

新编大学英语听说教程

(上册)

教师用书

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Contents

- Unit 1 College Life**
- Unit 2 Entertainment**
- Unit 3 Family**
- Unit 4 Friends**
- Unit 5 Health**
- Unit 6 Law**
- Unit 7 Inventions**
- Unit 8 Environment**
- Unit 9 Happiness**
- Unit 10 Culture**

Unit 1 College Life

Part I Lead-in

Section A Warm-up Questions

Directions: Discuss the questions, and share your discussion with the class.

1. Do you like college life? Why?
2. What are your favorite extracurricular activities? Give some examples.
3. Where are you living now, on campus or off campus? Describe the advantages and disadvantages of living on or off campus.

Section B Question and Answer

Directions: Listen to a short passage about the reusing of leftovers in a university dining hall. Then write down a short answer to each of the following questions.

Word tips

donate *v.* 捐赠[钱, 物](give money or goods for a good cause, for example, to a charity)

leftover *n.* [常作 leftovers] 剩余物[尤指食品](something, especially food, remaining after the rest has been used)

deliver *v.* 送交, 递送(bring and hand over a letter, parcel, or ordered goods to the proper recipient or address)

currently *adv.* 目前(at the present time)

Language and culture tips

Food Recovery Network (FRN) an organization that unites students on college campuses to fight food waste and hunger by recovering perishable food that would otherwise go to waste from their campuses and communities and donating it to people in need

Script

University of Maryland student Ben Simon and his friends couldn't stand to see good food thrown out on their campus.

"We basically noticed that some of the extra food from the dining hall was going to waste at the end of the day. And we met with our dining services and asked them whether it would be okay if instead of throwing out the food we donate it. And they were on board."

So 18 months ago, the students began what they call the Food Recovery Network. Each night, volunteers would show up at a campus dining hall to pick up leftovers and deliver them to area shelters and food banks.

"When we started, we collected, I would say, a little bit more than we currently do now, so maybe between 100 pounds and 200 pounds of food per night."

So far, they have donated more than 23,000 kilos of food that would otherwise have been thrown out. The amount of wasted food was also reduced when school officials removed trays from the dining hall.

Questions and key

1. Why did Ben Simon and his friends meet with the dining services of their university?

They noticed that some of the extra food from the dining hall was wasted at the end of the day, and they met

with the dining services to check whether it would be okay to donate food rather than throw it out.

2. Why did volunteers appear at the campus dining hall each night?

They show up in the dining hall for the purpose of picking up/collecting leftovers and deliver them to area shelters and food banks.

3. How many leftovers did they donate?

Till now, they have donated more than 23,000 kilos of food that would otherwise have been thrown out.

Part II Basic Listening

Section A News Reports

Directions: In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news report and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

Language and culture tips

Twitter 推特，一家美国社交网络及微博客服务网站，为全球互联网上访问量最大的十个网站之一。它可以让用户更新不超过 140 个字符的消息，这些消息也被称作“推文（Tweet）”。

Forbes 《福布斯》杂志

News item 1

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

Rapper Kanye West went to the social media website Twitter in February to share his views on the cost of textbooks. “Education puts Americans into debt before they even get a chance to get started,” he wrote. “We have to lower the price of textbooks.”

Within a few hours of West writing his comments on Twitter, Tidewater Community College in Hampton Roads, Virginia responded.

“We got you,” the school wrote on its Twitter account. “The nation’s first textbook-free degree.”

Tidewater began offering what it calls a “Z-degree” in 2013. Z-degree stands for “zero-textbooks.” The two-year degree program provides students with an associate’s degree in business administration.

Students in the Z-degree program do not have to pay for any of the required course materials. All of the required materials come from open educational resources, or OER. OER are free educational materials anyone can use for any purpose.

Questions and key

1. What is the news report mainly about?

- A) The high price of university education.
- B) A brief introduction to Z-degree.
- C) Cheaper rather than expensive textbooks are needed.**
- D) An argument over textbook between West and Tidewater.

2. Which of the following is not true about the news?

- A) Tidewater offered the nation’s first textbook-free degree.
- C) OER are free education materials anyone can use for any purpose.

B) Students in the Z-degree programs do not need to pay for any course materials.

D) Z-degree is a two-year degree program providing a bachelor's degree.

News item 2

Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.

Students in the United States usually start their college search by looking at rankings.

Which are best academically? Which has the most affordable tuition?

It can be a difficult decision. The U.S. has many public, private and even online schools. Students can choose from two-year colleges, four-year colleges and trade schools. There are over 1,700 two-year colleges, 2,900 four-year colleges and 4,700 schools giving degrees.

Choosing the right college is very important to students and their families. They look to rankings, or lists of schools, to make that choice. But rankings are not as simple as they seem.

U.S. News and World Report uses information from more than 1,000 schools to create a list of the top universities. *The Princeton Review* and *Forbes* are also well-known lists that rank schools.

U.S. News and World Report measures selectivity. Selectivity means that the school accepts a small percent of applicants. Schools can pick and choose from their applicants. The applicants must have excellent academic records and very high test scores.

Questions and key

3. What do we learn about U.S. colleges and schools from the news report?

A) The U.S. has lots of public, private and even open colleges.

B) Students can choose from two-year or four-year colleges.

C) There are over 1700 four-year colleges giving degrees.

D) Choosing a cheaper college is very important to students.

4. Which of the following is not true about selectivity?

A) It means that the school accepts a small number of students from applicants.

B) It means that the applicant have a lot of colleges and schools to choose from.

C) It means that US News uses information from over 1,000 schools to create a list of the top colleges.

D) The applicants don't necessarily have to have excellent academic records and very high test scores.

News item 3

Questions 5 and 7 will be based on the following news item.

Educators across the U.S. are calling for major changes to the admissions process in higher education.

The National Center for Educational Statistics (or NCES) reported that U.S. colleges and universities received more than 9 million applications between 2013 and 2014. The schools admitted more than 5 million students in that time.

But the problem is not in the number of students that the schools admitted, a new report says. The report is called "Turning the Tide – Making Caring Common." The Harvard School of Graduate Education released the report, with 80 other schools and organizations, in January.

A bioengineering student leads prospective college-bound high school seniors on a campus tour in Los Angeles. Fewer California high school students have been offered admission to University of California campuses for the fall, officials reported.

The report argues that the process schools use to choose students causes major problems.

David Hawkins is the Executive Director for Educational Content and Policy at the National Association for College Admissions Counseling (or NACAC). Hawkins says that most colleges and universities require many things from students when they apply.

Schools usually require an essay describing a student's interests or why they want to study at that school. The schools also ask for letters from teachers or other adults describing why a student is a good candidate.

Questions and key

5. Why do educators call for major changes to the admissions process?
- A) Because there are too many applicants applying for universities.
 - B) Because only a small number of applicants can be admitted by schools.
 - C) Because the admissions process are too complicated for students.
 - D) The author does not make it clear in the news report.**
6. What do we learn from the news report?
- A) The report argues that the admission process causes major problems.**
 - B) The schools admitted more than 9 million students between 2013 and 2014.
 - C) Most California high school students have been admitted to University of California.
 - D) Only some colleges and universities require many things from students when they apply.
7. Which of the following is not required when a student applies to a university?
- A) An essay that describes a student's interests.
 - B) An essay that tells why you choose that school to study in.
 - C) Letter of recommendation proving the student is good in academic records.**
 - D) Letters from teachers or other adults proving the student is a good candidate.

Section B Long Conversations

Task 1 An important call to Professor Oliver

Directions: In this section, you will listen to a long conversation. Listen carefully and choose the best answer from the four choices given to each question you hear.

Word tips

supervisor *n.* 监督者, 监管人(a person who supervises a person or an activity)

humanity *n.* [常用复数 humanities]人文科学[尤指文学, 历史, 艺术, 音乐和哲学] (learning or literature concerned with human culture, especially literature, history, art, music, and philosophy)

Script

Jenny: Jenny Oliver speaking.

Bill: Professor Oliver, my name is David Brown. My roommate, Anthony McDonald, is in your art history class. Uh-m, Art History 301?

Jenny: Yeah.

Bill: Well, he is sick and won't be in your class today. He asked me to bring his term paper to your office.

Jenny: OK. The paper is due by 2 o'clock.

Bill: I have a class from 1:00-2:00. I'll bring it to your office after my class.

Jenny: Well, I have a meeting this afternoon. So you can drop it off with the secretary of the Art History Department. She'll see that I get it.

Bill: OK. Oh, and I almost forgot. I'm a physics major. But my supervisor told me that I need more humanities courses to graduate. I've noticed you are teaching a new course on painting development next semester. Could you tell me a little bit about it?

Jenny: Sure. Well, it's a course for non-art majors. There is only one required book. And there's no final exam. But each student has to give a presentation at the end of the course.

Bill: Hmm, it sounds good. Will you be in your office later today? I'd like to talk to you some more.

Jenny: Well, my meeting's scheduled to last all afternoon. Why don't you stop by tomorrow? Any time in the afternoon. My office is in the Fine Arts Building next to the library.

Bill: Thanks. I'll do that.

Questions and Key

1. Why does the man call Professor Oliver?
A) He wants to drop her course.
B) He wants to hand in his paper.
C) His roommate is so sick that he asks for leave for him.
D) He wants to deliver another student's paper to her office.
2. What does the man almost forget to do?
A) Drop off a paper.
B) Ask where her office is.
C) Find out about a course.
D) Bring his roommate's paper.
3. What will the students be required to do in the course Professor Oliver describes?
A) Give a presentation.
B) Take a final exam.
C) Take a final exam and give a presentation.
D) Write a paper.
4. When can Bill meet Professor Oliver?
A) In late afternoon.
B) Tomorrow afternoon.
C) Tomorrow morning.
D) Time is uncertain.
5. Where is Professor Oliver's office?
A) In the library adjacent to Fine Arts Building.
B) In the library connected with Fine Arts Building.
C) In the Fine Arts Building adjacent to the library.
D) In the Fine Arts Building connected with the library.

Task 2 Talking about famous books

Directions: In this section, you will hear a long conversation. Listen carefully and fill in the words missing from blanks with what you hear.

Word tips

recreational *adj.* 消遣的, 娱乐的 (relating to or denoting activity done for enjoyment when one is not working)

Script

Nancy: Hi, Tom. Long time no see. (1) How's life on campus?

Tom: Hi, Nancy. Oh, not so bad. Pretty good in fact.

Nancy: Is that what you think? I mean, (2) do you like living on campus?

Tom: Yes, I enjoy living here because there are so many people to make friends with and activities to participate in.

Nancy: That's fine. How about your college life this semester?

Tom: Very good. (3) I have taken part in some recreational activities. Now I'm a member of the English Club.

Nancy: (4) What kind of activities does your club organize?

Tom: We regularly hold activities in English, such as singing competitions, recitation contests, plays and so on. There's an English corner on the campus every Friday evening, and many students talk to each other in English there.

Nancy: Do you think these activities are useful for your English?

Tom: Sure. (5) All these activities will make our oral English more fluent. And there is an English radio station in our university. It broadcasts three times every day. It really helps me improve my English.

Nancy: It seems you've been enjoying a very full and colorful college life.

Tom: Yeah. How about your college life this semester?

Nancy: Oh, very busy. (6) I'm on my way to attend an elective class. Sorry, I'm late and I think I have to go. See you.

Tom: See you.

Section C Passages**Task 1 Why college is important to our society?****Part A**

Directions: In this section, you will hear a short passage. Listen carefully and choose the best answer from the four choices given to each question you hear.

Word tips

mobility *n.* 流动(the ability to move between different levels in society or employment)

ethnicity *n.* 种族属性; 民族属性(the fact or state of belonging to a social group that has a common national or cultural tradition)

lineage *n.* 祖系, 家系(lineal descent from an ancestor; ancestry or pedigree)

merit *n.* 优秀品质, 优点; 价值(the quality of being particularly good or worthy, especially so as to deserve praise or reward)

privilege *n.* 特权; 特惠待遇(a special right, advantage, or immunity granted or available only to a particular person or group of people)

Language and culture tips

level the playing field a concept about fairness, not that each player has an equal chance to succeed, but that they all play by the same set of rules.

American Dream a national ethos of the United States, a set of ideals in which freedom includes the opportunity for prosperity and success, and an upward social mobility for the family and children, achieved

through hard work in a society with few barriers. In the definition of the American Dream by James Truslow Adams in 1931, “life should be better and richer and fuller for everyone, with opportunity for each according to ability or achievement” regardless of social class or circumstances of birth. The American Dream is rooted in the Declaration of Independence, which proclaims that “all men are created equal” with the right to “Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.”

Script

American society obviously values higher education, which explains why the U.S. has so many colleges and universities—more than 4,100. College is the primary way that people achieve “upward social mobility,” or the ability to attain a higher standard of living. In earlier centuries, a high standard of living was almost always a function of family background. You were either born into power and money or you spent your life working for others who had power and money. But in most countries today, receiving a college degree helps “level the playing field” for everyone. A college degree equalizes differences due to background, race, ethnicity, national origin, immigration status, family lineage, and personal connections. Simply put, college participation is about ensuring that more people have the opportunity to be evaluated on the basis of merit rather than by family status, money, or other forms of privilege. It makes achieving the “American dream” more possible.

College is society’s primary means for preparing citizens for leadership roles. Without a college degree, it is much more difficult to be a leader in a community, company, profession, or the military.

A four-year college degree also prepares students for continuing their education in a graduate or professional school. If you want to become a medical doctor, dentist, lawyer, or a college professor, four years of college are just the beginning.

Questions and key

1. Why does the U.S. have so many colleges and universities?
A) Colleges and universities can bring a lot of money.
B) American society attaches important to higher education.
C) The U.S. wants to attract excellent immigrants.
D) The U.S. wants to prove that it is a strong nation.
2. What was the main reason that made people enjoy a higher standard of living in earlier centuries?
A) They experienced higher education.
B) Their boss gave them a lot of money.
C) They worked hard and made a lot of money.
D) They were born into families of power and money.
3. What is the primary means for preparing citizens for leadership roles?
A) Strong working competence.
B) Good college education.
C) Solid family status.
D) Special forms of privilege.
4. Which of the following is not true according to the passage?
A) Higher education can kill poverty.
B) Higher education can bring about social equality.
C) Higher education can bring people money.
D) Some careers requires more than four-year college education.

5. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) The history of the U.S. higher education.
- B) The major changes of the U.S. higher education.
- C) **The importance of college education for the U.S..**
- D) The advantages and disadvantages of the U.S. higher education.

Task 2 My views on being a college student starting a company

Part A

Directions: In this section, you will hear a short passage. Listen carefully and write T in front of a statement if it is true according to the passage and write F if it is false.

Word tips

document *n.* 文件(a piece of written, printed, or electronic matter that provides information or evidence or that serves as an official record)

Language and culture tips

CyberEdit a company that provides highly-educated modifying, resume composing, and technical composing services, especially computer editing services for students.

Script

Most students in America take part-time jobs to help pay for their studies. I didn't plan to do this because I don't enjoy working for other people. I started my own company, CyberEdit, when I was 19. Most students have to write essays, and I aimed to provide computer editing services for them. During one summer vacation, I worked for an Internet company and in the evening, I spent another four hours working on my website. After that summer, my company grew by about 400%, earning me \$40,000 in the first year.

It's not easy to develop a business. If you hope to be financially independent, you must do something while you are young and you can work long hours. For a long time, I was editing between five and ten documents a night. I spent fifty hours a week doing this. It was hard. Then I hired my first four employees.

The next year, I turned down a summer job at a big New York investment bank and spent the vacation expanding CyberEdit. In December, *Wired* magazine contacted me and asked me to write an article about my life. After the article appeared in March, interested investors began emailing me. In June, one of the people who had emailed me decided to invest a large sum of money in the company. So...the *Wired* article brought me over a million dollars in funding!

My advice to young people who consider starting a company is always the same: Do it now! Don't delay starting it until you've finished school or had some "real-world experience".

Key

- (F) 1. He didn't plan to take part-time jobs because they earned him not enough money.
- (F) 2. According to the passage, CyberEdit provided computer editing services including writing essays for students.
- (F) 3. Developing a business is the only means to be financially independent.
- (T) 4. He hired four employees to work for him because the work is overloaded.
- (F) 5. He thought starting a company did not affect students' studies at all.

Part B

Directions: Listen to the passage again and write down a short answer to each question.

Questions and key

1. How much money did he earn in the first year?

His company grew by about 400% and earned him \$40,000 in the first year.

2. Why did the speaker turn down a summer job at a big New York investment bank?

The reason is that he wanted to spend the vacation expanding CyberEdit.

3. Why did investors begin to write him emails?

They read the article in March about the speaker written by himself.

Section D Compound Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Task 1 Preparing for a final examination**Word tips**

consistent *adj.* [人, 行为, 过程]前后一致的; 一贯的; 坚持的([of a person, behavior, or process]unchanging in achievement or effect over a period of time)

analytical *adj.* 分析法[或逻辑推理]的; 采用分析法[或逻辑推理]的(relating to or using analysis or logical reasoning)

foregoing *adj.* [正式]前述的, 前面的(just mentioned or stated; preceding)

Script

Every student hopes to get high marks in the final examination. Full preparation is essential if you want to pass it successfully.

Preparations for final examinations (1) involve both long-term and short-term planning. Basic long-term preparations include (2) regular class attendance and consistent, week-by-week completion of all the assignments. Of course, (3) systematic notes or outlines of major points raised in class discussions or in the assigned readings provide a (4) condensed record of the essential facts and concepts. To keep outlines and notes up to date, they should be reviewed and (5) revised from time to time throughout the college year. Short-term preparations should include knowing the (6) format of examination papers or suggested study questions at least three weeks prior to the examination date. These can be used to guide your (7) intensive review of the ideas that teachers have considered important. Self-confidence in analytical and compositional skills can be increased by actually (8) writing out and checking answers to typical examination questions.

Finally, in addition to preparing the mind, care should be taken to (9) ensure that the body is well rested and nerves calm at the actual time of examination. From the foregoing, it can be seen that (10) effective preparations for final examinations is really a year-long process requiring the continuous use of appropriate study techniques.

Task 2 The college experience**Word tips**

thrill *n.* 兴奋, 激动(a sudden feeling of excitement and pleasure)

facet *n.* 方面(a particular aspect or feature of something)

mechanics *n.* 力学(the branch of applied mathematics dealing with motion and forces producing motion)

bluntly *adv.* 率直地(in a blunt direct manner)

Language and culture tips

take the initiative be the first to take action in a particular situation

Script

Going to college! What a thrill! It's a trip that has everything great that you have seen and heard about, if you make it so. It also is very serious business. To a great extent, you will be on your own. True, there are an (1) awful lot of people ready to help you, but generally you must take the initiative and (2) seek them out.

Most of you have (3) decided on a career. Even though many of you will change your minds later, the (4) initial decision allows you to set class goals and pursue them step by step toward the final objective of graduation. Such goals are essential for success. In advising students, I always tell them to (5) discipline themselves, to be prepared to study hard and keep up from day one.

Today's world is full of (6) precious knowledge, whether it be in the arts, literature, a profession, or a vocational skill. College is your chance of a lifetime to explore these areas. Each facet can be as exciting when discovered by you as it was when discovered by the (7) original author or explorer. Let yourself explore beyond your immediate career objectives. A student in auto mechanics in most schools also can take courses in history, philosophy, music, or art. There is no reason why a (8) craftsman can't be a great thinker, or an explorer into the vast areas of unlimited knowledge. For a rich full life he or she should make the most of the opportunities at hand.

I hope that you have gathered by now that going to college means a lot more than (9) earning a grade. To limit your college experience will be a waste for you and all of the people, past and present, who have invested their pennies, dimes and dollars — often at great personal (10) sacrifice — to make educational opportunities open for you. Putting it bluntly, college is a place to be greedy — a place where you take all you can get and then some more.

Part III Translating and Listening

Certificate craze on campus

Section A Dictation

Directions: In this section, please think about how to translate each of the following Chinese terms first, and then write down its English version with what you hear.

Key

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1. 热衷于 | <u>be keen on</u> |
| 2. 考证热 | <u>certificate craze</u> |
| 3. 证书 | <u>certificate</u> |
| 4. 托业考试 | <u>Test of English for International Communication (TOEIC)</u> |
| 5. 剑桥商务英语证书 | <u>Business English Certificate (BEC)</u> |
| 6. 全国计算机等级证书 | <u>National Computer Rank Certificate</u> |

- | | |
|----------|---------------------|
| 7. 劳动力市场 | <u>labor market</u> |
| 8. 体面工作 | <u>decent job</u> |
| 9. 学历 | <u>diploma</u> |
| 10. 衡量 | <u>measure</u> |

Section B Dictation after Translation

Directions: In this section, you are first asked to translate each item into English. Then, listen to its English version carefully, and write down what you hear. Each item will be read twice. Finally, check what you have written with what you have translated.

Key

1. 目前，大学生当中出现了“考证热”。

听写： Nowadays, there is a “certificate craze” on campus.

2. 成千上万的大学生正在热衷于考取各种证书，诸如托业考试(TOEIC)、剑桥商务英语证书(BEC)、全国计算机等级证书等。

听写： Thousands of college students are keen on working for various certificates, such as Test of English for International Communication (TOEIC), Business English Certificate (BEC) and the National Computer Rank Certificate, etc.

3. 这一现象背后主要有两个原因。

听写： There are mainly tow reasons behind this phenomenon.

4. 第一，这与竞争激烈的劳动力市场有关。人们普遍认为，大学生取得的证书越多，找到一个体面工作的机会就越大。

听写： Firstly, it has much to do with the intensely competitive labor market. It is widely believed that the more certificates a college student obtains, the better chance he or she has of landing a decent job.

5. 第二，学历和证书仍然是许多雇主衡量一个人能力的重要标准。

听写： Secondly, diploma and certificates are still important scales used by many employers to measure a person's ability.

Section C Comprehension

Directions: In this section, please listen to the passage carefully and write T in front of a statement if it is true according to the passage and write F if it is false.

Key

- (F) 1. College students' craze for certificates originates in scholarship.
(F) 2. More certificates are equivalent to good jobs.
(T) 3. More good certificates do not necessarily mean good grades.
(F) 4. College students pay much more attention to certificates than to academic studies.
(F) 5. Employers think certificates are more important than diploma.

Script**Certificate Craze on Campus**

Nowadays, there is a “certificate craze” on campus. Thousands of college students are keen on working for various certificates, such as Test of English for International Communication (TOEIC), Business English Certificate (BEC) and the National Computer Rank Certificate, etc. There are mainly two reasons behind this phenomenon. Firstly, it has much to do with the intensely competitive labor market. It is widely believed that the more certificates a college student obtains, the better chance he or she has of landing a decent job. Secondly, diploma and certificates are still important scales used by many employers to measure a person’s ability.

大学生考证热

目前，大学生当中出现了“考证热”。成千上万的大学生正在热衷于考取各种证书，诸如托业考试 (TOEIC)、剑桥商务英语证书(BEC)、全国计算机等级证书等。这一现象背后主要有两个原因。第一，这与竞争激烈的劳动力市场有关。人们普遍认为，大学生取得的证书越多，找到一个体面工作的机会就越大。第二，学历和证书仍然是许多雇主衡量一个人能力的重要标准。

Part IV Listening and Speaking**Section A Listen to speak****What are you reading?****Part A**

Directions: In this section, you will hear a long conversation. Listen carefully and fill in the words missing from blanks with what you hear.

Word tips

plain *adj.* [书面或口头用法]表达清楚的，清新的(clearly expressed)

bewilder *vt.* 使困惑(to become perplexed and confused)

Language and culture tips

Macbeth a tragedy written by William Shakespeare, and is considered one of his darkest and most powerful works. Set in Scotland, the play illustrates the damaging physical and psychological effects of political ambition on those who seek power for its own sake

William Shakespeare (1564–1616) He was an English poet, playwright, and actor, widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world’s pre-eminent dramatist. He is often called England’s national poet, and the “Bard of Avon”. His extant works, including collaborations, consist of approximately 38 plays, 154 sonnets, two long narrative poems, and a few other verses, some of uncertain authorship. His plays have been translated into every major living language and are performed more often than those of any other playwright.

Script

Lisa: Hi, Sam. What are you reading?

Sam: Hi, Lisa. I’m reading *Macbeth*.

Lisa: (1) Is that the book from the movie?

Sam: No, silly, this is *Macbeth* by William Shakespeare. It’s one of his classic tragedies, and it was written hundreds of years ago.

Lisa: Can I take a look?

Sam: Sure.

Lisa: Uh, uh... I can't understand it.

Sam: (2) His works were usually written as plays.

Lisa: But, is this English?

Sam: Of course! (3) Shakespeare wrote in a stylized form of poetry. It's true to the times in which it was written, but that's not to say that's how people talked back then.

Lisa: (4) Why didn't he just write it in plain English?

Sam: I have a feeling that plain English from his day would still bewilder you!

Lisa: (5) I think all this is beyond me.

Sam: (6) Perhaps you should stick to today's classic literature, like *Mad* magazine.

Part B

Directions: In this section, you can work in pairs and discuss the following questions.

1. Do you like reading Shakespeare? Why?
2. As a writer, Shakespeare's creation influenced English language in many ways. What do you think is the most prominent influence on the English language?
3. Shakespeare had written a large number of plays. How did you think Shakespeare influence the later theatre?

Section B Let's Talk

Task 1 Role-play

Directions: Create a dialogue with your partner according to the given situation. The first two lines have been done for you. After you have finished your work, please report it to the class.

Situation

Kim and Amy meet somewhere on the campus. Amy wants to go to the English Corner, but she doesn't know what to do. Kim gives her some good suggestions, such as preparing yourself, doing more grammar exercises.

Amy: Kim, do you know that there is an English Corner on the campus every Thursday evening?

Kim: Yes, many students talk to each other in English there.

Amy: ...

For reference

Amy: Kim, do you know that there is an English Corner on the campus every Thursday evening?

Kim: Yes, many students talk to each other in English there.

Amy: Do you think it is necessary for me to prepare some topics to speak in English Corner?

Kim: Yes, since it is the first time for you to go there, you'd better make some preparations.

Amy: Did you do that at your first time?

Kim: Of course, yes. You know I got too nervous to think of anything to say, so I just recited what I had prepared.

Amy: Really? How about your English now?

Kim: After three or four times, I don't do that anymore. And now I can speak with others in English freely.

Amy: But I find I am afraid of making grammar mistakes and can't express what I want to mean.

Kim: Then you should do more grammar exercises and enlarge your vocabulary. But don't forget to practice in

English Corner.

Amy: It's a good suggestion. I will follow it.

Kim: I hope you will make great progress in the near future.

Task 2 Theme-based discussion

Part A

Directions: Prepare a 3-minute oral report on the following topics, which are related to what you have learned in this unit. You will be asked to present it in class.

1. You are at home alone writing your essay. A friend of yours calls to invite you to the gymnasium. At first you turn down the invitation by saying you want to finish the essay. But your friend tells you that all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.
2. Term paper is a research paper written by students over an academic term or semester which accounts for a large part of a grade and makes up much of a certain course. Term papers are generally intended to describe an event, a concept, or argue a point. A term paper is a written original work discussing a topic in detail, usually several typed pages in length and is often due at the end of a semester. Therefore, many college students think term paper is a good way of assessment which is better than final exam.

Part B

Directions: Prepare a 3-minute oral report on the following topic, which is related to what you have learned in this unit. You will be asked to present it in the next class.

1. In universities, students are usually required to perform coursework to broaden knowledge, enhance research skills, and demonstrate that they can discuss, reason and construct practical outcomes from learned theoretical knowledge. Sometimes coursework is performed by a group so that students can learn both how to work in groups and from each other. But in recent times, plagiarism (剽窃) and copying have been major issue to contend with (斗争).

Part V Time for Fun

Word tips

muscular *adj.* 肌肉发达的, 强壮的(having well-developed muscles)

nope *n.* [informal variant of NO]不; 不是(no)

A fence man with Ph. D. 's degree

An American couple frequently (1) dined in our restaurant. Naturally, they became good friends of my family. The husband was a (2) muscular man because he dug numerous postholes and built many (3) fences every month.

One day, we were talking about education. His wife asked me:

“Jim, you graduated from a university in (4) Houston, didn't you?”

“Yes, I did.”

“What (5) degree did you receive?” she asked.

“Master’s in business management.”

“That’s great. Congratulations!”

“Thank you.”

“Jim, I got my Ph. D. Did you know that?” Her husband asked me.

“Really? (6) No kidding?” I was very surprised because I never heard of any Ph. D. graduates digging holes and building fences.

“Nope.” He assured me.

“In what area, though?” I asked.

“Mainly in the local area.” He said and (7) broke into laughter with his wife.

“Bill, you’ve got to be kidding me!” I said.

“Look, Jim. As a fence builder, I have to dig a lot of postholes to (8) set up fences. So, I’m a posthole digger, a 100% Ph. D., right?” With these words, he laughed happily, and everyone joined him.

Unit 2 Entertainment

Part I Lead-in

Section A Warm-up questions

Directions: Discuss the questions, and share your discussion with the class.

1. Do you like movies? What kind of movies do you like? Please introduce one of your favorite movies briefly.
2. Do you like reading books for entertainment? If yes, then what is your favorite book?
3. People listen to music for different reasons. Why do you think music is important to people?

Section B Gap-filling

Directions: Listen to a short passage about the abuse and protection of animals in film making. Listen carefully and fill in the blanks with what you hear.

Language and culture tips

American Humane Association(AHA) an organization founded in 1877, dedicated to the welfare of animals and children. It was previously called the International Humane Association, before changing its name in 1878. In 1940, it became the sole monitoring body for the humane treatment of animals on the sets of Hollywood films and other broadcast productions. AHA is best known for its trademarked certification “No Animals Were Harmed”, which appears at the end of film or television credits. It has also run the Red Star Animal Emergency Services since 1916. In 2000, AHA formed the Farm Animal Services program, an animal welfare label system for food products. The Association is currently headquartered in Washington D.C.. It is a section of nonprofit organization.

American Humane Society a group that aims to stop human or animal suffering due to cruelty or other reasons, although in many countries, it is now used mostly for societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals (SPCAs).

Jesse James 《刺杀杰西·詹姆斯》(电影名)

Script

Animals have been used and sometimes (1) abused in movie-making since the early days of the industry. However, the American Humane Association has worked for many years to protect animals in films.

A thick book of (2) rules and guidelines tells Hollywood moviemakers how to treat animals. Karen Rosa leads the American Humane Society’s film and television group.

Everything from the smallest insect to the largest (3) mammal, we believe that for the sake of entertainment, everybody should go home alive.

This was not always the policy in the early days of film. In 1993 a horse was (4) forced off a mountain, falling to its death, in the movie *Jesse James*. The next year, guidelines were established to (5) guarantee safe and healthy conditions for animals in movies.

Karen Rosa (6) praises movie makers for the use of computer-made animals. But she also says there is nothing like the real thing.

Those on all sides of the (7) issue seem to welcome the new technology, however. They say it helps protect animals and (8) expands the creative possibilities of moviemakers.

Part II Basic Listening

Section A News Reports

Directions: In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news report and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

Word tips

thriller n. 恐怖片；惊悚小说（电影或戏剧）(a suspenseful adventure story or play or movie)

recipient n. 接受者 (person who receives something.)

statuette n. 小雕塑，小塑像 (a small carved or molded figure)

gross vt. 获得（…的）总收入 (make as a total amount)

debut n. 首演，首次露面 (appear for the first time in public)

predecessor n. 前任，前辈 (former holder of any office or position)

feature n. 故事片 (full-length film in a cinema programme, etc.)

memorabilia n. 纪念物 (objects connected with events or things worth remembering)

auction n. 拍卖 (the public sale of something to the highest bidder)

smack v. 拍；打 (to hit someone or something forcefully)

entertainment hub 娱乐中心

anonymous adj. 无名的，匿名的 (without a name, or with a name that is not made known)

souvenir n. 纪念物，纪念品 (something taken, bought or received as a gift, and kept as a reminder of a person, place or event)

spur n. 马刺 (a sharp prod fixed to a rider's heel and used to urge a horse onward)

Language and culture tips

Bridge of Spies 《间谍之桥》（电影）

gender reassignment surgery 变性手术

The Danish Girl 《丹麦女孩》（电影）

Screen Actors Guild 美国演员工会

Zootopia 《疯狂动物城》（电影）

Allegiant 《分歧者3·效忠者》（电影）

The Divergent Series 分歧者系列

Lionsgate 狮门电影公司

Miracles from Heaven 《天堂神迹》（电影）

News item 1

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

Mark Rylance and Alicia Vikander won the Oscar Awards for Best Supporting Actor and Actress separately at the 88th Academy Awards Ceremony at the Dolby Theatre on Sunday night.

Rylance, 56, beat Sylvester Stallone, Christian Bale, Tom Hardy and Mark Ruffalo to win the award. He plays a Soviet spy in Steven Spielberg's cold war thriller *Bridge of Spies*. Rylance's theatre performances have brought him three Tony awards.

Vikander, a 27-year-old Swedish actress and dancer, won the best supporting actress for her role in Tom Hooper's transgender drama *The Danish Girl*. The film focuses on the first ever recipient of gender reassignment surgery and the effect this has on his marriage.

Vikander thanked her parents while receiving her Oscar statuette, saying "thank you for giving me the belief anything can happen."

She beat Kate Winslet, Jennifer Leigh, Rooney Mara and Rachel McAdams for the award. Vikander has also won the Screen Actors Guild award for her role.

Questions and key

1. Which of the following is not true about Rylance?
A) He won the Oscar Awards for Best Supporting Actor.
B) He plays a Soviet spy in a cold war thriller *Bridge of Spies*.
C) He won the award by beating Sylvester Stallone and Rachel McAdams.
D) His theatre performances have won him three Tony awards.
2. Which of the following is true about Vikander?
A) She won the Oscar Awards for Best Leading Actress.
B) She was a 27-year-old Sweden actress and dancer.
C) She won the award for her role in Tom Cruise's transgender drama.
D) She also won the Screen Actors Guild award for her role.

News item 2

Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.

Disney's *Zootopia* got a weekend box office from 3,740 theaters in North America of 38 million dollars, securing its leading position, industry data showed on Sunday.

Zootopia accounted for nearly 32 percent of the weekend's top 12 movies' total of 119 million. The animated film's domestic overall reached 201.8 million, while globally it has got 591.7 million dollars.

It grossed 173.4 million dollars in China in around half a month after it debuted on March 4, becoming the most successful animated film of all time.

The new comer *Allegiant of The Divergent Series* did not meet the expectation of Lionsgate on the opening weekend, taking in only 29 million dollars. It was down over 44 percent from its predecessor *Insurgent*.

Ranking in the third place of the North American box office was Sony's latest faith-based feature *Miracles from Heaven*, which outperformed the studio's expectations with 15 million dollars.

Questions and key

3. What do we learn about *Zootopia* from the report?
A) *Zootopia* got a weekend box office in North America of 38 million dollars.
B) *Zootopia* accounted for more than 32 percent of the weekend's top 12 movies' total of 119 million.
C) *Zootopia*'s global and domestic overall reached 201.8 million and 591.7 million dollars respectively.
D) *Zootopia* grossed 173.4 million dollars in China in around a month after it debuted on March 4.
4. How much did *Allegiant* take in on the opening weekend?

