

新编大学英语听说教程

(下册)

教师用书

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Unit 1 Festivals

Part I Lead-in

Section A Picture Description

Directions: Look at the pictures. Then discuss the questions below with your partner.



1. What is often done before carving a turkey at Thanksgiving dinner?
2. What kinds of food are traditionally served at Thanksgiving meals?
3. Can the poor get a free Thanksgiving meal in the United States?

Language and culture tips

1. What is often done before carving a turkey at Thanksgiving dinner?

Thanksgiving was founded as a religious observance for all the members of the community to give thanks to God for a common purpose. The tradition of giving thanks to God is continued today in many forms, most notably the attendance of religious services, as well as the saying of a mealtime prayer before Thanksgiving dinner. Many houses of worship offer worship services and events on Thanksgiving themes the weekend before, the day of, or the weekend after Thanksgiving. At home, it is a holiday tradition in many families to begin the Thanksgiving dinner by saying grace (a prayer before or after a meal). The custom is portrayed in the photograph "Family Holding Hands and Praying before a Thanksgiving Meal". Before praying, it is a common practice at the dining table for "each person [to] tell one specific reason they're thankful to God that year." While grace is said, many families hold hands until the prayer concludes, often indicated with an "Amen". Traditionally, grace was led by the hostess or host, though in later times it is usual for others to contribute.

2. What kinds of food are traditionally served at Thanksgiving meals?

In the United States, certain kinds of food are traditionally served at Thanksgiving meals. Firstly, baked or roasted turkey is usually the featured item on any Thanksgiving feast table (so much so that Thanksgiving is sometimes referred to as "Turkey Day"). Stuffing, mashed potatoes with gravy, sweet potatoes, cranberry sauce, sweet corn, various fall vegetables (mainly various kinds of squashes), and pumpkin pie are commonly associated with Thanksgiving dinner. Green bean casserole was introduced in 1955 and remains a favorite.

3. Can the poor get a free Thanksgiving meal in the United States?

The poor are often provided with food at Thanksgiving time. Most communities have annual food drives that collect non-perishable packaged and canned foods, and corporations sponsor charitable distributions of staple foods and Thanksgiving dinners. The Salvation Army enlists volunteers to serve Thanksgiving dinners to

hundreds of people in different locales. Additionally, pegged to be five days after Thanksgiving is Giving Tuesday, a celebration of charitable giving.

Section B Gap filling

Directions: Listen to a short passage about the Qingming Festival. Listen carefully and fill in the words missing from blanks with what you hear.

Script

The Qingming or Ching Ming Festival, also known as (1) Tomb-Sweeping Day in English, is a traditional Chinese festival on the first day of the fifth solar term of the traditional Chinese lunar calendar. This makes it the 15th day after the Spring Equinox, either 4 or 5 April in a given year. Other common translations include (2) Chinese Memorial Day and Ancestors' Day. Qingming has been regularly observed as a statutory public holiday in China. It became a public holiday in mainland China in 2008. The holiday is associated with the consumption of qingtuan, (3) green dumplings made of glutinous rice and barley grass.

The Qingming Festival is an opportunity for celebrants to (4) remember and honour their ancestors at grave sites. Young and old pray before the ancestors, sweep the tombs and offer food, tea, wine, chopsticks, joss paper accessories, and/or libations to the ancestors. The rites have a long tradition in Asia, especially among farmers. Some people carry willow branches with them on Qingming or put willow branches on their gates and/or front doors. They believe that willow branches help ward off (5) the evil spirit that wanders on Qingming.

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

staggering *adj.* 令人震惊的 (very surprising)

eerily *adv.* 怪异地 (in an unnatural manner)

initial *adj.* 最初的 (occurring at the beginning)

paranormal *adj.* 不正常的 (seemingly outside normal sensory channels)

turmoil *n.* 混乱, 骚动 (violent agitation)

assassination *n.* 暗杀 (murder of a public figure by surprise attack)

depict *vt.* 描绘 (give a description of)

theologian *n.* 神学家 (someone who is learned in theology or who speculates about theology)

News item 1

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

Script

You might or might not find it hard to believe that this year, Americans are expected to spend \$7bn on Halloween, of which a staggering \$364m will be on costumes for their pets. Here in Britain the craze has eerily floated across the Atlantic but not quite to the same extent.

Now I have never seen a ghost, but I have been asked to go to people's homes to ask them to leave.

There's nothing wrong with a humble priest giving an initial assessment as to whether or not a ghost has taken up residence in someone's home, but getting rid of a ghost is up to an expert. Most bishops have special advisers in the paranormal who are called in to do their work. We should not make light of those who experience such spiritual turmoil.

Questions and key

1. What is the news report mainly about?
A) The business on costumes for pets.
B) Getting rid of a ghost on Halloween.
C) Humble priests in Britain.
D) Special advisers from America.
2. Why are some people asked to leave their home on Halloween?
A) Because outdoor activities are attractive.
B) Because many other people need their help.
C) Because they might be hurt by spiritual turmoil.
D) Because ghosts are often seen on Halloween.

News item 2

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

Script

In the U.S., the third Monday in January is Martin Luther King Day. Since the 1980s, it's been a federal holiday when government workers and many students have the day off. But event organizers stress that it should be a day on, a day of service when Americans are encouraged to volunteer and work toward improving their communities.

Dr. King was the most influential African-American civil rights leader in the 1960s. After his assassination in 1968, cities named streets after him.

And today, there are estimated to be about 900 streets bearing his name in the U.S. and Puerto Rico. They stand as symbols, some in line with Dr. King's dream, some depicting what has yet to be achieved.

Questions and key

3. What is the date of Martin Luther King Day?
A) The third Monday in January.
B) The third Friday in January.
C) The second Monday in January.
D) The second Friday in January.
4. How many streets are named after Dr. King?
A) About 600.
B) About 700.

- C) About 800.
D) About 900.

News item 3

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

Script

Thirty two years ago on August 6th 1983 I was waking up to coffee and rolls in a hotel in Hiroshima. I'd come with a young American theologian, Jim Garrison, and we were making a film for the BBC about the shadow the Hiroshima bomb had cast over all of our lives since 1945.

Jim was agonized by the question of where God had been during the bombing. But though we couldn't answer that we were both incredibly moved by the Remembrance ceremonies of the 6th August. I remember a huge symphony orchestra playing solemn music as state officials, politicians, and representatives of survivors associations processed through blazing heat surrounded by thousands upon thousands who came to remember and to grieve. Later, at night, we watched as little paper lanterns flowed down the river representing the souls of the dead. The whole day was overhung with a terrible sense of nothingness.

As a film-maker I found myself unable to express this nothingness except in terms of shadows and sunlight, the absence of life, and silence. Until the mid 50s the scale of suffering was kept secret. The strike on Hiroshima on 6th August and Nagasaki on the 10th ended the war, arguably preventing countless deaths.

Questions and key

5. What is the speaker's job?
A) A journalist.
B) A correspondent.
C) An advertiser.
D) A film maker.
6. What do little paper lanterns represent in the Remembrance ceremony?
A) A terrible sense of nothingness.
B) An arguable military mission.
C) The souls of the dead.
D) The absence of life.
7. When was Nagasaki attacked in 1945?
A) On the 10th August.
B) On the 6th August.
C) On the 16th August.
D) On the 15th August.

Section B Long Conversations

Task 1 Going skiing at Christmas

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

hike *n.* 远足, 徒步旅行 (long walk, esp. in the country, taken for pleasure or exercise)

v. 做远足旅行, 做徒步旅行 (go for a long walk)

give it a shot 尝试 (to have a try)

Script

M: What do you plan to do for Christmas?

W: No concrete plan, but I think I'll most likely go skiing in Montana and spend a few days in the mountains doing cross-country skiing.

M: I heard you are very good at skiing. Believe it or not, I haven't done any skiing in my life. I wish I could ski just like you.

W: You could if you gave it a shot. You know, skiing is my love and the only reason I like it so much is because it gives me great pleasure to speed through the snow.

M: My parents and I vacationed in Montana National Park when I was little and I remembered we had great time going hiking. Now I feel like going back again.

W: Well, since we have two weeks' break for Christmas, you can spend a few days in Montana and I can give you lessons on skiing. That would give you some basics and hopefully you can ski like a professional in a few days.

M: Ski like a professional? No way. Actually, you do have a good point. I could spend some time in Montana and head back home for Christmas. Perhaps you could spend Christmas at my place too. My parents would like to meet you.

W: That would be great, since my folks will be in Jamaica for Christmas and New Year.

M: Oh, I am anxious to learn how to ski.

W: And you can bet I will be a very strict instructor.

M: No problem. I have been known to be an excellent student.

W: Well, maybe you won't be this time.

M: Really? I am looking forward to it now.

W: OK. Then, let's wait and see.

Questions and Key

1. What are the two speakers mainly talking about?

- A) The pleasure of skiing.
- B) The Montana National Park.
- C) How to learn ski.

D) How to spend the Christmas holiday.

2. Why does the woman like skiing so much?

- A) She likes snow very much.
- B) Skiing helps her keep fit.
- C) Skiing gives her great pleasure to speed through the snow.**
- D) She enjoys the fresh air and open view when skiing.

3. When did the man go to the Montana National Park?

- A) When he was a little child.**
- B) When he was 15 years old.

- C) Last Christmas holiday.
D) Two weeks ago.
4. What will the man do on the vacation?
A) He will at first learn skiing in Montana, and then go back home.
B) He will at first go back home, and then learn skiing in Montana.
C) He will go back home with the woman for Christmas.
D) He will learn skiing in Montana for the whole holiday.
5. Who will the woman probably spend Christmas with?
A) Her folks from Jamaica.
B) The man's family.
C) Her instructor.
D) Alone.

Task 2 Bank Holiday

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

Word tips

secular *adj.* 现世的，世俗的 (not concerned with spiritual or religious affairs; worldly)

feast *n.* 盛宴，宴会 (usually large or elaborate meal); 欢乐的宗教节日 (religious festival celebrated with rejoicing)

patron saint 守护神

Language and culture tips

St. Andrew's Day It is the feast day of Saint Andrew and is on 30 November. On this day, Scots all around the world celebrate their national day.

St. Patrick's Day It is the feast day of Saint Patrick and is on 17 March. On this day, the Republic of Ireland celebrates its national day.

Script

W: In England there is a public holiday called "Bank Holiday".

M: Do all the banks close on that holiday?

W: That's true. But the idea was that if the Bank of England was closed, many other businesses would close as well, and that their employees could have a day off work.

M: Who settled down this holiday?

W: The name comes from an Act of Parliament in 1871.

M: On what day is Bank Holiday?

W: British people can enjoy several bank holidays each year. They are all on Mondays: May Day Bank Holiday on the first Monday in May, the Spring Bank Holiday on the last Monday in May, and another bank holiday on the last Monday in August.

M: Is Bank Holiday a religious holiday?

W: No. It is secular.

M: I wish we could have a bank holiday, so that we can take a long weekend break.

W: In Scotland and Ireland, they have bank holidays on the feast days of their patron saints—St. Andrew's Day in Scotland, and St. Patrick's Day in Ireland.

M: What do people do on bank holidays?

W: Well, they do everything that is enjoyable, such as visiting friends, digging gardens, and going to cricket games.

Key

In 1871 an Act of (1) Parliament named Bank Holiday, and required the Bank of England to close on certain days. British people can enjoy (2) several bank holidays each year, (3) the May Day Bank Holiday, (4) the Spring Bank Holiday, and another one in August. It is not a religious but a (5) secular holiday. Bank holidays are all on (6) Mondays so that people can have long weekend. In Scotland and Ireland, people have bank holidays on the (7) feast days of their (8) patron saints, St. Andrew's Day and St. Patrick's Day respectively. People can have lots of fun on that holiday.

Section C Passages

Task 1 Easter

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

Christian *n.* 基督徒(a religious person who believes Jesus is the Christ and who is a member of a Christian denomination)

resurrection *n.* 复活(the rising of Christ on the third day after the Crucifixion)

crucifixion *n.* 在十字架上钉死; 受难(the act of executing by a method widespread in the ancient world; the victim's hands and feet are bound or nailed to a cross)

vernal equinox: 春分

Language and culture tips

Theological significance of Easter

The New Testament states that the resurrection of Jesus, which Easter celebrates, is a foundation of the Christian faith. The resurrection established Jesus as the powerful Son of God and is cited as proof that God will judge the world in righteousness. Through faith in the working of God those who follow Jesus are spiritually resurrected with him so that they may walk in a new way of life and receive eternal salvation

Script

Easter is Christianity's most important holiday. It celebrates the resurrection of Jesus, which Christians believe occurred on the third day after his crucifixion. Unlike holidays like Christmas and Halloween, Easter has been called a moveable feast because it doesn't fall on a set date every year. Instead, Christian churches in the West celebrate Easter on the first Sunday following the full moon after the vernal equinox on March 21. Therefore, Easter is observed anywhere between March 22 and April 25 every year. Easter customs vary across the Christian world, and include decorating Easter eggs, a symbol of the empty tomb, and decorating the churches with the Easter lily, a symbol of the resurrection.

