

全国普通高等学校优秀教材一等奖 第一版



“十二五”普通高等教育本科国家级规划教材

Listen

(Teacher's Book)

This Way

4

(教师用书)

英语听力教程

第三版

主 编 张民伦
副主编 徐卫列
编 者 张民伦 徐卫列 邓昱平
张 锴 黄 创

高等教育出版社



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高等教育出版社·北京

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语听力教程教师用书. 4 / 张民伦主编. — 3版.

— 北京: 高等教育出版社, 2015.1

ISBN 978-7-04-041705-0

I. ①英… II. ①张… III. ①英语—听说教学—高等学校—教学参考资料 IV. ①H319.9

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2015)第008322号

策划编辑 张凯
责任校对 张维华

责任编辑 汪于祺
责任印制 朱学忠

封面设计 张楠

版式设计 魏亮

出版发行 高等教育出版社
社址 北京市西城区德外大街4号
邮政编码 100120
印刷 北京鑫海金澳胶印有限公司
开本 850mm×1168mm 1/16
印张 11.75
字数 292千字
购书热线 010-58581118
咨询电话 400-810-0598

网 址 <http://www.hep.edu.cn>
<http://www.hep.com.cn>
网上订购 <http://www.landaco.com>
<http://www.landaco.com.cn>
版 次 1998年8月第1版
2015年1月第3版
印 次 2015年1月第1次印刷
定 价 34.00元(含光盘)

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修订说明

本教材自出版以来得到了许多高校师生和社会上广大英语学习者的支持和厚爱。为进一步适应时代发展和学习者的需要，在对本套教材进行第二次修订时我们根据听力教材的内容特点确定了以更新部分素材为主的工作原则，对部分练习进行了调整，同时结合教学实践中的反馈信息，增加了视听拓展训练。就全套教材而言，本次修订的幅度在30%以上，主要反映在以下四个方面：

1. 更新和充实了新闻、科技等领域的内容，较好地保持了教学内容的发展性和新鲜性。
2. 调整了部分教学和练习内容的编排顺序，使整个教学体系在容量和难度上更加平衡，也更符合教学实际。
3. 改进了部分教学内容的录音，提高了有声语言的教学效果。
4. 新增了视听练习，以满足多样化的教学需求。该部分视频内容请到中国外语网（www.cflo.com.cn）的教师资源模块下载使用。

修订工作得到了华东师范大学和高等教育出版社的大力协助，在此致以诚挚的谢意。

编者

2014年10月

第一版前言

“听”是语言交际的一个重要方面。在对外交往中，听力水平的高低直接影响着人们相互理解的程度和工作效率。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一至三年级的学生使用，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文字材料。

“标”“本”兼治，以“标”求“本”是本教材的努力方向和目标。这里的“标”指的是教材及录音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内在智慧与能力。

本书为第四册，共包括12个单元，内容为人们日常生活及语言交际中最常用的话题，听说训练重点为提纲拟列和大意归纳，同时复习和强化关键词的选择和要点记录等单项技能。每单元由6部分组成：

第一部分为准备性练习，主要包括预习生词、听单句和短小的对话，帮助学生进入积极思维和听的状态。

第二和第三部分为每个单元的重点部分，贯穿某项技能和微技能的训练。为了降低学习难度，这两个部分的听力内容有时采用两种语速来表述，目的是试图在半真实与较真实的语言材料之间架设学习和过渡的桥梁。同时，也为教师因材施教提供一些条件。

第四部分的听力材料多为相关领域的热门话题或科技新发展介绍，内容新，生词量大，学习者可以将听与阅读结合起来，以增加语言输入量，扩大知识面。

第五部分为语言真实性较高的听力材料，通过具有挑战性的练习，激发学生的学习兴趣，提

高训练强度，锻炼和发展学生的记忆能力。

第六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时记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。但是提高听力仅靠精听是远远不够的。希望教师针对各自学生的实际情况，有计划地指导并组织好课外泛听及其他相关的学习活动。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。华东师范大学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为本教材的编写提出了宝贵意见。美籍教授 Louis Vinciguerra 审阅了第三册全部书稿。参加录音的朋友有 Louis Vinciguerra、Melanie Nyhof、Erin Peterson、Andrew Krizaj、Jens Pettersson、Christian Johansson、John Marienthal、Sarah Bullock、Stephen Clark、Jason Henneberry、Karen Sloane 等。录音合成由赵金土、刘申完成。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

1998年5月

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Different Ways of Shopping

Unit 1

Part I Getting ready

Internet has changed our life. For many people, shopping online has become a part of their life. What about you?

