

各  
抒  
己  
见



# 各抒己见

—— 英语听力训练十五题

郑荣成 靳云秀 编译

外语教学与研究出版社



版  
社

# 各抒己见

——英语听力训练十五题

〔英〕马修·贝内特 著  
郑荣成 靳云秀 编译

外语教学与研究出版社

《各抒己见》是根据 Points Overheard (Teacher's Book) 一书编译的,原书作者为 Matthew Bennett, 英国麦克米伦出版公司一九七八年出版。

2594/12

## 各抒己见

[英]马修·贝内特 著  
郑荣成 靳云秀 编译

---

外语教学与研究出版社出版  
(北京外国语学院 23 号信箱)

上海印刷厂 排版

89920部队印刷厂印刷

新华书店北京发行所发行

全国各地新华书店经售

开本 850×1168 1/32 7.75 印张 198 千字  
1982 年 11 月第 1 版 1985 年 1 月北京第二次印刷  
印数 30,001—75,000 册

---

书号: 9215·176 定价: 1.35 元

## 译 者 的 话

英国著名语言学家马修·贝内特(Matthew Bennett)编著的《各抒己见》是一本难得的听力教材。全书十五篇课文,围绕出国、学外语、结婚、吸毒、控制人口以及环境污染等题目,记录了人们讨论的实况,在选材与语言上别具一格,避免了不少这类书的做作和书卷气。这本书对提高英语听力大有益处,有利于学习自然生动的口头英语,可以加深对英国人的观点和习俗的了解,还可以增长对许多事物的知识,实在是一举数得。

几年来,北京和外地一些院校的英语专业先后采用本书作为二年级听力口语教材,课堂教学活泼有趣,学习效果普遍良好,受到师生热烈欢迎。

考虑到一般读者的情况,我们把原作者的前言和每课的参考材料译成汉语,对每课的语言难点用中文作了注释,为录音课文提供了参考译文,并且把全部练习的答案集中起来附在书后。

在编译过程中,我们发现,关于汉语属于什么语系以及英国失业状况等问题,原书的提法与事实不符,因此加了几条译者注加以说明。此外,在战争的原因、男女婚姻关系和为何而工作等方面,书中一些人表示的看法值得商榷,我们相信读者会用正确观点去分析的。书中个别引语和笑话与内容关系不大,有几张照片由于技术原因,均已删去,特此说明。

本书以大专院校英语专业低年级学生和水平较高的读者为主要对象,可以作为正规学习或各种短训班的听说教材,也可供一般英语教师、准备出国的人员以及有相当水平的英语爱好者业余自学使用。全部课文根据原版声带录成两盘盒式磁带。

马秉义同志对一部分录音课文的参考译文提了很好的建议，特此表示感谢。

我们水平有限，而且缺少经验，编译中缺点与错误在所难免，衷心希望使用这部教材的同志批评指正。

郑荣成 靳云秀

一九八二年二月

## 前 言

本书包括十五篇课文和练习材料,都是根据实况录音编写的;每课的录音长约五分钟。实际材料收集之后,由各种口音的人进行朗读,目的在于让读者了解说英语的人不但腔调各不一样,而且人们说话的方式也不一样,当他们讨论严肃的问题时更是如此。书中的材料是根据同朋友和熟人的讨论编写的,事后制作的录音反映了他们的观点和所用的英语——“自然的英语”。换句话说,他们的英语带有许多“唔”、“呃”和“呵”,有许多停顿和重复,有 I mean 和 you know 这类拖时间的口头语,并且还出现话说一半停下另说一句的现象。学会听懂人们用外语说话和讨论时,了解这些情况十分重要。

在对实际材料的内容进行选择的时候,我有意避而不用“购物”或“度假”这类课文。现在选定的这些题目,希望既能激发读者的兴趣又能引起“争论”,同时,通过这些课文和有关的参考材料向读者介绍英国的情况。虽然本书讨论的往往是严肃的问题,对现实生活说了些批评意见,但我觉得对于中学高年级学生和一般年青人,这些题目比较可能引起他们的兴趣,他们对周围世界的一些问题也许正日益加深认识呢。

### 目的要求

这部教材主要有四个目的:

- a 让学生接触英语的各种口音
- b 进行听力训练
- c 学会回答多种选择题
- d 提供各类题目以促进课堂讨论和课后作业。

我觉得应当鼓励学生提高“泛听理解力”(extensive comprehension),而不是“精听理解力”(intensive comprehension),换言之

