

Listen

(Teacher's Book)

This Way

6

英语听力教程

(教师用书)

主 编 张民伦

副主编 邓昱平

高等教育出版社

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主 编	张民伦	
副主编	邓昱平	
编 者	张民伦	邓昱平
	张 鐸	翁雪芳

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内 容 提 要

本书是与《英语听力教程 6》(Listen This Way 6)相配套的教师参考书。主要包括学生用书中全部练习答案以及录音带的所有文字材料。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语听力教程(6)教师用书/张民伦主编. —北京:
高等教育出版社, 2000. 12

ISBN 7-04-008921-1

I. 英… II. 张… III. 英语-视听教学-高等学校-教
学参考资料 IV. H319.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2000)第 77540 号

英语听力教程 6(教师用书)

主编 张民伦 副主编 邓昱平

出版发行 高等教育出版社

社 址 北京市东城区沙滩后街 55 号

电 话 010-64054588

网 址 <http://www.hep.edu.cn>

<http://www.hep.com.cn>

邮政编码 100009

传 真 010-6401156

经 销 新华书店北京发行所

印 刷 北京外文印刷厂

开 本 850×1168 1/16

印 张 9.25

字 数 250 000

版 次 2000 年 12 月第 1 版

印 次 2000 年 12 月第 1 次印刷

定 价 20.00 元

本书如有缺页、倒页、脱页等质量问题,请到所购图书销售部门联系调换。

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前 言

听是语言交际的重要方面。在对外交往中，听力水平的高低直接影响着人们的相互理解和工作效率。随着国际交流的日渐频繁和电讯技术的迅猛发展，提高英语听的能力显得尤为重要。本教材正是为了适应时代的发展和英语教学的需要而编写的。在编写中，我们努力借鉴国内外近年来英语听力教学的研究成果，在总结几十年教学经验的基础上，遵循本课程的教学理论和原则，针对中国学生英语听力学习的特点，进行了新的尝试。本教材可供高等学校英语专业高年级的学生使用，同时适合师专、教育学院、广播电视大学、成人高校英语专业的学生及社会上广大英语自学者使用。

本教材在编写中努力体现以下两点：

1. 以培养听力技能为主线。通过系统的听力专门技能的单项训练及综合训练，培养学生的快速反应、准确辨别、分析推理、归纳总结、信息处理及记录和记忆等能力；
2. 力求听力材料的语言真实性、典型性和实际应用性。由于听力理解与学习者的知识水平，特别是与他们的语言和社会文化知识的水平密切相关，因此本教材注重在不同阶段选择既与技能训练匹配又与学生求知兴趣相称的素材。

全套教材共分6册。每册配有教师用书和6盒录音带。前4册以单项技能训练为主，配有一定量的综合训练，题材接近生活和工作实际，由近及远，涉及的面较宽；后两册以综合技能训练为主，同时针对中国学生在英语听力学习中的难点、重点进行反复训练，题材以反映社会、科技领域的新发展为主。教师用书的内容包括教学提示、练习答案和全部录音带内容的材料。

“标”、“本”兼治，以“标”求“本”是本教材的努力方向和目标。这里的“标”指的是教材及磁带中的全部教学内容与练习；这里的“本”指的是完成全部教学内容与练习之后留存于学生的那种内在智慧与能力。

本书为第六册，即本听力教程的最后一册。全书共包括12个单元，内容主要反映当今时代人们紧张、丰富的工作与生活方式以及他们对待某些社会现象的观点与态度。材料多数为正常语速的真实报道或录音。听能训练侧重检测学生在听的方面的综合应用能力。第六册的篇章结构与前五册有所不同，目的是突出其终结性的目标与要求。每个单元由4部分组成：

第一部分仍为准备性练习，列出了每个单元中生词较多的典型语句，以帮助学生在语境中猜测词义和听力材料的内容，从而使学生进入积极思维和听的状态；

第二部分和第三部分为每个单元的重点部分。其中第二部分称为Fast track（快行道），以提示学生主动应付更具挑战性的听力材料，通过刻苦训练和自我检测，达到较高水准，从而获得成功的喜悦。第三部分称为Independent listening（独立听），以引导学生大胆而富有信心地进行独立学习，逐步发展自己的英语听力技能。

