



# Unit

# 1



## LEARN TO LEARN AND LEARN TO DO

### 学会学习，学会做事

#### Teaching Focuses

##### I. Teaching Aims

1. 学会提建议和接受建议
2. 学会使他人保持冷静的表达方式
3. 学会表达鼓励及对他人的关心
4. 学会表达敬佩

##### II. Functions and Notions

1. Providing and accepting suggestions 提供与接受建议
2. Calming people 使人冷静
3. Encouraging people 鼓励他人
4. Expressing concern 表达关心
5. Expressing admiration 表达敬佩之情

##### III. Useful Expressions

1. Maybe you can.../Would you like to...?/Should we...?/How about...?/Why don't you...?/You should...
2. Thank you for your advice./Thanks a lot for your help./I appreciate your suggestion./That's a good idea./That's a neat idea.
3. Cool down./Easy does it./Take it easy./Take your time./Don't worry.
4. Come on./Never give up./You can do that./Cheer up.
5. He's really something./He's great./He's quite a guy./He's someone.



# Part One Warm-up Activities

## I Listen and repeat.

1

A: What's wrong with you, Tony? You look sad.  
 B: I failed the exam. I'm sorry, Dad.  
 A: Don't worry about that. I sometimes fail, too.  
 B: Thank you, Dad. You are so kind.

2

A: It's said your grandfather is learning music at Music College. Is that true?  
 B: Yes. He always says it's never too late to learn.  
 A: Oh, *he's quite a guy*<sup>1</sup>. I admire him very much.  
 B: Me, too.

3

A: Which is better, learning by oneself or learning under teachers' guidance?  
 B: I've no idea. What do you think of that?  
 A: It's hard to say. Generally speaking, it's up to the students themselves.  
 B: What do you mean?

4

A: Which came first, egg or hen, Dad?  
 B: That's easy.  
 A: Easy? How can you say it's easy?  
 B: *Cool down*<sup>2</sup>, Son. It's just a joke.

5

A: Math is too hard. I can hardly understand it.  
 B: Come on. You're a big boy now. You know you can't give it up.  
 A: I know. But *I'm really tired of it*<sup>3</sup>.  
 B: Maybe you should talk to your teacher about it.

6

A: I've passed all the exams through autonomous learning.  
 B: Is that possible? All done by yourself?  
 A: That's right. I never need a teacher.  
 B: Oh, you are something.

7

A: Grandpa, do you think lifelong education is important?

B: Sure. You can get a lot of information and knowledge.

A: But some people don't think it's necessary.

B: That's because they haven't found the benefits from it.

8

A: I'm just wondering<sup>4</sup> who the old man is?

B: The man sitting in the front of the classroom?

A: That's it. How can such an old gentleman study with us? It's ridiculous.

B: Oh, no. He's my great grandfather.

9

A: What can I do? What can I do?

B: What's up, Tom?

A: My teacher has marked my paper with tons of crosses.

B: Why not give him a call?

10

A: Can you help me, Professor Wang?

B: What is it?

A: Can you tell me where I can get your book?

B: Sure. You can find it in the school library.

## Notes

1. ... *he's quite a guy*. ……他真了不起。
2. *Cool down*. 别激动。
3. ... *I'm really tired of it*. ……我真烦它了。
4. *I'm just wondering...* 我在想……

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

- A: Professor Wang, I'm wondering (我在想) why I keep making so many mistakes in my papers this term.

B: You've just come to the very question I have. You don't seem to pay much attention to the mistakes. You'd better correct them every time (你最好每次都订正).

A: You mean they are all mistakes?

B: That's right, young man. You should have noticed them earlier (你本应早点注意到).

A: Oh, my dear! I did think they were good points. It seems that I was wrong. So why?

B: Because you're writing your papers in a formal situation—in an English class. You're supposed to (应该) use “Standard English” instead of the kind of English you use when you talk with your friends or write your roommate a note.

A: Sounds confusing (听起来让人糊涂)! When I write the dialect in my paper, it's no sweat. And that's really what I want to say. Why should I change that?

B: Take it easy (放松点), young man. You know, there're many varieties of English, different ways of using English. For instance, writing a paper is not like talking to your friends. It's required to be formal (它必须正式) while talking to friends is kind of informal.

A: But I like that way, Professor.

B: You're really something (你真了不起). But I think your papers would be full of red marks again, young man.
- A: Personally speaking, the No. 1 thing about the writing process (写作过程) is the emphasis on “process”.

B: Oh, excuse me (不好意思). Did you say something?

