

Unit

1



LIFELONG EDUCATION

终身教育

Teaching Focuses

I. Teaching Aims

1. 学会表达和评价观点
2. 学会讨论当前全球教育的内容与形式

II. Functions and Notions

1. Asking for and giving opinions 询问与表达观点
2. Agreeing and disagreeing 同意与反对

III. Useful Expressions

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. How do you see things like this? | 7. If you ask me, ... |
| 2. What's your stand on ...? | 8. As I see it, ... |
| 3. What are your views on ...? | 9. I suppose so. |
| 4. I'd just like to say ... | 10. You got it. |
| 5. It seems to me that ... | 11. Yes, that's quite true, but ... |
| 6. As far as I'm concerned, ... | 12. You have a point there, but ... |



Part One Warm-up Activities

1 Listen and repeat.

1

A: What's your favorite subject at school?
 B: I would say it's math. How about you?
 A: Well, I really enjoy history.
 B: Yeah, it's one of my favorites as well.

2

A: Have you finished your homework yet?
 B: No, I haven't. How about you?
 A: I'm still working on my book report.
 B: Me, too. You know, it's too hard for me.

3

A: What's your most difficult subject?
 B: *Physics is impossible for me!*
 A: Really?
 B: Yeah, I just can't understand it at all.

4

A: Did you study for tomorrow's math test?
 B: Yes. I *stayed up²* all night studying for it.
 A: Not me. I haven't even opened my book.
 B: Well, you'd better hurry up!

5

A: That class was interesting, wasn't it?
 B: Yeah. Professor Smith is really an excellent teacher.
 A: That's my feeling, too. He always makes the class funny.
 B: That's true. We all like him very much.

6

A: I'm trying to pick up an English literature course for this term.
 B: Take Professor Smith's class. You won't be sorry.
 A: Really? What do you think of Professor Jones?
 B: Oh, he is boring. Many students fall asleep in his class. And it's hard to talk to him.

7

A: How do you feel about our new textbooks?

B: Well, if you ask me, most of them are pretty good.

A: *Yeah, that's quite true, but some don't even have any illustrations.*³

B: Oh, come on! I'm sure we can learn a lot from them.

8

A: Are you on any of the sports teams at your school?

B: No, I don't really like sports.

A: What do you usually do after class, then?

B: I do volunteer work at the school library.

9

A: What're you going to do after you graduate?

B: I haven't even thought about it. What's your plan?

A: My father is going to give me a job in his company. I'll work there for about a year so I can learn the *basics*⁴.

B: That sounds very practical.

10

A: I can't believe it! The last day of school is finally here. What are you going to do this summer?

B: Well, starting tomorrow, I'm going to work in my dad's factory.

A: Really? Starting tomorrow?

B: I really want to save some money for college.

Notes

1. *Physics is impossible for me.* 物理对我来说太难了。be impossible for 这里指“(某事)超出能力范围,简直很难学会”。
2. *stay up:* 熬夜
3. *Yeah, that's quite true, but some don't even have any illustrations.* 的确如此,但是有些甚至没有任何插图。That's quite true, but ... 这一句型通常用于婉转地表示反对或不同意对方的说法。
4. *basics:* 这里指“基础知识”。

II Complete the following dialogs with the cues provided and then listen to the dialogs for self-correction.

1. A: You know something, Tom? Steve failed the English exam.
B: Are you joking (你开玩笑吧)? He's the best in the class.
A: Yes, he's the teacher's pet, too (他还是老师的宠儿).
B: Was the exam pretty hard?
A: It sure was (真是很难). It's one of the most difficult exams I can remember.
B: Did you pass?
A: Yes, I did.
B: I guess you must have burned the midnight oil (开夜车).
A: No, not me.
B: But how did you do it?
A: Just by luck!
2. A: Do you study foreign languages at your school?
B: Sure. I've studied English for four years and French for one year.
A: That's great. My school doesn't offer any foreign language courses (不开设外语课).
B: That's too bad (太糟了). But I heard that your school has many extracurricular activities.
A: Yeah, we do.
B: What kind of activities do you participate in (参加)?
A: I'm in the Science Club and I'm also a member of the school band.
B: I don't have time for those activities. I'm always busy studying.
A: Well, speaking of busy (说到忙), I have to go now. I have a lot of homework to do.
B: OK, see you later.
A: See you.
3. A: Are you going to study in the library this evening?
B: Yes, I'll be somewhere in the study room (自习室). What about you?
A: I need to borrow some history books (借几本历史书).
B: That's good. Maybe I'll see you then. I'll be working in the Periodicals Section.
A: OK. Let's try to meet later on. Do you know whether there's a limit to the number of books I can borrow at one time (对一次借出的书有数量限制吗)?
B: Yes, you're limited to four books each time.
A: Only four books?
B: Yeah, and some of the books can't be taken out of the library (带出图书室).
A: I see. Thanks a lot. See you.
B: See you. And don't forget to bring your library card (别忘记带借书卡)!

