

Listen

苏开英 编著

英语听力 速训营 ③

Listen



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卷首语

在英语学习中,听力可以说是中国学生的最大障碍,笔者曾经与许多英语学习者和爱好者交流过,在IELTS, TOEFL或四、六级听力测试中,能真正完全听懂的实在是寥寥无几。很多考生都是采用根据听懂的只言片语,再利用推理,排除一些答案的考试策略来答题的。这样通过强化练习确实有可能通过考试,但实际掌握、运用英语的能力就只有自己知道了。

这套教材是根据中国学生的实际情况,选取欧美的原声广播、出版物原文等为题材,并且语速上从慢速英语过渡到标准语速英语的训练方式。这样做主要出于两个目的:一是让读者能打好听力的基本功;二是经过多年的调查总结,我们得知从慢速英语入手是科学的方法,是实现标准英语听力突破的有效途径。

本丛书《英语听力速训营(1)》的英语单词量在2000个左右,正文的补充词汇估计在1000个左右,结合扩展词汇及分类词汇(共500个),全书词汇量会在1500个左右,也就是说,学完本书后你的词汇量同时也会有质的提高。目前来说,一个比较好的高中生的词汇量已经超过2000个了,但是能听懂的词就不一定了,所以,生词其实并不构成问题,只是我们掌握了生词后,能否进行准确的应用。听力的训练一定要采取适合自己的、有效的方法。

本系列丛书的编排如下:

1. 《英语听力速训营(1)》安排:22课(66课时),《英语听力速训营(2)》安排24课(72课时),《英语听力速训营(3)》安排25课(72课时)。

2. 《英语听力速训营(1)》和《英语听力速训营(2)》从目录上看,有40%的topic的领域是相同的,主要涉及生活、经济、教育、当代美国社会、地道美语等专题,通过英语交流、对话及短、长篇文章来展开。

3. 《英语听力速训营(2)》和《英语听力速训营(3)》有30%的topic的领域是相同的,主要涉及日常生活、经济、体育、新闻听力、政治等专题。

4. 在一个相同的大专题下,却有不一样的内容、难度和深度,涉及到同一个话题时,《英语听力速训营(2)》在融合和重复了《英语听力速训营(1)》中所学的20%的内容外,又做了80%更宽更广的扩展。也就是说《英语听力速训营(2)》和《英语听力速训营(1)》相比,是广度和难度的区别;《英语听力速训营(3)》和《英语听力速训营(2)》相比,是深度的区别。

5. 本书的设计是:节奏明快简单,内容安排一环扣一环。书中练习的设

计、从短语到短句到长句到段落，一步步引领读者去练习。

6. 本书是以抛砖引玉的手法，希望读者掌握的是如何去听的方法，而不仅仅是单纯的、盲目的练习。所以，我们在练习里讲究少而精。

本系列丛书的编排体例如下：

1. 课文导读：介绍课文的学习重点与目的；
2. 课文背景介绍：介绍课文的背景知识与素材；
3. 瓶颈词汇与关键句型：讲解课文的瓶颈词汇与5个关键句型；
4. 听力小窍门：是听力方法的介绍，在Tips里讲解了许多行之有效的英语听力训练技巧，会让自学的读者受益匪浅。

5. 接受挑战（练习）：通过练习来巩固本课的学习与听力方法的运用；填空部分blanks的选择能让读者有针对性的去练习捕捉某些关键信息的能力，是较有效的练习；选择题既考核读者听到的信息点，又考核读者对听到的信息的分析能力；判断题则考核对文章/对话的综合了解，及分析的能力。

6. 扩展词汇：把与本课或本专题相关的拓展词汇做分类列表，让读者能举一反三，学以致用。

循序渐进的听力训练，其基本原则是：单句难度比较大，段落难度低于单句难度；每课正文的难度系数定义为初级，背景材料的难度系数是中级，扩展词汇的难度系数则略高。这样相辅相成来逐步提高学员的听力水平，让读者对这样的学习编排感兴趣，并从中受益。

苏开英

2009年12月

南国奥园

编者的话

曾经有读者问：编写这本书时，您在心里是怎样定位的？

你是希望它可以成为你生命中的一套可以时时回忆，不断修改增进，与人谈论时可以骄傲地拿出来给人看的书？还是交了稿、署上名就可以放下的“为了出版而出版”炮制的“文化快餐”？

笔者自认为伏案工作，从传统的方格子世界里走出来后，键盘下的世界是五彩缤纷的，充满着成就感和骄傲；同时它又是痛苦并煎熬着的，因为敲每一个键都是不容易的，它凝聚着笔者的辛酸和梦想。笔者从文章内容选取到编写，从总体框架到课文内容安排，每部分与每个细节的撰写，都凝聚了作者的心血。一本好书，是出自读者与作者的深入沟通后，几经修改才得以出版。本书，也是遵循这个步骤去做的。

