

Step By Step

英语听力入门

2000

主编 张民伦 副主编 徐卫列 邓昱平

Teachers' Book
教师用书

1



华东师范大学出版社

Step By Step 英语听力入门 2000

主编 张民伦 副主编 徐卫列 邓昱平

Teachers' Book
教师用书

1



华东师范大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语听力入门 2000:教师用书/张民伦主编. —上海:
华东师范大学出版社, 2000. 7

ISBN 7-5617-2341-5

I. 英... II. 张... III. 英语-视听教学-高等学校-
教学参考资料 IV. H319.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2000)第 66676 号

本书正版使用《英语听力入门 2000》专用纸,盗版必究

Step by Step 2000

英语听力入门 2000

(第 1 册 教师用书)

主 编 张民伦

责任编辑 朱文秋

责任校对 李雯燕

封面设计 梁若基

版式设计 蒋 克

出版发行 华东师范大学出版社

市场部 电话 021-62865537

传真 021-62860410

<http://www.ecnupress.com.cn>

社 址 上海市中山北路 3663 号

邮编 200062

印 刷 者 华东师范大学印刷厂

开 本 890×1240 32 开

印 张 4.875

字 数 138 千字

版 次 2000 年 8 月第一版

印 次 2002 年 1 月第三次

书 号 ISBN 7-5617-2341-5/H·167

定 价 8.00 元

出 版 人 朱杰人

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。

华东师范大学出版社

11A30110 07

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、音像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。Paul William Kinnis 教授审阅了第一册全部书稿。参加录音的朋友有 John Fazzon, Michael Clements, Katie Regan, Scott Allen, Kendra Hamilton, Shawn Gansolley, Kelly White, Adam MacMahon, Anne-Cecilie Kaltenborn 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》
《英语听力入门 2000》编者

2000. 6.

Contents

Unit 1 Happy New Millennium!

- Part I Warming up /1
- Part II The time ball /3
- Part III Word of the millennium /6
- Part IV Short talks on listening skills /9
Focus on the Main Idea

Unit 2 Net Changes Life (I)

- Part I Warming up /11
- Part II Network /15
- Part III Online shopping /18
- Part IV Short talks on listening skills /21
Don't Attempt to Write Too Much

Unit 3 Net Changes Life (II)

- Part I Warming up /23
- Part II Net changes dorm life /26
- Part III Global multi-media giant /29
- Part IV Language study and language appreciation /32

Unit 4 Colorful Lands, Colorful People (I)

- Part I Warming up /34
- Part II In Brazil and France /37
- Part III Life here and there /41
- Part IV Short talks on listening skills /44
Be Careful with Numbers

Unit 5 Colorful Lands, Colorful People (II)

- Part I Warming up /46
- Part II The world's six billionth inhabitant /50
- Part III The biggest cities in the world /52
- Part IV Language study and language appreciation /55

Unit 6 From Place to Place

- Part I Warming up /57
- Part II Villa Rentals /60
- Part III It's the only way to travel /66
- Part IV Language study and language appreciation /69

Unit 7 Approaching Culture

- Part I Warming up /71
- Part II Museums in the modern world /76
- Part III Kwanzaa /80
- Part IV Language study and language appreciation /82

Unit 8 Creative Minds

- Part I Warming up /84
- Part II Scientists of the millennium (I) /88
- Part III Scientists of the millennium (II) /92
- Part IV Short talks on listening skills /96
How Is It Being Said—Formal or Informal Language?

Unit 9 Visions of the Future

- Part I Warming up /98
- Part II Working at home /101
- Part III The Times capsule /104
- Part IV Short talks on listening skills /108
Making Use of Them—Signals and Fillers

Unit 10 For Peace and Development

- Part I Warming up /110
- Part II The Panama Canal handover /113
- Part III Financial news /115
- Part IV Language study and language appreciation /118

Unit 11 It's Great to Be a Champion

- Part I Warming up /120
- Part II The Women's World Cup /123
- Part III Luck in the hat /125
- Part IV Language study and language appreciation /130

Unit 12 Leisure Time

- Part I Warming up /132
- Part II The new *Star Wars* movie /135
- Part III The man with the horn /138
- Part IV Short talks on listening skills /141
Letting Things Go—Speed and Vocabulary

Acknowledgements /143

Unit 1

Happy New Millennium!

