**Unit 4**

**Listening**

**Section A**

**Tapescript**

**The Men's Movement: What Does It Mean to Be a Man?**

As a result of the Women's Movement, more women are working outside the home, and many men are playing a more active role in family life and are taking on some of the tasks involved in child care and housework. In addition to these changes inside the home, men are today entering occupations that used to be considered women's jobs. More men are becoming nurses and teachers of young children. Other men are finding that they have more female colleagues and bosses at work than ever before, and they are having to adapt to women's styles of communication and management, which can differ considerably from those of men. At work, as well as at home, many men today in modern North American society have to play very different roles than their fathers did. They are, as a result, joining with other men in a countermovement called the Men's Movement to seek to provide one another with the support they need to cope with the roles expected of men in today's world.

Exactly what forms does the Men's Movement take, and what do men in the Men's Movement hope to achieve by being active in the movement? To begin with, the Men's Movement has no unified, monolithic philosophy. Although there are a number of unifying themes, there are also some interesting differences among the basic groups associated with the Men's Movement. Several writers who write about the Men's Movement have identified four basic groups of men active in the movement.

The first group is labeled the male feminists, and these men work for women's rights and equality between the sexes. Some of the men in this first group are vocal about blaming other men for much of the violence against women and for the inequality that exists between men and women in relationships and the job market. Not all members of the Men's Movement, however, consider this first group of men to be an integral part of the Men's Movement. To be sure, the other three groups focus more on men's issues than do the so-called male feminists.

The second orientation in the Men's Movement attracts men who join men's support groups to meet regularly and give and receive psychological support in dealing with problems created by the new roles they have to play at home and at work. These men are attempting to learn to better express their feelings and emotions, and to show sensitivity without being ashamed. A third group in the Men's Movement consists of men who want to get back the power they feel they have lost because of the advances made by women as a result of the Women's Movement and feminist causes. They are male activists. Finally, there is an approach to the movement called the mytho-poetic Men's Movement. The men involved in this aspect of the Men's Movement believe that men should be initiated into manhood as men were initiated when people still lived in small tribes and bands in more ancient cultures. This group initiates men using mythology, poetry (hence the name mytho-poetic), and other rituals, such as dancing, to explore and affirm the value of masculinity and masculine approaches to problem solving. Men who subscribe to this viewpoint worry that too much contact with women and too little contact with other men has turned men into weaklings or wimps.

So, the Men's Movement is very diverse. A man who wants to join the movement has many options of just how he will explore the question, "What does it mean to be a man in today's world?"

**Section B**

**Tapescript**

Husbands and Wives: A Caller from Northbridge

J: And now some final calls for Shirley Sloan Fader and "Wait a minute. You can't have it all," she says to working women. Hello.

M: Hi, Jerry.

J: Yes, sir.

M: Jerry, I'm calling from Northbridge, and Shirley, hi, how are you?

S: Hi.

M: This is just one of those days where all day I've been getting what I need. I turn on the radio after I'm done doing my housework, and I got what I needed in the last ten minutes I've listened. I will never, ever subject my wife to what she's been doing since we've been married for the last eight years.

During the last year of our marriage, I was the sole worker. She was home due to, you know, unemployment. Two weeks after she started a job, I was laid off. And I just can't believe it -- she would come home and do this and then "Honey, honey -- let me do it. Let me do it." And now I'm sitting in a little office that I had to create in my basement with -- I just can't believe all the things that she accomplished even when she was just home. It's completely overwhelming.

J: How old are you?

M: I'm thirty-four. She's thirty-six.

J: Children?

M: Two teenage girls.

J: Right.

M: Lucky us. And it's a handful. And then, of course, after you're laid off and everything goes from bad to worse -- the washing machine breaks. The dryer's fine, so I only have to waste an hour going to the laundromat to wash and then come back and dry, and you know it's just one thing after another. And I tell her about how my day went after she comes home, and she says, "Honey, remember when the washer broke before, when you were working?" And it's a real trip, and I really underestimated -- I don't know if underestimated is the word -- I really took for granted all the things that were done around here and --

J: Are you working yourself now?

M: No, this is just it. Two weeks after she got a job, I was laid off, and now I'm home, and I don't know how she got it all done when she was working. She was working and doing the housework and the laundry and doing this and taking the kids here and taking the kids there, and it just never ever ends.

S: Right. And that's why they are so stressed. And that's why so many people have answered Jerry's questions saying their sex life is nonexistent or we won't ask you.

M: Well, it is right now.

S: Because most men have no idea of how much there is to do, and the women up to now have been afraid -- they don't want to rock the boat. They think it's going to be a hassle, but they haven't felt entitled, and the more they understand that their job is doing for their man, they will feel more entitled.

