



教师用书

英语听力教程 续编

娄海珠 陈达星 朱建明 合编

北京师范大学出版社

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前 言

本书既是一套独立的英语听力教材，又可作为《英语听力教程》（上、下册）的补充材料，故称《英语听力教程》（续篇）。*本书分教师用书和学生用书，共两册。可供高等院校英语专业三、四年级学生和具有同等程度的同志学习、使用。

学生用书全部是练习，教师用书包括录音文字和练习答案。本书主要内容包括新闻报道、采访谈话、报告和座谈等。内容丰富，题材广泛，既能提高听力，又能丰富知识。全书共配有录音磁带4盘。录音中有男声、女声以及英音、美音等，录音清晰，并保留背景声音，目的是为了使学习者熟悉不同环境中各种人说话的不同习惯和特点，因而具有较强的实用性。

本教材是为有一定英语基础的同志提高英语听力技巧而编写的中、高级英语听力材料，曾作为北京师范大学英语专业本科三年级学生的英语听力教材。现整理出版，献给广大英语爱好者。全书经美国专家 Ann H. Keucher 教授审校。

编 者

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CONTENTS

Unit	1	(1)
Part	A	A Passage: Snap to It!	
Part	B	News: John F. Kennedy, Jr., Graduates from College	
Unit	2	.....	(8)
Part	A	A Passage: Insomnia—More Than Just an Inability to Sleep	
Part	B	News: Measles' Outbreak	
Unit	3	.....	(14)
Part	A	A Passage: First Things First	
Part	B	News: Zomax: A Pain-Killing Drug	
Unit	4	.....	(20)
Part	A	A Passage: A Cruel Trade in Frogs	
Part	B	News: The Weather	
Unit	5	.....	(28)
Part	A	A Passage: Your Happy Holiday Kit	
Part	B	News: Organ Donors	
Unit	6	.....	(37)
Part	A	A Passage: When to Start Reading	
Part	B	News: The Winter Olympics in Sarajevo	
Unit	7	.....	(43)
Part	A	A Passage: Keeping Earthquakes in Proportion	
Part	B	News: Earthquake in California	
Unit	8	.....	(50)
Part	A	A Passage: Safety Has No Holiday	

Part	B	News; Short Summaries	
Unit	9	.....	(57)
Part	A	A Passage; Independent Schools	
Part	B	News; News Summary 1	
Unit	10	.....	(65)
Part	A	A Passage; How to Care for Your Feet	
Part	B	News; News Summary 2	
Unit	11	.....	(73)
Part	A	An Interview; David Attenborough	
Part	B	An Interview; Entertainment/Hollywood	
Unit	12	.....	(90)
Part	A	Work	
Part	B	An Interview; Police Work	
Unit	13	.....	(113)
Part	A	A Visit to a Sausage Factory	
Part	B	An Interview; A Successful Small Business	
Unit	14	.....	(132)
Part	A	Starting a New Life	
Part	B	An Interview; Ranchers	
Unit	15	.....	(151)
Part	A	A Discussion about Violence in Sports	
Part	B	An Interview; Big League Baseball	
Unit	16	.....	(168)
Part	A	Leisure and Education	
Part	B	An Interview; A Judge and Juvenile Courts	
Unit	17	.....	(189)
Part	A	The Past	
Part	B	An Interview; Big Business vs. Small Business	

Unit	18	..... (209)
Part	A	Schedules
Part	B	An Interview; Veterinary Medicine
Unit	19	..... (229)
Part	A	An Interview; Michael Parkinson
Part	B	An Interview; A TV News Reporter
Unit	20	..... (249)
Part	A	Behind Superstition
Part	B	An Interview; A Successful Teacher
Test	1	
Test	2	

Unit 1

Part A A Passage: Snap to It!

Tapescript

Family cameras are used mostly during the annual holiday; this means children playing on the beach; building sandcastles; picnicking in the countryside; visiting a zoo; or even exploring a strange country. All provide opportunities for using your camera, but do photograph the events as they are taking place—have your camera set and ready for use. Catch your subject unawares, and the result is more likely to show that fleeting moment in a way that transforms ‘snapshotting’ into picture-making. Be prepared!

Most holiday snaps lack interest because they are much too static. Even a group will have more life if the subjects are photographed in the act of walking toward the camera. Children running through the waves show much more excitement than those just standing at the water's edge. This type of action shot can be taken with simple cameras, provided the action is directly toward the camera. Perhaps arms and legs will be slightly blurred but this can add to the impression of movement.

To photograph movement directly across the field of view, it is necessary to follow the subject with a smooth swing of the camera and press the shutter release while moving. This technique, called ‘panning’, is widely used by professionals, and produces a sharp subject with a blurred background, giving a vivid impression of speed. After a little

practice it becomes quite easy to get the smooth swing and to press the release at the right moment.

