

普通高等教育"十一五"国家级规划教材高职高专英语专业立体化系列教材

# 第 第

(教师用书)

## 听力教程

Listening Course



(高职高专英语专业适用)

主编洪岗张玲副主编常明卉朱建芬



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近年来,我国高职高专教育的改革和发展取得了长足的进步。无论是学校数量,还是在校生人数都占到高校总数和学生人数的一半以上。开设高职高专英语专业的学校数量和学生人数也增长很快。为了满足新形势对高职高专英语专业教育和人才培养的需求,我们编写了"高职高专英语专业立体化系列教材"。该套教材被列为普通高等教育"十一五"国家级规划教材。

用jberion上主要逐用全界夹叉张配。越见此序、描版常

本套教材力图体现我国高职高专英语专业教学实践的特点,遵循高职高专教育"实用为主、够用为度"的总体指导方针,充分反映中国学生学习英语的规律和要求,并体现我国英语教学研究的新成果、新思想和新理念。教材的设计充分考虑高职高专英语专业的课程设置、课时、教学要求与高职高专英语专业人才培养的要求与目标,力图处理好打好英语语言基础与培养英语语言应用能力的关系,强调英语语言基本技能的训练与培养实际运用英语从事涉外交际活动的语言应用能力并重。

《英语听力教程》的编写主要以建构主义学习理论为指导,以帮助学生培养自主学习意识、提高自主学习能力和学习效率为目的。教材内容涉及学生校内外的日常生活、英语国家的社会习俗、世界各地的人文地理知识、语言的故事和有关政治、经济、文化、体育等的新闻时事报道等。内容形式有简单的情景会话、小对话、短文、影视录音、时事报道、经典英文歌曲、幽默故事、绕口令等。练习形式包括三种: 1. 针对语音语调的模仿和辨别练习; 2. 针对单项基本技能的选择填空、判断正误、词或词组填空、寻找关键词、判断不同语音语调的表达意图等; 3. 针对综合技能训练的听写、回答问题、复述或概述主要内容、做听力笔记等。

本教材是《英语听力教程》第二册,共有16个单元。本册内容主要围绕中西方国家的社会习俗、人文知识和学校教育三个方面展开,目的在于通过相关主题练习让学生接触语言在社会各层面的应用,提高听力理解能力。同时也可以帮助学生在真实语境、语料的听力练习中了解中西方文化、教育方式等的异同。语音语调练习主要是单词辨音、短语和句子的连读、弱(重)读以及升降调。句型和短语表达以问候、介绍、赞同与反对、喜好等社交、商务和教育用语为主。旨在帮助学生熟悉常见的社交、商务和教育环境中的英语交流话题和方式,提高听力理解和判断的能力。课前配有本单元练习目标介绍和单词释义,旨在帮助学生明确学习任务。学习内容由三大部分组成;每一部分又由Section A和Section B组成。第一部分是单项技能训练。Section A主要是单词辨音、短语和句子的连读、弱(重)读以及升降调的练习;Section B主要是单句和小对话练习。目的是帮助学生熟悉常用词汇的读音及在具体语境中的用法,为第二、三部分的练习做准备。第二部分是综合技能训练。Section A主要是较长篇幅的情景对话;

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Section B是短文练习,主要选用贴近学生生活的内容,用真实、地道、丰富的语料帮助学生提高听力理解能力。它的"听前"和"听后"练习,旨在借助口语练习拓展学生的发散性思维,以"说"促进"听","听"和"说"的能力共同提高。第三部分是能力拓展练习。Section A 主要是时事新闻;Section B 主要选用经典英文歌曲、幽默故事、猜谜语等。目的是想通过时事新闻练习帮助学生了解世界及英语语言的最新变化和规范用法。英文歌曲、幽默故事、谜语等可以为学生提供丰富的中外文化内容,逐步培养他们良好的英语语言素养和积极的语言学习态度。这部分是前两部分的补充和加强,师生可视具体情况灵活选用。

本教材主要选取与近5年社会、科技、文化等领域发展相关的内容。选题视角新,内容广,与学生生活和专业学习密切相关。我们希望本教材在帮助学生训练听力的同时,零距离接触世界各地、各领域的多元文化和最新发展,培养学生积极思维、主动学习的能力。