第四部分对本单元的生词和词组进行归纳，以帮助学生复习巩固，克服听力教学中由于强调瞬间记

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忆而忽视词汇积累和语言应用的倾向。教师可围绕本部分内容适当进行一些读、讲、听、说的综合练习。

本教材主要供课内精听使用，每单元约需3学时左右。但是提高听力仅靠精听是远远不够的，希望教师针对各个学生的实际情况，有计划地指导并组织好课外泛听及其它相关的学习活动。只有精与泛、质与量的科学结合才可望实现英语听力水平的飞跃。

本教材的编写得到了教育部有关司处及许多兄弟院校的热情关心和指导。华东师大外语学院和英语系给予了经常性的支持和帮助。黄源深教授和虞苏美教授就本教材的编写提出了宝贵意见。美籍教师 Glen Chesnut 审阅了第六册全部书稿。参加录音的朋友有 Kristian Jansen Jaech、Sarah Lauer、Gillian Kitrick、Rachel Scepanski、Tim Hildgebrandt、Christina Ghanbarpour、Adam Davis 等。录音合成赵金土、刘申。徐卫列老师为第六册的编写做了大量工作。在编写过程中，我们还参阅过国内外一些有关书籍和教材，参阅书目详见 Acknowledgments。

编者谨向一切关心和帮助过本教材编写的同事和朋友致以衷心的感谢，并感谢高等教育出版社在整套教材的编写、插图、版式设计等方面所提出的宝贵意见和所做的大量工作。

由于水平有限，时间匆促，疏漏和不妥之处，敬请指正。

编 者
2000年11月

责任编辑	李青
封面设计	王凌波
责任绘图	李静
版式设计	张彤
责任校对	李青
责任印制	陈伟光

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1

Treasure Pleasure

Part I Getting ready (Omit)

Part II Fast track

A Weekend fair

You are going to hear an advertisement for a pleasure fair. While listening, focus on the major points and fill in the notice below with the missing information.

Notice

Location: Glen Helen Regional Park

The 37th Annual Renaissance Pleasure Fair

Duration: 8 weekends from now through June 20th

What to enjoy? 8 stages of continuous entertainment, costume performers, fine handcrafts, exotic foods, hearty ales

Want to take part in it? Please contact: 180052fair

Tapescript:

It is time for the fair — the Renaissance Pleasure Fair. The original world-renowned recreation of an Elizabethan country village and market place returns to Glen Helen Regional Park for eight glorious weekends now through June 20th. Eight stages of continuous entertainment, thousands of costume performers, fine

handcrafts, exotic foods and hearty ales. The Renaissance Pleasure Fair is celebrating 37 years in Southern California. Travel back to the time when Queen Elizabeth rules the day and Shakespeare is in love. Nestled among 31 rolling wooded acres, the fair is located in beautiful Glen Helen Regional Park 10 minutes north of the 10 freeway on interstate 15 in the foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains next to the Blockbuster Pavillion. Eat, drink, and be merry. The 37th annual Renaissance Pleasure Fair! Saturdays, Sundays and Memorial Day now through June 20th. Call 180052fair for information and discount tickets.

Cocooning

Now listen to a short passage about in-home entertainment. Then complete the following chart in note form.

The meaning of the word "cocoon":
original meaning: <u>home/caterpillar/comes out/butterfly or moth</u> figurative meaning: <u>a warm, safe, snug home</u>
Activities and entertainments preferred by cocooning families: <u>stay home for meals, rent videos</u>
Services and products for these activities and entertainments: <u>take-out food/convenience food</u> <u>big-screen TVs/CD players/computers</u>
Two factors in the popularity of cocooning: time: <u>long hours at work/not want/spend time traveling/lack time to cook</u> money: <u>have money/take-out food/need not pay a baby-sitter/video renting cheaper</u>

Tapescript:

A caterpillar spins a cocoon and stays inside until it comes out as a butterfly or moth. Thus, the word cocoon is used to describe a warm, safe, snug home.

