



Voice Of America

本书由VOA授权出版

[美] 范息涛 审
范咏涛 编

Millennium Moments

— 现代美国英语 — 高级听力教程

An Advanced Listening Course of Modern American English

教师用书

千年历史

— 瞬间 —

为高等院校英语专业设计的听力教程

- 极其广阔的历史视野
- 异常丰富的人文知识
- 纯正标准的美国英语
- 精心设计的训练项目

四川出版集团 四川人民出版社

[美] 范息涛 审
范咏涛 编

Millennium Moments

— 现代美国英语 —

高级听力教程

An Advanced Listening Course of Modern American English

教师用书

千年历史
一瞬间

四川出版集团 四川人民出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

现代美国英语高级听力教程: 千年历史一瞬间 (教师用书) / 范咏涛编. — 成都: 四川人民出版社, 2007. 9

ISBN 978 - 7 - 220 - 07458 - 5

I. 现… II. 范… III. 英语—听说教学—美国—教学参考资料
IV. H319.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2007) 第 149082 号

Xiandai Meiguo Yingyu Gaoji Tingli Jiaocheng
现代美国英语高级听力教程: 千年历史一瞬间
(教师用书)
范咏涛 编

责任编辑
封面设计
技术设计
责任印制

出版发行
网 址

发行部业务电话
防盗版举报电话
制 版
印 刷
成品尺寸
印 张
字 数
版 次
印 次
书 号
定 价

韩 波
魏晓舸
戴雨虹
李 剑 孔凌凌

四川出版集团 (成都槐树街 2 号)
四川人民出版社
<http://www.scpph.com>
<http://www.booksss.com.cn>
E-mail: scrmcbsf@mail.sc.cninfo.net

(028) 86259459 86259455
(028) 86259524
成都勤慧彩色制版印务有限公司
成都金龙印务有限责任公司
185mm × 260mm
14.5
490 千
2007 年 10 月第 1 版
2007 年 10 月第 1 次印刷
ISBN 978 - 7 - 220 - 07458 - 5
29.00 元

■ 版权所有 · 侵权必究

本书若出现印装质量问题, 请与我社发行部联系调换
电话: (028) 86259624

前 言

这是为我国大学英语专业高年级学生准备的高级听力教程，供三年级学生使用。同时，本书还可以作为高等院校其他专业研究生以及已经具有良好听力基础的其他各类人员的英语听力培训教材。

编写本教程的目的

国家颁布的《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》指出：21 世纪我国高等学校英语专业人才应具有扎实的基本功、宽广的知识面、一定的相关专业知识、较强的能力和较高的素质；要在打好扎实的英语语言基本功和牢固掌握英语专业知识的前提下，拓宽人文学科知识和科技知识。这也是编写本教程的目的。

本教程的主要特点

一、广阔的历史视野与丰富的人文和科技知识。全书 150 个听力训练项目，为学习者介绍了在过去的一千年中曾经改变过世界历史进程，或者对人类社会产生过重大影响的人物、事件、文化成果与科技进步。对于进入高级阶段的学生来说，通过英语了解这些人类文明史上的里程碑，既是一个艰巨的挑战，也是一个培育人文精神和提高科学素养的重要机会。

二、听力与高级语言学习相结合。作为高级听力教程，语言训练材料一是应该体现比较高的思想性，二是其文体、结构和词汇要有相应的深度。本书在这两个方面都完全符合要求。我国传统的外语教学一般都把学习高级语言知识的重担放在阅读教学上，而通过“听”的方式掌握系统知识的做法比较少见。本书编写者认为，由于语言的本质是声音，学生通过“听”所掌握的语言往往比通过“看”所掌握的语言更加牢固。因此，本书把训练听力与掌握高级的语言和系统的知识结合起来应该是一种有意义的尝试。

三、注重过程的训练方法。听力的发展是我国学生全面掌握英语技能的难点，要真正做到听力过关，不经过长期艰苦细致的训练是不可能达到目标的。对多数学生来说，本书中的每篇听力材料从内容到词汇、从句型到语速等都有相当高的难度，要一蹴而就完全理解几乎是不可能的。但从另一方面看，教材的目的并不是要难倒学生，而是要帮助他们逾越高级听力材料这一道障碍。为此，本书对听力训练项目精心设计，巧妙安排，特别注重