本教材在设计上充分考虑到了高职高专英语专业的课程设置、课时、教学要求及英语专业人才培养要求与目标;强调打好语言基础和语言应用能力培养并重;强调语言基本技能的训练和培养实际从事涉外交际活动的语言应用能力并重。它与目前英语专业课堂教学使用的教材及公共英语的教材的不同之处主要体现在它的每个单元均加入了近两年的时事新闻报道,扩大了视听内容的范围,提高了语料的真实性,有利于学生自觉地将所学习的知识运用到现实生活中,有利于培养学生良好的语言意识。本教材主要供课堂教学使用,每单元约需3学时左右。

本教材由浙江师范大学洪岗和浙江财经学院张玲担任主编。浙江财经学院英语系视听教学组承担具体编写任务。具体分工如下:常明卉负责第一、二、三、四单元;赵倩负责第五、六、七、八单元;陈淑莹负责第九、十、十一、十二单元;洪岗、张玲负责第十三、十四、十五、十六单元及内容统筹等工作。朱建芬、于学英、邵红万、赵曙亚审读了全稿。

虽然本教材曾在英语专业视听教学中进行了试用,取得了较好的教学效果,但我们深知由于编者水平所限,还存在许多不足。因此,我们诚挚的期望得到专家和同行的不吝赐教和指导。 作为深爱外语教学的老师,我们更期盼自己的努力能够为我国的外语教学贡献绵薄之力。

会技能训练的师写,回答问题,及述双概述主要内容,做听为恶化于。本册内容主要围怨中西方国家的社会习俗, 11 年 7002 字校教育三个方面展开,目的在于通过相关主题练习让学生接触语言在社会各层面的应用,提高听力理解能力,同时也可以帮助学生在真实语境,话样的听力练习中了解中西方文化,教育方式等的样局。话音语调练习主要是单词解音,短语和句子的建模,弱(重)读以及升降调。 6 型和短语是这以问读,介绍,赞同与反对,喜好等社交,商务和教育用语为主。自在帮助学生熟悉常见的社交、商务和教育环境中的英语交流话题和方式,提高师力理局的能力。课前配有本草无珠习目标介绍和单词释义,旨在帮助学生明确学习任务。学习内容由三大部分组成,每一部分又由 Section A 和 Section B 组成。第一部分是单项技能训练。全方和以话练习。目的是帮和自于的连续,弱(重)读以及升降调的练习;Section B 主要是单词辨音,短语和奇生熟悉常用词汇的证法,弱(重)读以及升降调的练习;Section B 主要是单句和小对话练习。目的是帮助学生熟悉常用词汇的读者及在具体语处。的用法,为第二、三年的证法、可证证的工业发展的证明,还是是证法和证明的目录对证。



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## traditional holidays are Latival (Bice Pointige Festival). Fastival (Touch Sweeping D.y): Dragon Boar Festival: Dou

## Micro-listening Skills Only parties as dead as a good should stave as a source of the Micro-listening Skills

- A. Distinguish  $/\Lambda$  and  $/\varpi$  and  $/\varpi$  are part of the back tongue while  $/\varpi$  is pronounced by raising the front part of the tongue.
- B. Identify correct pronunciation of country names

  Correct pronunciation of country names helps us get the right information about the listening materials.

#### 2 Macro-listening Skills

- A. Learn to catch direction words while listening
  In everyday life, it is very common to ask a stranger for directions or show someone the directions. When directions are given, they are often very detailed. Catching direction words will make it easier for us to follow these details.
- B. Quick response to the names of countries

  The names of the countries can be learnt better if we associate the spelling with the pronunciation. Another tip is to group country names together by the pronunciation similarity or the location on the map. Quick response to country names requires not only memory but knowledge, so more drills are needed in this respect.





### Cultural Notes

#### 1 Traditional Chinese Holidays

While Chinese New Year may be China's biggest traditional holiday, it isn't the only one. There are many Chinese holidays and festivals throughout the year. A complete list of the traditional holidays are Laba Festival (Rice Porridge Festival), Lantern Festival, Qingming Festival (Tomb Sweeping Day), Dragon Boat Festival, Double Seventh Festival, Midautumn Festival, Double Ninth Festival. According to Chinese historians, some of the major festivals took shape as far back as during the Qin Dynasty (221—206 BC). In the prosperous Tang Dynasty (618—907), the festivals became more entertaining and associated with folklore rather than with taboo and primitive sacrifice.

