

# 基于内容的英语新闻听力对比教学

## ——“英语视听说”国家精品课程教学模式研究

罗 辉

(湖南师范大学 外语学院,湖南 长沙 410081)

**摘 要:**英语新闻听力是英语听力教学中一项重要内容。根据现代语言学理论,在生成性教学策略的指导下,提出在英语新闻听力教学中采用基于内容的对比教学模式,从而培养学生的认知能力,进而培养学生自我监督和评估的元认知能力。

**关键词:**内容;新闻听力;对比教学模式;生成性教学

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### 一、前言

英语新闻听力是英语学习者提高自身能力,熟练掌握英语所必需进行训练的一项内容。很多学生觉得新闻英语比较难听懂,有时候能听懂一些词汇,却无法听懂整条新闻。还有的觉得新闻中有较多的生词,不熟悉的背景,等等。在随机对所教的 81 名英语专业 2006 级(二年级)的学生进行问卷调查后,发现 69% 的学生认为新闻听力比较难。在所有影响他们对新闻听力理解的因素中,词汇、背景和语速分别占据前三位,接下来是语音、反应和语法。

关于如何进行英语新闻听力教学,提高学生的理解能力,笔者曾在《“脱离原语外壳理论”与英语新闻听力教学》利用“脱离原语外壳理论”进行了教学理论和实践上的探讨。既然学生的难点在于词汇和背景,笔者就针对不同新闻媒体对同一件事情的报道进行了对比,发现它们有共同点,也有不同点。运用这种教学模式,进行对比听力训练,可以帮助学生提高英语新闻听力的理解能力。

### 二、英语新闻听力对比教学模式

传统的英语新闻听力的教学模式,一般是利用若干篇材料,采用选择、正误判断、填空、问答等题型来训练学生的理解能力<sup>[1]</sup>。为了让学生理解,一般是反复进行听力训练。这样的训练既枯燥又容易造成一种机械的训练,听力的训练必须要有理解,否则听懂了这篇,碰到下篇又会有问题。与其反复地听一篇新闻,不如采用多篇不同媒体对同一件事情叙述的材料。现代教学改革理论都强调发挥学生的自主能动性,湖南师范大学外国语学院“英语视听说”国家精品课程主张强调培养学生的自主学习能力,强调以学生为中心,要让学生发挥积极性和主动性,教师只是个指导者。美国心理学家布鲁纳(Jerome Bruner)提出认知发现学习的方法,强调学生的学习应是主动发现的过程,而不是被动地接受知识<sup>[2]</sup>。认为必须让学生自己去观察、分析和归纳,去发现规律,这有利于学生长期记忆,并促进其他学科的学习。语言学家乔姆斯基(Noam Chomsky)也认为学习语言不是单纯的模仿、记忆的过程,而是一种

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作者简介:罗辉(1971 - ),男,湖南临湘人,湖南师范大学外国语学院讲师,硕士研究生,研究方向为教学论、翻译。

创造性的活动<sup>[3]</sup>。英语新闻听力对比教学模式就是基于这样的理论而提出的,它可以使学生无论在信息量、词汇还是在对材料的理解分析方面都能有很大的提高。

### 1. 英语新闻听力对比教学模式的操作

不同媒体在对同一件新闻事件进行报道的时候,会基于不同的角度,有的是综合分析,有的是就事论事,有的是加入评论,还有的是简单报道。在措辞方面也会有所不同,表达同一个意思可能会用不同的词汇,有的可能会提供背景知识。

现在以不同英文媒体对美国总统奥巴马的就职典礼的报道为例来分析英语新闻听力教学中对比教学模式的操作。

以下是 VOA、CNN 和 BBC 在奥巴马就职当天(2009年1月21日)发布的新闻报道原文:

VOA: It is 15:00, Universal Time and here is the news from the Voice of America. Massive crowds are streaming onto Washington's National Mall to see Barack Obama sworn in as the first African - American president of the United States. Hundreds of thousands of people began pouring onto the grounds before dawn today, braving heavy security and sub - freezing temperatures to be part of history.

CNN: So glad to see everyone, I'm Catherine Callaway from CNN Center in Atlanta with a look at what's happening NOW IN THE NEWS. America stepping into a new chapter of history today, Barack Obama has now become the nation's 44th president. He was sworn in in front of a crowd of about two million people today. Presi-

dent Obama's inaugural address was an appeal to begin what he called the work of remaking America. President Obama along with vice president Joe Biden all travel down Pennsylvania Avenue, kick off the inauguration parade, and open a new era of American government.

BBC News with Aleem Maqbool. President Obama has entered the White House for the first time since assuming office earlier today. He travelled there with his wife Michelle in a huge parade. They got out of their car to acknowledge the thousands of cheering people. Earlier, in his inaugural address, President Obama, the country's first African - American president, said it was a matter of American liberty that he had become a president when less than 60 years ago his Kenyan father might have been refused service in a restaurant. As he delivered his inaugural address to the American people and the world, President Obama said he was entering office at a time of crisis.

...

The two million people packed into the area outside the Capitol building gave Barack Obama huge roars of approval during his inauguration ceremony. There was alarm later at Mr. Obama's inauguration lunch when the veteran Senator Ted Kennedy collapsed. Mr. Obama expressed his concern for Senator Kennedy who's been treated for a brain tumor.

