

# Step By Step

## 英语听力入门

# 2000

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## 出版说明

《英语听力入门》(*Step by Step*)问世于 20 世纪 80 年代初。它是改革开放后中国英语教学界具有影响力的一套听力教材,也是这 20 年里富有生命力的一套听力教材。这套优秀的教材,哺育了一届又一届的学生,为改革开放后中国英语人才的培养作出了贡献,在中国英语教学史上,刻下了深深的印记。

随着中国英语教学的发展,《英语听力入门》基本完成了它的历史使命。时代呼唤着新的英语听力教材的诞生。为此,我社约请张民伦教授组织编写了《英语听力入门 2000》。《英语听力入门 2000》保留了《英语听力入门》的编写原则和思路,更新了内容,着重在提高学生认知水平和培养能力等方面作了新的探索。

我们在新世纪推出这套听力教材,期望它达到听力教学新的高度。

华东师范大学出版社

# 前 言

初版《英语听力入门》(*Step by Step*, 下称《听力入门》)在走过十五个春秋之后,正式向大家告别了。编者由衷地感激众多同行与广大师生多年来所给予的厚爱和帮助。其实,这份情缘也正是《听力入门》的生命力之所在。而且,当历史的车轮和社会的巨变以咄咄逼人之势挑战《听力入门》时,还是这份情缘为《听力入门》的更新与发展铺路导航。今天,在新世纪的曙光中《英语听力入门 2000》(下称《听力入门 2000》)迈出了第一步。编者特意将千禧之年各国人民普天同庆的真实记录编入《听力入门 2000》第一册第一单元。这首先是为了致意;第二则是借此引出《听力入门 2000》富有时代性的主题内涵并表达其继往开来的责任与志向。

《听力入门 2000》共分为四册,供大专院校英语专业听力课使用,也可供具有较高英语水平的其他专业的研究生、本科生和科技人员等广大英语学习者选用。

《听力入门 2000》是《听力入门》的延伸。它仍遵循内容与听力技巧并重的原则,注重入选材料的语言真实度和典型性,把重点始终放在发展学生的听力理解能力和思维能力等方面。

《听力入门 2000》更是《听力入门》的超越。它采用全新的听力素材,且更注意四册教材中主题布局的整体性。以人为本,围绕学生这个主体,努力体现各阶段所学内容与人的发展之间的内在关系,以引导学生认识迅变中的客观世界,扎扎实实地发展自我。就听力技能而言,《听力入门 2000》继续重视各项微技能和综合技能的训练,在第一册和第二册中尝试用小讲座形式从理论上分析听的本质,点明要领,帮助学生消除可

能产生的心理问题和听法障碍。第三册和第四册中的练习则偏重于训练学生对具有相当长度和难度的有声信息的要点理解和记录、记忆等实际能力。“语言学习与语言欣赏”是《听力入门 2000》中的又一个创意。课本中的这个部分适时地归纳了各相关篇章中的英语习惯用语或其他优美的语言表达方式，以示范学习方法，鼓励积累知识，使学生进一步体会英语听力学习过程中的美感与快乐。由于华东师范大学出版社外语编辑室、音像部及有关设计和美编人员的共同努力，《听力入门 2000》的外观、版式、图片、色彩和录音也都令人耳目一新。

《听力入门 2000》得到了华东师大外语学院领导、语言实验室、资料室、办公室以及英语系等各部门许多同事的经常性支持和帮助。

本书为第四册，共十二个单元。每个单元的篇章结构和意图与前三册基本一致。但内容的取材原则体现不同的重点：第一册注重勾画当代社会中的一些宏观变化和时代特征；第二册的内容则主要围绕学生自身在专业、情操与体魄等方面的健康成长而展开；第三册又将学生的注意力引向世界，编入了有关国际政治、经济、科技和交通等诸多领域的要闻报道和成果介绍；而第四册作为整套教材的最后一册，将听力内容的重点最终落到了社会、教育、工作和家庭等实际方面，旨在引导学生正视未来，并对客观和主观世界做一些思考。

Glen Chesnut 教授审阅了第四册全部书稿。参加录音的朋友有 Paul Ryan, Melody Bearden, Adam MacMahon 等。在编写过程中，我们还参阅过国内外有关的一些书籍和资料，在此表示诚挚的谢意。参阅书目详见 Acknowledgements。

由于编者水平和各方面条件所限，本教材中肯定存有不少疏漏与不妥之处，敬请指正。

《英语听力入门 2000》期盼着朋友们新的合作。

《英语听力入门》  
《英语听力入门2000》 编者

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# Unit 1

## Happy Family Life (I)

### Part I

### Warming up

A.

