

STEP BY STEP

英语听力入门

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华东师范大学出版社

STEP BY STEP

—A Comprehensive Listening Course

Teachers' Book (III)

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STEP BY STEP
英语听力入门
第三册
(教师用书)

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前 言

《英语听力入门》原系华东师范大学外语系英语听力课教材。经过一段时间的实践，现陆续出版，供高等院校英语专业及其他有关单位试用。

整套教材共分为四册，作为四个学期(约 160 学时)的听力课基本教学内容。每册教材包括精听材料60分钟盒式磁带八盘、学生用书和教师用书。精听材料和学生用书是教材的主体，两者必须同时使用。学完四册教材并完成各项练习任务的学生应基本上达到我国高校英语专业基础阶段教学大纲在听力方面所提出的要求和规定的水平，同时也能通过英语民族国家为其他国家英语学习者所设计的中级英语教程中的听力测试。

第三册在编写指导思想、选材原则及体例安排等方面均与前两册基本相同。加强听力技巧训练、提高学生对各类语言真实度较高的听力材料的理解水平以及扩大知识面、发展智能仍为本册的重点。为了帮助学生从英语听能发展的初级入门阶段比较自然地过渡到中级阶段，本册的材料篇幅逐渐加长，题材由较具体的日常生活交谈等转向较抽象的专题介绍、讨论和报告等。录音材料中的语速也不断增快。在练习中，一方面仍保留使用前两册中的部分练习形式，以便继续培养学生对所听材料重点内容的辨认和选择能力；另一方面，较多地掺入了记录整理、归纳总结和拟列提纲等习题，以期发展学生的判断和组织能力。

由于编者的水平十分有限，编选《英语听力入门》又仅仅是听力教学方面的一种尝试，因此我们深感有必要也有责任将教材使用中一些值得注意的问题作为写在教材前面的话，向大家交代清楚，并希望通过共同努力，特别是教师在具体教学中的创造性

劳动，使《英语听力入门》不断得以改进和提高。

值得注意的几个问题：

1. 关于题材和体裁：

本教材是按内容和程度分单元编排的。目的是将英美等国多种材料中题材相近、体裁不一的内容相对集中地编在一起，以利学生想象情景、听懂内容、记忆单词。但这样编排有时会影响教材坡度的稳定性。故建议教师在使用中根据学生的可接受程度，对材料作灵活的增删，以使教材符合教学的实际需要。

2. 关于语音和语速：

为了使學生尽可能多地接触不同国家、不同性别、不同年龄和不同口音的人士所说的英语，本教材从开始选材起就把语言真实度放在较重要的位置上考虑。在使用教材时，建议教师向学生充分说明听力课“以听为主”的特点，以便使他们自觉地排除所听的某些材料对英语语音学习可能引起的干扰。

3. 关于“学生评估”一栏：

设置“学生评估”一栏的目的，一方面是促进学生的自我了解，从而提高他们的学习积极性和主动性；另一方面是协助教师掌握学生的学习动态，以调整教学进度和对教材的处理方法。在教学过程中，教师需不断地帮助和督促学生养成按时记录得分、填写学习情况的习惯，以便及时发现问题、解决问题。不然的话，此栏的设置就有可能流于形式。

4. 关于教材中英语单词的拼法：

英语中有些单词有两种正确的拼法。由于本教材系听力教材，取材来源又较广，故在整套教材中不统一使用某一种拼法。目前的做法是：课文中的单词拼法一般根据该材料的录音中说话人的口音或取材来源而定；练习和注释等项中的单词拼法与该篇课文中的单词拼法原则上相一致。

5. 关于测试与记分：

本教材中不编有阶段测试内容。建议教师根据实际情况规定

测试要求,设计测试题目。在听力课中检查学生每节课、每个单元的平时成绩是了解教学情况的重要途径。由于课型特点的原因,听力课应把“听懂”作为测查的首位要求,评分时也应把听懂后表达过程中的语言错误与根本没有听懂区别开来。