- A) 19 million dollars.
- B) 15 million dollars.
- C) 29 million dollars.**
- D) 44 million dollars.

News item 3

Questions 5 and 7 will be based on the following news item.

A collection of memorabilia including Babe Ruth's baseball glove and Walt Disney's Mickey Mouse ears is coming up for auction off the beaten path in Maine, far from the Big Apple where Ruth smacked home runs and the theme park and studio Disney created in California.

The items that once belonged to the late New York TV and radio personality Joe Franklin include several dozen hats from a bygone era such as Frank Sinatra's fedora and John Wayne's Stetson.

The auction will take place April 2 at Maine-based Saco River Auction, a small auction house far from the entertainment hubs of New York and Los Angeles.

Auctioneer Troy Thibodeau said the items came from a collector who wishes to remain anonymous who spent years purchasing items from the collection of Franklin, a talk show host who encouraged his famous guests to leave a souvenir after appearing on his show.

The items include leather jackets belonging to Steve McQueen and Marlon Brando, Laurel and Hardy's boxing gloves, a baseball glove used by Joe DiMaggio and a harmonica used by Janis Joplin. In addition to John Wayne's Stetson, the collection includes the actor's cowboy boots and spurs.

Questions and key

- 5. What is the news report mainly about?
 - A) The brief development history of Disney.
 - B) A brief introduction to the items for auction.**
 - C) The classic products Disney ever produced.
 - D) A brief introduction to the collection interests of celebrities.
- 6. Where did the auction take place?
 - A) In the theme park in California.
 - B) In the New York TV station.
 - C) At the entertainment hubs of Los Angeles.
 - D) At Maine-based Saco River Auction.**
- 7. Which of the following is not true about the items according to the report?
 - A) Leather jackets belong to Steve McQueen and Babe Ruth.**
 - B) Boxing gloves belong to Hardy.
 - C) A baseball glove belongs to Joe DiMaggio.
 - D) A Harmonica belongs to Janis Joplin.

Section B Long Conversations

Task 1 Order tickets for Beethoven symphony

Directions: In this section, you will hear a long conversation. Listen carefully and choose the best answer from the four choices given to each question you hear.

Word tips

box office 售票处；票房

Script

Jenny: Good afternoon! Centre for the Arts.

Michael: Hi. I'd like to order two tickets for the Beethoven symphony, please.

Jenny: Certainly, but we have six evenings of Beethoven music on our schedule. Which performance do you want to see?

Michael: I want to go on Thursday, May 25th. And I really love the orchestra, so I want the best seats you have.

Jenny: I'm sorry. We don't have any good tickets left for the 25th. Could you go on May 21st instead? That's a Sunday.

Michael: That sounds good. Can I pick the tickets up at the box office?

Jenny: Of course. Could I have your name and phone number, please?

Michael: It's Mr. Yotes. Y-O-T-E-S. My phone number is 647-7968.

Jenny: OK. 647-7968. Please pick up your ticket on the night of the concert. The box office closes at 7:30.

Michael: And what time does the concert start?

Jenny: It starts at 8:00.

Michael: OK. Thank you.

Jenny: You're welcome.

Questions and Key

1. What does the man want tickets for?
A) For a May Flower Choir performance.
B) For an opera performance.
C) For the symphony played by Beethoven.
D) For the Beethoven Symphony.
2. When will he attend the performance?
A) On Sunday, May 21.
B) On Monday, May 22.
C) On Thursday, May 25.
D) On Sunday, May 26.
3. What kind of music does the man like?
A) Jazz
B) Symphony.
C) Popular music.
D) Rhythm & Blues (R&B).
4. What is the man's telephone number?
A) 648-7967.
B) 647-7988
C) 647-7968.
D) 648-7968.
5. When is the man expected to pick up his tickets?
A) Before 7:30 on the night of the performance.

- B) Any time on the day of the performance.
C) Between 7:30 and 8:00 on the night of the concert.
D) Any time before the performance.

Task 2 Inviting someone to dance at a dance party

Directions: In this section, you will hear a long conversation. Listen carefully and fill in the words missing from blanks with what you hear.

Word tips

waltz 华尔兹舞

Script

John: How do you like this waltz?

Susan: It's very nice. I like it a lot.

John: Well, then, (1) may I invite you for the first dance?

Susan: My pleasure. (2) But I'm afraid I'm not much of a dancer. and I suppose you dance often.

John: Me? Oh, no. In fact, (3) I took up dancing quite recently.

Susan: Oh, really? (4) But you're doing the waltz wonderfully well.

John: I'm glad you say so. You dance beautifully too. It's lucky that I got a partner.

Susan: (5) Thank you for your compliments. It's just that you are good at leading. Do you like modern dances?

John: Yes. And what dances do you like best?

Susan: (6) Disco and break dancing.

John: Oh, well, the music has stopped. Thank you for the dance.

Susan: My pleasure. Let's go and have a drink.

John: Fine.

Section C Passages

Task 1 Jazz

Part A

Directions: In this section, you will hear a short passage. Listen carefully and write down a short answer to each question.

Word tips

rhythm *n.* 韵律, 节奏(a strong, regular repeated pattern of movement or sound)

clarinet *n.* 单簧管, 黑管(a woodwind instrument with a single-reed mouthpiece, a cylindrical tube of dark wood with a flared end, and holes stopped by keys)

improvise *vt.* 即兴创作表演[音乐, 戏剧, 诗歌](create and perform [music, drama, or verse] spontaneously or without preparation)

upbeat *n.* [音乐]弱拍, 上拍([in music]an unaccented beat preceding an accented beat)

Script

Jazz, which began in the southern United States, became popular in the late 1800's. Like some folk songs, jazz was the music made by African-American people. It was the music of former slaves.

The rhythm and the beat of early jazz reflected the roots of black Americans in Africa. Many early jazz musicians could not read music. They sometimes made up their music as they went along on their clarinets, trumpets and other instruments. This “on the spot composing” is called “improvising”. Modern jazz musicians carry on this tradition of improvising.

To improvise, a musician’s grasp of music must go far beyond technical understanding, a jazz musician really must put a little of his own heart into what he plays. If you have ever seen jazz musicians at work, you know that the effort and joy they put into their music is enormous. Two of the most famous jazz musicians are trumpet players Louis Armstrong and Miles Davis.

Jazz music is often upbeat. It reflects the musicians’ joy in living. Have you ever heard this expression, “Let’s jazz this up”? To “jazz up” means to make something livelier. Even if you have never heard jazz played, you can imagine that it is anything but dreary!

Four to ten musicians usually make up a jazz band. Besides the trumpet and clarinet, a jazz band may include drums, piano, bass guitar, and sometimes a saxophone, violin and flute.

Questions and key

1. How many musicians can make up a jazz band?

Usually, Four to ten musicians make up a jazz band.

2. What is more important than technical understanding for a jazz musician to improvise?

He must put a little of his own heart into what he plays.

3. What kind of emotion does jazz reflect of musicians?

Jazz reflects the musicians’ joy in living.

Part B

Directions: Listen to the passage again and choose the best answer from the four choices given for each question you hear.

Questions and key

1. When did jazz become popular?

A) In the early 1800’s.

B) In the late 1800’s.

C) In the early 1880’s.

D) In the late 1880’s.

2. What did the rhythm and the beat of early jazz reflect of African-American people?

A) The roots of black Americans in Africa.

B) The moods of black Americans in Africa.

C) The working conditions of black Americans in Africa.

D) The living conditions of black Americans in Africa.

3. Which of the following is not true?

A) Jazz began in the Southern United States.

B) Jazz was the music of former slaves.

C) Few early jazz musicians could read music.

D) A jazz band may include drums, piano, bass guitar, organ, etc..

4. What tradition do modern jazz musicians keep?

- A) To combine work with life.
- B) To pay more attention to life.
- C) To live with nature.

D) To improvise on the spot.

5. What is the passage mainly talking about?

- A) The history of jazz.
- B) The development of jazz.
- C) Some features of jazz.**
- D) The difference between jazz and other music.

Task 2 How to get straight A's?

Part A

Directions: In this section, you will hear a short passage. Listen carefully and write T in front of a statement if it is true according to the passage and write F if it is false.

Word tips

publicity *n.* 宣传; 广告; 宣扬(the giving out of information about a product, person, or company for advertising or promotional purpose)

crew *n.* [非正式, 主美]一组, 一群([informal, chiefly U.S.]a group of rappers, break dancers, or graffiti artists performing or operating together)

protest *vt.* 抗议, 反对(express an objection to what someone has said or done)

brawl *n.* 争吵, 打架(a rough or noisy fight or quarrel)

relate with 把...同...联系起来(connect sth. in thought or meaning)

Language and culture tips

blues 布鲁斯音乐; 布鲁斯乐曲

Evelyn Rubio 伊夫林·卢比奥

Hispanics [尤指住在美国的拉美人后裔]说西班牙语的人

Script

Blues singer Evelyn Rubio has released a new CD that shows her abilities as a singer, songwriter and saxophone player. She sings in English and Spanish. She plays the saxophone with jazz and blues bands, but she began her career as a singer in Mexico.

She says record companies have shown interest in her music. But she decided to use her own money to make her CD and music video. Because she works independently, she controls what songs she sings. But she must pay for her own photographs, videos and publicity campaigns.

“Before, you used to think that somebody is going to discover you. I don’t think it works like that anymore. Well, maybe for some people. But right now, you need to do, as an independent artist, a lot of work.”

She paid a professional crew to produce a music video in New York. One of her most popular songs is called “Hombres,” the Spanish word for “men.” She says she wrote it to protest the many blues songs that say bad things about men.

“Most of the blues songs that talk about guys, they talk about the bad stuff you know the cheating, the running around, the brawls, blah, blah, blah. And I really think there are so many good guys out there that they

deserve to have a nice song talking about them.”

Evelyn Rubio also recorded her songs in Spanish and produced a separate, Spanish-language CD for Hispanics in the United States and Mexico.

She says her kind of music is becoming popular in Mexico.

“Mexicans like and enjoy jazz and blues. Blues is about your soul, about your heart, and everybody can relate with that.”

Key

- (F) 1. Evelyn Rubio began her career as a singer and songwriter in Mexico.
- (F) 2. Some record companies have shown interest in her music and invested in her CD and music video.
- (T) 3. Evelyn Rubio wrote popular songs to protest the many blues songs that say bad things about men.
- (F) 4. Evelyn Rubio’s songs is not so popular in Mexico but in the United States.
- (T) 5. Blues is all about people’s soul and hear and enjoyed by everybody.

Part B

Directions: Listen to the passage again and fill in the words missing from blanks with what you hear.

1. Because Evelyn Rubio works so independently that she controls what songs she sings. But she must pay for her own photographs, videos and publicity campaigns.
2. Evelyn Rubio paid a professional crew to produce a music video in New York. One of her most popular songs is called “Hombres,” the Spanish word for “men.”
3. Most of the blues songs that talk about guys, they talk about the bad stuff you know the cheating, the running around, the brawls, blah, blah, blah. And I really think there are so many good guys out there that they deserve to have a nice song talking about them.”

Section D Compound Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Task 1 Monkeys rule the ruins in Disney documentary

Word tips

ruin *n.* 被损毁之物；废墟；遗迹(the remains of a building, typically an old one, that has suffered much damage or disintegration)

toque macaque monkeys 小猕猴猴子(a reddish-brown-colored old world monkey endemic to Sri Lanka, where it is known as the rilewa or rilawa)

resourceful *adj.* 足智多谋的，善于随机应变的(having the ability to find quick and clever ways to overcome difficulties)

territory *n.* 领土，领地

drama *n.* 戏剧性场面；戏剧性情景(an exciting, emotional, or unexpected series of events or set of circumstances)

narrate *v.* 给[电影、广播或音乐等]配解说词(provide a spoken commentary to accompany[a film, broadcast,

piece of music, etc.]

desperate *adj.* 急需某物的, 极想要某物的(having a great need or desire for something)

raid *n.* 劫掠, 劫夺(a rapid surprise attack to commit a crime, especially to steal from business premises)

shooting *n.* 拍摄

documentary *n.* 纪实电影[或电视、广播]节目(a film or a television or radio programme that provides a factual record or report)

Language and culture tips

Monkey Kingdom 《猴子王国》(电影名)

Polonnaruwa 波隆纳鲁瓦(位于斯里兰卡东北部, 是与阿努拉德普勒齐名的古都)

Sri Lanka 斯里兰卡(全称斯里兰卡民主社会主义共和国 [The Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka], 旧称锡兰, 是位于印度洋的热带岛国, 英联邦成员国之一。中国古代曾经称其为狮子国、僧伽罗。)

Disneynature 迪士尼自然(2008年4月22日, 迪士尼公司特别选在世界地球日宣布他们公司新的标牌

Disneynature成立, 迪士尼在这个标牌下制作高品质的自然电影纪录片, 其中打头阵的就是风靡全球的BBC系列纪录片《行星地球》[Planet Earth] 的电影版《地球》[Earth]。)

Wildlife Conservation 指国际野生生物保护学会, 即The Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)。该学会成立于1895年, 是一个致力于保护野生生物及其野外自然栖息地的非营利性组织。

Script

A new Disney film “Monkey Kingdom” stars a group of monkeys that live among the ruins of the (1) ancient city of Polonnaruwa in Sri Lanka. These small reddish-colored monkeys are known as toque macaque monkeys. They also follow an (2) established social order.

“Monkey Kingdom” (3) centers on Maya and her newborn, Kip. Maya is low on the social order among the monkeys. She struggles to find food and safety. That struggle increases when she has Kip.

Maya is a resourceful monkey. She fights for territory when other (4) troops of monkeys try to invade her living area. The drama and danger is real.

Tina Fey narrated “Monkey Kingdom.” Reviews say her skills as a (5) comedian add humor to the story. But, Fey also says the monkeys are funny on their own. (6) At one point, Maya is desperate for food. She leads some monkeys on a raid of a human house in the area. They enjoy some birthday cake and steal eggs.

Co-director Mark Linfield said Disneynature spent almost three years (7) filming “Monkey Kingdom.” He said researchers have been studying the monkeys at the ruins for fifty years. He said they were able to explain the animals’ behavior and often correctly (8) predict their actions during shooting.

“Monkey Kingdom” is the latest in a series of nature documentaries from Disneynature. The documentary (9) combines fun with education. It is probably best for children eight years and older.

Disneynature is sharing “Monkey Kingdom” profits with the non-profit group Wildlife Conservation. For each ticket sold during (10) opening week, Disney will give \$20 to the organization. Around \$5 million worth of tickets sold in the first two days of the documentary’s release.

Task 2 Cruise again lives ‘Dangerously’ in fifth ‘Mission: Impossible’ film

Word tips

installment *n.* [分期出版、播放或公开的]一部分(any of several parts of something which are published, broadcast, or made public in sequence at intervals)

iconic *adj.* 图像的, 图像性的(of, relating to, or of the nature of an icon)

dissident *n.* 持不同政见者(a person who opposes official policy, especially that of an authoritarian state)

stunt *n.* 惊险动作, 绝技(an action displaying spectacular skill and daring)

curvy *adj.* 蜿蜒的(having many curves)

cast *n.* [戏剧、电影等的]一组演员(the actors taking part in a play, film, or other production)

Language and culture tips

Mission: Impossible—Rogue Nation 碟中谍 5: 神秘国度(电影名)

U.S. Central Intelligence Agency(CIA) 美国中央情报局

Script

“Mission: Impossible: Rogue Nation” is the fifth installment of a successful 20-year-old spy movie series. The series is based on the iconic 1960s TV series, also called “Mission: Impossible.”

As in the first four movies, Tom Cruise is the lead actor in the new film. He also serves as (1) executive producer.

Cruise’s character, Ethan Hunt, is part of the Impossible Missions Force, or IMF. But, the group is (2) broken up and absorbed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Ethan Hunt is trying to prove to the C.I.A. the (3) existence of an international crime organization called the Syndicate.

The Syndicate’s members are dissident (4) agents. They damage the world economy and kill world leaders. Hunt must try to (5) investigate and destroy the Syndicate without letting agency chiefs know.

U.S. actor Tom Cruise arrives at the world (6) premiere of “Mission Impossible—Rogue Nation” in Vienna, Austria, July 23, 2015.

As in the past ‘Mission: Impossible’ films, Tom Cruise (7) performs the stunts himself. Stunts are difficult and sometimes dangerous physical acts.

Filmmaker Christopher McQuarrie wrote and directed ‘MI5,’ as this latest installment is (8) affectionately called. He said he wanted to make the film for an international (9) audience. He wanted to take movie watchers to places they might not be able to go to in reality.

For example, the production team chose Morocco to film a wildly dangerous motorcycle chase on a curvy mountain road. Cruise speeds down the road. He does not even wear a (10) helmet for the stunt.

The “Mission: Impossible—Rogue Nation” cast also includes Jeremy Renner, Alec Baldwin and newcomer Sarah Ferguson. The movie cost \$150 million to make. It was released July 23. Within its first two weeks in theaters, “Rogue Nation” made almost \$140 million worldwide.

Part III Translating and Listening

The Chinese acrobatics

Section A Dictation

Directions: In this section, please think about how to translate each of the following Chinese terms first, and then write down its English version with what you hear.

Keys

1. 杂技 acrobatics
2. 表演艺术 performing arts
3. 艺术形式 art forms

4. 战国时期 the Warring States Period
5. 雏形 embryonic form
6. 古往今来 through the ages
7. 融入 incorporate
8. 传统戏剧 traditional operas
9. 武术 martial arts
10. 灵感 inspiration

Section B Dictation after Translation

Directions: In this section, you are first asked to translate each item into English. Then, listen to its English version carefully, and write down what you hear. Each item will be read twice. Finally, check what you have written with what you have translated.

1. 中国杂技是一门结合了身体力量和技巧的表演艺术。

听写: Chinese acrobatics is a performing art which combines physical strength and skills.

2. 它是最受中国人欢迎的艺术形式之一。

听写: It is one of the most popular art forms enjoyed by the Chinese people.

3. 杂技在中国已经存在了两千多年。

听写: The acrobatic art has existed in China for more than two thousand years.

4. 早在战国时期就已经出现了杂技的雏形。到了汉代，杂技或“百戏”进一步丰富了其内容和种类。

听写: As early as the Warring States Period, there appeared an embryonic form of acrobatics. By the time of the Han Dynasty, the acrobatic art or “Baixi” was further enriched both in content and variety.

5. 古往今来，杂技表演融入了许多不同的表演艺术，例如传统戏剧、舞蹈和武术的优点，作为回报，它也为后者提供了灵感。

听写: Acrobatic performances through the ages have incorporated strong points of many different performing arts such as traditional operas, dance and martial arts, and provided the latter with inspiration in return.

Section C Comprehension

Directions: In this section, please listen to the passage carefully and write T in front of a statement if it is true according to the passage and write F if it is false.

Keys

- (F) 1. People prefer modern art forms to acrobatics.
(F) 2. Acrobatics came into being almost two thousand years.
(F) 3. During the early Warring States Period, acrobatics was well developed.
(T) 4. Nowadays, acrobatics is a combination of various types of art forms.
(T) 5. Actually, acrobatics can help develop such art forms as traditional operas, dance and martial art as well.

Script

The Chinese Acrobatics

The Chinese acrobatics is a performing art which combines physical strength and skills. It is one of the most popular art forms welcomed by the Chinese people. The acrobatic art has existed in China for more than two thousand years. As early as the Warring States Period, there appeared embryonic form of acrobatics. By the time

of the Han Dynasty, the acrobatic art or “Baixi” was further enriched both in content and variety. Acrobatic performances through the ages have incorporated strong points of many different performing arts such as traditional operas, dance and martial arts, and provided the latter with inspiration in return.

中国杂技

中国杂技是一门结合了身体力量和技巧的表演艺术。它是最受中国人欢迎的艺术形式之一。杂技在中国已经存在了两千多年。早在战国时期就已经出现了杂技的雏形。到了汉代，杂技或“百戏”进一步丰富了其内容和种类。古往今来，杂技表演融入了许多不同的表演艺术，例如传统戏剧、舞蹈和武术的优点，作为回报，它也为后者提供了灵感。

Part IV Listening and Speaking

Section A Listen to speak

Task 1 How did Beethoven create his masterpiece?

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage. Listen carefully and fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard.

Word tips

hum v. 发连续低沉的声音(make a low, steady continuous sound like that of a bee)

Language and culture tips

Fifth Symphony 贝多芬的第五交响曲

Script

Although Beethoven could sit down and (1) make up music easily, his really great compositions did not come easily at all. They cost him a great deal of hard work. We know how often he rewrote and corrected his work because his (2) notebooks are still kept in museums and libraries. He always found it hard to satisfy himself.

When he was 28, the worst difficulty of all came to him. He began to notice a strange humming in his ears. At first he paid little attention, but it grew worse, and at last he (3) consulted doctors. They gave him the worst news any musician can hear: he was gradually going deaf. Beethoven was (4) in despair; he was sure that he was going to die.

In fact, Beethoven did something braver than dying. He said to death, “Come when you will, I shall meet you bravely.” He (5) gathered his courage and went on writing music, though he could hear what he wrote only more and more (6) faintly. He wrote his best music, the music we remember him for, after he became deaf. The music he wrote was very different from any that had been composed before. Instead of the elegant and (7) stately music that earlier musicians had written for their wealthy listeners, Beethoven wrote (8) stormy, exciting, revolutionary music, which reminds us of his troubled and courageous life. He grew to admire courage more than anything, and he called one of his symphonies the *Eroica* or (9) heroic symphony, “to celebrate the memory of a great man”. Describing the (10) dramatic opening notes of his famous Fifth Symphony, he said, “thus fate knocks on the door.”

Task 2 Theme-related discussion

Directions: In this section, you can work in pairs and discuss the following questions.

1. How much do you know about Beethoven? Discuss it with your partner.

2. Do you love Beethoven's music? What is his music style?
3. Can you find out some musicians in China who is comparative to Beethoven?

Section B Let's talk

Task 1 Role-play

Directions: Create a dialogue with your partner according to the given situation. The first two lines have been done for you. After you have finished your work, please report it to the class.

Situation

David invited Jenny to go with him to the campus concert. Although Jenny didn't know the news, she accepted the invitation. They talked about the concert for a while.

David: Would you like to go to the campus concert with me tonight, Jenny?

Jenny: I didn't know there was going to be a concert. Who's playing, then?

David: ...

For reference

David: Would you like to go to the campus concert with me tonight, Jenny?

Jenny: I didn't know there was going to be a concert. Who's playing, then?

David: The jazz band from the Peace Hotel.

Jenny: Oh, great! Why didn't you tell me earlier, David? I've heard a lot about the band. It's very unusual: all of the players are in their seventies and eighties.

David: Yeah, the piano player is 81 and the trumpet player is 78.

Jenny: They are fantastic musicians. I'm sure I'll like the concert, and I'm glad you asked me.

David: The concert starts at 7:30. Do you want to have something to eat before that?

Jenny: Sure, but I want to share the expenses.

David: I really appreciate that very much. My funds are a bit low now.

Jenny: Well, I'll pay my own dinner, then, and I'll buy my own concert ticket, too.

David: Fine with me. I'll come over to your dormitory at six, OK?

Jenny: Sure, see you then.

Task 2 Oral report

Directions: Prepare a 3-minute oral report on the following topics, which are related to what you have learned in this unit. You will be asked to present them in class.

1. Travel is increasingly regarded as a good way of entertainment. As often as possible, people try to get away because they know travel can be a powerful tool for personal development. As for me, I think travel helps us let go of false beliefs.
2. Watching television is a good way for entertainment. Watching TV has always been an important part of after-school life for children, and some of them even become TV addicts. Some people say watching television is bad for children in all ways while others say it is good for children to get knowledge. What's your opinion?

Task 3 Homework

Directions: Prepare a 3-minute oral report on the following topic, which is related to what you have learned

in this unit. You will be asked to present it in the next class.

1. There are many benefits of reading books. Unfortunately, in this day and age, not a lot of people take the time to read them anymore. When was the last time you pick something up? Blame your answer on technology if you must, but that doesn't change the fact that you're missing out on a lot of wonderful benefits! Read on to learn the various benefits of reading books!

Part V Time for Fun

Word tips

vanilla ice cream 香草冰淇淋(ice cream flavored with vanilla)

cone *n.* 圆锥形华夫卷筒(a wafer container shaped like a cone in which ice cream is served)

A birthday treat

Mr. and Mrs. Li brought their daughter to the U.S. to study about a year ago. Last fall, their teenager daughter, Jessica, was invited to her friend Jenny's birthday party. And this is what happened.

Jenny is an (1) easy going American girl. She is popular in her school and has a fairly large (2) circle of friends. But she has one little problem with her spelling.

Before the party, she asked her friends to bring their diaries with them so that she could find out their (3) inner most thoughts and feelings about each other, especially about her. But on the (4) invitation card she sent to Jessica she asked her to bring her dairy to the party.

Jessica did not (5) check with Jenny what kind of dairy products she's looking for. But she thought most American girls like ice cream a lot. And her favorite one is vanilla ice cream with chocolate. So, when that day arrived, she asked her parents to bring thirty of them, half in cups and half in (6) cones. When Jessica took the ice creams to Jenny and her friend, they were (7) stunned.

"What are you doing, Jessica? We'd like you to share your thoughts from your diary book, not your dairy product." said one friend.

"Ask Jenny." Jessica replied.

"Did I misspell the word and mislead you?"

"Who else?" said Jessica, and (8) echoed some other friends.

"Well, I'm sorry. We didn't expect to have any ice cream, but it's a birthday treat anyway." said Jenny.

Unit 3 Family

Part I Lead-in

Section A Picture-matching

Directions: Study the pictures, match the pictures with the items below.



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.

Teaching tip**Setting time limits**

When students are aware of the time, they can do the task more efficiently. Use a watch or clock to remind students of the time.

Procedures

1. Read the eight terms aloud to the students and explain the meanings.
2. Give the students about three minutes to match the pictures with the terms.
3. When students have finished the task, ask some to report their answers.

For reference

3 DINK family	1 Extended family
7 Family man	5 May-December marriage
2 Nuclear family	6 Divorce
4 Single-parent family	8 Housewife

Section B True or false

Directions: In this section, you will hear two speakers talking about marriage. Listen carefully and write T in front of a statement if it is true according to the conversation and write F if it is false.

Script

W: You know what? Maria got married last week.

M: So, she finally married her sugardaddy.

W: Right, he never tells his age. But I know that his youngest daughter just turned thirty. She works with my sister.

M: My goodness. I guess he is in his sixties. And Maria?

W: Maria is only two years older than his daughter.

M: Fortunately, he is aging well. He looks much younger than his age.

W: Nothing to blame, love is blind.

M: But Maria is by no means blind to money.

Keys

- (F) 1. Maria's husband is sixty years old.
(F) 2. Maria is only one year older than her stepdaughter.
(T) 3. Maria's husband looks younger than his age.

Part II Basic Listening**Part II Basic Listening****Section A News Reports**

Directions: In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear

two or three questions. Both the news report and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

Word tips

unsubstantiated *adj.* 未经证实的, 没有事实根据的(not proved to be true by evidence)

sibling *n.* 兄弟, 姐妹(a brother or sister)

News item 1

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

Script

The United States does not require businesses to pay workers who are sick or caring for a new baby. President Obama and some other U.S. lawmakers want to change time off—or leave—policies. Supporters say paid leave is the right thing to do. Opponents say it will kill economic growth.

Recently a woman named Jenny Cheek became pregnant while she worked for the U.S. government in Washington, D.C.. She planned to take a few months off work to have and care for the new baby. She was surprised to learn her job would not pay her for the time off.

The U.S. federal government—like most American businesses—does not offer paid family leave to have a baby or care for family members. The federal government does, however, give workers a few weeks of paid vacation time every year.

Questions and key

1. What is the news report mainly about?

- A) The United States does not require businesses to pay sick workers.
- B) People think paid leave is the right thing to do.
- C) Whether people should have paid leave to care for new babies.**
- D) People think paid leave will kill economic growth.

2. Which statement is true about the federal government?

- A) The federal government is doing differently from most American businesses.
- B) The federal government offers paid family leaves.
- C) President Obama wants the federal government to change the situation.
- D) The federal government gives workers paid vacation time.**

News item 2

Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.

Script

Child abuse and child neglect are serious crimes. Some U.S. laws are designed to protect children from their very own parents. Recently, two parents who live in the state of Maryland, near Washington, D.C., were found guilty of “unsubstantiated neglect.”

What was their crime? The parents let their two children walk home together unsupervised from a neighborhood park. The children are a 10-year old boy named Rafi and his 6-year old sister Dvora. The two siblings like to play at their neighborhood park. After playing, they walk home—by themselves. And that is a problem says Maryland’s child protective services agency.

This incident has restarted a debate in the U.S. about the amount of independence parents should give their children. Some people object to courts telling parents how to raise their children. They also think children benefit from exploring the outside world without a lot of supervision. Opponents say this so called “free-range parenting” can put children in danger.

Questions and key

3. Why were the two parents in the state of Maryland found guilty?

- A) They abused and neglected their children.
- B) They let their children walk home unsupervised.**
- C) They put their children in danger.
- D) They let their children play at their neighborhood park alone.

4. What debate did this incident restart in the U.S.?

- A) How much independence parents should give to their children.**
- B) Free-range parenting is a popular way to raise children.
- C) Children benefit from exploring the outside world without supervision.
- D) Free-range parenting can put children in danger.

News item 3

Questions 5 to 7 will be based on the following news item.

Script

It's four o'clock on a Wednesday at a private swimming pool in the Washington, D.C. area. Two fathers are trying to get their sons dried, dressed and ready to get in the car. When I ask one of the fathers if he is a stay-at-home dad, he says he is temporarily a stay-at-home dad. The other father has been a stay-at-home dad for the past 10 years. Families in the U.S. are changing.

A new study finds that in the U.S. more than two million fathers are staying at home to take care of the house and family. This number is twice that of 25 years ago. In 2012, 16 percent of all parents in the U.S. were stay-at-home dads. In the last 25 years there have been changes as far as dads taking on more caregiving responsibilities and mothers taking on more bread-winner responsibilities. The number of hours a day that dads spend caring for their kids has tripled in the past decades. That is a huge change.

The study finds that disability, sickness and unemployment are among the reasons that fathers stay home. But, some fathers do so simply to spend more time with their children.

Questions and key

5. What is the news report mainly about?

- A) Two fathers are helping with their children at a private swimming pool.
- B) More and more stay-at-home dads are taking care of their children.**
- C) More and more dads enjoy taking on more care-giving responsibilities
- D) More and more mothers taking on more bread-winner responsibilities.

6. Which statement is not true about the number of the stay-at-home dads?

- A) More than two million fathers are stay-at-home dads.
- B) The number of stay-at-home dads is twice that of 25 years ago.
- C) In 2012, 16 percent of all parents in the U.S. were stay-at-home dads.
- D) The number of stay-at-home dads has tripled in the past decades.**

7. Which one is not the reason for dads to stay at home?

- A) They are disabled or sick.
- B) They are unemployed.
- C) They want to spend more time with their children.
- D) More and more mothers go out to work.**

Section B Long Conversations

Task 1 Are you happy at Christmas?

Directions: In this section, you will hear a long conversation. Listen carefully and choose the best answer from the four choices given to each question you hear.

Word tips

stressed out 有压力的，紧张的(affected by stress)

Language and culture tips

Christmas rush 圣诞抢购

Script

W: Are you all ready for Christmas?

M: Are you kidding? I haven't even started. I've done zero shopping.

W: Well, you'd better get going; Christmas is only a week away.

M: I have to tell you that I'm one of those people who really get stressed out by the Christmas rush.

W: Oh, I'm not. I love the holidays. I love the crowds, the shopping, the holidays, the music, the food, the parties, and all the presents.

M: That's just the beginning. My wife always spends too much money on Christmas. The average Christmas expenditure for US families is about \$550. But somehow I always spend about twice that much. It takes me till April to pay off all our Christmas bills.

W: But didn't you use to love Christmas when you were a kid?

M: I guess so. I don't remember.

W: I know you did. You were the most excited kid in the whole class I remember. Maybe Christmas is for kids, but you can still enjoy it through the eyes of your children.

M: Well, kids enjoy it because they don't have to do all the shopping and pay all the bills.

W: Maybe that's true. But you know as well as I do, that Christmas is more than shopping and trees. It's about what's in your heart and how you can make others happy.

M: You're right. You're absolutely right. I'm going to try harder to be nice to people and try to keep the true spirit of Christmas in my heart.

W: I'm glad to hear it.

Questions and key

1. What does the woman try to do in the conversation?

- A) To make the man feel happy.
- B) To persuade the man to shop with his kids.
- C) To convince the man Christmas is worth spending.**

- D) To prevent the man from spending too much shopping.
2. When does the conversation take place?
- A) At a Christmas party.
B) Not long before Christmas.
 C) At the New Year's Eve.
 D) On some day of April.
3. What is the man's feeling about Christmas?
- A) Expectation.
B) Complaint.
 C) Enjoyment.
 D) In difference.
4. Who are the most excited when the holiday comes?
- A) Children.**
 B) Wives.
 C) Husbands.
 D) Old people.
5. What will the man most probably do after the conversation?
- A) Pay off Christmas bills.
 B) Try to earn more money.
C) Prepare for Christmas.
 D) Limit his wife's expense.

Task 2 A poor old father

Directions: In this section, you will hear a long conversation. Listen carefully and fill in the words missing from blanks with what you hear.

Words tips

pension off 发养老金使退休(to force someone to stop working and give them a pension)

get by 继续存在; 过得去(to have just enough of something such as money or knowledge so that you can do what you need to do)

Script

W: Bob, do you know who I saw the other day? Old Jake, (1) looking terribly depressed. Did he get pensioned off at last?

M: Yes. They made him retire after 50 years at sea. (2) He is pretty upset about it, but what can you do? He really is passed it.

W: He is all alone, isn't he?

M: Yes, his wife has been dead for years. They had one daughter, Dories. But she went off to town as soon as she left school. And (3) he hasn't heard from her since.

W: Maybe (4) someone could get in touch with her. Get her to come back for a while to help?

M: I don't suppose she'd come. She never (5) got on with her father. He is bit of a tough character and she is rather selfish. Oh, (6) I expect old Jake will get by.

Section C Passages

Task 1 Family is changing

Part A

Directions: In this section, you will hear a short passage. After the passage, some questions will be asked about what was said. Listen carefully and write down a short answer to each question.

Word tips

patriarchal *adj.* 家长的; 父权的; 父系(ruled or controlled by men; giving power and importance only to men)

consist of *vi.* 由...组成(to be made of particular parts or things)

relative *n.* 亲属, 亲戚(a member of your family, especially one who does not live with you, for example a grandparent or cousin)

Script

The family is changing. In the past, grandparents, parents, and children used to live together, and they had an extended family. Sometimes two or more brothers with their wives and children were part of this large family group. But family structure is changing throughout the world. Nowadays, many families consist of only one father, one mother, and children. It is becoming the main family structure everywhere.