Key words:

dates specific protect talk understand respect

Vocabulary:

fatigue / foxhole / distracted / abuse

*You are going to hear some ideas that may help make a marriage work. Listen carefully. Complete the following seven tips, and decide whether you agree or disagree with the speaker. Check the appropriate box.*

	Tips for a happy marriage	Agree	Disagree
1	Go on <u>dates</u> with each other. Renew romantic feelings by <u>spending special time together</u> .		

(to be continued)

	<b>Tips for a happy marriage</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>
2	Be as <u>specific</u> as you can when you <u>complain</u> , make a <u>request</u> , or offer <u>praise</u> .		
3	When stressed by <u>fatigue</u> or your own <u>insecurities</u> , imagine you and your partner in a <u>foxhole</u> , surrounded by danger. Instead of <u>striking out</u> at your partner, find a way to <u>protect</u> the partnership!		
4	When you feel " <u>distant</u> ," talk about it with your partner.		
5	Be assured that partners in <u>all marriages</u> sometimes get tired, irritable, or <u>distracted</u> . <u>Work together to understand</u> each other.		
6	<u>Respect</u> each other. Leave if <u>danger</u> exists. Find <u>professional</u> help if <u>physical</u> , sexual, emotional, or <u>verbal</u> abuse occurs.		
7	Fight to " <u>understand</u> ," not to " <u>win</u> ."		

### **Tapescript:**

Here are a few general ideas I believe help make a marriage work:

1. Go on dates with each other. Renew romantic feelings by spending special time together.
2. Be as specific as you can when you complain, make a request, or offer praise.
3. When stressed by fatigue or your own insecurities, imagine you and your partner in a foxhole, surrounded by danger.

Instead of striking out at your partner, find a way to protect the partnership!

4. When you feel “distant,” talk about it with your partner.
5. Be assured that partners in all marriages sometimes get tired, irritable, or distracted. Work together to understand each other.
6. Respect each other. Leave if danger exists. Find professional help if physical, sexual, emotional, or verbal abuse occurs.
7. Fight to “understand,” not to “win.”

**B.**

**Key words:**

losing “lose-lose” solutions control

**Vocabulary:**

attest / excel / reside in / configuration / spouse

*Here is a passage about how to excel in the art of domestic argument. Supply the missing words while listening.*

**Tapescript:**

Having been married for more than 40 years, I can attest to the truth of the following statement: To excel in the art of domestic argument, one must master the art of losing.

Modern psychologists are taken with the “win-win” solution. But in marriage, success resides more in “lose-lose” solutions. Out of these, both parties can win. For in the love configuration, losing gives a gift that always returns.

The issues that people argue over most in marriage, such as how to spend money, often aren't the real ones. The key issue is: Who is going to be in control? When I was younger, my need to control arose out of fear, a lack of trust, insecurity. The day I

finally realized I didn't need to control my wife — that, indeed, I ought not to control her, that I couldn't control her, and that if I tried to, I would destroy our marriage — was the day our marriage began.

What is it we want most from a marriage? To love and be loved. To be happy and secure. To grow to discover. A love relationship is the garden in which we plant, cultivate and harvest the most precious of crops, our own self, and in which our spouse is provided the same rich soil in which to bloom.

We cannot obtain what we want unless our partner also gets what he or she wants. So remember; if you want to feel loved and respected, give up control.

**C. Read the following difficult sentences and listen.**

1. These family members must be able to show that the man's family is at least of the same social class as the woman and that a certain amount of money exists to allow the marriage to go forward.
2. Probably as far as I can see it, the reason is that they go into marriage or a relationship with a very romantic view of love which I think has been created by the pop songs, by all the love stories, by the Barbara Cartland novels, etc. , that young people read.
3. The other woman who . . . ended up ordering a pizza that had a bunch of stuff on it that I really liked and she . . . I ordered a pizza that had a bunch of stuff on it that she really liked, so we picked at each other's pizzas all night and we realized that we were . . . sort of had an ideal relationship, so that we could order really any pizza on the menu and . . . we'd both be happy.

# Part II

## All you need is love ?

A.

Key words:

social backgrounds    race    ethnic    religion

Vocabulary:

pre-industrial / propose / criterion

*You are going to hear a report on how people in different parts of the world choose their mates.*

**A1** *Before listening, think about some of the qualities you would look for in a mate.*

**A2** *As you listen, try to write down the three main criteria people usually maintain for choosing a mate.*

Criteria 1: Having similar social backgrounds.

Criteria 2: Having the same race or same ethnic background.

Criteria 3: Having the same religion.

