

教师用书 TEACHER'S BOOK

GENERAL COLLEGE ENGLISH

通用大学英语听说教程

LISTENING AND SPEAKING COURSE

BOOK 3

第三册



外教社 上海外语教育出版社 SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

GENERAL COLLEGE ENGLISH

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通用大学英语听说教程

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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

通用大学英语听说教程 (3) 教师用书 / 周可欣, 邓海主编.

—上海: 上海外语教育出版社, 2005

(通用大学英语 / 夏政主编)

ISBN 7-81095-585-3

I. 通… II. ①周… ②邓… III. 英语—听说教学—高等学校
—教学参考资料 IV. H319.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2005) 第 018383 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: 董 新

印 刷: 上海外语教育出版社印刷厂

经 销: 新华书店上海发行所

开 本: 787×1092 1/16 印张 14 字数 363 千字

版 次: 2005 年 7 月第 1 版 2005 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

印 数: 3 100 册

书 号: ISBN 7-81095-585-3 / H · 224

定 价: 20.00 元

本版图书如有印装质量问题, 可向本社调换

前言

根据教育部有关大学英语教学的新精神,结合大学英语教学的特点与现状以及21世纪社会、经济发展对大学英语教学提出的新要求,我们精心编写了本套《通用大学英语》教程(含《听说教程》和《读写教程》)。本套教程着眼于加强学生的英语基本功训练、提高其语言综合运用能力、培养其科学和人文精神。

一、编写原则

1. 努力贯彻教育部新颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》(试行)的精神,同时注意与全国研究生入学英语统一考试的要求相衔接;
2. 借鉴已有的一些大学英语教材的编写经验,继承优良传统,反映新世纪大学英语教学的新发展和新要求;
3. 精选课文,确保语言的规范性和文章的思想性、现代性、可读性及趣味性,体现科学和人文精神的相互结合;
4. 注重系统的语言基础训练和综合能力培养,突出听、说、读、写、译的训练;
5. 《听说教程》运用当代英语教学最有效的模式,遵循语言教育规律,突出交际教学法,倡导教学互动和学生自主学习,既可先听后说,又可听说并重,强调信息输入,提高输出能力;
6. 《读写教程》注重文章的阅读理解和写、译的系统训练,强调打好语言基础和训练学生的语言基本功;
7. 课文精练,练习适量,以好教、好学、效果好为原则。全套教程通过控制词汇量、语篇的长度和难度、听力材料的语速和语流等方式,循序渐进,合理地设计难度。

二、学生用书的结构和编写特点

1. 《听说教程》共四册,每册八个单元,各单元由两篇课文组成,每篇课文包括四个部分:

Part A: 技能训练,重点是让学生了解、掌握听力技巧;

Part B: 课内听说训练,听的部分由两个文本组成,每个文本下分设两个练习题;说的部分以话题为基础,由学生自主进行练习;

Part C: 课外听说训练,巩固听力与会话技能;

Part D: 趣味练习, 寓教于乐, 让学生在轻松的气氛中学习英语。
此外, 书中还附有两套测试题, 可作为期中和期末考试的模拟试题。
全套教材循序渐进, 重点突出:

- (1) 第一册的话题围绕校园生活展开, 引导学生在德、智、体等方面开展话题; 第二册把学生的视线引入周围的世界, 考虑人与人、人与社会的关系; 第三册主要引导学生以社会人的眼光观察客观世界; 第四册以新闻报道为重点, 从更广的角度向学生介绍全球的热点问题;
- (2) 重视综合技能的训练。第一册包括辨音和语音基础知识的训练, 帮助学生克服可能产生的听说困难和障碍; 第二、三册尝试分析听力的本质, 点明要领, 帮助学生掌握听力技巧; 第四册进入新闻听力训练阶段, 培养学生对具有相当长度和难度的有声信息的理解、记录和记忆的能力;
- (3) 本教程题材广泛, 与学生的生活、思想紧密相关, 有助于引起学生的兴趣, 激发其用英语进行口头交际的愿望;
- (4) 口语技能训练覆盖《大学英语课程教学要求》(试行) 有关说的能力要求, 目标具体明确, 且有范例和提示, 便于教师课堂操作及学生在教师的启发下进行表达;
- (5) 听说练习形式丰富多样, 内容生动活泼, 力求从多方面训练和提高学生的听说能力, 帮助学生逐步提高自学能力。

2. 《读写教程》共四册, 每册八个单元, 每单元由两部分组成: 正课文 A, 后有生词、短语、课文注释和练习; 副课文 B, 后有生词、短语、课文注释和练习。为使学习内容和形式生动活泼, 每单元后还配有与主题相关的诗歌、名言、警句或谚语等。此外, 书中还附有两套期中、期末自测题, 以及 Glossary。