众所周知，不管是在校学生或是社会群体，他们的生存压力都很大。大多数人学英语是迫于工作需要，不得已而为之。下定决心来提高已经需要有很大的勇气了，所以教材应该是起步一定要简单再简单，然后慢慢加大难度。本来就很脆弱的他们，刚开始是很容易受挫的，所以设定的步骤是缓慢、循序渐进的，在编排练习的时候设定的是以quiz为目的，而不是test，这样一来可以增加读者的成就感，并保持继续学下去的兴趣。

本书的编排为一套三本，笔者的意愿是能够严格选材，把握好每册深度，并与趣味性相结合。当然一本书是不可能包罗万象的，笔者尽量选取丰富的题材来表现美国及西方社会，我们希望读者看到的是西方社会的剪影。在某些题材上我们做到“少而深”，整体内容上又“泛而广”。本书许多题材的选取是来自于与工作、生活等相关性较大的文章，出现的内容让读者很容易和工作和生活联系起来的。比如一些题材和词汇，是他们一走进办公室就可能联想到的，一些phrases是他们在回邮件时就可以用到的。所以笔者意图是让本书达到：层次分明、难度适中、节奏明快、连贯性强、前后呼应、适应性强。

由于编者水平有限，疏漏与不足之处在所难免，请读者赐教。

编者
2009年12月

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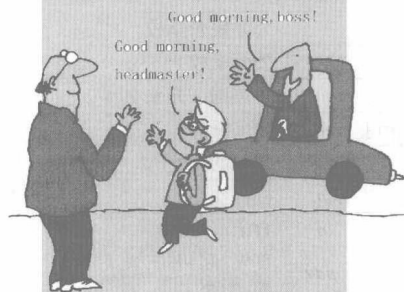
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Charter Schools

公办民营学校



公办民营学校,又称契约特许学校、特许学校或信托学校。公办民营学校是美国公立学校的一种,目前在美国国内有三千多所,但是它们各自的区别很大,其运作的体系也就各不一样。有一点相同的是它们既享有公立学校的福利,又有私立学校的自主择课权限及自成体系的教育模式。

下面通过本课的学习来了解这类学校。

Culture Notes



背景知识介绍

Charter schools are public schools open to all local children. Charters are approved by the Board of Education but operate independently from the Board and each other. Each charter school has a curriculum, schedule and calendar that may differ from other public schools. There are charter schools operated by community organizations, universities, foundations and school teachers—all are held accountable for high student academic achievement by the Board of Education. Charter schools admit students based on random lottery.

公办民营学校是向所有当地孩子开放的公立学校。公办民营学校得到教育委员会的认可并且独立于教育委员会的董事会进行运作,而且不同学校的运作方法完全不一样。每一个公办民营学校与公立学校的课程设置均不一样,它有自己的学习计划与学习安排。公办民营学校的教师由社区组织,高等院校委派或大学组织选派,学校允许学生随机选取课程。



Words and Key Sentences

词汇和主要句型

Words and Expressions 本课瓶颈词

◆ charter schools			公办民营学校
◆ public schools			公立学校
◆ honors history			(美国) 光荣史
◆ nonsectarian	['nɒnsək'teəriən]	adj.	无宗派的
◆ innovative	['ɪnəveɪtɪv]	adj.	创新的
◆ leverage	['li:vərɪdʒ]	n.	杠杆作用
◆ autonomy	[ɔ:'tɒnəmi]	n.	自治
◆ primarily	['praɪməri]	adv.	首先, 起初, 主要地, 根本上
◆ federal government			联邦政府
◆ Bush Administration			布什政府
◆ education committee			教育委员会
◆ American Federation of Teachers			美国教师联盟

Topic Key Sentences 本课关键句型

1. In addition, there are different education services for adult training. For example, adult continuing education, leisure learning programs, and continuing professional education and other training programs are all offered for non-degree education.