The new family structure offers married women some advantages: they have freedom from their relatives, and the husband does not have all the power in the family. Men and women usually make an equal number of decisions about family life.

In the past, wives usually had to pay for the benefits of freedom and power. When women lived in extended families, sisters and grandparents and aunts helped one another with housework and childcare. In addition, older women in a large family group had important positions.

But now, wives do not often enjoy this benefit, and they have another disadvantage too: women generally live longer than their husbands, so older women from these families often have to live alone. Studies show that women are generally less satisfied with marriage than men are. In the past, men worked outside the home and women worked inside. Housework and childcare were a full time job, and there was no time for anything else. Now women work outside and have more freedom than they did in the past, but they still have to do most of the housework, and they have not much free time.

Questions and key

1. What is the main family structure nowadays?

Nuclear family is the main family structure nowadays.

2. Under what family structure do older women have important positions?

In extended families or in a large family group, older women have important positions.

3. Why do women feel more lonely than men nowadays?

Because women generally live longer than their husbands, so women often have to live alone after their husband's death.

Part B

Directions: Listen to the passage again and choose the best answer from the four choices given to each question you hear.

Questions and key

1. Who used to live together in an extended family?
A) There were only grandparents and children.
B) There was one father, one mother, and their children.
C) There were many relatives.
D) There were two or more brothers with their wives.
2. What advantages do families nowadays offer women?
A) The women have more freedom and can share in decisions.
B) The women do not have to be the heads of the family.
C) The women's relatives do not help them with the housework and childcare.
D) The women have all the power of the family.
3. What is one of the disadvantages of families nowadays for women?
A) Husbands have to share power with their wives and help them with the housework.
B) They often live alone when their husbands die.
C) Family structure is more patriarchal in the nuclear family.
D) They have to help sisters, grandparents with housework and childcare.
4. Why are many women dissatisfied with marriage and family nowadays?
A) They want to stay home and do the housework.
B) They don't have enough money.
C) They have too much work and not much free time.
D) They have more freedom than in the past.
5. What is the main idea of this passage?
A) Women are less satisfied with their marriages.
B) Family structures are changing.
C) Women have more advantages under the new family.
D) Women have more advantages under the old family.

Task 2 Engagement**Part A**

Directions: In this section, you will hear a short passage. Listen carefully and write T in front of a statement if it is true according to the passage and write F if it is false.

Word tips

proposal *n.* 求婚(an act of formally asking somebody to marry you)

vessel *n.* 血管(a tube in people, animals, or plants through which liquid flows)

would-be *adj.* 想要成为的, 自称自许的(hoping or trying to do something)

Language and culture tips

bachelor party 脱单聚会(a party that a man has with his male friends just before he gets married, often the night before)

bridal/baby shower 新娘送礼会(a party at which you give presents to a woman who is getting married or having a baby)

Script

The period of engagement is the time between the marriage proposal and the wedding ceremony. The man usually gives the woman a diamond engagement ring. That tradition is said to have started when an Austrian man gave a diamond ring to the woman he wanted to marry. He placed it on the third finger of her left hand. He chose that finger because it was thought that the blood vessel in that finger went directly to the heart. Today we know that is not true, but the tradition continues.

Americans generally are engaged for a period of about one year if they are planning a wedding ceremony and a reception. During this time, friends of the bride may hold a party at which women friends and family members give the bride gifts that she will need as a wife. These could include cooking equipment or new clothing. Friends of the man may have a bachelor party for him. This usually takes place the night before the wedding. Only men are invited to the bachelor party.

During the marriage ceremony, the bride and her would-be husband usually exchange gold rings. The wife often wears both the wedding ring and the engagement ring on the same finger. The husband also wears his ring on the third finger of his left hand. The main purpose of the engagement period is to let enough time pass so the two people are sure that they want to marry each other. Either person may decide to break the engagement. If this happens, the woman usually returns the ring to the man. They also return any wedding gifts they have received.

Keys

- (F) 1. The tradition of giving a woman a diamond engagement ring is said to have started from an American man.
- (F) 2. The engagement ring is put on the third finger because it was thought that the blood vessel in that finger went directly to the heart.
- (T) 3. In America, friends of the man who is getting married may have a bachelor party for him.
- (T) 4. The wife often wears both the wedding ring and the engagement ring on the same finger.
- (F) 5. If the engagement is broken, the woman may keep the ring and the gifts received.

Part B

Directions: Listen to the passage again and write down a short answer to each question.

Keys

- 1. What kind of gifts can a woman who is getting married receive from her friends and family?
Friends of the bride may hold a party at which women friends and family members give the bride gifts that she will need as a wife such as cooking equipment or new clothing.
- 2. When is the bachelor party for the man usually held and who attends the party?
The bachelor party usually takes place the night before the wedding and only men are invited to the party.
- 3. What is the main purpose of the engagement period?
The main purpose of the engagement period is to let enough time pass so the two people are sure that they want to marry each other.

Section D Compound Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Task 1 The American family**Word tips**

foreigner *n.* 外国人(someone who comes from another country)

parental *adj.* 父母的(connected with a parent or parents)

Script

In the American family the husband and wife usually share important decision making. When the children are old enough, they take part (1) as well. Foreigners are often surprised by the American way of family life. The old rule that children should be seen and not heard is rarely followed, and children are often allowed to do what they wish without strict parental control. The father seldom expects his children to obey him without question, and children are (2) encouraged to be independent at an early age. Some people believe that American parents carry this freedom too far. Others think that a strong father image would not suit the American values of (3) equality and independence. Because Americans (4) emphasize the importance of independence, young people are expected to (5) break away from their parents by the time they have reached their late teens or early twenties. Indeed, not to do so is often regarded as a failure, a kind of weak dependence.

This pattern of independence often (6) results in serious problems for the ageing parents of a small family. The (7) average American is expected to live beyond the age of 70. The job-retirement age is usually 65. The children have left home, married and set up their own (8) households. At least 20 percent of all people over 65 do not have enough retirement income. But the major problem of many elderly couples is not (9) economic. They feel useless and lonely with neither an (10) occupation nor a close family group.

Task 2 American wedding customs**Word tips**

customarily *adv.* 习惯上，通常(according to what is usual in a particular place or situation)

bride *n.* 新娘(a woman who is getting married, or who has recently married)

bridegroom *n.* 新郎(a man who is getting married, or who has recently married. The bridegroom is often simply called the *groom*.)

eternity *n.* 永恒；永生 (time without end, especially life continuing without end after death)

vein *n.* 静脉(one of the tubes in your body that carry blood to your heart.)

bouquet *n.* 花束(a bunch of flowers arranged in an attractive way so that it can be carried in a ceremony or presented as a gift)

confetti *n.* [婚礼时撒在新娘新郎身上的]五彩纸屑(small pieces of colored paper that people throw in the air to celebrate a wedding)

Language and culture tips

best man 伴郎(a male friend or relative of the bridegroom at a wedding, who helps him during the wedding ceremony)

bridesmaid 伴娘(a young woman who helps a bride before and during the marriage ceremony)

Script

When the Americans attain legal marriage age and meet certain medical requirements, they are free to choose their own mates. Once a couple has decided to get married, the man customarily gives the girl a diamond ring. The custom of using a ring is to (1) settle an important agreement. When the wedding day is decided, the bride (2) sends out wedding announcements or invitations to friends and (3) relatives.

Before the wedding day the groom always chooses a “best man”, who will help him and stand beside him during the wedding (4) ceremony. This custom is thought to have come from ancient times when a strong friend helped the groom (5) escape from the bride’s father.

When a couple is married, the bride and the groom (6) exchange rings. The wedding ring is customarily a simple plain gold band. The round shape of the ring (7) symbolizes eternity and announces that the couple is united for life. The wedding ring is (8) worn on the third finger of the left hand. People used to believe that a vein from the third finger runs directly to the heart.

Near the end of the (9) reception, the bride throws her bouquet of flowers to the unwed bridesmaids. The lucky girl who catches it is supposed to be the next to be married. As the bride and groom (10) leave for their honeymoon, the guests all throw confetti on them. This is a symbol of joy and happiness.

Part III Translating and Listening

Domestic violence

Section A Dictation

Directions: In this section, please think about how to translate each of the following Chinese terms first, and then write down its English version with what you hear.

Keys

- | | |
|----------|------------------------------|
| 1. 家庭暴力 | <u>domestic violence</u> |
| 2. 亲密关系 | <u>intimate relationship</u> |
| 3. 犯罪者 | <u>perpetrator</u> |
| 4. 受害者 | <u>victim</u> |
| 5. 身体暴力 | <u>physical violence</u> |
| 6. 外部因素 | <u>external factors</u> |
| 7. 广义上讲 | <u>in a broad sense</u> |
| 8. 通常来说 | <u>commonly</u> |
| 9. 在古代中国 | <u>in ancient China</u> |
| 10. 不局限于 | <u>be not limited to</u> |

Section B Dictation after Translation

Directions: In this section, you are first asked to translate each item into English. Then, listen to its English version carefully, and write down what you hear. Each item will be read twice. Finally, check what you have written with what you have translated.

Keys

1. 家庭暴力指的是在亲密关系中一方对另一方的虐待。通常来说，受害者是儿童和妇女。

听写: Domestic violence refers to the abuse by one partner against another in an intimate relationship. Commonly the victims are children and women.

2. 在中国古代，人们认为男人有权利惩罚他的孩子和妻子。

听写： In ancient China, people believed that a man had the right to punish his children and wife.

3. 广义上讲，家庭暴力不局限于明显的身体暴力，它也有许多其他的形式。

听写： In a broad sense, domestic violence is not limited to obvious physical violence. There are many other forms of violence.

4. 关于家庭暴力产生的原因，出现了许多不同的理论，比如犯罪者的性格和心理特征。

听写： Many different theories are brought up as to the causes of domestic violence, such as the the perpetrators' personality and mental characteristics.

5. 外部因素也有影响，比如犯罪者所处的环境。然而，没有一种理论能涵盖所有情况。

听写： External factors also play a part, such as the perpetrators' surroundings. However, no theory seems to cover all cases.

Section C Comprehension

Directions: In this section, please listen to the passage carefully and write T in front of a statement if it is true according to the passage and write F if it is false.

Keys

(F) 1. Usually the victims are women because they are weak.

(T) 2. Domestic violence is not only physical violence.

(F) 3. A man has the right to punish his children and wife.

(T) 4. The reasons for domestic violence are varied.

(F) 5. The perpetrators' mental characteristics are the major reasons for domestic violence.

Script

Domestic Violence

Domestic violence refers to the abuse by one partner against another in an intimate relationship. Commonly the victims are children and women. In ancient China, people believed that a man had the right to punish his children and wife. In a broad sense, domestic violence is not limited to obvious physical violence. There are many other forms of violence. Many different theories are brought up as to the causes of domestic violence, such as the perpetrators' personality and mental characteristics. External factors also play a part, such as the perpetrators' surroundings. However, no theory seems to cover all cases.

家庭暴力

家庭暴力指的是在亲密关系中一方对另一方的虐待。通常来说，受害者是儿童和妇女。在中国古代，人们认为男人有权利惩罚他的孩子和妻子。广义上讲，家庭暴力不局限于明显的身体暴力，它也有许多其他的形式。关于家庭暴力产生的原因，出现了许多不同的理论，比如犯罪者的性格和心理特征。外部因素也有影响，比如犯罪者所处的环境。然而，没有一种理论能涵盖所有情况。

Part IV Listening and Speaking

Section A Listen to speak

Task 1 Declare a major

Directions: In this section, you will hear a long conversation. Listen carefully and fill in the blanks with the

exact what you hear.

Word tips

anthropology *n.* 人类学(the study of human societies, customs, and beliefs)
grocery *n.* 食品杂货店; 食品杂货业(connected with food and other goods sold by a grocer or at a supermarket)
delivery *n.* 传送, 投递(the process of bringing goods or letters to a place)
optimist *n.* 乐观主义者; 乐天派(a person who always expects good things to happen or things to be successful)
catch up on 赶完(to do something that should have been done before)

Language and culture tips

R.A. 助理研究员(Research assistant, a graduate student employed by a college or university for the purpose of academic research)

Script

M: Hi, honey! What's going on?

W: I have great news to tell you. (1) I just found out that I was accepted as an R.A. next year!

M: That's really great news! I'm sorry that (2) you had to postpone your studying abroad because I lost my job.

I just interviewed at a home grocery delivery business, so (3) we'll see if I get hired.

W: Don't worry. Everything will be OK!

M: I think so. (4) Don't forget I'm an optimist.

W: Eh, Dad, (5) I want to talk with you about declaring a major in anthropology. Business isn't the best choice for me.

M: Well, I don't know why you can't declare your own major. If this is what you really want to do, then your mother and I will support your decision.

W: Thanks, Dad! I just want you to know that (6) I will make you proud!

M: Your mother and I are already proud of you.

W: Thanks, Dad. I am really interested in anthropology and I promise that (7) I will become a success with my degree.

M: We believe in you!

W: Well, I'd better hang up. (8) I have a lot of reading to catch up on before finals. Talk to you soon!

Task 2 Theme-related discussion

Directions: In this section, you can work in pairs and discuss the following questions.

1. Do you think parents should do everything or decide on everything for their children? Why or why not?
2. Some think parents should try their best to provide their children comparatively good economic condition for both life and work. What do you think of it?
3. Parents often meet unexpected difficulties in both their lives and work. However, they pretend to be strong enough in front of their children. If your parents were in such a situation, what would you do?

Section B Let's Talk

Task 1 Role-play

Directions: Create a dialogue with your partner according to the given situation. The first two lines have

been done for you. After you have finished your work, please report it to the class.

Situation

Rita and Sue are talking about their brothers and sisters. They ask about their jobs and what they are doing now.

Rita: Tell me about your brother and sister, Sue.

Sue: Well, my sister works for the government.

Rita: ...

Procedures

1. Have students form pairs and give them about ten minutes to create the dialogues.
2. Go around the class as students discuss, making sure all group members are participating.
3. Ask for some volunteers to role play.

For reference

Rita: Tell me about your brother and sister, Sue.

Sue: Well, my sister works for the government.

Rita: Oh, what does she do?

Sue: I'm not quite sure. She is working on a very secret project right now.

Rita: Wow! And what about your brother?

Sue: He is a wildlife photographer.

Rita: What an interesting family! Can I meet them?

Sue: I'm afraid not. My sister is away. She is not working in the United States this month.

Rita: And your brother?

Sue: He's travelling in the Amazon.

Task 2 Oral report

Directions: Prepare a 3-minute oral report on the following topics, which are related to what you have learned in this unit. You will be asked to present them in class.

1. One out of every two marriages today in the USA ends in divorce and many divorcing families include children. The divorce rate in China is increasing nowadays. Divorcing parents are frequently worried about the effect of the divorce on their children. What should parents do to reduce the effect on their children?
2. Flash Marriage Group (闪婚族), as its name indicates, refers to those who established the marital relationship in a faction of time, lacking of the necessary period of mutual understanding and trust. As for such group, the long romantic stage of marriage, such as meeting at first sight, falling in love, getting married, are completed in the very fast way. What is your view concerning this very issue?

Task 3 Homework

Directions: Prepare a 3-minute oral report on the following topic, which is related to what you have learned in this unit. You will be asked to present it in the next class.

1. "Naked marriage" becomes new trend for young people in China. For newlyweds in China, having a new apartment and car are part of the prerequisites for getting married. But in recent years, as the cost of living goes up, a new notion called a "naked marriage" has arisen. It has become a new trend for many contemporary

young people in China. What's your comment on this phenomenon?

Part V Time for Fun

Word tips

pregnant *adj.* 怀孕的(having a baby or young animal developing inside her/its body)

holler *vi.* 大声叫喊(to shout loudly)

blackmail *vt.* 敲诈(to use threats to persuade a person or government to do what you want)

Tom and his wife Jenny were (1) attending a class for parents to be. "Husbands, today we are going to (2) focus on you!" announced the instructor. "I want you all to do the following activities as if you were the one pregnant. This way you will see how difficult everyday activities become for pregnant women, and you will leave with a greater (3) appreciation for your pregnant wives." "Wow! This is great! Finally you'll have a feeling for what I've been (4) going through!" Jenny excitedly said to Tom, as he (5) stepped up for his assignment. "Tom, I want you to (6) pretend to cook dinner as if you were a (7) tired out woman in her seventh month!", ordered the instructor. "Oh that's simple" Tom (8) confidently answered. "I know exactly how I would do it... Honey!" he hollered. "Order us a pizza for dinner tonight. I'm too tired to cook!"

Unit 4 Friends

Part I Lead-in

Section A Warm-up questions

Directions: Discuss the questions, and share your discussion with the class.

- 1) How can you tell if someone is a real friend? You can give some examples to demonstrate your points of view.
- 2) If the boyfriend and girlfriend break up, can they still be common friends? Why?
- 3) Who is your best friend and how did you two get to know each other?

Section B Question and answer

Directions: Listen to two speakers talking about friends arguing. Listen carefully and write down a short answer to each of the following questions.

Script

M: I had a big argument with David yesterday. I hope he's not still mad at me.

W: What did you argue about?

M: He borrowed some money from me and I needed it back. He said he didn't have the money yet.

W: Well, he should pay you back. It's only fair.

M: Yes, but I got angry with him too quickly. He probably thought that I mistrusted him. I shouldn't have got angry.

W: Did you lend him a lot of money?

M: Not much. I had to pay an unexpected bill, so I needed the money back.

W: Well, talk to him about it next time you see him. He probably feels as bad about it as you do. Close friends sometimes have disagreements. It's nothing unusual. Neither of you said anything really nasty, did you?

M: No, we didn't. I guess you're right. We should patch things up.

W: Of course you should. You wouldn't want a silly argument to ruin a long friendship, would you?

Questions and key

1. Why did the man have an argument with David?

David borrowed some money from the man and he needed it back, but David didn't have the money yet.

2. Why did the man want his money back?

He had to pay an unexpected bill.

3. What suggestion did the woman give to the man?

Talk to David about it next time and not let a silly argument ruin their long friendship.

Part II Basic Listening

Section A News Reports

Directions: In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news report and the questions will be spoken only once. After

you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

Word tips

spotlight *n.* 聚光灯；公众注意或突出显著(a light with a single, very bright beam that can be directed at a particular place or person)

vt. 聚光照明；使公众注意，使突出醒目(to give special attention to a problem, situation, etc. so that people notice it)

be credited with 归功于 (to say or believe that someone is responsible for a particular achievement)

choke *vt. & vi.* 使窒息；哽咽(to be unable to breathe because the passage to your lungs is blocked or you cannot get enough air; to make somebody unable to breathe)

Heimlich Maneuver 海姆利克急救法(a method to stop someone from choking on food, in which you quickly and suddenly apply pressure to the top of their stomach to force the food up and out of their throat)

buzz *vi.* 嗡嗡叫；低声谈(to make a sound like a bee buzzing)

tweet *n.* 推文，微博(a message sent using the Twitter social networking service)

offend *vt. & vi.* 触怒；得罪，冒犯(to make someone upset and angry by doing or saying something)

News item 1

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

Script

Two students at Steven Schorr Elementary school were spotlighted Wednesday. They're both in the fifth grade, and one of the students was credited with saving the other's life.

It happened two weeks ago in the cafeteria at Steven Schorr Elementary. Kyle Sucaldito started choking on his lunch. "It felt scary, I couldn't breathe, my throat started to get sore a lot," Kyle said. But immediately, Kyle received help. Gabriel Wallace didn't hesitate when it came to saving Kyle's life.

What impressed the adults at the school the most, was the fact that Gabriel knew how to use the Heimlich Maneuver. Everyone's still trying to figure out where he learned it. Gabriel has an answer. "I feel like I always really knew it, or I just saw it on TV," Gabriel said. "Thank you a lot, for saving my life," Kyle said to his friend.

Questions and key

1. What is the news report mainly about?
 - A) Two elementary school students were spotlighted.
 - B) How to teach children help to save people.
 - C) **A fifth grader saved his friend's life.**
 - D) A fifth grader choked on his lunch.
2. Where did Gabriel Wallace learn the Heimlich Maneuver?
 - A) **He just saw it on TV.**
 - B) He always really knew it.
 - C) His parents taught him.
 - D) He learned it from school.

News item 2

Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.

Script

A driver who hit three people with her car outside Club Rio on the city's North Side appears to have done it intentionally, according to San Antonio police. The incident, which happened shortly before 3 a.m. Friday, is still under investigation. However, police said Abigail Jessette Rodriguez, 23, was upset with a female friend for not leaving the club— located near Highway 281 and Bitters Road— with her.

Sgt. Curtis Lewis said after the two argued in the parking lot, Rodriguez got into her red Ford Mustang and began backing up, then suddenly drove toward her friend and two security guards, hitting all three. “The victims were lucky that they didn’t sustain any type of major injuries,” Lewis said. “Based on what we’ve been able to gather so far, it does look like it was an intentional act.”

Questions and key

3. Why did the driver hit her friend with her car?
- A) The reason is still under investigation.
 - B) The driver argued and was upset with her friend.**
 - C) It was deep night and the driver was sleepy and drunk.
 - D) The woman driver manipulated the car in the wrong way.
4. Which statement is true according to the news report?
- A) One of the three victims was injured badly and the other two were lucky.
 - B) The incident happened in the evening in the parking lot outside a club.
 - C) The driver seems to hit her friend intentionally.**
 - D) The driver hit her friend when she tried to back up.

News item 3

Questions 5 and 7 will be based on the following news item.

Script

Cell Phone Use Among Friends? How Rude! Here's the situation. You're sitting at the table listening to the conversation when your cell phone buzzes. There is something VERY IMPORTANT that wants your attention. Maybe your phone buzzed for an email, text message, Facebook post or tweet. You don't know unless you check your phone. You may be feeling a strong case: Fear of Missing Out.

You may think that a quick check of your phone isn't rude. Your companions probably disagree. A recent study of cell phone use by the Pew Research Center found that most US adults think checking your phone is rude in social situations.

The study found that only 5 percent of Americans felt that checking your cell phone during a meeting is acceptable. Only 12 percent approve of checking your cell phone during a family dinner.

The study said, Americans think that when people focus on their phones instead of their companions, it hurts the group in which they are participating. People can be offended when they feel ignored. They also don't like others who talk too loudly or share private information in public when using their phones.

Questions and key

5. What situation is NOT mentioned when people's cell phones buzz?
- A) When you've got a phone call.**
 - B) When an email is coming.
 - C) When a text message is coming.

- D) When you've got a Facebook post or tweet.
6. Which is not correct about the attitude to checking cell phones in a social situation?
- A) Most US adults think checking cell phones is rude in social situations.
B) Only 5 percent of Americans think checking cell phones during a meeting is acceptable.
C) Only 12 percent approve of checking cell phones during a family dinner.
D) Most people think that a quick check of cell phones is acceptable.
7. Which situation is NOT the one that can offend people?
- A) When people focus on their phones instead of their companions.
B) When people share private information with their companions.
C) When they feel ignored in a social situation.
D) When people talk too loudly in public on their phones.

Section B Long Conversations

Task 1 Ask for help from a friend

Directions: In this section, you will hear a long conversation. Listen carefully and choose the best answer from the four choices given to each question you hear.

Word tips

lounge *n.* 休息厅; [机场等的]等候室(a room or area in a place such as an airport where people can sit and wait)

theorize *vt./vi.* 推理(to think of a possible explanation for an event or fact)

linear algebra *n.* 线性代数

get across [使]被理解; [使]被接受(to make people understand something)

impose on 把...加于; 给...带来麻烦(to give someone something unpleasant to deal with)

Script

W: Hi, Kevin. Your roommate told me that I could find you in the TV lounge. What are you doing here?

M: What does it look like I am doing?

W: Well, it looks like you are watching television. But we have a linear algebra mid-term tomorrow, so I thought you'd be studying for it and maybe I could study with you.

M: Oh, well, I was just taking a break. This linear algebra stuff gives me a headache if I work on it too long.

W: I know what you mean. I've been working on it for three hours already. I'm beginning to get across. I'd been theorizing at the sample problems. I just don't get some of them.

M: But I can't believe you are coming to me. I mean you do know what I got on the last test, don't you?

W: Yeah, I know. You told me. I just thought two heads might be better than one.

M: Yeah, that's a nice idea. But, you know, I wish I knew that person in our class who got a hundred on the last test. She didn't miss a Q. Umm, was it Elizabeth?

W: Oh yeah, Elizabeth! She is a friend of mine. She'd be a big help right now. Why don't I give her a call?

M: What? At this hour? It's already ten thirty. I don't wanna impose on her.

W: Yeah, I guess you are right. But you know what, she owes me a big favor. Let's at least give her a call and see what she says. Maybe going over some of the problems with us would help her review the material.

M: It's worth a try.

Questions and key

1. What are the speakers mainly discussing?
A) A class presentation they're preparing.
B) A television program the man is watching.
C) Visiting a close friend of theirs.
D) Studying for a test.
2. Why is the man watching television?
A) He's taking a break from studying.
B) He has already finished studying.
C) He was assigned to watch a program by his professor.
D) He's finding out some information for a friend.
3. Why is the man surprised that the woman wants to study linear algebra with him?
A) He didn't know that she was enrolled in a linear algebra course.
B) He thought she preferred to study alone.
C) He thought she had made arrangements to study with.
D) He had told her that he had done poorly on a recent test.
4. Why doesn't the man want to call Elizabeth?
A) He and Elizabeth quarreled recently.
B) He heard Elizabeth did poorly on the last test.
C) He doesn't want to bother Elizabeth so late at night.
D) He'd rather study in his own dormitory.
5. What did they decide to do in the end?
A) Call Elizabeth another day.
B) Give Elizabeth a call.
C) Not bother Elizabeth so late at night.
D) Go over some of the problems themselves.

Task 2 A terrible day

Directions: In this section, you will hear a long conversation. Listen carefully and fill in the words missing from blanks with what you hear.

Word tips

windscreen wiper *n.* 雨刮器(a long thin tool that moves across a vehicle's windscreen to wipe the rain off it)

traffic warden *n.* 交通管理员(someone whose job is to check that vehicles are legally parked)

meter *n.* 咪表, 计时器(a piece of equipment for measuring how much of something such as gas, electricity, or water you have used)

expire *vi.* 期满; 文件、协议等[因到期而]失效(to be no longer valid because the period of time for which it could be used has ended)

considerable *adj.* 相当大[多]的(great in amount, size, importance, etc.)

Script

W: And you forgot the car?

M: No, I didn't forget the car. (1) I just got a surprise. I found a ticket in a plastic envelope under the windscreen wiper.

W: It must have been raining at that moment. The traffic warden uses the plastic envelope to protect it from being blown away. You know (2) the car park in down-town is awfully tight.

M: But how can the traffic wardens know? The meter will say that?

W: Well, actually, when (3) the certain period of time you have paid is used up, the meter registers time expired. If the traffic wardens see this, (4) they will tear one printed form from the book, and write down all the details about your car.

M: I must send the money to the east police station. (5) I have to tighten my belt this month. I'd pay \$200 for occupying a parking lot, (6) which accounts for a considerable proportion of my living cost.

W: Come on, old friend. Don't be so angry. Be careful next time.

Section C Passages

Task 1 How to make friends

Part A

Directions: In this section, you will hear a short passage. Listen carefully and write down a short answer to each question.

Word tips

equal *vt.* 等于；比得上；使相等；同样看待 (be identical or equivalent to)

trustworthy *adj.* 值得信赖的，可靠的 (able to be trusted as being honest, safe, or reliable)

loyal *adj.* 忠诚的；忠贞的 (remaining faithful to somebody/something and supporting them or it)

confidence *n.* 信心，信任；秘密 (the feeling that you can trust; a secret that you tell somebody)

Script

We all long for friendship, but how to make a friend? "The best time to make a friend is before you need one." Joy Steven said. The following are some tips for you.

People equal friends. Friends usually begin as strangers. Getting in touch with other people is the first step to make a friend. Friends can't be made in empty air. Best friends take time to make.

Friends understand friends. Friends understand each other when talking. Many unpleasant personal quarrels can be avoided if you will take the time to understand others' feelings and points of view.

Friends touch friends. Touching is a warm form of communication between friends. When you see best friends communicating, you will notice them stand close together, touch each other comfortably and listen to each other. Sometimes a friendly touch is more powerful than words.

Friends praise friends. Praise is a powerful tool to make a friend. Honest praise can affect your friends' lives. So try to praise your friends, including your general ones.

Friends can be loyal and trustworthy. Trust and loyalty go hand in hand for friends. Friends can share secrets with you, because good friends never break confidence and are loyal forever.

Questions and key

1. How many tips are mentioned and what are they?

Five tips are mentioned. 1) People equal friends; 2) Friends understand friends; 3) Friends touch friends; 4) Friends praise friends; 5) Friends can be loyal and trustworthy.

2. What is the first step to make friends?

Getting in touch with other people is the first step.

3. How can one avoid unpleasant personal quarrels between friends?

Take the time to understand others' feelings and points of view.

Part B

Directions: Listen to the passage again and choose the best answer from the four choices given to each question you hear.

Questions and key

1. What can we infer from what Joy Steven said?

A) A friend in need is a friend indeed.

B) It is never too late to make a friend.

C) It is late to make a friend when you need one.

D) Everyone needs a friend in his life.

2. Which one is not mentioned when best friends communicate with each other?

A) Stand close together.

B) Touch each other comfortably.

C) Listen to each other.

D) Look at each other.

3. Which one is not true according to the passage in order to make and keep many friends?

A) Support your friends whatever he does.

B) Understand your friends.

C) Praise your friends.

D) Get in touch with people.

4. Which one is true about the secrets between friends?

A) Friends can share any secrets with each other.

B) Friends can break confidence sometimes.

C) Friends never break confidence and are loyal forever.

D) Friends may not always be loyal to each other.

5. What does the passage mainly tell us?

A) How to communicate with a friend.

B) How to develop friendship.

C) When to make a friend.

D) How to praise a friend.

Task 2 Five differences between real friends and fake friends

Directions: In this section, you will hear a short passage. Listen to the passage carefully and complete the table with what you hear.

Word tips

dorky *adj.* 愚蠢的；笨的(stupid, boring or not fashionable in a way that makes other people laugh at you)

gossip *vi./n.* 说长道短；闲话(informal talk or stories about other people's private lives, that may be unkind or not true)

blubber *vi./vt.* 哭诉(to try to say something while you are crying)

Script

1. Support you in all your endeavors

A real best friend will encourage you in anything that you try! Whether it be taking up square dancing, or changing your career path, a real friend will be there every step of the way.

2. Love your dorky personality

We all have those dorky things we do on a regular basis. A real friend loves those things! In fact, if they are a true friend they just might join in with you!

3. They keep your secrets

If you can trust someone to not gossip around town about your dark little secrets, they are a real friend. A real friend values your confidence, and will not tell anyone.

4. They constantly keep in contact

Fake friends will only contact you when they need something or want to know some juicy gossip. Real friends will contact you wherever and whenever because they are always interested in what's going on in your life. They don't have to know the latest gossip about your relationship. They might just want to know what you had for lunch today.

5. Always have a shoulder to cry on

A big difference between real and fake friends is how they deal with your ups and downs. If you're feeling down, a fake friend will pat you awkwardly on the shoulder and try to change the subject. Your real friends will wrap you in their arms and listen to you blubber all night, if you want them to. Real friends are there for you, whether you're happy or sad.

Keys

Differences	Real Friends	Fake Friends
1. Support you in all your (1) <u>endeavors</u>	A real best friend will (2) <u>encourage</u> you with anything that you try.	
2. Love your dorky (3) <u>personality</u>	A real friend loves those things! In fact, they just might (4) <u>join in</u> with you	
3. They keep your secrets	A real friend values your (5) <u>confidence</u> , and will not tell anyone.	
4. They constantly (6) <u>keep in contact</u>	Will contact you wherever and whenever because they are always interested in your life.	Only contact you when they need something or want to know some (7) <u>juicy</u> gossip.
5. Always have a shoulder to (8) <u>cry on</u>	Will (9) <u>wrap</u> you in their arms and listen to you blubber all night	Will pat you (10) <u>awkwardly</u> on the shoulder and try to change the subject

Section D Compound Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Task 1 Sand and stone

Word tips

slap *vt./vi.* 掌掴；猛打(to hit someone or something quickly with the palm of the hand or a flat object, making a loud noise)

oasis *n.* [沙漠中的]绿洲(a place in a desert where there is water and plants and trees grow)

mire *n.* 泥潭(an area of soft wet ground)

engrave *vt.* 雕刻，镌刻(to cut words or pictures into a hard surface such as stone, metal, or glass)

Script

The story goes that two friends were (1) walking through the desert. During some point of the (2) journey they had an (3) argument, and one friend slapped the other one in the face. The one who got slapped was hurt, but without saying anything, he wrote in the sand, “TODAY MY BEST FRIEND SLAPPED ME IN THE FACE.”

They (4) kept on walking until they found an oasis, where they decided to (5) take a bath. The one, who had been slapped, (6) got stuck in the mire and started drowning, but the friend saved him. After he (7) recovered from the near drowning, he wrote on a stone, “TODAY MY BEST FRIEND SAVED MY LIFE.”

The friend who had slapped him and saved his best friend asked him, “After I hurt you, you wrote in the sand and now, you write on a stone, why?”

The other friend (8) replied, “When someone hurts us, we should write it down in sand where winds of (9) forgiveness can erase it away. But, when someone does something good for us, we must (10) engrave it in stone where no wind can ever erase it.”

Task 2 A friend in need

Word tips

harass *vt.* 扰乱，骚扰；使烦扰(to keep annoying or upsetting someone)

furious *adj.* 狂怒的，暴怒的；激烈的(extremely angry)

adamant *adj.* 坚定不移的(determined not to change your belief or decision about something)

dart *vt./vi.* 投掷，投射；向前冲，飞奔(to make a sudden quick movement somewhere)

frantic *adj.* 发疯似的；发狂的(so worried or upset that you are not able to control your feelings)

desolate *adj.* 无人的；荒凉的；荒废的([of a place] empty and without people, making you feel sad or frightened)

hind *adj.* [常指动物腿]后面的；在后的([only before noun] the hind legs or feet of an animal with four legs are those at the back)

frolic *vi.* 嬉戏，玩耍(to play in a happy way with a lot of energy and movement)

leghold trap *n.* 捕捉器

Script

Brownie and Spotty were dog neighbors who met every day to play together. These beloved two dogs played together so often that they had worn a path through the field of grass between their (1) respective houses.

One evening, Brownie's family noticed that Brownie hadn't returned home. They went looking for him with no success. Brownie didn't show up the next day, or the next week. (2) Curiously, Spotty showed up at Brownie's house alone. Busy with their own lives, Brownie's family just (3) ignored the nervous little neighbor dog. Finally, one morning Spotty refused to take "no" for an answer.

Ted, Brownie's owner, was (4) steadily harassed by the furious, adamant little dog. Spotty (5) followed Ted, barking insistently, then darting toward a nearby empty lot and back, as if to say, "Follow me! It's (6) urgent!"