Part Two Dialogs

Dialog One

Teaching Is a Lot of Fun

教书乐趣多



Warm-up

I Have you ever thought of being a teacher? And if you were a teacher, what could you learn through teaching?

Open-ended.

II What do you think are the qualifications necessary for being a good teacher?

Open-ended.

III Study the following words and expressions.

a long face

愁闷或阴郁不悦的面容

scare away

把……吓跑

cheer somebody up

使某人高兴起来，使振奋

impress /ɪm'pres/

vt. 使（人）印象深刻，使铭记

embarrassing /ɪm'bærəsɪŋ/

a. 使人为难的，使人尴尬的

mess /mes/

n. 混乱的局面，困境



Listen and Speak

Tapescript:

Friend: Tony, do you like your job?

Tony: Very much. Teaching is a lot of fun. I can meet different people and talk to them. It's a good learning experience for me, too.

Friend: What have you learned through teaching?

Tony: I've learned how to talk to people. You know, if you really want to be someone, you need to learn to get on well with people. You can't just walk into the classroom with a long face. You may scare students away.

Friend: Do you feel bored sometimes? I mean you have to do it over and over again. And you meet the same people every day.

Tony: Not at all. I know there may be some slow students. You need to find different ways to help them, to cheer them up. That's what being a teacher is all about.

Friend: What do you usually do in your first class?

Tony: Well, the first class is really important. You need to impress those students, making them like you. You should know what to say and how to say it. Basically, I think of teaching as selling. A salesman sells his products, while I sell English.

Friend: Have you had any embarrassing moments while teaching?

Tony: I have. Take my very first class, it was a total mess. I froze and didn't know where to put my hands. But I gradually got used to it and it was better after the break.

Friend: You're a good teacher, right?

Tony: I hope so!

(253 words)

I Listen to the dialog and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- F 1. Tony is talking with a student after class.
- F 2. Tony likes his job because he likes to be working with children.
- F 3. Sometimes Tony may feel bored, meeting the same students every day.
- T 4. A good teacher should use different ways to help different students.
- T 5. Teaching is something like selling, according to Tony.
- F 6. Tony is not very confident because his first class was a failure.

II Listen to the dialog again and answer the following questions in your own words.

1. Why does Tony like teaching?

Because for Tony, teaching is a lot of fun. He can meet different people and talk to them. And it is also a good learning experience.

2. Why does Tony compare teaching to selling? Can you find out their similarities?

Teaching and selling have something in common. They both are selling something to people by making it attractive and appealing. A salesman sells his products, while a teacher sells his knowledge.

3. Do you think the first class is very important? Why or why not? Give your own reasons.

Open-ended.

(Yes. Because a good first class can leave students a good impression, making them like their teacher and the subject from the very beginning.)

III Write down your opinion about what makes a good teacher and compare it with your partner's. Discuss with him/her. Try to reach an agreement and be ready to report it to the whole class. The following expressions may help you.

Giving Opinions:

If you ask me, ...

As I see it, ...

Agreeing:

I suppose so.

You got it.

Disagreeing:

Yes, that's quite true, but ...

You have a point there, but ...

Dialog Two

Returning to School

重返校园



Warm-up

- I** If your mother told you that she had decided to return to school, what would be your response?
Open-ended.
- II** What kinds of courses do you think are suitable for adults if they want to resume their studies?
Open-ended.
- III** What are the difficulties those adult women might have to face if they return to school for degrees?
Open-ended.
- IV** Study the following words and expressions.

dean /di:n/

n. 系主任

curious /'kjʊəriəs/

a. 好奇的; 好求知的

divorcée /di:vɔ:'seɪ/

n. [法] 离婚的女子

welfare mother

领福利救济的母亲 (指孩子幼弱而又无丈夫, 需接受社会福利救济的妇女)

homemaker /'həʊm.meɪkə(r)/

n. 主妇

resume /rɪ'zju:m/

vt. 继续, 重新开始

interrupt /ɪntə'rʌpt/

vt. 打断 (讲话、工作、休息、讲话人等), 中断

fulfillment /fʊl'fɪlmənt/

n. 成就感

credential /krɪ'denʃəl/

n. (学历、资历、资格或成就等) 背景, 证件

<i>sponsor</i> /'spɒnsə(r)/	vt. 赞助
<i>loan</i> /ləʊn/	n. 贷款, 借出
<i>financial</i> /faɪ'nænʃəl, fɪ'n-/	a. 财政的, 金融的
<i>considerable</i> /kən'sɪdərəbl/	a. 相当大 (或多) 的



Listen and Speak

Tapescript:

(Mr. Marshall, Dean of the Department of Education, is now being interviewed on CNC radio by Robert Green.)