6. 关于部分材料内容的更新:

由于听力技巧训练的需要,教材中编入了部分统计数字以及时事报道。此类材料往往带有较强的时间性,故建议教师在处理教材时采取灵活办法,并在必要时以新代旧,使教学内容与客观实际相符。

7. 关于精听与泛听的配合:

对于英语学习者来说,发展听能是一项重要而又艰难的任务。把精听与泛听密切结合起来是切实完成这项任务的有效措施。建议教师鼓励学生加强课外泛听练习,并在可能条件下,引导他们多听内容与程度合适的英语广播等材料,多看有益的英语电视和电影。

自教材酝酿阶段起,我们一直得到来自各方面的关心和支持。在此,谨向一切给予我们热情帮助和指导的同志和朋友致以真切的谢意。

杨霞华教授、万培德副教授和郭念祖副教授受系学术委员会的委托审阅了全稿。美籍教师 Dr. Arthur Gewirtz、澳大利亚籍教师 Dr. Michael Sawyer、Mrs. Helen Cornish, 以及加拿大友人 Mr. Adam Jones、Dr. Norma Mickelson、Dr. Terry Johnson、Dr. Brian Harvey、Mrs. Grace Owen、Mrs. Sharon Williams、Mr. David Kratzmann、Ms. Daphne Louis 和 Miss Erica Dhillon 为教材的录音和注释作出了可贵的贡献。在教材试用过程中,本系有关师生密切合作,基础英语教研室、电化实验室等单位的同志做了大量工作。

经教育部高等学校外语专业教材编审委员会批准召开的《英

语听力入门》第三、四册审稿会给予我们热情的鼓励。申葆青副教授、冯翠华副教授两位编审委员及教材编审委员会办公室的同志出席了会议。申葆青副教授担任主审人。参加审稿会的兄弟院校(以校名首字笔划为序)是:上海师范学院,上海海运学院,上海教育学院,山东大学,中山大学,辽宁大学,北京外国语学院,国际关系学院,洛阳外国语学院和复旦大学。全体与会代表花费大量时间和精力为教材的修订工作提出了许多宝贵的意见。

上海人民广播电台彭秀霞同志在教材录音的音乐配音剪辑工作中给予我们热忱的指导和帮助。

在编选《英语听力入门》教材时,我们参考并选用了国外引进教材和其他英语有声资料中的有关内容。由于涉及的材料面较广,故不一一注明,特此说明,并向所有有关人士谨致谢意。

编 者

一九八四年四月

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UNIT 41

RADIO PROGRAMS (I)

Lesson 81

Part I Warming-up Exercises

Radio Station Signals

Training Focus:

Identifying radio station signals

This drill aims at developing the students' sensitivity to different radio signals and their awareness of the ways in which the different nations announce their programs. Familiarity with the openings of some prominent international broadcasts will help prepare the students mentally for the incoming programs.

Directions: You are going to hear the openings of some international broadcasts from ten different countries. Listen carefully. Write down the cities and also the agencies presenting these programs.

Key:

1. This is *London*. (Time Signal) 23 hours Greenwich Mean Time. *BBC World Service*. The News, read by Ashley Hodgeson.
2. This is *Radio Australia* broadcasting from our studios in *Melbourne*. It's 9:30 hours, Greenwich Mean Time.
3. The Asian Service of *the Voice of Germany* presents *Panorama*, a programme of news, views and reports.
4. This is *Switzerland*. *Swiss Radio International* presents *Interaction*, featuring ICEM, the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration.
5. Next is a program from *Radio Nederland*, *the Dutch World Broadcasting System*. Good evening and welcome to another edition of *Asia Special*.
6. Good morning. I'm Larry James, bringing you greetings from *the Voice of America* in *Washington*.
7. *Radio Moscow World Service* presents *Hobbyland*.
8. From *New Zealand*, *Around New Zealand!* And here to introduce this week's programme is Robert Taylor.
From the studios of *Radio New Zealand* in the capital city of *Wellington* to wherever you may be, welcome to this week's *New Zealand Report*.
9. *Radio Japan*, the Overseas Service of *Japan's NHK*, is heard next.
10. The *Canadian Broadcasting Corporation* in co-operation with the Joint Programming Committee presents the first of three programmes entitled *Colourful Canadians*.