听的过程,让学生在训练过程中一点一滴地积累经验,掌握知识,取得进步。

四、采用现代化的录音技术。语言材料的录音是听力训练的核心,录音的设计和声音的品质对于一本听力教材来说至关重要。本书放弃了传统的盒式磁带录音方式,全书录音内容均采用现代化的数码录音(MP3 音频格式)。这不仅符合电子计算机以及相关产品(如 MP3 播放机)普及化的潮流,更重要的是,还为教师的课堂教学和学生的课外训练提供了极大的方便。在录音方面,每个训练项目的设计与书上的文字指示完全一致。例如,当书中指示学生将某一段落听两遍时,录音也会播放两遍;当书中要求学生听写一个句子的细节时,录音就会播出该句子;当书中要求学生掌握一些专门词汇时,录音就会播出这些词汇。在声音品质方面,由于数码录音具有清晰度高、无损耗的特点,教师和学生从此不再担心因频繁使用录音而导致声音品质下降的问题。此外,数码技术的超大容量也给教师和学生带来很大的便利性和经济性:全书 20 个小时的录音仅存放在一张 CD 上。

对教师使用本教程的几点建议

一、本书是一本高级听力教程,全书分为 15 个教学单元。每个单元又分为 3 个部分,其中前 5 个训练项目组成第一部分,随后的 4 个项目组成第二部分,第三部分则是一个音乐听力项目。本书既可以作为一个学期的精听教材,也可以作为其他教材的补充。作为精听教材,教师可以每周安排学生学习一个单元。

二、要求学生课前预习。预习的重点是每个单元中的词汇(Vocabulary)和专有名词(Proper Names)两个部分。需要指出的是,查阅词典和利用其他工具书是外语专业学生必备的基本技能;任何让学生免除这项工作的做法都是不可取的。

三、课堂训练可以由教师在每个单元 10 个听力训练项目中的前 9 个中任选。第 10 个项目则与前 9 个项目中的某一个有密切联系,可以直接安排该项目之后,以让学生在紧张的训练中获得一点放松和愉悦。课堂教学未完成的同一单元的其他内容,可以要求学生在课外完成。因为只有听的“量”上去了,学生的听力技能才有可能发生“质”的转变。

四、在练习设计上,每个单元第一部分 5 个项目的练习采用相同的设计,第二部分 4 个项目的练习作了一定变化。从总体上看,客观选择题少而主观训练题多。

五、课堂训练的具体安排:

1. 第一个练习(Predicting)的目的是通过提问和讨论激活学生头脑中已有的知识。教师可以按书上的问题提问,其中大多数问题录音原文中已有答案。对录音原文中没有答案的一些问题,编写者提供了参考答案。另外一些问题则不需要有固定的答案。此外,教师也可以按照自己的思路提出其他问题。这个练习的时间应该控制在 3 分钟左右。

2. 对于第二个练习(Vocabulary),教师首先要检查学生的预习情况,然后重点讨论词汇表中可能出现的四类词汇:(1)生僻的难词(如 No. 21 中的 fumigation);(2)一些与平日所理解的词义不尽相同的词汇(如 No. 22 中的 hearty);(3)固定搭配的短语(如 No. 48 中的 rallying cry);(4)少数具有美国发音特点的词汇(如 renaissance, fertile, quinine 等)。这个练习一般控制在 3~5 分钟。

3. 从 Task Listening 1 开始,学生进入高度紧张的训练状态。在训练方式上教师至少有三种选择。一是从 Task Listening 1 开始播放录音,直到 Task Listening 2 播出,然后检查学生完成全部练习的情况,提供标准答案给学生,并对重点和难点加以简短讨论和说明;二

是从 Task Listening 1 开始, 到 Proper Names 之前暂停, 检查已经完成的练习后, 指导学生专学名词, 然后再进行 Task Listening 2 的训练; 三是每完成一个练习就暂停一次, 作适当检查和讨论后再进行下一个练习。三种方式中第一种方式难度最大, 但有利于学生集中精力一气呵成完成训练。

