

题源外刊 04 课堂笔记

视频定位
0:47~15:40

Text4 Brain Gains

上节课单词测试:

1. migrant	n. 移民
2. boost	v. 推动, 推进
3. expel	v. 驱逐 = deport
4. deter	v. 阻止 -deterrent
5. consent	v./n. 同意
6. implicate	v. 表明...有牵连
7. trade-off	n. 平衡, 抵消
8. electorate	n. 全体选民
9. thrive	v. 兴旺
10. grip	v. 握住
11. enforcement	n. 执行
12. upheaval	n. 剧变
13. annual	adj. 每年的
14. dubious	adj. 可疑的

NOTE:

板块

文章重要信息

文章关键词

注释

课后作业

视频定位
15:40~27:00

Paragraph 1

In 1953 B.F. Skinner visited his daughter's maths class. The Harvard psychologist found every pupil learning the same topic in the same way at the same speed. A few days later he built his first "teaching machine", which let children tackle questions at their own pace. By the mid-1960s similar gizmos were being flogged by door-to-door salesmen. Within a few years, though, enthusiasm for them had fizzled out.

转折词后才是文章要谈的: 人们对学习机的兴趣消退殆尽了

Q1: The word "gizmos" (underlined) most probably means _____.

[A]programs [B]experts [C]devices [D]creatures

题目分析: the similar gizmos, "相似的....."说明前文有提到这样东西。根据上下文往前找, 定位到his first "teaching machine", 和gizmos 是相似表达。

Q2: The phrase "fizzled out" most probably means "died out/ faded".

段落分析: B.F. Skinner发现课堂的学生以相同的速度学习相同的话题, 发明了学习机。文章真正要谈的内容在转折词之后: 人们对学习机的兴趣消退殆尽了

【单词表】

1. flog v. 鞭打; 出售 (卖)
2. gizmo n. 小玩意, 小东西
3. fizzle out 失败
4. tackle v. 处理
5. pace n. 步速
6. enthusiasm n. 热情

【对照翻译】

In 1953 B.F. Skinner visited his daughter's maths class. The Harvard psychologist found every pupil learning the same topic in the same way at the same speed. A few days later he built his first "teaching machine", which let children tackle questions at their own pace. By the mid-1960s similar gizmos were being flogged by door-to-door salesmen. Within a few years, though, enthusiasm for them had fizzled out.	1953年，伯尔赫斯·弗雷德里克·斯金纳旁听了自己女儿的数学课。这位哈佛大学的心理学家发现，每个孩子都以同样的方式同样的进度学习同样的课题。几天之后，他发明了他的第一台“学习机”，这台学习机能够让孩子以各自的进度解决问题。上世纪60年代，类似的发明为售货员四处上门兜售。然而没过几年，人们对学习机的兴趣便消退殆尽了。
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视频定位

27:00~37:17

Paragraph 2

Since then education technology (edtech) has repeated the cycle of hype and flop, even as computers have reshaped almost every other part of life. **One reason** is the conservatism of teachers and their unions. But **another** is **【that the brain-stretching potential of edtech has remained unproven.】** 表语从句

Q: 为什么edtech不断重复着一个循环?

题目分析: 文章的逻辑提示词很明确, **one reason, another**直接给出了两个原因。

段落分析: 教育科技一直在重复循环, 一个原因是老师的保守, 另一个原因是教育科技的大脑开发潜力仍然没有被证实。

【单词表】

- 7. hype n. 大肆宣传
- 8. flop n. 沉重的摔落, 失败
- 9. conservatism n. 保守性
- 10. reshape v. 重新塑造
- 11. stretch v. 伸展, 张开

【对照翻译】

Since then education technology (edtech) has repeated the cycle of hype and flop, even as computers have reshaped almost every other part of life. One reason is the conservatism of teachers and their unions. But another is that the brain-stretching potential of edtech has remained unproven.	从此, 教育技术重复着这种大起大落的循环, 即使电脑已经重新塑造了生活的其他方方面面, 教育技术的状况依然没有改观。其中一个理由是教师及教师工会的保守性。另一个理由则是教育技术对智力开发的可能性仍未被证实。
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Paragraph 3

Today, **however**, Skinner' s heirs are forcing the sceptics to think again. Backed by
文章又一次进行转折 back是动词
billionaire techies such as Mark Zuckerberg and Bill Gates, schools around the world are
using new software to “personalise” learning. This could help hundreds of millions of
children **【stuck in dismal classes】** —but **only if** edtech boosters can resist the
过去分词做后置定语 only if 可视为if, only 是强调
temptation to revive harmful ideas about how children learn. To succeed, edtech must be
at the service of teaching, not the other way around.

