

<<英语听力教程5(教师用书)>>

图书基本信息

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前言

听是语言交际的重要方面。

在对外交往中，听力水平的高低直接影响着人们相互理解和工作效率。

随着国际交流的日渐频繁和电讯技术的迅猛发展，提高英语听的能力显得尤为重要。

本教材正是为了适应时代的发展和英语教学的需要而编写的。

在编写中，我们努力借鉴国内外近年英语听力教学的研究成果，在总结几十年教学经验的基础上，遵循本课程的教学理论和原则，针对中国学生英语听力学习的特点，进行了新的尝试。

本教材可供高等学校英语专业高年级的学生使用，同时适合师专、教育学院、广播电视大学、成人高校英语专业的学生及社会上广大英语自学者使用。

本教材在编写中努力体现以下两点： 1. 以培养听力技能为主线。

通过系统的听力专门技能的单项训练及综合训练，培养学生的快速反应、准确辨别、分析推理、归纳总结、信息处理及记录和记忆等能力； 2. 力求听力材料的语言真实性、典型性和实际应用性。

由于听力理解与学习者的知识水平，特别是与他们的语言和社会文化知识的水平密切相关，因此本教材注重在不同阶段选择既与技能训练匹配又与学生求知兴趣相称的素材。

全套教材共分6册。

每册配有教师用书和6盒录音带。

前4册以单项技能训练为主，配有一定量的综合训练，题材接近生活和工作实际，由近及远，涉及的面较宽；后两册以综合技能训练为主，同时针对中国学生在英语听力学习中的难点、重点进行反复训练，题材以反映社会、科技领域的新发展为主。

教师用书的内容包括教学提示、练习答案和全部录音带内容的材料。

“标”、“本”兼治，以“标”求“本”是本教材的努力方向和目标。

这里的“标”指的是教材及磁带中的全部教学内容与练习；这里的“本”指的是完成全部教学内容与练习之后留存于学生的那种内在智慧与能力。

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内容概要

《英语听力教程》(ListenThisWay)主要适用于高等院校英语专业一、二年级学生,同时适合师专、教育学院、广播电视大学、成人高校英语专业学生。

全套教材共分6册,每册配有教师用书和6盒录音带。

前面册以单项技能训练为主,配有一定量的综合训练,题材接近生活、工作实际,由近及远,涉及的面较宽;后两册以综合技能训练为主,同时针对中国学生在英语听力学习中的难点、重点进行反复训练,题材以反映社会、科技领域的新发展为主。

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本书为第五册,共包括12个单元,每单元分为6个部分。

内容主要包括准备性练习、单项技能和相关微技巧训练、与本单元内容相关专题领域内的热门话题或科技最新发展介绍以及挑战性较强的真实录音材料练习。

通过每单元的读、讲、听、说的综合训练,全面提高学生的英语听力水平。

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章节摘录

Shakespeare said "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet." When he wrote that, he was obviously a young guy; our sense of smell changes as we get older. If you're over 40, you don't smell the way you used to. We're not talking about your body odor; we're discussing your nose. "The decline tends to be gradual so many people aren't aware of it. Some people become ... less able to detect very weak odors. They rate stronger odors as being less intense than younger people would." Marcia Pelchat is a biological psychologist at the Monell Chemical Senses Center in Philadelphia -- an independent research institute devoted exclusively to the study of taste and smell. She says no one really knows why sense of smell changes with age: "It may be a consequence of aging per se. It may also be a consequence of some factors that accompany aging, such as poor health ... or increased use of medication." To get to the bottom of how aging affects smell, Monell researchers go right to the source -- the odor-detecting olfactory nerves. Marcia Pelchat explains: "Volunteers here in the Philadelphia area allow us to take a small ... amount of tissue from the nose, and from their tissue we're able to isolate single olfactory receptor cells that take odors floating around in the environment ... and create an electrical signal in the nervous system to go to the brain." In the laboratory culture, the nerve cells of older persons were not as easily stimulated as were those of younger persons. Marcia Pelchat says this was borne out in her studies with people. When older people were exposed to a strong odor, they got used to it faster. It very quickly got to the point where they could not detect it. That's called adaptation, and Ms. Pelchat says it's why many older people do not smell certain things: "For example, the warning odor in cooking gas won't be as noticeable ... to older people as younger people. So older people would be less likely to notice gas leaks." And then there's cross-adaptation, where certain smells, like that of vanilla, could actually make people less sensitive to the smell of roses. In younger people, says Marcia Pelchat, that never happens; but it may happen in roughly 20 percent of the elderly. Food is the most obvious area in which declining sensitivity to smell among the elderly impacts real life: "Most of the variety in food flavor comes from the nose... So without this sense of smell there is much less variety ... in food flavor."

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