

Step By Step

英语听力入门

2000

主编 张民伦 副主编 梁超群 张锲

Teachers' Book
教师用书



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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,着重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,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。第三册和第四册中的练习则

偏重于训练学生对具有相当长度和难度的有声信息的要点理解和记录、记忆等实际能力。“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。

本书为第三册,共十二个单元。每个单元的篇章结构和意图与前两册基本一致。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;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;而第三册又将学生的注意力引向世界,编入了有关国际政治、经济、科技和交通等诸多领域的要闻报道和成果介绍,帮助学生增进各种知识,扩展视野。

Glen Chesnut 教授审阅了第三册全部书稿。参加录音的朋友有 Christina Ghanbarpour, Timothy Hildebrandt, Adam Davis, Rachel Scepanski, Sarah Lauer 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

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Unit 1

World News :

Up in Space

Part

I

Warming up

Key words:

dock 100 percent success give up hope
get a closer look deliver confirm a theory
return in triumph order back launch

Vocabulary:

fledgling outpost/ checkout/ revive/ space probe/
volcanic/ daunting/ abbreviated

Endeavor/ International Space Station (ISS)/ Unity/
Zvezda/ Pathfinder/ Galileo/ IO/ Atlantis/ Destiny/
Columbia/ Hubble Space Telescope/ Discovery

You are going to hear ten brief news items. Focus your attention on "who," "what," "when," "where," "why" and "how" in each news item and then answer the questions.

1. Endeavor has docked with the ISS. What for?

To provide electricity for science experiments

When will the U.S. laboratory arrive?

Next month

2. **What** does ISS have now?

A living room and a command center

3. **What** has been declared by NASA?

Pathfinder's 30-day mission on Mars is a 100 percent success.

4. **Who** has given up its hope of reviving Pathfinder?

NASA

When did Pathfinder make its last transmission of scientific data from Mars?

At the end of September, 83 days after its landing

5. **Why** is Galileo heading for another pass by Jupiter's moon IO on Thursday?

To get a closer look at the most volcanic body in solar system

6. **What** is the daunting task for the crew of Atlantis?

To deliver NASA's \$1.4 billion space lab Destiny to the International Space Station

7. **What** is the purpose of the experiments conducted by astronauts on Columbia?

To confirm a theory that particles in space tend to attract each other and form dust clouds

8. **What** is Endeavor preparing to do on Monday?

To return home at the Kennedy Space Center after completing repairs on the Hubble Telescope

9. **Why** has Columbia returned to Earth after an abbreviated stay in space?

Because of a mechanical problem

10. **What** is Discovery doing now? And its crew?

Discovery is playing chase with the Hubble Telescope now.

Its crew is setting up housekeeping and recovering from the effects of weightlessness.

Tapescript:

1. U. S. space shuttle Endeavor has docked with the International Space Station, bearing a gift of energy. The five-man shuttle team arrived to add a set of giant solar power panels to Unity to provide electricity for science experiments that will begin soon after the U. S. laboratory arrives next month.
2. The International Space Station finally has a living room and a command center. The Russian Zvezda module docked earlier today with the fledgling outpost, which is being assembled in space. After a checkout period, it will be ready for the first crew to live in later this year.
3. The U. S. Space Agency NASA has declared its Pathfinder spacecraft mission to Mars a 100 percent success. This week the Pathfinder completed its 30-day planned mission on Mars. A U. S. space official says this spacecraft has fulfilled all its objectives.
4. The United States Space Agency NASA says it's given up any real hope of reviving its space probe on Mars. The spacecraft Pathfinder made its last transmission of scientific data from the surface of Mars at the end of September, 83 days after landing.
5. The U. S. Galileo spacecraft is heading for another pass by Jupiter's fiery moon IO Thursday to get a closer look at the most volcanic body in our solar system. A pass just 600 kilometers away last month has provided a better understanding of just how active it is.
6. It could be a mission-impossible-type assignment for the crew of the space shuttle Atlantis. They've got the daunting task of delivering NASA's \$1.4 billion space lab Destiny to the International Space Station. If they pull it off, the 15-ton lab will put NASA's flight controllers in charge. Until now Russian controllers have directed operations at the station.

7. Astronauts on the U. S. space shuttle Columbia have conducted experiments to confirm a theory that particles in space tend to attract each other and form dust clouds.
8. The U. S. space shuttle Endeavor is preparing to return home in triumph after completing repairs on the Hubble Telescope. The Endeavor's scheduled to land Monday at the Kennedy Space Center on Florida's Atlantic coast, returning to the site where the mission began eleven days ago.
9. The U. S. space shuttle Columbia has returned to Earth after an abbreviated stay in space because of a mechanical problem. The Space Agency ordered the shuttle back to Earth after one of the three power generators failed Sunday. The generators called "fuel cells" provide all of shuttle's electrical power, and NASA safety rules require the space ship to return to Earth if any fuel cell fails.
10. Discovery is playing chase with the Hubble Space Telescope right now. The shuttle launch was nearly perfect according to mission managers, and the crew of seven astronauts is setting up housekeeping and recovering from the effects of weightlessness.

