

Step By Step

英语听力入门

2000

主编 张民伦 副主编 邓昱平 徐卫列

Teachers' Book
教师用书



华东师范大学出版社



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出版说明

《英语听力入门》(*Step by Step*)问世于20世纪80年代初。它是改革开放后中国英语教学界具有影响力的一套听力教材,也是这20年里富有生命力的一套听力教材。这套优秀的教材哺育了一届又一届的学生,为改革开放后中国英语人才的培养作出了贡献,在中国英语教学史上刻下了深深的印记。

随着中国英语教学的发展,《英语听力入门》基本完成了它的历史使命。时代呼唤着新的英语听力教材的诞生。为此,我社约请张民伦教授组织编写了《英语听力入门2000》。《英语听力入门2000》保留了《英语听力入门》的编写原则和思路,更新了内容,在提高学生认知水平和培养能力等方面作了新的探索。

我们在新世纪推出这套听力教材,期望它达到听力教学新的高度。

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前 言

初版《英语听力入门》(*Step by Step*, 下称《听力入门》)在走过十五个春秋之后,正式向大家告别了。编者由衷地感激众多同行与广大师生多年来所给予的厚爱和帮助。其实,这份情缘也正是《听力入门》的生命力之所在。而且,当历史的车轮和社会的巨变以咄咄逼人之势挑战《听力入门》时,还是这份情缘为《听力入门》的更新与发展铺路导航。今天,在新世纪的曙光中《英语听力入门 2000》(下称《听力入门 2000》)迈出了第一步。编者特意将千禧之年各国人民普天同庆的真实记录编入《听力入门 2000》第一册第一单元。这首先是为了致意;第二则是借此引出《听力入门 2000》富有时代性的主题内涵并表达其继往开来的责任与志向。

《听力入门 2000》共分为四册,供大专院校英语专业听力课使用,也可供具有较高英语水平的其他专业的研究生、本科生和科技人员等广大英语学习者选用。

《听力入门 2000》是《听力入门》的延伸。它仍遵循内容与听力技巧并重的原则,注重入选材料的语言真实度和典型性,把重点始终放在发展学生的听力理解能力和思维能力等方面。

《听力入门 2000》更是《听力入门》的超越。它采用全新的听力素材,且更注意四册教材中主题布局的整体性。以人为本,围绕学生这个主体,努力体现各阶段所学内容与人的发展之间的内在关系,以引导学生认识迅变中的客观世界,扎扎实实地发展自我。就听力技能而言,《听力入门 2000》继续重视各项微技能和综合技能的训练,并在第一册和第二册中尝试用小讲座形式从理论上分析听的本质,点明要领,帮助学生消除

可能产生的心理问题和听法障碍。“语言欣赏与语言学习”是《听力入门 2000》中的又一个创意。课本中的这个部分适时地归纳了各相关篇章中的英语习惯用语或其他优美的语言表达方式,以示范学习方法,鼓励积累知识,使学生进一步体会英语听力学习过程中的美感与快乐。由于华东师范大学出版社外语编辑室、音部及有关设计和美编人员的共同努力,《听力入门 2000》的外观、版式、图片、色彩和录音也都令人耳目一新。

《听力入门 2000》得到了华东师大外语学院领导、语言实验室、资料室、办公室以及英语系等各部门许多同事的经常性支持和帮助。

本书为第二册,共十二个单元。每个单元的篇章结构和意图与第一册基本一致。但内容的取材原则体现不同的重点:第一册注重勾画当代社会中的一些宏观变化和时代特征,可以说偏重于广视角、大题材;而第二册的内容则主要围绕学生自身在专业、情操与体魄等方面的健康成长而展开,可以说聚焦点是学生主体,话题比较接近生活实际,容易引起共鸣,激发思考。

Glen Chesnut 教授审阅了第二册全部书稿。参加录音的朋友有 C. Ghanbarpour, K. J. Jaech, Adam Davis, S. Lauer, Mike Spowm, Eve Yang, Tim Hildgebrandt, Lauren Vaughn, Paul, A. Fisher, Wendy Brookman, Nick Giuliani, John Fazzone 和许茜等。在编写过程中,我们还参阅过国内外有关的一些书籍和资料,在此表示诚挚的谢意。参阅书目详见 Acknowledgements。

由于编者水平和各方面条件所限,本教材中肯定存有不少疏漏与不妥之处,敬请指正。

《英语听力入门 2000》期盼着朋友们新的合作。

《英语听力入门》
编者
《英语听力入门 2000》

2001 年 1 月

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Unit 1

Education Is a Key

Part I

Warming up

A.