Lesson 81

Part II

News

Training Focus	Background Notes	Suggested Techniques
<p>Summarizing news items.</p> <p>Having gained some experience in listening to Special English news items, the students now face the problem of enlarging their vocabulary and developing their ability to sum up the news stories quickly and accurately. Thus, the training focus at this stage is on the intensive study of some news items.</p>	<p>Some forms of cancers can be prevented with the help of scientific knowledge. Scientists believe that lung cancer is probably caused by cigarette smoking, and many skin cancers by frequent overexposure to direct sunlight. Recently many experiments have been made to study the possible relationship between cancer and diet.</p>	<p>The requirement of Ex. I in this lesson (and also in many other lessons in Book III) is to ask the students to sum up the news story by using the sentence pattern "This news item is about" This is to induce and encourage the students to use a noun or a simple noun phrase (e.g. the <i>relationship</i> between ...) to bring out the most important information in the news.</p>

Ex. I

Directions: Study the summary for News Item 1.

Ex. II

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the information you get from the news.

Key: (see tapescript)

Ex. III

Directions: Complete the summary for News Item 2.

Key: a mechanical heart

Ex. IV

Directions: Give brief answers to the questions you hear on the tape.

1. Who was given a mechanical heart?
2. What is the result of the operation?
3. What is the artificial heart made from?

Key: (see tapescript)

Tapescript:

News

(1'47")

News Item 1

And This News

The National Academy of Sciences says that eating less salt, food rich in fat and smoked foods can reduce a person's chance of developing cancer. A study by the academy also said people should eat more fruits, vegetables and whole grains. The chairman of the study said that eating fatty foods could be the cause of about 40% of the cancers in men and 60% of the cancers in women. He said scientific evidence shows that most major cancers are influenced by the kinds of food that people eat.

News Item 2

Medical News

American doctors have successfully placed a mechanical heart in the body of a 61-year-old man. The man is reported doing well after doctors removed his diseased heart and replaced it with an artificial blood pump. Doctors at the University of Utah Medical Center said the operation had gone better than expected. They said the artificial heart is working well. The artificial device is made from plastic and aluminum and is connected to a machine outside the man's body.

Lesson 81

Part III

Science Report

— How Smoking Mothers Affect Their Children

Training Focus	Background Notes	Suggested Techniques
Organizing facts; Summarizing main ideas	Smoking was probably first practiced by the Indians of the Western Hemisphere. Originally it was used in religious rituals, and in some instances for medical purposes. Tobacco was introduced into Europe in the 16th century. By the end of the 19th century, mass production of cigarettes had begun.	In this age of "information explosion," breakthroughs in science and technology are made almost every day. Science reports on the radio help listeners up-date their knowledge by describing and outlining the new achievements in simple and easy-to-follow English. Tell the students that they should make a careful study of such reports so as to gradually enlarge their vocabulary and increase their understanding of the changing world around them.

Ex.

Directions: Complete the report with the information you get from the tape.