Green: Good evening, Mr. Marshall. We know that more and more adult women are returning to school. Why are there more adult women than men?

Marshall: I think it's because more men over 35 already have degrees. Only 18% of women, 25 years old or older, have college degrees, compared with about 23% of men in the same age range.

Green: And I'm curious about what kind of women go back to school to study for a college degree.

Marshall: Many types of women: divorcées who suddenly take on primary responsibility for their children's future, welfare mothers who desire better living standards, homemakers who want to resume interrupted studies once their kids are older, and middle-class wives who are looking for independence and fulfillment.

Green: What kinds of courses do they usually choose to take?

Marshall: Twenty years ago, women who returned to school usually studied things like art, history and literature. Today, the majority are returning in order to get credentials that will advance them professionally.

Green: What problems are they usually faced with?

Marshall: The cost. Some are fortunate to have employers who sponsor all or part of the cost. But most have to depend on student loans, scholarships, and work-study programs. So the financial burden is considerable.

Green: Could you give some advice to those who are planning to return to school?

Marshall: I think they must think it through carefully, and then decide whether they really want to have this additional expense at this point in life and whether it is really worthwhile.

Green: Thanks for your suggestion.

(280 words)

I Listen to the dialog and choose the best answer to each of the questions you've heard.

- What's this interview about?
 - More adult women are returning to school to resume their studies.
 - Many adults choose to return to school to study for degrees.
 - The majority of college students are 30 years old or older.
 - The reasons why adults can't afford the cost of studying.
- Why are there more adult women than men choosing to go back to school?
 - Because they have more free time than adult men.
 - Because most adult men are too busy for studies.
 - Because more adult men than women already have degrees.
 - Because most adult women are not satisfied with their present jobs.
- What courses do adult women usually take now?
 - Art and literature.
 - Business management.
 - Courses which can advance them professionally.
 - Courses which they can pass easily.
- What's the problem that most adult women who choose to go back to school are faced with?
 - They have limited time.
 - The cost of study is too high.
 - They must pass a set of entrance exams.
 - They have difficulties in passing all the exams.
- What's Mr. Marshall's suggestion to adult women who are planning to go back to school?
 - To select some courses which are easier to pass.
 - To save money beforehand.
 - To finish studies before marriage.
 - To think carefully about whether the decision of going back to school is worthwhile or not.

II Listen to the dialog again and fill in the blanks with the information you've heard.

- Why are there more adult women than men returning to school?
Because more men over 35 already have degrees. Only 18% of women, who are 25 years old or older, have college degrees, compared with about 23% of men in the same age range.
- What kinds of women go back to school for college degrees?
The 1st type: divorcées who suddenly take on primary responsibility for their children's future;
The 2nd type: welfare mothers who desire better living standards;
The 3rd type: homemakers who want to resume interrupted studies once their kids are older;
The 4th type: middle-class wives who look for independence and fulfillment.
- What courses do they usually take now?
Today, the majority are returning in order to get credentials that will advance them professionally.

4. What problems are they faced with?

The cost. Some are fortunate to have employers who sponsor all or part of the cost. But most have to depend on student loans, scholarships, and work-study programs. So the financial burden is considerable.

5. What are Mr. Marshall's suggestions to those who are planning to return to school?

He suggests that they should think it through carefully, and then decide whether they really want to have this additional expense at this point in life and whether it is really worthwhile.

III Work with your partner and research on the topic "More Adult Women Returning to School". You may go to the library or surf the Internet for necessary information. Then report your findings to your classmates. The following outline is for your reference.

1. Put forward the social phenomenon;
2. Analyze the reasons and difficulties those women have;
3. Make your own comments on it.

Part Three Passages

Passage One

Older Women Go Back to College

妇女求学忙



Warm-up

I When you are making a decision, will you ask for your parents' advice? If they say "no", what will you do? Will you take their advice or not?

Open-ended.

- II If your present job makes you unhappy but offers you a good salary, what would you do? Would you quit your job because you didn't like it? Or would you keep it because of the salary?

Open-ended.

- III Study the following words and expressions.

