You can know a lot about the job, but sometimes that doesn't _____ a lot. You can look at a coat for a long time, find _____ about the color, _____, material etc., but it is only after you have tried it on that you can feel _____ it is the right coat for you.

How can you "try a job on" for a while before _____ it is the right one for you? One possibility is through work _____.

IV. Chinese version

想买衣服的话,你可以四处看看,能试穿多少款式就试多少。尽可能多地对衣服了解,之后再决定买不买。

和买衣服相比,作出择业的决定要艰难得多。从现在直到撒手人寰,花在工作上的时间比做其他任何一件事都要多。因而谨慎选择是十分明智的。

选择工作的麻烦在于很难在正式工作之前了解它的真相到底如何。对它你可以有很多认识,但有时这种认识作用并不大。

你可以长时间地看着一件衣服,看看颜色,设计,面料等等,可是只有试穿之后,你才可以确信这件衣服自己穿着合适。

但是,你怎能对工作“试穿”一番再决定它是否合适呢?有一种可能即通过工作经验来了解。

V. Word study

1. find out;

learn (sth) by study or inquiry 找出,发现

Can you *find out* what time the train leaves? 你能查出火车什么时候开吗?

discover sb who has done sth wrong, lied, etc 查出某人的罪行,揭露

If you pretend, you will be *found out*. 如果你装假,有可能会被揭露的。

2. convince;

(v.) make sb feel certain; cause sb to realize 使确信,使信服

She is *convinced* of his innocence. 她确信他是无辜的。

What she said *convinced* me that I was mistaken. 她的话令我确信我错了。

He was *convinced* to withdraw his candidacy. 他被说服退出了竞选。

convinced (a.) firm in one's belief 确信的,信服的

convincing (a.) that convinces 令人信服的,有说服力的

VI. Dictation text

If you want to buy a coat, you can look around and try on as many different types as possible. You will get to know as much

about it as possible before you decide to buy.

Compared with buying a coat, the decision about your job is much more difficult to make in your life. Between now and when you die you will spend more hours at work than you will on any other single activity. So it is smart to choose carefully.

The trouble with choosing a job is that it is difficult to know what it is really like before you actually start work. You can know a lot about the job, but sometimes that doesn't help a lot. You can look at a coat for a long time, find out about the color, design, material etc., but it is only after you have tried it on that you can feel convinced it is the right coat for you.

How can you "try a job on" for a while before deciding it is the right one for you? One possibility is through work experience.

Passage 2

English Food

I . Vocabulary preview

Directions: Study the following words before you listen to the passage.

1. exotic /ɪɡˈzɒtɪk/ *a.* 异国情调的
2. sightseeing /ˈsaɪt,siːɪŋ/ *n.* 观光

II . Dictation task

Directions: The passage will be read to you twice. For the first

reading, just listen for the general idea. For the second reading, write down the whole passage, which will be read to you sentence by sentence at a slower speed.

III . Spot dictation

Directions: Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks with the words you have heard.

Visitors to Britain are always _____ about English food. But they do not really know what they are talking about because they _____ get a chance to eat it. Most of the _____ in large towns have foreign _____ and serve foreign food. When visitors are _____ to eat in an English home their hosts often feel something foreign and _____ must be provided.

English food, at its _____, can be really very good. On the other hand it is true to say it is sometimes _____. Englishmen don't generally spend the necessary time and _____ needed to

cook really good meals. They _____ food that is simple and easy to cook, or _____ prepared food which only needs _____ up before eating.

The best English food can be found in the country away from the large towns, where life is _____ and people are not in such a _____. But of course, most visitors come to London. They come because they are interested in shopping and _____. They do not come because of the food, so why should they complain about it?

IV. Chinese version

去英国的人总是抱怨英国的食物。可是他们并不真知道自己在谈论什么,因为地道的英国菜他们鲜有机会吃。大城市里的餐馆是外国人开的,上的是外国菜。如果邀请游客去自己家中吃饭,英国人常觉得应该上些别具风味的外国菜。

英国菜烧得最好,真的会很可口。另一方面,有时候说很难吃也并不假。通常来说,英国人不会拿出必要的时间和精力来烧制美味。他们更喜欢简单易烧的食物或是在食用前仅需加热的半成菜。

最好的英国菜可以在远离大城市的乡下找到,那里生活节奏较慢,人们悠闲相处。然而,大多数游客去的自然是伦敦。他们来并不是为了吃,而是对购物和观光感兴趣,那么还有什么好抱怨呢?