之,学生应当力求听懂实况录音的中心思想和重要细节,但不必强求听懂每个字或每个词组。此外,我觉得如果教师能使学生对每课内容产生兴趣的话,任务就完成一半了。对学习感到厌倦的学生是最难教不过的了。

## 各课内容

标题(间或有插图)

参考材料

开头活跃气氛的问题

录音课文(后附引语或笑话)

注释

理解力练习:是非题和多种选择题

词汇练习

课外作业:口语、笔语及附加项目

## 供参考的教学步骤

由于课文内容是讨论实况,而不是会话,所以在语言上有一些特点。参加讨论的人说话常常停顿,有时语法不太规范,用口头语来拖延时间,话说一半觉得没说清楚或者临时有别的想法就另起一句,等等,等等。堂上要把这一点向学生讲明。学会听懂人们这样说话,正如听懂人们排队等车或者上商店时所说的话一样,对学生来说都很重要。

教师备课时,应当熟悉所要教的语言难点(参阅“注释”部分很有帮助)而且还应当熟悉该课的内容,也应当仔细阅读各课所附的参考材料。如果有笑话、引语,也得准备一下,上课时抽空给学生讲讲。至于材料如何使用,许多教师一定会有自己的作法,並会想出各种方式方法以启发学生的兴趣,把课上好。关于如何充分利用磁带上的语言材料,我在下面对每课的教学步骤提出一些建议,供大家参考。

第一步 开始先问些活跃气氛的问题,目的在于:1)使学生的

思想和兴趣集中起来, 2) 介绍课文中关键词语和句型。教师这时可以把录音机和磁带放好。请记住把这一课要用的磁带放到开头的地方, 并把计数器调到 000。

**第二步** 从头到尾放一遍录音。接着, 做理解力练习中的“是非题”, 目的在于检查对主要情节的理解力, 细枝末节则可略过。最后把带子调到 000 位置上。

**第三步** 再从头到尾放一遍录音。可适当利用理解力练习中的“多种选择题”, 但先不要开展讨论。不这样做的话, 教师也可以放一段录音后跟着就问有关的多种选择题, 这样逐段进行下去。多种选择题的目的在于检查学生对细节的理解力。

**第四步** 再放一遍录音, 遇到重要的词语和语法结构可停下来进行讲解(可让学生参考“注释”部分)。然后, 让学生口头或笔头回答多种选择题, 目的是检查他们对语言重点的掌握情况。最后, 请把带子拨回到 000 位置上。

**第五步** 自由讨论。开始讨论之前, 教师觉得需要的话也可以不停顿地再放一遍录音。在学生吸收了录音材料中的词语、句型和各种表达方式, 熟悉了参加讨论者的态度和论点之后, 现在应当鼓励他们发表自己的看法, 开始时也许可以先让他们回答课外作业中的口语部分。这个阶段特别重要, 因为通过自由讨论, 有助于把所学到的词汇和句型用上去并且加以巩固。

**第六步** 布置学生在课外做笔头作业, 可能的话还要完成附加项目。要鼓励学生自己选好并完成附加项目, 然后拿到堂上用英语向大家讲述。

### 练习答案

课文中的数字表示该段与检查理解力的多种选择题有关, 因此, 教师放录音时可以在每个问题之后随时停下来, 以便帮助学生从有关段落中找到正确的答案。请告诉学生, 他们给的答案必须尽可能符合课文中所表达的看法。

马修·贝内特



## 书中人名的读音及汉译

人名按出现次序安排。参加讨论的人彼此很熟，所以只叫名字，因此本表没有姓氏。Matthew 是每次讨论的主持人。]

Matthew ['mæθju:] 马修

Lesley ['lezli, 'lesli] 雷斯莉

Michael ['maɪkl] 迈克尔

Maggie ['mægi] 梅姬(Margaret 的昵称)

Alan ['ælən] 艾伦

Chris [kris] 克里斯(Christopher 的昵称)

Elfriede [el'fri:də] 埃尔弗雷姬

Henrietta [,henri'etə] 亨里艾姬

Peter ['pi:tə] 彼得

David ['deɪvɪd] 大卫

Janet ['dʒænit] 詹妮特

Joan [dʒəʊn] 琼

Sue [su:] 苏(Susan 的昵称)