Eventually, Ted followed the frantic Spotty across the empty lot as Spotty paused to race back and bark (7) encouragingly. The little dog led the man to a desolate spot a half mile from the house. There Ted found his beloved Brownie alive, one of his hind legs (8) crushed in a steel leghold trap. (9) Horried, Ted now wished he'd taken Spotty's earlier appeals seriously. Brownie recovered. For many years thereafter, the two families watched the (10) faithful friends frolicking and chasing each other down that well worn path between their houses.

Part III Translating and Listening

Giving and Receiving Gifts

Section A Dictation

Directions: In this section, please think about how to translate each of the following Chinese terms first, and then write down its English version with what you hear.

Keys

1. 送礼 giving gifts
2. 收礼 receiving gifts
3. 常见礼仪 a common etiquette
4. 合适的场合 a suitable occasion
5. 借此表达 used to express
6. 礼尚往来 offer back
7. 感激或感谢 appreciation or gratitude
8. 大为不同 differ a lot from
9. 加深关系 strengthen the relationship
10. 取决于 depend on

Section B Dictation after Translation

Directions: In this section, you are first asked to translate each item into English. Then, listen to its English version carefully, and write down what you hear. Each item will be read twice. Finally, check what you have written with what you have translated.

Keys

1. 送礼在中国是种常见礼仪 (etiquette), 人们借此表达对友谊、款待的感激或感谢。
听写: Giving gifts in China is a common etiquette used to express appreciation or gratitude for friendship or hospitality.
2. 然而, 中国送礼和收礼的礼节与其他文化大为不同。

听写: However, Chinese etiquette for giving or receiving gifts differs a lot from that in other cultures.

3. 在很长一段历史时期里, 当朋友送礼物或款待自己时, 有礼貌的人会回报朋友的关心和好意。

听写: For a long time in history, people of good manners would return favors and kindness when receiving a treat from a friend.

4. 他们会挑选一个合适的场合礼尚往来, 因为他们认为这对加深关系很重要。

听写: They would pick up a suitable occasion to offer back as they regard it important to strengthen their relationship.

5. 礼物的选择取决于两人的关系, 这与世界上大多数文化都相同。

听写: As it is the same with most cultures in the world, what to give depends on the relationship.

Section C Comprehension

Directions: In this section, please listen to the passage carefully and write T in front of a statement if it is true according to the passage and write F if it is false.

Keys

(F) 1. Giving or receiving gifts in different countries doesn't differ a lot.

(T) 2. Returning favors and kindness in China has a long history.

(F) 3. When people receive gifts, they will offer back soon.

(T) 4. Offering back is considered important to keep the relationship.

(T) 5. What gifts to give has something to do with the relationship.

Script

Giving and Receiving Gifts

Giving gifts in China is a common etiquette used to express appreciation or gratitude for friendship or hospitality. However, Chinese etiquette for giving or receiving gifts differs a lot from that in other cultures. For a long time in history, people of good manners would return favors and kindness when receiving a treat from a friend. They would pick up a suitable occasion to offer back as they regard it important to strengthen their relationship. As it is the same with most cultures in the world, what to give depends on the relationship.

礼尚往来

送礼在中国是种常见礼仪 (etiquette), 人们借此表达对友谊、款待的感激或感谢。然而, 中国送礼和收礼的礼节与其他文化大为不同。在很长一段历史时期里, 当朋友送礼物或款待自己时, 有礼貌的人会回报朋友的关心和好意。他们会挑选一个合适的场合礼尚往来, 因为他们认为这对加深关系很重要。礼物的选择取决于两人的关系, 这与世界上大多数文化都相同。

Part IV Listening and Speaking

Section A Listen to speak

Task 1 Qualities of friends

Directions: In this section, you will hear a long conversation. Listen to the conversation carefully and fill in the blanks with the exact what you have just heard.

Script

M: What kind of qualities do you look for in your friends?

W: I like people (1) who are open and friendly. Those people are usually more active and fun to be with. I like spending time with my friends. We go to bars together or play sports together.

M: I don't like to (2) make friends with people who aren't honest. Honesty is very important to me.

W: I think it's important to most people. The problem is that (3) you can usually only find out if someone is honest by getting to know them.

M: You can find out from their friends.

W: If you know any of their friends. (4) You can't rely on your friends to introduce people to you all the time. You have to go out and make the first move sometimes. I also like funny people.

M: Oh, I don't. (5) They don't seem to take anything seriously. You never know when they are joking and when they are being serious.

W: Sometimes (6) it can be hard to tell, but if you know the person fairly well, you can usually see from their expression what they are really thinking.

M: It seems that (7) we generally like different kinds of people. How is it that we are such good friends?

W: Maybe people don't like to have friends that are the same as they are. (8) Most people like a little variety in their lives, including a variety of characteristics in their friends.

Task 2 Theme-related discussion

Directions: In this section, you can work in pairs and discuss the following questions.

1. What qualities do you value most when looking for a friend?
2. If your friends betray you, what will you do? Will you still be friends with him or her?
3. Can people with different interests and personalities be best friends?

Section B Let's talk

Task 1 Role-play

Directions: Create a dialogue with your partner according to the given situation. The first two lines have been done for you. After you have finished your work, please report it to the class.

Situation

Ben and Lynn are talking about relationship with roommates. Lynn got into a fight with his roommates the other day and Ben gives some suggestions about getting along with roommates.

Ben: Hi, Lynn, you looked moody today. What is on your mind?

Lynn: Oh, don't mention it. I got into a fight with my roommates the other day.

Ben: ...

For reference

Ben: Hi, Lynn, you look moody today. What is on your mind?

Lynn: Oh, don't mention it. I got into a fight with my roommates the other day.

Ben: I'm sorry to hear that. What was the matter?

Lynn: Oh, they played computer games and talked loudly very late that night. I could not fall asleep at all. I tried to ignore, but things didn't get any better. So I lost my control and yelled at them. That's it.

Ben: Oh, you did? You have to be very careful with complaining, especially when it comes to someone you meet everyday.

Lynn: I know. We are going through a cold war now. It's awful. I just don't want to go back to my dormitory any more.

Ben: Oh, poor you. Living with inconsiderate roommates is really annoying. But quarrels cannot solve the problem.

Lynn: Yes, I know, I regret a lot.

Ben: I suggest you go to your roommates and apologize. And then try to explain to them what they did was causing inconvenience to you. If you are sincere, they can understand you, I think.

Lynn: Ok, I will take your advice.

Ben: I believe you can work this out.

Task 2 Oral report

Directions: Prepare a 3-minute oral report on the following topics, which are related to what you have learned in this unit. You will be asked to present them in class.

1. Everyone has some friends. Some are close friends, and some are fair-weather friends or fake friends. Do you have any friends? Can you talk about your friends with some examples?
2. Even some close friends will argue or quarrel sometimes. What can you do to help make up a friendship after two friends quarrel or fight?

Task 3 Homework

Directions: Prepare a 3-minute oral report on the following topic, which is related to what you have learned in this unit. You will be asked to present it in the next class.

1. In our life, we all need friends who can share sorrow and joy with us. When we are in trouble, our friends will help us out. But how to make friends with other people need skills, can you offer some tips to develop friendship?

Part V Time for Fun

Word tips

Lb *n.* [重量]磅(pound: a unit for measuring weight, equal to 0.454 kilograms)

voluptuous *adj.* 性感的([of a woman] attractive in a sexual way with large breasts and hips)

rigorous *adj.* 严密的(strict, or severe)

muscular *adj.* 肌肉发达的, 强壮的(very strong and attractive, with muscles that have been developed through exercise)

Weight loss plan

A man calls a company and orders their 5-day, 10 lb. weight loss program.

The next day, there's a knock on the door and there stands before him a voluptuous, athletic, 19 year old babe dressed in nothing but a pair of Nike running shoes and a sign around her neck. She introduces herself as a (1) representative of the weight loss company. The sign reads, "If you can catch me, you can have me."

Without a second thought, he (2) takes off after her. A few miles later huffing and puffing, he finally gives up. The same girl (3) shows up for the next four days and the same thing happens. On the fifth day, he weighs himself

and is (4) delighted to find he has lost 10 lbs. as promised.

He calls the company and orders their 5-day/20 pound program.

The next day there's a knock at the door and there stands the most stunning and beautiful woman he has ever seen in his life. She is wearing nothing but Reebok running shoes and a sign around her neck that reads, "If you catch me, you can have me." Well, he's out the door after her like a shot. This girl is in (5) excellent shape and he does his best, but no such luck. So for the next four days, the same (6) routine happens with him gradually getting in better and better shape. (7) Much to his delight on the fifth day when he weighs himself, he discovers that he has lost another 20 lbs. as promised.

He decides to go for broke and calls the company to order the 7-day/50 pound program.

"Are you sure?" asks the representative on the phone. "This is our most (8) rigorous program."

"Absolutely," he replies, "I haven't felt this good in years."

The next day there's a knock at the door; and when he opens it he finds a huge muscular guy standing there wearing nothing but pink running shoes and a sign around his neck that reads, "If I catch you, you are mine!!!"

He lost 63 pounds that week.

Unit 5 Health

Part I Lead-in

Section A Terms Matching

Directions: Match the English expressions about health with their Chinese meanings.

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1) drink somebody's health | a) 恢复健康 |
| 2) a clean bill of health | b) 问安，问候 |
| 3) in a delicate state of health | c) 健康胜于财富 |
| 4) in good health | d) 有喜，有孕 |
| 5) in poor/bad health | e) 吃少病少，话少祸少 |
| 6) inquire after sb.'s health | f) 身体状况良好 |
| 7) recover one's health | g) 为某人的健康干杯 |
| 8) Eating little and speaking little can never do harm | h) 身体不好 |
| 9) Bitter pills may have wholesome effects | i) 身体健康 |
| 10) Good health is above wealth | j) 良药苦口利于病 |

Keys

1)g; 2)f; 3)d; 4)i; 5)h; 6)b; 7)a; 8)e; 9) j; 10)c

Section B Question and answer

Directions: Listen to two speakers talking about ways of dealing with stress. Please write down a short answer to each of the following questions.

Script

W: How do you relax in the evening?

M: I very rarely do anything work related. So it's easy to escape the markets. I generally go to the gym or go for a run, especially if I've had a bad day. I always cook a meal rather than have a takeaway. I do something my brain would regard as creative.

W: Do you think what you do to relax is an effective way to beat stress?

M: I don't think there's a specific rule about how to beat stress. I generally find that what I do is effective for me.

W: Would you consider changing your job because of the high stress factor?

M: I have considered leaving my job due to stress related factors. However, I do think that an element of stress is a good thing, and if used the right way, can actually be a positive thing.

W: What do you enjoy about the stressful aspects of your job?

M: Having said all that, I do actually enjoy an element of uncertainty. I enjoy a mental challenge. Trading generates a wide range of emotions second by second. How you deal with and manage those emotions dictates short, medium and long term trading performance and success.

Questions and key

1) How does the man relax in the evening?

He generally goes to the gym or go for a run or does something his brain would regard as creative.

2) Does he think what he does to relax is effective to beat stress?

He generally finds that what he does is effective for him.

3) What does he enjoy about the stressful aspects of his job?

He enjoys an element of uncertainty and a mental challenge.

Part II Basic Listening

Section A News Reports

Directions: In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news report and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

Word tips

diabetes *n.* 糖尿病 (a serious medical condition in which your body does not produce enough insulin to reduce the amount of sugar in the blood)

decaf *n.* 脱咖啡因咖啡(decaffeinated coffee that has had most or all of the caffeine removed)

moderate *adj.* 有节制的; 适度的, 中等的(neither very great nor very small in amount, size, strength, or degree)

chemotherapy *n.* 化学疗法(the treatment of diseases, especially cancer, by drugs that are usually put directly into a patient's vein)

surgery *n.* 外科学, 外科手术(medical treatment in which a doctor cuts open someone's body)

symptom *n.* 症状; 征兆(a sign that someone has an illness)

rash *n.* 皮疹(an area of small red spots on your skin, caused by an illness or an allergic reaction to something that you have touched, eaten etc)

microcephaly *n.* 头小畸型(a condition in which a baby is born with a very small head, and often incomplete brain development)

defect *n.* 瑕疵, 缺点(a fault in someone or something)

News item 1

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

Script

Today we have more good news for all our coffee drinkers around the world. Another new study finds that drinking coffee can help you live longer. Researchers at the Harvard School of Public Health recently discovered that drinking between three and five cups of coffee a day may prevent certain illnesses. They found that coffee can protect against heart disease, brain diseases, type 2 diabetes and suicide.

Walter Willett is a nutrition researcher at Harvard and co-author of the study. Willett says the findings extend to both caffeinated and decaffeinated coffee—or decaf, as Americans often call it. So, the health benefits come not just from the caffeine in coffee, but from the compounds in the beans.

Researchers found that moderate coffee drinking was linked with a reduced risk of death from many diseases. However, the researchers found no link between coffee drinking and cancer.

Questions and key

1. What is NOT true about drinking coffee?
 - A) Drinking coffee can help you live longer.
 - B) Drinking moderate coffee a day may prevent certain illnesses.
 - C) The health benefits come just from the caffeine in coffee.**
 - D) The researchers found no link between coffee drinking and cancer.
2. What diseases can drinking coffee not protect against?
 - A) Heart disease.
 - B) Brain diseases.
 - C) Diabetes and suicide.
 - D) Cold and suicide.**

News item 2

Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.

Script

Cancer is one of the world's most feared diseases, and with good reason: It's the leading cause of death across the globe.

Every year, about 14 million people are diagnosed with cancer. That's roughly the population of Los Angeles. Many are treated with powerful medicines, using chemotherapy. But the side effects can be as difficult as the disease. Others have surgery to combat the disease. But a new therapy that works with an individual's genes is on the horizon, says cancer expert William Nelson, M.D., Ph.D.

"Precision medicine" is a new field of medicine that works with an individual's variations in genes, environment and lifestyle, reports the National Institutes of Health (NIH). It is a fast-growing area of medicine. Nelson said almost every U.S. hospital and health care center is promoting precision medicine as a service.

Questions and key

3. How many people are diagnosed with cancer every year?
 - A) About 14 million people.**
 - B) About 40 million people.
 - C) About 14 billion people.
 - D) More than the population of Los Angeles.
4. Which one is NOT true about precision medicine?
 - A) Precision medicine is a new field of medicine.
 - B) Precision medicine works with an individual's variations in genes.
 - C) Precision medicine is a fast-growing area of medicine.
 - D) Every U.S. hospital and health care center is promoting precision medicine.**

News item 3

Questions 5 to 7 will be based on the following news item.

Script

The World Health Organization (WHO) has declared the spread of mosquito-borne Zika virus a global public health emergency. On Monday, the global health agency held an emergency meeting in Geneva after warning the public that Zika is spreading "explosively" across the Americas.

Last week, health officials confirmed one case of the virus in Denmark, five in Great Britain, three cases in the United States and 18 in its territory of Puerto Rico. The global health organization also predicts that Zika could infect as many as four million people in the Americas this year.

The symptoms from the virus are minor. The symptoms are flu-like and include a rash. But the results for some infected with Zika—namely pregnant women—are devastating.

The WHO suspects the virus may be linked to brain disorders in babies. Health experts highly suspect there may be a link between the illness and microcephaly. Microcephaly is a birth defect in which babies are born with very small heads and underdeveloped brains. However, a definite link between Zika and microcephaly has not been proven.

Questions and key

5. Which country has the most cases of Zika according to the news report?
- A) Denmark. C) **Puerto Rico.**
B) the United States. D) Great Britain.
6. Which one is true about the symptoms of Zika?
- A) The symptoms from the virus are very serious.
B) The results for some infected with Zika are not deadly.
C) **The symptoms are like a flu.**
D) The symptoms are not easy to find at first.
7. Which statement is NOT true about the link between the illness and small heads?
- A) Zika may be linked to brain disorders in babies.
B) **There is not much link between Zika and small heads.**
C) A definite link between Zika and small heads has not been proven.
D) There may be a link between the illness and small heads.

Section B Long Conversations

Task 1 What can I do about my hair?

Directions: In this section, you will hear a long conversation. Listen carefully and choose the best answer from the four choices given to each question you hear.

Word tips

hereditary *adj.* [生物学中]遗传的；世袭的([especially of illnesses] given to a child by its parents before it is born)

bald *adj.* 秃头的(having little or no hair on the head)

patch *n.* 小块，补丁(a small area of something, especially one which is different from the area around it)

ridiculous *adj.* 可笑的，荒唐的(silly or unreasonable and deserving to be laughed at)

wig *n.* 假发(artificial hair that you wear on your head)

Script

W: Hello, welcome to radio program *Advice*. What's your name?

M: Hello, my name is Jim.

W: What's your problem, Jim?

M: Well, I'm beginning to lose my hair. I went to the doctor, but he just said there was nothing I could do about it.

He said it was probably hereditary. My father was bald by the time he was thirty.

W: And how old are you?

M: Me? I'm twenty-eight.

W: And are you losing a lot of hair then?

M: Well, it comes out a lot when I comb my hair and you can see a thin part on the top of my head.

W: Does that really worry you, Jim?

M: Well, I don't like it. It looks old, you know. I don't want to look like a middle-aged man at twenty-eight. And I wonder if there is some special shampoo I should use, or if you could tell me something to stop it getting worse.

W: Well, to be honest with you, there's not really a lot you can do about it. I mean, baldness is one of those things that you just have to try to accept.

M: Can you give me some advice?

W: Yeah, don't try to comb your hair over the bald or thin patch. Whatever you do, don't comb it over because that usually looks ridiculous. And there is another thing.

M: What's that?

W: Don't wear a wig, that is, a false hairpiece, because they usually look much worse than being bald. I actually think bald men can look very attractive. My husband is bald and I think it really suits him.

Questions and key

1. What's probably the reason for the man's baldness?

A) It's hereditary.

B) The shampoo he used caused it.

C) He combs his hair too much.

D) He is old enough to lose hair.

2. How old was Jim's father when he went bald?

A) Twenty-eight.

B) Thirty.

C) Middle-aged.

D) Twenty.

3. What does the woman suggest to the man?

A) Use some special shampoo.

B) Wear a wig.

C) Don't comb hair over the bald or thin patch.

D) Go to the doctor for advice.

4. Where do you think this conversation takes place?

A) Over the radio.

B) At a doctor's office.

C) At the man's house.

D) At a drug store.

5. What does the woman think of her husband's baldness?

A) It's getting worse.

B) It looks ridiculous.

C) It looks old.

D) It suits him.

Task 2 Is smoking harmful?

Directions: In this section, you will hear a long conversation. Listen carefully and fill in the words missing from blanks with what you hear.

Word tips

tobacco *n.* 烟草, 烟叶(a substance that people smoke in cigarettes, pipes etc)

nicotine *n.* 尼古丁; [化]烟碱(the drug in tobacco that makes people addicted)

tar *n.* 焦油(a sticky poisonous substance from tobacco that people who smoke cigarettes get in their lungs)

ploy *n.* 策略, 手法(a way of tricking or confusing someone in order to get an advantage or to make them do what you want)

obscure *vt./adj.* 使...模糊不清, 掩盖; 不清楚的, 隐蔽的(not clearly expressed, or not easy to understand)

savvy *adj.* 有见识的, 懂实际知识的(practical knowledge or understanding of something)

macho *adj.* 大男子气概的(behaving in a way traditionally considered typical of a man)

premature *adj.* 过早的; 提前的(happening too soon or before the usual time)

addiction *n.* 入迷, 上瘾(a strong need or wish to spend as much time as possible doing a particular activity)

ashtray *n.* 烟灰缸(a small flat container where people who smoke put ash and the cigarettes they have finished smoking)

Script

M: Yael, what's that in your hand?

W: Come on, Don. Haven't you seen a cigarette before? Every day in the United States, about 1,500 girls begin smoking, and (1) I figured, why not do my share?

M: But Yael, (2) don't you know that tobacco kills more than 140,000 women each year, and that half of those women are very young?

W: Yeah, but that's why I smoke a brand with low nicotine and tar content.

M: Although (3) tobacco companies advertise some cigarettes as "light", this is just an advertising ploy to obscure the risks associated with smoking. (4) Smoking a light cigarette is just as risky as smoking a regular one.

W: I didn't know that.

M: (5) Tobacco companies are really savvy about marketing. While tobacco ads that target men focus on cigarettes as macho or cool, and tobacco ads that target women focus on social and political themes important to women. And the thing is, smokers have difficulty quitting.

W: So, Don, can you pass me that ashtray?

M: With pleasure, Yael, (6) as long as you put it out.

Section C Passages

Task 1 Sports are a big help

Part A

Directions: In this section, you will hear a short passage. Listen carefully and write down a short answer to each question.

Script

Sports and games make our bodies strong, prevent us from getting too fat, and keep us healthy. But those are not their only use. They give us valuable practice in making eyes, brain and muscles work together. In tennis, our eyes see the ball coming, judge its speed and direction and pass this information on to the brain. The brain then has to decide what to do, and to send its orders to the muscles of the arms, legs, and so on, so that the ball is met and hit back where it ought to go. For those who work with their brains most of the day, the practice of such skills is especially useful.

Sports and games are also very useful for character training. In their lessons at school, boys and girls may learn about such virtues as unselfishness, courage, discipline and love of one's country; but what is learned in books cannot have the same deep effect on a child's character as what is learned by experience. So it is what the pupils do in their spare time that really prepares them to take their place in society as citizens when they grow up. If each of them learns to work for his team and not for himself on the football field, he will later find it natural to work for the good of his country instead of only for his own benefit.

Questions and key

1. In tennis, how do eyes, brain and muscles work together?
Our eyes pass information to the brain, which sends its orders to the muscles of the arms and legs.
2. Where can we learn such virtues as unselfishness, and courage?
In the lessons at school.
3. What does the author imply by giving the example of football?
We should work for the good of the team instead of for our own benefit.

Part B

Directions: Listen to the passage again and choose the best answer from the four choices given to each question you hear.

Questions and key

1. What do we have to do when we play tennis?
A) We have to use first our eyes, then the brain and finally the muscles.
B) We have to make our eyes, brain and muscles work almost at the same time.
C) We have to use mainly the arms and legs to hit.
D) We have to use mainly the muscles so that the ball is met and hit back.
2. What does the author try to tell us with the example of tennis?
A) How the brain works, taking information and giving orders.
B) Sports can make eye, brain and muscles work together.
C) Tennis is difficult and complicated to play.
D) Playing tennis is helpful to stay healthy.
3. Which of the following can deeply influence a child's characters?
A) What he does out of class.
B) What he learns in books.
C) His place in society.
D) His lessons in school.
4. What is of the greatest importance to a football team?

- A) It is its members.
- B) It is the strategy.
- C) It is its team work.**
- D) It is the coach.

5. What is the main idea of this passage?

- A) Sports and games can keep us healthy.
- B) Sports and games are useful for character training.
- C) Sports and games help to build team work.
- D) Sports and games are helpful both physically and spiritually.**

Task 2 Is Carole ill?

Part A

Directions: In this section, you will hear a short passage. Write T in front of a statement if it is true according to the passage and write F if it is false.

Script

Carole thinks she is a bit too fat, or rather too strong. But she doesn't know how she became that way. Nowadays, people become interested in losing weight because being overweight can bring about many diseases. Carole plans to lose weight. Sometimes she feels so unhappy and often goes out to restaurants, bars and supermarkets for food.

Although she feels very full, she can't stop eating because of the enjoyment she gets. She is a little worried about her behavior and thinks that she might have an unknown disease or an unhealthy mind. So Carole went to see a doctor. The doctor suggested that she needs self-discipline.

Since Carole says she enjoys eating although she feels very full, the doctor thinks this might be because Carole wants to forget about finishing work or doing a complicated homework assignment. The doctor says that Carole needs to find something that can bring fun to her life. Perhaps she should give up the habit of eating too much, and do something else instead, such as talking to someone over the phone, playing a video game or drinking extra tea. These methods could help Carole change the habit of eating too much and become healthy again.

Keys

- (F) 1. Carole knows how she becomes a bit too fat or too strong.
- (F) 2. Carole thinks she might have an unknown disease or an unhealthy mind.
- (T) 3. When Carole is unhappy, she often goes out to restaurants, bars and supermarkets for food.
- (F) 4. When Carole is full, she will not eat anymore.
- (F) 5. When Carole goes to see the doctor, the doctor thinks she needs self-discipline.

Part B

Directions: Listen to the passage again and write down a short answer to each question.

Questions and key

1. Why do people want to lose weight nowadays?

Because being overweight can bring about many diseases.

2. Carole says she enjoys eating although she feels very full, what is the reason for that according to the doctor?

The doctor thinks this might be because Carole wants to forget about finishing work or doing a complicated homework assignment.

3. What suggestions does the doctor give to Carole?

Carole needs to find something that can bring fun to her life. Perhaps she should give up the habit of eating too much, and do something else instead, such as talking to someone over the phone, playing a video game or drinking extra tea.

Section D Compound Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Task 1 A new cancer drug Developed

Word tips

vessel *n.* 血管(a tube in people, animals, or plants through which liquid flows)

nanometer *n.* 纳米(one thousand millionth of a metre)

nanocell *n.* 纳米细胞

particle *n.* 微粒, 颗粒(an extremely small piece of matter)

Language and culture tips

M.I.T.: 马萨诸塞州理工学院(Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a US university known especially for its science courses and research. It was established in 1861 in Boston and moved in 1916 to Cambridge, Massachusetts, close to Harvard University. It is considered to be one of the best science and technology universities in the world.)

Script

Scientists have developed a new cancer drug. So far, they have tested it only on laboratory animals. The drug is designed to (1) invade and kill cancer cells but not healthy cells.

First, the drug enters the cancer and destroys the supply of blood. Then it (2) releases poison to destroy the cancer cells. Researchers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge (3) carried out the study. The results appeared in *Nature* magazine. A school news release called the drug an “anti-cancer smart bomb”.

Ram Sasisekharan is a professor at M.I.T. He says his team had to solve three problems. They had to find a way to destroy the blood vessels, then to (4) prevent the growth of new ones. But they also needed the blood vessels to supply (5) chemicals to destroy the cancer. So, the researchers designed a two-part “nanocell”. The cell is (6) measured in nanometers, or one thousand millionth of a meter. The particle used was two hundred nanometers--much, much smaller than a human hair. The scientists say it was small enough to (7) pass through the blood vessels of the cancer, but it was too big to enter normal blood vessels. The surface of the nanocells also helped them to avoid natural defenses. The scientists designed the cell as a balloon inside a balloon. They loaded the (8) outer part with a drug that caused the blood vessels to (9) fall in on themselves. That cut off the blood supply and (10) trapped the nanocell inside the cancer. Then, the nanocell slowly released chemotherapy drugs to

kill the cancer cells. The team says the treatment shrank the cancer and avoided healthy cells better than other treatments.

Task 2 A gene protects us from cancer

Word tips

genetically *adv.* 基因上地(in a way that is connected with genes)

symptom *n.* 症状; 征兆(a sign that someone has an illness)

overdrive *n.* 驱使过度(an extra gear in a car that allows it to continue to travel fast while using less power)

protein *n.* 蛋白质(a substance in food such as meat, eggs, and milk that people need in order to grow and be healthy)

mutate *vt./vi.* [使某物]改变; 突变; 变异(to become physically different from other plants or animals of the same type as a result of a genetic change)

inactivate *vt.* 使不活泼, 阻止活动(to make something stop doing something; to make something no longer active)

metabolism *n.* 新陈代谢(the chemical processes in living things that change food, etc. into energy and materials for growth)

Language and culture tips

Tumor protein p53: 肿瘤蛋白 53

Script

One of the genes that protects us from cancer may also help delay aging, according to a new study. The findings could also one day lead to new drugs that prevent or fight cancer while (1) extending healthy youth and life span, said Manuel Serrano, a researcher at the Spanish National Cancer Research Centre, who worked on the study.

Serrano said researchers genetically (2) engineered mice to have an extra copy of a key cancer-fighting gene called P53 and found it also played an important role in delaying aging. “Everyone agrees that aging is produced by the (3) accumulation of faulty cells,” Serrano said. “In other words, P53 delays aging for exactly the same reason that it prevents cancer.”

(4) Previous cancer studies have shown that P53 can actually cause premature aging symptoms by killing too many cells when it goes into overdrive, but Serrano said his research strictly (5) regulated the gene so that it turned on only when needed.

The gene did its normal job of producing a protein that kills damaged cancer cells. But the researchers found that mice with an extra copy of the genes actually lived longer even when stripping out the (6) impact of having less cancer. “This is the first anti-cancer gene tested for its effect on aging,” Serrano said, “The mice lived 16 percent longer than their (7) average life span.”

The P53 gene, when working (8) properly, makes sure that damaged cells destroy themselves and do not divide uncontrollably to cause tumors. If the gene is mutated or inactivated, the control (9) mechanism does not work. Serrano also said that other research has shown that mice and worms that eat less have slower metabolisms and live longer. But his study offers (10) evidence that the mice can benefit from the extra copy of the genes without having to be starved.

Part III Translating and Listening

Health industry

Section A Dictation

Directions: In this section, please think about how to translate each of the following Chinese terms first, and then write down its English version with what you hear.

Keys

- | | |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. 采取新的措施 | <u>employ (take) new measures</u> |
| 2. 健康管理 | <u>health management</u> |
| 3. 简化审批程序 | <u>simplify approval procedures</u> |
| 4. 产品多样化 | <u>diversify products</u> |
| 5. 民间资本 | <u>private capital</u> |
| 6. 扩大就业 | <u>provide more jobs</u> |
| 7. 具有重要意义 | <u>have great significance</u> |
| 8. 业内人士 | <u>insiders</u> |
| 9. 核心 | <u>the core</u> |
| 10. 加速发展 | <u>accelerate its development</u> |

Section B Dictation after Translation

Directions: In this section, you are first asked to translate each item into English. Then, listen to its English version carefully, and write down what you hear. Each item will be read twice. Finally, check what you have written with what you have translated.

Keys

- 据报道，国务院（State Council）将采取新的措施来促进我国健康服务业的发展。
听写：It was reported that the State Council would employ (take) new measures to boost the health service industry in our country.
- 健康服务业涵盖医疗服务、健康管理、健康保险以及其他相关服务。
听写：This industry covers medical services, health management, health insurance, and other related services.
- 这些措施包括简化审批程序，鼓励保险公司健康保险产品多样化，鼓励民间资本进入医疗服务部门等。
听写：The measures include simplifying approval procedures, and encouraging insurance companies to diversify health insurance products and for private capital to enter the health service sectors.
- 这对提高人民健康水平和扩大就业具有重要意义。
听写：These measures have great significance in improving people's health and providing more jobs.
- 业内人士认为，作为健康服务业核心的医疗服务将会加速发展。
听写：According to some insiders, as the core of the health service industry, the medical service will accelerate its development.

Section C Comprehension

Directions: In this section, please listen to the passage carefully and write T in front of a statement if it is true according to the passage and write F if it is false.

Keys

- (F) 1. The State Council has taken new measures to boost the health service industry.
 (T) 2. The health service industry covers more than one aspect.
 (T) 3. The measures are varied, including simplifying approval procedures etc.
 (F) 4. It is not sure if these measures will help a lot.
 (T) 5. The medical service is the core of health service industry.

Script**Health industry**

It was reported that the State Council would employ (take) new measures to boost the health service industry in our country. This industry covers medical services, health management, health insurance, and other related services. The measures include simplifying approval procedures, and encouraging insurance companies to diversify health insurance products and for private capital to enter the health service sectors. These measures have great significance in improving people's health and providing more jobs. According to some insiders, as the core of the health service industry, the medical service will accelerate its development.

健康服务业

据报道，国务院（State Council）将采取新的措施来促进我国健康服务业的发展。健康服务业涵盖医疗服务、健康管理、健康保险以及其他相关服务。这些措施包括简化审批程序，鼓励保险公司健康保险产品多样化，鼓励民间资本（private capital）进入医疗服务部门等。这对提高人民健康水平和扩大就业具有重要意义。业内人士（insider）认为，作为健康服务业核心的医疗服务将会加速发展。

Part IV Listening and Speaking**Section A Listen to speak****Section A Listen to speak****Task1 Is quitting smoking so hard?**

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage. Listen carefully and fill in the blanks with the exact what you have just heard.

Word tips

psychiatrist *n.* 精神病专家，精神病医生(a doctor who treats people with mental illnesses)

withdrawal *n.* 移开；撤回(the act of no longer being involved in something)

Language and culture tips

a general practitioner 全科医师(a doctor or lawyer who is in general practice)

Script

M: We seem to have this conversation over and over again.

W: You are right.

M: Look, (1) I know how you feel about my smoking. You don't have to tell me every day.

W: I'm sorry. I worry about you.

M: I know. But (2) work and school have me so stressed out. Maybe I'll be able to quit after I graduate.

W: Let's be honest. (3) There's always going to be a reason. After you graduate, it's going to be hard to find a job, then there will be the stress from just starting a job.

M: OK, (4) I get your point. It's just so hard. You don't really understand because you never smoked.

W: You need some help. Why don't you go to a doctor?

M: You mean a psychiatrist.

W: No, I don't mean a general practitioner. Maybe you can get a patch or some pills. Well, I don't know, (5) something to help you with the withdrawal, because that's what it is.

M: Really, (6) I believe I can't quit on my own. But I'll think about it. I will.

W: All right. I won't mention it for a week. Then I want to know your decision.

M: But why?

W: Because I need to rethink our plans if you don't get some help.

M: You mean (7) you'd break our engagement over this? I can't believe it.

W: I don't know. I love you, but I'm not sure I could accept everything (8) that goes along with the smoking.

Task 2 Theme-related discussion

Directions: In this section, you can work in pairs and discuss the following questions.

1. Everyone knows smoking is harmful, why do so many people smoke?
2. Should smoking be banned in public places? Why?
3. What's your opinion on teenagers smoking?

Section B Let's talk

Task 1 Role-play

Directions: Create a dialogue with your partner according to the given situation. The first two lines have been done for you. After you have finished your work, please report it to the class.

Situation

Simon has got a fever and headache. He goes to see a doctor and the doctor gives him some advice.

Simon: Good morning, sir!

Doctor: Good morning! What's wrong with you?

Simon: ...

For reference

Simon: Good morning, sir!

Doctor: Good morning! What's wrong with you?

Simon: I have been suffering from fever since yesterday.

Doctor: Have you any other problem?

Simon: I also feel headache and trembling.

Doctor: Let me feel your pulse and check your fever. At this time the fever is 37 degree. Don't worry, there is nothing serious. I am giving you some medicines and you will be all right in a few days.

Simon: Thank you, doctor.

Doctor: I shall recommend at least two days rest for you. And this is your medicine.

Simon: Thank you very much. Please tell me how shall I take this medicine?

Doctor: This medicine is for a day only. Take this dose as soon as you reach your home and the second at 3 pm and the third at night before sleeping.

Simon: What should I eat, doctor?

Doctor: You should eat only light food. You can take milk and fresh fruit also.

Simon: Thank you doctor.

Doctor: It's all right.

Task 2 Oral report

Directions: Prepare a 3-minute oral report on the following topics, which are related to what you have learned in this unit. You will be asked to present them in class.