**A3** *Listen again. Answer the questions.*

1. Why does the speaker say that some of the past practices related to marriage customs are weakening?

Japan / 9.2% / arranged marriages

2. Why does the speaker say that the races are still largely separate in marriage in the U.S.?

3% / between blacks and whites

**Tapescript:**

Many people in Western cultures choose their own wives and husbands. In many other cultures, spouses are often chosen by the parents. In China and Japan before this century (*20th century*), upper-class marriages were arranged by the older males. In many cultures in the Middle East, Asia, and pre-industrial Europe, the man's family negotiated a "bride price" with the women's family; the man's family was expected to pay it. In Hindu India, the bride's family paid a "groom's price" to the family of the man. These customs are weakening; for instance, only 9.2 percent of Japanese marriages are now arranged.

What are the criteria for choosing mates? Most marriages — whether arranged by families or occurring from personal attraction or love — are based on similar social backgrounds. In other words, the man and the woman come from the same social class (or else a class that is only slightly higher or slightly lower). Among many people in Egypt, key members of the man's family must go to the family of the woman and propose marriage. These family members must be able to show that the man's family is at least of the same social class as the woman and that a certain amount of money exists to allow the marriage to go forward.

Having the same race or the same ethnic background is the second main criterion for marriage throughout the world. In the U.S., where there are many different races, only 3 percent of all marriages are between blacks and whites, meaning that the races are still largely separate in marriage.

In many countries, marriage is also based on the woman and man having the same religion; this is a third common criterion

for choosing a mate. In cultures in which religion is a very strong value, marriages would often not take place if there were religious differences.

**B.**

**Key words:**

physical appearance    fall in love    loving somebody

**Vocabulary:**

sustain / differentiate

Barbara Cartland

*Listen to a dialogue that discusses personal and family relationships. Complete the following main ideas expressed by the second speaker.*

1. Unfortunately, perhaps in the initial stages it's the physical appearance that attracts.
2. In fact it shouldn't be what somebody looks like that is important. You should be able to look beyond the physical appearance and see what sort of a person he or she is.
3. In pop songs and magazines and newspapers and so on, the idea of falling in love is always emphasized. — In fact I think we can probably lay the blame for the high percentage of divorces.
4. I think you have to differentiate between falling in love with somebody, which I see as more superficial, and loving somebody, which I see as a deeper emotion and one that perhaps lasts.

**Tapescript:**

A: What do you think it is that attracts people to each other,

that makes people want to be together?

B: I think that perhaps unfortunately in the initial stages it's the physical appearance that attracts. I think unless you find somebody attractive, unless there's something about them — it could only perhaps be the way they smile or they laugh, or a twinkle in their eye, or the way a curl falls over their forehead. But something like that has to make you interested enough to find out more about that person, unless that's there I think you just don't bother. So initially physical attraction I think is all-important.

A: Why do you say “unfortunately”?

B: Because in fact it shouldn't be what somebody looks like that is important. You should be able to look beyond the physical appearance and see what sort of a person he or she is, whether they're selfish or selfless, whether they're kind, caring. But I think initially you're not bothered with that. That comes perhaps later.

A: In pop songs and magazines and newspapers and so on, the idea of falling in love is always emphasized, so people have this idea that you have to fall in love. Do you think this is misleading for people? Do you think people expect something that in fact doesn't exist?

B: Yes I do, in fact I think we can probably lay the blame for the high percentage of divorces — it's a third I think now, isn't it? I think one in three people get divorced. Probably as far as I can see it, the reason is that they go into marriage or a relationship with a very romantic view of love which I think has been created by the pop songs, by all the love stories, by the Barbara Cartland novels, etc., that young people read. Really, you meet someone, you fall in love, and that's it, it's the beginning, they live happily ever after. And I think that's the problem, because people just expect that, and it's not like



that.

A: So what is it, do you think, that really sustains a relationship, that keeps a relationship going?

B: Well, I think you have to differentiate between falling in love with somebody, which I see as more superficial, and loving somebody, which I see as a deeper emotion and one that perhaps lasts. Falling in love is superficial attraction, being attracted to somebody physically, having fun together, whereas loving somebody I think is an emotion that grows. It comes with shared experiences, perhaps enjoying doing the same things together, shared hobbies, shared interests, suffering together as well, going through the bad times, helping each other, supporting each other. I think all that needs time to grow, and I'd call that love, and I think that's what makes a relationship last.

C.

**Key words:**

“just-right” wife      physical qualities  
athletic / sports qualities      nationalities

**Vocabulary:**

vow / upper portion / designer clothing

*Now you are going to hear some views on men's “just-right” wives. Listen carefully. Complete the summary.*

### *Summary*

For years men and women have been getting married. When a man and a woman get married, it is one of the biggest decisions they will make in life. A man may select a woman because he, in