现在将三家媒体播报的新闻按照 who, what, when, where, why, how (many) 等要素以表格的形式对比如下:

附表 三家媒体新闻中诸要素分析

	VOA		CNN		
	who	massive crowds	Obama	Obama	vice president Biden
what	stream onto National Mall / pour onto the grounds	sworn in as the first African - American president	has become the 44's president / was sworn in		
			travel down Pennsylvania Avenue		
when	today		today		
where	National Mall/Washington				
why	see Obama sworn in		kick off the inauguration parade		
How many	Hundreds of thousands				two million
Further information			address / remaking America		
			step into a new chapter of history / open a new era		

BBC			
who	Obama/the first African - American president	his wife	people
what	entered the White House / delivered his inaugural address		packing into the area
	traveled there in a large parade		
when	today		
where	the Capitol building		
why			
How many			two million
Further infor - mation			

从对比中,可以发现这三家媒体在报道新闻时是有同也有异。它们都注重新闻事件(本例中为奥巴马就职及参观典礼的人群)本身,给学生提供了相同的新闻背景;差异主要是在信息的传达和词汇的使用上。

信息差异: Obama's wife (BBC), vice president (CNN), the first African - American president (VOA/BBC), the 44's president (CNN) deliver the address (CNN/BBC), National Mall (VOA) Washington (VOA), the Capitol Building (BBC)

词汇差异: sworn in (VOA/CNN), inauguration/inaugural (CNN/BBC), parade (CNN/BBC), packing into (BBC), stream onto/pour onto (VOA)

CNN 还提供了更多的补充信息,比如 step into a new chapter of history, open a new era。

对于奥巴马就职的新闻事件,学生的理解和表达从不同的角度获得的要素比从单一新闻获得要素要丰富许多,对词汇的掌握,对事件的重述也获得了比较好的效果。不同新闻媒体中使用了含义相同的词,但同义词表达的深度和内涵都有不同,学生可以去细细体味这种差异。通过学习同义词,学生又可以有效地进行词汇积累。通过对比听新闻,学生既可从宏观(新闻背景)上也可以从微观(词汇、信息点)上准确地把握新闻事件的内涵,同时新闻听力练习也不会是一种枯燥的训练活动了。

进行了对比分析之后,学生根据自己的笔记将来自不同媒体的新闻进行总结,并运用所掌握的词汇及背景将新闻事件表述出来<sup>[4]</sup>。在经过学生能动性输入之后,再进行有效地输出,这样就能实现学生对学习策略的认识,不断完善自己的学习策略,提高学习的自主性<sup>[5]</sup>。

英语新闻听力对比教学的好处在于,学生摆脱了枯燥的单一媒体的新闻,单一的词汇,可以感受来

自不同媒体对同一件事情从不同角度、以不同词汇及不同风格所进行的描述。

## 2. 英语新闻听力对比教学的策略

湖南师范大学外语学院的“英语视听说”国家精品课程是以培养学生学习策略为特征的自主学习教学研究改革。在英语新闻听力的教学中,主要培养学生的认知策略(包括笔记、关键词、提示词、记忆、语境推理等等),进而培养学生自我监督和评估的元认知策略<sup>[6]</sup>。

笔者认为在英语新闻听力的教学中应采用以学生为中心的生成性教学策略来培养学生的认知能力和元认知能力。生成性教学是一个重要的教学理念,它强调教学的过程性,突出教学的个性化建构,追求学生的生命成长,是一种开放的、互动的、多元的教学形式<sup>[7]</sup>。这种策略的好处是:学生可以主动地对信息进行处理,可以自主地进行实践,可以自主地形成学习策略并不断改善学习策略,从而不断提高并保持学习的兴趣。这远比以教师为中心的替代性教学策略更能提高学生的策略及自主学习的能力,也更能激发起学生的学习动力。学生在进行比较和分析之后,按照对比的几个方面,遵循自己的思维方式,展开讨论。这样,学生在分析及语言表达能力上能得到提高,对新闻的理解、对词汇的运用能力也会得到加强。

## 三、结束语

英语新闻听力对比教学模式的引入,为英语视听说教学改革与实践提供了新的途径。对比教学模式只是众多教学模式中的一种,但它有着得天独厚的条件,那就是科技的发展为网络条件下的英语视听说教学提供了巨大的资源库,这也是对比教学模式的成功实施的重要保证之一。在这种教学模式下,教师角色也发生了变化,不再是只授业,而成为整个学习过程中的组织者、指导者和帮助者<sup>[8]</sup>。

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**Content - based Comparative Teaching of English News Listening****—Study on the Teaching mode of National Excellent Course : English Viewing, Listening and Speaking**

LUO Hui

(Foreign Studies College, Hunan Normal University, Changsha Hunan 410081, China)

**Abstract** :English news listening is an important element of English listening teaching. Based on the modern linguistic theories and under the guidance of generative teaching strategy, this paper proposes a comparative teaching mode based on the content to foster students' cognitive ability, thus to cultivate their metacognitive ability of self - examination and self - assessment.

**Key Words** :content ;news listening ; comparative teaching model ; generative teaching

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**A Study of Close Relationship and Self - esteem of College Students**

LIANG Feng-hua, YE Jian-wei, HU Jun-hua

(Shangrao Normal University, Shangrao Jiangxi 334001, China)

**Abstract** :OBJECTIVE: To explore the relationship between the experience of close relationship and self - concept of college students. METHODS: A total of 220 college students were recruited randomly from who had romantic experience as subjects in November 2008. Relationship questionnaire (RQ), experience in close relationships inventory (ECR) and Texas Social Behavior Inventory to investigate self - esteem were used. Results: Among 209 subjects who had loving experience, there are 90 of security (43.1%), 49 of neglect (23.4%), 42 of addict (20.1%) and 28 of scare (13.4%); male students totally got significantly lower scores of attachment anxiety and higher self - esteem than female students. Subjects differing in sex varied significantly in attachment anxiety and self - esteem; subjects of security got significantly higher self - esteem scores than those subjects without security; adult's attachment anxiety had significantly negative correlation with self - esteem.

**Key Words** :adult attachment ; college students ; self - esteem