## 2 Customs About Good Luck

While preparing for the coming festival, people sweep their house clean of any bad luck and preparing for new good luck to come. Then they decorate their homes with red lanterns, red paper-cuts and other red ornaments because red is considered a lucky color. On New Year's Eve, when family members gather together preparing Jiaozi (dumplings), it is common to hide a coin or Chinese date in some of them. Whoever gets these dumplings will supposedly have good luck in the coming year. Throughout the New Year's season, certain foods like fish, bean curd and chicken are served because they symbolize abundance and good fortune. Besides preparing special dishes, tangerines and oranges are often passed out to children and guests, as they symbolize wealth and good luck. Moreover, lion dancing are performed because the lion is believed to be able to dispel evil and bring good luck.

pronunciation similarity or the location on the map. Quick

#### Teaching Tips rom or requires not only memory but knowledge, so more squires not only memory and squires not only memory but knowledge, so more squires not only memory and squ

Part I

Section A

**Focal points:** Distinguish  $/\Lambda$  and  $/\varpi$ .

#### Section B

- Focal points: 1. Call learners' attention to the correct spelling of names of languages, nationalities and countries.
  - 2. Be familiar with the way to show directions.
  - 3. Pay special attention to words of direction.

#### Part I

#### Section A

- Focal points: 1. Attend to the identification and pronunciation of some numbers.
  - 2. Explain how to grasp the key words while listening to dialogues.

#### Section B

- Focal points: 1. Recall the dynasties in ancient China: Xia, Shang, Zhou, Han.
  - 2. Further practice of numbers.
  - 3. Review the usage of dates, e.g. the 12th of February.
  - 4. If possible, explain the following words and phrases:

ancient 远古的	legend 传说	oracle bones 甲胄
event 活动	promote 促进	staff 全体职员
communities 社区	attendance 出席	confirm 确认

#### **Part ■**

#### W. Himm, let me check the calendar. The little day on the littl lunar month A noitee

- Focal points: 1. Get to know the English translation of some Chinese words and phrases like Spring Festival travel season, Spring Festival Evening Gala.
  - 2. Listen to the authentic English news broadcast.

#### Melis a lestival of family reunions and wishing everyone good fortune B noise

Focal points: Further practice of listening and speaking.

#### **Key and Tapescript**

### Part I Micro-listening

#### Section A Sound Recognition

- 1. (1) C (2) D (3) D (4) B (5) A
  - (6) C (7) A (8) C (9) A (10) B
- 2. (1) C (2) A (3) B (4) C (5) C



- 1. (1) buck (2) cab (3) mighty (4) anchor (5) dull
  - (6) manner (7) gum (8) Sam (9) month (10) suck
- 2. (1) /'kaltʃə/ (2) /'stamək/ (3) /'wandə/ (4) /'kampəni/ (5) /blɒk/

#### Section B Statements and Conversations

1. (1) C (2) B (3) A (4) C (5) B

#### Tapescript:

- (1) He is singing a Japanese song.
- (2) We've done a lot of business in Hungary.
- (3) He bought her mother a Swiss watch for her birthday.
- (4) Mr. Blair is the former Prime Minister of Britain.
- (5) Scandinavia refers to Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Iceland.

#### 2. (1) C (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) A

#### Tapescript:

- (1) M: What is the date of the next Spring Festival?
- W: Hmm, let me check the calendar. The first day on the first lunar month... it is is the ninth of February next year.
  - Q: What is the date of the next Spring Festival?
  - (2) W: What's the symbolic meaning of the Spring Festival to Chinese?
    - M: It's a festival of family reunions and wishing everyone good fortune in the coming year.
    - Q: What are they discussing?
  - (3) M: As the pace of life continues to quicken, people in the cities have taken up new ways to celebrate the Spring Festival.
    - W: Yes, to travel during the New Year holidays is a fashionable trend nowadays.
    - Q: What is a fashionable trend nowadays?
  - (4) W: Have you made your new-year resolutions, Jerry?
    - M: Yes, I've just finished a list of them. Would you like me to read it to you?
    - Q: What is Jerry going to do?
  - (5) M: What is on stage during the Spring Festival?