A The following words will appear in this unit. Listen carefully and study the definitions.

1. ***e-tailing***: the selling of goods and services through the Internet, also known as electronic retailing
2. ***register***: to put one's name on an official list in order to be able to do something or to receive a service
3. ***refund***: an amount of money that is given back to someone who has returned a product, paid too much, etc.
4. ***specialty***: something that a person, a place or a company is known for making, producing or selling very well
5. ***cyberspace***: the online world of computer networks and especially the Internet
6. ***dispatch***: to send (someone or something) quickly to a particular place or for a particular purpose
7. ***biometrics***: the measurement and analysis of unique physical or behavioral characteristics (as fingerprint or voice patterns) especially as a means of verifying personal identity
8. ***algorithm***: a series of mathematical steps, especially in a computer program, which will give you the answer to a particular kind of problem or question
9. ***ride***: a large machine at an amusement park, fair, etc., that people ride on for enjoyment
10. ***lure***: to cause or persuade (a person or an animal) to go somewhere or to do something by offering some pleasure or gain

B Spot dictation. Fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

Audioscript:

We have just two more days to “shop till you drop” till Christmas and that typically means a lot of last minute shopping. Online retailing is more popular than ever.

Christmas shopping in the street is great sometimes. But when you’ve just got to get a bunch of shopping done and you want to have something to send to a third party location, it’s much better online.

In the U.S., online shopping is predicted to be 30% ahead of last December, while mails can expect less than a 6% increase in sales. In Britain, Europe’s biggest e-tailing market, online gift-buying is expected to grow by 50%, with \$8 billion worth of goods sold through the net in the November to January period.

C Now listen to some tips for foreigners on how to do online-shopping in China. Listen carefully and supply the missing information to complete the summary.

Summary:

China has a number of its own mature shopping websites. If expats want to shop online in China, they can get registered first, find the goods they want, and tell the websites their delivery address and payment method. You can pay with credit card, through the post office or on delivery. You can also ask for a refund if you find the products have quality problems, although refund policies differ from one website to another. And please note different websites have different specialties. It is better to ask friends about their shopping experience before buying something from a specific website.

Audioscript:

Anchor: Many expats have bought goods online. But when they move to China, they may not be able to use the websites they are used to back in their home countries. And if they can use the websites, it could take a lot more time and money due to complicated import issues. But China has a number of its own mature shopping websites. And using them is not as difficult as it looks. Our Money Talks host David Symington is an online shopper here.

He will first give you some general guidelines on how to use Chinese shopping websites.

David: China has more than 150 big and small shopping websites. Nearly all of them are in Chinese. But using them isn't all that different from the sites you are probably familiar with. You get registered first, find the goods you want, and tell the websites your delivery address and payment method. You can pay with credit card, through the post office or on delivery. You can also ask for a refund if you find the products have quality problems, although refund policies differ from one website to another. Different websites have different specialties. For example, if you are a book lover, you can go to Amazon's Chinese version or Dangdang to buy imported books. And if you want to buy home appliances and electronics, you can go to 360buy or newegg.com.cn. If you cannot read the product description in Chinese, you can get first some knowledge of the goods you want from other websites in your mother tongues and then go back to the shopping websites to check if they are available. Of course, you can also buy many other things online, ranging from food to gaming software. Considering the language barrier, it would be better for you to ask your friends about their shopping experience when you want to buy something from a specific website.

Part II Net shopping under fire

Trust is an essential part of e-commerce, but it is also a quality which the Net is finding hard to come by. Is e-shopping safe?

A Listen to the report. Supply the missing information about the main problems of online shopping found by the survey.

Main problems of online shopping

- Long time waiting for delivery or even no delivery (about 8%) after ordering
- No clear information about delivery charges
- A danger that customers' personal information would be sold to a third party (as many as 87% of the sites)
- No policy on returning goods (about 47% of the companies)

- No confirmation of the order (about 35% of the sites) and the dispatch (as many as 87% of the sites)
- No money back more than four months after returning goods (in two cases)

B Now listen again. Complete the summary.

Summary:

The survey shows in spite of the convenience and choice offered by Net shopping, there are still many obstacles that prevent consumers from shopping with complete trust. One of the biggest problems is to build consumers' trust in buying online. It takes time for the Internet to become mature as a retail channel when it gives support to trust relationships with guarantees of payment and service.

