

《实用英语视听说》 讲义

(2021年春季)

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4	Environmental science
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6	Antarctic
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Unit 1

Lecture Listening

Directions: In this section, you are going to listen to a lecture twice. When the lecture is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the lecture is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks.

Creative Writing

- Topic: How to start creating 1) _____ for the stories
- One way to do it: to come up with 2) _____

- How to create fictional characters?
 - Base them on 3) _____
 - 4) _____ several people's traits into one character
- What are the procedures?
 - Make a list of interesting people you know
 - Make notes about their 5) _____ attributes
 - Combine characteristics from several people to form one character
- Benefit of having a character sketch:
 - To 6) _____ your characters personality so that it remains 7) _____ throughout your story
e.g. getting to know your characters like a friend
- Two things to keep in mind while writing character sketches:
 - Do think about 8) _____
 - Don't make your character into 9) _____

- Some terminology
 - Major characters: 10) _____ characters
 - Minor characters: flat characters

Unit 2

Lecture Listening

Directions: In this section, you are going to listen to a lecture twice. When the lecture is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the lecture is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks.

Art History

Topic: How to 1) _____

Aspects to evaluate a piece of art:

identify 2) _____

—According to Greek philosophers: Beauty and arts are based on imitation

—Aesthetics in today's definition : Taste is bound by time and tied to a society, a given set of

3) _____

identify 4) _____

—determined by the author

describe it

—the 5) _____ of the piece

e.g. large, oil on canvas, a person or a landscape

6) _____ it

—the elements you may analyze: 7) _____, characters, or themes

e.g. wheels and spheres represent 8) _____

9) _____ it

—meaning you may identify:

e.g. obvious meaning and implied meaning

10) _____ it

—your opinion

e.g. powerful or boring

Conclusion

Keep all the above steps in mind and try them next time you go to an art museum

Unit 3

Lecture Listening

Directions: In this section, you are going to listen to a lecture twice. When the lecture is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the lecture is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks.

Psychology

- ✧ **Topic:** childhood amnesia
 - ✓ Meaning: People 1) _____ anything that happened before the age of three.
 - ✓ First documented in 1893

- ✧ **Possible reasons for children amnesia**
 - ✓ a. Childhood memories are 2) _____.
 - ✓ b. Children form memories of things prior to age three but 3) _____ them later.
 - ✓ c. Children before three lack some 4) _____ for memory.
 - tied to the theories of Jean Piaget
 - tied to 5) _____ in children

- ✧ **Some theoretical and lab testing evidence:**
 - ✓ Piaget's theory of cognitive development: children younger than two years old
 - lack language;
 - but may have 6) _____ because they recognize faces.

- ✧ **A lab study in the 1980s**
 - ✓ Participants: under the age of two
 - ✓ Research method: 7) _____
 - ✓ Procedure:
 - Step 1: adults used props to demonstrate an action that had two steps;
 - Step 2: children participants' immediate imitation;
 - Step 3: children participants' 8) _____ imitation one or more months later;
 - ✓ Results:
 - a) in both types of imitation tasks: 9) _____ of the objects used, the steps involved, and the order of the steps;
 - b) faster rate of forgetting among the youngest children;
 - c) the development of recall did not depend on language development.

- ✧ **Conclusion to the question concerned**
 - ✓ Cause of childhood amnesia: maybe a 10) _____ rate of forgetting
 - ✓ Future research: what is the rate of forgetting for children under the age of three?

Unit 4

Lecture Listening

Directions: In this section, you are going to listen to a lecture twice. When the lecture is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the lecture is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks.

Environmental Science

- ✧ **Topic:** 1) _____

- ✧ **An example:** Dust Bowl in the United States
 - ✓ Nature: a term to describe an 2) _____ disaster
 - ✓ Location: the southern Great Plains region
 - ✓ Length: 3) _____
 - ✓ Phenomenon: dust and sand cover everything
 - ✓ Consequence: a) people having difficulty breathing and eating
b) crops destroyed
c) land and people's lives 4) _____

- ✧ **Causes for this environmental problem:**
 - ✓ Farmers 5) _____ much of the grassland to grow wheat and other crops
 - ✓ Livestock such as cattle 6) _____ and damaged the grassland
 - ✓ People who rented the land did not take good care of it
 - ✓ Some people did not realized that 7) _____ took a long time to form and could be damaged in a short time
 - ✓ 8) _____ such as new tractors destroyed the land
 - ✓ The weather such as drought

- ✧ **Measures taken:**
 - ✓ The government effort: 9) _____
 - identified the stretches of grassland at risk and turned them into permanent grassland
 - helped educate farmers to practice 10) _____

Unit 5

Lecture Listening

Directions: In this section, you are going to listen to a lecture twice. When the lecture is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the lecture is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks.