Forget one piece of advice that has survived from the days of the first Box Brownies, namely to have the sun behind the camera. This results in flat lighting which gives dull pictures; it is much better for the light to be coming from one side. In fact, for many subjects, much more dramatic views will be obtained by shooting directly into the sun. In this case it is necessary to ensure that the camera lens is shaded from the direct rays of the sun. This can be done with a lens hood, by standing in the shade of a building or tree, or merely by getting a friend to cast a shadow over the lens with a magazine (making sure of course that this does not come into the picture area).

The early bird catches the worm, as the saying goes. The same applies to holiday photographs, particularly abroad. All sorts of things are going on just after sunrise; fishing boats come in after a night's fishing and are unloaded; the streets may be hosed down; small boys deliver bread and cakes. Most of all the buildings and scenery will look much more interesting in the low morning sunlight.

Words and Expressions

snap; *v.* infml, to photograph *n.* (also snapshot) —an informal photo taken with a hand-held camera

snap to it; (AmE **snap it up**) —to hurry up

fleeting; (moment) —passing quickly, not lasting long

static; not moving an changing or developing, undesirable trait in snaps

action shot; action photograph

blur; *n.* sth. whose shape is not clearly seen *v.* to make sth. difficult to see or see through clearly

smooth swing; walk or run with a free, easy movement

Box Brownies; a brand of camera

flat lighting; (of colors) —uniform, the same; not varying in form, quality

dramatic views; exciting and unusual pictures like those that could happen in a drama

Keys to Exercises

I . Listen for the words to complete the sentences.

1. Family cameras are used mostly during the annual holiday.
2. Catch your subject unawares, and the result is more likely to show that fleeting moment in a way that transforms' snapshotting' into picture-making.
3. Most holiday snaps lack interest because they are much too static. Even a group will have more life if the subjects are photographed in the act of walking toward the camera.
4. After a little practice it becomes quite easy to get the smooth swing and to press the release at the right moment.
5. In fact, for many subjects, much more dramatic views will be obtained by shooting directly into the sun.
6. The early bird catches the worm, as the saying goes.... All sorts of things are going on just after sunrise.

II . Listen for the answers to these questions.

1. What does "Family cameras are used mostly during the annual holiday" mean? (See paragraph 1 of the tape-script)
2. Will the subjects have more life if they are photographed in the act of walking towards the camera? Give an example. (See paragraph 2)

3. If one wants to photograph movement directly across the field of view, what should he do? (See paragraph 3)
 4. To obtain much more dramatic views by shooting directly into the sun, what must one do? How can this be done? (See paragraph 4)
- II. Write out a summary of this passage.**
1. Cameras are mainly used on holiday. Try to catch your subject when he's least expecting it for better results.
 2. Photograph movement towards the camera so that the result is not too static.
 3. To photograph movement across the field of view, follow the subject with the camera and press the shutter while moving.
 4. Get up early to catch the best views.

Part B News: John Kennedy, Jr. , Graduates from College

Tapescript

(June 6th, 1983)

- David Brinkley:** In Providence, Rhode Island, today, there was a small event that recalls some very large ones. John F. Kennedy, Jr. , the late President's son, graduated from Brown University today, June 6, 1983. On June 6, 1968, Robert F. Kennedy, his uncle, died in California of bullet wounds in the head, not long after John's father died in Dallas of bullet wounds in the head. ABC's James Wooten, like all of us who recall those days, finds it hard to believe it was all that long ago.
- James Wooten:** Los Angeles, an evening in June in 1968.

Robert Kennedy: I just want to say how much...er, grateful I am to him, to his wife, my sister Jean, to my sister Pat, and to my mother and to all of those other Kennedys who came to help me.

James Wooten: All those other Kennedys he said that night, and it is difficult to remember one without the others, for they came at America en masse back then, and America in turn made collective judgments on them.

John F. Kennedy: Ask not what America will do for you...

James Wooten: Not just on the President or only on the attorney general or the boyish new senator alone, but on them—the sum of them taken together—the Kennedys; on their politics and policies, on their faults and their families; on their wives and their children, sharing their joy and sharing their tears—for they had become America's family. It is no wonder then that we note today the graduation of this young man, John F. Kennedy, Jr., from Brown University on the precise anniversary of his uncle's death just five months short of the twentieth anniversary of his father's murder—one more little irony to consider as we consider also how quickly all these years have flown. And no wonder that in seeing this Kennedy in this moment, we recall the other Kennedys and the other moments, remembering, of course, what we choose to remember.

- John F. Kennedy:** It might be said now that I have the best of both worlds—a Harvard education and a Yale degree.
- Robert Kennedy:** So, ah...my thanks to all of you, and now it's on to Chicago and let's win there.
- Edward Kennedy:** As he said many times in many parts of this nation to those he touched and who sought to touch him: "Some men see things as they are and say why; I dream of things that never were and say why not".
- James Wooten:** And so these anniversaries come and go and millions of Americans mark them still, remembering not just the dreamers who died but the dreams that never were. James Wooten, ABC News, Boston.