Key words:

Oxford Cambridge the University of Sydney
the University of Victoria the University of Auckland
Harvard University Columbia University
Boston University

Vocabulary:

commitment/ undertake/ innovation/ excel/ cosmopolitan/
stimulating/ enrollment

You are going to hear some people introducing some universities in some English-speaking countries. Supply the missing information.

Tapescript:

1. What kind of student comes to Oxford? The answer to this is,

there is no “Oxford Type.” Common qualities they look for are commitment, enthusiasm and motivation for your chosen area of study backed by a strong academic record.

2. The University of Cambridge is one of the oldest universities in the world, and one of the largest in the United Kingdom. It has a worldwide reputation for outstanding academic achievement and the high quality of research undertaken in a wide range of science and arts subjects.
3. The University of Sydney was the first to be established in Australia and, after almost 150 years of proud achievement, still leads in innovation and quality. The University excels in sport and social activities, debating, drama, music and much more.
4. Known for excellence in teaching, research, and service to the community, the University of Victoria serves approximately 17,000 students. It is favored by its location on Canada’s spectacular west coast, in the capital of British Columbia.
5. New Zealand’s largest university, the University of Auckland, was established in 1883, and has grown into an international center of learning and academic excellence. The University is situated in the heart of the cosmopolitan city of Auckland and provides an exciting and stimulating environment for 26,000 students.
6. Founded in 1636 Harvard has a 380-acre urban campus with easy access to Boston. It has a total enrollment of about 18,500 students. This university comprises many different schools such as the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, School of Business Administration and School of Education.
7. Columbia University is an independent coeducational university, which awards master’s, doctoral, professional, and other advanced degrees, with an enrollment of about 20,000 gradu-

ate and professional students.

8. Boston University is located along the banks of the Charles River. With more than 30,000 students from all over the United States and 135 countries, it is the third largest independent university in the United States.

B.

Key words:

online academic degrees social experience
educational like better communication

Vocabulary:

progress

***Listen to a passage about the online higher education in the U.S.
Supply the missing words.***

Tapescript:

American universities have been offering classes online through computers for a number of years. Now, some newly created colleges are offering academic degrees online. One university offers both bachelor's degrees and master's degrees. Officials say they try to provide students with a social experience as well as an educational one. For example, in some programs, groups of the same six students progress through all their classes together. They communicate by computer. Another online school uses a problem-solving method of teaching. Students attempt to solve real problems in their classes online instead of reading information.

Students who have taken online classes say they like them

because they do not have to travel to a building at a set time to listen to a professor. Professors say they have better communication with students through e-mail notes than they do in many traditional classes.

Part II

Educational systems

Key words:

primary school secondary school high school
higher education college university

Vocabulary:

comprehensive school/ GCSE examination/ A level/ sophomore/ provincial/ school board/ diploma/ certificate

A. You are going to hear some people talking about the educational system in their country. Before listening, discuss the pre-listening questions below.

1. How old are children when they begin school in our country?
2. How are the levels of schooling divided?
3. What do school children have to take before they enter the university?

B. Now listen to the material. While listening, focus on the

points in the chart. Supply the missing information in the chart.