Part II

News reports

In this section you are going to hear three news reports.

A.

Key words:

robotic rover robotic arm atmosphere (sub)surface

Vocabulary:

installment/ retrorocket/ descent/ condensate/ finale/
tentatively

Polar Lander/ Mars Climate Orbiter/ Mars Global
Surveyor Orbiter

Now listen to the first news report. Then summarize the news according to the cues given.

Event: NASA's 12-year program of Mars

- Starting time: 1996
- Finishing time: 2008

First installment:

- Names of spacecraft: the Mars Global Surveyor Orbiter / the Pathfinder Lander
- Arrival time: 1997
- Mission: To collect and analyze rocks

Second installment:

- Names of spacecraft: the Polar Lander / the Mars Climate Orbiter
- Launch time: December
- Arrival time: Next December
- Mission:
 - a. To inspect for subsurface water
 - b. To measure the distribution of water vapor, dust and condensates

Grand finale:

- Launch time: 2005
- Return time: 2008
- Mission: To return soil and rock samples to Earth

Tapescript:

Of all the U. S. and Russian spacecraft that have traveled to Mars since the 1960s, the Polar Lander is to be the first to touch down near the planet's south pole. The Lander and a companion orbiting craft called the Mars Climate Orbiter, launched in December, are the second installment of a 12-year NASA program (began in 1996) to unlock the secrets of Earth's red neighbor.

The first installment — the Mars Global Surveyor Orbiter and the Pathfinder Lander — arrived in 1997, with Pathfinder's robotic rover collecting and analyzing rocks on a desert about half a world away from the polar landing site.

The Lander is to touch down just above the northern-most edge of the south polar ice cap, believed to be a mixture of water and carbon dioxide.

It will use retrorockets to slow its descent. Once on the ground it will employ a robotic arm resembling a child's toy construction shovel to dig in search of subsurface water. Together with the newest orbiter now on its way to Mars, the Lander will also measure the distribution of water vapor, dust and condensates in the Martian atmosphere.

While the Polar Lander descends next December, it is to release two speeding probes, each smaller than a basketball. These rugged instruments are to crash at about 640 kilometers per hour and bury themselves into the Martian surface about 100 kilometers away from the Lander's touch-down point. They, too, will be inspecting for subsurface water.

The grand finale of this series of Mars probes is tentatively set for launch in 2005. It would return soil and rock samples to Earth three years later.

B.

Key words:

ailing observatory orbit gamma rays

Vocabulary:

debris/ thruster/ gyroscope/ be bathed in/ stream from
Compton Gamma Ray Observatory/ Goddard Space Flight
Center

Now listen to the second news report. Complete the news summary and briefly answer the questions you hear on the tape.

Summary:

This news report tells us that an ailing observatory, the Compton Gamma Ray Observatory, has been forced to fall from its orbit and crash into a remote area in the Pacific Ocean to avoid deaths and injuries from the falling debris.

Answers to the questions:

1. 9 years
2. 16 metric tons
3. 6 tons
4. About 4,000 kilometers southeast of Hawaii
5. 4,100 kilometers long and 26 kilometers wide
6. Because one of its three stabilizing gyroscopes had failed in December
7. It changed astronomers' view of the heavens after showing that the entire universe is bathed in invisible gamma rays.

Tapescript:

Space Agency NASA forced an ailing observatory to fall from orbit and crash into the Pacific Ocean on Sunday. NASA

engineers picked a remote spot to avoid deaths and injuries from the falling debris.

NASA says the Compton Gamma Ray Observatory has made a fiery plunge through the atmosphere into an isolated area of the Pacific.

Most of the nine-year-old satellite was to have burned up in the dive, but about six tons of hot metal were expected to have showered onto an isolated area about four thousand kilometers southeast of Hawaii. NASA had estimated that the debris would scatter over a long, narrow path 41 hundred kilometers long and 26 kilometers wide.

The deliberate crash came after Goddard Space Flight Center technicians directed the observatory early Sunday to fire its thrusters twice to dive into the atmosphere.

NASA felt this was necessary because one of the Compton's three stabilizing gyroscopes had failed in December. The Space Agency decided to bring the 16-metric-ton satellite back now in a controlled manner to prevent possible further system failures from causing it to drop on a populated area. The Compton's path took it over many populated areas, including Mexico City, Bangkok, and Miami.

Compton exceeded its original five-year mission by four years, resulting in about two thousand scientific papers.

The observatory changed astronomers' view of the heavens after showing that the entire universe is bathed in invisible gamma rays, the highest energy form of light. It discovered hundreds of previously unknown sources of gamma rays, some streaming from black holes, exploding stars, and the sun.

Questions:

1. How old is the Compton?
2. How heavy is the Compton?
3. How many tons of hot metal were expected to plunge into the