Apart from its religious significance, Easter is important for other reasons. Primarily it is a time for families

to get together much like Christmas or Thanksgiving. People usually have a large meal and serve traditional dishes such as baked ham. Whether it is feasting together or just singing and thanking the Lord, It's always better to have people to celebrate Easter with. In addition, there is a commercial aspect of Easter. It is a time when manufacturers of candy and chocolate can sell their products. They make chocolates in the shape of eggs and rabbits since those things are associated with spring and Easter. Symbols which we see at Easter are chicks, flowers, eggs, baskets for children to dye Easter eggs and then to hide them. Other children look for the eggs and collect them in baskets.

Questions and key

1. What does Easter celebrate?

Easter is a festival that celebrates Jesus Christ's resurrection from the dead.

2. Why is Easter called a movable feast?

Because it doesn't fall on a set date.

3. What do people use to decorate the Churches on Easter?

People use the Easter lily, a symbol of the resurrection, to decorate the churches.

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. Which of the following festivals is not mentioned in the passage?

A) Christmas.

B) Valentine's Day.

C) Thanksgiving.

D) Halloween.

2. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

A) Easter is a commercial festival.

B) Halloween has been called a movable feast.

C) Christian churches celebrate Easter in early May.

D) Jesus Christ resurrected on the third day after his death.

3. Why do manufacturers make chocolates in the shape of eggs and rabbits?

A) Because children like lovely things.

B) Because it is a tradition.

C) Because those things are associated with spring and Easter.

D) Because children can use them to play hide and seek.

4. Which of the following is not considered a symbol of Easter?

A) Chicks.

B) Eggs.

C) Turkeys.

D) Flowers.

5. What is the symbolic meaning of Easter eggs?

A) Empty tombs.

- B) Shelters for the sufferers.
- C) New life.
- D) Resurrection.

Task 2 Doll's Day

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

royal *adj.* 皇家的(of or relating to or indicative of or issued or performed by a king or queen or other monarch)
court *n.* 皇室(the family and retinue of a sovereign or prince)
delicate *adj.* 精美的(exquisitely fine and subtle and pleasing; susceptible to injury)
elaborate *adj.* 复杂的(marked by complexity and richness of detail)
kimono *n.* 和服(a loose robe originally worn by Japanese)
shrine *n.* 神庙(a place of worship hallowed by association with some sacred thing or person)
armor *n.* 盔甲(protective covering made of metal and used in combat)
hand down 把……传下来(pass on, as by inheritance)
yen *n.* 日元(the basic unit of money in Japan)

Script

The third of March is an exciting day for little Japanese girls. It is a day to pray for young girl's growth and happiness. They know it as Doll's Day. On that day, any household which has a daughter aged between three and seven decorates the house with traditional dolls. They represent the royal family and members of the court. They are extremely delicate and finely dressed. A traditional set of dolls can be very expensive. There are various grades for the sets, and some full sets cost more than a million yen. Unless there is a set handed down from generation to generation, grandparents or parents buy them for a girl by her first Doll's Day. The little girls do not merely look at the dolls displayed in the house. They themselves are dressed in elaborate kimonos, again of traditional design. Then their parents accompany them to the sacred shrines. After they come back home, special rice cakes are eaten. Doll's Day in Japan is for the girls, but the boys have their own turn later. Their festival occurs on May 5th, and this time the house are decorated with armor, emphasizing a traditional male role.

Key

- (F) 1. Japanese Doll's Day is for girls between three and eight.
- (F) 2. An ordinary traditional doll can cost more than a million yen.
- (T) 3. Traditional dolls are dressed up like royals.
- (T) 4. On Doll's Day girls will go to sacred shrines to pray for their happiness.
- (F) 5. Japanese boys' festival occurs on May 4.

Part B

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

Questions and key

1. How do Japanese families decorate their houses on Doll's Day?

They decorate their houses with traditional dolls.

2. What special food do they eat on Doll's Day?

They eat special rice cakes.

3. What dress do little girls wear on Doll's Day?

They wear traditional kimonos.

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 Spring Cleaning

Language and culture tips

Lord Above: 老天爷

Script

Spring Cleaning is a very interesting custom for Chinese New Year. It marks the beginning of the New Year (1) celebrations. It starts on the 23rd of the last month of a Chinese year, that is, seven days before Chinese New Year's Day. Every household would (2) engage themselves in the Spring Cleaning as well as house-decorating.

The custom of the New Year Spring Cleaning can be (3) traced back to the Yao and Shun ages (about 2300-2200 B.C) when general cleaning was a kind of religious (4) ceremony to cure sickness. However, the custom of Spring-Cleaning did not become popular until the Tang Dynasty (618-902 A.D.). During this period of time, Tang's economy was (5) prosperous and people were enjoying a fairly (6) stable life. To thank the Lord Above for His (7) blessings, every household would have the house thoroughly-cleaned before the New Year house-decorations started. People also believed that Spring-Cleaning would (8) sweep away not only dirt, but also all the diseases and bad luck of the old year, and it would bring in a bright and happy new year.

Task 2 Valentine's Day

Script

Valentine's Day is named for Saint Valentine, an early Christian churchman who (1) reportedly helped young lovers. Valentine was killed for his Christian (2) beliefs on February 14 more than 1,700 years ago, but the day that has his name is even earlier than that.

More than 2,000 years ago, the (3) ancient Romans celebrated a holiday for lovers. As part of the celebration, girls wrote their names on pieces of paper and put them in a large container. Boys reached into the container and (4) pulled one out. The girl whose name was written on the paper became his lover or sweetheart for a year.

Lovers still put their names on pieces of paper and they send each other Valentine's Day cards that tell of their love. Sometimes they also send (5) gifts, like flowers or chocolate candy. In the United States, about 190 million Valentine's Day cards are sent each year, not including the hundreds of millions of cards school children exchange. (6) Additionally, in recent decades Valentine's Day has become increasingly (7) commercialized and a popular gift-giving event, with Valentine's Day themed advertisements encouraging spending on loved ones. In fact, in the United States alone, the (8) average Valentine's Day spending has increased every year, from \$108 a person in 2010 to \$131 in 2013.

Part III Translating and Listening

Paper-cutting

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. 剪纸 paper-cutting
2. 民间艺术 traditional folk arts
3. 明朝和清朝 the Ming and Qing Dynasties
4. 春节 the Spring Festival
5. 婚庆 wedding celebrations
6. 喜庆的气氛 joyous atmosphere
7. 最常用的颜色 the color most frequently used
8. 健康和兴旺 health and prosperity
9. 在世界各地 around the world
10. 外国友人 foreign friends

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. 剪纸是中国最为流行的传统民间艺术形式之一。

听写: Paper-cutting is one of China's most popular traditional folk arts.

2. 中国剪纸有一千五百多年的历史，在明朝和清朝时期特别流行。

听写: Chinese paper-cutting has a history of more than 1,500 years. It was widespread particularly during the Ming and Qing Dynasties.

3. 人们常用剪纸美化居家环境。特别是在春节和婚庆期间，剪纸被用来装饰门窗和房间，以增加喜庆的气氛。

听写: People often beautify their homes with paper-cuttings. During the Spring Festival and wedding celebrations, in particular, paper-cuttings are used to decorate doors, windows and rooms in order to enhance the joyous atmosphere.

4. 剪纸最常用的颜色是红色，象征健康和兴旺。

听写: The color most frequently used in paper-cutting is red, which symbolizes health and prosperity.

5. 中国剪纸在世界各地很受欢迎，经常被用作馈赠外国友人的礼物。

听写: Chinese paper-cutting is very popular around the world and it is often given as a present to foreign friends.

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

- (T) 1. Paper-cutting originates from China.

- (F) 2. Paper-cutting dates back to the Qin Dynasty.
 (F) 3. People practice paper-cutting only for entertainment.
 (T) 4. The color for paper-cutting is most frequently red.
 (T) 5. Many foreign friends are fond of paper-cutting.

Script

Paper-cutting

Paper-cutting is one of China's most popular traditional folk arts. Chinese paper-cutting has a history of more than 1,500 years. It was widespread particularly during the Ming and Qing Dynasties. People often beautify their homes with paper-cuttings. During the Spring Festival and wedding celebrations, in particular, paper-cuttings are used to decorate doors, windows and rooms in order to enhance the joyous atmosphere. The color most frequently used in paper-cutting is red, which symbolizes health and prosperity. Chinese paper-cutting is very popular around the world and it is often given as a present to foreign friends.

剪纸

剪纸是中国最为流行的传统民间艺术形式之一。中国剪纸有一千五百多年的历史，在明朝和清朝时期特别流行。人们常用剪纸美化居家环境。特别是在春节和婚庆期间，剪纸被用来装饰门窗和房间，以增加喜庆的气氛。剪纸最常用的颜色是红色，象征健康和兴旺。中国剪纸在世界各地很受欢迎，经常被用作馈赠外国友人的礼物。

Part IV Listening and Speaking

Section A Listen to Speak

Task 1 Christmas in China

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

carnival *n.* 嘉年华(a festival marked by merrymaking and processions)

Language and culture tips

Macau 澳门

Malaysia 马来西亚

Script

Christmas is a public holiday around the world, especially in western countries. In recent years it has become more popular in the (1) non-Christian world, including Hong Kong and Macau of P.R.C., Malaysia, Singapore and other areas in Asia. In the olden days, Christmas in Mainland China was not as popular as in the (2) western world, for there are a few Christians in China. However, with the (3) frequent communication with the West, more and more Chinese, especially the younger generations, have started to celebrate the festival.

More Chinese youths celebrate Christmas in a different way and as a (4) carnival time. They would rather go to some more exciting places with their families, friends or lovers. City centers, (5) tourist areas, downtown streets, etc are beautifully decorated and (6) crowded with people. Young people also go to parties held in hotels,

restaurants, bars or KTVs, where the (7) charges are usually higher than on normal days. Since so many people go out on the night of December 24, it may be a problem to (8) catch a taxi, a city bus or other public transport.

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 Christmas? Discuss it with your partner.
2. A variety of Christmas celebrations have developed with regional and local cultures. The Chinese celebrate Christmas in some different ways, then discuss with your partner about what you know.
3. Do you know some other popular Western festivals? Give one or more examples and talk about them.

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

The Department is planning a party for the upcoming festival. After work, Ellen and Bob are talking about where they can hold the gathering, and what food they will prepare.

Ellen: It seems the Department still has some money left in the budget. Do you have any ideas of throwing a party?

Bob: What about renting a restaurant and treating all to a nice dinner?

Ellen: ...

For reference

Ellen: It seems the department still has some money left in the budget. Do you have any ideas of throwing a party?

Bob: What about renting a restaurant and treating all to a nice dinner?

Ellen: But we've done that many times. We want something fresh this time.

Bob: Okay, let me think. What about a party-and-movie night? We can rearrange our conference room, invite a band to play some music, order in some food and watch a movie later.

Ellen: Sounds like a good idea, but a band sounds too expensive.

Bob: Well, we can ask people to make small contributions.

Ellen: I don't think so. I don't think people are going to like it if they have to pay to come. But we certainly can cut costs in other ways, such as make the party BYOB.

Bob: BYOB? What's that?

Ellen: Bring Your Own Beverage. We can provide food, but people have to bring their own drinks.

Bob: So we're just going to have a party where they bring their own drinks and we just give them some snacks? I don't know how well that will go over.

Ellen: Maybe you have a point. How about having a party on a Friday afternoon? We'll stop early, order some pizza, and serve drinks. There'll be music but no band. Having the party in the office will make it cheaper and because it's the end of the week there won't be much work.

Bob: Oh, that sounds like fun!

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 it in class.

1. China boasts diverse picturesque places. In order to make these scenic locations better known to people and publicize the country's culture in general, the governments in different regions organize festivals which utilize local tourist resorts. Since these festivals are closely linked with the famous local scenic places and are full of amusements and activities which give visitors an insight into local customs in a relaxed atmosphere, they are known as tourist festivals. Try to talk about one of such festivals that you know.
2. There are numerous types of festivals in the world and most festivals are also strongly associated with national holidays and ethnic traditions. In modern times, festivals evolve to attract global strangers and tourists. In this way people get chances to know various cultures and etiquettes. Talk about one of the world-renowned Chinese festivals.

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 it in the next class.

1. Gastronomy festivals are events celebrating high quality food and drink. These events often highlight the output of producers from a certain region. Some food festivals are focused on a particular item of food, such as the *Galway International Oyster Festival* in Ireland. There are also specific beverage festivals, such as the famous *German Beer Festival*. Then talk about some other food or drink festivals that you know.

