



张鑫友 英语专业教材配套系列

# Step By Step

## 英语听力入门 2000

**学习指南**

主编 张鑫友



新华出版社

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# 《英语听力入门 2000》

## 学习指南

(2)

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# 前言

《英语听力入门 2000》是供高等院校英语专业学生使用的听力课教材(张民伦主编,华东师范大学出版社出版),该套教材是在原来《英语听力入门》教材的基础上,根据社会的发展和教学改革新形势的要求,引进全新的听力素材,进一步加强对学生认知水平和听力技能的训练。

《英语听力入门 2000》的听力材料基本取自于英美原文材料,涉及的知识面相当宽泛,新名词和新用法层出不穷,故许多学生和教师在使用时感到有一定的难度,学习起来也有一定的困难。为帮助广大英语专业学生和英语学习爱好者更好地学习和理解这套教材,我们特编写了其配套材料——《英语听力入门 2000 学习指南》。

本学习指南共分为四册(本书为第二册),与原听力教材保持同步,按原教材的课次顺序进行编写,每课均由以下四个部分组成:

1. 导听提示:对课文所涉及的文化、历史及相关背景给予说明与介绍,帮助学生在正式接触听力文章之前先对课文内容有一个整体的了解。

2. 词汇双解:结合课文的内容,将文中出现的新词汇和新短语以英汉双解的形式加以注释,这样既可以方便学生学

习,又免去了他们查字典之苦。

3.听力原稿:在提供各课听力原稿的基础上,将听力原稿全部译成汉语,译文在注重准确的同时,力求通顺、流畅、易懂,帮助读者更好地理解听力内容。

4.听力测试:对学生用书中的练习都给出了相应的答案,供学生训练时进行自我检查和参考。

本书内容翔实完善,语言表达具有条理性、合理性和逻辑性。我们希望,它的出版能受到广大读者的欢迎和喜爱。同时,我们也希望它能真正成为广大英语专业学生和英语学习爱好者所喜欢的英语学习参考书,给大家的学习带来真正的帮助。

**张鑫友语言研究中心**

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# Unit 1

Education Is a Key

教育是一把钥匙

## 导听提示:

教育在国家和社会的发展中具有基础性的地位和作用,如果不重视教育,不建立和健全合理的教育制度,一个国家必定在激烈的国际竞争中处于弱势。本单元的第一部分介绍了牛津大学、剑桥大学、哈佛大学等世界著名大学及美国的一些大学提供的在线课程和学位。第二部分通过对话的形式介绍了英国、美国、澳大利亚、加拿大等英语国家学生入学的年龄、年限、学校的种类等和教育体制相关的问题。第三部分对现代教育进行了简单的评论。学历和文凭在现代社会显得越来越重要,成了找工作的必要条件。第四部分介绍了“在说话者之前想”这种听力技巧。如果听者听到了他所预料的内容,就可以及时准确地掌握信息。我们国家早已确立“科教兴国”和“人才强国”战略,现在又对农村义务教育阶段学生实行“两免一补”等政策,相信中国的教育事业会发展得更好。

## Part I

Warming up

热身练习

(A)

## 词汇双解

### 关键词

Oxford 牛津大学

Cambridge 剑桥大学

the University of Sydney 悉尼大学

the University of Victoria 维多利亚大学

the University of Auckland 奥克兰大学

Harvard University 哈佛大学

Columbia University 哥伦比亚大学

Boston University 波士顿大学

## .. 词汇 ..

**commitment** [kə'mitmənt] *n.* the state of being bound emotionally or intellectually to a course of action or to another person or persons 致力, 献身