Key: I. Project: How smoking mothers affect their children

Subjects: More than 1,100/five and nine

Test: once / five / the amount of air / blow out of their lungs

Findings: 1. 7% less developed
2. colds, influenza and other respiratory infections

II. Findings of another study:

1. developing lung cancer

2. only for sons and not for daughters

3. did not affect a person's chances of developing lung cancer

Science Report

(3'43")

— How Smoking Mothers Affect Their Children

American doctors say mothers who smoke cigarettes may slow the growth of their children's lungs. They said reduced lung growth could cause the children to suffer breathing problems and lung disease later in life. Doctors in Boston, Massachusetts studied more than 1,100 children between the ages of five and nine. The mothers of some of the children smoked; the other mothers did not. Doctors tested the children once a year for five years to see how fast their lungs were growing. The test measured the amount of air the children could blow out of their lungs in one second. Children should be able to blow out more air each year because their lung power increases as their lungs develop. But the doctors found that the lungs of the children whose mothers smoked had not developed as fast as they should. In fact they were 7% less developed than the lungs of children whose mothers did not smoke. Doctors are not sure when the mothers' smoking affected the children's lungs. They say it could have happened before birth because the mothers smoked during pregnancy, or it could have happened later when the children breathed smoke-filled air at home. Doctors also are not sure if reduced lung growth will affect the children's overall health when they are adults. But they do know that children whose mothers smoked developed 20% more colds, influenza and other respiratory infections than other children. So doctors feel there is a greater danger that such children will develop serious lung and breathing diseases later in life. The most common breathing diseases — bronchitis and emphysema cause more than 50,000 deaths each year in the United States. About 20% of the people who smoke heavily develop these breathing problems. Doctors will now try to learn if this is more likely to happen to a smoker if his or her mother smoked. Another recent study found that smokers have a greater chance of developing lung cancer if their mothers smoked. That study found that the danger of lung cancer increased only for sons and not for daughters. And it found that father's smoking did not affect a person's chances of developing lung cancer.

Lesson 82

Part I **Warming-up Exercises**

Abbreviations: Some International Organizations

Training Focus:

Identifying abbreviations: names of organizations

In following news stories, we often come across abbreviations. Some of them are so commonly used that they are rarely spelt out in full. This practice offers an opportunity for the students to identify abbreviations and at the same time provides them with some relevant information.

Directions: You are going to hear eight abbreviations and some information about them. Listen carefully and write down in full the corresponding names of these organizations.

Key:

1. The European Economic Community
2. The Organization of African Unity
3. The Palestine Liberation Organization
4. The Organization of American States
5. International Monetary Fund
6. Food and Agricultural Organization
7. The World Health Organization
8. European Free Trade Association

Lesson 82

Part II

News

Training Focus	Background Notes	Suggested Techniques
Summarizing news items	According to the original Ten Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, "A well-regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed." (Amendment II)	There might be many possible ways to sum up a news story. However, at this stage, ask the students to stick to the sentence pattern "This news item is about"

Ex. I

Directions: Complete the summary for News Item 1.

Key: robbery of money

Ex. II

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the information you get from the news.

Key: (see tapescript)

Ex. III

Directions: Complete the summary for News Item 2.

Key: hand-guns in San Francisco

Ex. IV

Directions: Answer the questions you hear on the tape.

1. Will owning a shot-gun be considered a crime in San Francisco?
2. According to the new law in San Francisco, only police are permitted to own hand-guns. Is that right?
3. What kind of punishment could be given to citizens of San Francisco if they don't give their guns to the local police within the next 90 days?
4. What are opponents of the law doing?

Key: (see tapescript)

Tapescript:

News

(1'21")

News Item 1

New York

Police say two gunmen have stolen about \$ 8,000,000 from a money transport service. The robbery took place Sunday night and was discovered Monday morning. Officials said it was the largest robbery of money in United States history.

News Item 2

The United States

A new law in San Francisco, California makes owning a handgun a crime. Citizens of San Francisco must give their guns to local police within the next 90 days or they could be sentenced to 90 days in jail. The ban on hand-guns in San Francisco permits only police, store owners and a few others to own hand-guns. The ban does not affect rifles and shot-guns. Opponents of the law say it violates the constitutional right to have arms, and they are taking court action to try to have the law ended.