A: Process! I said process! Not product! Process!

B: Whoa! Go easy (别激动). I just woke up. What's the fuss about (干嘛大惊小怪的)?

A: Listen, I'll try a different way: Writing is a process. It means that I do writing by steps. It must be one step at a time (一步一步地来). Have you got that?

B: Oh, come on (得了). Once a teacher gives me homework, I write it. I turn it in. Then everything is over!

A: I'm afraid we've got different ideas, because we have different goals. You only want to get your homework done.

B: You bet! But what's the matter with you (你怎么了) today?

A: Nothing. I'm just more interested in getting my writing better. Better and higher grades!

B: Aha, you greedy guy (你这个贪心的家伙)!



3. A: Bobby, let's go to (我们去) the library and surf the Internet.  
 B: Good idea. But just a minute, I'd like to change my clothes.  
 A: OK. By the way, have you heard about the courseware of New College English?  
 B: Sure. Last weekend I went there, clicked the mouse, and enjoyed the courseware so much that I nearly forgot to date my girlfriend (与女友约会). That's really fantastic (棒极了)!  
 A: I couldn't agree more. With it, we can preview and go over the text in time.  
 B: Also we can listen to some music and enjoy some movies related to the texts.  
 A: That's it (对极了)! I think they're the most wonderful parts of the courseware. Do you think so?  
 B: Yes, I think so.  
 A: Then why are you so slow? Can't you hurry up (你不能快点吗)?  
 B: Sorry, but I can't find my shoes.

## Part Two Dialogs

### Dialog One

#### The Advantages and Disadvantages of Autonomous Learning

自主学习的优劣



#### Warm-up

- I** Do you always learn by yourself? When and where? Discuss with your partner.

Open-ended.

- II** Are you a self-regulated student? Why? Discuss with your partner.

Open-ended.

III Study the following words.

<i>autonomous</i> /ɔ:'tɒnəməs/	a. 自主的
<i>ridiculous</i> /rɪ'dɪkjʊləs/	a. 荒唐的, 可笑的
<i>self-regulated</i> /,self'regjuleɪtɪd/	a. 自律的, 自我调节的



Listen and Speak

Tapescript:

- Woman:** Have you got any idea about autonomous learning? It's a very popular subject these days.
- Man:** Yeah, a little. But I don't understand why so many people are crazy about it. In my opinion, it has quite a lot of disadvantages.
- Woman:** What makes you think that way?
- Man:** Many students fail just because they have too much autonomous learning with little guidance from their teachers.
- Woman:** I don't think so. It's not autonomous learning's fault but those students' problem. If there are lectures, they do not attend; when they are supposed to ask questions, they do not ask any. It's their faults.
- Man:** It's autonomous learning's fault. It gives students more freedom to fail. We students need more direction to succeed.
- Woman:** But... but the more autonomous your learning is, the more you take control of your own learning. To be frank, I like it very much.
- Man:** Ridiculous! How can you love this bad idea?
- Woman:** Easy, take it easy. You know, I'm a self-regulated student. I don't need to rely on others to regulate my study. I'm keen on it.
- Man:** But I need control. Anyway, I'm not a self-controlled student.

(207 words)

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

- T   1. Autonomous learning is a very popular topic at present.
- F   2. Autonomous learning means no directions from teachers.
- T   3. The two speakers have different attitudes towards autonomous learning.
- F   4. It's certain that more and more students prefer autonomous learning.

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

1. The second speaker does not understand why so many people are crazy about autonomous learning.
2. Many students fail just because they have too much autonomous learning with little guidance from their teachers.
3. The first speaker thinks it's not autonomous learning's fault but those students' problem.
4. According to the second speaker, autonomous learning gives students more freedom to fail.
5. Generally speaking, self-regulated students are fond of autonomous learning.

**III** Discuss with your partner the advantages and disadvantages of autonomous learning and then fill in the table.

<i>Advantages</i>	<i>Disadvantages</i>
1. <u>more free time</u>	1. <u>less direction and success</u>
2. <u>rely less on others</u>	2. <u>more freedom to fail</u>
3. ...	3. ...

Open-ended.

**IV** Your English is not good, but you will never give it up. So you decide to get some advice from one of your classmates who is good at autonomous learning. Make a dialog with your partner, using the following information.