1. American campuses are smoke free. It is illegal to smoke on campus. However, we still can find some students smoking in the restrooms. What suggestions can you give to prevent students from smoking on campus?
2. In our life, many successful people work very hard, but they die prematurely. How to strike a balance between work and life is very important. What are your opinions on how to balance work and life?

Task 3 Homework

Directions: Prepare a 3-minute oral report on the following topics, which is related to what you have learned in this unit. You will be asked to present it in the next class.

1. It is well-known that health is more important than wealth. What do you do to keep fit and stay in a good shape in your life?

Part IV Time for Fun

Word tips

stretcher *n.* 担架(a type of bed used for carrying someone who is injured, ill, or dead)

tonsil *n.* 扁桃体(one of the two small pieces of flesh on each side of your throat at the back of your mouth)

jell-o *n.* [美]吉露果子冻(jelly that is made from fruit juice, sugar, and gelatine)

breeze *n.* 轻而易举的事; 微风(to be extremely easy; a light wind)

circumcision *n.* 割礼, 包皮环切(术)(the process of circumcising someone)

gullible *adj.* 易受骗的, 轻信(the too willing to believe or accept what other people tell you and therefore easily tricked)

cornish *adj.* [英国]康沃尔郡的, 康沃尔人的(from or relating to Cornwall, an area in the extreme southwest of England)

hysterically *adv.* 歇斯底里地(in an extremely excited and uncontrolled way, often with crying or laughter)

Pregnant turkey

Last year at Christmas time, my mom went to my sister's house for the (1) traditional holiday feast. Knowing how gullible my sister is, my mom decided to (2) play a trick. She told my sister that she needed something from the store and asked if my sister wouldn't mind going out to get it. When my sister left the house, mom took the turkey out of the oven, (3) removed the mixed stuffing, stuffed a Cornish hen, and (4) inserted it into the turkey, then re-stuffed the turkey. She then placed the bird(s) back into the oven. When it was time for dinner, my sister pulled the turkey out of the oven and (5) proceeded to remove the stuffing. When her serving spoon hit something, she reached in and (6) pulled out the smaller bird. With a look of total shock on her face, my mother (7) exclaimed,

“Barbara, you’ve cooked a pregnant bird!” At the reality of this horrifying news, my sister started to cry hysterically. It took the entire family almost two hours to (8) convince her that turkeys lay eggs!

Unit 6 Law

Part I Lead-in

Section A Warm-up questions

Directions: Discuss the questions, and share your discussion with the class.

1. Are you interested in any law in your country? What is it? Please talk about the law briefly.
2. Who is James Madison? Have you ever heard of his story?
3. What are the purposes of the United Nations? Try to find them and discuss with your partner.

Section B Gap-filling

Directions: Listen to a short passage about the presidential election in the United States. Listen carefully and fill in the blanks with what you hear.

Script

President Barack Obama is asking voters to elect Democrat Hillary Clinton or risk dangerous policy changes by Republican Donald Trump. But Clinton, who made history as the first woman to win a major party (1) presidential nomination, faces a historical problem.

Only once since 1960 has a two-term president been replaced by a candidate (2) from the same party. Democrat Clinton is trying to succeed Democrat Obama, who ends his second term as president on (3) January 20, 2017.

Clinton is scheduled to accept the Democratic presidential nomination on Thursday at the party's convention in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Trump, a wealthy (4) businessman, accepted the Republican nomination in Cleveland, Ohio, last week.

It is difficult to succeed a two-term president of the same party because voters often want (5) change, said Matthew Kerbel. He is the chair of the political science department at Villanova University in Pennsylvania.

The one time in the last 56 years a candidate (6) succeeded a two-term president of the same party was in 1988. Republican George H. W. Bush beat Democrat Michael Dukakis to succeed Republican President Ronald Reagan. Bush was Reagan's (7) Vice President and some called his election, "Reagan's third term."

All other (8) efforts since 1960 failed.

Part II Basic Listening

Section A News Reports

Directions: In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news report and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

Word tips

court *n.* 法院；法庭 (a place where legal matters are decided by a judge and jury or by a magistrate)

convict *vt.* 证明……有罪；宣告……有罪 (find or declare guilty)

riot *n.* 暴乱；骚乱 (a public act of violence by an unruly mob)
embarrassment *n.* 尴尬；难堪 (the shame you feel when your inadequacy or guilt is made public)
bid *n.* 力求获得；努力争取 (an attempt to get something)
nominee *n.* 候选人 (a politician who is running for public office)
momentum *n.* 势头 (an impelling force or strength)
pundit *n.* 权威；专家 (a person who knows a lot about a subject)
brew *vi.* 酝酿 (start to develop)
consent *n.* 同意；一致 (permission to do something)
tension *n.* 紧张；不安 (a state of mental or emotional strain or suspense)
split *vt.* 使分离；分解 (separate into parts or portions)
dramatically *adv.* 戏剧地；引人注目地 (in a dramatic manner)

News item 1

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

Script

The Egyptian military admitted last week it made a mistake when sentencing a 4-year-old boy to prison for life.

A mistaken identity and confusion inside the Egyptian court system led to the error. A 16-year-old boy was to be sentenced for murder. But a 4-year-old was sentenced because he had a similar name.

Ahmed Mansour Qurani Ali was wrongly convicted for playing a part in a Muslim Brotherhood riot in 2014. Ali's lawyer provided documents which proved Ali was 1 year old at the time.

The teenager the military meant to convict was Ahmed Mansour Qurani Sharara.

The conviction of a 4-year-old child for the crime of murder is the latest embarrassment for the Egyptian court. More than 40,000 people have been imprisoned in Egypt during the past two years, the BBC reported.

Questions and key

1. What is the news report mainly about?
A) A 16-year-old boy was convicted for murder in a terrorism riot.
B) The convicted teenager was Ahmed Mansour Qurani Sharara.
C) The Egypt military sentenced a boy of 4 to prison in error.
D) More than 40,000 people have been imprisoned in Egypt.
2. Why did the Egyptian court make the mistake?
A) Because of the mistaken age.
B) Because of the similar name.
C) Because of the confusing system.
D) Because of the embarrassment.

News item 2

Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.

Script

Billionaire Donald Trump won another state in his bid to become the Republican nominee for president with a decisive victory Tuesday in the western U.S. state of Nevada.

Final results showed Trump with 46 percent of the vote, far ahead of Florida Senator Marco Rubio's 24 percent. Texas Senator Ted Cruz finished in third place with 21 percent.

Trump's win is his third straight victory after taking primaries in New Hampshire and South Carolina earlier this month. It also gives him momentum going into an important week in the campaign with a dozen states voting on March 1.

Trump gave a victory speech, saying that despite pundits predicting his campaign would not go far, he is now "winning the country." He also said that when more Republicans drop out, he will pick up a lot of their supporters.

Questions and key

3. What do we learn about Donald Trump from the news report?

- A) **He has won three states in the campaign.**
- B) He got 24 percent of the vote on Tuesday.
- C) He is now "winning the whole country".
- D) He has got support because he is really rich.

4. When will a dozen states vote?

- A) Earlier this month.
- B) On this Tuesday.
- C) During next week.
- D) **On March 1st.**

News item 3

Questions 5 to 7 will be based on the following news item.

Script

Hey, thanks for watching this Wednesday. I'm Carl Azuz for CNN STUDENT NEWS.

Yesterday, we told you about the sudden death of U.S. Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia and said there was a political battle brewing over his replacement. Today, we're explaining why.

First, the Constitution. It says the president nominates justices to the Supreme Court with the advice and consent of the Senate. What that means is that the Senate has the power to confirm or reject whoever the president nominates.

Now, the plot thickens. The president is a Democrat. The Senate is controlled by Republicans. And while the president and congressional Democrats want Scalia's successor nominated and confirmed this year, Republicans want to wait until after a new president is sworn in to move forward with Supreme Court nominees.

Why this tension? There's a political split in the Supreme Court. Until Justice Scalia's death, five of the high court's members were nominated by Republican presidents, four were nominated by Democratic presidents. Now, though, the court is split four to four.

So, the new justice could dramatically impact the cases that divide the court.

Questions and key

5. What happened to Antonin Scalia, U.S. Supreme Court Justice?

- A) He resigned.
- B) He got retired.
- C) He was replaced.

D) He died suddenly.

6. How many Justices should be in the Supreme Court?

A) Eight.

B) Nine.

C) Four.

D) Five.

7. Why was there a political battle over the new justice?

A) Because President Obama is a Democrat.

B) Because the Senate is controlled by Republicans.

C) Because it's the battle between the two Parties.

D) Because there is the presidential campaign this year.

Section B Long Conversations

Task 1 In the police station

Directions: In this section, you will hear a long conversation. Listen carefully and choose the best answer from the four choices given to each question you hear.

Script

Lady: Officer!

Policeman: Yes, ma'am.

Lady: Someone just took my purse! My money, my photo, my credit cards—everything's gone!

Policeman: All right. Just calm down a minute...OK. What did the person look like?

Lady: He was kind of tall and thin.

Policeman: And, about how old was he?

Lady: Oh, he was fairly young—in his mid-teens, I think.

Policeman: And what color was his hair?

Lady: Blond, and it was long and straight.

Policeman: Eyes?

Lady: I don't know. It all happened so fast.

Policeman: Yes, of course. What was he wearing?

Lady: Jeans and T-shirt. And a denim vest.

Policeman: Fine, and now tell me about your purse. What does it look like?

Lady: Well, it is dark brown, and it has a shoulder strap.

Policeman: What is it made of?

Lady: Leather.

Policeman: OK, now I'll need your name and address.

Questions and Key

1. What is the relationship between the man and the woman?

A) Police and victim.

B) Victim and robber.

C) Police and robber.

D) Victim and witness.

2. What does the robber look like?

- A) Tall, fat and young with long, black hair.
B) Tall, thin and young with long, blond hair.
C) Short, fat and young with long, black hair.
D) Short, fat and young with long, blond hair.
3. What color are the robber's eyes?
A) Blue.
B) Black.
C) Blond.
D) Unknown.
4. Which of the following statements best describes the woman's purse?
A) It is a dark blue, woven straw purse without shoulder strap.
B) It is a light brown, leather purse without shoulder strap.
C) It is a dark brown, leather purse with a shoulder strap.
D) It is a light brown, woven straw purse with a shoulder strap.
5. What is NOT in the purse?
A) Money.
B) Credit card.
C) The woman's photo.
D) The woman's address.

Task 2 Writing a ticket

Directions: In this section, you will hear a long conversation. Listen carefully and fill in the words missing from blanks with what you hear.

Script

Madam: Your name, please!

Terry: I couldn't help it, Madam!

Madam: Your name, please!

Terry: Stoneham. Terry Stoneham. 43 Glebe Road, Earling, W. 5.

Madam: (1) Were you alone in the van?

Terry: That's right.

Madam: (2) May I see your license, please?

Terry: I don't think I've got it on me. I was only (3) going to fetch some paint.

Madam: I see. Well, you must take it to a police station within five days. And your insurance certificate, of course.

Terry: OK.

Madam: This is a formal demand, you realize, sir. What's (4) your registration number, please?

Terry: AXP68D.

Madam: And (5) the type of vehicle?

Terry: It's a small van.

Madam: What do you use it for?

Terry: For my work. I'm (6) a painter and decorator.

Madam: You'll be hearing from us when I've handed in my report. You can go now.

Terry: Thank you, Madam.

Section C Passages

Task 1 Father of the Constitution

Part A

Directions: In this section, you will hear a short passage. Listen carefully and write down a short answer to each question.

Word tips

convention *n.* 大会; 公约(a large formal assembly)

ratify *vt.* 批准, 认可(approve and express assent, responsibility, or obligation)

Script

The men who created the U.S. Constitution are often called the country's "founders" or "framers." But only one framer is known as the Father of the Constitution. He is James Madison.

Madison did not have the physical appearance of many politicians. He was a short man with a soft voice who had often been sick as a child and young adult.

He grew up in a wealthy family in Virginia and enjoyed reading and studying. He went to college at the school that later became Princeton. For a while, he did not know what kind of career he wanted.

When the Revolutionary War started between the colonists and the British, Madison's intelligence and knowledge helped him participate in debates about independence and a new American government. He eventually became a member of the Continental Congress.

After the Revolutionary War, he urged the Continental Congress to call for a convention to strengthen the national government.

Tom Howard is an educator at Madison's house in southern Virginia.

"James Madison doesn't enjoy a lot of press, he's not somehow historically as well-known as our other founding statesmen, but he's certainly every bit as important...We are not even sure there would be a Constitution had it not been for James Madison."

The Constitution that James Madison worked hard to have ratified has served the United States for over 200 years. And, it has inspired other constitutions around the world.

Questions and key

1. What did Madison look like?

He was a short man with a soft voice.

2. What helped Madison become a member of the Continental Congress?

His intelligence and knowledge helped him.

3. How important is the Constitution in history?

The Constitution has served the United States for over 200 years. And, it has inspired other constitutions around the world.

Part B

Directions: Listen to the passage again and choose the best answer from the four choices given to each question you hear.

Questions and key

1. Who is known as the Father of the Constitution?
A) Abraham Lincoln.
B) James Madison.
C) Tom Howard.
D) George Washington.
2. What were Madison's hobbies?
A) Reading and debating.
B) Studying and debating..
C) Reading and studying.
D) Writing and Reading.
3. When did Madison urge the Congress to call for a convention to strengthen the national government?
A) After the Revolutionary War.
B) Before the Revolutionary War.
C) After the Civil War.
D) Before the Civil War.
4. What does Tom Howard do at Madison's house in southern Virginia?
A) He is a businessman.
B) He is a researcher.
C) He is a politician.
D) He is an educator.
5. Which of the following are not mentioned in the passage?
A) James Madison didn't enjoy a lot of press.
B) James Madison was the most well-known statesman in the United States.
C) James Madison was quite important for the Constitution in history.
D) The Constitution has been serving the United States for over 200 years.

Task 2 The Emancipation Proclamation**Part A**

Directions: In this section, you will hear a short passage. Listen carefully and write T in front of a statement if it is true according to the passage and write F if it is false.

Word tips

emancipation *n.* 解放, 释放(freeing someone from the control or power of another)

proclamation *n.* 宣言, 公告(an official statement or announcement)

furious *adj.* 狂怒的(marked by extreme anger)

Language and culture tips

the Confederates 南方联盟军

The Civil War 美国内战

Script

On September 22, 1862, Abraham Lincoln announced a new policy on slavery in the rebel southern states. His announcement became known as the Emancipation Proclamation.

American newspapers printed the Emancipation Proclamation. This is what it said:

“I, Abraham Lincoln, president of the United States and commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy, do hereby declare that on the first day of January, 1863, all persons held as slaves within any state then in rebellion against the United States, shall then become and be forever free.

The government of the United States, including the military and naval forces, will recognize and protect the freedom of such persons, and will interfere in no way with any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.”

The Emancipation Proclamation freed the slaves in states held by the Confederates. For political reasons, the proclamation did not free slaves in the states that supported the Union. Nor did it free slaves in the areas around Norfolk, Virginia, and New Orleans, Louisiana.

Lincoln personally agreed that all slaves should be freed. But he did not believe that the Constitution gave him that power. He said the Emancipation Proclamation was a military measure made under his wartime powers as commander-in-chief. As such, it was legal only in enemy territory. He hoped the emancipation of slaves in all the states could be done slowly, during peacetime.

People in the South were furious about the proclamation. Southern newspapers accused the president of trying to create a slave rebellion in states he could not occupy with troops.

In the North, most people cheered the new policy. The Emancipation Proclamation changed the nature of the Civil War. No longer was it a struggle over southern rights. Now it was a struggle for human freedom.

Key

- (F) 1. Abraham Lincoln’s announcement became known as the Slavery Proclamation.
- (T) 2. For political reasons, the proclamation did not free all the slaves in the country.
- (F) 3. The Constitution gave Lincoln the power to free all slaves, so the Proclamation was legal.
- (F) 4. People cheered the new policy both in the South and North.
- (T) 5. The Emancipation Proclamation symbolized a struggle for human freedom.

Part B

Directions: Listen to the passage again and fill in the words missing from blanks with what you hear.

1. On September 22, 1862, Abraham Lincoln announced a new policy on slavery in the rebel southern states. His announcement became known as the Emancipation Proclamation.
2. The government of the United States, including the military and naval forces, will recognize and protect the freedom of such persons, and will interfere in no way with any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.
3. The Emancipation Proclamation changed the nature of the Civil War. No longer was it a struggle over southern rights. Now it was a struggle for human freedom.

Section D Compound Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Task 1 Legal aspects of 3-D printing

Word tips

suppress *v.* 镇压；压制(prevent something from continuing, by using force or making it illegal)

restrictive *adj.* 限制的，约束的(preventing people from doing what they want to do, or from moving freely)

piracy *n.* 盗版；版权侵权(the illegal copying of things such as DVDs and computer programs)

legislation *n.* 立法；法律(a law or laws passed by a government)

Language and culture tips

place a ban on 禁止

nominal fee 象征性的收费

Script

There are increasing calls for lawmakers to reconsider copyright laws that protect the owners of 3-D printing designs. But there is also concern that (1) extensive laws could suppress new ideas. 3-D printers have spread from (2) scientific labs to industrial workshops to private homes. And prices of 3-D printers continue to drop.

Designers demonstrate a large number of different machines at 3-D print shows. There are models that can produce complex copies of human organs. There are less (3) costly 3-D printers that make toys for children or parts for home electrical devices.

One German automaker recently demonstrated an example of a car structure printed in one piece. And a Chinese (4) manufacturer advertised a house created in a 3-D printer.

With the help of computer, almost anyone can print exact copies of many kinds of objects. But they also (5) violate the law in doing so.

Julie Samuels is a (6) lawyer with the civil liberties group, Electronic Frontier Foundation. She says people should be careful about what they create when using 3-D printers.

But 3-D companies are concerned about passing more restrictive copyright protection laws. They think these laws could (7) place bans on the rights of citizens. They also believe restrictive copyright laws could suppress technological innovations.

Diego Porqueras designs 3-D printers. He says owners of 3-D printers and copyright owners should reach an agreement.

“If companies really take advantage of that and just (8) charge nominal fees to download your favorite character of ‘Star Wars’ and 3-D print it, I think that’s going to prevent a lot more (9) piracy,” said Porqueras.

The lack of (10) legislation related to 3-D printing will not stop the technology from spreading, but experts say they hope new laws will not punish people for printing a copy of something for their personal use.

Task 2 Surveillance software

Word tips

governance *n.* 管理；治理(the act of governing; exercising authority)

surveillance *n.* 监督；监视(the careful watching of someone, especially by an organization such as the police or the army)

privacy *n.* 隐私(in a place or situation that allows you to do things without other people seeing you or disturbing you)

Language and culture tips**Internet Governance Forum** 互联网管理论坛**Reporters Without Borders** 无国界记者组织**the Department of State in Washington** (美国) 国务院**the Council of Europe** 欧洲委员会**Script**

The Internet Governance Forum took place last week in Istanbul, Turkey. The United Nations provided support to the (1) yearly conference.

Delegates expressed concern about the growth of companies selling powerful Internet surveillance software. Some software programs can collect information about (2) individuals around the world. Many of these people are private citizens.

The surveillance software industry is worth billions of dollars. Yet some experts say making laws to govern the use of such products is (3) proving difficult.

Gregoire Pouget is with the group Reporters Without Borders. He believes there is a need for new laws and other (4) regulations in the industry. He says surveillance software can be used to (5) spy on journalists, bloggers and other people who use the Internet.

Scott Busby is with the Department of State in Washington. He says the laws used to control the weapons industry also control the use of surveillance software.

But experts and (6) activists say surveillance software is very different from weapons. They say the surveillance software industry will need (7) special laws.

Silvia Grundmann is head of media for the Council of Europe Rights Group. She says European businesses are among the (8) leaders in the surveillance software industry. She adds that (9) finding the balance between human rights, the Internet and trade takes a lot of time.

But Gregoire Pouget says countries need stronger surveillance technology laws now.

Mr. Pouget says the high cost of the software programs means only a few countries are able to buy it. But he says in only a few years, the cost of surveillance software will lower (10) sharply. When that happens, Mr. Pouget believes large companies and even wealthy individuals will buy the software. Experts worry that increased surveillance of citizens around the world will end a person's sense of privacy.

Part III Translating and Listening**Chinese marriage customs****Section A Dictation**

Directions: In this section, please think about how to translate each of the following Chinese terms first, and then write down its English version with what you hear.

Keys

1. 聘金 endowment
2. 新郎 bridegroom
3. 新娘 bride
4. 一笔钱 a certain amount of money
5. 定下婚礼 fix a marriage

6. 生活成本 living cost
7. 组建家庭 set up a family
8. 物价上涨 rising prices
9. 因此 consequently
10. 新婚夫妇 the newly married

Section B Dictation after Translation

Directions: In this section, you are first asked to translate each item into English. Then, listen to its English version carefully, and write down what you hear. Each item will be read twice. Finally, check what you have written with what you have translated.

1. 聘金是中国传统习俗的一部分。通常，新郎需要给新娘家一笔钱作为聘礼来定下婚礼。

听写: Endowment is part of Chinese tradition. Usually, a bridegroom needs to pay a certain amount of money to the bride's family to fix a marriage.

2. 但是近几年来其标准不断上升，致使大多数家庭都很难达到。

听写: But the standards have become so high in recent years that a majority of families are finding it difficult to meet them.

3. 快速上涨的生活成本是聘金增加的主要原因。

听写: The rapid rise in the living cost is the main reason for the increase of endowment.

4. 对于大多数年轻人来说，结婚意味着独立组建家庭，然而物价的不断上涨使这一切变得越来越困难。

听写: For most young people, marriage means setting up a family independently, which has become increasingly difficult because of the constantly rising prices.

5. 因此，许多新婚夫妇都只能向父母求助。

听写: Consequently, many newly married couples turn to their parents for help.

Section C Comprehension

Directions: In this section, please listen to the passage carefully and write T in front of a statement if it is true according to the passage and write F if it is false.

- (T) 1. In China, a bridegroom needs to pay an endowment to the bride's family.
(F) 2. A majority of Chinese families are finding it easy to meet the standards.
(T) 3. The growing living cost is the main reason for the increase of endowment.
(T) 4. Most young people get married, setting up a family independently.
(F) 5. Few newly married couples turn to their parents for help.

Script

Chinese Marriage Customs

Endowment is part of Chinese tradition. Usually, a bridegroom needs to pay a certain amount of money to the bride's family to fix a marriage. But the standards have become so high in recent years that a majority of families are finding it difficult to meet them. The rapid rise in the living cost is the main reason for the increase of endowment. For most young people, marriage means setting up a family independently, which has become increasingly difficult because of the constantly rising prices. Consequently, many newly married couples turn to their parents for help.

中国婚俗

聘金是中国传统习俗的一部分。通常，新郎需要给新娘家一笔钱作为聘礼来定下婚礼。但是近几年来其标准不断上升，致使大多数家庭都很难达到。快速上涨的生活成本是聘金增加的主要原因。对于大多数年轻人来说，结婚意味着独立组建家庭，然而物价的不断上涨使这一切变得越来越困难。因此，许多新婚夫妇都只能向父母求助。

Part IV Listening and Speaking

Section A Listen to speak

Task 1 The Charter of the United Nations

Directions: In this section, you will hear a part of the Charter of the United Nations. Listen carefully and fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard.

Word tips

suppression *n.* 禁止，阻止(putting down by power or authority)

breach *n.* 违背，违反(a failure to perform some promised act or obligation)

humanitarian *adj.* 人道主义的(marked by humanistic values and devotion to human welfare)

sovereign *adj.* 有主权的(not under the authority of any other country)

Language and culture tips

The United Nations 联合国是一个由主权国家组成的国际组织。1945年10月24日，在美国旧金山签订生效的《联合国宪章》，标志着联合国正式成立。联合国致力于促进各国在国际法、国际安全、经济发展、社会进步、人权及实现世界和平方面的合作，现在共有193个成员国。

CHAPTER I

PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

Article 1

The Purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of (1) aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international (2) disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;
2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and (3) self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;
3. To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or (4) humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for (5) fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and
4. To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the (6) attainment of these common ends.

Article 2

The Organization and its Members, in pursuit of the Purposes (7) stated in Article 1, shall act in accordance with the following Principles.

1. The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign (8) equality of all its Members.

2. All Members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfill in good faith the obligations assumed by them (9) in accordance with the present Charter.
3. All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not (10) endangered.

Task 2 Theme-related discussion

Directions: In this section, you can work in pairs and discuss the following questions.

1. How much do you know about the UN? Discuss it with your partner.
2. Do you know the main organs in the UN ? What are they?
3. Try to find and read through the full version of the Charter.

Section B Let's Talk

Task 1 Role-play

Directions: Create a dialogue with your partner according to the given situation. The first two lines have been done for you. After you have finished your work, please report it to the class.

Situation

Ying asked his lawyer, Smith, for an adoption application by Miss Zhao, Ying's friend. They talked about the case for a while.

Ying: What do you think of the adoption application, Smith?

Smith: Well, It's really a tough one. Miss Zhao cannot adopt the kid because she's not qualified under the child adoption laws.

Ying: ...

For reference

Ying: What do you think of the adoption application, Smith?

Smith: Well, It's really a tough one. Miss Zhao cannot adopt the kid because she's not qualified under the child adoption laws.

Ying: Maybe you are right. Any suggestions?

Smith: Perhaps it's easier to make a private settlement rather than going through lawsuit.

Ying: Unfortunately a private settlement is not my style. It's not the way to solve the problem.

Smith: Miss Smith will gain more favor to win the case if she gets married to a fully qualified man immediately.

Ying: Uh-huh.....

Smith: Oops, I almost forgot, you are fully-qualified.

Ying: Well, I'm not against to this idea. I should have had a wife, right?

Smith: Definitely! Miss Zhao is a nice lady. Looking forward to your wedding ceremony.

Ying: Thanks. Remember to prepare the contracts for me before getting approved by Miss Zhao.

Smith: Sure, Good luck, Ying.

Task 2 Oral report

Directions: Prepare a 3-minute oral report on the following topics, which are related to what you have learned in this unit. You will be asked to present them in class.

1. Plato, the Ancient Greek philosopher, once said, “Mankind censure injustice, fearing that they may be the victims of it and not because they shrink from committing it”. What’s your opinion about this statement? Try to argue with your real experience.
2. Lawyer is a quite controversial occupation in most countries. Some people consider the lawyer should maintain the integrity and competence of the legal profession, while others have a low opinion of lawyers because of their loss of professional ethics. What’s your opinion?

Task 3 Homework

Directions: Prepare a 3-minute oral report on the following topics, which are related to what you have learned in this unit. You will be asked to present them in the next class.

1. The Constitution in the United States has served the country for over 200 years. Thomas Jefferson once said, No society can make a perpetual constitution, or even a perpetual law. Meanwhile, the Constitution in many other countries has been revised and amended over and over again. Think about the phenomenon and express your own perspective.
2. Have you ever noticed the aging population in our country? What problems may result from this social phenomenon and how to solve these problems appropriately? Think about this and do some research in statistics. Then share your opinion with your classmates.

Part V Time for Fun

Solving a dispute

Two little (1) squirrels were walking along in the forest. The first one (2) spied a nut and cried out, “Oh, look! A nut!” The second squirrel (3) jumped on it and said, “It’s my nut!”

The first squirrel said, “That’s not fair! I saw it first!”

“Well, you (4) may have seen it, but I have it,” argued the second.

At that (5) point, a lawyer squirrel came up and said, “You shouldn’t quarrel. Let me resolve this dispute.” The two squirrels (6) nodded, and the lawyer squirrel said, “Now, give me the nut.” He broke the nut in half, and handed half to each squirrel, saying, “See? It was (7) foolish of you to fight. Now the dispute is resolved.”

Then he reached over and said, “And for my (8) fee, I’ll take the meat.”

Unit 7 Inventions

Part I Lead-in

Section A Warm-up questions

Directions: Discuss the questions, and share your discussion with the class.

1. What do you think is the greatest invention in the world? Please explain the reason.
2. Have you ever heard of the self-driving automobiles? Would you buy one in the future?
3. Robots are commonly used in our daily life. How efficient and effective are they?

Section B Gap-filling

Directions: Listen to a short passage about the inventions in history. Listen carefully and fill in the words missing from blanks with what you hear.

Word tips

associate *v.* 联合；与……联系在一起(make a logical or causal connection)

modify *v.* 修改；更改(cause to change; make different)

wearable *adj.* 可穿戴的，可佩带的(suitable for wear or able to be worn)

Script

They say that the world's first great invention was the (1) wheel. Perhaps we could argue that the discovery of fire was equally as important. Of course we don't know who invented those, but we do know about modern inventions. Alexander Graham Bell, Marconi and Faraday are all (2) associated with inventions brought about as a result of electricity. A Scotsman named Logie Baird is said to have invented the (3) television, which has greatly changed our lives.

What other inventions have changed our lives in a big way? Most of them probably. China is famous for its early inventions of printing, the (4) compass, gun powder and paper-making. Modern inventions will probably change our lives as much as older ones. The computer has already started to (5) modify the way that we live, and communication seems to be the most (6) dramatically effected by modern inventions. The fax machine, mobile phones and Internet are bringing new changes almost daily. Now everyone has a mobile phone that has easy (7) access to the Internet. Thus we can see pictures of the people we are talking to on the phone.

Television, telephone and computer will all be built into one small (8) wearable machine. And today these changes are happening faster than at any time in our history.

Part II Basic Listening

Section A News Reports

Directions: In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news report and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

Word tips

- infection** *n.* 感染；传染病 (an incident in which an infectious disease is transmitted)
- mineral** *n.* 矿物；无机物 (a substance such as salt, or sulphur that is formed naturally in rocks and in the earth)
- property** *n.* 性质；性能 (the ways in which it behaves in particular conditions)
- summit** *n.* 顶点；峰会 (the highest stage of development)
- concussion** *n.* 冲击；震荡 (any violent blow)
- origami** *n.* 折纸手工 (the craft of folding paper to make models of animals, people, and objects)
- dissipate** *vt.* 驱散；使消散 (to cause to separate and go in different directions)
- polymer** *n.* [高分子] 聚合物 (a chemical compound with large molecules made of many smaller molecules of the same kind)
- foam** *n.* 泡沫 (a lightweight material in cellular form)
- injection** *n.* 注入；注射 (the forceful insertion of a substance under pressure)
- mold** *n.* 模子；模具 (container into which liquid is poured to create a given shape when it hardens)
- on the go** 忙个不停，四处奔走
- virtual** *adj.* 虚拟的 (existing in essence or effect though not in actual fact)

News item 1

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

Script

Ancient people knew that some kinds of clay have healing qualities. They rubbed clay on their skin to cover wounds. They also used the natural rock or soil material to treat stomach problems.

Now, American researchers have discovered how different clays work as medicine. They are researching the effectiveness of clays against antibiotic-resistant infections.

Blue and green clays are found in volcanic areas of the world. Around volcanoes, native peoples used the clays to improve their health. It seems they knew what they were doing.

Lynda Williams is a clay and mineral scientist. She works at Arizona State University's School of Earth and Space Exploration in Tempe.

Williams says she hopes the study will interest drug companies that want to explore the healing properties of blue and green clays.

The National Science Foundation provided financial support for the study. Williams and her colleagues reported their findings in the journal *Nature Scientific Reports*.

Questions and key

1. What is the news report mainly about?
A) **Some volcanic blue and green clays may work as medicine.**
B) People around volcanoes used clays to improve their health.
C) Lynda Williams hopes the study will interest drug companies.
D) The National Science Foundation provided Williams financial support.
2. Who will be interested in this study?
A) Ancient people.
B) People around volcanoes.
C) **Some drug companies.**
D) American researchers.

News item 2

Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.

Script

As the 2016 National Football League season reaches its summit at the Super Bowl this coming Sunday, scientists are trying to learn how to more effectively protect football players from dangerous and damaging concussions.

Researchers at Cardiff and Cambridge Universities say their origami-based material may solve the problem.

Powerful impacts and falls are an inevitable part of American football, the most popular sport in the United States.

Scientists at Cardiff and Cambridge universities say with the help of a supercomputer, they produced a multi-layered material that dissipates the energy of impact much better than currently used polymer foams.

Samples printed in a 3-D printer were tested for impacts and the results were again compared with computer models. Scientists say by combining 3-D printing with the standard manufacturing process of injection molding, the new material can be produced in specific shapes.

Questions and key

3. What do we learn about American football from the news report?

- A) Powerful impacts and falls are inevitable.**
- B) The sport is usually dangerous and damaging.
- C) It's one of the popular sports in the United States.
- D) The players are helped with a supercomputer.

4. What's the character of the new material?

- A) It's ineffective in protecting players from concussions.
- B) It's polymer foams and printed in a 3-D printer.
- C) It can dissipate the energy of impact.
- D) It's origami-based and multi-layered.**

News item 3

Questions 5 to 7 will be based on the following news item.

Script

Smartphones are taking the lead in allowing us to control the Internet of Things, or IOT for short.

IOT means that your smartphone becomes the center of not only your mobile life on the go, but of everything within your home. And the number of those smartphone-connected devices is rising, from electric toothbrushes to home robots equipped with cameras, lasers and a range of sensors.

Another area seeing improvements: smartphone cameras.

Some are capable of changing focal length, while others keep the image sharp at all times or offer 360-degree vision.

But wait, there's more.

Thanks to a partnership between Facebook and Samsung, instead of meeting friends online through what amounts to a video phone, soon we will be socializing and making videos in virtual reality.

"One day soon, all of us are going to have the power to broadcast live what we're doing, whenever we want, so that way our friends and families and the people we care about can experience it as if they are right there with us," said Facebook's Mark Zuckerberg.

Questions and key

5. What is meant by ITO?
- A) It means the Interaction of Trade.
B) It means the Internet of Things.
C) It means the Innovation of Trade.
D) It means the Integration of things.
6. How will the smartphone cameras be improved?
- A) They are capable of changing focal length.
B) They can keep the image sharp at all times.
C) We will be making videos in virtual reality.
D) We meet friends online through a video phone.
7. Who is Mark Zuckerberg?
- A) The CEO of Facebook.**
B) The CEO of Samsung.
C) The partner of Facebook.
D) The partner of Samsung.

Section B Long Conversations**Task 1 Shopping online**

Directions: In this section, you will hear a long conversation. Listen carefully and choose the best answer from the four choices given to each question you hear.

Word tips

bargain *n.* 交易; 便宜货(an advantageous purchase)

encrypt *v.* 加密; 编密码(convert ordinary language into code)

counterfeit *n.* 假冒的; 伪造的(not genuine; imitating something superior)

Language and culture tips

COD 货到付款(cash on delivery)

Script

Lily: Hey, Jane!

Jane: Hi, Lily. Good seeing you here.

Lily: Yeah. What are you doing here?

Jane: I want to buy a mobile phone online and they'll be cheaper.

Lily: Do you do a lot of your shopping online?

Jane: Just so-so. Sometimes I like hunting a bargain at Taobao.com.