Part V Time for Fun**Word tips**

mesmerizing: *v.* 迷惑 (attract strongly, as if with a magnet)

heritage: *n.* 遗产, 传统 (things that are handed down from the past by tradition)

Sages: *n.* 圣人 (a mentor in spiritual and philosophical topics who is renowned for profound wisdom)

humanitarian: *n.* 人道主义的 (someone devoted to the promotion of human welfare and to social reforms)

**An Unforgettable Peace Festival with Dance, Music, Yoga and Food
Celebrating Diversity for a peaceful tomorrow**

Festival with Dance, Music, Literature, Yoga and Food. The World Culture Festival held in celebration of the 30th Anniversary of The International Art of Living Foundation will host 70,000 (1) participants from over 150 countries who will take home unique sights, sounds, tastes and the mesmerizing variety of the world continents in one place!

The Grand Celebration in the Olympiastadion, Berlin as well as in the World Pavilions will (2) showcase the beauty of all world cultures through dance, music, food, literature and conferences.

The Festival will honour the norms and values of various cultures while celebrating (3) harmony in diversity.

The WCF-World Pavilions beautifully situated in the green fields around the stadium will showcase in four pavilions the world continents' cultural heritage by allowing participants to experience the typical food, dance, literature and music of Africa, Asia-Pacific, Europe and the Americas.

The pavilions will also host the 5th International Women's Conference, a World Youth Conference and Conference on Living Human Values.

Senior governmental representatives, business leaders, academia, leaders of NGOs, religious and spiritual leaders, peacemakers and (4) renowned personalities from across the globe will exchange their views and spread the message of peace, unity and harmony in diversity.

The World Pavilions will also host an exquisite international (5) vegetarian food festival, allowing participants to taste the cuisine of all continents. The World Culture Festival will furthermore share the vast cultural heritage of India, the source of yoga, not only by showcasing the benefits of yoga, but also by sharing the beauty and depth of the music, dance and the cuisine of India. Up to 5000 guests, including artists and distinguished delegates from public and private sector, are expected to travel from India to Berlin.

The WCF-Yoga Park will allow participants to experience the (6) powerful impact of Yoga as a way to improve physical and mental health as well as to create inner peace. Yoga experts of all different traditions will share their expertise in conferences and workshops. A unique Yoga Museum will chart the evolution of Yoga from ancient sages to its global application in the 21st century. The Yoga Park will also (7) illustrate the societal impact of Yoga in peace building and therefore its application in humanitarian projects around the world.

Leading dance and music troops from around the globe will mesmerize the audience with (8) dazzling performances. The Grand finale will see an unparalleled concert with 30 pianos and 2000 guitars as well as a Peace Meditation.

Welcome to Berlin! Welcome to an unforgettable celebration!

Unit 2 Travel

Part I Lead-in

Section A Picture Description

Directions: Look at the pictures. Then discuss the questions below with your partner.



1. What is tech-free tourism?
2. Is traveling by plane the fastest method of transportation?
3. What is the highest building in the picture?

Language and culture tips

1. What is tech-free tourism?

Tech-free tourism refers to travelling without a mobile phone or similar devices, particularly to places that block or cannot access Internet and cellular signals.

2. Is air transport the fastest method of transport?

No, air transport is the second fastest method of transport, after space travel. Commercial jets reach speeds of up to 955 kilometres per hour (593 mph) and a considerably higher ground speed if there is a jet stream tailwind, while piston-powered general aviation aircraft may reach up to 555 kilometres per hour (345 mph). A maximum speed record among spacecraft was 252,792 km/h set by Helios-A and Helios-B, a pair of probes launched into heliocentric orbit for the purpose of studying solar processes.

3. What is the highest building in the picture?

It is Shanghai Tower, a new landmark of Shanghai's financial hub Lujiazui. The Shanghai Tower is designed by Gensler and owned by a consortium of Chinese state-owned companies. It is the highest of a group of three adjacent supertall buildings in Pudong, the other two being the Jin Mao Tower and the Shanghai World Financial Center. The building is 632 metres (2,073 ft) high and has 128 stories, with a total floor area of 380,000 m² (4,090,000 sq ft).

Section B Gap-filling

Directions: Listen to a short passage about travel safety. Listen carefully and fill in the words missing from blanks with what you hear.

Script

Authorities emphasize the importance of taking precautions to ensure travel safety. When traveling abroad, the odds favor a safe and incident-free trip, however, travelers can be subject to (1) difficulties, crime and violence.

Some safety considerations include (2) being aware of one's surroundings, avoiding being the target of a crime, leaving copies of one's passport and itinerary information with trusted people, obtaining (3) medical insurance valid in the country being visited and registering with one's national embassy when arriving in a foreign country. Many countries do not recognize drivers' licenses from other countries; however most countries accept international driving permits. (4) Automobile insurance policies issued in one's own country are often invalid in foreign countries, and it's often a requirement to obtain temporary auto insurance valid in the country being visited. It is also advisable to become oriented with the driving-rules and regulations of destination countries. Wearing a seat belt is highly advisable for safety reasons; many countries have (5) penalties for violating seat belt laws.

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

migration *n.* 远足, 徒步旅行 (long walk, esp. in the country, taken for pleasure or exercise)

suicide *adj.* 自杀性的 (intentionally self-killing)

complex *n.* 综合大楼 (a group of buildings designed for a particular purpose)

coalition *n.* 联盟 (the joining together of different political parties or groups for a particular purpose)

portray *vt.* 描述 (make a portrait of)

antiquity *n.* 古物 (an artifact surviving from the past)

News item 1

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

Script

It's the largest annual human migration in the world. Each year, between late January and early February, hundreds of millions of Chinese people head home for the country's biggest holiday, the Lunar New Year.

Also called the Spring Festival, it's the one-time each year when families scattered across the country reunite, and to get to one another, China sees a travel boom on a massive scale.

The government expects 2.9 billion trips to be made across the country. Travelers using every means at their disposal to make it home. Airports and railway stations get absolutely crushed with people suit cases and gives for their families in tow. Highways fill up with those wealthy enough to own their own cars and those who won't crowd buses and hitch rides on motorcycles, sometimes travelling for days.

Questions and key

1. When does China see the largest human migration in the world?

A) Between late January and early February.

B) On the long holidays.

C) Before the Spring Festival.

D) After the Spring Festival.

2. How many trips does the government expect to be made across the country?

- A) 1.9 billion.
- B) 2.9 billion.**
- C) 3.9 billion.
- D) 4.9 billion.

News item 2

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

Script

A suicide bombing killed 48 people, among them women and children, Wednesday in northern Syria, the UK-based Syrian Observatory for Human Rights said.

A truck bomb exploded near buildings belonging to a Kurdish security agency and other governmental departments in the city of Qamishli near the border with Turkey, CNN's Nick Paton Walsh reported. The observatory said 140 people were hurt.

ISIS claimed responsibility and said one of its members drove a truck rigged with explosives to reach the Kurdish administrative complex where defense, interior and military recruiting departments operated. Kurdish officials are trying to learn how ISIS was able to get so much explosives into their stronghold.

ISIS said the suicide operation was a "response to the crimes committed by the coalition warplanes against the vulnerable people of men, women and children in Manbij City."

Questions and key

3. How many people were hurt in the bombing?

- A) 48.
- B) 40.
- C) 80.
- D) 140.**

4. Who claimed responsibility for the bombing?

- A) Iraq.
- B) Iran.
- C) ISIS.**
- D) Turkey.

News item 3

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

Script

Egyptians say if you want to find ancient treasures in Luxor, all you have to do is start digging. And the digging never stops.

The Egyptian government this week invited journalists to photograph three never-before-seen tombs of noblemen who died more than 3,000 years ago. Officials also re-opened two tombs that once held kings, after years of restoration work.

The story of King Horemheb seemed to celebrate an image the current Egyptian leadership likes to portray - a powerful, single ruler leading the country after years of political turmoil.

But the nation's current strength is constantly being tested, and the tourism industry is reeling after a Russian plane crashed shortly following takeoff from Sharm el-Sheik - along with Luxor, one of Egypt's most popular vacation spots.

Business has plummeted in recent years, and visitors in Luxor say they were nervous about traveling to Egypt.

Some countries are canceling flights to Sharm el-Sheik and several airlines have stopped flying over Egypt's Sinai Peninsula. Analysts say efforts in Luxor to renew interest in antiquities tourism has been overshadowed by the disaster.

Questions and key

5. What did the Egyptian government do to promote tourism?

- A) It opened three never-before-seen tombs to the public.**
- B) It opened all tombs to travelers.
- C) It invited travelers to dig any tombs they like.
- D) It invited journalists to photograph all tombs.

6. What overshadowed the tourism in Egypt?

- A) The terrorism and extremism in Egypt.
- B) The crash of a Russian plane.**
- C) The political turmoil in Egypt.
- D) The economic recession in Egypt.

7. What most likely caused people to dig tombs in Egypt?

- A) Scientific research.
- B) Entertainment and enjoyment.
- C) Personal interest and curiosity.
- D) Treasures and antiques.**

Section B Long Conversations

Task 1 Is driving Dangerous?

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

maneuver *v.* 谨慎地运用技巧移动, 运动 (move about by using skill and care)

collision *n.* 碰撞, 撞坏 (one object or person striking against another); 抵触, 冲突 (strong disagreement)

impair *v.* 削弱; 损害 (weaken or damage sth.)

Script

W: Where are you going to spend your winter holiday?

M: I'd like to have a self-driving travel in New Zealand.

W: How dangerous is driving?

M: It's said that, if not operated properly, a car can be as dangerous as a loaded weapon.

W: How come?

M: Because you have metal, thousands of pounds of metal and a lot of sophisticated gadgetry in newer cars.

- W:** Oh, but people say driving is either the least dangerous or most dangerous thing you'll ever do.
- M:** That means if you know how to maneuver it, it'll be one of the safest things; if you don't handle your car safely, if you don't obey the laws, it could be one of the dangerous things you do.
- W:** What are the most common causes of car accidents?
- M:** Speed, lane changes and distractions.
- W:** Distractions from what?
- M:** People may get in collisions talking on the cell phone, adjusting the radio, and drinking from their sipper cup. While other people may also get in collisions looking at other collisions.
- W:** How can we cut our chances of a car accident?
- M:** Always familiarize yourself with the controls in the car. Especially in a rental car or a borrowed car, you should adjust the mirrors and seats, and make sure the car is working to its maximum potential.
- W:** Is it very dangerous to run at the stop signs and red lights?
- M:** Running a stop sign is a very common cause of collisions, as is running red lights. You're supposed to come to a complete stop before making your right turn or proceeding through the intersection.
- W:** What does "driving under the influence" mean?
- M:** Well, it means under the influence of alcoholic beverage. Any alcohol, sometimes even one drink, can impair somebody's ability to drive.
- W:** So the best bet is, don't drive if you've had any alcohol to drink.
- M:** That's true.
- W:** Have a nice trip!
- M:** Thank you!

Questions and Key

- Why can a car be a dangerous weapon?
A) Many drivers don't know how to handle a car.
B) Many drivers disobey the laws.
C) It's not easy to maintain a new car.
D) There are heavy metal and advanced devices in the car.
- On what occasion is driving one of the dangerous things you do?
A) When you disobey the laws.
B) When you handle your car safely.
C) When you are in a bad mood.
D) When you are not familiar with the car.
- What is the first thing one should do when driving a car?
A) Stop at red lights.
B) Pay attention to things going on outside the car.
C) Familiarize himself with the controls.
D) Follow all the rules and regulations.
- Which is NOT mentioned as one of the most common causes of car accidents?
A) Unsafe lane change.
B) Distractions.
C) Speed.
D) Running stop signs.

5. Why is drunk driving dangerous?

- A) It can lead to a pretty big problem.
- B) Even one drink may cost you money and even your car.**
- C) Even one drink can weaken the ability to drive.
- D) It influences the driver to drive in bad mood.

Task 2 A trip to the Rockies

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

glacier *n.* 冰川, 冰河 (mass of ice, formed by snow on mountains, moving slowly down a valley)

slab *n.* 厚板 (thick flat, often rectangular or square piece of stone, wood or other solid substance)

Language and culture tips

the Rockies also known as the Rocky Mountains, are a major mountain range in western North America

the Alps group of high mountains, mostly in Switzerland, France and Italy

Ice Age period when much of the northern hemisphere was covered with glaciers

Script

W: Hi, how was your trip to Canada?

M: Wonderful.

W: You went to the Rockies, didn't you?

M: Well, it was great! (1) **Word gets around.**

W: What charms does it have?

M: The Rockies look like a European-Alps village. And it has some great (2) **day hikes.** Here are some photos.

W: Cool! The canyon is quite something. And you (3) **went on the cable car ride.** That's quite a height!

M: Yeah. The Ice Age retreat in a small stream eats its way for many years down a valley and forms the canyon.

W: Why doesn't the glacier melt during the summer? Is it very cold in summer?

M: No. I don't understand either. The glaciers melt only a few inches a year. A wall of cliffs also protects the dense sheets.

W: I've seen pictures of avalanches coming down the side of a mountain. (4) **May the slab break off and slide down?**

M: Oh, it will one day, probably when we are dead and gone.

