

原力英语 A2 听口实战运用 常见听力障碍和训练方法

听口实战运用

- •1.常见听力障碍和训练方法
- •2.听力短句子关键词训练
- •3.听力数字与时间问题
- •4.听力的题目类别和应对方法
- •5.听力对话训练
- •6.听力短篇文章训练

听力障碍的四个层次

听不清 听不懂 记不住 听不快

听不清

- 问题根源:对语音的辨识度不足
- 解决方案

学习正确的发音方式

了解各种发音现象

勤回顾

- •问题根源:单词量不足/语法不清晰/听不懂
- •解决方案

不断累积核心词汇

梳理语法基础知识



听不快

- •问题根源:
- 1.无法高度集中注意力,导致出现假听现象(看似听懂了,实则缺乏对细节的把控)
- 2.大脑对英文的处理速度不够快(对英文语言的陌生感)
- 解决方案:
- 1.影子跟读
- 2. 倍速法

记不住

- •问题根源:
- 1.逻辑混乱
- 2.不会做听力笔记
- 解决方案:
- 1.有意识练习梳理段落逻辑结构
- 2.建立自己的速记符号体系

实用听力训练方法

艾马式五步法

操作指南:

- 1. 盲听 3 遍
- 2. 排除文本理解障碍
- 3. 朗读 3 遍
- 4. 有文本跟读纠音
- 5. 无文本同步模仿跟读

精听&听写

操作指南:

1.听文章大意,明确主题。



- 2.逐词逐句做听写训练。
- 3.修改错误,积累生词,查缺补漏。
- 4.立刻利用这些新学的词句,加上你原先掌握的词汇,口头复述听力材料的内容。

手把手教你精听步骤

- •第一步:认真听下面的段落,尽量听出文章大意
- •第二步:逐词逐句做听写。可以反复的听同一句话直到听到自己的最大限度,不会的词可以 先空着。
- 1. With only two weeks to go before Christmas, buying presents is a high for a lot of people.
- 2. However, this year not so many people are leaving their homes to browse around the shops.
- 3. These days, lots of people can do their shopping in the comfort of their own home with the help of the internet.
- 4. Online shopping is becoming more and more popular for a number of reasons.

...

- •第三步:修改错误,积累生词,查缺补漏。
- With only two weeks to go before Christmas, buying presents is a high priority for a lot of people. However, this year not so many people are leaving their homes to browse around the shops. These days, lots of people can do their shopping in the comfort of their own home with the help of the internet.
- Online shopping is becoming more and more popular for a number of reasons. Prices are often lower online. You don't have to queue up in busy shops and you can buy almost any product imaginable with just a few clicks of your mouse.
- Computer trends are often male-dominated but this year women are expected to do more shopping on the internet than men. It seems women are now more attracted to the convenience of online shopping than they used to be.
- Average spending online this Christmas by women will rise to £240 compared to the slightly lower average of £233 for men.
- browse 浏览,随便看

例句: I stopped in several bookstores to browse. 我曾在几家书店停留,翻看里面的书。



• comfort 舒适,舒服

例句: This will enable the audience to sit in comfort while watching the shows.

这样能够让观众舒舒服服地坐着看表演。

• queue up 排队

例句: Please queue up to register.

请排队挂号.

· imaginable 可想象的,想得到的

例句: He could not disguise that he had had the worst imaginable day for any minister.

他刚刚经历了对于任何部长而言都是最糟糕的一天,这对他来说无法掩饰。

• dominate 支配,控制,统治

例句: He desires to dominate over others. 他很想支配别人。

•第四步

利用这些新学的词句,加上你原先掌握的词汇,口头复述听力材料的内容。还可以运用倍速法或影子跟读加以深度练习。

泛听

•目的:通过大量的听力练习来熟悉英语语言。

操作指南:

- 1.选择适合自己水平的听力材料。
- 2.增加听力时间,给自己充分营造语言环境。

听力材料的选择

- 听力训练中有一条容易被人忽略的原则: 你最多只能听懂你读得懂的东西。
- 新闻类(如 BBC 等)听力不是初学者首选,Podcasts 是不错的来源。
- 选择听力材料时要考虑你的词汇量水平,在选听力材料时可以先读一读它的文本,确定一下难度。
- 我们选择的听力段落中最好不要出现超过 30%-40%的生词,这样会更适合我们现有的程度,也不会听一听因为难度太大就放弃练习。



听力材料的选择

- •初阶备选
- 新概念第一册第二册
- 走遍美国
- 牛津书虫系列一级二级
- All Ears English Podcast
- •

听力材料的选择

- •中阶备选
- · VOA 慢速英语
- TED
- BBC 6 Minutes English
- BBC The English We Speak
- CNN Students News
- •

听力材料的选择

- 高阶备选
- VOA 常速
- 新概念第三册
- Global News Podcast
- BBC The Reality Tea
- 原版书籍电影
- 经济学人
- ...



<mark>听力速记符号</mark>

• 缩略词

1.拿掉所有元音

如: STD---standard, MKT---market

2.保留前几个字母

如: INFO---information, ASAP---as soon as possible

3.保留开头和结尾个发音字母

如: WK---week, RM---room

4.根据发音

如: R---are, B4---before, you too---u2

• 英文字母

y: 年 year

m: 月 month

w: 周 week

h:小时 hour

s: 秒钟 second

d: 日子/今天 day/today

2y:两年以前 two years ago

b: 但是 but, however, nevertheless

c:世纪 century

四大速记符号系统

1.常用速记标点

使用冒号":"表示各种各样"说"的动词如 say, speak, talk, announce, declare, 使用问号"?" 表示问题,如 question, issue, problem



2.常用速记数字符号

• +

表示"多", many, lots of, a great deal of, a good many of, a bunch of

• ++/+2

表示"多"的比较级 more

• +3

表示"多"的最高级 most

• .

表示"少", little, few, lack, short of, have a shortage of

• ×

表示"错误"、"失误"和"坏"的概念, wrong, incorrect, something bad, notorious, negative

• =

表示相同,一致,公平,如 the same as, equal to, similar to

• >

表示大于,超过,高于,如 surpass, exceed, more than, superior to

• <

表示少于, 低于, 如 less than, inferior to ...

• • •

表示因为,由于,幸亏,如 because, due to, thanks to,

• .:.

表示所以, 因此, 结果是, 如 so, therefore, hence, consequently

3.常用速记箭头

• ↑

表示上升,如 go up/upward, rise, increase, arise, ascend

表示发射、投放市场、发行,如 launch, open, start

表示发展、加强、推进, 如 develop, strengthen, promote

• ↓



表示减少,下降,降低,衰落,如 decrease, decline, go down, drop, fall

• —

表示持平,维稳,如 stabilize, remain stable, remain the same...

→

表示到达、传达,如 go into, arrive at, give to, send to, present to

表示导致、引导,如 lead to, result in, in the direction of

←

表示来自于,如 be/come from, return, receive from

表示追溯到,如 come/go back to, originate

4.常用速记图形符号

• √

表示好的,著名的,如 right, good, famous, well-known

表示同意,如 stand up for, support, agree with

• !

表示危险,警告,当心,值得注意,如 dangerous, harmful, warming, alarming, alert, watch out ◆☆

表示重点,重视,重要的,如 important, significant, critical, substantial, meaningful, essential, outstanding

• 우

表示女性, woman, female

• 👌

表示男性, man, male

• \$/¥

表示钱,有钱的,富裕的,贵的,如 dollar, money, rich, expensive...

• V

表示胜利, 凯旋, 如 victory, triumph