

卓越科技学术交流英语系列丛书

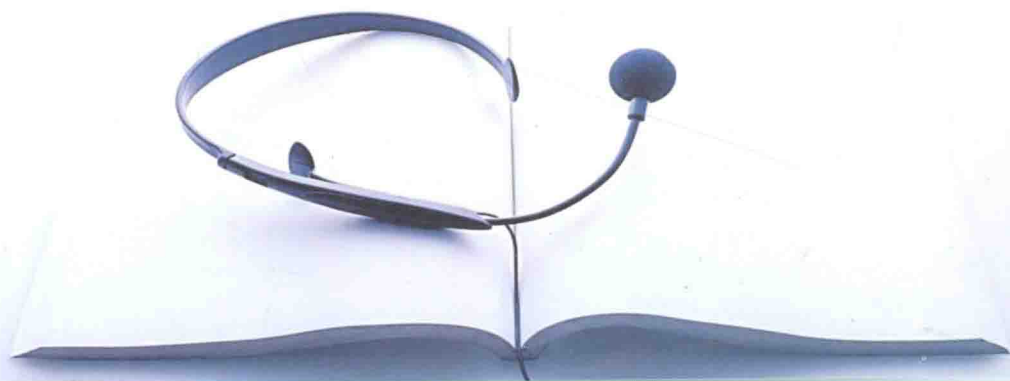
英 语

听说教程

(上)

总主编 李庆明 尹丕安

主 编 黄雯琴



English Listening and Speaking Course Book Book One

西北工业大学出版社

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Book One

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【内容简介】 本套《英语听说教程》分上、下册。本书为上册,由八个单元组成,每单元包括五个部分,分别为 Warming Up, Language Function, Listening In, Speaking Out, Unit Project。其中的 Warming Up 主要激发学生的学习兴趣,为下一步的“听”做好准备;Language Function 旨在提高学生听力和口语方面的技巧和学习策略;Listening in 主要让学生练习听的能力,强调语言的输入;Speaking Out 主要让学生在听的基础上加大自主练习和创造性的练习,强调语言的输出;Unit Project 引导学生将所学的知识 and 课下的自主学习结合起来,培养学生用英语进行学术研究的能力。

本书选材新颖,内容丰富,视野开阔,图文并茂,采用了视、听、说相结合的方法,充分利用现代化的教学手段,旨在全面提高学生的实用听说能力,同时注重英语学习的时效性、知识性和趣味性,适合本科生和研究生选用。

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总 序

2010年6月,教育部开始在部分高校实施“卓越计划”。该计划的目标是培养一大批创新能力强、适应经济社会发展需要的高质量各类型工程技术人才,为国家走新型工业化发展道路、建设创新型国家和人才强国战略服务。同时《国家中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要(2010—2020年)》也要求,高等学校要培养一批具有国际视野、通晓国际规则、参与国际竞争的复合性人才。

在此大背景下,作为常年在大学英语教学第一线奋战的教师们也在思考一个问题:大学英语到底应该怎么教?怎么学?学什么?毋庸置疑,当前的大学英语教学无论从教学内容、教学模式、教学理念方面,已经不适应时代发展和经济发展的要求。为适应国家经济发展和对外科技学术交流的要求,为了应对高等工程教育改革和经济全球化的挑战,培养一大批具有国际竞争力的工程人才,急需在总结经验的基础上不断修订,我们编写了这套系列丛书,以期培养学习者的国际视野意识,提高其科技学术交流能力。

本系列丛书包括《英语听说教程(上)》《英语听说教程(下)》《科技英语写作进阶》《科技英语阅读与翻译》《汉英科技翻译实务》《国际学术会议英语》。

根据“文理渗透,开发思维,提升学术交流能力”的编写理念,本系列丛书以拓宽学习者的国际学术视野为宗旨,期望最终达到提高学习者的国际学术交流英语的能力。本系列丛书以“科技学术交流”英语为主打方向,内容以水利水电、装备制造和商务管理等学科的相关材料为主,在注重培养学习者的听、说、读、写、译的基础上,更加强调学习者如何运用英语来解决自身专业领域问题的能力。总之,本系列丛书有以下三个特点:

1. 通识英语和科技英语相互渗透。

本系列丛书在总结了近几年实践教学的基础上,将科技英语和通识英语相结合和渗透。所选材料以当今科技领域的传统行业和新兴行业为主,兼顾经济、管理和文化等相关领域,方便文、理、工科学生更好地掌握现代科技英语。