本教程是学生学习语言知识、获取信息和提高读、写、译等能力的主要教程, 因而课文多选用英美著名作家的经典名篇、权威的英文杂志文章等, 富于哲理性、知识性、可读性和趣味性。选文覆盖了人文社科和理工农医等各个领域, 对于培养学生的科学精神、人文素质、语言能力与文化意识很有帮助。全套四册共选文 64 篇, 其中语言文学类占 39%, 社会文化类占 30%, 科学技术类占 31%。

在练习的编排上, 贯彻“三重两基”的训练原则, 即重阅读、重写作、重翻译和加强词汇、语法等基础训练的原则, 着重加强学生语言综合运用能力的训练, 体现如下:

- (1) A、B 课文的阅读理解练习在整个单元的练习中占有较大比重, 突出了阅读理解的重要性;

- (2) 各单元的练习较系统地加强写作基本功训练, 并有明确的要求: 第一册着重进行简单句、并列句和复合句的写作训练; 第二册着重进行段落写作训练; 第三册着重进行记叙文、描述文和应用文的写作训练; 第四册着重进行议论文和说明文等的写作训练;
- (3) 翻译也是本教程强调的一个重要教学内容, 其训练内容和方式为: 第一、二册主要运用课文中学到的英语词汇、短语和句型, 对汉语短语和句子进行英译或对英语长句、难句进行汉译; 三、四册主要进行段落、短文的英汉互译;
- (4) 词汇、短语的学习是掌握语言的基础, 全套教程的总词汇量和短语数量完全符合教育部关于大学英语教学的“一般要求”, 训练形式多样、生动有趣, 易于学生掌握和运用;
- (5) 按照大学英语教学的客观规律, 我们从英语教学的实际出发, 在1~2册的基础阶段仍保留了一些主要语法学习项目; 此外, 每册配有两套用于学生巩固所学内容和检测教学情况的测试题。

三、教师用书的编写特点和结构

《通用大学英语》的教师用书采用新颖的“学教合一”的编写方式, 便于教师使用, 其特点如下:

1. 《听说教程》的教师用书除了学生用书上的内容外, 还为教师提供了练习答案、文化背景注释及听力部分的录音文字;
2. 《读写教程》的教师用书除了学生用书中的内容外, 还为教师提供了文化背景介绍、语言难点和重点的解释、主要语法项目解析、写作练习讲解、练习答案和A、B课文的参考译文等;
3. 全套教程配有相应的录音磁带、光盘和多媒体电子课件等, 既方便教师教学, 也便于学生自学。

四、适用对象、学习对策和目标

《通用大学英语》既适合大学非英语专业基础阶段的教学, 也适合具有一定基础的其他英语学习者自学。

全套教程分为《听说教程》和《读写教程》两个系列各四册。《听说教程》可一个学时完成一篇课文, 其中每篇课文的前两部分在课堂内完成, 后两部分由学生在课外完成。《读写教程》每单元可安排4~6学时完成, 也可视情况灵活掌握。