Words and Expressions

en masse: (French) altogether in a mass or crowd

attorney general: the chief law officer of a state or nation

irony: a strange and often funny quality which shows that things are not as they seem or were meant to be

Keys to Exercises

1. Listen to the recording and decide whether the statement is right or wrong. Write True or False in the space given.
1. Robert Kennedy's son graduated from college today. (False)
2. Both John and Robert Kennedy died from bullet wounds in the chest. (False)
3. John F. Kennedy, Jr., graduated from Brown University. (True)

4. James Wooten is reporting from Chicago. (False)

5. John's father died in Los Angeles. (False)

I. Based on the recording, answer the following questions.

1. Where is Brown University? (See paragraph 1 of the tapescript)

2. Where did John F. Kennedy, Jr.'s father die? Where did his uncle die?. (See paragraph 1)

3. How many years ago was John F. Kennedy, Jr.'s father murdered? (See paragraph 1)

4. In what way do Americans think of the Kennedy family? (See paragraph 4)

5. How does the reporter feel about the Kennedys? (See paragraphs 4, 6, and 10)

Unit 2

Part A A Passage:

Insomnia—More Than Just an Inability to Sleep

Tapescript

A major research project into insomnia at Pennsylvania State University has turned up some interesting facts about sufferers; over 85 per cent of the 300 insomniacs studied had one or more major pathological personality indications—depression, obsessive compulsive tendencies, schizophrenic characteristics or sociopathy. For them insomnia was a secondary symptom of more basic conflicts; in short, insomnia is a socially acceptable problem which one can talk about without fear of negative judgments, yet it is often little more than a mask for whatever is really bothering the non-sleeper.

Another interesting thing researchers have found out about insomnia is that a great many people who consider themselves insomniacs are really victims of general propaganda about sleep rather than non-sleepers. For years the common sense advice about sleep has been to get at least eight hours a night. So common is this notion that people who tend to sleep less often become tense and worried. They seek treatment for insomnia because they need only four or five hours of sleep a night and simply can't force themselves to sleep longer.

Requirement for sleep varies tremendously from one person to another. It also varies from one day to the next in the same person. Generally, the more stress-filled the day, the more sleep we need. Also, as we get

older we tend to need to sleep less. Many high achievers and great minds throughout history have been poor sleepers; Napoleon, Freud and Thomas Edison, for instance. Others, like Einstein, could easily sleep the whole day long.

The amount of sleep one needs is such an individual requirement that it is impossible to set any optimum figure. Sadly, one of the major causes of simple insomnia is worrying about getting toward sleep. Experts say that the more easy-going the attitude we take to sleep, the less of a problem we are likely to have with it. If you miss an hour or two tonight because you stay up to watch a television show, read a book or finish some work, the chances are you'll more than make up for it in the next couple of days, provided you don't get anxious about it.

Words and Expressions

pathological: (of the mind) depending on the imagination, only unreasonable; unnatural or caused by disease, esp. of the mind

obsessive: of or like an obsession (obsession—a fixed idea from which the mind can not be freed)

compulsive: resulting from a strong, usually unreasonable desire that is difficult to control

schizophrenic: a person who has a disorder of the mind

sociopathy: unsociable

non-sleepers: a person who doesn't sleep

optimum (figure): best or most favourable

Keys to Exercises

1. Listen for the words to complete the sentences.

1. Insomnia is a socially acceptable problem which one can talk about

without fear of negative judgments.

2. A great many people who consider themselves insomniacs are really victims of general propaganda about sleep rather than non-sleepers.
3. Requirement for sleep varies tremendously from one person to another. It also varies from one day to the next in the same person.
4. The amount of sleep one needs is such an individual requirement that it is impossible to set any optimum figure.

II. Listen for the answers to these questions.

1. What major pathological personality indications do insomniacs tend to have? (See paragraph 1 of the tapescript)
2. Why do people who tend to sleep less often become tense and worried? Why do they seek treatment for insomnia? (See paragraph 2)
3. Is it absolutely true that the more stress-filled the day the more sleep we need? Do older people need to sleep more? (See paragraph 3)
4. According to the speaker, what is the major cause of simple insomnia and what do experts say about the attitude we take toward sleep? (See paragraph 4)

III. Write out a summary of this passage.

1. Research shows that insomniacs tend to have major pathological personality indications, and that insomnia is often a secondary symptom of a more basic conflict.
2. A lot of people who think they're insomniacs are just victims of propaganda about sleep.
3. It's impossible to say how much sleep someone needs, because it varies from person to person and from day to day.
4. Worry about getting to sleep is a cause of insomnia.