2. 一般语言应用能力和科技学术交流能力相互并重。

本系列丛书在编排体例和内容设计上,既注重培养学习者的一般语言应用能力,又注重提升其科技英语学术交流能力,使学习者更有效的利用英语进行专业学术交流,解决本专业的实际问题。

3. 趣味性和实用性相互结合。

趣味性和实用性始终贯穿于本系列丛书的编写中。编写内容力求多样化、实用性,以学习者为中心,既方便自主学习,又可以课堂使用。

本系列丛书在编写过程中,广大编者付出了辛勤的汗水,在此一并感谢。

李庆明

2015年5月

前 言

本书贯彻《国家中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要(2010—2020)》中提出的“培养大批具有国际视野、通晓国际规则、能够参与国际事务和国际竞争的国际化人才”的要求,以教育部颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》为指导,着力提升学生的文化意识,扩大学生的国际视野,提高学生的学术能力,达到培养具有高水平的国际人才的目标。

本书牢牢把握以人为本的教学理念,以学生为中心,输入为基础,输出为驱动,在提高学生的语言知识和语言技能的同时,培养学生良好的自主学习习惯、批判性思维方式,使学生在获得知识、提高技能的同时,提升综合素质,获得全面发展。本书内容丰富,形式多样;结构合理,输入输出有机结合;展示多元文化,培养跨文化意识;突出学术英语,提高学生的批判性思维能力。

本书适合非英语专业的本科生、研究生等使用,可培养其英语综合应用能力,尤其是听说能力,使他们在今后的学习、学术交流和工作中能用英语有效地进行交流。

所有参与本书编写的人员都是具有多年教学经验的一线大学英语教师。具体编写分工如下:黄雯琴、张玲负责 Unit 1,2,3 的编写工作,郑爱香、呼媛负责 Unit 4,5,6 的编写工作,毋彬、吴振山和徐晓阳负责 Unit 7,8 的编写工作;黄雯琴负责本书的设计、统稿、校稿和质量把关。另外,还要感谢西北工业大学出版社的李东红编辑,他的积极参与使得这本书可以顺利出版。

因水平有限,书中错误之处在所难免,恳请广大读者指正。

编 者

2015年4月

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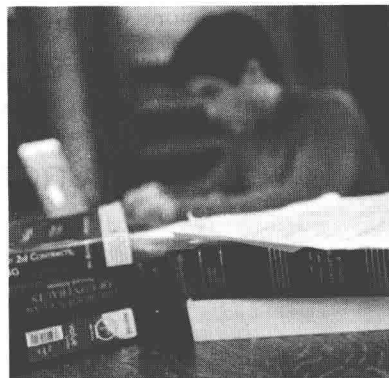
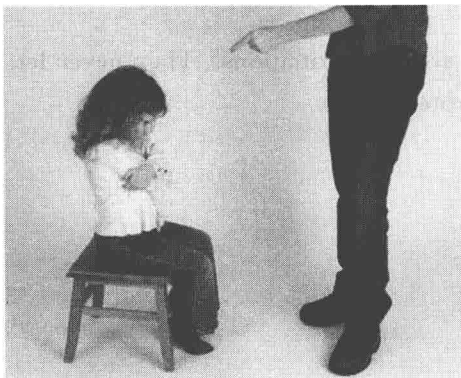
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Unit 1

Education in the West and East

Part 1 Warming Up

Theme Related Questions



1. Suppose you were a parent, would you select the demanding parenting style?
2. Is family education important?
3. Should parents punish kids physically?
4. Do your parents usually give you advice on your life?
5. Do you always take your parents' advice?

Sentences for Reference

1. I would select this demanding parenting style which puts particular emphasis on education since I want to raise intelligent and well-rounded children who will excel in life.
2. The demanding parenting style is too abusive and destroys children's creativity.
3. Family education plays a key role in one's life. It is the first lesson to children, so it



has a direct influence on their personalities and talents.

4. Good family education contributes to children's success in their future.

5. If a person has good family education in his/her childhood, he/she may develop some good habits, such as being confident and optimistic in life.

6. Punishment might get results in the short term, but it undermines your relationship with your children and hurts their self-esteem.

7. Punishment will only fuel the fires of misbehavior. I believe that treating kids with respect and empathy will in turn teach them to be empathetic and respectful.

