



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

2

Step By Step 3000

英语听力入门

主编 张民伦 副主编 邓昱平 徐卫列 张锲

教师用书
Teachers'
Book



华东师范大学出版社

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出版说明



“英语听力入门”系列教材是中国英语教学史上具有广泛影响力和持久生命力的一套听力教材。

它的初版《英语听力入门》(*Step by Step*, 张民伦等合编)问世于20世纪80年代初,曾获得“国家教委高等院校优秀教材一等奖”等殊荣,当时被全国大部分高校英语系选为专业课教材,推动了我国英语专业的发展。它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。这个版本至今已发行25年,仍在听力教材中占有一席之地。

进入新世纪之初,我社出版了《英语听力入门2000》。“2000版”仍由张民伦教授主编,保留了《英语听力入门》的编写原则和思路,全面更新了听力材料,在提高学生认知水平和培养学生能力等方面作了新的探索。《英语听力入门2000》得到广泛的好评,并入选“十一五”国家级规划教材。

《英语听力入门2000》出版以后,编者团队一如既往地关注英语教学的最新发展,并沉潜于听力教学的理论与实践探索。在2008这个特别的年份,编者奉献出了凝聚着强烈时代意识的《英语听力入门3000》,把“英语听力入门”系列教材带到了一个新的高度。

我们深深感谢读者25年来对“英语听力入门”系列教材的认可和喜爱。我们也深深感谢编者,其难能可贵的严谨学风是“英语听力入门”系列教材25年来旺盛生命力的根本原因,也是“英语听力入门”系列教材值得读者信赖的切实保障。

我们热切期待《英语听力入门3000》和大家共创英语听力教学的美好未来!

华东师范大学出版社
2008.8

《英语听力入门 2000》

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理解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,努力体现各阶级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,并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。“语

言欣赏与语言学习”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。Paul William Kinnis 教授审阅了第一册全部书稿。参加录音的朋友有 John Fazzon, Michael Clements, Katie Regan, Scott Allen, Kendra Hamilton, Shawn Gansolley, Kelly White, Adam MacMahon, Anne-Cecilie Kaltenborn 和许茜等。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》编者
《英语听力入门 2000》编者
2000.6

前 言



《英语听力入门 2000》是在千禧之年的钟声里迈出第一步的。当时有朋友鼓励说,它的诞生使初版《英语听力入门》焕发出了青春的活力。而今,多少个寒暑又已过去,我们或许应该说,正在一步一步进入而立之年的教材又必须重新振奋,因为唯独如此,它才有可能在真正意义上走向成熟。这就是历史赋予《英语听力入门 3000》的责任与光荣。

在冷静的反思之后,编者从《听力入门》(以下均使用简称)与《听力入门 2000》各自的特色和缺陷里初步悟到了《听力入门 3000》的方向。

上个世纪八十年代初开始酝酿《听力入门》的时候,中国大地刚刚改革开放,英语学习热潮四处升腾。基于当时的教学实际,编者将重点牢牢地锁定在英语有声语言的真实性以及听力基本功训练等两个方面。之后多年的实践证明,比较系统和扎实细致的技能训练对增强学生的能力与后劲是至关重要的。

到《听力入门 2000》出版之时,全国的英语教学水平已普遍提高,社会巨变所带来的新鲜气象和热门话题也层出不穷。教材将扩展教学内容的广度与深度置于中心位置,这在很大程度上满足了师生的需要。

今天,前两轮实践均已取得阶段性成果。但当我们站到一个更加客观、更加全面的角度去审视时,又深感某些遗憾与不足。愿《听力入门 3000》带给我们新的机会与进步。

与《听力入门 2000》一样,《听力入门 3000》仍坚持“延伸”与“超越”的

基本准则。就总体目标而言,《听力入门 3000》更加着力于追求听力教学中“知识”与“技能”的平衡性,试图将两者之间的关系处理得更加自然合理。在《听力入门 3000》中,包括数字快速反应、要点选择、关键词速记、纲要拟列以及归纳小结等一系列听力单项或综合基本技能训练的分量会有所增加,训练策略也有所改变。就内容而言,有将近一半兼具时代特征和典型价值的新鲜篇章注入到了《听力入门 3000》之中。

编者衷心希望,新近融合于《听力入门 3000》的理念与元素能更好地回报广大师生的支持与关爱。事实上,本套教材的发展本身就是一个与广大师生互动的进程。编者衷心感谢同行们、同学们富有创见的反馈信息,并向所有为《听力入门》、《听力入门 2000》和《听力入门 3000》的出版作出努力与贡献的朋友们致意。

《听力入门 3000》同以往一样,得到了各方面的帮助和支持。新参加《听力入门 3000》录音的朋友有 Jonathan, Laura, Alex, Amy 和 Matt Dinsmore 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。

编者
2008.6

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Happy Family Life

Part I Warming up

A

Key words:

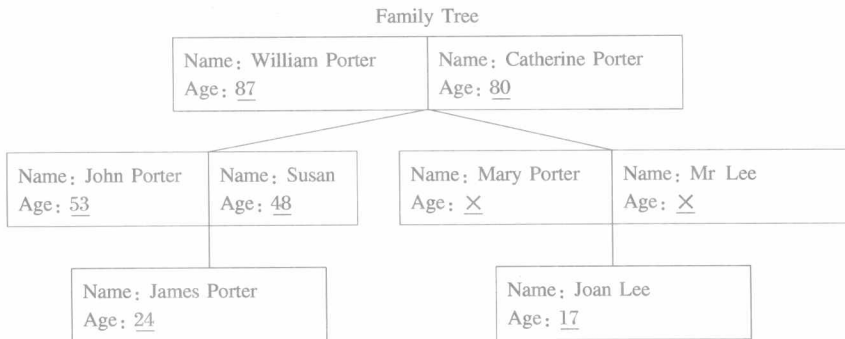
family name age

Vocabulary:

architect

Wales

Supply the missing information about the Porter family according to what you hear.



Tapescript:

The Porter Family

Mr William Porter is very old. He's 87. And Mrs Catherine Porter is 80. Mr Porter is from Wales. John Porter and Mary are brother and sister. John Porter is 53 and he's a lawyer. His wife Susan is 48, and she's an architect. James Porter and Joan Lee are cousins. James Porter is 24 and Joan Lee is 17.

B

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> .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Be as <u>specific</u> as you can when you <u>complain</u> , make a <u>request</u> , or offer <u>praise</u> .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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!	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	When you feel " <u>distant</u> ," talk about it with your partner.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	Be assured that partners in <u>all marriages</u> sometimes get tired, irritable, or distracted. <u>Work together to understand</u> each other.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	<u>Respect</u> each other. Leave if <u>danger</u> exists. Find <u>professional</u> help if <u>physical</u> , <u>sexual</u> , <u>emotional</u> , or <u>verbal</u> abuse occurs.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	Fight to " <u>understand</u> ," not to " <u>win</u> ."	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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.”

C

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 gar-

den 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.

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.*

1: Having similar social backgrounds.

2: Having the same race or same ethnic background.

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 woman'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 there 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?