Lily: Do you like to shop online?

Jane: Yeah. It's really convenient to shop from home. It also saves time.

Lily: Is it reliable to buy things online?

Jane: They'll deliver the goods to your home for free and if there is any problem you can return them.

Lily: I worry about identity theft online. It is easy for thieves to steal my account number and password online.

Jane: That's not a problem as long as you use your own computer and only visit encrypted sites.

Lily: What about counterfeit goods?

Jane: Well, some places sell them. So you have to be careful where you shop.

Lily: I've never shopped online before. How do you go about doing so?

Jane: You can choose what you like from the catalogue and then order online.

Lily: How do you pay?

Jane: There are different ways to pay: COD, money order, and bank transfers.

Lily: How long does it take for delivery?

Jane: It usually takes one or two days within the city.

Lily: Oh, Thank you.

Jane: You are welcome.

Questions and Key

1. What is Jane doing here?
A) She wants to buy an expensive mobile phone online.
B) She wants to buy a cheaper mobile phone online.
C) She wants to buy an expensive mobile phone in the shop.
D) She wants to buy a cheaper mobile phone in the shop.
2. Which is NOT the reason for shopping online?
A) It is inconvenient to pay for online goods.
B) It is convenient and also saves time.
C) It is usually cheaper than in the shop-store.
D) It is reliable to buy things on encrypted sites.
3. What's identity theft according to them?
A) Thieves steal the ID card and bank password.
B) Thieves steal the account number and bank password.
C) Thieves steal the account number and password online.
D) Thieves steal the ID card and password online.
4. Which of the following are the ways to pay online?
A) Credit card, money order and bank transfers.
B) Money order, bank cheque and bank transfers.
C) COD, money order and bank transfers.
D) Bank cheque, credit card and bank transfers.
5. How long does it take for delivery outside the city?
A) One day.
B) One or two days.
C) Three days.
D) Not mentioned.

Task 2 Proper use of the Internet

Directions: In this section, you will hear a long conversation. Listen carefully and fill in the words missing from blanks with what you hear.

Script

A: With (1) the development of computer technology, the Internet has become more and more popular.

B: Yeah, but do you think students should surf the internet after class?

A: Yes, I do. I regard it (2) as a great helper.

B: Oh? Why?

A: For example, you can surf the Internet for any information you need (3) in a short time without working hard in the library.

B: Oh, it sounds so convenient.

A: Yeah, it is convenient to communicate with others by using the Internet.

B: However, many people think that there are many disadvantages of the Internet, because there is also some information that is (4) not good for students.

A: That's also true. Well, it will not only (5) have a bad effect on our studies but also do harm to our health if we spend too much time playing games online.

B: What do you think we should do?

A: We should make proper use of the Internet. It is of great importance for us to (6) separate good plants from wild weeds.

Section C Passages

Task 1 Advantages of self-driving cars

Part A

Directions: In this section, you will hear a short passage. Listen carefully and write down a short answer to each question.

Word tips

sign up 签约雇佣；签署(engage by written agreement)

Script

You know how much your telephone has changed over the past 10 years? Your car will change even more than that in the next 10 years. One of the big changes is that cars will drive themselves. Some day you may not need to drive a car.

Safety

According to The Auto Insurance Center, 81% of car crashes result from human error. Many lives could be saved if cars drove more safely without human drivers.

With fewer accidents, insurance costs may be lower for self-driving cars than other vehicles.

Efficiency

In a self-driving car, you would not have to be worried about talking on the phone or sending a text message. You could do other things while getting to where you need to go.

Traffic may be reduced. Traffic could flow more smoothly, with fewer cars on the road during busy times. Fewer accidents mean improving traffic conditions, and reducing delays, repairs and injuries.

Speed limits could rise with more people using self-driving cars. When self-driving cars prove they can operate at higher speed limits, speed limits could be raised.

Self-driving cars could drive people who are unable to drive themselves. They could travel without depending on others.

Businesses could use self-driving cars to bring goods to your home. Order food and have a self-driving car transport it. Send the store your shopping list and wait for the store's self-driving car to bring your order to you.

Car Ownership

You may not need to own a car. A self-driving car could come to your home when you order it.

You could sign up for a service that permits you a set number of kilometers, hours, or trips per month and have a car show up when and where you need it. You could order small cars for single-rider short trips and larger cars for family trips.

Questions and key

1. What will be the big change in cars in the next ten years?

Cars will drive themselves.

2. How will the traffic be improved with self-driving cars?

There will be fewer accidents, reducing delays, repairs and injuries.

3. What are the three advantages of self-driving cars mentioned in this passage?

Safety, efficiency and car ownership.

Part B

Directions: Listen to the passage again and choose the best answer from the four choices given to each question you hear.

Questions and key

6. What's the main reason for car crashes?

A) Speed limits.

B) Human error.

C) Insurance costs.

D) Busy traffic.

7. How will the self-driving car free the human driver?

A) You can talk on the phone.

B) You can send a text message.

C) Both A and B.

D) Neither A nor B.

8. Who can NOT benefit from the self-driving cars?

A) Insurance company.

B) The disabled.

C) Online Shoppers.

D) Store and businesses.

9. Why don't you need to own a car in the future?

A) You can drive yourself.

B) You can rent a car.

C) It's too expensive.

D) It's not environmental.

10. What are the disadvantages of the self-driving car?

A) It costs a lot.

B) It's unreliable.

C) It's dangerous.

D) Not mentioned.

Task 2 The world's first washable phone

Part A

Directions: In this section, you will hear a short passage. Listen carefully and write T in front of a statement if it is true according to the passage and write F if it is false.

Word tips

filthy *adj.* 肮脏的(disgustingly dirty)

seal *v.* 密封; 盖章(make tight; secure against leakage)

sonic *adj.* 声音的(relating to audible sound)

vibration *n.* 震动(a shaky motion)

clumsy *adj.* 笨拙的(careless or awkward, often so that things are knocked over or broken)

rinse *v.* 冲洗; 漂净(wash off soap or remaining dirt)

Language and culture tips

USP Unique Selling Point(独特卖点)

selfie 人们为自己拍的照片, 通常指人们用智能手机或电脑摄像头拍摄然后上传到社交网站上的照片

RAM random-access memory(随机存取存储器)

MP mega pixels(百万像素)

Script

It may look all shiny and new, but your smart phone is probably one of the filthiest things you own. The amount of bacteria and germs it carries is disgustingly huge, which is probably why a Japanese company is targeting to create the world's first washable phone.

The Snapdragon 410 processor, 5-inch android phone, called Digno Rafre, is all set to be released in Japan by tech company Kyocera Telecom this week. It's USP is that it's waterproof and soap resistant, so it can be thoroughly washed under running water. There's no risk of water entering the device because it's entirely sealed to keep water and bubbles from getting in. It doesn't even have a speaker, relying instead on a Smart Sonic receiver that transmits sound through vibrations on the phone's screen. The built-in 13 MP camera is also waterproof.

Apart from being washable, the phone is also ideal for kids, for people who are clumsy and keep dropping their phones everywhere, or like to take bathtub selfies. It even comes with a special rubber duck-shaped floating stand. To wash the phone, the company suggests gently rubbing soap foam all over it before thoroughly rinsing it with plain water. And, as an added bonus, there's no danger of scratching the phone, because its plastic back cover is supposed to be self-healing.

Digno Rafre, which comes with 16GB storage, 2GB RAM, and a 2MP front camera is priced at ¥57,420 (about \$467), but it isn't available for purchase outside of Japan. The company has announced no plans of releasing the gadget in foreign markets, but if interest is high enough, who knows?

Key

(T) 1. The smart phone is dirty with huge amount of bacteria and germs.

(F) 2. There may be risk of water entering the washable smart phone.

(F) 3. The washable smart phone is equipped with a speaker and a built-in camera.

- (T) 4. Because the plastic back cover is self-healing, we can wash and scratch the phone.
(F) 5. Now the new phone is also available outside of Japan.

Part B

Directions: Listen to the passage again and fill in the words missing from blanks with what you hear.

1. It's USP is that it's waterproof and soap resistant, so it can be thoroughly washed under running water.
2. Apart from being washable, the phone is also ideal for kids, for people who are clumsy and keep dropping their phones everywhere, or like to take bathtub selfies.
3. The company has announced no plans of releasing the gadget in foreign markets, but if interest is high enough, who knows?

Section D Compound Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Task 1 Robots Ready to Work in Restaurants

Word tips

pastry *n.* 面粉糕饼(any of various baked foods made of dough or batter)

sushi *n.* 寿司(a Japanese dish of cold cooked rice shaped in small cakes and topped or wrapped with other ingredients)

seasoning *n.* 调味品; 作料(a substance, such as salt, pepper, a spice or an herb, that is used to add flavor to food)

peel *v.* 剥; 削(to remove the skin from a fruit or vegetable)

Script

For many years, machines have been doing work that people once did, including some difficult jobs. (1) Search and rescue operations in dangerous environments are often seen as the first areas that will (2) employ high technology robots. But there is another area that may soon take jobs (3) traditionally held by human beings: the restaurant industry.

Recently, crowds gathered for the food machinery and technology show in Tokyo, Japan. They (4) witnessed a robotic chef preparing food. Other machines cooked, (5) baked tasty pastries and even made sushi.

Akihiro Suzuki works at Yaskawa Electric, a company that develops robots. He says robots cannot do everything a human can, but they are able to work without becoming tired.

He says robots cannot taste food, change (6) heating levels or seasonings to get the best flavor. But he says if a food can be easily prepared, a robot can repeat the same movement to (7) reproduce the same meal.

One Japanese woman who saw the robots working wanted to bring them home.

Masayo Mori says she would like to have a husband who could work like a robot.

Suzumo Machinery (8) demonstrated its sushi maker robot. It performs the often difficult work of (9) wrapping the popular Japanese food. Hiroshi Monden is an official with the company.

He says people all over the world now eat sushi, but there are not enough (10) skilled workers to prepare it.

He says his machine can help anyone make sushi.

Other robots have been created to help decorate cakes and cut and peel apples.

Task 2 Changeable shoes

Word tips

start-up *n.* 新兴公司；创业公司(a small business that has recently been started)

anchor *n.* 锚，钩(a mechanical device that prevents something from moving)

prototype *n.* 原型(a standard or typical example)

sturdy *adj.* 结实的；坚固的(strong and unlikely to be damaged)

Language and culture tips

e-ink 电子墨水

Indiegogo 众筹网站。成立于 2008 年，目标是成为大型而多元的投资公司。

polka dots 圆点花纹

animal stripe 动物条纹

Script

Choosing shoes to match an outfit could soon be as simple—and cheap—as pressing a (1) button on a smart phone.

A start-up has designed a range of footwear that changes colour and design thanks to flexible e-ink displays built into the sides.

The range also has “anchors” on the toe and heel so physical (2) accessories can be added to the Volvorii Timeless smart shoes.

The shoes were designed by Lithuania-based iShuu Technologies, which is (3) currently seeking funding for the footwear on Indiegogo.

At the moment, prototypes are only (4) available in black and white, but other colours are expected to launch if the campaign receives enough funding.

Each shoe has flexible e-ink displays on the left and right sides.

Inside the shoe’s sole is a Bluetooth receiver that (5) connects these displays to a smart phone app.

Patterns including polka dots, animal stripes and flowers can then be (6) selected and “sent” to the displays on the shoes.

“The Volvorii’s clean, elegant, sturdy design brings gravitas, respect and formality in an unmistakable way,” said the campaign page.

The shoe also has physical customization (7) options. On the top of the toe and back of the heel are anchors, to which the wearer can attach accessories—a flower or bow on the toe, for example, and an ankle strap on the back.

They are made of (8) rubber and leather in European sizes 36 to 40. A range of smaller and larger sizes are still in development. Another wireless module in the sole allows the shoe’s display to be charged without (9) cables.

However, because e-ink requires so little power, it will only need to be charged “every two to six months” at the most.

So far, the iShuu team has created a working prototype as part of the Louis Vuitton Prize for young

(10) fashion designers, but now the team is hoping to turn the prototype into a final product.

Part III Translating and Listening

Chinese chopsticks

Section A Dictation

Directions: In this section, please think about how to translate each of the following Chinese terms first, and then write down its English version with what you hear.

1. 筷子 chopsticks
2. 民族特色 national features
3. 进食工具 tableware
4. 饮食文化 diet culture
5. 追溯 date back to
6. 中国国粹 the quintessence of Chinese culture
7. 独树一帜 develop a school of its own
8. 东方的文明 Eastern Civilization
9. 物美价廉 excellent quality and reasonable price
10. 赞叹不绝 marvel at

Section B Dictation after Translation

Directions: In this section, you are first asked to translate each item into English. Then, listen to its English version carefully, and write down what you hear. Each item will be read twice. Finally, check what you have written with what you have translated.

1. 筷子是中国古人发明的一种具有鲜明民族特色的进食工具。
听写: Chopsticks, invented by ancient Chinese people, are a kind of tableware with distinct national features.
2. 它是反映中国饮食文化特色的重要组成部分。
听写: It's an important component that reflects the characteristics of Chinese diet culture.
3. 中国人使用筷子的历史可追溯到商代, 距今已有三千多年。
听写: The history of using chopsticks in China dates back to the Shang Dynasty, more than 3,000 years ago.
4. 筷子可谓是中国国粹, 既轻巧又灵活, 在世界各国餐具中独树一帜, 被西方人誉为“东方的文明”。
听写: Chopsticks, the quintessence of Chinese culture, whose lightness and flexibility develop a school of its own among various tableware all over the world, are praised as “Eastern Civilization” by the westerners.
5. 凡是使用过筷子的人, 不论中国人或是外国人, 都因其使用方便、物美价廉而赞叹不绝。
听写: All those people who have ever used chopsticks, no matter Chinese or foreigners, marvel at their convenience, excellent quality and reasonable price.

Section C Comprehension

Directions: In this section, please listen to the passage carefully and write T in front of a statement if it is true according to the passage and write F if it is false.

(T) 1. Chopsticks were invented in ancient China.

- (F) 2. The history of chopsticks dates back more than 5,000 years.
(T) 3. Chopsticks are praised by the westerners for their lightness and flexibility.
(F) 4. Knife and fork are cheaper and more convenient than chopsticks.
(F) 5. Chopsticks belong to the school of knife and fork tableware series.

Script

Chinese Chopsticks

Chopsticks, invented by ancient Chinese people, are a kind of tableware with distinct national features. It's an important component that reflects the characteristics of Chinese diet culture. The history of using chopsticks in China dates back to the Shang Dynasty, more than 3,000 years ago. Chopsticks, the quintessence of Chinese culture, whose lightness and flexibility develop a school of its own among various tableware all over the world, are praised as "Eastern Civilization" by the westerners. All those people who have ever used chopsticks, no matter Chinese or foreigners, marvel at their convenience, excellent quality and reasonable price.

中国的筷子

筷子是中国古人发明的一种具有鲜明民族特色的进食工具。它是反映中国饮食文化特色的重要组成部分。中国人使用筷子的历史可追溯到商代，距今已有三千多年。筷子可谓是中国国粹，既轻巧又灵活，在世界各国餐具中独树一帜，被西方人誉为“东方的文明”。凡是使用过筷子的人，不论中国人或是外国人，都因其使用方便、物美价廉而赞叹不绝。

Part IV Listening and Speaking

Section A Listen to speak

Task 1 High-Tech Material Cools Buildings

Directions: In this section, you will hear a short passage. Write T in front of a statement if it is true according to the passage and write F if it is false.

Word tips

layer *n.* 层(something that covers a surface or that is between two other things)

panel *n.* 面板，嵌板(sheet that forms a distinct, usually flat, section or component of something)

infrared *adj.* 红外线的(electromagnetic radiation with wavelengths longer than visible light but shorter than radio waves)

spray *n.* 喷雾(water in small drops in the atmosphere)

Script

Researchers at Stanford University have developed a new material that can move heat out of buildings and into space. The researchers say the material can cool buildings even on hot days.

The cooling material is a very thin sheet with many layers that could be placed on a roof like solar panels. However, instead of turning sunlight into energy as solar panels do, the material turns heat into infrared radiation.

Shanhui Fan is an electrical engineering professor at Stanford University. He says that the panels have a layer of material that is like sand. He says that the panels act like a mirror. They take heat out of buildings and reflect the light from the sun. He says both the heat and sunlight are sent 100 kilometers into outer space.

The panels are cool to the touch, even in the sun. Researchers say they can reduce the indoor temperature to nearly 5 degrees Celsius below the temperature outside.

Mr. Fan says it is like having a window into space. He says the heat is sent directly into space without warming the air.

He says buildings in developing countries that do not have electricity or air conditioning could use the panels.

The Stanford researchers described their technology in the science publication *Nature*. They say the main problem is creating actual cooling systems using the high-tech panels. They say it may be possible to develop a cooling spray that could be used on existing solid structures.

The researchers believe the cooling spray technology could be developed in the next three to five years. They say as much as 15 percent of the energy used in the United States is spent providing power to air conditioning systems.

Keys

- (T) 1. The new material can cool buildings even on hot days.
- (F) 2. The panels bring heat into buildings just like mirrors.
- (F) 3. While warming the air, the heat is sent directly into space.
- (F) 4. The developing countries couldn't use the panels unless they have electricity.
- (T) 5. As much as 15% of the energy used in the United States is for air conditioning systems.

Task 2 Theme-related discussion

Directions: In this section, you can work in pairs and discuss the following questions.

1. How much do you know about the solar panels? Discuss it with your partner.
2. Do you know the main principle of the solar panels? What are they?
3. Try to find more information about newly-invented materials that can improve our life.

Section B Let's Talk

Task 1 Role-play

Directions: Create a dialogue with your partner according to the given situation. The first two lines have been done for you. After you have finished your work, please report it to the class.

Situation

Two friends are talking about the disadvantages of self-driving cars.

Billy: Would you like to ride in a self-driving car in the near future, Taylor?

Taylor: Well, that depends. You know, there are still some disadvantages about the self-driving cars.

Billy: ...

For reference

Billy: Would you like to ride in a self-driving car in the near future, Taylor?

Taylor: Well, that depends. You know, there are still some disadvantages about the self-driving cars.

Billy: Really? What are they?

Taylor: First of all, Self-driving cars may cost a lot more than other cars. The self-driving feature may first be offered on the most costly cars.

Billy: Maybe you are right, but the cost of technology usually drops over time.

Taylor: We hope so. Well, there are problems of laws, too.

Billy: What kind of laws?

Taylor: Who is responsible when a self-driving car has an accident? Lawmakers will need to consider that when a self-driving car has an accident.

Billy: As for this matter, Volvo has said it will accept responsibility when its self-driving cars have an accident.

Taylor: And last but not least, drivers have to become familiar with the self-driving cars and what they can do before they become the norm.

Billy: Uh-huh, that's all about trust and acceptance.

Task 2 Oral report

Directions: Prepare a 3-minute oral report on the following topics, which are related to what you have learned in this unit. You will be asked to present them in class.

1. Some scientists are now designing silicon computer chips that act like human organs. The scientists think they have found a way to make the process faster and more economical. The silicon chips are smaller than a child's hand. Each one has living cells that act and react like a human organ. What's the significance for human being?
2. Modern inventions are more technical and more specialized. If you come up with an original idea, the first thing to do is to register your invention at the Patent Office. It will be given a special number, which acts as a guarantee against anyone else stealing your idea. What do you know about patent?

Task 3 Homework

Directions: Prepare a 3-minute oral report on the following topics, which are related to what you have learned in this unit. You will be asked to present them in the next class.

3. Wearable electronics is gaining popularity, especially among young people. At the same time, prices for the wearable remain relatively high. Many of the devices cost more than simple smart phones that performed the same or additional operations. Prices may rise above \$1,000 as companies like Apple and Sony offer watches loaded with application software programs. Do you think everyone needs a wearable device? And why?
4. Human history is the history of inventions. An invention is something totally original, something that nobody else has thought of. It may be something physical, like a new machine, or it may be a new way of doing something, like the reorganization of production methods in a factory. What do you want to invent? Then share your invention with your classmates.

Part V Time for Fun

The Mouse Trap

A slow-witted man walked into a patent office. He walked up to the patent officer and said, "Hey, I've got a new idea for a mouse trap." (Draw a box on the blackboard.) "Here's the box." (Draw a hole in the box.) "Here's the hole." (Draw a circle in the bottom of the hole) "Here's the cheese." (Draw a line across the hole in the box.) "Here's the blade. The mouse sticks his head in the hole to get the cheese, the blade (1) drops on his neck and kills him."

The patent officer looks at the (2) diagram. He understands that the man is a little slow so he wants to be kind. He explains to the man that he does not think the design is ready to be patented yet. He tells the man, "Please, work on it some more. Perhaps I will be able to patent it another time." The slow-witted man says thank you and leaves the office.

One week later the slow-witted man (3) shows up again. (Draw the exact same example on the board in exactly the same way.) The slow-witted man says, “This is the box, this is the hole, this is the cheese and this is the wire. The mouse sticks his head in the hole to get the cheese, the wire (4) wraps around his neck and kills him.”

The patent (5) officer, still trying to be kind, makes the same excuse as before. The slow-witted man leaves.

One week later the slow-witted man returns. He (6) approaches the same patent officer and says, (The exact same things) “Here’s the box. Here’s the hole. (This time he draws a zig-zag line across the hole and he does not draw a circle for the cheese.) After completing the zig-zag line, the slow-witted man (7) proclaims, “and here’s the saw blade.”

The patent officer notices the design and the fact that there is no cheese. He asks the slow-witted man, “Where’s the cheese?” “Ah-ha,” says the slow-witted man. “That’s the point. The mouse sticks his head in the hole and says,” “Where did you put the cheese?”

(When the mouse speaks you must act like the mouse. Stick your head out as if looking into the trap and swing it (8) back and forth as if looking for the cheese.)

Unit 8 Environment

Part I Lead-in

Section A Warm-up questions

Directions: Discuss the questions, and share your discussion with the class.

1. Have the environmental conditions of your hometown changed since your childhood?
2. What are some of the current environmental problems in your hometown?
3. What is being done to deal with those problems?

Section B Gap-filling

Directions: Listen to a dialogue about natural disasters around the world. Listen carefully and fill in the words missing from blanks with what you hear.

Word tips

accidentally *adv.* 意外地；偶然地(in an unintentional manner)

drought *n.* 干旱(a shortage of rainfall)

starvation *n.* 饥饿；饿死(extreme suffering or death, caused by lack of food)

refugee *n.* 难民(an exile who flees for safety)

Script

A: Are there any good articles in the newspaper today?

B: There are a few articles about (1) natural disasters. There is a (2) massive forest fire in Australia. It covers several square kilometers of land and has destroyed many more square kilometers.

A: Was it caused (3) accidentally or naturally? Sometimes it gets so hot that fires begin naturally in Australia and Africa.

B: Nobody knows at the moment, but it has been very hot there recently. The (4) drought in Africa is causing starvation. Millions of people have migrated to try and find food.

A: What is the international (5) community doing to help?

B: The European Union has sent several planes with relief supplies. Several countries have sent soldiers to (6) distribute food and medical supplies. Refugee (7) camps have been set up across the region.

A: How many countries have been affected?

B: Six have been seriously (8) affected, but the refugees are also migrating to several surrounding countries.

Part II Basic Listening

Section A News Reports

Directions: In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news report and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

Word tips

subscription *n.* 订阅 (a payment for consecutive issues of a newspaper or magazine for a given period of time)

compress *vt.* 压缩 (press or squeeze so that it takes up less space)

mileage *n.* 英里数 (distance measured in miles)

approximately *adv.* 大约地；近似地 (imprecise but fairly close to correct)

sophisticated *adj.* 复杂的；精致的 (complex or intricate)

futurologist *n.* 未来学家 (a researcher who studies and forecasts the future)

immortal *adj.* 不朽的 (likely to be remembered for a long time)

poly lactic acid plastic 聚乳酸塑料

maize *n.* 玉米

gyre *n.* 涡旋；环流 (a circular or spiral movement of oceans)

News item 1

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

Script

“Green” cars, powered by electricity from either rechargeable batteries or hydrogen fuel cells, are already on the market, but still too expensive for most consumers.

While big car manufacturers are doing what they can to make electric vehicles more attractive to buyers, small companies, such as Riversimple from Powys in Wales, are working not only to build affordable eco-friendly cars but also to make us change the way we think about owning a car.

Riversimple plans to make its two-seater Rasa available to drivers by 2018, but it won't sell them. Instead, the Rasa will be available by subscription.

The car is powered by compressed hydrogen, which, in combination with oxygen from the air, produces electricity in the car's fuel cell. The only byproduct is water vapor.

Besides being eco-friendly, the fuel cell cars get excellent mileage.

With 1.5 kilograms of hydrogen, Rasa will be able to cover approximately 480 kilometers, with a top speed of just under 100 kilometers per hour.

Questions and key

1. What is the news report mainly about?

- A) Electricity-powered cars.
- B) Eco-friendly green cars.
- C) Excellent-mileage cars.

D) Hydrogen-powered cars.

2. How is water vapor produced by Rasa?

- A) Rechargeable batteries are too expensive for most consumers.
- B) Small companies will make us change the way of owning a car.
- C) **Compressed hydrogen combines with oxygen from the air.**

D) The fuel cell cars will run with a top speed of under 100 kph.

News item 2

Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.

Script

Researchers in Belgium say they have developed a new environmental-friendly plastic, suitable not only for 3-D printers, but also for medicinal use.

Since the early 1980s, 3-D printers have evolved from highly sophisticated lab instruments into affordable consumer items, enabling their owners to create their own increasingly complex designs.

Some futurologists see this as the beginning of the third industrial revolution, but environmentalists fear that the last thing the world needs is more nearly immortal plastic objects in landfills and oceans.

The main culprit is non-biodegradable petroleum-based plastic. There are environment-friendly alternatives like poly lactic acid plastic, or PLA, based on sugar from maize and sugarcane— but they are more expensive.

Michiel Dusselier, a researcher at the University of Leuven, said scientists have found a way to manufacture PLA faster and cheaper than before.

A petrochemical company is already developing the new process for mass production, raising hopes that more plastic products will soon be made of biodegradable chemicals.

Questions and key

3. What does PLA mean in the news report?

- A) **Poly lactic acid plastic.**
- B) Program Line Adapter.
- C) Printer Linking Affordable.
- D) People's Liberation Army.

4. What's the problem of the plastic products in the past?

- A) They are petroleum-based.
- B) **They are non-biodegradable.**
- C) They are biodegradable.
- D) They are hard to process.

News item 3

Questions 5 and 7 will be based on the following news item.

Script

There will be more plastic than fish in the world's oceans by 2050 unless more recycling takes place. That is what a new report from the World Economic Forum and Ellen MacArthur Foundation warns.

If the current trend continues, the report said, oceans will contain one ton of plastic for every three tons of fish in 2025.

By 2050, plastics will weigh more than fish, the report said.

The problem is that each year at least 8 million tons of plastics end up in oceans around the world.

The report said this is the same as dumping the contents of one garbage truck into the ocean every minute. Not all plastic ends up in the ocean because someone throws a plastic bottle into the water. Plastic containers and other trash thrown onto streets and sidewalks often are swept into oceans.

Some end up in gyres. A gyre is a big whirlpool that traps and moves the plastic in circles. Unlike other types of trash in the ocean, the plastic never biodegrades. That means it does not break down.

There is a way to slow the amount of plastics going into the oceans— people can recycle more.

Questions and key

5. What will happen by 2050 according to the report?

- A) There will be more fish than plastic in the world's oceans.
B) There will be more plastic than fish in the world's oceans.
C) There will be more garbage than plastic in the world's oceans.
D) There will be more plastic than garbage in the world's oceans.
6. Why will that happen by 2050?
A) Because people never recycle plastic.
B) Because fish may die of eating plastic.
C) Because plastic never biodegrades.
D) Because all plastic ends up in the ocean.
7. How to solve the problem?
A) People should recycle more.
B) People will dump no garbage.
C) Plastics weigh more than fish.
D) People throw bottles in oceans.

Section B Long Conversations

Task 1 Temperature below zero

Directions: In this section, you will hear a long conversation. Listen carefully and choose the best answer from the four choices given to each question you hear.

Word tips

chilly *adj.* 寒冷的(uncomfortably cold)

announcer *n.* 播音员(someone who introduces programmes on radio or television)

anti-freeze *n.* 防冻油(a liquid added to the water in a cooling system to lower its freezing point)

Script

Laura: Hi, Susan! It's really chilly.

Susan: Hi, Laura!

Laura: Did you hear how cold it got last night?

Susan: I heard the radio announcer say it was 18 degrees below zero.

Laura: That's cold. I could hardly start my car, it was so cold this morning!

Susan: My car didn't want to start, either, at first.

Laura: Don't you have a garage?

Susan: Not in the new apartment. We have to leave the car in the parking lot.

Laura: How much anti-freeze do you put in your car then? You must have to keep it well below zero.

Susan: I do. Right now I have it protected to 30 below.

Laura: Does it ever get that cold around here?

Susan: Not really. It sometimes gets to 20 below.

Laura: Speaking of cold, how about going for a cup of coffee to warm up?

Susan: What a good idea!

Questions and Key

6. Which season do you think it is?

- A) Spring.
B) Summer.
C) Autumn.
D) Winter.
7. What's the temperature last night?
A) -20.
B) -18.
C) -30.
D) 0.
8. Where does Susan park the car?
A) In the parking lot.
B) At a garage.
C) In the apartment.
D) At the shopping mall.
9. Who has a garage?
A) Susan.
B) Laura.
C) Neither.
D) Both.
10. What are they going to do?
A) They are going to start the car.
B) They are going to the shopping mall.
C) They are leaving for the new apartment.
D) They are going for a cup of coffee.

Task 2 The air pollution

Directions: In this section, you will hear a long conversation. Listen carefully and fill in the words missing from blanks with what you hear.

Word tips

emission *n.* 排放 (the release of gas or radiation into the atmosphere)

pollutant *n.* 污染物 (waste matter that contaminates the water or air or soil)

on a global scale 在全球范围内

Script

A: What do you think are the current environmental problems in your country?

B: Well, I think (1) **the biggest environment problem** in my country is air pollution.

A: Yes, I agree. The air here is much more polluted than in my country.

B: Actually, the air quality in your country is much better.

A: Of course, my country is more agricultural and (2) **has much less industry**.

B: We have (3) **reduced emissions of air pollutants** in recent years, but cars are still a major source of them.

A: Any other solutions to the problem?

B: Yes, factories have become cleaner (4) **as stricter environment pollution laws** have been introduced.

A: The problem is now (5) on a truly global scale. I don't believe that any single country can do anything about it.

B: I think you're right. There needs to be (6) an international response to this problem.

Section C Passages

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Task 1 Scientists warn of threat to coastal reefs

Word tips

coral reef *n.* 珊瑚礁(a long line of coral that lies in warm, shallow water)

kelp *n.* 海藻(a kind of brown seaweed)

snorkel *n.* 水下通气管(breathing device that allows swimmer to breathe while face down in the water)

algae *n.* 藻类(aquatic organisms lacking true stems and roots and leaves)

coarse *adj.* 粗糙的(made up of large pieces; not fine)

Language and culture tips

the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration 美国国家海洋和大气管理局

the Channel Islands 海峡群岛

Script

American scientists are warning of a threat to the world's coral and rocky reefs. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has identified four reasons for the threat. They are human population growth, the warming of Earth's atmosphere, pollution and over-fishing—catching too many fish.

The state of California has one of the best habitats for sea life in the world. But the same four factors are endangering California's rocky reefs and kelp forests.

Reef Check is part of a growing "citizen science" movement in the United States. Stephen Campbell is a citizen scientist. His job is to watch over the rocky reefs around the Channel Islands, near the coast of Santa Barbara.

The Channel Islands are considered a Marine Protected Area. That means people can dive, travel by boat and dive with snorkel equipment in and around the islands. But fishing is banned at times. The Reef Check volunteers examine reef conditions year round. They note, for example, any changes in size and shape.

Their duties include characterizing—describing—the reef. For example, it may contain small life forms or algae. They also note the composition of the reef. Is it sand? How coarse are the sand's grains?

Reef Check works with nonprofit organizations and government agencies. Stephen Campbell and other citizen scientists are helping to fulfill a need. They are helping to look after more than 1,600 kilometers of coastline with rough seas. There are also a limited number of government employees to do underwater studies.

Mr. Campbell says that in California, getting information on reef diversity and giving that information to decision-makers is becoming more common. He says the state is at the forefront of protecting marine environments.

Questions and key

1. What are the reasons for the threat to the world's coral and rocky reefs?
They are human population growth, the global warming, pollution and over-fishing.
2. Who helps with Reef Check?
Reef Check works with nonprofit organizations and government agencies.
3. How important is the state of California in the passage?
California is at the forefront of protecting marine environments.

Part B

Directions: Listen to the passage again and choose the best answer from the four choices given to each question you hear.

Questions and key

11. What does it mean by the word “over-fishing”?
A) Watching over the fish.
B) Employing many fishers.
C) Catching too many fish.
D) Banning marine fishing.
12. Who is Stephen Campbell?
A) He is a coral expert.
B) He is a citizen scientist.
C) He is a scientific researcher.
D) He is a government employee.
13. Which is NOT true about the Marine Protected Area?
A) Fishing is banned all the time in the area.
B) Traveling by boat is allowed there.
C) People can dive with snorkel equipment.
D) Reef conditions are examined year round.
14. How large is the coastline that Reef Check looks after ?
A) 4,000 kilometers.
B) 1,600 kilometers.
C) 6, 000 kilometers.
D) Not mentioned.
15. Which area is not mentioned in the passage?
A) The state of California.
B) The Channel Islands.
C) The city of Santa Barbara.
D) Marine Conservation Area.

Task 2 Climate change**Part A**

Directions: In this section, you will hear a short passage. Listen carefully and write T in front of a statement

if it is true according to the passage and write F if it is false.

Word tips

renewable *adj.* 可再生的(capable of being renewed)

diabetes *n.* 糖尿病(a medical condition in which someone has too much sugar in their blood)

obesity *n.* 肥胖(more than average fatness)

treaty *n.* 条约, 协议(a written agreement between two states or sovereigns)

Language and culture tips

the WHO(World Health Organization 世界卫生组织) a United Nations agency to coordinate international health activities and to help governments improve health services

the Lancet Commission 《柳叶刀》杂志委员会。该杂志是目前世界医学界最权威的学术刊物之一, 也是影响因子最高的 SCI 刊物之一, 其在医学界的影响甚至超过了 *Nature* 和 *Science*。近 20 年来, 中国人在该杂志上发表的学术文章仅 18 篇。

Script

The World Health Organization has warned that serious action is required to reduce global warming emissions. If the reduction does not happen, the WHO says, there will be serious results. By 2030, almost 250,000 people will die every year from the effects of global warming.

Meanwhile, the Lancet Commission report also describes growing evidence of the effects of actions to slow climate change. It says that such actions are good for global health. Outdoor air pollution is linked to almost three million deaths worldwide. About 1.2 million of those deaths are in China alone. The Lancet Commission project leader Nicolas Watts says a move from coal-fueled power plants to renewable energy, such as sunlight and wind power, can greatly reduce that danger.