W: (5) **How can you tell a glacier apart from a normal ice sheet?**

M: A glacier seems to have a larger surface area and looks much smoother.

W: Beautiful photos, anyway, I'd like to have a trip to the Rockies next year.

M: (6) **You won't be disappointed.**

Section C Passages

Task 1 Yellowstone National Park

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

geothermal *adj.* 地热的(of or relating to the heat in the interior of the earth)

recreational *adj.* 娱乐的(of or related to an activity that renews your health and spirits by enjoyment and relaxation)

trail *n.* 小径(a path or track roughly blazed through wild or hilly country)

handicapped *adj.* 残疾的(incapable of functioning as a consequence of injury or illness)

license *n.* 执照(a legal document giving official permission to do something)

creek *n.* 小溪流(a natural stream of water smaller than a river)

Language and culture tips

Wyoming, Montana and Idaho 美国西北部的三个州 (three northwestern states of America)

Script

Yellowstone National Park is a national park located primarily in the U.S. state of Wyoming, although it also extends into Montana and Idaho. Yellowstone, widely held to be the first national park in the world, is known for its wildlife and its many geothermal features.

Yellowstone ranks among the most popular national parks in the United States. Since the mid-1960s, at least 2 million tourists have visited the park almost every year. Summer is the best season for tourists. In the winter, all roads aside from one main road are closed to wheeled vehicles. Park roads are closed to wheeled vehicles from early November to mid April, but some park roads remain closed until mid-May. There is no public transportation available inside the park, but several tour companies can be contacted for guided motorized transport.

Tourists can enjoy various recreational activities in Yellowstone. Camping is available at a dozen campgrounds with more than 2,000 campsites. Backcountry campsites are accessible only by foot or by horseback and require a permit. There are 1,100 miles of hiking trails available. Around thermal features, wooden and paved trails have been constructed to ensure visitor safety, and most of these areas are handicapped accessible. Fishing is a popular activity, and a Yellowstone Park fishing license is required to fish in park waters. Many park waters are fly fishing only and all native fish species are catch and release only. Hunting, on the other hand, is not permitted, though it is allowed in the surrounding national forests during open season. Boating is also prohibited on rivers and creeks except for a 5 miles stretch of the Lewis River, and it is open to non-motorized use only.

Questions and key

1. What is Yellowstone National Park famous for?

It is famous for its wildlife and its many geothermal features.

2. What activities are not permitted in Yellowstone?

Hunting and boating.

3. Is public transportation available inside Yellowstone?

No. Only several tour companies can be contacted for guided motorized transport.

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. In which state is Yellowstone National Park located?
A) Wyoming.
B) Montana.
C) Arizona.
D) Idaho.
2. How long are most park roads closed to wheeled vehicles every year?
A) Less than 4 months.
B) More than 4 months.
C) Less than 5 months.
D) More than 5 months.
3. How do people reach backcountry campsites in the park?
A) By foot or by horseback.
B) By foot or by boat.
C) By car or by boat.
D) By car or by horseback.
4. Which of the following is not right according to the passage?
A) Fishing is very popular in Yellowstone.
B) A fishing license is required to fish in park waters.
C) With official permission, tourists can go fishing on a motor boat.
D) In many park waters, people are only permitted to go fly fishing.
5. What is the best season to travel in Yellowstone National Park?
A) Spring.
B) Summer.
C) Fall.
D) Winter.

Task 2 Things to Consider before You Start a Trip

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

dizzy *adj.* 晕眩的(having or causing a whirling sensation; liable to falling)

array *n.* 一系列, 大批(an impressive display)

spouse *n.* 配偶(a person's partner in marriage)

reassure *v.* 使...安心; 再保证(cause to feel sure; give reassurance to)

itinerary *n.* 旅行计划(a proposed route of travel)

leftover *n.* 残留物(a small part or portion that remains after the main part no longer exists)

Script

Typical vacation planning involves selecting the right hotel, making flight arrangements and purchasing tickets for events and attractions. While the dizzying array of vacation options can keep you focused on your trip, it's also important to prepare your home for your time away. Before heading off to your destination, you want to

make sure everything will run smoothly in your absence so you can really leave home behind while you're relaxing.

Step 1

Take advance care of family members you are leaving behind. If you are leaving children or a spouse at home, make sure they have everything they might need while you're gone. Leave a photo of yourself with small children, who will be reassured by seeing your face each day. Leave detailed instructions with your caregiver for everything from snack preferences to bedtime routines to minimize disruptions.

Step 2

Tie up loose ends at work. Set up an away message for your e-mail and voice mail, giving your return date and the names and numbers of coworkers who can be contacted in your absence.

Step 3

Send out an itinerary and instructions for reaching you. Let your family know where you will be at all times. Give them flight numbers, hotel names and addresses and a rough schedule of your activities. Arrange for a way for them to reach you in the event of an emergency. Make sure they have the phone numbers for the places you're staying as a backup to your cell phone number.

Step 4

Clean out the refrigerator. Toss out leftovers as well as any items that will expire before you return. Limit your grocery shopping in the weeks leading up to your vacation to the bare essentials.

Key

- (1) leaving behind
- (2) detailed instructions
- (3) preferences
- (4) loose ends
- (5) contacted
- (6) instructions
- (7) flight numbers
- (8) emergency
- (9) Clean out
- (10) bare essentials

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 My First Solo Trip

Word tips

solo *n.* 单独的, 独自的(without other people; alone)

board *v.* 登飞机、车、船等(get on board of trains, buses, ships, aircraft, etc.)

navigate *v.* 航行, 驾驶(act as the navigator in a car, plane, or vessel and plan, direct, plot the path and position of

the conveyance)

twofold *adj.* 两倍的(twice as great or many)

expat *n.* 移居国外者(a person who is voluntarily absent from home or country)

hostel *n.* 旅馆, 客栈(a hotel providing overnight lodging for travelers)

touch down 着陆(come or bring a plane to a landing)

Language and culture tips

Penang 槟榔屿(马来西亚州名)

my stomach was full of butterflies 形容人紧张的情绪

Jakarta 雅加达(印尼首都)

As I waited for my plane to take me to Penang it struck me that I hadn't boarded an international flight alone in exactly 10 years. It had been a full decade since that trip to Europe and even then I was (1) meeting up with a friend. So, if I'm going to be honest, I have to say that I was a little nervous about my first solo trip to Penang.

There were a few things that gave me pause. I was scared not to have someone to bounce ideas off of in case the going got (2) tough. Big or small, something is bound to go wrong when traveling. Another issue is that I have zero (3) sense of direction so not having a partner to help me navigate the city and the bus system was going to be interesting. Then there was the little fact that I wouldn't have someone to (4) entertain me. I mean how could I possibly busy myself for three whole days? But, by far, my biggest fear was having to eat in a restaurant all by myself.

I'm an anxious person (5) by nature. So it's no big shock that my stomach was full of butterflies as I flagged down a taxi outside of my apartment in Jakarta. But on the way to the airport I (6) chatted away with my driver about California, Indonesian food and Obama and by the time I arrived at the airport I realized I wasn't really that nervous anymore. And the second we touched down in Penang all of those butterflies were replaced twofold by pure (7) excitement. For the first time in two months I didn't feel like an expat; I felt like a traveler again – and it felt good. As I always do when I travel, I checked into my hostel, grabbed my camera and set out to explore the (8) historical area of George Town.

Task 2 Why We Travel

Word tips

disperse *v.* 分散, 散开(distribute loosely)

crooked *adj.* 弯曲的, 歪的(irregular in shape or outline)

sovereign *n.* 元首, 君主(greatest in status or authority or power)

provisional *adj.* 暂时的(under terms not final or fully worked out or agreed upon)

provincial *adj.* 省的, 地方的(characteristic of the provinces or their people)

censor *v.* 检查(subject to political, religious, or moral censorship)

We travel, initially, to lose ourselves; and we travel, next, to find ourselves. We travel to open our hearts and eyes and learn more about the world than our newspapers will (1) accommodate. We travel to bring what little we can, in our (2) ignorance and knowledge, to those parts of the globe whose riches are differently dispersed. And we travel, (3) in essence, to become young fools again — to slow time down and get taken in, and fall in love once more.

For me the first great joy of traveling is simply the luxury of leaving all my beliefs and (4) certainties at home, and seeing everything I thought I knew in a different light, and from a crooked angle. For many others, the sovereign freedom of traveling comes from the fact that it whirls you around and turns you (5) upside down, and stands everything you (6) took for granted on its head. The first lesson we learn on the road, whether we like it or not, is how provisional and provincial are the things we imagine to be (7) universal.

But more significantly, we carry values and beliefs and news to the places we go, and in many parts of the world, we become walking video screens and living newspapers, the only (8) channels that can take people out of the censored limits of their homelands. Not the least of the challenges of travel, therefore, is learning how to import — and export — dreams with tenderness.

Part III Translating and Listening

Spring Transport

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. 春运 | <u>Spring Transport</u> |
| 2. 客运交通 | <u>passenger transport</u> |
| 3. 非常时期 | <u>a special period</u> |
| 4. 农民进城 | <u>rural people into the cities</u> |
| 5. 举世罕见 | <u>unparalleled</u> |
| 6. 客运重负 | <u>heavy task of taking the passengers to their destinations</u> |
| 7. 想方设法 | <u>by resorting to all kinds of resources available</u> |
| 8. 千千万万 | <u>thousands of</u> |
| 9. 数千年来 | <u>over history</u> |
| 10. 团圆 | <u>family reunion</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.

1. 我们一直把春运当作一种客运交通的非常时期。

听写: We look at Spring Transport as a special period of passenger transport.

2. 春运被认为是中国社会发展到现阶段千千万万农民进城打工带来的特殊的交通狂潮。

听写: Spring Transport is thought of it as a crazy traffic torrent resulting from the movement of hundreds of thousands of rural people into the cities for employment, a phenomenon of China, characteristic of its development at current stage.

3. 春运的任务只是想设法完成这种举世罕见的客运重负。

听写: The object of Spring Transport is, by resorting to all kinds of resources available, to fulfill the unparalleled heavy task of taking the passengers to their destinations.

4. 如果换一双文化的眼睛, 就会发现, 春运真正所做的是把千千万万在外工作的人千里迢迢送回他们各自

的家乡。

听写: If we perceive it as a cultural phenomenon, we will see that what Spring Transport does is to take thousands of people working elsewhere back home.

5. 春运让千千万万在外工作的人完成中国人数千年来的人间梦想: 团圆。

听写: Spring Transport helps thousands of people enjoy a family reunion, a highly cherished dream of the Chinese people over history.

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. Spring Transport refers to the transport in spring.
- (T) 2. Spring Transport is a crazy traffic torrent.
- (T) 3. Spring Transport is mostly caused by the movement of rural people working in cities.
- (F) 4. Travels in Spring Transport are recommendable.
- (T) 5. Family reunion in the Spring Festival is highly cherished in China.

Script

Spring Transport

We look at Spring Transport as a special period of passenger transport, and think of it as a crazy traffic torrent resulting from the movement of hundreds of thousands of rural people into the cities for employment, a phenomenon of China, characteristic of its development at current stage. The object of Spring Transport is, by resorting to all kinds of resources available, to fulfill the unparalleled heavy task of taking the passengers to their destinations. However, if we perceive it as a cultural phenomenon, we will see that what Spring Transport does is to take thousands of people working elsewhere back home for a family reunion, a highly cherished dream of the Chinese people over history.

春运

我们一直把春运当作一种客运交通的非常时期, 并认为这是中国社会发展到现阶段千千万万农民进城打工带来的特殊的交通狂潮, 春运的任务只是想设法完成这种举世罕见的客运重负。可是, 如果换一双文化的眼睛, 就会发现, 春运真正所做的是把千千万万在外工作的人千里迢迢送回他们各自的家乡, 去完成中国人数千年来的人间梦想: 团圆。

Part IV Listening and Speaking

Section A Listen to Speak

Task 1 Capital entertainment

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

flamboyant *adj.* 耀眼的 (very noticeable, stylish, and exciting)

Language and culture tips

CBD 城中心商业区 (Central Business District)

Sanlitun 三里屯 (an area of the Chaoyang District, Beijing, containing many popular bar streets and international stores)

Script

What to do and where to go if you have 72 hours in Beijing?

From Jan 1, (1) transit passengers from 45 countries will be able to stay in Beijing for 72 hours without a visa. This makes the capital city a (2) convenient short-term tourist destination.

Beijing is one of the largest cities in the world. Some say you need a whole life to explore the ancient city's (3) glorious past and flamboyant present. But three days will give any visitor a taste of something special and will definitely (4) tempt them to return for a longer stay.

Famous sites include the Forbidden City, Great Wall and Summer Palace. These are (5) must-see places for first-timers in Beijing. But the city can offer much more as many of its (6) treasures are off the beaten path.

Visitors can experience the loveliest side of this (7) overwhelming city in merely three days — visiting the age-old Forbidden City and Qianmen, shopping at the modernized CBD and Sanlitun, ice-skating on Houhai Lake or enjoying a dinner of Peking roast duck in a (8) fancy restaurant.