Part I

Warming up

Key words:

millennium celebration

Vocabulary:

chime/ millennium/ prospective/ gala/ countdown/ fanfare
Kiribati/ Vietnam/ Hanoi/ Bangkok/ Egypt

The world has entered the 21st century. Here are some brief reports of "Happy New Millennium" celebrations. Now listen and enjoy. Supply the missing words.

Tapescript:

1. The world is greeting the year 2000 with much celebration. The first nation to celebrate was Kiribati in the Pacific Ocean.
2. In China, President Jiang Zemin lit a fire to represent thousands of years of Chinese civilization. The traditional

- Chinese New Year begins in February.
3. Russia covering two continents will have the world's longest New Year celebrations.
 4. Former South African President Nelson Mandela says he is hoping for a safer and more caring world in the next century. The former President also said science has given the world new ways to meet the needs of the world population.
 5. Welcome from London. Welcome from the BBC World Service to the 21st century. The year 2000 has arrived in Britain when the chimes of London's Big Ben signaled midnight. Huge crowds cheered as spectacular fireworks displays went along several kilometers of the Thames.
 6. Welcome to the Pacific, welcome to Millennium Island. Very shortly we and the tiny Republic of Kiribati will take the world's very first step into the year 2000.
 7. New Zealand is greeting the new millennium with fireworks and parties. As the clock struck midnight, thousands of people braved rain showers to attend midnight celebration, fireworks and concerts.
 8. In Australia a firework display lit up the sky over Sydney's famous harbor at the stroke of midnight. Earlier, the new century began its 24-hour march around the globe in the tiny South Pacific island nation of Kiribati.
 9. Joyous celebrations took place across Asia to celebrate the turn of the century and the start of the new millennium. In Hongkong, tens of thousands of people started the New Year at the race track, where a horse race began just after midnight.
 10. More than 3,500 people lined Singapore's Orchard Road to cheer the new century while hundreds of balloons were released into the sky.
 11. In Vietnam, hundreds of thousands of people crowded the streets of Hanoi and Huzhiming City.

12. Two thousand couples from around the world gathered in Thailand today to mark the New Year with a mass wedding. The day-long ceremony began in the morning with grooms meeting their prospective brides and exchanging gifts in the convention center in the capital of Bangkok.
13. South Korean President announced the birth of the first South Korean baby of the millennium.
14. In Japan, millions of people wished for good fortune in the Year of the Dragon. In Tokyo's waterfront area, 10,000 people enjoyed a gala countdown to the New Year.
15. People across the world are welcoming the year 2000 with fanfare and celebration. The spectacular dusk-to-dawn light show is marking the beginning of the new century at the Pyramids in Egypt.
16. Just over an hour ago, millions of people in western and central Europe welcomed the New Year with fireworks and open air parties.

Part II

The time ball

Key words:

time ball drop time signals tradition

Vocabulary:

install/ observatory/ revive/ sweep/ viable/ hoist/ gravity/
mechanism/ aluminum/ flavor/ sponsor

Greenwich/ Miami/ Atlanta

A. Listen to some statements about the time ball. Fill in the blanks with what you hear on the tape.

Tapescript:

1. The time ball was originally used as a marine time-keeper.
2. The Greenwich time ball is said to be the world's first public time signal.
3. The ball is automatically raised halfway up the mast at 12:55 p. m. to the top at 12:58 p. m. , and drops at 1:00 p. m.
4. Around 150 public time balls are known or reported to have been installed around the world after that at Greenwich in 1833.
5. The U. S. Naval Observatory dropped the first time ball in the United States in 1844.
6. Time balls were used in many cities around the U. S. during the 19th century.
7. At the turn of the 20th century dozens of time balls were being dropped around the world.
8. A few time balls are still ceremonially dropped around the world, ranging from New Zealand to the Old Royal Observatory in Greenwich.

B. Listen to a news report about the lowering of the time ball. Answer the questions with key words.

1. Why is it said that many places around the world will mark the start of the New Year in an old-fashioned way?
time ball dropping / 19th century naval tradition
2. How many places in the world will observe the naval tradition?
20 sites / 6 continents
3. What was the real function of the time balls in the past?
visual time signals / give the time
4. Who dropped the first time ball and when?