编 者
2004年8月

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UNIT 1

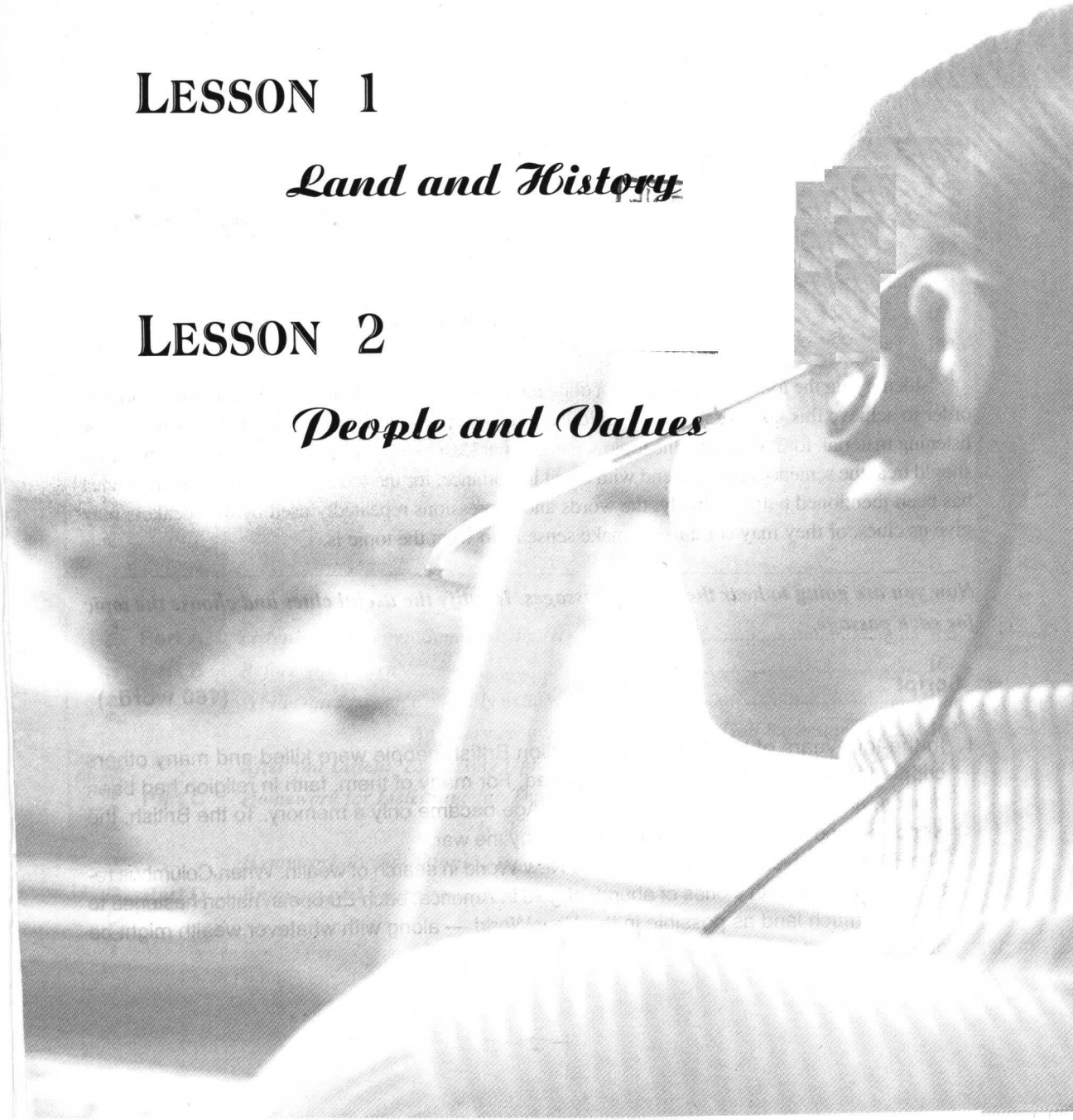
People, Land and History

LESSON 1

Land and History

LESSON 2

People and Values



Lesson 1

Land and History



PART A

Listening Strategy

Identifying the Topic

Identifying the topic of a passage or a dialogue is the primary task of listening comprehension. In order to achieve this goal, firstly, we should learn to pay special attention to the first sentence of the listening material, for it is usually the topic sentence or at least closely related to the topic. Secondly, we should treat the sentences near the end with equal importance, for the speakers tend to summarize what has been mentioned before. Finally, the words and expressions repeatedly used by the speakers may give us clues, or they may combine to make sense as to what the topic is.

Now you are going to hear three short passages. Identify the useful clues and choose the topic for each passage.

Script

(160 words)

1. In the four years of World War I, ten million British people were killed and many others crippled for life. The British were exhausted. For many of them, faith in religion had been broken, and the churches of the Victorian Age became only a memory. To the British, the world seemed to have been totally changed by the war.
2. The Europeans were first attracted to the New World in search of wealth. When Columbus returned to Europe with stories of abundant gold in America, each European nation hastened to claim as much land as possible in the New World — along with whatever wealth might be obtained from it.

3. Australia is the only nation that occupies an entire continent. It has a land area of 7,682,300 square kilometers, which is about the same size as the United States, excluding Alaska. Australia is about 25 times larger than Britain and Ireland, and almost twice the combined areas of India and Pakistan.
1. A) World War I.
B) The number of British people killed in the war.
C) Many British people lost belief in religion.
D) Britain was changed by the war.
2. A) Columbus' discovery of gold in America.
B) The wealth in the New World.
C) Europeans went to the New World in search of wealth.
D) Comparison of Europe and the New World.
3. A) The population of Australia.
B) The size of Australia.
C) Australia occupies an entire continent.
D) The landscape in Australia.



PART B

Before You Listen

Questions for Discussion

1. Do you know the four ancient civilizations? What are their contributions to human beings?
2. List and describe some famous scenic spots in China.