**undertake** [ˌʌndə'teɪk] *v.* to take upon oneself; decide or agree to do 着手作; 从事, 自己承办; 决定或同意去作

**innovation** [ɪnə'veɪʃən] *n.* the act of introducing something new 革新, 介绍新东西的行为

**excel** [ɪk'sel] *v.* to do or be better than; surpass 优于; 比...好或做得优于; 超过

**cosmopolitan** [ˌkɒzmə'pɒlɪtən] *adj.* having constituent elements from all over the world or from many different parts of the world 由全世界或许多不同地方的组成要素构成的

**stimulating** [ˌstɪmjə'leɪtɪŋ] *adj.* tending to simulate; arousing 刺激的, 有刺激性的

**enrollment** [ɪn'rəʊlmənt] *n.* the act or process of enrolling 登记注册的行为或过程

## .. 补充词汇 ..

**enthusiasm** [ɪn'θju:ziæzəm] *n.* great excitement for or interest in a subject or cause 热情

**motivation** [ˌməʊti'veɪʃn] *n.* the state of being motivated 被激发促动的状态

**reputation** [ˌrepju'teɪʃn] *n.* what is generally said or believed about the abilities, qualities, etc of sb/sth 声誉

**outstanding** [ˌaʊt'stændɪŋ] *adj.* standing out among others of its kind; prominent 在同类中显著的; 杰出的

**spectacular** [spek'tækjələ] *adj.* of the nature of a spectacle; impressive or sensational 壮观的, 场面自然的; 给人留下深刻印象的或轰动的

### 听力原稿

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.

什么样的学生会来牛津? 答案是: 不存在什么“牛津类型”。校方所寻求的共同特质就是: 责任感, 热情, 以及能说明你所选择的研究领域的动机的一份良好的学习记录。

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.

剑桥大学是世界上最古老的大学之一, 也是英国最大的大学之一。它因出色的学术成就以及对各类科学和艺术课题的高水平的研究工作而闻名于世。

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.

悉尼大学是澳大利亚建造的第一所大学, 近 150 年来成就斐然, 它如今仍然在革新和教学质量方面保持领先地位。悉尼大学在体育运动、社会活动、辩论、戏剧、音乐以及其它诸多方面都有出色表现。

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.

维多利亚大学有大约 17000 名学生, 它以优良的教学、科研以及公

众服务而闻名。维多利亚大学位于不列颠哥伦比亚省的首府,人们都被其坐落于西海岸的风景优美的地理位置所吸引。

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.

建立于1883年的奥克兰大学是新西兰最大的大学,并且已经成长为一处卓越的学习和科研的国际中心。学校位于国际性大都市奥克兰市的中心地区,为26000名学生提供了一个令人激动而又充满了激励的学习环境。

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.

哈佛大学创建于1636年,380英亩的校园就位于市区,可以方便地抵达波士顿。哈佛大学共招收了18500名学生。它包括许多不同的学院,像文理学院、商业管理学院以及教育学院。

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 graduate and professional students.

哥伦比亚大学是一所独立的男女共校大学,它授予硕士、博士、专业性的以及其它的高等学位,共招录了大约20000名研究生和专业学生。

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.

波士顿大学位于查尔斯河沿岸。学生来自全美和135个国家,人数超过30000,它是美国第三大的独立大学。

## 听力测试

你将听到一些人介绍一些英语国家的一些大学,听后补充完整遗漏的信息。

1. Oxford; commitment; academic record
2. oldest; largest; reputation; research; science
3. first; Australia; 150 years; excels
4. excellence; 17,000; location
5. largest; 1883; situated; 26,000
6. 1636; enrollment; 18,500; schools
7. awards; degrees; 20,000
8. located; 135; third

(B)

## 词汇双解

### 关键词

**online** [ˌɒnˈlaɪn] *adj.* connected to and controlled by a computer 联机,在线式

**academic degrees** 学位

**social experience** 社会经历

**educational** [ˌedʒuˈkeɪʃənəl] *adj.* of, about, or providing education 教育的,与教育有关的,有教育意义的

**like** [laɪk] *v.* find (sb/sth) pleasant or satisfactory; enjoy 喜欢,喜爱(某人/某事物)

**better communication** 更好的交流

### 词汇

**progress** [ˈprɒɡres] *v.* cause (work, etc) to make regular progress towards completion 使(工作等)正常进行,有进步或取得进展

### 补充词汇

**communicate** [kəˈmjuːnɪkeɪt] *v.* to convey information about; make

known; impart 传达, 传送, 传递; 使知道; 传授

### 听力原稿

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.

