

博雅
教育

全国英语专业博雅系列教材

丁建新 主编

英语视听说·①

李委清 官芬芬 主编

LIBERAL EDUCATION



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英语视听说·1

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博雅之辩（代序）

大学精神陷入前所未有的危机，许多人在寻找出路。

我们的坚持是，提倡博雅教育（Liberal Education）。因为大凡提倡什么，关键在于审视问题的症结何在，对症下药。而当下之困局，根源在于功利，在于忘掉了教育之根本。

博雅教育之理念，可以追溯至古罗马人提倡的“七艺”：文法、修辞、辩证法、音乐、算术、几何、天文学。其目的在于培养人格完美的自由思考者。在中国教育史上，博雅的思想，古已有之。中国儒家教育的传统，强调以培养学生人格为核心。儒家“六艺”，礼、乐、射、御、书、数，体现的正是我们所讲的博雅理念。“学识广博，生活高雅”，在这一点上，中国与西方，现代与传统，并无二致。

在古罗马，博雅教育在于培育自由的人格与社会精英。在启蒙时代，博雅教育意指解放思想，破除成见。“什么都知道一点，有些事情知道得多一点”，这是19世纪英国的思想家约翰·斯图亚特·密尔（John Stuart Mill）对博雅的诠释。同一时期，另外一位思想家，曾任都柏林大学校长的约翰·亨利·纽曼（John Henry Newman）在《大学理念》一书中，也曾这样表述博雅的培养目标：“如果必须给大学课程一个实际目标，那么，我说它就是训练社会的良好成员。它的艺术是社会生活的艺术，它的目的是对世界的适应……大学训练旨在提高社会的精神格调，培养公众的智慧，纯洁一个民族的趣味”。

博雅教育包括科学与人文，目标在于培养人的自由和理性的精神，而不是迎合市场与风俗。教育的目标在于让学生学会尊重人类生活固有的内在价值：生命的价值、尊严的价值、求知的价值、爱的价值、相互尊重的价值、自我超越的价值、创新的价值。提倡博雅教育，就是要担当这些价值守护者的角色。博雅教育对于我们来说，是一种素质教育、人文教育。人文教育关心人类的终极目标，不是以“有用”为标准。它不是“万金油”，也无关乎“风花雪月”。

在美国，专注于博雅教育的大学称为“文理学院”，拒绝职业性的教育。在中国香港，以博雅教育为宗旨的就有岭南大学，提倡“全人教育”；在台湾

大学，博雅教育是大学教育的基础，课程涉及文学与艺术、历史思维、世界文明、道德与哲学、公民意识与社会分析、量化分析与数学素养、物质科学、生命科学等八大领域。在欧洲，博雅教育历史中的七大范畴被分为“三道”（初级）与“四道”（高级）。前者包括语法、修辞与辩证法，后者包括算术、几何、天文与音乐。在中国大陆的中山大学，许多有识之士也提倡博雅之理念，让最好的教授开设通识课程，涉及现代学科之环境、生物、地理等各门。同时设立“博雅学院”，学拉丁，读古典，开风气之先。

外语作为一门人文性很强的学科，尤其有必要落实博雅之理念。对于我们来说，最好的“应用型”教育在于博雅。早在 20 世纪 20 ~ 40 年代，在水木清华的外文系，吴宓先生提倡“语”“文”并重，“中”“西”兼修，教学上提倡自主学习与互动研究。在《西洋文学系学程总则》中，吴宓明确了“博雅之士”的培养目标：

本系课程编写的目的为使学生：（甲）成为博雅之士；（乙）了解西洋文明之精神；（丙）熟读西方文学之名著、谙悉西方思想之潮流，因而在国内教授英、德、法各国语言文字及文学，足以胜任愉快；（丁）创造今日之中国文学；（戊）汇通东西方之精神而互为介绍传布。