4. 专有名词在本书中的角色十分重要, 教师可以视每个听力项目的具体情况, 用少许时间加以讲解; 也可以在课前指定学生查阅资料后在课堂上进行简短说明。

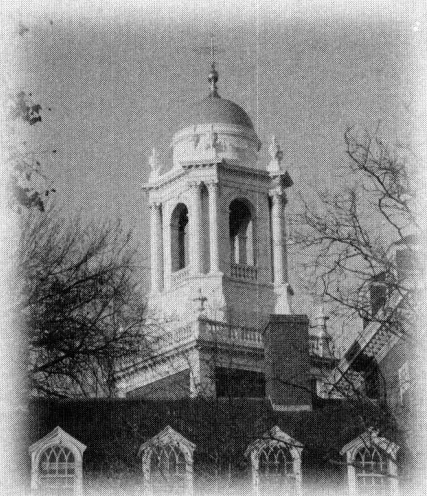
5. 每个训练项目要快速进行, 时间控制在 15~20 分钟, 这样每节课 (45 分钟) 可以完成 2~3 个听力项目的训练。

编写者诚挚地希望本教程的出版能为我国高等院校英语专业的听力课程带来一些新的活力, 为教师的课堂教学提供更多的选择, 为学生知识的扩展和语言基本功的增强贡献一份微薄之力。

最后, 编写者对“美国之音”为本书提供全部基础资料、美国驻成都总领事馆为本书出版提供的热情帮助, 以及美国弗吉尼亚大学教授、教育专家范息涛 (Xitao Fan) 在百忙中详细审订本书全部内容表示衷心的感谢。

范咏涛

2007 年 8 月于成都



CONTENTS

Millennium Moments

Unit 1

Part A Significant Events 1

1. Magna Carta • 2. China's First Agricultural Revolution • 3. The Renaissance
4. The Industrial Revolution • 5. Women Suffrage Movements

Part B Marvelous Inventions (1) 9

6. Clock and Timekeeping • 7. The Chronometer • 8. Invention of the Steam Locomotive
9. Invention of the Phonograph

Part C Delightful Moment 14

10. Minnie Had a Little Lamb

Unit 2

Part A Great Books 15

11. Dante's *Divine Comedy* • 12. Ibn Khaldun's World History • 13. *The Canterbury Tales* • 14. The King James Bible • 15. *Uncle Tom's Cabin*

Part B Epoch-Making Discoveries 22

16. Columbus Discovered America • 17. The Discovery of Blood Circulation
18. Oil! • 19. The Discovery of Penicillin

Part C Delightful Moment 28

20. Lonesome Valley

Unit 3

Part A Disasters and Calamities 29

21. Black Death • 22. Irish Potato Famine • 23. The Influenza Pandemic of 1918
24. The Great Depression • 25. Holocaust

Part B Scientific Giants (1) 36

26. Copernicus and Galileo • 27. Charles Darwin • 28. Mendeleev and the Periodic Table of Elements • 29. Robert Goddard: Rocket Pioneer

Part C Delightful Moment 42

30. Brother, Can You Spare a Dime?

Unit 4

Part A Music 43

31. The Piano • 32. Orchestra • 33. Mozart • 34. The Waltz King
35. Blues Music

Part B Scientific Giants (2) 50

36. Alfred Nobel: From Dynamite to Peace • 37. Gregor Mendel Discovers Plant Genetics
38. Edison: The Wizard of Menlo Park • 39. Einstein

Part C Delightful Moment 56

40. One Day When We Were Young

Unit 5

Part A Powerful Empires 57

41. Genghis Khan • 42. The End of the Roman Empire • 43. The Inca Empire
44. Ming Dynasty • 45. The Fall of the Ottoman Empire

Part B The French Influence 65

46. Voltaire • 47. Jean Jacques Rousseau • 48. French Revolution
49. Napoleonic Wars

Part C Delightful Moment 70

50. I Love Paris

Unit 6

Part A Titanic Explorations 71

51. Marco Polo • 52. European Explorers • 53. Lewis and Clark Expedition
54. North and South Poles • 55. Conquering Mt. Everest's Summit