British Navy / 1829

5. What is the difference between the time ball dropping this year and the usual practice?
normally at noon / this year midnight
6. What were the first time balls made of?
wood & leather
7. When is the real start of the new millennium according to Steven Dick?
year 2001

C. Now listen to a faster presentation of the material. Check your answers.

Tapescript:

In this age of ultra-high technology, many places around the world will mark the start of the New Year in an old-fashioned way. They will revive a 19th century naval tradition by dropping time balls when 2000 arrives.

Twenty sites on six continents will observe a tradition best exemplified by the lowering of the lighted time ball in New York City.

“As the New Year sweeps around the world, beginning at the International Date Line, we are going to have the time balls dropping.” Steven Dick is a historian at the U. S. Naval Observatory, the institution that maintains the U. S. master clock.

“Everyone is familiar with the time ball in New York’s Times Square, but they had a real function in the past. In the 19th century these were visual time signals which were used to give the time.”

Mr Dick says the British Navy dropped the first time ball in Portsmouth, England in 1829. The first U. S. time ball fell in Washington in 1844.

“This remained a viable signaling method through much of the 19th century. They were dropped well into the 20th century.

At the turn of the century 100 years ago there were approximately two dozen in the United States that were still in use.”

Time balls normally fell at noon local time in the United States and at 1:00 p. m. in Europe, the beginning of the fall marking the exact time. But this year would see them drop at midnight locally.

The first time balls, about one and half meters in diameter, were made of wood and leather and hoisted manually by rope to drop by gravity. Eventually in several instances, electrical motors or mechanism using water or air pressure were employed. And in some time, materials changed. The Greenwich ball is now aluminum. For this New Year some time balls will have a local flavor.

“Miami will be raising an orange. I understand Atlanta will drop a peach.”

Steven Dick said San Francisco is to join the event next year when the U. S. Naval Observatory again sponsors an international time ball drop to signal what he says is the real start of the new millennium.

Part III

Word of the millennium

Key words:

Internet new words and phrases era

Vocabulary:

hesitate/ era/ lexicographer/ citation/ hold one's own

A. Listen to a report about the word of the millennium. List some of the reasons why the word was chosen. Fill in the blanks.

Word of the millennium: Internet

- a. becoming part of people's lives so quickly and having had such an impact
- b. giving birth to so many new words and phrases
- c. representing an era in social history
- d. becoming the most significant word of the century in less than a decade

B. Now listen again. Focus on the comparison between the words "telephone" and "Internet." Supply the missing information.

	Telephone	Internet
Time when the word was established in the dictionary	<u>1898</u>	<u>1998</u>
Significance	bringing massive <u>social change</u> and reshaping the way people did <u>business</u>	
Special features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. bringing new words and phrases into popular <u>usage</u> examples: busy signals, wrong numbers, <u>voice mail</u>, <u>cell phones</u> b. giving the U. S. its standard greeting: <u>Hello</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. giving birth to many new words and phrases examples: <u>netizen</u>, chatroom, <u>home page</u> b. borrowing words from older technologies and giving them <u>new meaning</u> examples: <u>copy</u>, <u>browser</u>, bookmark

Tapescript:

Ask John Morse, publisher of Merriam-Webster Dictionaries, to name the word that defines the close of the millennium and he doesn't hesitate: "Internet."

"No other word has become part of people's lives so quickly or has had such an impact," he says.

The Internet has swept into the American vocabulary and given birth to so many new words and phrases — "netizen," "chatroom" and "home page," among them — that it has come to represent an era in social history. And remarkably, "Internet" has managed to become the most significant word of the century in less than a decade.

At Merriam, new words earn a place in the dictionary simply by repeated use in the popular press. Merriam's lexicographers spend a large part of their day reading newspapers, magazines and now Internet publications.

"We first started seeing a number of citations in 1994, and by 1998 it was established in the dictionary," Morse says. "It was just astounding."

Just a century ago, another form of communication swept into the language. In the 1898 edition of *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*, the hot new word was "telephone." It brought massive social change and reshaped the way people did business, just as the Internet is doing today.

"Telephone" was no easy linguistic act to follow. It helped bring into popular usage a wide range of new words and phrases — busy signals, wrong numbers, voice mail, cell phones. It also gave the United States its standard greeting: Hello.

But "Internet" is holding its own, in part by borrowing words from older technologies and giving them new meaning, such as "bookmark," "copy" and "browser."

Indeed, "Internet" has created a new vocabulary that has