博雅之于我们，不仅仅是理念，更重要的是课程体系，是教材，是教法，是实践，是反应试教育，是将通识与专业熔于一炉。基于这样的理念，我们编写了这套丛书。希望通过这样的教育，让我们的学生知道人之为人是有他内在的生活意义，告诉我们的学生去求知，去阅读，去思考，去创造，去理解世界，去适应社会，去爱，去相互尊重，去审美，去找回精神的家园。

无需辩驳，也不怕非议。这是我们的坚守。

中山大学外国语学院 教授、博士生导师

中山大学语言研究所 所长

丁建新

2013 年春天

编写说明

《英语视听说》是根据《高等学校英语专业基础阶段英语教学大纲》要求为英语专业基础阶段学生编写的视听说教材，共两册。教材内容经过严格筛选和科学设计，在选材、内容编排、练习设计等方面充分体现了博雅教育理念。

本套教材根据大学英语学习的难度，以不同学习题材为导线，合理布局，力求实现选材的真实性、趣味性和多样性。教材以音、视频学习方式为主，辅以相应的口语练习和文化拓展，力求创造出英语学习的不同场景，使学生能接触到不同风格的英语口语，能感觉、理解并模仿贴近自己生活的真实口语表达。

本套教材以循序渐进的方式进行结构编排。每册包含 18 个单元，每单元除相应音、视频学习内容外，还配有单词表，展示在本音、视频中出现的关键词及较难单词，扫清学生在听力理解中可能出现的障碍。每个学习任务后还配有相对应的多样化练习，使学生通过完成相关任务来达到检查和复习的目的。

本套教材每单元含 6 个部分。第 1 部分 Warming Up，让学生描述贴近课文主题的图片，激活大脑中的相关知识图示，热身并导入话题。第 2 部分 Listening In 包含新闻听力、对话及短文听力三项音频学习内容，该部分精选 VOA、BBC、CNN、NPR 等节目中的新闻内容，让学生接触真实英语听力语料。第 3 部分 Watching On 为英语视频学习内容，该部分所呈现的电影、电视剧中的真实片段可以使学生感受到英语的韵律和魅力。第 4 部分 Speaking Out 设计了多种场景和任务类型，以提高学生课堂参与的积极性，使学生熟悉主题相关表达，鼓励学生用英语阐述自己的思想，从而实现将语言知识转化为实际交际能力的目标。第 5 部分 Extensive Listening 为学生课后练习。其中，Section A Assigned Practice 为指定练习，学生使用教师指定的音频进行课后练习并完成相应任务；Section B Optional Practice 为学生自主练习，教师引导学生自行选择音频听力材料，内容可为长文章或新闻或演讲或电影对白等，教师可对学生课后任务进行必要的检查以督促学生形成自觉自主学习的良好习惯。第 6 部分的 Cultural Learning 为文化拓展部分，主要通过呈现与主题相关的名言警句、谚语、诗词、歌曲、笑话、文化习俗等有趣的英语资料扩展学生的知识面，提

高学生学习英语的兴趣。

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本书对应的音视频文件请进入中山大学出版社官网（<http://www.zsup.com.cn>）菜单栏点击下载-课件，找到相应书名下载，或者直接进入以下网址下载：<http://zsup.com.cn/upload/zsup/file/201908/681d1847a0574a91afa287118e2b1ac0.rar>。

由于水平有限，教材中难免存在疏漏和谬误之处，敬请广大读者指正。

编者

2019 年 5 月

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Unit One

College Days

Part One Warming Up

Describing the Pictures

Directions: Describe the pictures and then share your descriptions with your partner.



Key Words: _____

Part Two Listening In

Section A News

Directions: Listen to the news report and fill in the blanks.

