



Listening of Chapter 1

Chapter 1

*“Challenges are what make life interesting
and overcoming them is what makes life meaningful.”*

Part I Lead-in

Interactive Read-aloud

Directions: Read out aloud the text listed below in groups. Before the read-aloud, focus on generating background knowledge together. During the read-aloud individually or collectively, pay special attention to pronunciation and fluency. After the read-aloud, try if you can recap the text or ask your group members questions that extend comprehension.

The job of an airline pilot involves hard work, a lot of waiting time, and heavy responsibilities. The pilot and first officer’s tasks include figuring out a flight plan showing the route, flying height, and fuel capacity. They supervise loading and fueling of the aircraft, brief the cabin crew, and carry out pre-flight checks. Airline pilots must communicate constantly with air traffic controllers before takeoff, during flight, and while landing, and with their passengers during the flight. They check the aircraft’s technical performance, and position, the weather, and air traffic. At the end of a flight, pilots update the aircraft logbook and write reports about any incidents during a flight. At all times, an airline pilot must be ready to act promptly should an emergency occur.

Part II Introduction to Flying

Text A Getting Ready for take-off (1-1)

Gap Filling

Directions: Parts of the following sentences are missing. Choose from the words listed below to fill in the blanks. Then listen to the recording and check your accuracy.

up by on to of with in at

1. The plane has to do it all _____ itself.
2. They look _____ the weather, how many people and bags are _____ the flight, and calculate how much fuel they need.
3. They also bring extra fuel _____ case there's a lot of wind, or they have to fly _____ a different airport nearby.
4. The pilots check the outside and the systems _____ the inside.
5. Yep, they can do that _____ flaps _____ the back and slats _____ the front.
6. It's easier to lift _____. Then they power _____ the engines, let go _____ the brakes.

Speaking: Short Answer Questions

Directions: Listen to the recording again and then answer the following questions. You may take notes while listening.

1. How do the pilot and co-pilot prepare each flight?
2. Why do airplanes bring extra fuel?
3. How can pilots make the wings bigger?

Text B How Airplanes Fly (1-2)

Gap Filling

Directions: Parts of the text below are missing. While listening to the recording, complete the text by filling in each blank with the relevant details.

1. Planes don't flap, but still fly. Why is that? It's all _____ lift.
2. This is because of the air that _____ your kite.
3. The top airflow _____ a bit, and that gap _____.
4. An airplane does exactly _____ its wings.
5. They're even _____ your kite.

Note-taking and Recapping

Directions: Listen to the recording again. Note down the related information on how birds, kites and planes fly. If you have doubts about your notes, verify them by asking or discussing with your classmates. Then try if you can recap the similarities and differences.

How to Fly	
Birds	
Kites	
Planes	

Text C How to Land an Airplane(1-3)

Words and Expressions

Directions: Read aloud the words/expressions and their definitions listed below. Then try if you can explain them by using language economically and flexibly. Pay special attention to basic structures.

Table 1-1

flap	<i>n.</i>	襟翼	an area along the edge of the wing that can be raised or lowered to control the movement of the aircraft
slat	<i>n.</i>	前缘缝翼	a movable device on the leading edge of a wing which, when extended, creates a gap that allows air to pass smoothly over the top of the wing thus reducing the possibility of a stall
spoiler	<i>n.</i>	扰流板	a hinged surface on the upper wing which, when opened, decreases lift and increases drag
landing gear	<i>n.</i>	起落架	an undercarriage that supports the weight of the plane when it is on the ground
spin	<i>v.</i>	转动; 旋转	If something spins or if you spin it, it turns quickly around a central point

Gap Filling

Directions: Parts of the text below are missing. While listening to the recording, complete the text by filling in each blank with the exact word/ words or phrases.

On average airplane _____ about 900 kilometers per hour. That's 10 times faster than a car. At some point, you need to _____ to land. But how do you do that _____? Well, have you ever seen a bird land? It makes its wings bigger and _____. A plane _____ quite the same way. When the _____ descends, the pilot opens up the _____ and _____. That makes the wings bigger so they _____. Next the _____. They're like air brakes that mess up the smooth airflow _____. The less smooth it is, the lower the plane goes. Even the _____ opens up early to catch wind. Now the plane flies slow enough to land. The wheels _____ the ground, and the engines _____ the other way. Too much like a bird, push air forward and slow down even more. The spoilers _____, not only for braking, but also to let the air push the plane _____. To

top it all off, the wheels start braking, too. Sure, it's more work for us than for birds, but the result is the same.

Oral Activity: Dubbing

Directions: Dub the audio on How to Land an Airplane by using the audioscript provided in the previous part. Record your own dubbing practice for peer evaluation in class.

PART III Culture Highlights

Text D Japanese Ikebana (1-4)

Speaking: Short Answer Questions

Directions: Listen to the recording and then answer the following questions. You may take notes while listening.

1. What is Ikebana?
2. Why did the respondent say that the Japanese see something that we don't see when they're looking at flower arrangement?

Presentation

Directions: Give a 3-5 minutes presentation on the topic below. Make sure to get your message across by presenting information clearly and effectively. You can use visual aids to support your presentation.

Do you think that “We’re all wearing culture tinted glasses”?