Part B Milestones in Medicine (1) 79

56. Germ Theory of Disease • 57. Quinine • 58. Blood Transfusions
59. Polio Vaccination

Part C Delightful Moment 85

60. Climb Every Mountain

Unit 7

Part A Arts 86

61. Baroque • 62. Opera • 63. Romanticism • 64. Ballet • 65. Impressionism

Part B Marvelous Inventions (2) 94

66. Chinese Use of Explosives • 67. The Microscope • 68. Steamboat • 69. Marconi:
Wonders of Wireless

Part C Delightful Moment 100

70. Must the Winter Come So Soon?

Unit 8

Part A Religious Conflicts 101

71. Christian Church Schism of 1054 • 72. The Crusades • 73. The Inquisition
74. Spread of Islam • 75. Birth of the State of Israel

Part B Architectural Wonders 109

76. Gothic Cathedrals • 77. Taj Mahal • 78. The Library of Congress
79. The First Skyscraper

Part C Delightful Moment 114

80. A Heart in New York

Unit 9

Part A Wars 116

81. Battle of Trafalgar and Pax Britannica • 82. Opium Wars • 83. Spanish-American War
84. The First World War • 85. The Second World War

Part B Prominent Leaders 124

86. Peter the Great • 87. Bismarck and the Unification of Germany • 88. F. D. R.
89. Life and Work of Winston Churchill

Part C Delightful Moment 129

90. Pearl Harbor Blues

Unit 10

Part A Supreme Masters of Art 131

91. Michelangelo • 92. Shakespeare • 93. Goethe • 94. Picasso • 95. Brancusi

Part B The American Impact (1) 139

96. The Declaration of Independence • 97. Emancipation Proclamation • 98. Battle of
Gettysburg and Its Implications • 99. *Huckleberry Finn*

Part C Delightful Moment 146

100. Tell My Father

Unit 11

Part A Imperialism and Nationalism 147

101. Age of European Imperialism • 102. The Liberator: Simón Bolívar
103. Waning of European Imperialism • 104. Mohandas Gandhi • 105. Nationalism

Part B Milestones in Medicine (2) 154

106. Ether • 107. Antiseptic Surgery • 108. X-Rays • 109. Kidney Dialysis

Part C Delightful Moment 160

110. 55 Days at Peking

Unit 12

Part A World-Famous Writers 161

111. Jane Austen • 112. Charles Dickens • 113. Leo Tolstoy • 114. Ernest Hemingway
115. Jorge Luis Borges

Part B The British Heritage 169

116. William the Conqueror • 117. Henry VIII and the Church
118. Florence Nightingale • 119. The History of Soccer

Part C Delightful Moment 175

120. An Englishman in New York

Unit 13

Part A Historical Lessons 176

121. Closing China • 122. Expulsion of Jews from Iberia • 123. Perry Opens Japan
124. Slavery Comes to Colonial America • 125. Indian Pacification

Part B Environment Protection 184

126. Extinction of the Dodo Bird • 127. John Muir • 128. Silent Spring
129. Extinction Protection Laws in US

Part C Delightful Moment 190

130. Bye-bye, Dodo

Unit 14

Part A Advances in Science & Technology 191

131. Discovery of the DNA Molecule • 132. The Green Revolution • 133. Agricultural Biotechnology • 134. Laser Surgery • 135. Mapping of the Human Genome

Part B The American Impact (2) 198

136. New World Crops • 137. Henry Ford and Mass Production • 138. Motion Pictures
139. Broadway Musical

Part C Delightful Moment 205

140. America

Unit 15

Part A Miracles of the 20th Century 207

141. Television • 142. The First Electronic Computer • 143. Sputnik
144. Moon Landing • 145. Internet

Part B Education and Sports 215

146. Universities • 147. Harvard University • 148. Basketball
149. Modern Olympic Movement

Part C Delightful Moment 221

150. Twentieth Century

Unit 1

Part A: Significant Events

1. Magna Carta

I. Audio Script

In 1215, King John of England signed a document that is considered today the basis of the legal system in the English-speaking world.

