

IN AND OUT

大学英语听说教程

An English Listening and Speaking Course

TEACHER'S BOOK 6

第6册教师用书

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大学英语听说教程

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第6册教师用书

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LESSON ONE

SECTION 1

WANDERING IN A BOOKSTORE

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Many people visit bookstores frequently, even though they may have different purposes. Some go there to browse, and if they find a good book in their need they would buy it to add to their collection of books. Others drop in to select an appropriate book and get it beautifully wrapped and send it to a friend as a present. If the purchase of the book is beyond their means, others would go and stay in a comfortable corner reading several chapters of a book of choice. Whichever purpose you might have when you go to bookstores, you ought to go about it in the most efficient way possible. The following listening material may help you a bit in this connection.

1.2 NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

1. dust-jacket — a loose paper cover put as a protection round the hard cover of a book
2. engross — to be completely absorbed in something that one forgets everything else
3. dash off — to run quickly and suddenly
4. to one's heart's content — to fulfill one's own desires
5. browse — to read here and there in books, esp. for enjoyment
6. run up a huge account — to spend a lot of money (generally on credit)
7. beckon — to make a silent sign, as with the finger, to call somebody's attention
8. tuck away — to store in a safe place
9. tell someone off — to ask somebody to leave you alone, not to bother you

1.3 LISTEN TO THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE BASED ON THE NEW WORDS

When the Russian writer Gorky was young, he used to spend all his spare time reading stories. Sometimes he was so \engrossed\ in reading that he forgot everything in the world. One day, after finishing \browsing\ in a bookshop, he suddenly remembered that he was ordered by his boss to \tuck\ a pile of wood \away\ in a shelter to protect it from rain. He \dashed off\ to do the job, but it was too late: the wood was already all wet.

1.4 LISTEN TO THE PASSAGE CAREFULLY

Wandering Around a Bookshop

Time spent in a bookshop can be most enjoyable, whether you are a book-lover or merely there to buy a book as a present. You may even have entered the shop just to find shelter from a sudden shower. Whatever the reason, you can soon become totally unaware of your surroundings. The desire to pick up a book with an attractive dust-jacket is irresistible, although this method of selection ought not to be followed, as you might end up with a rather dull book. You soon

become engrossed in one book or another, and usually it is only much later that you realize you have spent far too much time there and must dash off to keep some forgotten appointment — without buying a book, of course.

This opportunity to escape the realities of everyday life is, I think, the main attraction of a bookshop. There are not many places where it is possible to do this. A music shop is very much like a bookshop. You can wander around such places to your heart's content. If it is a good shop, no assistant will approach you with the inevitable greeting: "Can I help You, sir?" You needn't buy anything you don't want. In a bookshop an assistant should remain in the background until you have finished browsing. Then, and only then, are his services necessary. Of course, you may want to find out where a particular section is, but when he has led you there, the assistant should leave you alone and look as if he is not interested in selling a single book.

You have to be careful not to be attracted by the variety of books in a bookshop. It is very easy to enter the shop looking for a book on, say, ancient coins and to come out carrying a copy of the latest best seller and perhaps a book about flowers — something which had only vaguely interested you up till then. This volume on the subject, however, happened to be so well illustrated and the part of the text you read proved so interesting, that you just had to buy it. This sort of thing can be very dangerous. Apart from running up a huge account, you can waste a great deal of time wandering from section to section.

There is a story which well illustrates this. A medical student had to read a textbook which was far too expensive for him to buy. He couldn't obtain it from the library and the only copy he could find was in his bookshop. Every afternoon, therefore, he would go along to the shop and read a little of the book at a time. One day, however, he was dismayed to find the book missing from its usual place and was about to leave when he noticed the owner of the shop beckoning to him. Expecting to be told off, he went towards him. To his surprise, the owner pointed to the book, which was tucked away in a corner. "I put it there in case any one was tempted to buy it," he said. The student was very much delighted and went to continue his reading.

1.5 EXERCISE I

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS ACCORDING TO WHAT YOU HAVE JUST HEARD.

