



于少蔚 / 王恩冕 · 编著

英语听力训练与笔记技巧

course of English Listening & Note-taking

对外经济贸易大学出版社

**A Course of
English Listening & Note-taking**

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前 言

听力训练是学习英语的基础之一。如何高质量、高效率地提高听力水平一直是英语学习者面临的一个问题,也是有关专家十分关注的一个课题。国内外诸多有关研究及实验证明,边听边记笔记是提高听力水平的一种非常有效的方法,它有以下两大好处:

一、使听者由被动变为主动

由于听者要在听的同时判断和决定记录的内容,所以他必须精神高度集中,边听、边思考、边组织所听的内容,从而由传统教学中的被动听者变为主动听者。听完一段内容之后,听者不仅能被动地回答所问的问题,还能借助简要的笔记主动地、较完整地复述出所听的内容。

二、掌握做英语笔记的基本技巧

笔记技巧是英语学习者应当掌握的基本技巧之一,这一点在传统的英语教学中往往被忽视。掌握了基本的笔记技巧不仅能迅速提高听力水平,还能应用到其他的实践领域中,如:听各类英语讲座、学术报告,参加各类谈判与担任口译工作,以及为出国留学、谋职而应付各种考试等等。本书就是以此为宗旨而专为我国英语学习者编写的。其主要特点是:

第一、形式新颖。本书的训练方法与形式立足于使听者主动思考、组织、归纳所听内容,而不是被动地回答问题。因此,本书一反传统做法,重新编排了教学结构与顺序,辅之以编者从多年教学实践和国内外先进经验中总结出来的各种有效方法,便于使用者在新方法的指导下迅速地提高英语听力水平。

第二、方法科学。本书是从帮助英语学习者克服在听的过程中经常出现的问题出发,根据中国学生的特点编写的。大部分中国学生在听力课上经常遇到的问题是:在听的过程中几乎每个字都能听清,录音磁带停下后,基本上也能回答出所提的问题;但是,如果要求他们复述一下所听的内容,大多数人似乎脑子里空空的,不知从何说起。

听力中另外一个经常出现的问题是,如果所听内容超过一定的长度,听者就容易走神,很难记住大致内容。还有许多学生抱怨自己不会耳、脑、手并用,即不会边听、边思考、边记录。还有很多此类的问题,不一而足。

本书针对学生的这类问题,采用科学、有效的强化训练方法,帮助学生克服这些问题和障碍,学会耳、脑、手并用,做到“听者有心”。

第三、信息量大。本书选材以信息为主,每句话、每个段落都载有大量的有效信息。通过这种训练,学习者能够适应今后时常遇到的信息量大、传播速度快的场合,从而能尽可能完整地记住并记录下接受到的信息。

第四、内容丰富。本书所选的题材均选自最近几年国外各类讲座、会议发言及报刊、广播材料,内容涉及政治、经济、国际贸易、社会及文化诸多方面,选材从实用的目的出发,力求贴近当代各类英语实践活动。

本书共分三大部分,其基本内容如下:

第一部分为笔记技巧。该部分从听力笔记基本功入手,由易到难,循序渐进,帮助学生掌握几种常用的笔记技巧与方法,目的在于使学生基本学会耳、手并用。该部分由六个单元组

成:

1. 听写
2. 简化句子
3. 使用缩写与符号
4. 数字记录训练
5. 笔记的几种格式
6. 笔记综合练习

第二部分为听力技巧。该部分主要目的是帮助学生克服在听力课上遇到的各种问题,学会如何听、听什么。该部分由四个单元组成:

1. 如何听中心思想
2. 如何辨别中心思想和相关信息
3. 如何辨别相关信息和无关信息
4. 如何用自己的话来复述所听内容

第三部分为听力与笔记综合练习。该部分由十个听力材料组成,其难度和长度均超过第一、二部分中的听力材料,目的在于帮助学生巩固所学的笔记与听力技巧和方法。该部分中的每一个听力材料后面均附有问题、正误判断和专题讨论等练习。

本书配有三盒供练习用的录音磁带。书后附有录音部分的文字材料及各类练习的参考答案,便于学习者使用。

本书适合具有初、中级英语听力能力并有志于进一步提高听力水平的各类人士使用,包括大学英语专业一、二年级学生及非英语专业高年级学生,准备参加各类升学、留学英语水平测试者,以及具有相当水平的英语自学者。但是,本书的使用者切不可误认为,只要掌握了一定的技巧与方法就能解决听力问题了。学习英语和学习其他知识一样,全在于不断地积累和提高。若是没有勤奋的训练以建立扎实的基础,方法再好也是无济于事的。

本书系编者在多年教学实践与科研之基础上编写而成。编者水平有限,在本书的编排和选材上,不妥及舛误之处在所难免,敬请各位同行及广大英语学习者批评指正。

编者

1997 年于对外经济贸易大学

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Text**PART I NOTE-TAKING BASICS****UNIT 1 Dictation****Goals:**

- Speed up your writing.
- Identify spoken signals and write them down quickly.
- Try to remember before you can put down everything.