Today, the word cocooning describes how families stay at home instead of going out for meals and entertainment. For example, people rent videos to watch at home instead of going out to the movies. Businesses offer products to support this lifestyle. Restaurants and food stores offer a wide range of take-out food and convenience food. Big-screen TVs, CD players, and computers entertain people in their own homes.

Time and money are two important factors in the popularity of in-home entertainment. For example, people who spend long hours at work usually want

to stay home in the evening. If they commute to work, they don't want to spend time traveling for leisure activities. Two-income families often lack the time to cook, but they have the money to pay for take-out foods. Moreover, in-home entertainment costs less than going out. Parents do not have to find and pay a baby-sitter. Renting videos is cheaper than going to the cinema.

C Living in a community

In this section you are going to hear a passage talking about community life. Before listening, think about the pre-listening questions below. While listening, focus on the major points and do not forget to take notes. Then complete the following summary.

Pre-listening questions:

1. Do you know your neighbors well?
2. Do you think it is harder to get to know your neighbors today than it used to be?
3. What are some of the good ways to communicate with the people living in your neighborhood?

Summary

Services and facilities in Canadian communities are either run by a local government or organized by the people themselves. Government-run ones include libraries, recreation centers, swimming pools, skating rinks, tennis courts, gymnasiums, programs and lessons, etc. On the other hand, people may help organize clubs and special-interest groups including singing clubs, neighborhood watch programs, and community theaters. Taking part in community activities can help people (a) meet other people, (b) have a stronger community spirit, (c) and make their communities a safer and better place to live.

Tapescript:

Canadians have many kinds of services and facilities in their communities. For example, local government may operate libraries or recreation centers, which are funded by taxes and cost little for residents to use. Facilities include swimming pools, skating rinks, tennis courts, and gymnasiums. Programs and lessons are offered to both children and adults.

In addition to government-run programs, people organize clubs and special-interest groups in their community. There may be singing clubs, neighborhood watch programs, and community theater.

Joining such clubs and using local facilities are good ways to meet other people living in the community. This approach is especially important since today's lifestyles can make it difficult to get to know your neighbors. For

instance, because many people spend long hours working far from home, they do not have as many opportunities to talk to their friends and neighbors.

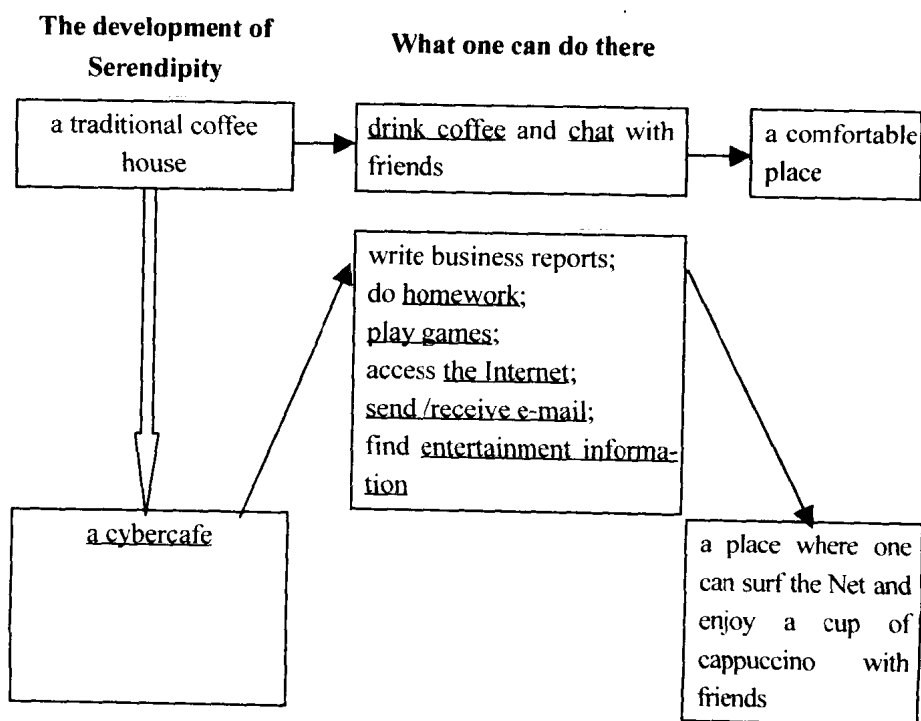
However, Canadian society may see more socialization among neighbors in the future. More people are choosing lifestyles that keep them home more often. For example, many people run home-based businesses. When people know their neighbors, they have a stronger community spirit and their neighborhoods are safer and better places to live.