<i>bachelor</i> /'bætʃələ(r)/	<i>n.</i> 学士; 学士学位
<i>bowling</i> /'bəʊlɪŋ/	<i>n.</i> 保龄球
<i>figure</i> /'fɪɡə(r)/	<i>vt.</i> 认为, 估计
<i>enroll</i> /m'rəʊl/	<i>vi.</i> 登记, 注册
<i>drop out</i>	退出, 中途退学
<i>quit</i> /kwɪt/	<i>vt.</i> 辞职, 离开
<i>human resources</i>	人力资源
<i>ministry</i> /'mɪnɪstrɪ/	<i>n.</i> (the ~) 神职, 牧师的职位
<i>scary</i> /'skeəri, 'skæ-/	<i>a.</i> 吓人的, 可怕的
<i>be determined to do something</i>	下定决心做某事
<i>spiritual</i> /'spɪrɪtʃuəl, -tʃuəl/	<i>a.</i> 精神上的
<i>monetary</i> /'mʌnɪtəri/	<i>a.</i> 货币的, 金钱的



Listen and Speak

Tapescript:

Nowadays, more than two million women over the age of 35 in the United States are back at college, undertaking degree studies. Here we introduce you to three ladies, who are now taking some courses at college.

Kathy Smith:

Good evening, everyone. I'm Kathy Smith, a 38-year-old mother of two. Tuesday and Thursday nights are my big nights out. I spend them in the classroom taking Biology and Management courses as part of a bachelor's degree program. You know, some people like to go bowling one night a week, or go golfing. This is my free time. I mean, this is the time I spend on myself and I don't usually spend many hours on myself, so I figure I might as well get something out of it. To tell you the truth, I really find a lot of pleasure in it.

Annie Samuel:

Hi, everyone. My name is Annie, Annie Samuel. Now I'm 45 and I have three boys. I enrolled in a bachelor's program in Business Administration two years ago. It was a big decision for me. Before marriage, I started a business degree but then I dropped out. After I had children, I began to take some courses but I still longed to complete my degree. Now the kids are all in college and I'm thinking of changing jobs. But without a degree, I might be asked to start at the bottom, which at this stage in life I'm not prepared to do.

Linda Hanks:

Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. I'm Linda Hanks. A year ago, when I was 40 years old, I quit my job in human resources to get trained for the ministry. At first, everyone was surprised, even shocked, at my decision. My family and all my friends couldn't understand. I was third in command in my company and making an excellent salary. But for me, staying in that job was a very scary thing to do. I felt I had nothing, so I was determined to change it. I want to be somebody like a minister. It is a profession that offers great spiritual but little monetary reward. But it is what I really enjoy doing.

(362 words)

I Listen to the passage and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- T 1. Kathy spends two nights a week in the classroom taking Biology and Management courses.
- F 2. Kathy takes the courses because she needs the degree to find a better job.
- F 3. Annie and her kids happen to study in the same college.
- F 4. Annie returns to school only because she wants to complete her degree.
- F 5. Linda was fired a year ago because she spent too much time taking training courses.
- T 6. Linda held a high position and earned a handsome salary in her former company.
- F 7. Linda wants to be a minister so that she can earn more money.

II Listen to the passage again and fill in the following chart with the information you've heard.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Major/Courses</i>	<i>Reasons for Studying</i>
Kathy Smith	38	Two children	Biology & Management	To get something out of it, like pleasure
Annie Samuel	45	Three boys	Business Administration	To complete her degree and change jobs
Linda Hanks	41	—	The Ministry	To do what she likes to do

- III** Get into a small group of four and adapt the passage above into an interview. One of you is a journalist from VOB radio, the other three act as Kathy, Annie, and Linda. The journalist is trying to get more information from the three interviewees. Make full use of the information in the passage. You can also add more according to your interests. Try to make the interview interesting and creative. Pay attention to how to begin and end an interview.

Open-ended.

Passage Two

Homeschooling

在家求学



Warm-up

- I** Have you ever thought of whether the school education is really suitable for you? If one day you find you can't get what you want from school education, what will you do?

Open-ended.

- II** What do you think of homeschooling? Give your definition of it and make your own comments.

Open-ended.

- III** Study the following words and expressions.

<i>intellectually</i> /ɪntəˈlektʃuəli/	<i>ad.</i> 在智力上, 思想上
<i>furiosus</i> /ˈfjʊəriəs/	<i>a.</i> 狂怒的, 极端愤怒的
<i>pointless</i> /ˈpɔɪntlɪs/	<i>a.</i> 无意义的
<i>solution</i> /səˈljʊ:ʃən/	<i>n.</i> 解答, 解决办法
<i>switch</i> /swɪtʃ/	<i>vt.</i> 转换, 转变
<i>opt out</i>	决定不参加, 决定退出