V. Word study

1. complain:

(v.) (about/at sth) say sb is dissatisfied, unhappy, etc. 抱怨,发牢骚

The ambassador *complained* about the student demonstrations. 大使就学生示威提出抗议。

She is always *complaining* that her health is poor. 她老是诉说身体不好。

complaint: (n.) 抱怨 Our *complaints* fell on deaf ears. 我们的抱怨被置若罔闻。

complaining: (a.) 抱怨的, 诉苦的 in a rather *complaining* tone 以相当不满的口吻说

2. prefer:

(v.) (sth to sth) choose sth rather than sth else; like sth better 宁可, 更喜欢

I much *prefer* the old method. 我宁可用老办法。

I *prefer* reading to television. 比起看电视, 我还是喜欢看书。

preferable: (to sth/doing sth) more desirable or suitable 更可取的, 更合适的

Poverty is *preferable* to ill health. 贫穷总比体弱多病好。

preferably: (ad.)

Contributions must be typewritten, *preferably* double-spaced. 来稿须打字, 最好隔行打。

preference: liking for sth 偏爱

Each of us is likely to develop personal *preferences* for certain types of entertainment. 我们各自都有可能对某些娱乐活动产生个人的偏爱。

VI Dictation text

Visitors to Britain are always complaining about English food. But they do not really know what they are talking about be-

cause they rarely get a chance to eat it. Most of the restaurants in large towns have foreign owners and serve foreign food. When visitors are invited to eat in an English home their hosts often feel something foreign and exotic must be provided.

English food, at its best, can be really very good. On the other hand it is true to say it is sometimes terrible. Englishmen don't generally spend the necessary time and effort needed to cook really good meals. They prefer food that is simple and easy to cook, or ready prepared food which only needs heating up before eating.

The best English food can be found in the country away from the large towns, where life is slower and people are not in such a hurry. But of course, most visitors come to London. They come because they are interested in shopping and sightseeing. They do not come because of the food, so why should they complain about it?

Passage 3

Education for TV Children

I . Vocabulary preview

Directions: Study the following words before you listen to the passage.

1. Hollywood / 'hɒliwud/ *n.* 好莱坞
2. Mississippi / ,mɪsɪ'sɪpi/ *n.* 密西西比河

II . Dictation task

Directions: The passage will be read to you twice. For the first reading, just listen for the general idea. For the second reading, write down the whole passage, which will be read to you sentence by sentence at a slower speed.

III . Spot dictation

Directions: Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks with the words you have heard.

Many children act in TV shows. They work several hours a day, so they cannot go to a _____ school. To solve this problem, in _____, about forty teachers give lessons for the children in the shows. They teach _____ their pupils are working.

The teacher's job is very _____. She is responsible for making sure that the child works only the _____ hours each week.

She is also responsible for making sure that the child learns the required _____. She makes sure, too, that the child gets enough rest and _____, along with his _____.

Child _____ are required to attend classes _____ hours each week. California law says that they must be taught from September to the _____ of June. If they do not get good marks in school, they are not permitted to _____ working in TV shows.

TV children are usually good pupils, and most of their teachers like this _____ kind of work. Their classes are held in many interesting places. Sometimes the "classroom" is a Mississippi _____. Sometimes it is the inside of a _____. Often the pupils become famous stars.

IV. Chinese version

许多孩子在电视节目中扮演角色。他们每天要工作几个小时,所以不能去上常规学校就读。在好莱坞,为了解决这个问题,大约有四十个教师专门为这些儿童演员上课。学生在哪里工作,老师就在哪里给他们上课。

这些老师的工作非常重要。他必须保证孩子们每周只在允许的时间内工作;他也必须负责让这些孩子学到必修科目。不仅如此,他还必须保证孩子们除了受教育外,还能享有充分的休息和娱乐。

小演员们每周必须上课二十小时。加利福尼亚法律规定,这些孩子必须从九月学习到六月中旬。假如在学校里考试成绩不好,那他们就不能继续在电视节目中演出。