Geth [geθ] 葛斯

Sarah ['særə] 萨拉

Christopher ['krɪstəfə] 克里斯托弗

# 目 录

译者的话 .....	i
前 言 .....	iii
书中人名的读音及汉译 .....	vi
1. Why go abroad? 为什么出国? .....	1
2. Why learn foreign languages? 为什么学外语? .....	16
3. Why watch television? 为什么看电视? .....	31
4. Why go to school? 为什么上学? .....	46
5. Why work? 为什么而工作? .....	62
6. Why are family relationships changing? 为什么家 庭关系正发生变化? .....	76
7. Why have a police force? 为什么要有警察? .....	91
8. Why wage war? 为什么进行战争? .....	106
9. Why fear death? 为什么害怕死? .....	121
10. Why drive a car? 为什么要有小汽车? .....	135
11. Why get married? 为什么要结婚? .....	150
12. Why go on strike? 为什么闹罢工? .....	165
13. Why take drugs? 为什么吸毒? .....	181
14. Why control population? 为什么要控制人口? .....	197
15. Why pollute our planet? 为什么污染咱们这个星 球? .....	213
Key to Exercises 练习答案 .....	230

# 1 Why go abroad?

## 为什么出国?



### 参 考 材 料

人们从一个国家到另一个国家旅行之前,需要各种表格和证件。护照是最重要的证件。此外,到某个国家去,可能还需要签证——允许在一定时间内访问该国的一种特别的证件。对于那些不是作为旅游者去访问,而是想到该国居住并找工作的人,多数国家另有其它手续。这种情况的人通常必须申请居住签证和工作许可证。

通过国境的任何人都得经过海关检查站,人们必须申报他们

所携带的物品和行李,对于象烟草、酒类、电器等特定物品,必要时还得付税。对于从一国带往另一国的货币在数量上也常有一定的限制,这就是人们所说的外汇管制。

联合王国现在参加共同市场了,上述的许多手续正在改变或取消,以利于共同市场国家之间的旅行。

## OPENING WARM-UP QUESTIONS

- 1 Is it important that people should travel?
- 2 Can people live a perfectly happy existence never travelling outside their own small area?
- 3 Why do most people go abroad?
- 4 What are the problems, apart from having the money and the time, for someone who wants to travel?
- 5 Which countries would you like to visit?
- 6 How often would you like to travel?
- 7 What are the various ways of travelling from country to country?
- 8 What are the advantages of living in a country as opposed to just visiting it briefly?
- 9 How has tourism influenced your own country?
- 10 What are some important things to learn from visiting or living in a foreign country?

## TEXT OF THE TAPE

*Matthew Lesley*, why do most people go abroad?

*Lesley* It depends.<sup>1</sup> For some, of course it's business; for those who concentrate more on pleasure, it's just getting away from wherever they happen to be.<sup>2</sup> [1]

*Matthew* Michael, do you travel a lot?

*Michael* A reasonable amount. Obviously one ... would like to travel all the time, to see er...other countries and other places and other people, and to see the fascinating things that are so different from one country to another. There are enormous difficulties put in our ways of travelling by things like er<sup>3</sup> having passports to gain access<sup>4</sup> from country to country, the difficulties of er...changing money from one currency to another currency, the difficulties of language of course, er ... are pre-eminent. [2]

*Matthew* Maggie ... do you think it's important that people travel?

*Maggie* Mm, yes I think it's very important. It broadens your mind<sup>5</sup> and by travelling ... abroad you find that you can pick up their languages and that you can communicate with other people, and it...it helps a lot to meet foreigners. [3]

*Matthew* Do you think that er...travel does broaden the mind, or do you think that you can live a probably er...very happy existence never crossing the Channel?<sup>6</sup>

*Maggie* Oh, I'm sure you can live a perfectly happy existence if you never step outside your little village

even, and never travel within your own country, [4] but I still think that it's...Young people now want to travel there are so many opportunities; um...travel costs far less than it used to even ten or twenty years ago; and even...it even affects the type of food that you eat. I mean Continental<sup>7</sup> cookery in England has now become very fashionable and people are learning different methods of cooking, [5] and there are all sorts of different facets<sup>8</sup> which ... um help people to understand that other people are ... are interesting, and travelling is ... is one of those means.<sup>9</sup>

*Matthew* But young people often don't have the sort of money to get on a luxury cruise liner or a fast jet somewhere. How can young people travel reasonably economically? [6]

*Maggie* Well, if you're a student, or if you're u...under twenty-one there are special ... concessions<sup>10</sup> that the airlines have. Or you can get a...a special student flight, student...trains to travel abroad, or quite a lot of young people on their first trip abroad um travel by hitch-hiking.<sup>11</sup> It...it's a method which I have used myself but...er I wouldn't advise it to anybody; it...it helps if you speak the language of the country that you're in, but it is one...one way of seeing different parts of the world and ... and fairly cheaply. [7]

*Matthew* Are there any big problems in travelling from country to country, er ... for the young person

today?