1. You may spend too much time in a bookshop because _____.
 - a. the dust-jackets are very attractive
 - B. you start reading one of the books
 - c. it is raining outside
 - d. you have to make sure you don't buy a dull book as a present
2. An assistant should help you _____.
 - a. as soon as you have entered the shop
 - b. just before you finish browsing
 - C. only when you have finished browsing
 - d. when he leads you to a particular section

3. The medical student was disappointed one day because _____.
 - a. he saw the owner beckoning to him
 - B. the book wasn't in its usual place
 - c. he had expected the owner to be angry with him
 - d. he was about to leave
4. The textbook the medical student was interested in was tucked away in a corner _____.
 - A. to prevent anyone from buying it
 - b. because the medical student might take it away
 - c. in case the medical student was tempted to buy it
 - d. because it was a rare and expensive book

1.6 EXERCISE II

LISTEN TO THE PASSAGE AGAIN, PART BY PART, AND THEN FILL IN THE BLANKS IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES AS YOU LISTEN.

PART 1 (# from the very beginning to the end of the first paragraph)

1. Reasons to enter a bookstore may be:
 - a. You are a \book-lover\.
 - b. You want to buy \a book as a present\.
 - c. To find \shelter\ from \a sudden shower\.
2.
 - a. You should not be misled by your desire to \pick up\ a book with an \attractive\ dust-jacket because you might \end up\ with a \rather dull\ book.
 - b. Sometimes you may be so engrossed in some book or other, that you will not realize \you have spent\ far too many hours there and you have to \dash off\ to keep some \forgotten appointment\, without even the time \to buy a book\.

PART 2 (# from "This opportunity ..." to "...from section to section".)

- a. The opportunity to \escape\ the realities of \everyday\ life is the main \attraction\ of a bookshop.
- b. You can \wander\ around a good music shop to \your heart's content\, no assistant will \approach\ you with the \inevitable\ greeting "Can I help you, sir?" You don't have the \need\ to buy anything you don't want to. In a bookshop an assistant should leave you \alone\ and look as if he is not interested in \selling a single book\. He will serve you only when you \have finished browsing\.
- c. You have to be cautious not to be tempted by the \variety of books\ in a bookshop. It is very easy for you to \come out of\ a bookshop with a pile of books which had only \vaguely\ interested you up \till\ now. This sort of thing can be \dangerous\. Apart from \running up a huge account\, you can

waste \a great deal of time\.

PART 3 (# The last paragraph)

- a. A medical student had to go to the bookshop regularly \to read a textbook\ because the book was far \too expensive\ for him to buy and he could not \obtain it\ from \the library\.
- b. One day, he was \dismayed\ because the book was not in \its usual place\.
- c. To his surprise, the shop owner had \tucked\ the book \away\ in a corner \in case\ someone might buy it.

1.7 EXERCISE III

NOW WORK IN PAIRS TO DISCUSS THE FOLLOWING POINTS.

1. How can you be a good buyer of books?
 - a. Not to be misled by attractive dust-jackets
 - b. Not to be distracted by the variety of books in a bookstore
 - c. Not to be engrossed in some book or other in a bookstore.

*** Possible Version**

- a. One has to resist the temptation to pick up a book with an attractive dust-jacket, for sometimes, a book may have a beautiful cover but be rather dull. Before buying a book, it is advisable to read a little of it in order to see if it is worth buying.
- b. One has to be careful not to be distracted by a variety of books in a bookshop. Buying books which one is only vaguely interested in may turn out to be a waste of time and money.
- c. One has to bear in his mind that he should not be engrossed in browsing at a bookshop, because it is likely that one may soon become totally unaware of his surroundings and spend too much time there.

2. Retell the story of the medical student.

*** Possible Version**

A medical student had to read a textbook which he couldn't afford to buy and which was not available at the university's library. Every afternoon, therefore, he had to go along to the nearby bookshop and read a little of the book at a time. One day, however, he was very much disappointed because he couldn't find the book in its usual place. He was about to leave the bookshop when he saw the owner beckoning to him. The owner told him that the textbook was tucked away in a corner to prevent anyone from buying it so that the medical student could make use of it anytime he wanted to.)