He also says that moving to renewable energy will lead to fewer people being treated in hospitals and a drop in health care costs. He says this will, in turn, help struggling health budgets. Suggesting that people use active forms of transportation like bicycles may help reduce diabetes and obesity, he adds.

The Lancet Commission suggests several ways to deal with climate change. They include closing coal power plants, increasing the use of renewable energy, investing in health systems and agreeing to support a global climate treaty. World leaders are expected to meet in Paris in December to sign that measure. Mr. Watts says that politics and complex issues will be debated. But no matter what, he says, the treaty is about public health.

Key

- (T) 1. The WHO says, by 2030, almost 250,000 people will die every year from the effects of global warming.
- (T) 2. About 1.2 million in China have died of outdoor air pollution.
- (F) 3. Moving to renewable energy will lead to struggling health budgets.
- (T) 4. World leaders are expected to meet in Paris in December to sign a global climate treaty.
- (F) 5. Mr. Watts says that the treaty is about anything but public health.

Part B

Directions: Listen to the passage again and fill in the words missing from blanks with what you hear.

1. The Lancet Commission project leader Nicolas Watts says a move from coal-fueled power plants

to renewable energy, such as sunlight and wind power, can greatly reduce that danger. .

2. Suggesting that people use active forms of transportation like bicycles may help reduce diabetes and obesity, he adds.
3. They include closing coal power plants, increasing the use of renewable energy, investing in health systems and agreeing to support a global climate treaty.

Section D Compound Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Task 1 WWF: Newly-discovered animals need protection

Word tips

warbler *n.* 鸣鸟(a small active songbird)

Laos *n.* 老挝(东南亚国家, 首都万象)

legislation *n.* 立法; 法律(a law or laws passed by a government)

bush meat 丛林肉

Language and culture tips

the World Wildlife Fund 世界野生动物基金会

the Greater Mekong River 大湄公河

Phnom Penh 金边(柬埔寨首都)

Script

The World Wildlife Fund for Nature says researchers found nearly 400 new kinds of plants and animals in the Greater Mekong River area in 2012 and 2013. The WWF says researchers identified more than 2,000 other plants and animal species there during the past 17 years.

Some of the creatures were discovered in surprising places. Experts say a warbler was among the newly-identified birds found in the Greater Mekong. The warbler (1) seemingly hid for years in and around the Cambodian capital, Phnom Penh.

Thomas Gray (2) heads the WWF-Greater Mekong Species Program. He says the Cambodian tailor-bird was the only bird added to the new species list in 2012 and 2013. He believes people study birds more than any other creature on the planet. And he says that makes it even more (3) unusual to have found a new one.

Researchers are (4) crediting Jodi Rowley with finding a large, bright, green flying frog. She says the discovery came as a surprise.

Ms. Rowley is with the Australian Museum Research Institute. At first, she did not (5) recognize that she had identified a new species. She thought the flying frog was similar to a frog that was already known to scientists. But when she saw the similar creature a year later, she understood that the (6) Vietnamese frog was something new.

“Her” frogs—the two she saw—were 10 (7) centimeters long. Ms. Rowley says they have been found in only two places. Both areas are (8) surrounded by rice crops and other agriculture.

The Greater Mekong lies in one of the world's five most-threatened areas for plant and animal species. Thomas Gray says development is just one danger facing the creatures.

He says one of the newly-identified animals—a (9) giant flying squirrel from Laos—was found at a meat market. He said that (10) demonstrates another major threat to the species from trade in wild meat, bush meat and other wildlife products.

Task 2 Fishermen using fiberglass to build new boats

Word tips

fiberglass *n.* 玻璃纤维(a covering material made of glass fibers)

plywood *n.* 夹板; 胶合板(a laminate made of thin layers of wood)

Language and culture tips

Leyte Island 莱特岛(菲律宾中东部, 在吕宋岛同棉兰老岛之间)

Script

Last year, a typhoon seriously damaged Leyte Island in the Philippines. More than 7,300 people died or are missing. Four million Filipinos lost their homes, and many of them lost their (1) incomes.

Many fishermen were among them. They lost their wooden boats. Without them, they had no way to make money.

The fishermen used boats called “bancas.” These boats were made from wood taken from the island's forests. But the forests were damaged by the (2) powerful storm, making it difficult to quickly rebuild the boats.

So a large, non-governmental environmental protection group is helping the fishermen rebuild their boats using a material made of glass and (3) plastic. The material is called fiberglass. The group says fiberglass lasts longer than the wood and plywood materials the fishermen have (4) traditionally used to build their boats.

Ramon Binamira is a boat-building (5) expert. He says many of the fishermen were worried about using fiberglass to build boats.

The fishermen tested the fiberglass bancas with a heavy tool called a “sledgehammer.” The fisherman used it to (6) hit the sides of the fiberglass boats to see if the new boats were as strong as their wooden boats.

Norberto dela Torre is a 78-year old fisherman. He says he was surprised by the (7) strength of the fiberglass bancas. He says they are stronger in water than wooden boats. And he (8) notes wooden boats get dirty easily. The new fiberglass bancas are now being used only for small-scale fishing. But the World Wildlife Fund hopes the new boat-building skills that fishermen are learning will help them (9) design and create larger fiberglass boats. The WWF says the technology will help them better-prepare for (10) climate change and reduce the need for wood from forests damaged by Typhoon Haiyan.

Part III Translating and Listening

Chinese classical garden

Section A Dictation

Directions: In this section, please think about how to translate each of the following Chinese terms first, and then write down its English version with what you hear.

Keys

1. 园林 classical garden
2. 瑰宝 precious treasure
3. 自然地貌 natural landscape
4. 环境艺术 environment art
5. 建造原则 construction standard
6. 游赏 go sightseeing
7. 领略意境 appreciate the concept
8. 山水真趣 the real fun of mountains and rivers
9. 内涵丰富 abundant connotations
10. 渊源 origin

Section B Dictation after Translation

Directions: In this section, you are first asked to translate each item into English. Then, listen to its English version carefully, and write down what you hear. Each item will be read twice. Finally, check what you have written with what you have translated.

1. 中国园林是我国古代建筑艺术的瑰宝。

听写: The Chinese classical garden is a precious treasure of our ancient Chinese architecture.

2. 它是把人造的山水、植物、建筑等与自然地貌有机结合的环境艺术。

听写: It is a kind of environment art, which systematically combines artificial mountains and rivers, plants and buildings with the natural landscape.

3. 其建造原则是“妙极自然，宛自天开”。

听写: The construction standard of a Chinese classical garden “artificial as it is, the garden must look ingenious and natural.”

4. 游赏中国古典园林，能充分领略“假自然之景，创山水真趣”的园林意境。

听写: When you go sightseeing in a Chinese classical garden, you should be able to appreciate its artistic concept which “makes use of the natural landscape to create the real fun of mountains and rivers for viewers.”

5. 在世界三大园林体系中，中国园林历史悠久、内涵丰富，被誉为世界造园史上的渊源之一。

听写: Of the world’s three major garden styles, the Chinese classical garden is hailed as one of the origins of the world’s gardens due to its long history and abundant connotations.

Section C Comprehension

Directions: In this section, please listen to the passage carefully and write T in front of a statement if it is true according to the passage and write F if it is false.

- (F) 1. The Chinese classical garden is a kind of artificial art.
- (F) 2. In the Chinese classical garden, there is no natural landscape.
- (T) 3. It makes use of the natural landscape to create the real fun of mountains and rivers for viewers.
- (T) 4. The Chinese classical garden is one of the origins of the world’s garden.
- (F) 5. There are four major garden systems in the world.

Script

Chinese classical garden

The Chinese classical garden is a precious treasure of our ancient Chinese architecture. It is a kind of environment art, which systematically combines artificial mountains and rivers, plants and buildings with the natural landscape. The construction standard of a Chinese classical garden “artificial as it is, the garden must look ingenious and natural.” When you go sightseeing in a Chinese classical garden, you should be able to appreciate its artistic concept which “makes use of the natural landscape to create the real fun of mountains and rivers for viewers.” Of the world’s three major garden styles, the Chinese classical garden is hailed as one of the origins of the world’s gardens due to its long history and abundant connotations.

中国园林

中国园林是我国古代建筑艺术的瑰宝。它是把人造的山水、植物、建筑等与自然地貌有机结合的环境艺术。其建造原则是“妙极自然，宛自天开”。快速上涨的生活成本是聘金增加的主要原因。游赏中国古典园林，能充分领略“假自然之景，创山水真趣”的园林意境。在世界三大园林体系中，中国园林历史悠久、内涵丰富，被誉为世界造园史上的渊源之一。

Part IV Listening and Speaking

Section A Listen to speak

Task 1 Light pollution

Directions: In this section, you will hear a part of the Charter of the United Nations. Listen carefully and fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard.

Word tips

haze *n.* 阴霾，薄雾(atmospheric moisture or dust or smoke that causes reduced visibility)

breach *n.* 激素，荷尔蒙(a chemical in your body that makes an organ of your body do something)

sensor *adj.* 传感器(an instrument which reacts to certain physical conditions or impressions)

reclaim *vt.* 恢复，收回(claim back)

Language and culture tips

the International Dark Sky Association 国际夜空协会

Script

The Earth appears to shine from space. What (1) astronauts see as they circle the planet are the lights from our cities. This light creates a kind of orange cloud or haze that keeps us from seeing the stars.

Jim Dougherty is president of the International Dark Sky Association. He says the orange haze is light pollution. He says too much light is bad for your health. Studies find too much light (2) disturbs our sleep, affects hormones and is linked to some cancers. He says light pollution is also bad for the (3) planet.

But how much light is too much? Mr. Dougherty went to a popular Washington neighborhood called Capitol Hill. In this area, round or globe-shaped street lights shine in all directions. He says too much light is being produced. But some people who live on Capitol Hill (4) disagree.

Jim Dougherty says he understands that Washington city officials want to make the sidewalks safe. But he says the city set up twice the number of street lamps than (5) necessary. And he says the lights are not designed well. They send light into the sky, where it is not needed. He says the street lamps are more for (6) looks than safety.

He also explains that city officials are (7) taking steps to stop wasteful spending and protect public health. A motion sensor turns lights on or off by (8) detecting motion. Motion sensors can reduce lighting by 90 percent and still be (9) effective. Mr. Dougherty hopes more communities use energy-saving devices like this. He says he hopes that in the future, we humans can (10) reclaim the night sky.

Task 2 Theme-related discussion

Directions: In this section, you can work in pairs and discuss the following questions.

1. How much do you know about the light pollution? Discuss it with your partner.
2. Do you know the bad effects of light pollution? What are they?
3. Try to find out other solutions to deal with light pollution.

Section B Let's Talk

Task 1 Role-play

Directions: Create a dialogue with your partner according to the given situation. The first two lines have been done for you. After you have finished your work, please report it to the class.

Situation

Tom mentioned a newly created device that use ocean waves to produce energy. Jerry, a friend of Tom, was also interested. They talked about the device for a while.

Tom: Have you ever noticed the power of ocean waves?

Jerry: Not exactly. We often ignore it as a form of renewable energy, do we?

Tom: ...

For reference

Tom: Have you ever noticed the power of ocean waves?

Jerry: Not exactly. We often ignore it as a form of renewable energy, do we?

Tom: Yeah. You know what? American scientists say energy from the movement of large amounts of water could provide low-cost electricity for coastal communities.

Jerry: But it is not easy to capture that energy because the water in waves moves up and down.

Tom: Maybe you are right. It is not easy to turn this movement into a force pushing only one way—like a river or a blowing wind.

Jerry: Then how do the scientists solve the problem?

Tom: Scientists in California have created an underwater device that moves up and down, just as the waves do. It creates pressure, bringing seawater towards the coastline. This pressurized water can be used to operate turbines, which then create electricity.

Jerry: Wow, I guess larger versions of the device could provide power to small coastal areas.

Tom: Definitely! Thus the ocean could meet our growing demand for electricity.

Jerry: Well, the endless line of waves hitting a coastline represents a seemingly never-ending source of energy.

Task 2 Oral report

Directions: Prepare a 3-minute oral report on the following topics, which are related to what you have learned in this unit. You will be asked to present them in class.

1. Experts predict nine billion people will live on our planet by 2050. They say by that time demand for food will be two times what it is now. Officials are worried about that prediction because many people already suffer from a lack of food. What's your solution to this problem?
2. Wild bees are important, because they pollinate crops and wild plants. Environmentalists in the United States and Europe say insecticide are causing a drop in the number of bees. These insecticides are among the most commonly-used worldwide. Farmers often use seeds treated with the insecticides. Are insecticides damaging bee populations in your country?

Task 3 Homework

Directions: Prepare a 3-minute oral report on the following topics, which are related to what you have learned in this unit. You will be asked to present them in the next class.

1. American researchers say countries must work to limit the greenhouse gases that studies have linked to rising temperatures. If that does not happen, polar bears could one day disappear from our planet. Think about the phenomenon and express your own perspective.
2. Have you ever noticed the environmental pollution in our country? What problems may result from this social phenomenon and how to solve these problems appropriately? Think about this and make some research in statistics. Then share your opinion with your classmates.

Part V Time for Fun

Word tips

Tsavo East National Park 东察沃国家公园

trust *n.* 信托机构(a group of people or an organization that has control of an amount of money or property and invests it on behalf of other people or as a charity)

tusk *n.* 传感器(very long, curved, pointed teeth)

poacher *n.* 偷猎者(someone who hunts or fishes illegally on the property of another)

An ivory thief kills a famous elephant

The African Wildlife Federation recently (1) confirmed the death of a famous elephant in Kenya. Thousands of people watched Satao over the years on visits to Tsavo East National Park. The non-profit Tsavo Trust said the huge animal was killed with a poisoned (2) arrow.

The Trust and the Kenya Wildlife Service had been (3) following the elephant's movements for 18 months before his death. Wildlife workers say his very large ivory tusks made him easy to (4) identify—even from the air. The tusks also made Satao a (5) target. They almost touched the ground—measuring more than two meters in length.

Wildlife groups (6) intensified their efforts after 1,000 elephants moved to the border around the park—a favorite area for poachers. After rains, elephants often enjoy the area's green (7) vegetation.

Satao was last seen alive near that border, just 300 meters from where his body was found. The area where he lived measures many kilometers from end to end, which makes guarding against attack hard. Thick greenery (8) adds to the difficulty.

The death of Satao reminds us all of the falling numbers of African elephants. For example, Tanzania lost 80 percent of an important population of elephants. And the number of the country's forest elephants dropped by 65 percent during the past 10 years.

Unit 9 Happiness

Part I Lead-in

Section A Warm-up questions

Directions: Discuss the questions, and share your discussion with the class.

1. What do you think about happiness?
2. Is there a moment that you feel very happy? Talk about your feelings to the class.
3. There are many books and movies talking about happiness. Have you ever read or watched one? Share it with the class.

Section B Gap-filling

Directions: Listen to a short passage about the relationship between age and happiness. Then write down a short answer to each of the following questions.

Word tips

psychiatry *n.* 精神病学; 精神病治疗法(the branch of medicine dealing with the diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders)

Language and culture tips

Stony Brook University 石溪大学, 又称纽约州立大学石溪分校, 是一所成立于 1957 年的公立大学, 坐落于美国纽约州石溪, 是纽约州最年轻的一所大学, 被诸多公开出版物列于纽约州最顶尖的公立大学之一。石溪大学是全美权威的美国大学协会(AAU) 62 个成员之一, 排名位列美国前 40 名公立研究型大学, 同时也是全球前 1% 的大学。

Script

Are people less happy or more happy the older they get? If you answered more happy, then you were right, based on a study published. It found that people generally become happier and experience less worry after age fifty. In fact, it found that by the age of eighty-five, people are happier with their life than they were at eighteen.

At that time, the people were between the ages of eighteen and eighty-five.

Arthur Stone in the Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Science at Stony Brook University led the study. His team found that happiness was highest among the youngest adults and those in their early seventies. The survey also found that men and women have similar emotional patterns as they grow older. However, women at all ages reported more sadness, stress and worry than men did.

The researchers also considered possible influences like having young children, being unemployed or being single. But influences like these did not affect the levels of happiness and well-being related to age.

So why would happiness increase with age? One theory is that, as people get older, they become more thankful for what they have and have better control of their emotions.

Questions and key

1. According to the study, how about people after age fifty?

People generally become happier and experience less worry after age fifty.

2. According to the survey, how are women different from men at all ages?

Women at all ages reported more sadness, stress and worry than men did.

3. Why would happiness increase with age?

As people get older, they become more thankful for what they have and have better control of their emotions.

Part II Basic Listening

Section A News Reports

Directions: In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news report and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

Word tips

affluent *adj.* 富裕的; 丰富的(having an abundant supply of money or possessions of value)

bully *vt.* 欺负; 威吓(discourage or frighten with threats or a domineering manner)

be prone to 有……的倾向(tend to)

discrepancy *n.* 矛盾; 相差(a difference between conflicting facts or claims or opinions)

extravagant *adj.* 奢侈的; 浪费的; 过度的(unrestrained, especially with regard to feelings)

sue *vt.* 控告(institute legal proceedings against)

lyrical *adj.* 抒情诗调的; 感情丰富的(poetic and romantic)

News item 1

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

Script

The Good Childhood Report published yesterday by the Children's Society is a sobering read. It focuses on the "subjective wellbeing" of children between ten and twelve; that is, how they say they're feeling-leaving aside how affluent or healthy they are. In a table of children in fifteen countries, England came fourteenth, below Algeria and Ethiopia.

And we know from elsewhere that mental health difficulties are rising sharply among young people. Bullying is a particular problem and English girls are especially prone to feeling bad about their appearance and lack confidence. But why is this happening?

Various causes are proposed—our exam-focused education system, the influence of advertising and social media and so on. A common thread is that they encourage us to compare ourselves to other people or an idealized view. Psychologists call this 'the discrepancy monitor'.

Questions and key

1. What is the news report mainly about?

A) A report focuses on children's subjective wellbeing.

B) England ranks very low in its children's wellbeing.

C) English children's wellbeing is distressing.

D) Mental health difficulties are serious in England.

2. What problem has risen sharply among young people?

- A) Bullying.
- B) Mental health difficulties.**
- C) Comparing with others.
- D) Feeling bad about their appearance.

News item 2

Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.

Script

Fireworks are used to celebrate the new year around the world. Which countries have the best displays?

According to Australian musician and song writer Ash Almond, the Top 10 fireworks displays worldwide are in London, Sydney, Taipei, Kuala Lumpur, Jakarta, New York, Berlin, Dubai, Hong Kong and Beijing.

In China, fireworks are used to drive away evil, according to the website Chinese New Years.info. Right after midnight on New Year's Eve, fireworks are set off. It is believed that the person who launches the first firework of the new year will have good luck.

Dubai is hosting an extravagant fireworks display from Burj Khalifa, the world's tallest building. The event will also be live-streamed on My Dubai New Year.com, offering visitors the choice between three camera angles, reports the Khaleej Times.

Questions and key

- 3. How many Chinese cities are among the Top 10 fireworks displays worldwide?
 - A) Three.**
 - B) Two.
 - C) Four.
 - D) Five.
- 4. What did Dubai do to give people the best visual experience of the fireworks displays?
 - A) Set off fireworks from the world's tallest building.
 - B) Set off fireworks right after midnight.
 - C) Give a festive open-air party.
 - D) Give live broadcasting on My Dubai New Year.com.**

News item 3

Questions 5 to 7 will be based on the following news item.

Script

Any idea what the world's best known English language song is? Before you guess, here's a hint. It's "Happy Birthday". And because of a judge's ruling on December 28th, 2015, it's no longer protected by copyright.

You might have noticed how at some restaurants, they don't actually sing the tune "Happy Birthday to You", because they don't want to get sued. Here's why: two sisters wrote "Happy Birthday" about 120 years ago. They assigned the music rights to a music company. In 1998, that company was bought by Warner-Chappell Music. And since then, Warner-Chappell has made about 2 million bucks a year on fees for the use of the song, though it doesn't charge people singing it at home.

Anyway, a filmmaker that's making a documentary about the song sued Warner-Chappell to avoid paying a \$1,500 fine.

A judge ruled that Warner-Chappell owned a limited piano arrangement, not the actual lyrical song itself. That means it's free from copyright and free for anyone, anywhere to sing it, like a gift that keeps giving.

Questions and key

5. What happened to the song "Happy Birthday"?
- A) **It is free for anyone to sing it anywhere now.**
 - B) It is bought by Warner-Chappell Music.
 - C) Anyone sings the song in the public will be charged.
 - D) A filmmaker is making a documentary about the song.
6. How long did Warner-Chappell charge people for using the song before they were sued?
- A) 15 years.
 - B) 20 years.
 - C) **17 years.**
 - D) 120 years.
7. Who took Warner-Chappell Music to court?
- A) A restaurant.
 - B) Two girls.
 - C) A music company.
 - D) **A filmmaker.**

Section B Long Conversations

Task 1 Meeting her parents

Directions: In this section, you will hear a long conversation. Listen carefully and choose the best answer from the four choices given to each question you hear.

Word tips

engage *v.* 同...订婚(promise to marry or to give in marriage)

diplomat *n.* 外交家, 外交官(a senior official who discusses affairs with another country on behalf of his or her own country)

chess *n.* 国际象棋, 西洋棋(a board game for two players who move their 16 pieces according to specific rules)

approve of 赞成, 接受, 认可(be in accord; be in agreement)

Script

Alice: Hi, Eric. How was your weekend?

Eric: Great! I met Maria's parents. And we told them we want to be engaged.

Alice: Eric, that's wonderful. Congratulations!

Eric: Thanks. They are very nice. Mrs. Carmona speaks four languages, and Mr. Carmona is a diplomat. In fact, he gave us a speech on Saturday morning.

Alice: Oh, that was Maria's father? I heard his speech.

Eric: You did?

Alice: Well, I heard part of it. I listened to it for ten minutes and then I fell asleep. Anyway, tell me about your weekend.

Eric: Saturday evening we saw a play. And Sunday afternoon, we watched a soccer game. Then Sunday night we all went out for dinner. That was the first chance we had to talk.

Alice: Were you nervous?

Eric: At first I was. Mr. Carmona told us some good stories about his experiences as a diplomat. And they asked me about my hobbies.

Alice: And what did you say?

Eric: Well, I didn't tell them about my flying lessons. I told them about my chess playing and my classical music collection.

Alice: Good idea. Her parents really approve of you, don't they?

Eric: I guess so. Maria called this morning and said "My father told me he'd like you for a son-in-law right now."

Questions and Key

1. What does Eric say about Maria's father?
A) He teaches in a law school.
B) He loves classical music.
C) He is a diplomat.
D) He is a wonderful lecturer.
2. What did Eric and Maria do last Sunday afternoon?
A) Went to see a play.
B) Watched a soccer game.
C) Took some photos.
D) Attended a dance.
3. When did Maria's father give a lecture to the speakers?
A) Monday morning.
B) Sunday afternoon.
C) Saturday morning.
D) Friday afternoon.
4. What hobby did Eric not tell Maria's parents?
A) Chess play.
B) Flying lesson.
C) Classical music collection.
D) Soccer.
5. What do we learn from Maria's phone call this morning?
A) She decided to get married in three years.
B) Her mother objected to Eric's flying lessons.
C) She insisted that Eric pursue graduate studies.
D) Her father said she could marry Eric right away.

Task 2 Travelling

Directions: In this section, you will hear a long conversation. Listen carefully and fill in the words missing from blanks with what you hear.

Word tips

tree-lined *adj.* 每边都有树的(a road or street has trees on both sides)

Language and culture tips

Norwalk 美国诺沃克市(a city in Connecticut, America)

Script

M: Excuse me, (1) I need some information about some of the towns near here.

W: What would you like to know?

M: Well, first, I'd like directions to go to Norwalk. (2) I believe there is an interesting museum. It isn't far, is it?

W: No, not at all. (3) It is about eighteen miles east of here. And you're right, it's a wonderful little museum.

M: Oh good. Now what about Newton? I have some friends. I'd like to visit there.

W: Well, (4) Newton is southwest and it's a long drive. It's about fifty five miles southwest from here and the road is not at all straight.

M: Fifty five miles southwest! Well, maybe I won't go there this time.

W: I'd recommend visiting Westfield or Great Town. Westfield is just seven miles west of here and Great Town is about five miles south. They are really little towns with (5) lots of old houses and beautiful tree-lined streets.

M: I see. Well, I think that's (6) all the information I need for a while. Thank you. You've been very helpful.

W: You're welcome, sir. I hope you enjoy your stay.

Section C Passages**Task 1 Save money or enjoy the life****Part A**

Directions: In this section, you will hear a short passage. Listen carefully and write down a short answer to each question.

Word tips

leisure *adj.* 空闲的；有闲的；业余的(not busy; not otherwise committed)

neglect *n.* 忽视；忽略(give little or no attention to)

assume *vt.* 假定(take to be the case or to be true; accept without verification or proof)

postpone *vt.* 使…延期；把…放在次要地位；把…放在后面(hold back to a later time)

after all 毕竟；终究(emphasize something to be considered)

derive from 来自；衍生于；获得(come from or obtain)

Script

Some people want to make and save a lot of money in order to retire early. I see people pursuing higher paying and increasingly demanding careers to accomplish this goal. They make many personal sacrifices in exchange for income today. The problem is that tomorrow might not come. Even if it all goes according to plan, will you know how to be happy when you are not working if you spend your entire life making money? At the other extreme are people who live only for today. Why bother saving when I might not be here tomorrow, they argue. The danger of this approach is that tomorrow may come after all. And most people don't want to spend all

their tomorrows working for a living. The earlier neglect of saving, however, makes it difficult not to work when you are older. You may be surprised to hear me say that if you must pick an extreme I think it's better to pick the spend-all approach. As long as you don't mind continuing to work, assuming your health allows, you should be OK. At least, you are making use of your money, and hopefully deriving value and pleasure from it. Postponing doing what you love and being with people you love until retirement can be a mistake. It may never come. Retirement can be a great time for some people. For others, it is a time of boredom, loneliness and poor health.

Questions and key

1. What do people who pursue higher paying careers do to retire early?
They make many personal sacrifices in exchange for income.
2. What's the reason people live only for today?
They think that they might not be here tomorrow.
3. According to the author, what is retirement?
For some people retirement can be a great time, while for others, it is a time of boredom, loneliness and poor health.

Part B

Directions: Listen to the passage again and choose the best answer from the four choices given to each question you hear.

Questions and Key

1. Why do some people pursue higher paying but demanding careers?
A) To satisfy the needs of their family.
B) To fully realize their potential.
C) To make money for early retirement.
D) To gain a sense of their personal worth.
2. What is the danger facing people who live only for today?
A) They may have to continue to work in old age.
B) They may regret the time they wasted.
C) They may have nobody to depend on in the future.
D) They may have fewer job opportunities.
3. What extreme does the author prefer ?
A) Spending all time working to save money.
B) Pursuing higher paying.
C) Neglecting of saving money.
D) Spending all the money earned.
4. According to the author, what kind of behavior may be a mistake?
A) Living only for today.
B) Spending all tomorrows working for a living.
C) Neglecting of your families and leisure time.
D) Making use of your money.
5. What does the speaker seem to advocate?
A) Making wise use of your time.

B) Enjoying yourself while you can.

C) Saving as much as you can.

D) Working hard and playing hard.

Task 2 Cultivating happiness**Part A**

Directions: In this section, you will hear a short passage. Listen carefully and write T in front of a statement if it is true according to the passage and write F if it is false.

Word tips

convince *vt.* 说服；使确信(make someone agree, understand, or realize the truth or validity of something)

circumstance *n.* 环境，情况(a condition that accompanies or influences some event or activity)

gratitude *n.* 感谢（的心情）；感激(a feeling of thankfulness and appreciation)

meditation *n.* 冥想；沉思，深思(the act of remaining in a silent and calm state for a period of time)

Script

We always seem to want those things we don't have. Moreover, we are often convinced that if we had those things we want so badly, we would finally be happy. The truth is that happiness is an attitude. It's not something created by outside circumstances, but instead is completely within your control.

Nothing will give you a deep sense of satisfaction and happiness, unless you cultivate happiness consciously. Below are some simple yet specific steps you can take to cultivate happiness.

Be grateful

Create a sense of gratitude for what you have, for what is working, for what is wonderful and sweet in your life. A morning or evening gratitude list, written each day, can do wonders for helping you feel grateful.

Take care of yourself

Identify the small things in life that make you feel good, and do one daily. A short walk, a few minutes of writing in your journal, a short meditation, watching the sunset...whatever, will improve your outlook on life.

Read inspirational material

It helps to be reminded of positive thoughts and positive attitudes. Get a small book of positive, inspirational thoughts and keep it by your desk. Read one or two thoughts each day.

Key

- (T) 1. We are convinced that if we get things that we want eagerly we would be happy.
- (F) 2. Happiness is something created by outside circumstances.
- (T) 3. Writing a gratitude list each day will help you feel grateful.
- (T) 4. The second step is to identify and do the small things that make you feel good.
- (T) 5. The article proposes three steps to cultivate happiness.

Part B

Directions: Listen to the passage again and fill in the words missing from blanks with what you hear.

1. Nothing will give you a deep sense of satisfaction and happiness, unless you cultivate happiness consciously. Below are some simple yet specific steps you can take to cultivate happiness.

2. Create a sense of gratitude for what you have, for what is working, or what is wonderful and sweet in your life.
A morning or evening thankfulness list, written each day, can do wonders for helping you feel grateful.
3. Identify the small things in life that make you feel good, and do one daily. A short walk, a few minutes of writing in your journal, a short meditation, watching the sunset...whatever, will improve your outlook on life.

Section D Compound Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Task 1 Health and happiness in your life

Word tips

- adulthood** *n.* 成年; 成人期(the period of time in your life after your physical growth has stopped and you are fully developed)
- elderly** *adj.* 上了年纪的; 过了中年的; 稍老的(old; advanced in years)
- preventive** *n.* 预防药; 预防法(remedy that prevents or slows the course of an illness or disease)
- once in a while** 偶尔; 有时(now and then or here and there; sometimes)

Script

If you are a young college student, most of your (1) concerns about your health and happiness in life are probably (2) focused on the present. Basically, you want to feel good physically, mentally, and (3) emotionally now. You probably don't spend much time worrying about the distant future, such as whether you will develop (4) heart disease, or cancer, how you will take care of yourself in your (5) retirement years, or how long you are going to live. Such thoughts may have crossed your mind once in a while. However, if you are in your thirties, forties, fifties, or older, such health-related thoughts are likely to become increasingly important to you. □

(6) Regardless of your age, you can make a number of important changes in your current life style that will help you feel better physically and mentally. Recently researchers have found that, even in late adulthood, exercise, strength training with weights, and better food can help elderly (7) individuals significantly improve their health and add happiness to their life. We know much more about preventive health today than our parents and grandparents did in the past, giving us the (8) opportunity to avoid some of the health problems that have troubled them. And this new knowledge can be (9) transmitted to our children to help them become (10) healthier than our generation.

Task 2 How to get happiness

Word tips

- lottery** *n.* 彩票(a type of gambling game in which people buy numbered tickets)
- self-esteem** *n.* 自尊(a feeling of pride in yourself)
- external** *adj.* 外部的(happening or arising or located outside or beyond some limits or especially surface)

Script

Many people think that when they become rich and successful, happiness will naturally follow. Let me tell you that nothing is further from the truth. The world is full of very rich people who are as (1) miserable as if they were living in hell. We have read stories about movie stars who (2) committed suicide or died from drugs. Quite clearly, money is not the only answer to all problems. Wealth obtained through dishonest means does not bring happiness. Lottery winnings do not bring happiness. (3) Gambling winnings do not bring happiness. To my mind, the secret to happiness lies in your successful work. If you obtain wealth through luck or (4) deceptive means, you will know that it is ill earned money. If you get your money by (5) taking advantage of others or by hurting others, you will not be happy with it. Long-term happiness is based on honesty, (6) productive work, contribution, and self-esteem. Happiness is not an end; it is a process. It is a (7) continuous process which makes a real contribution to others and makes you feel you are a useful, (8) worthy person. If you wait for certain things to happen and (9) depend on external circumstances of life to make you happy, you will always feel (10) unfulfilled. There will always be something missing.

Part III Translating and Listening

Dumplings

Section A Dictation

Directions: In this section, please think about how to translate each of the following Chinese terms first, and then write down its English version with what you hear.

Key

1. 饺子 dumplings
2. 传统食品 traditional dish
3. 医圣 medical saint
4. 擀皮 make dumpling wrappers out of dumpling flour
5. 备馅 prepare the dumpling stuffing
6. 味道鲜美 delicious taste
7. 形状独特 unique shapes
8. 百食不厌 worth eating hundreds of times
9. 接亲待客 treat relatives and friends
10. 辞旧迎新 bid farewell to the old and usher in the new year

Section B Dictation after Translation

Directions: In this section, you are first asked to translate each item into English. Then, listen to its English version carefully, and write down what you hear. Each item will be read twice. Finally, check what you have written with what you have translated.

Key

1. 饺子是深受中国人民喜爱的传统食品，相传为古代医圣张仲景发明。
听写: Dumplings are one of the Chinese people's favorite traditional dishes. According to an ancient Chinese legend, dumplings were first made by the medical saint—Zhang Zhongjing.
2. 饺子的制作包括：1) 擀皮、2) 备馅、3) 包馅水煮三个步骤。
听写: There are three steps involved in making dumplings: 1) make dumpling wrappers out of dumpling flour; 2)

prepare the dumpling stuffing; 3) wrap and boil them.

3. 其特点是皮薄馅嫩，味道鲜美，形状独特，百食不厌。民间有“好吃不过饺子”的俗语。

听写：With thin and elastic dough skin, fresh and tender stuffing, delicious taste, and unique shapes, dumplings are worth eating hundreds of times. There's an old saying that claims, "Nothing could be more delicious than dumplings".

4. 中国人接亲待客、逢年过节都有包饺子吃的习俗，寓意吉利。

听写：During the Spring Festival and other holidays, or when treating relatives and friends, Chinese people like to follow the auspicious custom of eating dumplings.

5. 对崇尚亲情的中国人来说，吃饺子更是欢度除夕、辞旧迎新必不可少的内容。

听写：To Chinese people who show high reverence for family love, having dumplings is an essential part of bidding farewell to the old and ushering in the new year.

Section C Comprehension

Directions: In this section, please listen to the passage carefully and write T in front of a statement if it is true according to the passage and write F if it is false.

Key

(T) 1. According to Chinese legends, dumplings were first made by Zhang Zhongjing.

(F) 2. Dumpling making is involved with four steps.

(F) 3. There is only one saying about dumplings.

(T) 4. Chinese usually eat dumplings on festivals.

(T) 5. Having dumplings is an important part of the Spring Festival.