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 Beijing Hutong? Discuss with your partner.
2. Especially for foreign tourists, Beijing Opera is a must program they have to taste. Tell what you know about it.
3. While travelling, would you like to taste the local food? Share your personal experience with your partner.

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

In the summer vacation, Jason and Lisa travel together to New York. Since they are not in a hurry, they take a leisurely walk around the city, enjoying the impressive historical buildings.

Jason: Isn't it wonderful walking here?

Lisa: What do you mean?

Jason: ...

For reference

Jason: Isn't it wonderful walking here?

Lisa: What do you mean?

Jason: I mean look at all these magnificent tall buildings around us.

Lisa: Yes, look over there. That's the Empire State Building. My book says it's 102 stories tall.

Jason: It's quite famous but don't you think it looks a bit old-fashioned?

Lisa: You're right, but when it was built in 1930 it was a marvel of technology and engineering.

Jason: What other important buildings are we going to see on Fifth Avenue?

Lisa: Quite a number. Actually every skyscraper has a history. A few blocks ahead we'll see St. Patrick's Cathedral and just across the street will be the world-renowned Rockefeller Center. It's a landmark in the history of architecture.

Jason: What's there after that?

Lisa: Well then, there's Central Park. Facing the park on Fifth Avenue is probably some of the most expensive properties in the world.

Jason: What are they for?

Lisa: Most of them are office buildings, huge department stores, and hotels but some are just private homes. New York is one of the financial centers of the world so there are lots of very expensive places.

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 it in class.

1. When you pack for the travel, some items like boots and a backpack are the basic kit that keeps you healthy and comfortable while travelling in remote regions. But in the modern era of travel there are some decidedly high-tech tools that should be on the essential gear list as well. List some of gadgets that can make travel easier and more enjoyable, and explain how they function.
2. The world is a big place and it can be hard to narrow down which countries are best suited for you. You take a look at some of the hottest destinations around the world at the moment, taking into account climate, safety, beauty and budget. For student travelers, it's advisable not to head off-the-beaten-track to a destination that sees little tourism. Instead, you should start out in some countries that are safe and affordable, with easy-to-use public transportation, and friendly locals! Tell us your choices.

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 it in the next class.

1. Solo travel is something everyone should try at some point in one's life. There's no better way to get to know who you are as a person than by spending time with yourself away from the distractions of life. Probably you've been fortunate to experience solo travel, couple travel, and travel with friends. Surely they all have pros and cons, but which is your favorite? Prepare an article about the possible challenges you'll encounter and the ways to deal with the challenges if you choose to hit the road on your own.

Part V Time for Fun

Word tips

valid *adj.* 有效的 (still legally acceptable)

Travel around New Zealand

New Zealand consists of two large islands in the middle of the South Pacific. My journey begins in Auckland, then I head up the coast to Matauri Bay and the Bay of Islands. I (1) loop back round to Rotorua and Wellington, cross to the south island to visit Christchurch and Queenstown, and end my trip on top of the Fox Glacier.

Look at this. What a brilliant way to travel. It's an (2) old house truck. There're not many of them around, but

there are a few in New Zealand. I've pounced a lift going up to the north of the island.

Well, this has got to be one of the best ways to get around the country. If you want to see the countryside, you can hire cars here, at quite good rates, but luckily I saw that sign in the hostel, and I've got myself (3) a cheap lift with Campbell. Yeah, nothing cheaper than a free mate.

This is a great way to see the country, it's easy and it's cheap. Kiwi Experiences is a big organization, with buses all around New Zealand. You buy a pass for a month, or for a week and you can jump on and off and they go to (4) loads of destinations.

When you're sitting on the coach like this, the driver will just turn over the sheet and he'll give you a list of all the hostels, and he sorts of tell us the ones that are good. Just write your name down and what hostel you want to stay at, or what sort of room you want and then he books it for you.

Several bus companies (5) specialize in taking backpackers around New Zealand. You can buy a ticket for a set route which is valid up to six months, but you can break your journey as often as you want and most firms can get you a good discount on (6) accommodation. A trip round the whole of the country will take you at least two weeks and it costs about three hundred dollars.

The ferry between the islands takes about three hours. There are five crossings a day, seven days a week. Standard fare is about twenty-three dollars each way, but you can get big discounts if you book (7) in advance and if you hire a car, be careful. Most companies won't let you take cars from one island to the other.

A train station is connected to the ferry by a (8) free shuttle bus. You can get your bags checked right through to your final destination from Wellington. The coastal Pacific train only runs once a day in each direction. The journey to Christchurch takes about four hours.

Unit 3 Love and Marriage

Part I Lead-in

Section A Picture Description

Directions: Look at the pictures. Then discuss the questions below with your partner.



1. Do you know Romeo and Juliet?
2. What is implied in the traditional Chinese character “愛”?
3. What is the origin of the Qixi Festival in China?

Language and culture tips

1. Do you know Romeo and Juliet?

Yes, the play *Romeo and Juliet* is a tragedy written by William Shakespeare early in his career about two young star-crossed lovers whose deaths ultimately reconcile their feuding families. It was among Shakespeare's most popular plays during his lifetime and, along with *Hamlet*, is one of his most frequently performed plays. Today, the title characters are regarded as archetypal young lovers.

2. What is implied in the traditional Chinese character “愛”?

"Ai," the traditional Chinese character for love (愛) consists of a heart (心, middle) inside of "accept," "feel," or "perceive," (受) which shows a graceful emotion. It can also be interpreted as a hand offering one's heart to another hand.

3. What is the origin of the Qixi Festival in China?

The Qixi Festival in China originates from the tale of the Weaver Girl and the Cowherd, which is about a love story between Zhinü (織女; the weaver girl, symbolizing Vega) and Niulang (牛郎; the cowherd, symbolizing Altair). Their love was not allowed, thus they were banished to opposite sides of the Silver River (symbolizing the Milky Way). Once a year, on the 7th day of the 7th lunar month, a flock of magpies would form a bridge to reunite the lovers for one day. There are many variations of the story. The earliest-known reference to this famous myth dates back to over 2600 years ago, which was told in a poem from the *Classic of Poetry*. The tale of The Weaver Girl and the Cowherd has been celebrated in the Qixi Festival in China since the Han dynasty. The story is now counted as one of China's Four Great Folktales, the others being the Legend of the White Snake (Baishezuan), Lady Meng Jiang, and Liang Shanbo and Zhu Yingtai.

Section B Gap-filling

Directions: Listen to a short passage about Chinese marriage. Listen carefully and fill in the words missing from blanks with what you hear.

Script

The mythological origin of Chinese marriage is a story about Nüwa and Fu Xi who invented proper marriage procedures after becoming married. In ancient Chinese society, people of the same surname are supposed to consult with their family trees prior to marriage to reduce (1) the potential risk of unintentional incest. Marrying one's (2) maternal relatives was generally not thought of as incest. Families sometimes intermarried from one generation to another. Over time, Chinese people became more (3) geographically mobile. Individuals remained members of their biological families. When a couple died, the husband and the wife were buried separately in the respective clan's graveyard. In a maternal marriage a male would become a son-in-law who lived in the wife's home.

The New Marriage Law of 1950 radically changed Chinese marriage traditions, enforcing monogamy, (4) equality of men and women, and choice in marriage; arranged marriages were the most common type of marriage in China until then. Starting October 2003, it became legal to marry or divorce without authorization from (5) the couple's work units. Although people with infectious diseases such as AIDS may now marry, marriage is still illegal for the mentally ill.

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

disgruntled *adj.* 不高兴的, 不满的 (resentful because sth. has happened to displease one)

plebiscite *n.* 公民投票 (direct vote by all qualified citizens on an important political matter)

mogul *n.* 富有的、重要的或有势力的人; 巨子 (very rich, important or influential person)

News item 1

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

Script

Instead of a “seven-year itch”, Chinese couples appear more likely to experience a “five-year itch” during their marriages, a recent survey revealed. Findings of the survey, sponsored by Peking University and matchmaking service Baihe, were published in the Monday edition of “*The Beijing News*”.

According to the survey, almost one out of five people in their third to fifth year of marriage said that if given another chance, they would not marry their current better half and may not even marry at all. Happiness and satisfaction among couples during this period are also at the lowest, indicating that such discomfort may lessen after this difficult time. When work and family pressure combine, it is the wives who are more likely to be disgruntled than the husbands. The situation is worse among families with kids where fathers play little part in raising the baby.

Questions and key

1. When are Chinese couples likely to experience an “itch”?
A) After they have a baby.
B) After seven years of marriage.
C) After five years of marriage.
D) After three years of marriage.
2. Who are more likely to be displeased during the itch?
A) The husbands.
B) The wives.
C) Those who raise the baby.
D) The kids.

News item 2

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

Script

Australia's Prime Minister gave a personal assurance on Friday that his government would legalize gay marriage if a majority of Australians choose marriage equality in a popular vote. The center-right government has promised to hold a plebiscite on the gay marriage question if the government is re-elected in a vote due this year. But a number of the government's most conservative lawmakers have recently announced that they might vote down gay marriage against the wishes of a majority of Australians. Prime Minister Malcom Turnbull, who supports gay marriage, said his government would “absolutely” follow the result of the plebiscite.

The center-left opposition Labor Party supports gay marriage. But the ruling coalition is bitterly divided on the issue. Opponents argue the plebiscite would cost about 160 million Australian dollars (\$113 million), and carry no legal weight so the question would still be left to Parliament to decide.

Questions and key

3. What is the attitude of Australia's Prime Minister toward gay marriage?
A) Positive.
B) Negative.
C) Neutral.
D) Indifferent.
4. Why don't the opponents support the plebiscite?
A) Because the Prime Minister supports it.
B) Because the plebiscite will cost a lot of money.
C) Because the plebiscite will have no legal force.
D) Both B and C.

News item 3

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

Script

Media mogul Rupert Murdoch has announced his engagement to Jerry Hall, the American actress and former supermodel who had a long-time relationship with Mick Jagger. Murdoch, 84, and Hall, 59, placed a classified ad Monday in the Births, Marriages and Deaths section of the *Times* newspaper, which is owned by Murdoch's News Corporation.

Murdoch, the executive chairman of News Corporation, and Hall have been dating since late summer after being introduced by one of Murdoch's sisters and his niece in his native Australia, the *Times* reported in a story posted online. They made their relationship public in October when they appeared together at the Rugby World Cup Final in London and got engaged last weekend while attending the Golden Globes awards in Los Angeles.

Murdoch has six children from his three previous marriages. He was married to Patricia Booker, an Australian, and then to Scottish-born journalist Anna Torv. He later married Chinese-born Wendi Deng, whom he divorced in 2013. Hall was one of the most photographed supermodels in the 1970s. Hall and Jagger had an unofficial private Hindu marriage ceremony in Bali, Indonesia, in 1990, but during divorce proceedings in 1999 a British court declared the marriage invalid.

Questions and key

5. What is the main idea of the news item?
A) Rupert Murdoch has got married to Jerry Hall.
B) Rupert Murdoch has dated with Jerry Hall for six months.
C) Murdoch's sisters exposed Murdoch and Hall's relationship.
D) Rupert Murdoch has got engaged to Jerry Hall.
6. What are Murdoch and Hall?
A) They are an actor and an actress.
B) They are an actor and a model.
C) They are a media mogul and an actress.
D) They are a media mogul and a model.
7. How many wives did Murdoch once have?
A) Six.
B) Three.
C) Four.
D) Two.

Section B Long Conversations

Task 1 A love story

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

wink v. 眨眼 (close one eye very briefly)

diabetes 糖尿病 (a disease of the pancreas which prevents sugar and starch being properly absorbed)

Script

M: Mom, when did you know dad?

W: I knew Papa when we were children. I was 8 and he was 11, and I was madly in love with the man. I thought

surely that I would marry him when I was old enough.

M: So, did you go about bagging him?

W: I did! I turned on all the tricks that I knew and winked one eye or two now and then...

M: Do you remember your first date?

W: Yes, I remember that. He took me to a baseball game. I was perfectly willing to go there or anywhere else. We danced the night away. We did sort of agree it was time to get married.

M: What year was that?

W: It was 1933.

M: And what was the date?

W: The date? Well, it has been so long ago. I guess I don't remember.

M: November the 11th!

W: November the 11th. Correct.

M: How did you take care of Papa when he got sick.

W: Well your father was diagnosed to diabetes. He lost a leg. Then the diabetes took him away. We never know what diseases are going to catch up with us. It's amazing that people can live through when they have to. So you get through it, you get through almost everything.

M: It's nice Papa lived to be 96.

W: Sometimes he looked up the blue sky, and he thinks it's going to be all right.

M: I'm so lucky to have both of you!