Sentence Dictation

Instruction: In the following exercises you will hear some sentences. Write down exactly what you hear as quickly as possible.

Vocabulary

Yale

the Great Depression

conflict

postpone

video

immigration

seminar

circulate

medium

propaganda

psychosocial

transmit

assessment

assignment

Jewish

Israel

Switzerland

Portugal

devise

dialect

turnover

component

massive

Exercise 1

Instruction: Listen to the sentences read to you. Listen again and write the sentences.

Dictation 1

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

Dictation 2

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

Dictation 3

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

Dictation 4

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

Filling blanks**Exercise 2**

Instruction: Listen to the following talks and fill in the missing words.

Talk 1

Music is a very important part of our lives. Music is for _____, drinking, _____, loving and _____. Some songs remind us of our _____ or _____. Others remind us of the people we love. Many important occasions, like _____ and _____, have special music. Every nation has a _____ like the America's "The Star-Spangled Banner".

In the US, high schools and colleges have _____ too. Music is a part of the _____ of America. It expresses the _____ and _____ of its people. As the years pass, the music grows and changes. _____ has also changed music. Inventions like records, _____, movies, electric instruments, tape recorders and videos have changed the way we play and listen to _____. They have helped to make music an important form of international _____.

American music, from the earliest folk songs to _____ "pops", is known around the _____. Music is one of America's most important _____. It brings the people of the world together. Even when people cannot _____ the same language, they can _____ the same music.

Talk 2

There are _____ tiers of government in _____: Federal, State and Local. The Federal or Commonwealth, Government consists of _____: the Senate (or upper house) and the House of Representatives (or lower house). The _____ is the leader of the majority party in the House of Representatives. At

_____, there is generally a Legislative Council (or upper house) and a Legislative Assembly (or _____). The Premier of the State is the leader of the _____ in the Legislative Assembly. Local Governments are usually classified as _____, _____ or shires, and the _____ of population determines the localities' statuses. _____ are usually led by a Mayor and he or she is one of a group of Councillors who are _____ by the taxpayers of a given locality.

Talk 3

There is some evidence that some people _____ one side of their brains more than on the other when they try to _____ large pieces of language or even just _____. This idea has been over-applied in some cases to problem _____, but language teachers need to _____ that languages have different grammars and writing _____, and express ideas _____.

All normal people are born with the ability to learn to _____, _____, _____ and _____. The particular language and ideas that are mapped on to a newborn baby's receptive _____ are mainly determined by the _____ and _____ of the group the baby is born into. The mapping is done by _____ and teachers and _____ in the child's group. Different groups _____ different _____ of exposing children to _____ and language. Some examples of the ways used by different _____ to teach children are letting the children _____ by _____, showing them how to do something, and copying adults' _____.

Talk 4

Direct investment occurs only if an individual or _____ in a foreign country gains sufficient _____ in an operation to acquire control. The amount of the _____ necessary for _____ is certainly not clear-cut. If _____ is widely dispersed, then a small percentage of the _____ may be enough to gain weight in managerial _____ making. On the other hand, even a 100-percent share does not guarantee _____. If a government dictates whom a firm _____, what the firm must _____ at a specified price, and how earnings will be _____, then one might rightly argue that control has passed to the _____. These are all decisions that governments have frequently imposed on _____ operating within their confines. But it is not necessarily just governments that may wrest control from whomever holds the _____. If some resource needed for the firm to _____ is not regulated by the owners of the firm, then whoever does control the _____ may exert substantial _____. This was precisely the situation faced

by Arthur G. McKee & Company with its _____ subsidiary. McKee acquired 94 percent of Compagnia Tecnica Industrie Petroli for \$ 1.5 million in _____ and _____. The really critical resource was the 850 _____, who went on strike in order to gain control for themselves. If McKee had failed to meet the _____, the employees would have joined Technip, a _____, or would have begun their own company. Because of the difficulty of identifying direct _____, governmental offices have had to establish arbitrary definitions, usually indicating ownership of either 10 or 25 percent of the _____ in foreign enterprise as minimum for an _____ to be considered direct.