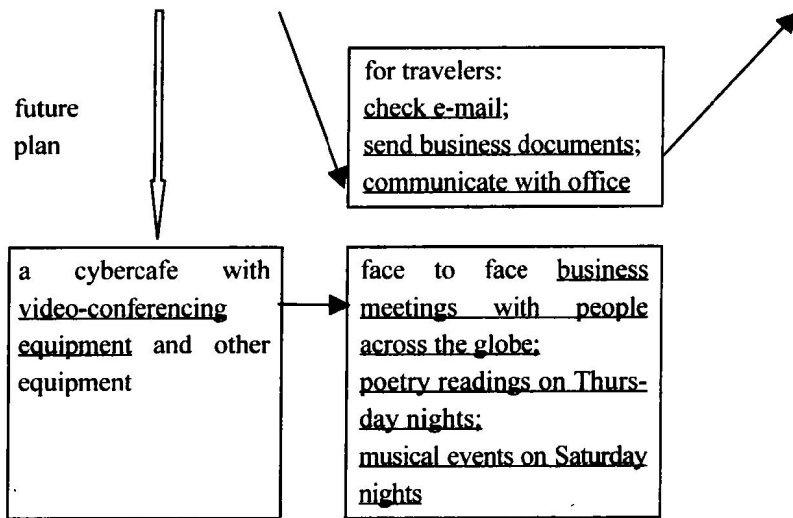
D Computer and coffee attract customers

1. A cybercafé is a café or coffeehouse that has computers for its customers to use. Cybercafés are becoming popular in many cities around the world. The following short passage you are going to hear is about a cybercafé called Serendipity. Before listening, think about the pre-listening questions below. While listening, focus on the major points and do not forget to take notes. After that, complete the following diagram with appropriate information.

Pre-listening questions:

- (1) Do you enjoy using computers?
- (2) Are you fond of drinking coffee?
- (3) How do you think computers have helped or hurt our society?
- (4) Do you think coffee is good or bad for our health?
- (5) Have you ever been to a cybercafé?





2. Now listen to the passage again. After that, some statements will be read to you. Decide whether they are true or false. Write "T" or "F" in the brackets.

(1) (F) (2) (F) (3) (T) (4) (F) (5) (F) (6) (T)

Tapescript:

Fran Klaus is the owner of a coffeehouse in Beckley, West Virginia. The name of her coffeehouse is Serendipity. Until this fall, Serendipity was a comfortable place for people to drink coffee and chat with friends. That all changed when Klaus met Cameron Taylor. Taylor is a computer expert. He wanted to bring new technology to West Virginia.

Klaus and Taylor decided to turn Serendipity into a cybercafe. "It was like a bolt of lightning hit us both at the same time," Klaus said. "When we met, we realized what a good team we would be."

With the popularity of computers, e-mail, and the Internet, the newly opened cybercafe at Serendipity is very busy. It was just what Beckley, West Virginia needed.

Serendipity is the first cybercafe in West Virginia, but cybercafes are not unusual in other parts of the country. In fact, the first one in the United States opened in 1984. In the early 1990s, there were fewer than 100. Today, cybercafes are popular in many places. There are now over 1 000 cybercafes in cities around the world.