8. My parents consider giving advice to me as a way of showing concern and involvement.

9. I think it is really important to follow my parents' advice in particular situations, but I make independent decisions on my own.

10. I have to follow their advice. There are no negotiations. They never let me make independent decisions. I think they are overprotective.

Part 2 Language Function

Listening Strategies

Listening between the Lines

When you listen for information, you are looking under the words to explore the implied meaning behind them, to detect the differences between what is stated and what is really meant. You can infer implied meaning through intonation, the link with another thing, the subjunctive mood and the meaning of an idiom.

Listen to the following conversations and choose the right answers to the questions you hear.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. A. He will explain them. | B. He doesn't know them, either. |
| C. He doesn't want to answer. | D. He knows them very well. |
| 2. A. He is too busy to go along. | B. He must hand in a full report on the concert. |
| C. He has to wash his hands first. | D. He has already heard the concert. |
| 3. A. He had to work overtime. | B. He was held up in traffic. |
| C. His car ran out of gas. | D. He had a traffic accident. |



Communication Skills

Expressing Emphasis

Expressing emphasis is an important skill in communication. In order to draw speakers' attention, you need to highlight important points when you are speaking. Varying the tone and volume of your voice maybe is a way to emphasize. You may find the following expressions useful.

I'd like to highlight ...

I'd like to underline ...

I want to emphasize ...

I must bring your attention to ...

I'd like to point out ...

Part 3 Listening In

Conversation Education in the West and East

Word Bank

1. studio *n.* a room from which television programs are broadcast or recorded 演播室
2. cultivate *v.* try to acquire or develop (a quality or skill) 培养
3. concept *n.* an idea or a principle that is connected with sth. 概念, 理念
4. purpose *n.* the intention or aim 目的
5. academic *a.* relating to education and scholarship 学术的
6. conduct *v.* organize and carry out 引导、带领
7. regulation *n.* official rules 规章, 规定
8. aggressiveness *n.* the quality of being bold and enterprising 进取心、上进心
9. destiny *n.* fate; the power believed to control events 命运
10. foundational *a.* forming an essential or starting point 基础的

Exercise 1 Listening for General Idea

Listen to the conversation once and choose the right answers to the questions you hear.

1. What are the speakers talking about?



2. What is the basic issue of education?

3. What are two basic concepts of education value?

Exercise 2 Listening for Details

Listen to the conversation again and complete the table below.

Countries/Regions	Concepts of education value	Illustrations	Fields emphasized
China	Teaching	based on 4. _____; learn knowledge through 5. _____	11. _____
Western countries	6. _____	Value children's 7. _____ and 8. _____ of children; provide students with 9. _____; support them to 10. _____	12. _____

Part 4 Speaking Out

1. Role-play the following dialogue.

A: Hi, Kevin. Long time no see, how is everything going?

B: Good. How are you doing?

A: I just came back from Yale University. I went as a visiting student. I found that American way of learning and teaching is very different from what we have in China.

B: Really? What are the differences? I'm curious.

A: They associate knowledge with real daily life and practice. They regard learning as a lifelong process, which is not only from class, but also from other parts of life such as part-time job experience, traveling and so on.

B: That's very true. Chinese students are studying for exams. That's part of the reason why many Chinese students don't excel at creativity, I think.



- A: In America, there are fewer entry battles in colleges and universities so that every student may have a chance to enter higher education.
- B: I wish I could have a learning opportunity in the United States. The education style we have could be called “Exam-oriented Education”. Most Chinese parents start teaching children simple calculating and writing when they are 3 or 4 years old.
- A: Nowadays the society is developing fast. It is essential for our Chinese to adopt some good education methods from other countries.
- B: Yes, you are right.

2. Work in pairs to discuss the following questions.

- (1) What do you think about the education in China?
- (2) What do you think can be done to improve China’s college education?
- (3) What will the education of China be like in the following 10 years?

Part 5 Unit Project

Discover the family education style in your family

1. Complete the following questionnaire to discover the family education style in your family.
2. After having identified which family education style is selected in your family, work in pairs to discuss the following questions.
 - What is the general family education style in Chinese families?
 - What are its strengths and weaknesses?
 - What measures should be taken to improve the situation?
3. Make a presentation about your survey to the class.