For example, a man who is laid off, as you are, has the time -- when there's another paycheck coming in -- he has the time to look for an appropriate job. When a man is the sole support and he has to put the bread on the table this week, he has to take any kind of job he could possibly get, and so her paycheck saves him from that -- nicer things. When men come home now and tell their wives about their day, the woman is out there in the world, too. She really can understand. They are more teammates. The marriage has more support going when they are both supporting the family and both taking care of it.

**Reading and Writing**

**Section A His Politeness Is Her Powerlessness**

**Task 3 Translation**

**A Translate the following sentences into Chinese.**

1.视“女性的语言”为“低微无能者的语言”反映出男性看女性行为的角度。

2.这种歧义的存在解释了为什么专家和非专家常常把女性以友善语言表述出来的思维方式曲解为无能的表现。

3.一篇报刊文章里的简评最能清楚地让我们看到这种固有歧义的存在。

4.关于男性或女性谁直接谁间接在不同地域有不同情况，不变的是女性风格总被人贬低，其地位被视为低于男性。

5.女性风格被称为"隐蔽的"，该词含有"鬼祟"和"秘密"等贬义。

6.女性偏好间接方式很可能是因为她们想寻找某种关系。

7.当你和与你的需求相同的人交往时，你既不高人一等，也不低人一等。

8.称间接的沟通方式为隐蔽反映出那些视直接沟通方式为"自然的"和"合乎逻辑的"的人的观点，这种观点在男性中更普遍。

9.日本人在午餐邀请时双方所做的间接交流在美国人看来是过分了。

10.唯有现代西方社会看重直接沟通方式，而且即使对美国人来讲，这种方式更是一种价值观，而不是实践。

**B Translate the following passage into Chinese.**

或许正是我们的男女社会观念加深了女人比男人话多这一模式化印象，甚至导致这些不同沟通方式的出现。如果一个女人真的在别人说话时插嘴，她或许会被认为是话多，或许会为此受到批评，因为我们的文化——还有其他许多文化——如此教导女性: 她们如果想要有女人味就必须文静。或许男性文化鼓励男孩和男人支配谈话并且更经常打断谈话，而且健谈和频繁打断话头的男性不会为此受到批评。研究性别对交流所产生的作用的专家们针对沟通模式和沟通风格方面的这些差异进行探究，以便了解在男女对话中为什么会产生误解。误解的产生常常是因为他们的对话风格和方式存在极大的差异。为了能学会更好地和异性交流，我们有必要认识这些差异。

**C Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. Since women often think in terms of closeness and support, they struggle to preserve intimacy.

2. Don’t let her make mischief between you -- she is only jealous.

3. Sexual harassment is an issue that frequently arises in the U.S. and that may strike you as peculiar, in part because your country may not have similar laws.

4. There is a considerable measure of opposition both locally and in the media against the government's plan to build another nuclear power plant. But the government will get its way in the end.

5. The Divorce Law Reform Union was founded by a small group of prominent British male leaders who set about effecting Doyle's reform plans.

6. In the early morning of April 15, 1912, the Titanic, the world's largest ocean liner at the time, sank after striking an iceberg. Later investigation turned up at least 20 cases of people having premonitions of the disaster.

7. Ending a speech is the most difficult part for many speakers. A conclusion with appropriate mood and content requires a delicate touch.

8. The study that Ellen quotes as her scientific basis for men's aversion to smart women is based on a study by psychology researchers at the University of Michigan.

9. When you communicate, keep in mind that even though English is considered the international language of business, it is a mistake to assume that every businessperson speaks good English.

10. Granted, future domestic robots can help relieve housewives from heavy routine household chores. But most families cannot afford such a machine even if it is available.

**D Translate the following passage into English.**

In her best-selling book You Just Don't Understand, Deborah Tannen points out that, although American boys and girls often play together, they spend most of their time playing in same-sex groups. She also points out that boys and girls do play some games together, but their favorite games are very often quite different. Tannen and other researchers on this topic have found that young boys, say ages 8 through 12, tend to play outside the house rather than in the house, and they play in large groups that are hierarchically structured. A group of boys generally has a leader who tells the other boys what to do and how to do it. It is by giving orders and making the other boys play by the rules that boys achieve higher or more dominant status in their play group.

**Reading and Writing**

**Section B Male-bashing**

**Task 1 Reading Comprehensio**n

**A Getting information.**

1. Male-bashing refers to the practice of trying to discredit men by fierce criticism, etc.

2. Male-bashing is rampant in advertising, entertainment, literature, and products.

3. Judges and legislators also punish men more harshly because they are influenced by news coverage and school curricula.

4. In the author's opinion, women lose the chance to improve themselves as a result of male-bashing.

5. According to the author, male-bashing, if not curbed, will ultimately result in a men's movement that is more violent and just as angry as the women's movement.

**B Choose the best answer to each question below.**

DBCDC