Questions and Key

1. What is their conversation mainly about?
A) Father's disease.
B) Son's love story.
C) Father and mother's love story.
D) Father and mother's wedding anniversary.
2. How old was the mother when she thought she would get married?
A) 18 years old.
B) 24 years old.
C) 8 years old.
D) 22 years old.
3. Where did Papa take Mom for their first date?
A) A baseball game.
B) A football game.
C) A basketball match.
D) A tennis match.
4. When was their first date?
A) On Oct. 11, 1930.
B) On Nov. 11, 1930.
C) On Oct. 11, 1933.
D) On Nov. 11, 1933.
5. What took father's life?
A) An infected leg.

B) Diabetes

C) A flu.

D) Old age.

Task 2 The science of love

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

euphoria *n.* 愉快和兴奋的感觉 (intense feeling of happiness and pleasant excitement)

wane *v.* 衰败, 变弱 (gradually lose power or importance; become smaller or weaker or less impressive)

dopamine *n.* 多巴胺 (an intermediate biochemical product and a neurotransmitter)

fluctuation *n.* 变化 (continual and irregular change)

syndrome *n.* 综合症, 综合症状 (set of symptoms which together indicate a particular disease or abnormal condition)

wear off 逐渐消失或除去 (disappear or be removed gradually)

Script

M: There is some science in why people love.

W: Yeah. When people get together, (1) initially they have chemistry between them.

M: The bodily chemicals help with the nourishment of the cells of the body. And they are associated also with anxiety, (2) and feelings of independence and euphoria.

W: But if there is a decrease in certain body chemicals, the euphoria starts to wane. Is there anything people can do to keep it going?

M: Yes, very definitely. First of all, pick the right person, so that there is (3) real chemical continuing reaction between the two of you. Second, do novel things together. Novelty drives the levels of dopamine in the brain, which is associated with romantic love, so that's why vacations are so exciting.

W: What about age? (4) Do people have more fluctuation when they are younger or older?

M: A study indicates that people over 45 show just as much as that sweaty palms syndrome as those who are under 25.

W: (5) So you don't lose that puppy love feeling just because you are 45 years old.

M: Love is a lot like the fear system. It can be triggered at anytime in life.

W: But unfortunately it seems like the chemistry changes after a year or two.

M: It's not a bad thing if the euphoria goes at the end of the year, (6) by waiting till that intense passion wears off then you know what you've got.

Section C Passages

Task 1 The Good Son

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

noted *adj.* 有声望的(widely known and esteemed)

virtue *n.* 美德(the quality of doing what is right and avoiding what is wrong)

chest *n.* 箱子(box with a lid; used for storage; usually large and sturdy)

thy *adj.* 你的(古)

be obliged to 被迫做(have the obligation to do)

Language and culture tips

high priest 主教, 大祭司

Script

There was once a jeweler, noted for many virtues. One day, the Jewish elders came to him to buy some diamonds, to put upon that part of the dress of their high priest, which the Bible calls an ephod.

They told him what they wanted, and offered him a fair price for the diamonds. He replied that he could not let them see the jewels at that moment, and requested them to call again.

As they wanted them without delay, and thought that the object of the jeweler was only to increase the price of the diamonds, the elders offered him twice, then three times, as much as they were worth. But he still refused, and they went away in very bad humor.

Some hours after, he went to them, and placed before them the diamonds, for which they again offered him the last price they had named; but he said, "I will only accept the first one you offered to me this morning."

"Why, then, did you not close with us at once?" they asked in surprise. "When you came," replied he, "my father had the key of the chest, in which the diamonds were kept, and as he was asleep, I should have been obliged to wake him to obtain them."

"At his age, a short hour of sleep does him a great deal of good; and for all the gold in the world, I would not be wanting in respect to my father, or take from him a single comfort."

The elders, affected by these feeling words, spread their hands upon the jeweler's head, and said, "You shall be blessed by Him who has said, 'Honor thy father and thy mother; ' and your children shall one day pay you the same respect and love you have shown to your father."

Questions and key

1. What can you learn from this story?

For children, the welfare and comfort of parents is more important than money.

2. What did the elders do when they were refused to see the jewels?

They offered the jeweler twice, then three times, as much as they were worth.

3. Why did the jeweler refuse to show the elders the diamonds at the first time?

Because he didn't want to wake up his father who had the key to the chest holding diamonds.

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 did the Jewish elders want to buy diamonds?

A) To donate to the poor.

- B) To put on the sacred dress of God.
C) To put on the dress of their high priest.
 D) To make a beautiful jewelry.
2. What was the final price for the diamonds?
A) The original price the elders offered.
 B) Twice as much as the original price.
 C) Three times as much as the original price.
 D) Half of the original price.
3. How did the elders feel when they learned the reason why the jeweler refused to show them the diamonds?
 A) Relieved.
B) Touched.
 C) Happy.
 D) Disappointed.
4. What can you infer from the passage?
 A) If you want to sell something at a higher price you need to know how to refuse your customer.
B) Love and respect your parents and your children will also love and respect you.
 C) The old people cannot be trusted with important keys.
 D) Integrity is import in business world.
5. Which of the following words cannot be used to describe the jeweler?
 A) Sincere.
 B) Honest.
 C) Virtuous.
D) Stubborn.

Task 2 How to Have a Happy Married Life

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

courtship n. 求爱(a man's courting of a woman; seeking the affections of a woman)

spark v. 闪烁, 冒火花 (a momentary flash of light)

thrive v. 兴旺, 繁荣 (grow vigorously)

die down 渐渐消失, 变弱(become progressively weaker)

zone out 走神(be absent-minded)

Script

It can be easy to have a fun and romantic courtship period, but you may worry that your marriage won't last once the initial spark has died down. However, if you want to live a happy married life, then you have to work on keeping the romance alive and on continuing to grow—both with your partner and as an individual. Though it's not always easy, you can make your marriage thrive if you and your partner are willing to put in the effort.

Respect is very important in a healthy marriage relationship. You have to make your spouse feel like your equal and take his feelings into account whenever you're making a decision or just going about your day. If you

treat your spouse like his opinions don't really matter or like you always have the final say, then you're bound to have an imbalance in your marriage. Make sure that you give your spouse's views the same seriousness that you give your own and that you take the time to listen to your spouse and make him feel like you care. Listening is one of the best ways to be considerate toward your spouse. Don't just zone out when your spouse is talking about his day or wait for him to finish talking so you can say what you want to say; make an effort to really hear him out and to care about what he's telling you. When you're having a real conversation, put away your phone, make eye contact, and be considerate enough to really listen.

It is also important to let your spouse know how much you appreciate him. Make sure your spouse knows how much you appreciate the little everyday things he does, like doing the washing up or making the bed. Don't take those things for granted and tell your spouse that you really do love and appreciate him and are grateful for all of the help he gives you. Of course, you can also respond by doing things that make your spouse appreciate you in return. You can even write him a love note thanking him for all of the things he's done for you, from taking care of the dog while you've been sick to planning the most amazing birthday party ever for you.

Key

- (T) 1. It is easy to have a fun and romantic relationship, but a romantic marriage is not so easy to maintain.
- (F) 2. Value your spouse's opinions and they will also listen to yours.
- (T) 3. Take the time to listen to what your spouse wants to talk to you even if you are very tired.
- (F) 4. If your spouse gives you a wonderful birthday party you must write him a love note.
- (T) 5. Show your gratitude to your spouse even if he just washes clothes for you.

Part B

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

Questions and key

1. What is important to maintain a healthy marriage according to this passage?
Respect and appreciation.
2. What will happen if one person always makes the final decision in the marriage?
There will be an imbalance in marriage.

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 Love and Marriage

Word tips

census *n.* 人口普查, 统计(a periodic count of the population)

Language and culture tips

Pew Research Center is a nonpartisan fact tank that informs the public about the issues, attitudes and trends

shaping America and the world. It conducts public opinion polling, demographic research, content analysis and other data-driven social science research.

Script

Americans believe that love is the main (1) foundation of marriage. Most who never have been married say they would like to be at some point in their lives. However, statistics show Americans aren't (2) rushing to the altar, and the U.S. marriage rate is at an all-time low—only 51% of adults were married in 2011, according to U.S. Census Bureau statistics.

The romantic ideal of marriage plays out in survey data that show whether they are married or not, Americans are more (3) inclined to choose “love” as a reason for marriage than any other factor. In a 2010 Pew Research Center survey, love wins out over “making a lifelong (4) commitment,” as well as “companionship,” “having children,” and “financial (5) stability” as a very important reason to wed.

Among married people, 93% say love is a very important reason to get married; 84% of unmarried people say so. Men and women are (6) equally likely to say love is a very important reason to get married.

But love only goes so far. Most Americans cast cold water on a central premise of many a song or poem, that each person in the (7) universe has only one true love. About seven-in-ten (69%) people do not agree with that notion; only 28% do. Among those who do agree, men (31%) are slightly more likely to do so than women (26%). Young and old, married and unmarried are equally (8) skeptical.

Task 2 The Effect of Divorce on Children

Word tips

diminish *v.* 减少，减损(decrease in size, extent, or range)

offspring *n.* 后代(the immediate descendants of a person)

cohabit *v.* 同居(share living quarters; usually said of people who are not married and live together as a couple)

detrimental *adj.* 有害的(causing harm or injury)

grill *v.* 拷问(examine thoroughly)

custody *n.* 监护(guardianship over; in divorce cases it is the right to house and care for and discipline a child)

alienate *v.* 使疏远(arouse hostility or indifference in where there had formerly been love, affection, or friendliness)

Language and culture tips

Parental Alienation occurs when a group of parental behaviors are damaging to children's mental and emotional well-being, and can interfere with a relationship of a child and either parent. These behaviors most often accompany high conflict marriages, separation or divorce. These behaviors, whether verbal or non-verbal, cause a child to be mentally manipulated or bullied into believing a loving parent is the cause of all their problems, and/or the enemy, to be feared, hated, disrespected and/or avoided.

Script

Divorce (1) is associated with diminished psychological well-being in children and adult offspring of divorced parents, including greater unhappiness, less (2) satisfaction with life, weaker sense of personal control, anxiety, depression, and greater use of (3) mental health services.

Children of divorced parents are more likely to experience (4) conflict in their own marriages, and are more

likely to experience divorce themselves. They are also more likely to be involved in short-term cohabiting relationships, which often (5) dissolve before marriage.

Although not (6) the intention of most parents, putting children in the middle of conflict is particularly detrimental. Examples of this are asking children to carry messages between parents, grilling children about the other parent's activities, and putting the other parent down in front of the children. High-conflict divorce or custody cases can experience varying forms of Parental Alienation. The Family Courts often consider Parental Alienation as a form of child (7) abuse. Specific examples of Parental Alienation include brainwashing the child to cease their relationship with the other parent, telling the child that the other parent does not love them, teaching the child to call another adult by a parental name in effort to replace the other parent, limiting communication between the child and the other parent, and limiting quality time between the child and the other parent. If evidence (8) reveals that a parent is actively alienating the child from their other parent, their case for custody can be severely damaged.

Part III Translating and Listening

Home

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. 家的概念 the concept of home
2. 意味着 relate to
3. 伤害 injuries
4. 家中的变故 a single misfortune in a family
5. 坚强 strength
6. 父亲过世后 after my father's death
7. 柔弱的 quiet and gentle
8. 站立 get back on one's feet
9. 祥和 tranquility
10. 顽强的 unyielding

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. 家的概念在不停地变换着，生命在这种变换中匆匆地走着。

听写: The concept of home kept changing as my life hurried along.

2. 众多的概念中，家有时也意味着一种悲伤。

听写: Among the many definitions I gave to it, there is one which relates to grief.

3. 世界对你的伤害加在一起有时也不如家中的变故给你的伤害大。

听写: All the injuries inflicted by the world added together are sometimes less devastating than a single misfortune in a family.

4. 父亲过世后，柔弱的母亲开始变得坚强，她带着我们哥俩，一步一步地从变故中走出。

听写：After my father's death, my mother, who used to be quiet and gentle, became strong and indomitable. She led my brother and me out of our misery and we got back on our feet again.

5. 家像是一种生命力顽强的植物：野火烧不尽，春风吹又生。

听写：Home is an unyielding plant: it may be burnt down by wildfire, but it will sprout again when the spring breeze blows.

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 concept of home is unchangeable.
- (T) 2. One of my definitions of home relates to grief.
- (T) 3. My father's death was a devastating misfortune in my family.
- (F) 4. My mother died soon after my father's death.
- (T) 5. I can compare home to an unyielding plant.

Script

Home

The concept of home kept changing as my life hurried along. Among the many definitions I gave to it, there is one which relates to grief. I remember, for instance, how my father's early death led me to understand all the injuries inflicted by the world added together are sometimes less devastating than a single misfortune in your family. However, you may also feel a kind of strength in your family. After my father's death, my mother, who used to be quiet and gentle, became strong and indomitable. She led my brother and me out of our misery and we got back on our feet again. Tranquility came back to my home, where happiness reigned as before. In retrospect, I can compare home to an unyielding plant: it may be burnt down by wildfire, but it will sprout again when the spring breeze blows.