Word Bank

recruiter *n.* someone who supplies members or employees 招聘人员

enterprise *n.* a company or business, often a small one (常指小型) 企业, 公司

vocational *adj.* of a vocation or relating to a vocation 职业的

incentive *n.* If sth. is an incentive to do sth. it encourages you to do it. 刺激; 激励; 奖励

- (1) But China's economy is _____, chances for jobs are not good for many new graduates.
- (2) On a recent day, many _____ were _____ at a hotel near some of Beijing's major schools, they were waiting to speak with recruiters about jobs with software, _____ and engineering companies.
- (3) "I have been looking for jobs the past two weeks and I think that it is indeed hard because I graduated from a _____, so the level of my education is _____. Also, I did not study software in college, I studied education, so it is more difficult for me to find an IT job."
- (4) Hu Xingdou is an economist at the Beijing Institute of Technology. He says only 30 percent of graduates can _____ and be employed immediately, he says the majority of students _____ and looking for work.
- (5) Recently, Chinese Premier Li Keqiang _____ companies to _____ to new graduates. In response, some private enterprises have announced increases in their hiring of new graduates.

Section B Conversations

Dialogue One

Directions: Listen to the conversation and choose the best answer for each question.

Word Bank

renovate v. to repair and paint an old building, a piece of furniture, etc. 修复; 翻新; 重新粉刷

pane n. a single sheet of glass in a window (一片) 窗玻璃

concrete adj. made of concrete 混凝土制的

plasterboard n. 石膏板

nail v. to fasten sth. to sth. with a nail or nails (用钉子) 钉牢; 固定

vibrate v. to move or make sth. move from side to side very quickly and with small movements (使) 振动; 颤动; 摆动

rug n. a piece of thick material like a small carpet that is used for covering or decorating part of a floor 小地毯; 垫子

- (1) A. How to decorate a room. B. Ways to reduce noise.
C. Moving to a new dorm. D. Noise from traffic.
- (2) A. Because the windows with double glass were put in.
B. Because the man put curtains on his windows.
C. Because a window was replaced with a wall.
D. Because there is less traffic than in the past.
- (3) A. It is near a busy street.
B. There is a hole in one wall.
C. He can hear his neighbor's music.
D. Paint is peeling from the walls.
- (4) A. They are made of concrete.
B. They consist of two sheets of plasterboard.
C. They are attached to a single frame.
D. They are decorated nicely.
- (5) A. Replace the window. B. Buy a new stereo.
C. Put up new plasterboard. D. Put up some wall hangings.

Dialogue Two

Directions: Listen to the conversation and choose the best answer for each question.

Word Bank

overwhelmed adj. If you are overwhelmed by a feeling or event, it affects you very strongly, and you do not know how to deal with. 不知所措的; 茫然的

mentor n. an experienced person who advises and helps sb. with less experience over a period of time 导师; 顾问

- (1) A. He was in a small school.
 B. He doesn't like the courses.
 C. The professors don't like him.
 D. He can't accustom himself to the way of lecturing in a big university.
- (2) A. Change a school. B. Join the mentor group.
 C. Take a psychology course. D. Work hard.
- (3) A. In the lecture hall. B. In Professor Green's office.
 C. In the dean's office. D. In the library.

Section C Passages

Passage One

Directions: Listen to the passage and choose the best answer for each question.

Word Bank

intermediate *adj.* having more than a basic knowledge of sth. but not yet advanced; suitable for sb. who is at this level 中级的; 中等的; 适合中等程度者的

enormous *adj.* extremely large 巨大的; 庞大的; 极大的

- (1) What is the characteristic of learners of special English?
 A. They have to learn basics of English.
 B. They know clearly what they want to learn.
 C. It is good for them to learn general English skills.
 D. They want to have an up-to-date knowledge of English.
- (2) Who needs ESP courses most?
 A. A working man. B. A college student.
 C. A beginner. D. An intermediate learner.
- (3) What are the most popular ESP courses in Britain?
 A. English for doctors. B. English for lawyers.
 C. English for reporters. D. English for businessmen.
- (4) What is the speaker mainly talking about?
 A. Three groups of learners.
 B. The importance of business English.
 C. English for Specific Purposes.
 D. Features of English for different purposes.

Passage Two

Directions: Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks with the missing words.