THE URBAN LANDSCAPE

TWO AREAS OF FOCUS

- the effect of vegetation on the urban climate
- ways of planning our 1) _____ better

LARGE-SCALE IMPACT OF TREES

- they can make cities more or less 2) _____
- in summer they can make cities cooler
- they can make inland cities more 3) _____

LOCAL IMPACT OF TREES

- they can make local areas
 - more 4) _____
 - cooler
 - more humid
 - less windy
 - less 5) _____

COMARTING TREES AND BUILDINGS

Temperature regulation:

- trees evaporate water through their 6) _____
- building surfaces may reach high temperatures

Wind force:

- tall buildings cause more wind at 7) _____ level
- trees 8) _____ the wind force

NOISE

- trees have a small effect on traffic noise
- 9) _____ frequency noise passes through trees

IMPORTANT POINTS TO CONSIDER

- trees require a lot of sunlight, water and 10) _____ to grow

Unit 6

Lecture Listening

Directions: In this section, you are going to listen to a lecture twice. When the lecture is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the lecture is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks.

ANTARCTICA

GEOGRAPHY

- world's highest, coldest and windiest continent
- more than 1) _____ times as big as the UK
- most of the area is classified as 2) _____

RESEARCH STATIONS

- international teams work together
- 3) _____ is integrated with technical support
- stations contain accommodation, work areas, a kitchen, a 4) _____ and a gym
- supplies were brought to Zero One station by sledge from a 5) _____ at the edge of the ice 15 km away
- problem of snow build-ups solved by building stations on 6) _____ with adjustable legs

FOOD AND DIET

- average daily requirement for an adult in Antarctica is approximately 7) _____ kilocalories
- rations for field work prepared by process of freeze-drying

RESEARCH

The most important research focuses on climate change, including

- measuring changes in the ice-cap (because of effects on sea levels and 8) _____)
- monitoring the hole in the ozone layer
- analysing air from bubbles in ice to measure 9) _____ caused by human activity

WORK OPPORTUNITIES

Many openings for 10) _____ people including

- research assistants
- administrative and technical positions

Unit 7

Lecture Listening

Directions: In this section, you are going to listen to a lecture twice. When the lecture is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the lecture is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks.

The Sleepy Lizard (*tiliqua rugose*)

DESCRIPTION

- They are common in Western and South Australia
 - They are brown, but recognisable by their blue 1) _____
 - They are relatively large
- Their diet consists mainly of 2) _____
- Their main predators are large birds and 3) _____

NAVIGATION STUDY

One study found that lizards can use the 4) _____ to help them navigate.

OBSERVATIONS IN THE WILD

- Observations show that these lizards keep the same 5) _____ for several years.

WHAT PEOPLE WANT

- Possible reasons:
 - to improve the survival of their young
(but little 6) _____ has been noted between parents and children)
 - to provide 7) _____ for female lizards

TRACKING STUDY

- A study was carried out using GPS systems attached to the 8) _____ of the lizards
- This provided information on the lizards' location and even the number of 9) _____ taken
- It appeared that the lizards were trying to avoid one another
- This may be in order to reduce chances of 10) _____

Unit 8

Lecture Listening

Directions: In this section, you are going to listen to a lecture twice. When the lecture is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the lecture is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks.

Ocean Biodiversity

Biodiversity hotspots

- areas containing many different species
- important for locating targets for 1) _____
- at first only identified on land

Boris Worm, 2005

- identified hotspots for large ocean predators, e.g. sharks
- found that ocean hotspots:
 - were not always rich in 2) _____
 - had higher temperatures at the 3) _____
 - had sufficient 4) _____ in the water

Lisa Balance, 2007

- looked for hotspots for marine 5) _____
- found these were all located where ocean currents meet

Census of Marine Life

- found new ocean species living:
 - under the 6) _____
 - near volcanoes on the ocean floor

Global Marine Species Assessment

- want to list endangered ocean species, considering:
 - population size
 - geographical distribution
 - rate of 7) _____
- Aim: to assess 20,000 species and make a distribution 8) _____ for each one

Recommendations to retain ocean biodiversity

- increase the number of ocean reserves
- establish 9) _____ corridors (e.g. for turtles)
- reduce fishing quotas
- catch fish only for the purpose of 10) _____

Unit 9

Listening to short passages and summarizing the main idea

Directions: In this section, you are going to listen to some short passages twice. After each passage, there will be a one-minute pause. During the pause, you should summarize the main idea of each passage in one sentence and write your answers on the Answer Sheet. You should write no more than 20 words.

Short passage 1

What is this passage mainly about?

Short passage 2

What is this passage mainly about?