King John was not popular with his royal vassals because he exploited them and ruled despotically. The church was not treated any better. At the same time, the King was losing his continental lands to Philip II of France. In 1215, a group of rebellious barons met King John at Runnymede, a meadow outside London. They forced him to sign a document granting them certain privileges and freedoms. This document, known as the Magna Carta or Great Charter, consists of a preamble and 63 articles, including the famous article 39 which declares that no freeman can be arrested, imprisoned, deprived of property, exiled or "in any way destroyed" except by the lawful judgment of his peers or by the law of the land. The church was granted freedom from royal interference. But it was the nobles that benefited the most from the charter. Peasants who were the majority of the population are scarcely mentioned in it. The document's greatest value was that it limited royal power.

In later years, the articles of the Magna Carta were reinterpreted to guarantee constitutional government and judicial impartiality for all. Many countries, including the United States and Canada, used the Magna Carta as a model in creating their own democratic governments.

(Zlatica Hoke)

II. Exercises

1. Predicting From the title, discuss what you think the passage is about.

A few questions as follows can be raised for discussion by both the teacher and the students:

- 1) What is Magna Carta? Is it a name of a person or a name of a place? A name for a document? An event in history?
- 2) When did the event happen? Where?
- 3) What do you know about Magna Carta? Is it important?

2. Vocabulary Study the following words that will help you understand the passage.

vassals (封建时代的) 诸侯	granting 授予(权利等)	nobles 贵族
exploited 剥削	preamble 序言; 开场白	scarcely 几乎没有
despotically 暴虐地	deprived (of) 剥夺	reinterpreted 重新解释
rebellious 反叛的	exiled 流放	judicial 司法的; 审判上的
barons 贵族	interference 干涉	impartiality 公正; 不偏袒

3. Task Listening 1 Listen to the passage and answer the following questions briefly.

- 1) When did King John of England sign an important document? (1215.)
- 2) What is the other name for the Magna Carta? (Great Charter.)
- 3) How many articles does the Magna Carta consist of? Which article is considered the most important? (63; Article 39.)

4. Listening for Details You are going to hear a few sentences from the passage. Fill in the missing words.

- 1) King John of England signed a document that is considered today the (basis) of the (legal) system in the English-speaking world.
- 2) King John was not popular with his (rebellious) vassals because he exploited them and (ruled) despotically.
- 3) The church was not (treated) any better.
- 4) A group of rebellious barons met King John at Runnymede, a (meadow) outside London.
- 5) This document, known as the Magna Carta or (Great Charter), consists of a (preamble) and (63) articles.
- 6) No freeman can be arrested, imprisoned, deprived of (property), exiled or "in any way destroyed" except by the lawful judgment of his (peers) or by the law of the land.
- 7) In later years, the articles of the Magna Carta were reinterpreted to (guarantee) constitutional government and (judicial) impartiality for all.

5. Dictation A few sentences from the passage will be dictated, with each sentence being read two times. Try to write down what you hear.

- 1) (They forced him to sign a document granting them certain privileges and freedoms.)
- 2) (But it was the nobles that benefited the most from the charter.)
- 3) (The document's greatest value was that it limited royal power.)
- 4) Many countries, including the United States and Canada, used the Magna Carta (as a model in creating their own democratic governments).

6. Proper Names Listen and learn the following proper names used in the passage.

King John of England: 英格兰国王约翰(1167-1216, 在位时间 1199-1216)。

Philip II of France: 法国国王菲力普(1165-1223, 在位时间 1180-1223)。

Runnymede: 英格兰南部一草地, 大宪章签署之地。

Magna Carta: (拉丁)《大宪章》。

Great Charter: 《大宪章》。

7. Task Listening 2 Listen to the passage again and try to answer the following question in your own words.

Why has the signing of Magna Carta been considered a very important event in history?

Answer for reference:

- 1) The document limited the power of the king.
- 2) It is considered today the basis of the legal system in the English-speaking world.
- 3) Many countries around the world used the Magna Carta as a model in creating their own democratic governments.

2. China's First Agricultural Revolution

I. Audio Script

China's five thousand-year history is replete with innovations in agriculture, from fish farming to soybean cultivation. But during a thirty-year period at the end of the fourteenth century, China experienced a revolution in agriculture that far surpassed its earlier progress.