Discover the family education style in your family

This questionnaire will help you discover the family education style in your family. Read each row and tick the ONE option (shape box) that is most close to your situation.

1	Your parents set clear rules and expectations. <input type="checkbox"/>	Your parents set flexible expectations and few rules. <input type="checkbox"/>	Your parents set very firm rules and high expectations. <input type="checkbox"/>	Your parents set limits in a nurturing way. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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续表

2	Their priority is to establish a secure and trusting bond. ★	They respect your feelings and concerns. ▲	They play a role of friends rather than a leader or adviser. ●	No negotiation between you and them. ■
3	They are responsive to you. ●	They are highly responsive to you both day and night. ★	They solve problems creatively with you. ▲	They know the best and they are in charge of the house. ■

If you scored mainly ▲, your family education style is Positive Parenting.

If you scored mainly ■, your family education style is Authoritarian Parenting.

If you scored mainly ●, your family education style is Permissive Parenting.

If you scored mainly ★, your family education style is Attached Parenting.

Background information

Positive parenting styles contain two main characteristics: limit-setting and warmth. The parental setting of limits helps children practice self-control and understand where the boundaries of society lie. Parental warmth teaches children to be confident in themselves and willing to express their feelings and thoughts.

Authoritarian parenting styles are highly demanding and direction oriented but relatively non-responsive. They expect their children to obey them without question. Explanations for their demands upon their children are unnecessary and can be seen as a challenge to their authority. Such parents are often status conscious.

Permissive parents have very few demands to make of their children. These parents rarely discipline their children because they have relatively low expectations of maturity and self-control. They are more responsive than they are demanding. Permissive parents are generally nurturing and communicative with their children, often taking on the status of a friend more than that of a parent.

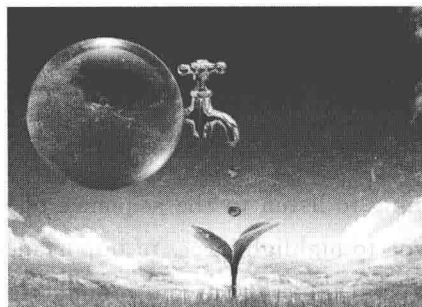
Attached/child led parenting is defined by being an active participant in your child's daily life. Many attached parents start their union while their child is still in the womb, singing songs, reading books and having deep discussions with their unborn child. Once the child is born, attached parents tend to stay close with their kids, enhancing the bond between parent and child. As children grow, attached parents guide them into positive environments and encourage their connection with all their five senses.

Unit 2

Environmental Protection

Part 1 Warming Up

Theme Related Questions



1. What can you think of in association with the environmental problem?
2. What do you think is the most serious environmental problem in China?
3. What do you think the causes of the problem are?
4. What role do you think the government should play?
5. What can individuals do to help?

Sentences for Reference

1. Global warming/air pollution/species extinction/energy shortage/land degradation/sound pollution/water pollution/light pollution is more and more severe nowadays.
2. The biggest/most serious environmental problem in my eyes is air pollution/water pollution.
3. The majority of the air pollution in China is generated by the burning of coal to generate electric power. Lots and lots of cars burning poor quality fuel add to urban air pollution.



4. The water quality of major lakes (including reservoirs) and urban lakes is also relatively poor.

5. To improve the energy efficiency and reduce carbon dioxide emissions, forbid the factories to discharge smoke and dust before purifying; encourage people to use clean fuels.

6. Forbid the factories to pump waste water into rivers or sea before purifying.

7. Government should publish environmental protective policies/spend more money on research institutions which are trying to find out new methods to purify the waste water.

8. Live an energy-saving life. / Use public transportation. / Say no to excessive packaged products.

Part 2 Language Function

Listening Strategies

Identifying the sequence of events

Learning to listen to the sequence of events in a piece of speech can be tricky since it requires you to highlight areas of importance rather than just passively listen. However, it is a valuable skill that allows you to understand the key message of the speaker. Once you are able to do this, you can summarize a speech more effectively. When you are listening for the sequence of events, pay attention to some phrases that will help you understand when things happened and in what order. Here are some examples:

in the beginning/start by/then/after a couple of days/before/originally/after/ eventually/ after that/when/in the end

Communication Skills

Talking about Preferences, Likes and Dislikes

Likes

I like/love/enjoy ...

I like ... very much/ a lot.

I'm rather keen on ... /I'm (very) fond of ...

I like ... best.