3. How do you select books in a bookstore?

*** Possible Version**

For me, time spent in a bookstore is most enjoyable. It is in the bookstore that I can escape the boredom of my routine life. I spend every Saturday afternoon there, wandering from section to section.

I know almost every book in the bookstore. I feel sorry if the cover of a book is stained and I am happy when good books sell fast. I may stand by shelves for hours browsing among the newly published books. I never judge a book merely by its dust-jacket because the real value of a book lies in its content.

I seldom buy books. If I do, I choose only those that interest me most. I try to buy paperbacks instead of hard- cover ones. Though, I must admit, it is very hard for me not to be tempted to buy books elegantly bound and beautifully illustrated.)

SECTION 2

1.8 LISTEN TO THE FOLLOWING AND THEN ANSWER THE MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS.

Many substances that come into contact with the surface of the eye can cause chemical burns, allergic reactions or inflammations, or can even be absorbed through the eye. Whenever one of these types of substances does come into contact with someone's eye, the eye should be rinsed up immediately with water. Lukewarm water should be poured gently into the inside corner of the eye from a container two to three inches above the victim's eye. A water tap will do very nicely as it produces controllable pressure. The victim's head should be tilted so that the water will flow across the eyeball and off the face. This procedure should be followed for five to fifteen minutes, depending on the severity of the problem. Adults who are not otherwise incapacitated may use a shower to wash out the eyes. Urgency is the key word in treating eye problems of this sort. Wash out the affected eye immediately, and as soon as possible call a physician or a Poison Control Center for additional advice.

1. What is the topic of this talk?
 - a. poison control centers and doctors
 - b. bathing from a container or in the shower
 - c. water temperature, as it affects eyeballs
 - D. first aid treatment of eye problems
2. How far from the victim's head should the water be poured?
 - a. five to fifteen inches
 - B. two to three inches
 - c. immediately
 - d. right above the inside corner of the eye
3. What is the key word in the treatment of eye problems?
 - a. chemical burns
 - b. victim
 - C. urgency
 - d. physician
4. Why is treatment of eye problems so important?
 - A. One only gets one pair of eyes; delay in treatment or inadequate treatment may

cause permanent eye damage.

- b. The eyes are the windows to the soul.
- c. Adults need to wash out their eyes in a shower periodically.
- d. Only physicians can treat eye burns.

SECTION 3

1.9 LISTEN TO THE FOLLOWING SONG AND TRY TO SUPPLY THE MISSING WORDS IN THE GIVEN LYRICS.

KEEP ON SINGING

By Helen Reddy

#

INTRODUCTION

Helen Reddy, a member of the deprived black minority in America, describes how she became a performer. Her mother died giving birth to her and so she lived with her father in a one-room shack. Her father did his best to create a good home. To help her father, the singer sang in the streets to make money. Her father was proud of her singing and encouraged her to become a singer. Her father thought the singer could make many people happy and spread love with her music. When the singer was still young, her father died. Before he died, he told his daughter to keep on singing. The singer felt she had lost her best friend. She followed her father's advice and became a singer. The song reveals the ordeal of the black people.

KEEP ON SINGING

By Helen Reddy

Keep on singing, don't stop singing
You're gonna be a \star\ someday
you're gonna \make\ a lot of people happy
When they come to \hear\ you play

(I) don't \remember\ mama
She died when I was \born\
We lived in a \one-room\ shanty
But daddy tried to \make\ it a home

When I was only \six\ years old
Started singing in the \streets\
And people would \throw\ me pennies
So I could help daddy make \ends\ meet
He'd say:

Keep on singing, don't stop singing

You're gonna be a \star\ someday
you're gonna \make\ a lot of people happy
When they come to \hear\ you play
He'd say keep on singing
Keep the \bells\ a-ringing
\Spread\ your music from town to town
There's not \enough\ love in this old world
So spread your songs \around\