**Key Words:**

set up study objectives	arrange time efficiently
find a good place to study	ask the teacher for help
step by step	day after day

<i>Give Suggestions</i>	<i>Respond</i>
1. Why not...?	1. Sounds nice.
2. You can...	2. Very good.
3. You should...	3. Thank you for your help.
4. You are supposed to...	4. Thank you for your advice.
5. You're required to...	5. I never thought about that.
6. Why don't you...?	6. Thank you.
7. What do you say...?	7. I see.
8. Maybe you need...	...
9. You'd better...	
...	

## Dialog Two

### Computer-Assisted Instruction in Language Teaching

语言教学中的计算机辅助教学



#### Warm-up

**I** Does your teacher always use the computer to help his/her teaching? Why or why not? Discuss with your partner.

Open-ended.

**II** What do you use a computer for? Discuss with your partner.

Open-ended.

**III** Study the following words.

*encyclopedia* /ens.aɪk.ləʊ'pi:d.jə/      *n.* (=encyclopaedia) 百科全书  
*analyze* /'æ.nə.laɪz/                      *vt.* 分析



#### Listen and Speak

##### Tapescript:

**Woman:** Xiao Wang, I hear that you've written an essay on Computer-Assisted Language Teaching. May I ask you some questions?

**Xiao Wang:** Certainly.



**Woman:** Thank you. First, do you think we teachers can use computers to prepare for classes?

**Xiao Wang:** Sure. That's one of the functions of the computer. In fact, we can use a word processing program to write teaching materials and tests, because there are many resources available on the Internet, such as dictionaries and encyclopedias. We certainly can use them and even share them with others.

**Woman:** Do you mean it's easy to find good teaching materials on the Internet?

**Xiao Wang:** Absolutely right. But that's just part of the story. You see, it can also be used for conducting classes.

**Woman:** Oh? That's interesting. How do you do that?

**Xiao Wang:** Generally speaking, a computer connected to the Internet can be used to give assignments, analyze students' work, and keep attendance and other records. There're really helpful.

**Woman:** I've got it. Hey, why don't you tell me more about it? I do want to be good at it like you.

**Xiao Wang:** Sure. But let's have something to drink first.

(190 words)

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

- T   1. Xiao Wang wrote an article on Computer Assisted Language Teaching.
- F   2. Teachers and students can't use computers to prepare for classes.
- T   3. Dictionaries and encyclopedias can be found on the Internet.
- T   4. Computers can be used for giving students homework.
- T   5. It seems that computers can keep students attendance record.
- F   6. It can be concluded that Xiao Wang is a generous boy.

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

*Computers can be used to*

1. prepare for classes.
2. write teaching materials and tests.
3. find dictionaries and encyclopedias.
4. conduct classes.
5. give assignments.
6. analyze students' work.
7. keep attendance and other records.



## 4 新起点 听说教程教师用书

- III** Discuss with your partner, and try to find out other functions of the computer for teachers in language teaching.

### *Hints:*

Teachers can also use computers to present pictures, videos, and written texts with or without sound, to use courseware to explain grammar, vocabulary and texts in class.

Open-ended.

- IV** Discuss with your partner, and then make a dialog about how to make good use of the computer when you learn English.

### *Hints:*

write compositions, listen to English, do drills, play vocabulary games, repeat English after listening, see English movies to improve listening comprehension, check information about texts on the Internet, do homework, review, prepare for classes, work at one's own pace...

Slower students can catch up. And advanced students can do extra assignments, exchange learning experience with other students, read more English articles downloaded from the Internet...

Open-ended.

# P **Part Three**      **Passages**

## **Passage One**

### **Roles of Media in English Learning**

媒体在英语学习中的作用





## Warm-up

**I** Do you often listen to English songs? Why or why not?

Open-ended.

**II** Do you like English movies? Why or why not?

Open-ended.

**III** Study the following words and expression.

*broadcast* /'brɔːdkɑːst/

vt. 播出

*documentary* /ˌdɒkjʊ'mentəri/

n. 纪录片

*21st Century*

《21世纪报》

*newscaster* /'njuːzkɑːstə(r)/

n. 新闻播音员

*scripted* /'skriptɪd/

a. 照原稿念的



## Listen and Speak

### Tapescript:

“Not only great music, but listening to some great native DJs can improve my English listening comprehension,” says Yang Hua, a student at Southeast University in Nanjing.

There are many students just like Yang Hua who are interested in learning English in Nanjing. They say that radio, as one form of media, is very helpful to language learning. Studies also show that it is the same story in other big cities. For example, in Shanghai, Easy FM, Joy FM and Smile FM have grabbed the ears of people studying English.