家

家的概念在不停地变换着，生命在这种变换中匆匆地走着。众多的概念中，家有时也意味着一种悲伤。比如当年父亲的辞世，便让我知道，世界对你的伤害加在一起有时也不如家中的变故给你的伤害大。然而在家中，你也会感受到一种坚强，比如父亲过世后，柔弱的母亲开始变得坚强，她带着我们哥俩，一步一步地从变故中走出，之后，家又重新“站立”了起来，又变得祥和，变得不再阴云密布。在这个过程中，家又像是一种生命力顽强的植物：野火烧不尽，春风吹又生。

Part IV Listening and Speaking

Section A Listen to Speak

Task 1 Chinese Marriage Through a Foreigner's Eyes

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

goblet *n.* 高脚杯(a type of cup without handles and usually with a long stem)

entourage *n.* 随行人员 (the group following and attending to some important person)

Language and culture tips

PRC 中华人民共和国(People's Republic of China)

Script

Perhaps a big difference for many foreigners is that in the PRC marriage is seen as a joining of families, such as it was in the past in Western countries. Given that most children are from one-child families, it is easy to understand that parents take a (1) keen interest in who their “child” marries. Foreigners should also remember that the child is (2) responsible for looking after the parents in their old age.

Wedding vows are considered a (3) core element in the West, both civil and religious. China does not really have this but during the (4) reception you could use the custom of the couple drinking from glasses or goblets joined together with (5) red string or ribbon.

In the PRC, the bride must wear new shoes, the bride's family may play-act trying to (6) prevent the bride meeting the groom and so leaving her parents, while the groom's family tries to get the bride and her entourage into the groom's family home. There is also a tradition of visiting the bride's parents on the third day after the wedding with an associated series of (7) rituals such as further exchange of meaningful gifts and even the returning of some gifts. Such traditions are (8) varied as is the desire of families to follow them.

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 ancient Chinese marriage customs? Discuss it with your partner.
2. Would you like to arrange your wedding ceremony in Chinese style or Western style or in combination of both? Tell your ideas.
3. Were you a secret admirer for someone? How do you think about secret love?

Section 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

It has been several months since Natasha and Susan last meet each other. Then they talk about their emotional affairs with their foreign boyfriends.

Natasha: If you can choose, will you marry a foreigner or a Chinese?

Susan: Why? Did Tom pop the question?

Natasha: ...

For reference

Natasha: If you can choose, will you marry a foreigner or a Chinese?

Susan: Why? Did Tom pop the question?

Natasha: Not yet. But I wonder if I can get my parents' consent.

Susan: Let me guess, your parents want you to marry a Chinese man, right?

Natasha: You are right. It is giving me a real headache. I feel like I'm between a rock and a hard place.

Susan: I used to have the same problem when I was with my ex.

Natasha: Oh, how did you deal with it?

Susan: I just let it go and continued dating with my Korean boyfriend. But finally we broke up.

Natasha: Oh, it's a pity. What was the matter?

Susan: Simple. We had personality clashes and there were too many cultural differences.

Natasha: Like what?

Susan: He hoped to live in the Korean way and asked me to give up working and stay at home to take care of the family.

Natasha: Oh, I see. In their culture women should put family first.

Susan: Yes, he said it would be better for me and for the whole family. But I simply cannot quit working.

Natasha: So that's why it's hard to have a happy marriage with a foreigner.

Susan: Not really. There are many successful mixed marriages around us.

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 it in class.

1. Some say the cyber love is as pretty as the fascinating dream in which people are unwilling to wake up; some say cyber love is so illusionary that it is impossible to win the lover's heart. Is it worth devoting your true love for the virtual love? Do you take the cyber love for serious?
2. In an age of increasing globalization, where a growing number of people have ties to networks of people and places across the globe, people are increasingly marrying across national boundaries. Girls surely have some fancy dreams of an international marriage. But a variety of special issues also arise in marriages such as cultural conflicts, family issues and different conventions. So what do you think about international love? What are the difficulties the international marriage must overcome?

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 it in the next class.

1. Many young couples, especially post-80s and post-90s in China, are opting for "naked" marriages – tying the knot without buying houses and cars or even holding a ceremony. Do you think you can strip away all the materialism and just marry for love? Talk about your ideas.

Part V Time for Fun

Word tips

flirting *v.* 调情 (in an appealing way)

giddy *adj.* 轻浮 (having or causing a whirling sensation)

caress *v.* 爱抚 (touch or stroke lightly in a loving or endearing manner)

The Fan and the Flower

Once there was a ceiling fan lived in a spare room of an old house that belonged to an old lady. He was one of the better models, an electro-horror 55b. He had three lights, and he had four (1) shining blades. And he had three settings, slow, medium, and fast. But he was very lonely.

One day, the old lady bought a pot of plant to (2) lighten up the spare room. The ceiling fan fell in love. Right away he started showing off for her. He spun his blades slow, he spun them medium, he spun them fast. He blinked his lights (3) in a flirting way. For the first few days, the plant ignored the fan. But he was so impressive and so sincere that she found she was attracted to him in spite of herself, and she bloomed a very pretty flower to let him know. T

And as the years went by they grew very close, (4) even though they could never touch. They tried everything to get closer. But it was not to be. She would spend her nights creating beautiful new flowers for him. The fan in turn would spin a giddy little spin and send down a gentle breeze to (5) caress her petals. She brought color into his life, and he brought motion into hers.

Eventually the old lady who owned the house started to become forgetful. She would let days then weeks go by without coming into the spare room. The fan, once so shiny and proud, now wore (6) a layer of dust. And worse, the plant was drying up. She could not bloom as she once had, but the fan didn't mind. Finally one rainy night in spring, the fan realized that the plant was dying. He thought about how much the plant meant to him and how she (7) kept him from being lonely. And he took a deep breath and began to spin. It was difficult at first because he had not done it for so long and because there was so much dust in his modem but finally his blades went slow, and medium, and fast, then very fast, faster than his highest setting, faster than he had been designed to go. The low hummer of the fan became a loud horn. Dust, billow, sparks, he pushed his way with all his might. The ceiling began to give way. But the fan kept spinning, and spinning, and even as he (8) crashed through the roof and into the open sky. The last thing he saw before he was dashed barely to the ground below was the rain falling into the spare room.

Not long after that, the old lady moved away and new people bought the house. They fixed it up, moved the plant out to the front yard and it flourished. But she never forgot the fan. And every spring, people come from all over to see the unusual flowers. Each one has four long petals. When the breeze comes, they spin, and spin, and spin, and spin.

Unit 4 Education

Part I Lead-in

Section A Picture Description

Directions: Look at the pictures. Then discuss the questions below with your partner.



1. Is this a standard classroom in China?
2. How much do you know about Wiki?
3. What is a virtual learning environment?

Language and culture tips

1. Is this a standard classroom in China?

No, it is a standard classroom at a primary school in Germany. Students usually sit at tables, not desks (usually two at one table), sometimes arranged in a semicircle or another geometric or functional shape. During exams in classrooms, the tables are sometimes arranged in columns with one pupil per table (if permitted by the room's capacities) in order to prevent cheating; at many schools, this is only the case for some exams in the two final years of school, i.e. some of the exams counting for the final grade on the high school diploma.

2. How much do you know about Wiki?

A wiki is a website which allows collaborative modification of its content and structure directly from the web browser. In a typical wiki, text is written using a simplified markup language (known as "wiki markup"), and often edited with the help of a rich-text editor. The encyclopedia project Wikipedia is by far the most popular wiki-based website, and is in fact one of the most widely-viewed sites of any kind of the world, having been ranked in the top ten since 2007.

3. What is a virtual learning environment?

A virtual learning environment (VLE) is a Web-based platform for the digital aspects of courses of study, usually within educational institutions. VLEs typically: allow participants to be organized into cohorts, groups and roles; present resources, activities and interactions within a course structure; provide for the different stages of assessment; report on participation; and have some level of integration with other institutional systems. For those who edit them VLEs may have a de facto role as authoring and design environments. VLEs have been adopted by almost all higher education institutions in the anglosphere.

Section B Gap-filling

Directions: Listen to a short passage about Confucianism. Listen carefully and fill in the words missing from blanks with what you hear.

Script

Although Confucianism is often followed in a religious manner by the Chinese, many argue that its values are secular and therefore it isn't a religion, but more akin to a secular (1) morality. Proponents argue that despite the secular nature of Confucianism's teachings, it is based on a worldview that is religious. Confucianism discusses (2) elements of the afterlife and views concerning Heaven, but it is relatively unconcerned with some (3) spiritual matters often considered essential to religious thought, such as the nature of souls. However, Confucius is said to have believed in astrology saying: "Heaven sends down its good or evil symbols and wise men act (4) accordingly".

In the *Analects*, Confucius presents himself as a "transmitter who invented nothing". He puts the greatest emphasis on the importance of study, and it is the Chinese character for study (學) that opens the text. Far from trying to build (5) a systematic or formalist theory, he wanted his disciples to master and internalize the old classics, so that their deep thought and thorough study would allow them to relate the moral problems of the present to past political events or the past expressions of commoners' feelings and noblemen's reflections.

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

pre-natal *adj.* 出生前的; 产前的; 孕期的 (of or occurring in the period before giving birth)

evacuation *n.* 疏散; 撤离; 排空 (act of removing sb from a place of danger to a safer place)

philanthropist *n.* 帮助他人的人; 慈善家, 捐款人 (person who helps others, esp through charitable work or donation of money)

News item 1

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

Script

Facebook billionaire Mark Zuckerberg and his doctor wife on Friday revealed plans to start a private school in a hardscrabble Silicon Valley town, mixing education with health care.

Zuckerberg voiced pride in his wife, Priscilla, for the plan to create "The Primary School" in the working-class city of East Palo Alto. Chan works as a pediatrician and has also been a teacher, seeing first-hand how poor health hinders learning in classrooms, her husband said. "Health and education are closely connected," Zuckerberg said in a post on his Facebook page. "When children aren't healthy, they can't learn as easily."

Despite being located between high-income Palo Alto and thriving Menlo Park where Facebook has its headquarters, East Palo Alto has long had a reputation for crime, gangs and poverty. Chan has been working over

the past year with the community to combine early-childhood through 12th grade education with pre-natal support and on-site healthcare for children, according to the blog post.

Questions and key

1. What is not a characteristic of the school that Zuckerberg and his wife plan to open?
A) It is a private school.
B) It combines education and health care.
C) It is located in a high-income area.
D) It is a primary school.
2. What is not true of Zuckerberg's wife?
A) Chan is a pediatrician.
B) Chan has been a teacher.
C) Chan has been working in Menlo Park.
D) Chan has been working with the community.

News item 2

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

Script

Schools in Australia's New South Wales state and Victoria state were placed lockdown on Friday after phone threats sparked police search operations, just days after students returned from their summer holidays.

Approximately seven schools in New South Wales state were on temporary lockdown and searched by police on Friday morning after multiple phone threats that had been received at local, interstate and overseas schools over the past 24 hours.

"Making such threats is a serious criminal offence and every effort will be made to identify the person or persons responsible," NSW police said. The search in New South Wales follows the evacuation of multiple schools in Victoria state after similar threats were made via recorded messages on phone calls, however Fairfax Media reported at least one Melbourne school had "received an actual phone call", according to a student's mother. Both New South Wales and Victorian authorities won't confirm the exact type of threat.

Questions and key

3. What is the main idea of the news item?
A) A heat wave took place in Australia during the summer holiday.
B) The police in Australia are investigating school violence.
C) There were some campus gunshot cases in the schools in Australia.
D) Some schools in Australia are placed lockdown because of some threats.
4. What kind of threats have the schools received?
A) Phone threats.
B) Gun threats.
C) Bomb threats.
D) Kidnapping threats.

News item 3

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

Script

Higher education is the largest recipient of donation in China while philanthropists prefer to give to private foundations rather than government-backed charities, said a new report.

Near half of the 12.8 billion Yuan (\$1.95 billion) worth of donations made in 2015 went to foundations of higher education institutions. Of all the donations to higher education, more than 10 percent came from alumni. Jack Ma, founder of e-commerce giant Alibaba, donated 100 million Yuan (\$15.2 million) to his alma mater Hangzhou Normal University, ranking 10th on the philanthropists' list. The other major areas of donation included environmental protection, development of primary and secondary schools, and poverty relief.

The report published by China Philanthropy Research Institute of Beijing Normal University compiled the top 100 donors in Chinese mainland. The top philanthropist, He Qiaonv, chairman of landscape company Orient Landscape, donated 2.9 billion worth of corporate stock to a foundation set up under the name of the company. Another 14 women made the list in 2015.

According to Zhang Gaorong from China Philanthropy Research Institute, the donations were more evenly distributed among different industries in the latest list as traditional resource-intensive industries lost some ground.

Questions and key

5. What is not included in the major areas of donation in China?

- A) **Medical assistance.**
- B) Environmental protection.
- C) Development of primary and secondary schools.
- D) Poverty relief.