While You Listen

TEXT 1

Four Ancient Civilizations

Words and Expressions

civilization	/ˌsɪvɪlaɪˈzeɪʃən/	n.	a society that is well organized and developed
Hammurabi	/ˈhɑːmʊˈrɑːbi/		汉谟拉比(人名)



code	/kəʊd/	n.	set of laws or rules arranged in a system
Nile	/naɪl/	n.	a river in northeast Africa, the longest river in the world 尼罗河
massive	/ˈmæsɪv/	a.	very large, substantial
primitive	/ˈprɪmɪtɪv/	a.	of or at an early stage of social development
granary	/ˈgrænəri/	n.	building where grain is stored
artifact	/ˈɑːtɪfækt/	n.	thing made by man, esp. a tool or weapon of archaeological interest
ideogram	/ˈɪdɪəʊgræm/	n.	symbol used in a writing system that represents the idea of a thing 表意文字
pictogram	/ˈpɪktəʊgræm/	n.	a pictorial symbol of a word or phrase 象形文字
phonogram	/ˈfəʊnəgræm/	n.	a written character representing a spoken sound 形声字
Confucius	/kənˈfjuːʃjəs/		a Chinese philosopher 孔子(人名)

Script

(287 words)

Ancient civilizations refer to the first settled and stable communities that became the basis for later states, nations, and empires. There are four great ancient civilizations in human history.

Babylon

The Babylonians made great contributions to the growth of civilization. They added to the knowledge of astronomy, advanced the knowledge of mathematics, and built the first great capital city, Babylon. The Babylonian King, Hammurabi, set forth *Hammurabi's Code* in about 1800 BC, which was one of the first great codes of law in the world.

Egypt

Egyptian farmers had settled in the long and narrow valley of the Nile River by 5000 BC. Within 2,000 years they had invented writing, built massive irrigation works, and established a culture that left magnificent monuments and the pyramids, which were the tombs built for the kings to hold all the things they would need in the afterlife.

India

The valley of the Indus River is considered to be the birthplace of Indian civilization. It appears that by 4000 BC primitive farmers were raising vegetables, grains, and animals along the river bank. By 2700 BC two major cities and numerous smaller towns had emerged. There were public buildings, palaces, baths, and large granaries. Many artifacts and artworks indicate that they had reached a fairly high level of civilization.

China

The Chinese had settled in the Yellow River valley by 3000 BC. By then, they had pottery, wheels, farms, and silk. Their form of writing, developed by 2000 BC, was a system of picture

writing, using forms called ideograms, pictograms, and phonograms. During the Zhou Dynasty, iron was introduced, and it was at the end of this period that Confucius developed the thought that dominated Chinese culture for the next 25 centuries.

Culture Notes

1. **Hammurabi (died 1750 BC):** The sixth king of the first dynasty of Babylonia. He reigned from 1792 to 1750 BC. He extended the Babylonian empire and instituted one of the earliest known collections of laws.
2. **Hammurabi's Code:** One of the greatest of ancient codes. It was found in 1902 at Susa and is now in Paris. It is carved in 3,600 lines on a column. The code, which addresses such issues as business and family relations, labor, private property and personal injuries, is generally humanitarian.
3. **Pyramid:** Tomb for Egyptian pharaohs from the 3rd dynasty. The early step pyramid, with several levels and a flat top, developed into the true pyramids, such as the three largest at Giza near Cairo. They are considered one of the Seven Wonders of the World.
4. **Confucius (551– 479 BC):** Latinized name of a Chinese philosopher, Kongzi or "Kong the Master". His ideas about the importance of practical moral values, collected by his disciples in the *Analects of Confucius*, formed the basis of Confucian philosophy.

Exercise 1

Listen and answer the following questions briefly.

1. What are the four great ancient civilizations?
They are Babylon, Egypt, India and China.
2. What's the great significance of the Code of Hammurabi?
It was one of the first great codes of law in the world.
3. What are the major contributions of Egyptian civilization?
They invented writing, built massive irrigation works, and established a culture that left magnificent monuments and the pyramids.
4. Who was Confucius and what was his role in Chinese culture?
He was a great thinker and his thought dominated Chinese culture for 25 centuries.

Exercise 2

Listen again and decide whether the statements you hear are true (T) or false (F).

1. Babylonians made great contributions to the knowledge of geometry and mathematics. (F)
2. Hammarabi, who set forth one of the first codes of law in the world, was the king of Babylon in about 800 BC. (F)
3. In Egypt, the pyramids were used as tombs and to hold things for kings to use in their afterlife. (T)
4. Indian farmers developed primitive agriculture along the banks of Indus River about 4,000 years ago. (F)