段落分析：技术要为教育服务，而不是反过来教育为技术服务。

【单词表】

- 12. heir n. 继承人，接班人
- 13. sceptic n. 怀疑论者
- 14. personalize v. 使...个性化
- 15. stuck adj. 被困住的
- 16. dismal adj. 沉闷的
- 17. temptation n. 诱惑
- 18. revive v. 复兴

【对照翻译】

Today, however, Skinner' s heirs are forcing the sceptics to think again. Backed by billionaire techies such as Mark Zuckerberg and Bill Gates, schools around the world are using new software to “personalise” learning. This could help hundreds of millions of children stuck in dismal classes—but only if edtech boosters can resist the temptation to revive harmful ideas about how children learn. To succeed, edtech must be at the service of teaching, not the other way around.	但是现在，斯金纳的后继者正在迫使怀疑论者重新考量教育技术。在得到了马克·扎克伯格、比尔·盖茨等科技大亨的支持之后，全世界的学校都在使用新的软件以使学习“个性化”。这能够成千上万被束缚在沉闷的课堂里的孩子带来帮助，但前提条件是教育技术的支持者要能够抵挡住诱惑——一些能使关于孩子如何学习的危害思想死灰复燃的诱惑。
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Paragraph 4

The conventional model of schooling emerged in Prussia in the 18th century. Classrooms, hierarchical year-groups, standardized curriculums and fixed timetables are still the normal for most of the world' s nearly 1.5bn schoolchildren. Today, the way **edtech** can aid learning is by **making schools more productive**. In California schools are using software to overhaul the conventional model. Instead of textbooks, pupils have “playlists” , which they use to access online lessons and take tests. The software

assessed children' s progress, lightening teachers' marking load and giving them insight on their pupils. Saved teacher' s time is allocated to other tasks, such as fostering pupil' s social skills or one-on-one tuition.

Q: 如今edtech能在什么方面提升教育?

段落分析: edtech可以减轻老师的负担, 使得老师把时间用来如培养学生的社交技能, 或提供一对一的辅导。

【单词表】

- 19. conventional adj. 传统的
- 20. emerge v. 出现
- 21. hierarchy n. 等级
- 22. curriculum n. 总课程
- 23. overhaul v. 全面检修; 改革, 修订
- 24. assess v. 评估
- 25. tuition n. 讲授
- 26. allocate v. 分配

【对照翻译】

The conventional model of schooling emerged in Prussia in the 18th century. Classrooms, hierarchical year-groups, standardised curriculums and fixed timetables are still the normal for most of the world' s nearly 1.5bn schoolchildren. Today, the way edtech can aid learning is by making schools more productive. In California schools are using software to overhaul the conventional model. Instead of textbooks, pupils have "playlists", which they use to access online lessons and take tests. The software assessed children' s progress, lightening teachers' marking load and giving them insight on their pupils. Saved teacher' s time is allocated to other tasks, such as fostering pupil' s social skills or one-on-one tuition.	传统的学校教育模式始于18世纪的普鲁士。对全球近15亿学童中的大多数而言, 课堂教学、年级分段、标准化课程和固定的课程时间表仍是常态。如今, 教育技术辅助学习的一个途径是让学校教育变得更有成效。在加州, 一些学校正在利用软件来改革传统教育模式。学生不用教科书, 而是使用“播放列表”访问在线课程并接受测试。软件可以评估学童的进步, 减轻教师阅卷打分的工作量, 加深老师对学生的了解。教师可将节省出来的时间花在其他任务上, 如培养学生的社交技能, 或提供一对一的辅导。
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视频定位

1:03:10~1:11:22

语法知识点

语法知识点3

限制性定语从句(不加逗号)用来限制名词, 而非限制性定语从句(加逗号)表明名词独一无二。

The house which/that was built by my father has a history of 20 years.

我父亲造的那个屋子有20年的历史了。(限制)

The house, which was built by my father, has a history of 20 years.

这个屋子有二十年的历史了, 是我父亲造的。(补充说明)

语法知识点4

现在分词作状语，主语和现在分词之间是主动关系。

我们城市中心有一个湖泊，边上有很多咖啡馆和茶馆。我喜欢坐在其中，听着音乐，喝着龙井茶。
There in the city center lies a lovely lake, along which you will find many cafes and tea-houses. I love to sit in one of them, **listening** to my music and **drinking** my Longjing tea.

鲁滨逊沿着沙滩一边走一边不时地往后看，害怕被人跟踪。

Robinson walked along the beach, **looking** back from time to time and **fearing** being followed by others.
fear后面的宾语需要是doing

文中类似语法：

The software assessed children' s progress, **lightening** teachers' marking load and **giving** them insight on their pupils.

课后作业：

参考讲义，分析文中两句长难句。