By the time that I was ten years old
I had a little rock and roll \band\
And daddy's eyes were grown' \dim\
But I didn't \understand\
He would be so \proud\ of me
Each time he'd \hear\ us play
At night he'd call me to his \side\
And daddy'd always say, he'd say:

(Repeat)

We didn't have much \money\
But things never \seemed\ so bad
I felt like the \queen\ of the world
When I was \with\ my dad
Then one \raining\ April night
Daddy called me to his \side\
He \held\ me with his tremblin's hands
And right before he died, he said:

(Repeat)

NOTES

1. shanty — an old, broken cabin made from discarded materials.
2. make it a home — give the one-room shack the attributes of a home where a family resides happily.
3. throw me pennies — She had to sing in the streets to earn some money to support herself and her father.
4. make ends meet — an idiomatic expression meaning “to have enough money to spend to survive without going into debts”
5. queen of the world — to feel very important, as if she were a queen dominating the

whole world

6. rock and roll band — a group of musicians who play rock n' roll music.
7. eyes dim — Dad was going blind.
8. but I didn't understand — that Dad was getting old and would die soon.

LESSON TWO

SECTION 1

NIGHT VISITORS

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Dreams make up a component of our daily life. People dream most of their sleep time although they seldom remember their dreams when they wake up. Why do people dream? Different people have different opinions. The following passage may give you some ideas about dreams.

2.2 NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS:

1. psychic — a mental power supposed to enable people to know things beyond physical reality or to see into the unknown past or future
2. REM sleep — “Rapid Eye Movement” sleep (indicating one is in a deep sleep)

2.3 LISTEN TO THE PASSAGE CAREFULLY.

Night Visitors

By Kelly Marsh

I dreamed I dreamed a dream I dreamed . . .

Dreams — the night visitors. People have always wondered about these pictures inside their heads. But dreams come only with sleep. It has been hard to find out more about them.

People have tried to make their dreams work for them. Some people have thought dreams were a way into the past. Others have seen dreams as a path to follow. Some have even thought dreams could help the sick to recover.

Obviously, dreams have close ties with sleep. People sleep thirty-three percent of their lives. This is called sleep time. People dream during twenty-five percent of sleep time.

While they are sleeping, people “tune out” the things around them. But when they dream, people may seem to sense the same things they do as when they are awake. They may sometimes see, hear, taste, smell, and feel things in their dreams. These things often seem as real to people when they are asleep as when they are awake.

Even though sleeping people seem to be resting, their bodies are working. Scientists have found that the eyes of sleeping people are moving. They have also found out that their brains are sending out waves.

Scientists have watched for what they call rapid eye movement (REM) sleep. They now feel that REM sleep is tied to dreams.

People do not dream all night long. Most dreams happen when people are in REM sleep. Scientists have also tried to find out what people have been dreaming. They waited until they saw that people were in REM sleep and then woke them up. The people were asked to write what happened in their dreams.

There is no one answer for why people dream. Most scientists think that dreams are brought on by many things. A dream may come because of a wish for something. Dreams may also happen because of how people feel before they go to sleep. They may be sick or happy or afraid.

Dreams may come because of something that has already happened. People can also have dreams because they think something will happen to them later on.

There are special kinds of dreams called "psychic dreams." In these dreams the inner mind gives a clue to a real life event. The clue may be either to the past or the future.

People need not be scientists to find out more about dreams. One way they can do this is to study their own dreams. You can do this yourself. When you first wake up, lie in bed for a while. Think about the first thing that comes into your head. Keep thinking about only this one thing. It may help you to remember a dream you had the night before.

When the dream comes back, it may come as a flash. Write down what you remember and keep a notebook. You may not be able to remember all of the dream at first. The more practice you get, the more you will be able to remember.

The night visitors have always been things of wonder for men and women. Dreams have frequently been written about in books, movies and plays.

Scientists are still trying to find out more about dreams. Dreams tell people about what they think and feel. Dreams tell people about themselves.

2.4 EXERCISE I

YOU WILL HEAR FOUR STATEMENTS. TICK "T" (TRUE) OR "F" (FALSE) FOR EACH OF THEM ACCORDING TO WHAT YOU HAVE JUST HEARD.