*Maggie* Well, I think probably if you don't speak a language and you land in a...in a town...abroad<sup>12</sup> and you haven't got friends in the place, then it probably is quite difficult...um, but so many places now are used to having young people as tourists, that they...they help you in the streets, they help you to find places, but...but I think the language is the most important. [8]

*Matthew* Alan, you've not only travelled widely but you now live abroad. What problems are there for somebody who wants to go and live and work in a foreign country?

*Alan* Work permits are usually a problem; in every country I've been in they've been a problem, um...residence visas<sup>13</sup> are a problem um...getting people to understand what you want in er...in so far as bureaucrats are concerned<sup>14</sup> is a...is a very great problem um...However, the first time is the worst, and after that you begin to realise the way these people er...er think and act, and in fact they're not so um...so troublesome, as at first you think they are. In fact, they're trying to help you but er...perhaps in a rather obscure and oblique way. [9]

*Matthew* What's the advantage of living in a country as opposed<sup>15</sup> to just visiting it briefly?

*Alan* Well, if you visit a country briefly then you're really just a tourist, and if you're a tourist you'll

find that you'll be um ... side-tracked<sup>18</sup> into er... hotels which will, in fact, just be like living at er...home [10]. You'll probably be fed English food, etcetera and you'll be with um...your own er...people. If you actually live abroad you'll find that um...you actually get into contact with the people, and the language of the country where you're living, and er ... you'll learn a new way of life and you'll learn to understand a new way of life and this should, but not always, er...give you an insight<sup>17</sup> into your own way of life, the way of life you led in England. [11] Well, whether this is a good thing or a bad thing I can't tell you, but er...it's led me to be able to er...differentiate between um...cultures and ways of living um...I've lived in two countries myself, in three countries in fact. At first when I went to these countries I ... I thought, well, perhaps my way of living is better; then afterwards I thought perhaps their way of living is better. Now I just realise they're different. [12]

※ ※ ※ ※ ※

*The use of travelling is to regulate imagination by reality, and instead of thinking how things may be, to see them as they really are.*

*Samuel Johnson*



## 注 释

1. It depends: 那要看情况而定。这是一个常用表达法,可以说, it (all) depends, 也可以说 that depends. 可以单独使用,也可以放在句中,例如 I may go tomorrow, but that depends.
2. Wherever they happen to be: 他们碰巧所在的地方。happen 在这里作“碰巧; 恰好”解,后面跟动词不定式,另如 I happened to be out when you called. 你来找的时候我恰巧不在。
3. er [ə:, ʌ:]: 呃。这是拟声词,用来表示说话时犹豫。er 在本书中用得很多。另外,下文中的 Mm 和 um (唔),意思一样。
4. access ['ækses]: 进入;接近。gain access, 获准进入(某国)。
5. It broadens your mind: 旅行使人开阔眼界。
6. the Channel=the English Channel: 英吉利海峡。
7. Continental[,kɒnti'nentl]: 欧洲大陆的。英伦三岛有许多习俗和欧洲大陆上的很不一样。
8. facet ['fæsit]: (多面体的)面;(性格、生活、观点等的)方面。
9. one of those means: 其中的一个方式。means 虽是复数,但常当作单数名词来用,如 a means to an end (达到目的的方法), the means of transport (运输工具)。
10. special concessions: 特别的优待票价。concession [kən'seʃən],让步;让与物。这里指减价。
11. hitch-hike: 免费搭车;沿途搭乘别人便车进行旅行。
12. land in a town abroad: 到了外国一个城市。land 在这里是动词,作“到达;把……送到”解,如 The truck landed me at the workplace. 卡车把我送到了工地。
13. residence visa ['vi:zə]: 居留签证。
14. in so far as bureaucrats are concerned: 碰上官僚主义者的话。in so far as (或者写成 insofar as) 是表示程度或范围的常用搭配,意思是“就……而言”或“至于……”。
15. as opposed to: 和……对比。
16. side-track: 转移(某人的)目标或方向。