The Ming Dynasty emperor, Hongwu, sought to repair the damage done to China's economy by years of Mongol misrule. One of his first steps was to boost long-stagnant production of rice, China's staple food. The Ming leader introduced a higher-yielding Southeast Asian rice variety. He directed farmers to practice crop rotation to make their fields more productive and fertile. Peasants were shown how to stock their rice paddies with fish, to fertilize the rice and provide a second food source. And farmers were encouraged to plant cash crops—like cotton,

indigo and cane—to satisfy a booming export market.

Emperor Hongwu's most ambitious effort was a massive reforestation program launched in 1390. Over the next ten years, more than one billion fruit and hardwood trees were planted across southern China. They provided food and fuel for fast-growing cities and, eventually, the timber for the country's new naval fleet. In all, the agricultural revolution of 1370 to 1400 laid the foundation for one of China's greatest economic expansions, and for its growing commercial and cultural contacts with Europe.

(Rob Sivak)

II. Exercises

1. Predicting From the title, discuss what you think the passage is about.

A few questions as follows can be raised for discussion by both the teacher and the students:

- 1) During what dynasty did China's First Agricultural Revolution happen?
- 2) Who was the first emperor of Ming Dynasty? What do you know about him?
- 3) How important do you think the agriculture was to the people of ancient China?

2. Vocabulary Study the following words that will help you understand the passage.

replete (with) 充满的	to stock 放牧
soybean 大豆	rice paddies 稻田
cultivation 栽培; 养殖	cash crops 经济农作物
surpassed 超过	indigo 靛蓝; 能产生靛蓝的植物
misrule 暴政	cane 甘蔗
long-stagnant 长期停滞的	reforestation 重新造林
staple food 主食	naval fleet 海军舰队
rotation (农业) 轮作	

3. Task Listening 1 Listen to the passage and answer the following questions briefly.

- 1) When, according to the report, did China experience a revolution in agriculture that far surpassed its earlier progress? (At the end of the fourteenth century.)
- 2) How long was the period? (30 years.)
- 3) What was China's staple food then? (Rice.)
- 4) In what year was a massive reforestation program launched by the Chinese Emperor Hongwu? (1390.)

4. Listening for Details You are going to hear a few sentences from the passage. Fill in the missing words.

- 1) China's five thousand-year history is replete with (innovations) in agriculture, from fish farming to soybean (cultivation).
- 2) The Ming Dynasty emperor, Hongwu, (sought) to repair the damage done to China's economy by years of Mongol (misrule).
- 3) The Ming leader introduced a higher-yielding Southeast Asian rice (variety).
- 4) He directed farmers to practice (crop) rotation to make their fields more productive and (fertile).
- 5) Peasants were shown how to (stock) their rice paddies with fish, to fertilize the rice and provide a second food (source).
- 6) And farmers were encouraged to plant (cash) crops—like cotton, indigo and cane—to satisfy a (booming) export market.
- 7) They provided food and fuel for fast-growing cities and, (eventually), the timber for the country's new naval fleet.

5. Dictation A few sentences from the passage will be dictated, with each sentence being read two times. Try to write down what you hear.

- 1) (China experienced a revolution in agriculture that far surpassed its earlier progress.)

- 2) (One of his first steps was to boost long-stagnant production of rice, China's staple food.)
- 3) Emperor Hongwu's most ambitious effort was (a massive reforestation program launched in 1390).
- 4) In all, the agricultural revolution of 1370 to 1400 laid the foundation for one of China's greatest economic expansions, (and for its growing commercial and cultural contacts with Europe).

6. Proper Names Listen and learn the following proper names used in the passage.

the Ming Dynasty: 明朝(1368-1644)。

Emperor Hongwu: 明太祖洪武(朱元璋)。

7. Task Listening 2 Listen to the passage again and try to answer the following question in your own words.

What important steps were taken by the Ming leader to boost China's economy?

Answer for reference:

- 1) To boost the production of rice.
- 2) To practice crop rotation.
- 3) To plant cash crops.
- 4) To make the fields more productive and fertile by stocking the rice paddies with fish.
- 5) To launch a massive reforestation program by planting fruit and hardwood trees.

3. The Renaissance

I. Audio Script

The people who lived in Italy and northern Europe during the 15th and 16th centuries were the first people to think of themselves as belonging to an era. It was the Renaissance, a period of renewed interest in learning after the Middle Ages.