1. Scientists can fully explain both why and how people dream. (t) (F)
2. People do not dream all night long, but they dream some of their sleep time. (T) (f)
3. When people are sleeping both their bodies and their minds are working. (T) (f)
4. It is impossible to find out more about our dreams without the help of scientists. (t) (F)

2.5 EXERCISE II

LISTEN AGAIN PART BY PART AND FILL IN THE BLANKS MEANWHILE:

PART 1 (from the very beginning to "...during twenty-five percent of sleep time")

1. How do people feel about their dreams?
 - a. Some people have thought dreams were a way \into the past\.
 - b. Others have seen dreams as \a path to follow\.
 - c. Some have even thought dreams could help \the sick to recover\.
2. What is the relationship between sleep and dreams?
 - a. People sleep \thirty-three percent\ of their lives. This is called \sleep time\.
 - b. People dream during \twenty-five percent\ of sleep time.

PART 2 (from "while they are sleeping" to "what happened in the their dreams")

3. Why do scientists say that people's bodies are working even though they seem to be resting?

- a. The eyes of sleeping people \are moving\.
- b. Their brains \are sending out waves\.

4. How do scientists know when people are dreaming?

- a. Scientists have watched for what they call \rapid eye movement\ sleep.
- b. Most dreams happen when people are in \REM sleep\.

PART 3 (from "there is no one answer" to "...to the past or to the future")

5. According to the passage, what leads people into dreams?

- a. A dream may come because of \a wish for something\.
- b. Dreams may also happen because of \how people feel before they go to sleep\.
- c. Dreams may come because of \something that has already happened\.
- d. People can also have dreams because \they think something will happen to them later on\.
- e. The inner mind can give a clue \which may be either to the past or the future\.

PART 4 (from "people need not be ..." to "...be able to remember")

6. How can you remember a dream you had the night before?

When you first wake up, \lie in bed\ for a while. Think about the first thing \that comes into your head\ . Keep thinking about \only this one thing\ . When the dream \comes back\ , \write down\ what you remember and \keep\ a notebook. The more \practice\ you get, the more you will be able to \remember\ .

PART 5 (the remaining part)

7. What do dreams mean to people?

- a. Dreams have always been \things of wonder to people\.
- b. People take dreams as \the material to write in books, movies and plays\.
- c. Dreams tell people about \what they think and feel\ and about themselves.

2.6 EXERCISE III

NOW WORK IN PAIRS TO DISCUSS THE FOLLOWING POINTS:

1. Why do people dream?

(Hint: use the phrases: dreams are brought on by ...

come because of ...

happen because of ...

occur because of ...

dreams are the result of ...

(# Dreams are brought on by many things. A dream may come because of a wish for something. Dreams may also happen because of how people feel before they go to sleep. Dreams may come because of something that has already happened. People can also have dreams because they think something will happen to them later on.)

2. What is the relationship between dreams and sleep?

(# Dreams have close ties with sleep. People sleep thirty-three percent of their lives, and they dream during 25 percent of sleep time.

Most dreams happen when people are in REM sleep.)

3. Do you often dream? Can you remember the dream you had last night? Describe your dream.

(# Sample answer:

I don't dream very often, but when I do, I always have unusual dreams. As a matter of fact, I had an extraordinary dream last night.

It was a very beautiful day and I was on a big ship. Suddenly, heavy clouds covered the sky, and the sea turned to gray. There was such a fierce storm that the ship almost sank. At that moment another ship appeared from out of the dense fog. It was a pirate ship. The pirates jumped onto our ship and a battle began. I had a sword in my hand and I fought bravely. Soon I was wounded and lay bleeding on the deck. I thought I was dying. Then, all at once, all the pirates vanished. The storm stopped and the sun came out again. I was dazzled.

Just then I awoke and found that I was in my own bed. The sun was shining and there was a ray of light on my face. Perhaps it was the sunbeam that had changed my nightmare into a dream of adventure.)