	Primary school entering age	Secondary school entering age	Permissible age to leave school
Britain	<u>5</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>16</u>
The United States	<u>6</u>	● junior high: <u>11</u> ● senior high: <u>14</u>	<u>16</u>
Australia	<u>5</u>	● intermediate school: <u>11</u> ● high school: <u>12/13</u>	<u>16</u>
Canada	<u>6</u>	<u>about 13</u>	<u>16</u>

C. Now listen again. Answer the following questions briefly.

1. What examinations do British children have to take before they leave secondary school?
GCSE examinations
2. Who should take "A levels" in Britain?
students/ higher education
3. What does the word "sophomore" mean in the U.S. ?
student/ second year/ high school/ college
4. What exam do Australian children have to take before they leave high school?
general exam/ School Certificate
5. What is a must to Australian children who would like to go to various sorts of higher education?
sitting University Entrance Examination
6. How many years of study are required for university degrees in Canada?
bachelor's degree: 3/4 years
master's degree: another year or two

doctorate; a further 3—7 years

Tapescript:

D — David M — Michael N — Nicolette

D: (Well,) in Britain, from the ages of five to about eleven you start off at a primary school, and then from eleven to sixteen you go on to a secondary school or a comprehensive school and at sixteen you take GCSE examinations. After this, some children take ... er ... vocational courses or even start work. Others stay on at school for another two years to take A levels. And at the age of eighteen, after A levels, they might finish their education or go on to a course of higher education at a college or university, and that's usually for three years.

M: Well, it depends on what state you're in but ... er ... most kids in the United States start school at about six ... er ... when they go to elementary school and that goes from the first grade up to the sixth grade. Some kids go to a kindergarten the year before that. Then they go on to junior high school, that's about eleven, and that's the seventh, eighth and ninth grades. And then they go on to senior high school around age fourteen ... er ... starting in the tenth grade and finishing in the twelfth grade usually. Some students ... er ... will leave school at sixteen and they'll start work, but ... er ... most of them stay on to graduate ... er ... from high school at age eighteen. In the first year at high school or college students are called "freshmen," in the second they're called "sophomores," in the third year ... er ... we call them "juniors" and in the fourth year they're called "seniors." Now ... er ... a lot of high school graduates ... er ... then go to college or university and they do a four-year first degree course. Some of them might go to junior

college ... er ... which is a two-year course.

N: Well, in Australia, well in most states anyway, children start their primary education at five after perhaps a brief time in kindergarten. They will stay at primary school until they're about eleven, then they'll either stay there or go to an intermediate school for a couple of years. Then they start high school usually twelve or thirteen, which you start in the third form. Now, after three years at high school ... um ... you sit a general exam, some states call it School Certificate ... er ... and that is a sort of general qualification. After that you can leave school at sixteen or you can go on and sit your University Entrance Examination, which then gives you entry into a university or it's another useful qualification, and from then on you go to various sorts of higher education.

Education in Canada is a provincial responsibility, but schools are administered by local school boards.

Kindergarten is for children who are four or five years old. Children begin formal full-day schooling in Grade 1, when they are about six years old. They must stay in school at least until they are sixteen. However, most students continue to finish high school. Some go on to college or university.

Each year of schooling represents one grade. (The school year extends from the beginning of September to the end of June.) Elementary school includes kindergarten to about Grade 8. Secondary school (or high school) may start in Grade 8, 9, or 10 and it usually continues until Grade 12.

In Canada, students may go to university or to a community college. If they want to learn skills for a specific job, they attend college for one to four years to get a diploma or certificate. For example, lab technicians, child-care workers, and hotel managers go to college. Universities offer degree programs as well as

training in certain professions, such as law, medicine, and teaching.

Universities offer three main levels of degrees. Students earn a bachelor's degree after three or four years of study. A master's degree can take another year or two. A doctorate may take a further three to seven years to complete.

Part III

Remarks on modern education

Key words:

snob value promotion a piece of paper ability
rejected

Vocabulary:

snob/ craftsman/ decent/ promotion/ humble/ colleague/
reject/ oblige

A. Listen to a passage talking about modern education. Complete the statements with the information you hear on the tape.

1. Education has acquired a kind of snob value in modern times.
2. Nowadays if we want to get a decent job, we have to have a piece of paper.
3. If we want to get promotion in even a humblest job, we have to obtain a certificate or a diploma first.