Script

Dumplings

Dumplings are one of the Chinese people's favorite traditional dishes. According to an ancient Chinese legend, dumplings were first made by the medical saint--Zhang Zhongjing. There are three steps involved in making dumplings: 1) make dumpling wrappers out of dumpling flour; 2) prepare the dumpling stuffing; 3) wrap and boil them. With thin and elastic dough skin, fresh and tender stuffing, delicious taste, and unique shapes, dumplings are worth eating hundreds of times. There's an old saying that claims, "Nothing could be more delicious than dumplings". During the Spring Festival and other holidays, or when treating relatives and friends, Chinese people like to follow the auspicious custom of eating dumplings. To Chinese people who show high reverence for family love, having dumplings is an essential part of bidding farewell to the old and ushering in the new year.

饺子

饺子是深受中国人民喜爱的传统食品，相传为古代医圣张仲景发明。饺子的制作包括：1) 擀皮、2) 备馅、3) 包馅水煮三个步骤。其特点是皮薄馅嫩，味道鲜美，形状独特，百食不厌。民间有“好吃不过饺子”的俗语。中国人接亲待客、逢年过节都有包饺子吃的习俗，寓意吉利。对崇尚亲情的中国人来说，吃饺子更是欢度除夕、辞旧迎新必不可少的内容。

Part IV Listening and Speaking

Section A Listen to speak

Task 1 To buy a farm

Directions: In this section, you will hear a long conversation. Listen carefully and fill in the words missing from blanks with what you hear.

Word tips

acre *n.* 土地，地产；英亩(a unit of area of land)

plenty *adj.* 足够的，很多的(as much as necessary)

Script

W: Oh, where are we going?

M: I want to show you a farm. It's a small place, but at least it would be our own.

W: A farm? (1) How can we afford to buy a farm?

M: It isn't very large, only 40 acres. (2) We wouldn't have to pay very much right now.

W: Is there a house on the place?

M: A small one, two bedrooms, (3) but it needs to be fixed up a little.

W: OK. (4) Is there enough space for a kitchen garden?

M: There is about half an acre around the house. That's plenty of space.

W: (5) Then we can grow our own fresh vegetables. And maybe keep a few chickens, couldn't we?

M: Yes, we can probably grow a lot of our own food.

W: What are you thinking about growing, if we do take this place?

M: Well, it really isn't big enough for corn. (6) I thought we might try to raise a crop of potatoes.

W: Potatoes? They are a lot of work.

M: We are used to hard work, aren't we?

Task 2 Theme-related discussion

Directions: In this section, you can work in pairs and discuss the following questions.

1. What kind of life do you think is a happy life? Living in the city or living in a village?
2. In your opinion, how to live a happy life?
3. Have you ever imagined your future? Describe the happy life you have dreamed.

Section B Let's Talk

Task 1 Role-play

Directions: Create a dialogue with your partner according to the given situation. The first two lines have been done for you. After you have finished your work, please report it to the class.

Situation

Tom and his dad went to a farm and picked apples there. They were very happy. But Tom didn't understand why people do not buy apples in supermarkets instead of picking apples on a farm.

Tom: Daddy, I love this Happy Farmhouse. It's really fascinating.

Dad: Great. But no talking, now. Don't forget that you are on a ladder. Take care!

Tom: ...

For reference

Tom: Daddy, I love this Happy Farmhouse. It's really fascinating.

Dad: Great. But no talking, now. Don't forget that you are on a ladder. Take care!

Tom: But you are holding it for me. Nothing to worry about. I trust you. Oops, what's that?

Dad: Don't touch it with your stick. It's a bumble bees' hive. Get down the ladder. Be quick.

Tom: What would happen if they started attacking you?

Dad: You can get killed. No kidding. Remember, never stir up a hive.

Tom: I see. Why do people come all the way here to pick apples by themselves and take them home? Isn't it easier for them to buy the apples in the supermarket?

Dad: Well, they feel happy as they obtain food by themselves. And it is a chance to be close to nature and share happiness with the family and friends.

Tom: Yeah, we're really very happy.

Dad: And the apples here are green food.

Tom: Can I come here the next weekend?

Dad: Sure. And we will go with your mom.

Task 2 Oral report

Directions: Prepare a 3-minute oral report on the following topics, which are related to what you have learned in this unit. You will be asked to present them in class.

1. Everybody wants to get wealth. In today's materialistic world, making money or becoming wealthy symbolizes a person's success and capability. Many people just make every effort, pay any price to attain greater wealth. With money, they can but nice, large apartments in nice neighborhood; with money, they can own luxury cars. Wealth seems to bring all happiness in life. What's your opinion? Can money buy happiness?
2. Some people say that when I was young, happiness is simple, now that I've grown up, simplicity is happiness. It seems happiness is related with your age and experience. The more you have been through, the more simple happiness you want. Talk about your opinion with your classmates.

Task 3 Homework

Directions: Prepare a 3-minute oral report on the following topic, which is related to what you have learned in this unit. You will be asked to present it in the next class.

1. A magazine published a list of the 10 "happiest cities" in China. It claims nearly 30 million in the survey via questionnaires in newspapers or over the Internet or mobile phones. There was also an independent survey involving a total of 600,000 people from 100 Chinese cities. The evaluation looked at factors such as pace of life, human touch, opportunities to make money, convenience, natural environment, culture and entertainment options, safety as well as the gap between rich and poor. What do you think about the factors of evaluation to happiness?

Part V Time for Fun

Word tips

anthill *n.* 蚁冢(a pile of earth formed by ants when they are making a nest)

witch *n.* 巫婆, 女巫(a woman, usually an old woman, who has evil magic powers)

stinking *adj.* 发恶臭的, 非常讨厌的(describe something that is unpleasant or bad)

dungeon *n.* 地牢, 土牢(a dark underground prison in a castle)

sack *n.* 麻布袋(a large bag made of thick paper or rough material)

poppy *n.* 罂粟(a plant with a large, delicate flower, usually red in colour)

maiden *n.* 少女; 处女(an unmarried girl)

crow *n.* 乌鸦(a large black bird which makes a loud, harsh noise)

The Young Shoemaker

A young shoemaker left his village. Along the way, he found some ants, who were very sad because a bear had (1) destroyed their anthill. The shoemaker helped them rebuild it, and the ants offered to (2) return the favor.

The shoemaker followed his way and found some bees with the same problem as the ants. The young man also helped them, and the bees (3) promised to help him in the future.

Further along, the shoemaker learned that the king's daughter was in the (4) castle of a witch. The young man decided to (5) rescue her. But the witch locked him up in a stinking dungeon with a sack of sand mixed with poppy seeds and told him that if he wasn't able to separate the two, she would cut off his head (6) at dawn.

The young man thought about his death. But his friends the ants came and helped him pass the test. The witch was (7) astonished. Then she took him to a room where there were thirteen maidens with their faces covered: the shoemaker had to discover which one was the princess.

The young man became (8) discouraged but he saw a bee that landed on... the sweetest one, the true princess. When the shoemaker uncovered her face, the witch was changed into a crow. The young people fell in love and lived surrounded by animals and poppies.

Unit 10 Culture

Part I Lead-in

Section A Warm-up questions

Directions: Discuss the questions, and share your discussion with the class.

1. Do you know numbers have special meanings in China? How do you know that?
2. Give an example and explain it to the class.
3. Do you know any other phenomenon like this in China or in foreign countries?

Section B Gap-filling

Directions: Listen to a short passage about the cultures of human and animals. Then write down a short answer to each of the following questions.

Word tips

claw *n.* 爪; 螯, 钳(sharp curved horny process on the toe of a bird or some mammals or reptiles)

aspect *n.* 方面(a distinct feature or element in a problem)

chimpanzee *n.* 黑猩猩(intelligent somewhat arboreal ape of equatorial African forests)

divide *vt.* 划分; 分开(act as a barrier between; stand between)

Script

Do animals have a culture? What do we mean by “culture”? Lately social scientists have begun to ask if culture is found just in humans, or if some animals have a culture too. Culture includes the beliefs and attitudes we learn. It is the patterns of behavior that help people to live together. It is also the patterns of behavior that make one group of people different from another group.

Our culture lets us make up for having lost out strength, claws, long teeth, and other defenses. Instead we use tools, cooperate with others, and communicate with language. But these aspects of human behavior, or “culture”, can also be found in the lives of certain animals. Animals can make tools. We used to think that the ability to use tools was the dividing line between human beings and other animals. Lately, however, we have found that this is not the case. Chimpanzees can not only use tools but actually make tools themselves. Animals can also share knowledge with each other and use their own language to communicate. So it may be important for us to know that the line dividing us from animals is not as clear as we used to think.

Questions and key

1. What is the main idea of this passage?

The line dividing human culture from animal culture is not as clear as we might think.

2. What does “culture” in the passage mean?

It means the patterns of behavior we learn.

3. What is the dividing line between human beings and other animals?

Having the ability to use tools.

Part II Basic Listening

Section A News Reports

Directions: In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news report and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

Word tips

ally *n.* 同盟国(a friendly nation)

embody *vt.* 体现, 使具体化(represent in bodily form)

impose *vt.* 强加(compel to behave in a certain way)

tweet *n.* 小鸟叫声(a weak chirping sound as of a small bird)

complication *n.* 并发症(a medical problem that occurs as a result of another illness or disease)

pelvis *n.* 骨盆(the wide, curved group of bones at the level of your hips)

preside over 主持; 负责(to chair)

genocide *n.* 灭绝整个种族的大屠杀(systematic killing of a racial or cultural group)

usher in 领进, 引进(be a precursor of)

solace *n.* 安慰; 慰藉(the comfort you feel when consoled in times of disappointment)

News item 1

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

Script

Chinese Premier Li Keqiang is set to pay an official visit to the Republic of Korea and attend the sixth Trilateral Summit Meeting between China, Japan and the Republic of Korea. It will be Li's first visit to the Republic of Korea as premier and the first visit to the Republic of Korea by a Chinese premier in five years.

The Republic of Korea had long been an ally of the People's Republic of China. Formal diplomatic relations were established between Seoul and Beijing on August 24, 1992. Korean culture, embodied in music and movies, fashion and food, is imposing a visible and speedy impact on China. In contrast, China's traditions, such as Confucian culture, has had profound and long-established influence in the other direction. The hallyu (韩流) and "Chinesewind" continue to play an important role in the mutual relationship between China and Republic of Korea.

Questions and key

1. What is the news report mainly about?

A) Chinese Premier visited the Republic of Korea.

B) Chinese Premier attended the six Trilateral Summit Meeting.

C) Korean culture has an important impact on China.

D) China continues to enhance its relationship with the Republic of Korea.

2. How long has the diplomatic relations between China and the Republic of Korea lasted?

A) 25 years.

B) 20 years.

C) 24 years.

D) 23 years.

News item 2

Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.

Script

Boutros-Ghali was the United Nations Secretary General in the first part of the 1990s. He died in Egypt on February 16. His name became one of the top trending topics worldwide on Twitter. There were many tweets and messages of support for Boutros-Ghali's family upon the news of his death.

An Egyptian newspaper, reported Boutros-Ghali died due to complications from a broken pelvis. Boutros-Ghali was elected to a five-year term as U.N. Secretary General in 1991. The Washington Post wrote Boutros-Ghali presided over the U.N. during two of the world's worst genocides. Hundreds of thousands of people from the Tutsi and Hutu ethnic groups in Rwanda were killed during his term. About 100,000 also died during the civil war in Bosnia. The New York Times called his term "a chaotic period."

Questions and key

3. What do we learn about Boutros-Ghali from the news?

A) He died from cancer.

B) He was an Egyptian.

C) He was elected to a ten-year term.

D) During his term the world was very peaceful.

4. Why did The New York Times call his term "a chaotic period" ?

A) Many terrorism events occurred.

B) Many disasters occurred.

C) Two wars were launched.

D) Hundreds of thousands of people were slaughtered.

News item 3

Questions 5 to 7 will be based on the following news item.

Script

What's the biggest online shopping day in the world? Not Valentine's Day. Not Cyber Monday or Black Friday. They usher in the start of the holiday shopping season. The winner is China's Singles' Day, celebrated November 11.

Singles' Day began as a day for unmarried or uncoupled people to celebrate their lives. Single students, looking for an excuse to buy themselves presents, started it 23 years ago, reported *The Guardian*. It is symbolized by the four number ones in the date of November 11—11.11—and is also called Double Eleven, in reference to the day it was started, said the BBC.

It became a major shopping day in 2009. The CEO of an online shopping site—Alibaba—sought to increase sales at the e-commerce company. The CEO, Daniel Zhang, launched an annual online sale that day.

When it first began, "Singles' Day was very much an offline solace for actual single people," noted the website Atlas Obscura. "A small group of students at Nanjing University are said to have chosen 11.11 as a day that singles could do activities like karaoke together." It quickly became a cultural phenomenon.

Questions and key

5. Among the following dates, which belongs to the American holiday shopping season?

A) Christmas Day.

B) Cyber Monday and Black Friday.

C) Singles' Day.

D) Thanks Giving Day.

6. When did single students first start to buy presents on 11.11?

A) 2009.

B) 1998.

C) 1994.

D) 1993.

7. What did Singles' Day mean when it first began?

A) Single people buy presents for themselves.

B) Single people go together to celebrate.

C) Single people comfort themselves.

D) To buy things online for discount.

Section Two Long Conversations

Task 1 An interview about a violinist

Directions: In this section, you will listen to a long conversation. Listen carefully and choose the best answer from the four choices given to each question you hear.

Word tips

orchestra *n.* 管弦乐队(a musical organization consisting of a group of instrumentalists including string players)

violin *n.* 小提琴(a musical instrument made of wood and have four strings)

violinist *n.* 小提琴演奏者, 小提琴家(a musician who plays the violin)

scholarship *n.* 奖学金(financial aid provided to a student on the basis of academic merit)

on one's own *adv.* 独立地; 独自地(independently, respectively, alone)

Language and culture tips

It was the chance of a lifetime. 这是一个千载难逢的机会。

Script

M: Miss Yamada, did you ever think that you would find yourself living and working in the western world?

W: No, not really, although I've always listened to recordings of great orchestras from Europe.

M: So you enjoyed classical music even when you were very young?

W: Oh, yes. I was an only child.

M: You were born in 1955, is that right?

W: Yes, I began violin lessons at school when I was 6.

M: As young as that, did you like it?

W: Oh, yes, very much.

M: When did you first play on your own? I mean, when did you give your first performance?

W: I think I was 8...? No, Nine. I just had my birthday a week before, and my father had bought me a new violin. I played a small piece at the school concert.

M: Did you know then that you would become a professional violinist?

W: Yes, I think so. I enjoy playing the violin very much, and I didn't mind practicing, sometimes three or four hours a day.

M: And when did you first come to Europe?

W: I was very lucky. When I was fifteen, I won a scholarship to a college in Paris. That was for a three-year course.

M: How did your parents feel about that?

W: I think they were pleased and worried at the same time. It was the chance of a lifetime. But of course I would be thousands of miles from home. Anyway, I studied in Paris for three years and then went back to Tokyo.

Questions and key

1. What do we know about the woman before she went to Europe?
A) She listened to recording of many European orchestras.
B) She read a lot about European musicians and their music.
C) She dreamed of working and living in a European country.
D) She learned playing the violin from a famous French musician.
2. What does the woman say about her music experience?
A) She was a pupil of a famous European violinist.
B) She gave her first performance with her father.
C) She became a professional violinist at fifteen.
D) She began taking violin lessons as a small child.
3. What does the woman say about her study in Paris?
A) It was the chance of a lifetime.
B) It was a great challenge to her.
C) It gave her a chance to explore.
D) It helped her learn classical French music.
4. When did the woman begin learning violin?
A) 1955.
B) 1961.
C) 1963.
D) 1968.
5. How long did the woman practice violin a day?
A) Five hours.
B) Three hours.
C) Three or four hours.
D) Four to five hours.

Task 2 Different views about women

Directions: In this section, you will hear a long conversation. Listen carefully and fill in the words missing from blanks with what you hear.

Word tips

abolish vt. 废除，废止；取消(do away with, put an end to)

Language and culture tips

Scandinavia 斯堪的纳维亚[半岛](北欧国家)

Script

M: Do you think (1) there's discrimination against women in England today?

W: Certainly, in many other fields. (2) The tax situation for women is very unfair.

M: Are women better off in other countries then?

W: It depends on the country. There's certainly much less in Scandinavia.

M: Do you think the position of English women will improve?

W: In some ways it will of course. But the women have a much greater problem than this to solve.

M: What's that?

W: The problem of men's attitudes. You see, (3) most men really think that women are inferior.

M: Any other problem?

W: Yes, the problem of women's attitudes. Lots of women are unhappy with their present situation, (4) but most of them don't want to fight for change.

M: One last question, (5) some supporters of the women's liberation movement believed that marriages should be abolished. You agree?

W: No, I don't. What may and should happen is that we teach men to spend more time (6) looking after children and doing housework.

Section C Passages**Task 1 Body language****Part A**

Directions: In this section, you will hear a short passage. Listen carefully and write down a short answer to each question.

Word tips

vary *vt.* 改变(make or become different in some particular way, without permanently losing one's or its former characteristics or essence)

likewise *adv.* 同样地(in like or similar manner)

forefinger *n.* 食指(the finger next to the thumb)

thumb *n.* 拇指(the thick short innermost digit of the forelimb)

folded *adj.* 折叠的(bend or lay so that one part covers the other)

signal *vt.* 标志(be a signal for or a symptom of)

bow *n.* 弓; 鞠躬(bending the head or body or knee as a sign of reverence or submission or shame)

status *n.* 地位(the relative position or standing of things or especially persons in a society)

ankle *n.* 踝关节(a gliding joint between the distal ends of the tibia and fibula and the proximal end of the talus)

insult *n.* 侮辱; 凌辱(a rude expression intended to offend or hurt)

sole *n.* 鞋底; 脚底(the underside of the foot, the underside of footwear)

Language and culture tips

Latin *n.* 拉丁语; 拉丁人

Bulgaria *n.* 保加利亚

Fiji *n.* 斐济（国家名）

Muslim *n.* 穆斯林

Script

Body language, especially gestures, varies among cultures. For example, a nod of the head means “yes” to most of us. But in Bulgaria and Greece a nod means “no” and a shake of the head means “yes”. Likewise, a sign for OK, forming a circle with our forefinger and thumb, means zero in France and money in Japan. Waving or pointing to an Arab business person would be considered rude because that is how Arabs call their dogs over. Folded arms signal pride in Finland, but disrespect in Fiji. The number of bows that the Japanese exchange on greeting each other, as well as the length and the depth of the bows, signals the social status each party feels towards the other. Italians might think you’re bored unless you use a lot of gestures during discussions. Many American men sit with their legs crossed with one ankle resting over the opposite knee. However, this would be considered an insult in Muslim countries, where one would never show the sole of the foot to a guest. Likewise, Americans consider eye contact very important, often not trusting someone who is afraid to look you in the eye. But in Japan and many Latin American countries, keeping the eyes lowered is a sign of respect.

Questions and key

1. What does OK mean in France?

It means zero in France.

2. What behavior will let the Italians think you’re not bored?

Using a lot of gestures during discussions.

3. What does the passage mainly talk about?

It mainly talks about that different gestures have different meanings in different countries.

Part B

Directions: Listen to the passage again and choose the best answer from the four choices given to each question you hear.

Questions and key

1. What gesture do Bulgarians and Greeks use to express negative responses?

A) Nodding one’s head.

B) Waving one’s hand.

C) Holding up the forefinger.

D) Turning the right thumb down.

2. What does OK mean in Japan?

A) Zero.

B) Yes.

C) No.

D) Money.

3. What is likely to offend Arab business people?

A) Looking away from them.

B) Forming a circle with fingers.

C) Bowing one's head to them.

D) Waving or pointing to them.

4. What is considered to be impolite in Muslim countries?

A) Looking one's superior in the eye.

B) Keeping one's arms folded while talking.

C) Showing the sole of one's foot to a guest.

D) Using a lot of gestures during a conversation.

5. Which country regards eyes lowered as showing respect?

A) America.

B) Japan.

C) Japan and many Latin Americans countries.

D) Greece.

Task 2 Proverbs

Part A

Directions: In this section, you will hear a short passage. Write T in front of a statement if it is true according to the passage and write F if it is false.

Word tips

proverb *n.* 谚语, 格言(a condensed but memorable saying embodying some important fact of experience that is taken as true by many people)

folk *adj.* 民间的(traditional or typical of a particular community or nation)

seriously *adv.* 认真地; 严重地, 严肃地(in a serious manner, to a severe or serious degree)

pass down 传下来(transmit)

get along with 与...和睦相处; 取得进展(have smooth relations)

Language and culture tips

Haste makes waste. 欲速则不达。

Script

Proverbs, sometimes called sayings, are examples of folk wisdom. They are little lessons which older people of a culture pass down to the younger people to teach them about life. Many proverbs remind people of the values that are important in the culture. Values teach people how to act, what is right, and what is wrong. Because the values of each culture are different, understanding the values of another culture helps explain how people think and act. Understanding your own culture values is important too. If you can accept that people from other cultures act according to their values, not yours, getting along with them will be much easier. Many proverbs are very old. So some of the values they teach may not be as important in the culture as they once were. For example, Americans today do not pay much attention to the proverb "Haste makes waste", because patience is not important to them. But if you know about past values, it helps you to understand the present and many of the older values are still strong today. Benjamin Franklin, a famous American diplomat, writer and scientist, died in 1790, but his proverb "Time is money" is taken more seriously by Americans of today than ever before. A study of proverbs from around the world shows that some values are shared by many cultures. In many cases though, the same idea is expressed differently.

Questions and key

- (T) 1. Proverbs are also called sayings.
(F) 2. Proverbs remind us of the important values of our culture.
(T) 3. Many proverbs are still important nowadays.
(T) 4. Americans today praise the proverb “Time is money” more highly than before.
(T) 5. Many proverbs share the same meanings in different countries.

Part B

Directions: Listen to the passage again and write down a short answer to each question.

Questions and key

1. Why are proverbs so important?
They help us see the important values of a culture.
2. According to the article what happens to some proverbs with the passage of time?
The values they reflect may change.
3. What do we learn from the study of proverbs from around the world?
Certain values are shared by a large number of cultures.

Section D Compound Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Task 1 Baseball field-sports-culture**Word tips**

- pitcher** *n.* 投手([baseball] the person who does the pitching)
batter *n.* 击球手([baseball] a ballplayer who is batting)
fielder *n.* 外野手; 外场员(a member of the baseball team that is in the field instead of at bat)
baseman *n.* 守垒员, 垒手(a fielder positioned near a base)
league *n.* 联盟(an association of sports teams that organizes matches for its members)
spectator *n.* 观众; 旁观者(a close observer; someone who looks at something)
dash *vt.* 猛撞(run or move very quickly or hastily)
intensify *vt.* 使加强, 使强化; 使变激烈(make more intense, stronger, or more marked)

Script

Baseball is the oldest (1) pastime in American sports history. After years of (2) evolution, today's baseball games are played with nine players, each serving a different role. The pitcher and the catcher are the first line of (3) defense for the team on the field.

They try to (4) strike out the batters and prevent runners from stealing bases. Fielders and basemen work together to put runners out. In many aspects, teamwork makes the difference between winning and losing.

The baseball playing fields are in ballparks, schools, and (5) stadiums. From youth to professional, players get organized into teams and teams into leagues to play ball. Every year, two of the best teams in the Major Leagues come out to (6) compete in the World Series to earn the (7) title of the baseball (8) champion. Much like other sports, baseball is now a multi-billion-dollar business, drawing fans from all over the world.

Spectators love the excitement of watching players bat, run, catch, and throw. The (9) roar of the crowd gets louder as the game progresses. Every pitch seems to intensify the game, and once in a while someone hits a home run and the fans go crazy. In the end, no matter which team wins, everyone knows they have seen a (10) worthwhile match.

Task 2 Culture of food and dining

Word tips

sparse *adj.* 稀疏的；稀少的(not dense)

internationalism *n.* 国际主义；国际性(the doctrine that nations should cooperate because their common interests are more important than their differences)

Script

The culture of food and dining in the West is a little different from that in China. The (1) proper western dinner at a fine restaurant is one of manners, focusing on conversation. You are expected to have knowledge of table manners such as what fork or knife to use as these are (2) essential in western dining. The meal would (3) consist of several courses including a soup or salad, an (4) appetizer, the main dish, and a (5) dessert. The atmosphere will be filled with light music that would only serve as background as people converse with each other. The (6) decorations are usually sparse and are only meant to (7) highlight the atmosphere that is being created by the music. This type of dining is different from the dining experience in most restaurants in China. However, with the increase in internationalism, more restaurants are opening which reflect the more western dining style. The Chinese people, now more (8) affluent and knowledgeable about international customs, are beginning to join in this dining experience. This is not to say that people have given up the deep richness in culture that Chinese food represents. It only means that more choices and tastes are becoming (9) available to the population. This represents a significant improvement as it will change the (10) perception that the height of western dining is fast food. As cultural communication expands, knowledge of western food will improve.

Part III Translating and Listening

Lion Dance

Section A Dictation

Directions: In this section, please think about how to translate each of the following Chinese terms first, and then write down its English version with what you hear.

Key

- | | |
|----------|----------------------------|
| 1. 狮舞 | <u>Lion Dance</u> |
| 2. 最广为流传 | <u>most widespread</u> |
| 3. 民间舞蹈 | <u>folk dances</u> |
| 4. 百兽之首 | <u>the king of animals</u> |

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 5. 吉祥物 | <u>mascot</u> |
| 6. 勇敢和力量的化身 | <u>a symbol of braveness and strength</u> |
| 7. 驱赶邪恶 | <u>drive away evil</u> |
| 8. 被引入皇室 | <u>be introduced into the royal family of the dynasty</u> |
| 9. 元宵节 | <u>the Lantern Festival</u> |
| 10. 祈祷好运 | <u>pray for good luck</u> |

Section B Dictation after Translation

Directions: In this section, you are first asked to translate each item into English. Then, listen to its English version carefully, and write down what you hear. Each item will be read twice. Finally, check what you have written with what you have translated.

Key

1. 狮舞是中国最广为流传的民间舞蹈之一。

听写: The Lion Dance is one of the most widespread folk dances in China.

2. 狮为百兽之首，在中国传统中，狮子被视为是能带来好运的吉祥物。

听写: The lion is the king of animals. In Chinese tradition, the lion is regarded as a mascot, which can bring good luck.

3. 古人将狮子视作是勇敢和力量的化身，能驱赶邪恶、保护人类。

听写: Ancient people regarded the lion as a symbol of braveness and strength, which could drive away evil and protect humans.

4. 据记载，狮舞已拥有了 2,000 多年的历史。在唐代，狮舞就已经被引入了皇室。

听写: The dance has a recorded history of more than 2,000 years. During the Tang Dynasty, the Lion Dance had already been introduced into the royal family of the dynasty.

5. 因此，舞狮成为元宵节和其他节日的习俗，人们以此来祈祷好运、平安和幸福。

听写: Therefore, performing the lion dance at the Lantern Festival and other festive occasions became a custom where people could pray for good luck, safety and happiness.

Section C Comprehension

Directions: In this section, please listen to the passage carefully and write T in front of a statement if it is true according to the passage and write F if it is false.

Key

(F) 1. The Lion Dance is the most widespread folk dances in China.

(T) 2. Ancient people think that the lion can drive away evil.

(F) 3. The dance has a recorded history of more than 2,500 years.

(F) 4. The Lion Dance was introduced into the royal family of the dynasty after the Tang Dynasty .

(T) 5. It is a custom to perform the Lion Dance at the Lantern Festival.

Script

Lion Dance

The Lion Dance is one of the most widespread folk dances in China. The lion is the king of animals. In Chinese tradition, the lion is regarded as a mascot, which can bring good luck. Ancient people regarded the lion as

a symbol of braveness and strength, which could drive away evil and protect humans. The dance has a recorded history of more than 2,000 years. During the Tang Dynasty, the Lion Dance had already been introduced into the royal family of the dynasty. Therefore, performing the Lion Dance at the Lantern Festival and other festive occasions became a custom where people could pray for good luck, safety and happiness.

狮舞

狮舞是中国最广为流传的民间舞蹈之一。狮为百兽之首，在中国传统中，狮子被视为是能带来好运的吉祥物。古人将狮子视作是勇敢和力量的化身，能驱赶邪恶、保护人类。据记载，狮舞已拥有了 2,000 多年的历史。在唐代，狮舞就已经被引入了皇室。因此，舞狮成为元宵节和其他节日的习俗，人们以此来祈祷好运、平安和幸福。

Part IV Listening and Speaking

Section A Listen to speak

Task 1 Welcome to L.A.

Directions: In this section, you will hear a long conversation. Listen carefully and write T in front of a statement if it is true according to the conversation and write F if it is false.

Word tips

parade *n.* 游行(a ceremonial procession including people marching)

kick-off *n.* 开球(the time at which something is supposed to begin)

timing *n.* 定时；时间选择(the time when something happens)

Language and culture tips

Mexican *n.* 墨西哥人；墨西哥语

Hispanic *n.* 西班牙裔美国人 *adj.* 西班牙的

Caucasian *n.* 白种人；高加索人

Latino *n.* 拉美裔美国人

Script

M: Welcome to L.A.! It's nice to finally meet you in person!

W: Thanks! It's great to be here, but wow, I didn't expect to see so many Mexicans.

M: You thought I was the only one? Well, they're not all Mexicans. And actually, one in every four people in California is Hispanic.

W: What's that? It looks like a parade!

M: You just happened to be here for the kick-off of National Hispanic Heritage Month-September fifteenth.

W: Wow! Look at all those colors!

M: And the festivities also mark the independence days of many Hispanic countries. So you'll see parades like this one and lots of food and folk dancing.

W: It's strange because when I think of Americans, I think of white people.

M: Yeah. Caucasians are the majority in America, but Latinos will soon make up the biggest minority. Our numbers are growing.

W: What's the difference between a Latino and a Hispanic? I've heard you use both the terms.

M: The word Hispanic means anything coming from Spain. Younger people seem to like it better.

W: And Latino is used by the older people?

M: Yeah, but both are OK here in L.A.

Key

(T) 1. There are many Mexicans in L.A.

(T) 2. The parade festivals mark the independence days of many Hispanic countries.

(T) 3. One-fourth people in California is Hispanic.

(F) 4. Latinos are the majority in America.

(F) 5. Older people are likely to use the word Hispanic.

Task 2 Theme-related discussion

Directions: In this section, you can work in pairs and discuss the following questions.

1. Have you ever been to America? How do you think of American culture?

2. There are also many ethnic minorities in America, do you know something about that?

3. How have you witnessed the presence of ethnic minorities' culture in China? Are there anything you found it to be interesting?

Section B Let's Talk

Task 1 Role-play

Directions: Create a dialogue with your partner according to the given situation. The first three lines have been done for you. After you have finished your work, please report it to the class.

Situation

Cindy, a Chinese girl, visited an American woman Linda's apartment with another foreigner, Bruce. They talked about the paintings and different culture between China and the West.

Cindy: Wow, look at these paintings on the wall! They're very colorful.

Linda: Thank you. You are very generous with your compliments.

Bruce: You know the first thing most Chinese students would ask is "how much did this painting cost?"

Linda: ...

For reference

Cindy: Wow, look at these paintings on the wall! They're very colorful.

Linda: Thank you. You are very generous with your compliments.

Bruce: You know the first thing most Chinese students would ask is "how much did this painting cost?"

Linda: Right. I've noticed that too. They always ask that question before they say anything else.

Cindy: That's true. Most Chinese do that. It's just a habit. I've noticed that foreigners often make compliments soon after they see a product someone has bought-even if they don't really mean it.

Bruce: Yeah, we're just different. We can't figure out why many Chinese people don't give big hugs to their own parents after they grow up.

Cindy: No, we don't do that. At least very few people I know do that.

Bruce: And as far as I know, it's not common for a Chinese to say, "I love you" to anyone including his or her soul mate.

Cindy: I know. Americans say those three words a lot, especially in movies. I wonder if they really mean it.

Bruce: We do, most of the time. Sometimes we tell our loved ones that we're proud of them too. Words are important.

Task 2 Oral report

Directions: Prepare a 3-minute oral report on the following topics, which are related to what you have learned in this unit. You will be asked to present them in class.

1. It is common nowadays for people to move to a new country as immigrants to seek new opportunities for work or to get married. For new immigrants, one of the major issues is to what extent they should accept the local culture as their own. While it is important for the newcomers to follow the local rules and convention in order to adapt to the new environment and start their new lives. When people move to a new country, they should accept the local culture as their own. Do you agree or disagree?
2. The news media, along with social and behavioral scientists, have recently sent out a multitude of warnings about the many dangers that await us out there in cyberspace. The truth of the matter is that the Web is no more inherently dangerous than anything else in the world. It is not some amorphous entity capable of inflicting harmful outcomes on all who enter. In fact, in and of itself, the Web is fairly harmless. It has no special power to overtake its users and alter their very existence. What's your opinion about the cyberculture (network culture)?

Task 3 Homework

Directions: Prepare a 3-minute oral report on the following topic, which is related to what you have learned in this unit. You will be asked to present it in the next class.

1. For at least four centuries, from the 14th to the 18th, China was looked upon by the West with awe. Chinese contemporary authors are getting to be much better known in the world, a trend which should get a spurt with this year's award of the Nobel Prize of Literature to Mo Yan. China's rising cultural flourishing is reflected not only in the traditional arts, but also in its absorption of Western culture. Though Chinese universities are attracting more and more foreign students, the numbers pale in comparison with American, European and Australian universities. Indeed, Western soft power still exerts great impact on China as many of its students flock to Western universities. What do you think China has to do to improve its soft power?

Part V Time for Fun

Word tips

revenge *n.* 报复; 复仇(action taken in return for an injury or offense)

graphic designer *n.* 平面设计师(a person who designs advertisements, magazines, and books by combining pictures and words)

furious *adj.* 激烈的; 狂怒的(marked by extreme and violent energy, extremely angry)

paste *vt.* 张贴(join or attach with or as if with glue)

chunk *n.* 大块(something is a large amount or large part)

buzz *vt.* 使嗡嗡叫(makes a long continuous sound)

beep *vt.* 嘟嘟响(make a loud noise)

Language and culture tips

Bristol 布里斯托尔（英国西部的港口城市）

Revenge

A Bristol graphic designer who was (1) ripped off by an internet seller has turned to Shakespeare to get his revenge.

Edd Joseph, 24, who lives in the city with his girlfriend, was furious when he bought a PS3 game and the seller (2) failed to deliver the goods.

So Edd decided to take his revenge by sending him the (3) entire works of Shakespeare.

Edd discovered he could copy the words from the internet and paste them into a text message.

He sent it as one text but his victim can only receive it in 160 character chunks—meaning the 37 works of Shakespeare will buzz through in 29, 305 (4) individual texts.

So far Edd has sent 22 plays including *Hamlet*, *Macbeth* and *Othello* which have been sent in 17, 424 texts.

He (5) calculates the remaining 15 works will take another few days to send—meaning the seller's phone will have been (6) constantly beeping for nearly a week.

Edd has now started getting (7) abusive replies from the seller.

He said: "I got the first reply after an hour, and then a few more messages after that. His phone must have been (8) going off for hours.

"I'm going to keep doing it. If nothing else I'm sharing a little bit of culture with someone who probably doesn't have much experience of it."