Short passage 3

What is this passage mainly about?

Short passage 4

What is this passage mainly about?

Short passage 5

What is this passage mainly about?

Unit 10

Lecture Listening

Directions: In this section, you are going to listen to a lecture twice. When the lecture is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the lecture is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks.

Nanotechnology

Introduction: how nano coating is being used.

➤ **Who?**

- ✓ A team of _____1_____ scientists work on a new ultra-thin coating.

➤ **In what way?**

- ✓ A nano coating is applied to objects, i.e. bathroom mirrors, to _____2_____
- ✓ A cold _____3_____ contact with warm moist air in a warm shower.

➤ **What is the fog?**

- ✓ Thousands of tiny spherical water droplets _____4_____ on the glass surface.
- ✓ Light hits the water droplets and is scattered in _____5_____ directions.

➤ **How to deal with the fog in the past?**

- ✓ Spray-on treatments can cause the tiny water droplets to _____6_____.
- ✓ When light hits the droplets, the light doesn't scatter.
- ✓ It cannot last long.

The use of nano coating

➤ **What is the nano coating?**

- ✓ The new coating has two components

{	negatively charged silicon nano particles
}	a positively charged polymer
- ✓ Two components are _____7_____ that the silicon nano particles don't pack together.

➤ **How nano coating works?**

- ✓ The coating prevents fog from developing, because it loves water.
- ✓ The coating attracts the water droplets, sucking them into the tiny pores.
- ✓ The droplets are forced to join together into a single sheet of water.

✓ The light passes through the thin sheet of water to avoid ____8____.

➤ **Any Problem?**

✓ The coating can be made more durable through ____9____ on glass, not plastic.

✓ The problem is solved by the ____10____ plant, which don't attract water.

✓ Scientists created a coating, acted like the super hydrophobic plant.

Further application: Car-makers are interested in applying it to their wind shields.

Unit 11

Lecture Listening

Directions: In this section, you are going to listen to a lecture twice. When the lecture is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the lecture is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks.

Montessori Method

Montessori Method in early 1900s

- ✓ The Montessori classroom environment was more suited to the child
- ✓ The furniture was child-sized, _____1_____, making kids feel more competent.

Montessori's notion of liberty and autonomy

- ✓ Teachers maintain the specific environment through a number of rules.
- ✓ The child needs freedom of choice to develop _____2_____ and self-direction.
- ✓ children choose their own activities, under the _____3_____ of their teachers

Teacher's responsibility

- ✓ Teacher needs to, firstly, _____4_____ the proper use of activities.
- ✓ Then the teacher's job is to observe the child's play, help motivate and focus each child and monitor the child's progress, with no _____5_____.
- ✓ Montessori called the teacher _____6_____.

Basic Montessori equipment

- ✓ With a sensorial equipment, children can _____7_____ things like sounds and textures.
 - Brown stairs, _____8_____ blocks, can help the child develop fine motor skills and basic mathematics by sorting and _____9_____ them.
 - With practical-life equipment, the child can learn how to _____10_____ a shirt, cut up an apple, etc.

Creativity development

- ✓ Creativity comes through learning to play the violin, using the object for the purpose that was intended.

Unit 12

Lecture Listening

Directions: In this section, you are going to listen to a lecture twice. When the lecture is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the lecture is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks.

An introduction to drama class

Background

- ✓ The Greeks built the first theaters in _____1_____ B.C.E.

Design of the theatres

- ✓ Theaters are usually outdoor
- ✓ Theaters are set up in a natural _____2_____ formation on the side of a hill
- ✓ “Skene” is used by different scholars differently:
 - Someone refers it to the structure behind the stage
 - Someone refers to the structure and the stage.
 - The author refers to both the stage and _____3_____.
 - The front was decorated to serve as background _____4_____, or a _____5_____ place.
- ✓ The Orchestra was either round or a _____6_____, where the chorus danced and sang.
 - The chorus’s most important role was _____7_____ what the characters on stage were doing and thinking.
 - Aristotle thought the chorus is considered as _____8_____ in the play.
- ✓ Seating area for the audience is called the theatron, which means _____9_____.
 - The theatron was designed to take advantage of the natural _____10_____ benefits.
 - The shape helps capture sound and funnel it upwards →spectators can hear clearly in top rows.

Unit 13

Lecture Listening

Directions: In this section, you are going to watch a video twice. Take notes while you are watching the video. Discuss your notes with your classmates to see whether you agree with each other on what should be noted down.

The history of tea

Unit 14

Lecture Listening

Directions: In this section, you are going to watch a video twice. Take notes while you are watching the video. Discuss your notes with your classmates to see whether you agree with each other on what should be noted down.

Self-driving Car