- W: There are two Yue operas in Shanghai Grand Theatre and three Beijing operas in Shanghai Grand Stage.
- Q: What is on stage in Shanghai Grand Theatre?
- 3. (1) west (2) northern (3) southeast (1) west (2) northern (3) southeast

- (1) Just keep driving west, you're 20 minutes from the border.
- (2) No student in this school is from the northern part of Taiwan.
- (3) I come from Fujian, a province in southeast China.

#### Part I Macro-listening and Andrew A and the Macro-listening and the Macro-list

#### Section A Dialogues

#### Dialogue 1: A Gift for Children

(1) B (2) A (3) C (4) C

#### Tapescript:

Jenny: Hi, Chen, can you give me some advice?

Chen: Sure. What's the problem?

**Jenny:** A friend with her son is coming to see me during the Spring Festival. I'm thinking of buying a present for him. But I don't know what is proper for this special occasion.

Chen: If you don't know what he likes, just give him a red envelop.

Jenny: A red envelop?

Chen: It's the money given to children as new-year gifts. Elders put the money in red envelops with the special meaning of happiness and good fortune.

Jenny: Umm, that sounds good. How much money should I put inside?

Chen: It's up to you. I usually put in one or two hundred yuan. But three hundred or more may also be possible if the parents are quite close to each other.

#### Dialogue 2: The Lucky Color

(1) T (2) F (3) F (4) T (5) T (6) F

#### Tapescript:

Flora: Hi! Lily! Look here! How beautiful these Chinese knots are! And the small

-6-

ornaments for spring festival ... thousands of kinds. If own are significant.

Lily: Yeah, how cute! And all of them are well-designed.

Flora: Why are they all in red? Red fish, red peanuts? Does it have any special meaning?

Lily: Yes. Red is considered a lucky color during the Spring Festival. People believe red may bring happiness and fortune in the new year.

Flora: Oh, I see. Now I know why people have decorated so many red lanterns in this supermarket. They hope to make more profits in the new year!

Lily: Ha. I bet you are right.

#### Section B Passages

## Passage 1: The Beginning of the Year in Ancient China phinosell-orosim

Dynasty	the Beginning of the Year	the Year to Establish
<u>Xia</u>	month 1	Inlegue T. A Oiff for Children (1) B. (2) A. (3) C. (4)
Shang	month 12	Tanacrint
Zhou	month 11 as em evig	Jenny, Hi, Chen, can you
Qin (Qin Shi Huang)	month 10	ed ed a tor 221 BC a mod 2
Han (Emperor Wu)	month 1	104 BC

#### Tapescript:

Which month marks the beginning of the year in ancient China? According to legend, the beginning of the year began with month 1 during the Xia Dynasty, month 12 during the Shang Dynasty, and month 11 during the Zhou Dynasty. But months were added after month 12 during both the Shang Dynasty according to surviving oracle bones and the Zhou Dynasty according to Sima Qian. The first Emperor of China Qin Shi Huang changed the beginning of the year to month 10 in 221 BC. Whether the New Year was celebrated at the beginning of these months or at the beginning of month 1 or both is unknown. In 104 BC, Emperor Wu established month 1 as the beginning of the year where it remains till quite recently.

#### Passage 2: The Chinese New Year Gala 2007

(1) B (2) A (3) B (4) B (5) C

Dear all, for COTV's of center has been appointed Head Director for the View of the Cotton of the Co

It is my great honor to invite you to the Chinese New Year Gala 2007. It's organized by the Sheffield Chinese Students' and Scholars' Association (CSSA SHEFFIELD). It will be held at the Culture Center in the University of Sheffield on the 12th of February, 2007. The event is aimed at promoting Chinese cultural awareness and celebrating the traditional Chinese New Year. The Gala will include performances such as the lion dance, live traditional Chinese music, band performances, Beijing Opera and much more. The event is open to all students and staff from the University of Sheffield, as well as representatives from the Chinese communities in Sheffield and other nearby cities. The ticket for the gala is £3.00. If you would like to come along, please call Mr. Li on 01915145512 to confirm your attendance. We look forward to seeing you at the event!