Audioscript:

There is an urgent need for e-commerce rules to boost confidence in buying online. Consumers International, a federation of 245 consumer organizations — including the UK's Consumers Association — said its survey showed that there were still obstacles to shopping online with complete trust.

The study, funded by the European Union, involved buying more than 150 items from 17 countries. Each consumer organization taking part tried to find one site in its own country and one abroad to buy a selection of items. These included a dictionary, a doll, jeans, a hairdryer, computer software and hardware, chocolates and champagne.

The key findings were:

- Eight of the items ordered took more than a month to reach their destination and at least 11 (8%) never arrived.
- Many sites did not give clear information about delivery charges.
- Only 13% of the sites promised that they would not sell customers' personal information on to a third party.
- Only 53% of the companies had a policy on returning goods.
- Only 65% of the sites provided confirmation of the order and only 13% told customers when their goods had been dispatched.
- In two cases, customers are still waiting for their money back more than four months after returning their goods.

Louis Sylvan, vice-president of Consumers International, said, "This

study shows that, although buying items over the Internet can benefit the consumer by offering convenience and choice, there are still many obstacles that need to be overcome before consumers can shop in cyberspace with complete trust.”

Chris Philips, Marketing Manager at a London based e-commerce security company, commented, “This study confirms the difficulties of establishing consumers’ trust in the Internet as a shopping experience. With statistics like these and Visa claiming 47% of disputes and fraud cases were Internet-related, it is little wonder that Internet commerce is not producing the profits predicted two or three years ago. Trust takes time to build, and the Internet will not mature as a retail channel until trusted brands, like the banks for example, start to offer ways of supporting trust relationships with guarantees of payment and service.”

In September, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development will hold a meeting to discuss a set of international guidelines for electronic commerce.

Part III **Fingerprint shopping**

Have you ever heard of the Pay by Touch system? Here’s how it works: Customers sign up once, by registering a checking account or a credit card, and showing government identification such as a driver’s license. The Pay by Touch technology records the lines and ridges of their fingerprints, and translates the data into a numerical algorithm that is stored in a secure database. The customers thereafter never have to carry a wallet or purse back to the store, and can use their finger to pay for goods across the Pay by Touch network. Isn’t that amazing?

- A** The following passage is about a new way of payment. While listening for the first time, don’t forget to take down some key words in the notes column. After the second listening, answer the following questions with key words.

Questions

- How can one pay for his groceries?
By credit card /debit card /check /cash /finger.
- What other functions does the finger have?
Safety measure /airports /home /business security systems.
- How much of a finger does the store Thriftway use for payment?
One third.

4. Why is it good to try this new way of payment?
No need to carry cards /cash, no fears of stolen identities.
5. Why are some people not in favor of this new way of payment?
May turn non-optional /serious privacy issues.

Audioscript:

Hattori: What if you could buy a week's worth of groceries without ever handing over a credit card, debit card, check or any cash? It may sound impossible, but a Seattle store has the technology to make it happen. Deborah Feldman from our affiliate KING TV has the story.

Deborah Feldman, CNN correspondent: For some people, paying for groceries with a debit card is novel enough, but for others, carrying a wallet full of cash and credit cards is nothing short of a hassle. That's why on Wednesday, this Thriftway will start giving customers the option of using finger imaging technology as a way to pay for their everyday produce.

Paul Kapioski, store owner: You don't need to bring your card into the store. You just need to bring your finger.

Feldman: Thriftway's owner says this is the first time biometrics will be used in a Seattle store. Up until this point, it's only been discussed as a safety measure in airports or home and business security systems. Depending on the system, people can use their fingers or their eyes as a personal security code. In this case, Thriftway's system uses just a third of a person's fingerprint to verify the customer is who she claims to be, and then automatically links to their accounts, so no fears of stolen identities.

Kapioski: In the Seattle area, we're used to new technical things. I think it will be a big hit.

Feldman: But it's not a big hit with everyone. Some worry of voluntary fingerprint scan in this store could lead to non-optional screening devices down the line.

Unidentified female: It does not sound like something I would want to do.

Feldman: Why not?

Unidentified female: Because I think that we're embarking on some pretty serious privacy issues.

Feldman: But for others, efficiency outweighs any Orwellian theories.

Unidentified female: You know, if I don't have to carry my credit cards and all my