Serendipity's cybercafe has four new state-of-the-art computers. Customers can use the computers to do many things. For example, they can write business reports, do homework, or play games. They can also use the computers to access the Internet, send or receive e-mail messages, and find entertainment information. They can do all

of these things in the comfort of a coffeehouse atmosphere.

“We are a favorite place for young professionals and students,” Klaus said. “You see lots of people here with laptop computers. Computers and coffee cups, business and coffee beans. They just seem to go together.”

The cybercafe is also perfect for travelers. “Travelers can check their e-mail, send business documents, communicate with their office, and have a cup of coffee at the same time.”

Adding a cybercafe is not the only change for the comfortable coffeehouse. In the future, Klaus and Taylor want to install video-conferencing equipment. With video-conferencing, customers can have face-to-face business meetings with people across the globe.

Serendipity’s future plans also include poetry readings on Thursday nights and musical events on Saturday nights.

Lots of people seem to enjoy going to Serendipity’s cybercafe. As Klaus said, “Where else can you surf the Net and enjoy a cup of cappuccino with friends?”

Statements:

- (1) In the early 1990s, there were more than 100 cybercafes in the United States.
- (2) Serendipity has four old computers.
- (3) The first cybercafe in the United States opened in 1984.
- (4) Cybercafes are not common in other cities in the United States.
- (5) Serendipity is the first cybercafe in South Carolina.
- (6) Computers and coffee go together for many people.

E The Smithsonian Folklife Festival

1. In this section you are going to hear a passage about a popular yearly celebration of cultural traditions: the Smithsonian Folklife Festival in the United States. While listening, focus on the major points and do not forget to take notes. After that, fill in the blanks with the missing information.

General information about the festival

Name: the Smithsonian Folklife Festival

Location: the National Mall, Washington D.C.