SECTION 2

2.7 LISTEN TO THE FOLLOWING AND THEN ANSWER THE MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS.

A Dream Laboratory

A unique laboratory at the University of Chicago is busy only at night. It is a dream laboratory where researchers are at work studying dreamers. Their findings have shown that everyone dreams from three to seven times a night, although in ordinary life a person may remember none or only one of his dreams.

While the subjects — usually students — are asleep, special machines record their brain waves and eye movements as well as the body movements that signal the end of a dream. Surprisingly, all subjects sleep soundly.

Observers report that a person usually moves his body before a dream. Once the dream has started, his body relaxes and his eyes become more active, as if the curtain had gone up on a show. As soon as the machine indicates that the dream is over, a buzzer awakens the sleeper. He sits up, records his dream, and goes back to sleep — perhaps to dream some more.

Researchers have found that if the dreamer is awakened immediately after his dream, he can usually recall the entire dream. If he is allowed to sleep even five more minutes, his memory of the dream will have faded.

1. The findings of the researchers have shown that

- A. everyone dreams every night.
 - b. dreams are easily remembered.
 - c. dreams are likely to be frightening.
 - d. persons dream only one dream a night.
2. The researchers were surprised to find that
 - a. dream memories are often incomplete.
 - B. persons sleep soundly while they dream.
 - c. sleepers relax while dreaming.
 - d. dreamers can record their own dreams.
 3. Just before a dream, a sleeper will usually
 - a. relax.
 - b. lie perfectly still.
 - C. move his body.
 - d. make more eye movements.
 4. In the dream laboratory, the dreams are recorded
 - a. as soon as the student wakes in the morning.
 - b. at stated intervals during the night.
 - c. about five minutes after the end of each dream.
 - D. immediately after each dream.
 5. A person would be most likely to remember the dream that
 - a. was of most interest to him.
 - b. occurred immediately after he went to sleep.
 - C. occurred just before he woke up.
 - d. both A and B.

SECTION 3

2.8 LISTEN TO THE FOLLOWING SONG AND TRY TO SUPPLY THE MISSING WORDS IN THE GIVEN LYRICS.

MY ELUSIVE DREAMS

#

INTRODUCTION

This country-western duet written by Curly Putman and Billy Sherrill and sung by a male / female duo tells the story of a couple who travel around America in search of work for the husband. The husband praises his wife for following him and providing him a home and support while he pursues his "elusive dreams". The male singer is a typical example of the American pioneer spirit, a spirit which has given rise to the image of America – a youthful, explorative, ever changing and expanding nation.

Considered a land of opportunity, America is a country to which many have immigrated in search of work. Even today, there is always the feeling that if things are not good where one is, they may be better in the next town or next job. The man in this song is plagued by that most

American idea, that every man can be successful if he works hard and is determined to find success.

Tied with this man's heritage is the Puritan work ethic which influences American life styles. This ethic values working hard and being morally upright and loyal. The wife in this song embodies loyalty as she follows her husband, bore his son, and continually supports him, despite his lack of material success. The song leaves us with the hope that the couple's marriage remains strong. Similar to most country-western songs, this song praises the traditional value of a strong family.

"MY ELUSIVE DREAMS"

(COMPOSERS: CURLY PUTMAN & BILLY SHERRILL)

I followed you to \Texas\
I followed you to \Utah\
We didn't \find\ it there so we moved on
Then you went with me to \Alabama\
Things looked \good\ in Birmingham
We didn't \find\ it there so we moved on

@ I know you're \tired\ of following
My elusive dreams and \schemes\
For they're only \fleeting\ things

My elusive dreams

You had my \child\ in Memphis
Then I \heard\ of work in Nashville
But we didn't \find\ it there so we moved on
To a small \farm\ in Nebraska
To a gold mine in \Alaska\
We didn't \find\ it there so we moved on

And now we've left \Alaska\
\Because\ there was no gold mine
But this time \only\ two of us moved on
Now all we have is each other
And a little \memory\ to cling to
And still you won't let me go on \alone\

(Repeat @)