除此之外, 美国还有许多成人培训的教育服务。比如说, 成人继续教育, 兴趣爱好课程, 职业培训课程及其他各类培训都提供非学位式的教育。

2. Completion of each level or stage is a prerequisite for access to the next.

每一个阶段的学习是为进入下一个阶段打基础。

3. Charter schools are public schools open to all local children.

公办民营学校是向所有当地孩子开放的公立学校。

4. Charters are approved by the Board of Education but operate independently from the Board and each other.
所有的公办民营学校得到教育委员会的认可并且独立于教育委员会董事会进行运作，并且每个不同的学校的运作方法完全不一样。
5. Charter schools are different because they do not have to obey most laws governing traditional public schools.
各个公办民营学校之间的差别很大，因为它们不需要遵循那些针对公立学校而设的法律法规。



Listening Tips

听力小窍门

听教育类的文章需要注意：

1. 熟悉教育背景及其机构。通常会有些专有名词如某国的某教育联盟，教育机构（如：The Institute of International Education, The American Association of Teachers, The American Federation of Teachers etc.）等词汇，这时候需要我们对它国的教育体制或其政治机构有所了解（如：Local governments, Schools themselves, Federal governments, State governments, Central administration）。

2. 注意相关词汇如：tuition, college students, public school, private school, degree等。

高级英语的听力需要注意以下几点：

1. 注意文章的主要观点如：What is the main purpose of the topic? What is the main idea?

2. 注意文章里提到关于时间、地点、数字的信息点并做好记录。

3. 注意文章开头与结尾，他们往往是文章/段落的大意，是画龙点睛之笔。



Meeting Challenges

迎接挑战

Exercises: Listen to the tape and answer the following questions.

Remember to select only the one best answer.

- I. Listen to Script I and fill in the blanks. Please keep in mind that the passage will be read only once and you need to fill

in all the blanks below. Each blank needs only one word filled in.

1. Many American children are _____ to return to school following _____ vacation.
2. Most American students go to traditional _____ schools. There are about _____ public schools.
3. Some students _____ about 3,000 independent public schools called _____ schools.
4. Charter schools are _____. Private companies operate some charter schools. They are similar in some ways to _____ public schools.
5. They receive _____ money just as other public schools do. Charter schools must prove to local or state _____ that their students are learning.
6. Charter schools are _____ because they do not have to _____ most laws governing traditional public schools.
7. The Bush _____ strongly supports charter schools as a way to _____ public schools that are failing to educate students.
8. The American _____ of Teachers criticized the government's _____ in releasing the results of the study from 2003.
9. Some experts say the study is not a _____ look at charter schools because students in those schools have more _____ than students in traditional schools.
10. Other _____ experts say the study results should make charter school officials _____ improved student progress.

II. Multiple choice. Listen to Script II and answer the following questions. Remember to select only one best answer.

1. When should the American children go back to school every year?
 - (A) After Spring vacation.
 - (B) After summer vacation.
 - (C) After Christmas vacation.
 - (D) After Easter vacation.

2. How many public schools are there in the United States?
 - (A) 88,000.
 - (B) 18,000.
 - (C) 58,000.
 - (D) 85,000.
3. How many charter schools are there in the United States?
 - (A) 13,000.
 - (B) 30,000.
 - (C) 8,000.
 - (D) 3,000.
4. Who has the right to advise the charter school teaching material?
 - (A) Local governments.
 - (B) Schools themselves.
 - (C) Federal governments.
 - (D) State governments.
5. Who strongly supports and does not oppose to charter schools?
 - (A) Some state education agencies.
 - (B) Local education committees.
 - (C) Bush Administration.
 - (D) Local education unions.
6. When did the government release the results of the National Assessment of Educational Progress?
 - (A) In 2002.
 - (B) In 2001.
 - (C) In 2003.
 - (D) In 2005.
7. Who criticized the government's delay?
 - (A) The Institute of International Education.
 - (B) The American Association of Teachers.
 - (C) The Union education experts.
 - (D) The American Federation of Teachers.

8. Which of the following two subjects are the charter school students' weak points?
- (A) Math and reading tests.
 - (B) Arts and reading tests.
 - (C) Math and literature tests.
 - (D) Arts and geography tests.

III. True or false. Listen to Script II and answer the following questions with T (True) or F (False).

- 1. Charter schools are private schools.
- 2. Charter schools do not receive tax money like other public schools do.
- 3. Charter schools are exactly the same with public schools in governing system.
- 4. Local, state or federal governments can tell the charter school what to teach.
- 5. The Bush Administration did not strongly support charter schools.
- 6. Students at charter schools were about half a year behind public school students in some subjects.

IV. Listen to Script III and fill in the blanks. Please keep in mind that the passage will be read only once. Each blank needs only one word filled in.

Charter schools are 1 public schools of choice that 2 with freedom from many of the regulations that apply to 3 public schools. The " 4 " establishing each such school is a performance contract detailing the school's 5 , program, goals, students served, methods of assessment, and ways to 6 success. The length of time for which charters are granted varies, but 7 are granted for 3-5 years. At the end of the term, the 8 granting the charter may renew the school's contract. Charter schools are 9 to their sponsor—usually a state or local school board—to produce positive academic results and adhere to the charter contract. The basic 10 of charter schools is that they exercise increased autonomy