Time: every summer

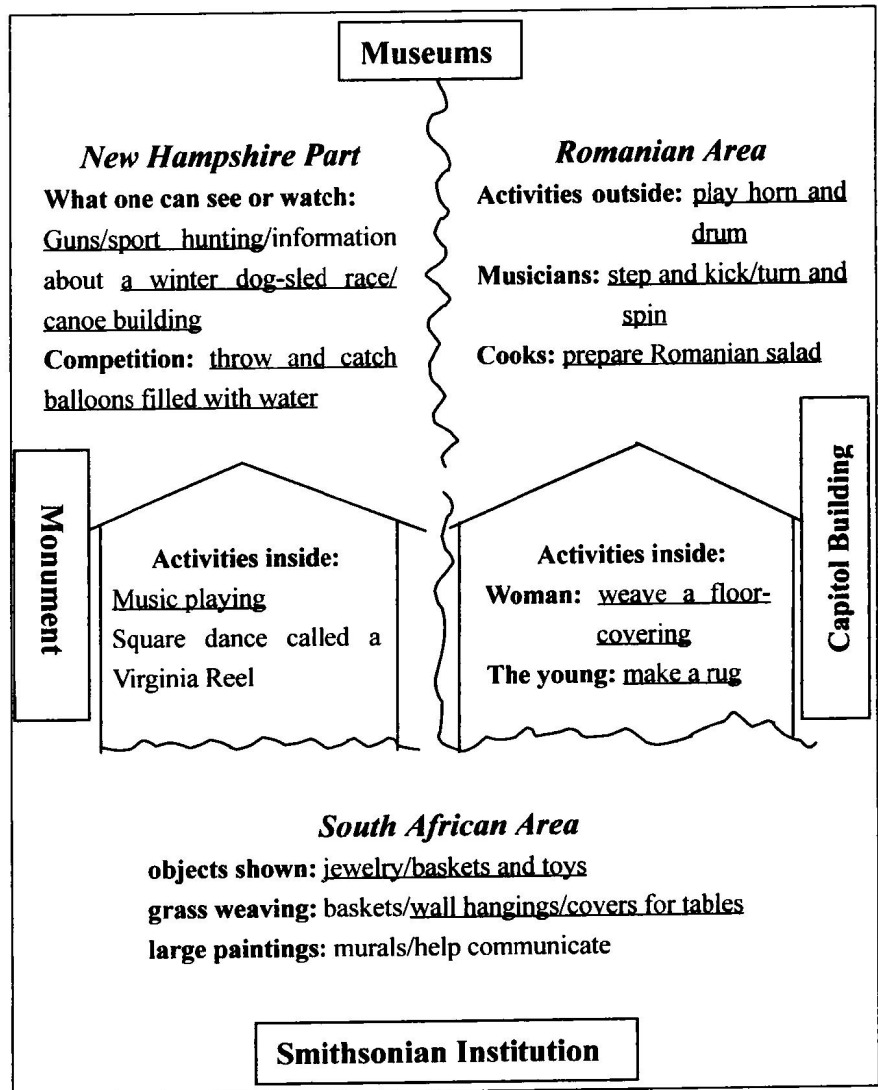
Duration: 10 days

Theme of the festival: showing different cultures and people — their music and art, stories and celebrations, things made for home and to sell

Organizer: the Smithsonian Institution

History: 33 years

2. Now listen to the passage again and fill in the following chart with key words.

**Tapescript:**

Today we tell about a popular yearly celebration of cultural traditions — the Smithsonian Folklife Festival in Washington, D.C.

Visitors to Washington usually spend some time on the open, grassy area called the National Mall. The United States' Capitol Building is at the east end of the Mall. The monument honoring America's first President, George Washington, is at the west end. Museums and the Smithsonian Institution buildings are on the north and south sides of the Mall.

Usually, the Mall is a place where people walk, sit or play. But for ten days each summer, part of the Mall is crowded with unusual sights, sounds and smells. That is when the Smithsonian Folklife Festival is held. Today, we bring you

some of those sights and sounds.

For thirty-three years, the Smithsonian Institution has organized the Folklife Festival. The word folklife describes the cultural traditions of a people. It includes their music and art, their stories and celebrations, the things they make for their homes and to sell.

Each festival is about different cultures and people. This year, there were three major cultural programs. They represented Romania, South Africa, and the American state of New Hampshire.

Entering the Folklife Festival from the east end of the Mall is like stepping into another world.

The sights and sounds that surround us are the sights and sounds of the East European nation of Romania. Six musicians are playing dance music on horn and drums under the hot sun. Six male dancers wear white clothing — shiny white pants and shirts. Colorful belts circle the middle of their bodies. They step and kick. They turn and spin. They step and kick again to the sounds of drum and horn.

Nearby, Romanian cooks are showing a group of people how to prepare a traditional Romanian salad. They explain that the salad may contain almost any meat — chicken, beef or pork. They suggest adding the white part of hard-boiled eggs to give a pleasant appearance to the dish.

Inside another nearby tent, a woman is weaving a floor-covering on a loom. Her granddaughter and a young friend are making a smaller rug at another table.

Our next visit at the Smithsonian Folklife Festival is to the South African area.

Objects made by many South Africans are shown at the Folklife Festival—including jewelry, baskets and toys. One of the most interesting is the grass weaving of Raseetsi Alice Molaba of the Free State. She creates baskets, wall-hangings and covers for tables using only grass, water, and the skill of her hands.

We also see large paintings — murals — that help South Africans communicate with each other. About 100 languages are spoken in the nation.

Each year, the Smithsonian Folklife Festival includes one state in the United States. This year, the state is New Hampshire. This northeastern state is known for its natural beauty and many outdoor activities.

Visitors can see several kinds of guns used in sport hunting. Another area has information about a winter dog-sled race planned for next February. Organizers call the event “The Greatest Show on Snow”. Nearby, Jay Trayner is building a traditional canoe. Many visitors watch silently as he carefully puts together the wooden pieces of the boat.

The New Hampshire area includes a place where people are doing activities