#### Part Developing Skills

#### Section A News Broadcast

#### News Item 1:

1. ( 🗸	) railway transport	( \	) huge profits
(	) decrease	( \	) 3.76 million
( \/	) Spring Festival travel season	( \/	) traffic tension
( \/	) Beijing Railway Administration	( \	) passenger train

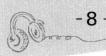
## Tapescript:

2. See the tapescript below.

Railway transport in Beijing during China's traditional Spring Festival has brought in huge profits this year, due to an increase in the number of passengers. More than 3.76 million passengers traveled during the same period, an annual increase of 10 percent. To ease traffic tension, the Beijing Railway Administration added 470 passenger trains, 100 more than the same transport season last year.

#### News Item 2:

- 1. (1) B (2) B
- 2. See the tapescript below.



Jin Yue from CCTV's art center has been appointed Head Director for the 2007 China Central Television Spring Festival Evening Gala. One of China's most popular annual television events, the Evening Gala has become a Spring Festival tradition for millions of Chinese families. Jin Yue has been taking part in the show for five times, and this is the second time for him to be the head director. He says he wants the 2007 show to focus on China's past and present.

#### Section B Leisure Time

#### Tapescript:

#### The Mid-autumn Festival

How long will the full moon appear?

Wine cup in hand, I ask the sky.

I do not know what time of the year

It would be tonight in the palace on high.

Riding the wind, there I would fly,

Yet I'm afraid the crystalline palace would be

Too high and cold for me.

I rise and dance, with my shadow I play.

On high as on earth, would it be as gay?

The moon goes round the mansions red
Through gauze-draped window soft to shed
Her light upon the sleepless bed.
Why then when people part, is the oft full and bright?
Men have sorrow and joy; they part or meet again;
The moon is bright or dim and she may wax or wane.
There has been nothing perfect since the olden days.
So let us wish that man
Will live long as he can!
Though miles apart, we'll share the beauty she displays.



## used during the first three days of the festival. When people it is usually a must that they leave some of the meat in the

## Micro-listening Skills and lays and layer learned the corner of the round for the roun

- A. Distinguish /n/ and /a:/

  (a:/ is pronounced longer and with a wider mouth position.
- B. Identify the pronunciation of different countries and their language names

  We should be aware of the differences in pronouncing the name of a country and the

  name of its language.

## Macro-listening Skills (Boar) and Pig (Boar) Acro-listening Skills

- A. Learn to follow directions while listening by and an analyse and a source order is often hidden in some signal words such as "to begin with", "secondly", "then", "finally". Being sensitive to these words helps us follow the directions more easily.
  - B. Identify the names of countries and their languages

    It's generally easy for us to pronounce and spell the name of a language or nationality if we know the name of the country. However, taking time to pair them is still strongly advised because some of the language names don't change according to the rules. That one fails to know language names possibly sets barriers to one's listening comprehension.

Focal points: 1. Review the correct spelling of names of languages, nationalities and

Section B



### Cultural Notes 1920 9 paine UM 2 10

#### 1 Taboos in the Spring Festival

There are several things people should *never* do during the Spring Festival. People shall never mention words related to "death". Knives and scissors are advised not to be used during the first three days of the festival. When people have fish as one of dishes, it is usually a must that they leave some of the meat in the plate. In some families, people believe that the rubbish should not be taken out of the house so they store it in the corner of the room for the festival days. In some places, people don't have their hair cut during the celebrating period, and falling chopsticks when taking a meal is considered bad luck in the new year.

#### 2 The 12 Animal Signs

The rotating cycle of twelve animal signs was a folk method for naming the years in traditional China. The 12 animal signs are Rat, Ox, Tiger, Rabbit, Dragon, Snake, Horse, Sheep, Monkey, Rooster, Dog, and Pig (Boar). They are set in an established order, and are repeated every twelve years. For example, 2007 is the year of the Pig, 2008 is the year of the Rat, and 2009 is the year of Ox. In Chinese tradition, it's believed people born under different signs of animals exhibit unique characters and might have different fates.

#### **Teaching Tips**

## nationality if we know the name of the country. However, taking time to pair

#### Section A

**Focal points:** Distinguish  $/\Lambda$  and  $/\alpha$ :/.

#### Section B

Focal points: 1. Review the correct spelling of names of languages, nationalities and countries.

2. Identify sequence by grasping some transitional words.