Besides radio, there are TV programs. In big cities like Beijing, some channels air news in English every evening. CCTV-9, the Chinese International Channel, broadcasts English news, documentaries and so on every day. Some *21st Century* readers have written in from other big cities, such as Guangzhou and Tianjin, saying their TV channels offer English-language programs as well.

TV news English isn't the same as radio English or the English in pop music, however. Newscasters prepare scripts so they sound polished and formal, not conversational. But a listener will pick up lots of vocabulary related to politics, economics, sports, and the weather.

Then, how about movies?

Movie actors and actresses also speak in scripted lines, but their English is very measured by grammar as well as exact vocabulary. "Watching original English movies also helps," Yang says, "I can see what English speakers often say in real life." Besides, English movies can tell about some different cultures and customs that are important for language learners.

(259 words)

**I** Listen to the passage and answer the following questions.

- Which university is Yang Hua studying in?  
[Southeast University in Nanjing.](#)
- What have grabbed the ears of people studying English in Shanghai?  
[Easy FM, Joy FM and Smile FM.](#)
- Who have said their TV channels offer English-language programs?  
[Some 21st Century readers.](#)
- What kinds of vocabulary does a listener pick up from TV news English?  
[Politics, economics, sports, and the weather.](#)
- What will also help him learn English according to Yang Hua?  
[Watching movies in English.](#)

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

- Not only great music, but listening to some great native DJs can improve my English listening comprehension.
- CCTV-9, the Chinese TV International Channel, broadcasts English news, documentaries and so on every day.
- TV English isn't the same as radio English or the English in pop music.
- Newscasters prepare scripts so they sound polished and formal, not conversational.
- English movies can tell about some different cultures and customs.

**III** Divide the class into several groups, with five or six students in each group. Choose a leader to ask the others what media they use to learn English and how often they use them, and then ask the leader to make a report to the whole class.

**Hints:**

radio, TV set, computer, newspaper, magazine, Internet, Walkman, MP3, book... once a week, two hours a day...

Open-ended.

**Passage Two****Four People's Lifelong Education**

四位老人的终身学习

**Warm-up**

**I** Do you think people should learn all their lives? Why or why not? Discuss with your partner.

Open-ended.

**II** Do your parents always learn? Why or why not? Discuss with your partner.

Open-ended.

**III** Study the following words and expressions.

*self-conscious* /ˌselfˈkɒnʃəs/

a. 自我认识的, 有自我意识的

*considerably* /kənˈsɪdərəblɪ/

ad. 相当大地; 在很大程度上

*dyslexic* /dɪsˈleksɪk/

a. 诵读困难的

*pluck up courage (to do sth.)*

鼓起勇气 (做某事)

*Scotopic Sensitivity Syndrome*

敏感性弱视综合征

*prolific* /prəʊˈlɪfɪk/

a. 多产的, 丰富的

*vigorous* /ˈvɪɡərəs/

a. 精力充沛的, 体力旺盛的



## Listen and Speak

### Tapescript:

Gwen Luxton, 73, left school at an early age and only recently returned to study. She found she lacked confidence and was self-conscious about being considerably older than most of the other students.

Dusan Budimir, 66, left Bosnia in the middle of a civil war, and arrived in the U.K. with limited knowledge of English. He decided to join an art class to fulfill his ambition to express himself through painting, as well as attending language classes and continuing to study at home.

Lilian Shoursmith, 76, attends classes in *Tai Chi*, living joyfully and completing learning at her local Age Concern group.

Bill Thomson plucked up the courage to enroll in an Adult Basic Education class after his daughter asked him to spell a word and he couldn't. Joining the class was to transform his life.

He discovered that as well as being dyslexic he also had Scotopic Sensitivity Syndrome, which made it difficult to focus on black or blue text on white paper. With the help of a yellow filter, he learned to read and write properly, and now enjoys "a newly-found freedom".

Bill's schooldays had been a nightmare because of his dyslexia. After years of unhappiness and frustration, Bill is now a prolific writer of stories and poetry, and has had exhibitions of his works in a variety of places. He is also a vigorous campaigner on behalf of dyslexic children, visiting schools to help motivate and encourage those who find it difficult to learn.

(248 words)

**I** Listen to the passage and match the statements in Column B with the names in Column A.

#### Column A

Gwen Luxton

Dusan Budimir

Lilian Shoursmith

Bill Thomson

#### Column B

1. attends classes in *Tai Chi*.

2. arrived in the U.K.

3. had Scotopic Sensitivity Syndrome.

4. left school at an early age.

5. is now a prolific writer.

6. learns at Age Concern group.

7. joined an art class.

8. lacked confidence.