The motto of the Renaissance was "A man can do all things if he wills," and the man who fulfilled that motto more than any other was Leonardo da Vinci. Da Vinci excelled at portraiture, a new art form that depicted people as individuals. His painting of the Mona Lisa remains the most famous portrait ever done.

But Leonardo was also a skilled architect and engineer, who designed a submarine, helicopter and airplane, long before those inventions were ever built. Hundreds of drawings and thousands of pages in his notebooks attest to his interest in astronomy, anatomy, botany, geology, and, above all, mathematics. He was interested in city planning and sanitation and was reportedly a talented musician.

Since the Renaissance, the term "Renaissance man" has been applied to others, who like Leonardo da Vinci, excelled in many diverse fields. Thomas Jefferson is perhaps the best example. He, too, was a gifted musician and architect, as well as botanist, philosopher, writer and third President of the United States.

(Susan Logue)

II. Exercises

1. Predicting From the title, discuss what you think the passage is about.

Questions as follows can be raised by both the teacher and the students for discussion:

- 1) Do you know the meaning of the Renaissance?
- 2) When did it happen? Where?
- 3) Is the Renaissance important in history?
- 4) Who was the representative of the period of that time?

2. Vocabulary Study the following words that will help you understand the passage.

renewed 新的; 复活的

excelled (at) 胜过, 擅长

depicted 描绘

motto 箴言, 座右铭

portraiture 肖像画法

attest (to) 证实

astronomy 天文学

botany 植物学

sanitation (城市的) 环境卫生

anatomy 解剖学

geology 地质学

diverse 多种多样的

3. Task Listening 1 Listen to the passage and answer the following questions briefly.

- 1) When was the time of the Renaissance? (During the 15th and 16th centuries.)
- 2) Where did it first start? (In Italy and northern Europe.)
- 3) Who was the towering example of the Renaissance? (Leonardo da Vinci.)
- 4) Who was considered the best modern example of "Renaissance man?" (Thomas Jefferson.)

4. Listening for Details You are going to hear a - few sentences from the passage. Fill in the missing words.

- 1) The people who lived in Italy and northern Europe during the (15th) and (16th) centuries were the first people to think of themselves as belonging to an (era).
- 2) Da Vinci excelled at portraiture, a new art (form) that depicted people as (individuals).
- 3) His painting of the Mona Lisa (remains) the most famous portrait ever (done).
- 4) But Leonardo was also a skilled (architect) and engineer, who designed a (submarine), helicopter and airplane, long before those inventions were ever built.
- 5) Hundreds of (drawings) and thousands of pages in his notebooks attest to his interest in astronomy, anatomy, botany, geology, and, (above all), mathematics.
- 6) Since the Renaissance, the term "Renaissance man" has been (applied) to others, who like Leonardo da Vinci, excelled in many (diverse) fields.
- 7) He, too, was a (gifted) musician and architect, as well as (botanist), philosopher, writer and third President of the United States.

5. Dictation A few sentences from the passage will be dictated, with each sentence being read two times. Try to write down what you hear.

- 1) (It was the Renaissance, a period of renewed interest in learning after the Middle Ages.)
- 2) (The motto of the Renaissance was "A man can do all things if he wills.")
- 3) (He was interested in city planning and sanitation and was reportedly a talented musician.)
- 4) (Thomas Jefferson is perhaps the best example.)

6. Proper Names Listen and learn the following proper names used in the passage.

the Renaissance: 文艺复兴。

the Middle Ages: 中世纪。

Leonardo da Vinci: 达·芬奇(1452-1519), 意大利人, 文艺复兴时期最伟大的画家、雕塑家、建筑师、工程师和科学家。

the Mona Lisa: 达·芬奇的著名油画《蒙娜·丽莎》。

Thomas Jefferson: 托马斯·杰斐逊(1743-1826), 美国《独立宣言》起草人, 第三任总统。

Renaissance man: 在人文与自然科学方面有广泛兴趣并取得显著成就的人。

7. Task Listening 2 Listen to the passage again and try to answer the following question in your own words.

What is the meaning of the term "Renaissance man?"

Answer for reference:

People who are excellent in many different fields.

4. The Industrial Revolution

I. Audio Script

Steam engines. Factory production. Advances in metallurgy and textile manufacturing. All were hallmarks of