美国的大学好多年来一直通过电脑提供在线授课。如今,一些新成立的院校正在线提供学位。有一所大学同时提供学士学位和硕士学位。官员表示说,他们试图在给学生提供教育经验的同时也为学生提供社会经验。例如,在有些计划里,由六个同学组成的小组总是一起学习他们所有的课程。他们通过电脑进行交流。另外一个在线学校通过“解决问题”的方法进行教学。同学们在在线课堂上努力解决现实中的问题,而不是通过阅读来获得信息。

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.

参加过在线课程学习的同学们说他们喜欢在线课程,因为他们不需要在规定的的时间里去教学楼听教授讲课。教授们说,和很多传统的课程相比,他们可以通过电子邮件和学生更好地进行交流。

### 听力测试

听一篇关于美国的在线高等教育的短文,补充完整遗漏的单词。

online; computers; academic; bachelor's; social; educational; progress;  
computer; problem-solving; online; reading; like; travel; time; Professors;  
communication; e-mail; traditional

## Part II

## Educational systems

### 教育体制

#### 词汇双解

#### ... 关键词 ...

**primary school** 小学

**secondary school** 中学

**high school** (美) 中学

**higher education** 高等教育

**college** [ˈkɒlɪdʒ] *n.* an institution of higher learning that grants the bachelor's degree in liberal arts or science or both 学院: 能授予人文或自然科学学士学位的高等院校

**university** [ˌjuːniˈvɜːsiti] *n.* an institution for higher learning with teaching and research facilities constituting a graduate school and professional schools that award master's degrees and doctorates and an undergraduate division that awards bachelor's degrees (综合性) 大学: 高等教育机构, 其教学和研究的机构和设施

#### ... 词汇 ...

**comprehensive school** 综合中学

**GCSE examination** 中学教育普通证书 (General Certificate of Secondary Education) 考试

**A level** A 级 (相当于我国的高三和大一)

**sophomore** [ˈsɒfəmoː] *n.* a second-year student in a U. S. college 美国大学第二年的学生

**provincial** [prəˈvɪnʃəl] *adj.* of or relating to a province 省的或与省有关的

**school board** 校委会

**diploma** [diˈplɒmə] *n.* a document issued by an educational institution, such as a university, testifying that the recipient has earned a degree or



has successfully completed a particular course of study 毕业文凭  
**certificate** [sə'tɪfɪkɪt] *n.* a document testifying to the truth of something 证  
(明)书

### • 补充词汇 •

**qualification** [ˌkwɒlɪfɪ'keɪʃn] *n.* a quality, an ability, or an accomplishment that makes a person suitable for a particular position or task 资格证明, 执照

**represent** [ˌreprɪ'zent] *v.* to stand for; symbolize 代表; 象征

**complete** [kəm'pli:t] *v.* to bring to a finish or an end 完成或结束

### 听力原稿

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. (那么,) 在英国, 从 5 岁到 11 岁你读小学, 从 11 岁到 16 岁你读中学或是综合学校, 16 岁那年, 你将参加中学教育普通证书考试。之后, 一些孩子就会去学习职业课程, 或是参加工作。其他的孩子则继续在学校呆上两年以便达到“A 级”。达到了“A 级”后, 也就是到了 18 岁, 他们就会结束自己的学习生活, 或是继续进入大学接受更高等的教育, 大学教育时间通常是三年。

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 kinder-garten the year before that. Then they go on to junior high school, that's about eleven, and that's the