6. What is true of the top philanthropist of China?

- A) The top philanthropist is the chairman of an e-commerce company.
- B) The top philanthropist donated a big fortune to a university.
- C) **The top philanthropist is a woman.**
- D) The top philanthropist donated a big fortune to a government-backed charity.

7. How are the donations distributed in China?

- A) Most of the donations come from higher education institutions.
- B) **The donations are evenly distributed among different industries.**
- C) Half of the donations come from traditional resource-intensive industries.
- D) Most of the donations come from landscape companies.

Section B Long Conversations**Task 1 A reception party**

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

faculty *n.* 大学的系 (department or group of related departments in a university, etc.)

Script

M: Excuse me, may I ask some questions about the reception party that you're advertising outside?

W: What would you like to know about?

M: Well, I'm not really sure what the purpose of the event is.

W: The party will provide students with a chance to get to know each other, and a chance for students who have been successfully through university to pass on some valuable advice.

M: Who's organizing the event? Is it the faculty or...

W: Actually, it is the Students' Union that's organizing this event.

M: I hope we won't have to sit through a lot of boring speeches. What can they actually do to help a guy like me?

W: The Students' Union is simply a group of normal, but grateful, students who hope that by sharing their experiences with new students they can help more students to successfully graduate.

M: But will we have any time for some fun at this party?

W: Most of the time will be split between eating, dancing, and singing—so not to worry. However, some of the words of wisdom from the former students should not be missed.

M: You've got a point. They are, after all, successful stories if they've managed to survive university life. I hear that about only half of all students who start university actually finish it.

W: And besides that, there's another reason to go.

M: What's that?

W: The pie they'll be serving is delicious. I know since I'm the one who will be making it.

M: That's great! I'm looking forward to the party. Thank you.

W: Not at all. May you have a good time.

Questions and Key

1. Who is organizing the reception party?

A) The faculty.

B) The university administration.

C) The Students' Union.

D) The senior students.

2. What do we know about the man from the conversation?

A) He is a member of the Students' Union.

B) He is the sponsor of the party.

C) He is a new student in the university.

D) He is a successful graduate of the university.

3. What is the purpose of the reception party?

A) To provide students with a chance to get to know each other.

B) To invite successful students to pass on some valuable advice.

C) To help new students graduate by sharing other students' experience.

D) All of the above.

4. Who will make the pie that is to be served at the reception party?

A) The man.

B) The woman.

C) Both the man and the woman.

D) Neither the man, nor the woman.

5. What is not mentioned about this party?

- A) The expenses of the event.
- B) The organizer of the event.
- C) The activities of the event.
- D) The purpose of the event.

Task 2 Child obesity in America

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

Word tips

obesity *n.* 过度肥胖 (being very fat)

cholesterol *n.* 胆固醇 (fatty substance found in animal fluids and tissue, thought to cause hardening of the arteries)

bully *v.* 恐吓, 胁迫 (frighten or hurt)

refrain *v.* 克制 (keep oneself from doing sth.)

Script

M: Child obesity in America is at epidemic levels. (1) One-third of the nation's children are carrying too much weight.

W: Why is it on the rise?

M: First, the children and teenagers are not eating the right kinds of foods.

W: Right. They are eating more and more fast food.

M: Second, America's children are (2) getting less and less exercises on a daily basis.

W: That's true. May child obesity lead to a big problem?

M: Physically, (3) this generation of children are facing very adult health issues like high cholesterol, diabetes and heart disease.

W: That sounds very serious.

M: And psychologically, overweight children often have low self-esteem. (4) Obese children are teased, bullied and made to feel inferior on a number of levels.

W: I know some schools already ban sugary drinks.

M: Yes. Some people think banning the drinks on campus gets the anti-child obesity message across, and may (5) encourage students to refrain from drinking them altogether.

W: But students are going to drink sugary drinks anyway. Maybe it's not the school's job to raise awareness about obesity.

M: Well, I also believe that (6) to solve obesity we must start at the homes.

Section C Passages

Task 1 Where There is a Will, There is a Way

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

contrive *v.* 设计，设法做到(make or work out a plan for; devise)

furiously *adv.* 狂怒地(in a wild and stormy manner)

premises *n.* 房产，经营场所(land and the buildings on it)

commence *v.* 开始，着手(set in motion, cause to start)

furnish sb. with sth. 向...提供...(supply)

Script

Henry Bond was about ten years old when his father died. His mother found it difficult to provide for the support of a large family, thus left entirely in her care. By good management, however, she contrived to do so, and also to send Henry, the oldest, to school, and to supply him, for the most part, with books he needed.

At one time, however, Henry wanted a grammar book, in order to join a class in that study, and his mother could not furnish him with the money to buy it. He was very much troubled about it, and went to bed with a heavy heart, thinking what could be done.

On waking in the morning, he found that a deep snow had fallen, and the cold wind was blowing furiously. "Ah," said he, "the strong wind blows nobody good."

He rose, ran to the house of a neighbor, and offered his service to clear a path around his premises. The offer was accepted. Having completed this work, and received his pay, he went to another place for the same purpose, and then to another, until he had earned enough to buy the grammar book he needed.

When school commenced, Henry was in his seat, the happiest boy there, ready to begin the lesson in his new book.

From that time, Henry was always the first in all his classes. He knew no such word as fail, but always succeeded in all he attempted. Having the will, he always found the way.

Questions and key

1. How did Henry manage to buy the grammar book he needed?

He earned the money by clearing the path for his neighbors.

2. Why was Henry the happiest boy in his grammar class?

Because he bought the grammar book through his own labor.

3. What did Henry learn from this?

He learned that if one really wanted to do something, one could always find the way.

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. How old was Henry when his father died?

A) Seven years old.

B) Eight years old.

C) Nine years old.

D) Ten years old.

2. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

- A) Henry's mother could not support such a big family alone.
B) Henry was the oldest son in his family.
C) Henry's neighbors offered them some money after his father's death.
D) Henry could attend the grammar class without the grammar book.
3. Which of the following words cannot be used to describe Henry?
A) Weak-minded.
B) Strong-minded.
C) Hard-working.
D) Determined.
4. What happened to Henry after this incident?
A) He was always the first student to go to school.
B) He achieved first place in all his lessons.
C) He always did some work for his neighbors.
D) He never worried about money any more.
5. What can you infer from this story?
A) Children with no father need to support themselves.
B) You can always find job opportunities in your neighborhood.
C) A strong will and perseverance can always lead to one's success.
D) Hard-working is key to one's success.

Task 2 Ivy League

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

ethnically *adv.* 人种上，民族上(with respect to ethnicity)

affluent *adj.* 富裕的(having an abundant supply of money or possessions of value)

Script

Ivy League is a league of universities and colleges in the northeastern United States that have a reputation for scholastic achievement and social prestige. The eight institutions are Brown University, Columbia University, Cornell University, Dartmouth College, Harvard University, the University of Pennsylvania, Princeton University, and Yale University. Ivy League schools are generally viewed as some of the most prestigious, and are ranked among the best universities worldwide. U.S. News has named a member of the Ivy League as the best national university in each of the past fifteen years ending with the 2015 rankings: Princeton eight times, Harvard twice and the two schools tied for first five times.

The Ivy League is often associated with the American upper middle and upper classes. Although most Ivy League students come from upper middle and upper class families, the student body has become increasingly more economically and ethnically diverse. The universities provide significant financial aid to help increase the enrollment of lower income and middle class students. Several reports suggest, however, that the proportion of students from less-affluent families remains low.

Of the forty-three men who have served as President of the United States, fourteen have graduated from an Ivy League university. Of them, eight have degrees from Harvard, five from Yale, three (two were honorary) from

Columbia and two from Princeton. Eleven presidents have earned Ivy undergraduate degrees. Two of these were transfer students: Barack Obama transferred from Occidental College and John F. Kennedy transferred from another Ivy, Princeton, where he had been class of 1939. John Adams was the first president to graduate from college, graduating from Harvard in 1755.

Key

- (1) eight
- (2) northeastern United States
- (3) the most prestigious
- (4) upper middle and upper classes
- (5) economically
- (6) financial aid
- (7) Fourteen
- (8) Harvard
- (9) undergraduate degrees
- (10) transfer

Section C 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 Confucius Institute

Word tips

affiliated *adj.* 附属的 (being joined in close association)

academy *n.* 学院 (an institution for the advancement of art or science or literature)

Mandarin *n.* 普通话 (the dialect of Chinese spoken in Beijing and adopted as the official language for all of China)

Script

Confucius Institute is a (1) non-profit public educational organization affiliated with the Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China, whose aim is to promote Chinese language and culture, support local Chinese teaching internationally, and (2) facilitate cultural exchanges.

Confucius Institute (3) is named after the noted Chinese philosopher Confucius (551–479 BC). The first Confucius Institute opened on 21 November 2004 in Seoul, the Republic of Korea. Hundreds more have opened since in dozens of countries around the world, with the highest (4) concentration of Institutes in the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea. In April 2007, the first research-based Confucius Institute opened in Waseda University in Japan. In (5) partnership with Peking University, the program promotes research activities of graduate students studying Chinese. As of 2014, there were over 480 Confucius Institutes in dozens of countries on six continents.

The curriculum of Confucius Institutes revolves around the institute's role as a language center. Confucius Institutes teach (6) simplified Chinese characters, which are standard in Mainland China, rather than the traditional Chinese characters used in Taiwan and Hong Kong.

Task 2 Overseas Study in China

Word tips

sponsor v. 发起, 赞助(assume responsibility for or leadership of)

diversified adj. 多样化的(having variety of character or form or components; or having increased variety)

session n. 会议, 会期(a meeting devoted to a particular activity)

embassy n. 大使馆(an ambassador and his entourage collectively)

Script

Chinese people going overseas to study (1) surpassed 459,000 by the year end of 2014, up from 2013's total of 413,000, an official in international education exchange (2) estimated.

Since the (3) opening-up of the country in 1978, a total of 3.5 million Chinese have studied overseas, that's including over 1 million studying abroad today. And 1.8 million of them have returned, (4) accounting for nearly 75 percent of the total number.

Zong Wa, deputy secretary-general of the China Education Association for International Exchange said on Monday, "Diversified demands from China's overseas study market have provided opportunities for educational institutes from various countries, and many foreign governments regard (5) enrolling Chinese students as a key measure for educational internationalization." During China Education Expo 2013, more than 600 universities and educational institutes from 42 countries and regions took part, according to the association.

The event was part of the China Annual Conference for International Education 2013, which was sponsored by the association. At the event, (6) representatives provided consultations for Chinese visitors in addition to Q&A sessions and lectures held by various embassies and institutes. Nearly 200 foreign universities conducted one-on-one (7) interviews with applicants and reviewed their documents at the expo, Zong added.

According to Zong, the (8) large-scale event indicates a growing number of Chinese people choosing to study overseas, with their destinations remaining diversified. The US remains the top destination for Chinese students, following that is the UK, Australia, Japan and France.

Part III Translating and Listening

Education in China

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. 教育公平 | <u>equality in education</u> |
| 2. 农村地区 | <u>rural areas</u> |
| 3. 设施 | <u>facilities</u> |
| 4. 义务教育 | <u>compulsory education</u> |
| 5. 资金 | <u>funds</u> |

- | | |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 6. 中小学 | <u>primary and secondary schools</u> |
| 7. 器材 | <u>tools</u> |
| 8. 山区 | <u>mountainous areas</u> |
| 9. 沿海城市 | <u>coastal cities</u> |
| 10. 转往 | <u>move back 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.

1. 为了促进教育公平，中国已经投入 360 亿元。

听写: In order to promote equality in education, China has invested 36 billion Yuan.

2. 这些投资旨在改善农村地区教育设施和加强中西部地区农村义务教育。

听写: The investment aims at improving educational facilities in rural areas and strengthening rural compulsory education in Midwest areas.

3. 这些资金用于改善教学设施、购买书籍，使 16 万多所中小学受益。

听写: These funds are used to improve teaching facilities, and purchase books, benefiting more than 160,000 primary and secondary schools.

4. 现在农村和山区的儿童可以与沿海城市的儿童一样上音乐和绘画课。

听写: Now children in rural and mountainous areas can have music and painting lessons as children from coastal cities do.

5. 一些为接受更好的教育而转往城市上学的学生如今又回到了本地农村学校就读。

听写: Some students who have transferred to city schools to receive a better education are now moving back to their local rural schools.

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. Education in China is so equal that it needs no improvement.
 (T) 2. China has invested plenty of money in education.
 (T) 3. Rural compulsory education is weak in China's Midwest areas.
 (T) 4. Education facilities have been greatly improved in many underdeveloped areas.
 (F) 5. Many students in cities are now moving to rural areas for a better education.

Script

Education in China

In order to promote equality in education, China has invested 36 billion Yuan to improve educational facilities in rural areas and strengthen rural compulsory education in Midwest areas. These funds are used to improve teaching facilities, and purchase books, benefiting more than 160,000 primary and secondary schools. Funds are used to purchase musical instruments and painting tools as well. Now children in rural and mountainous areas can have music and painting lessons as children from coastal cities do. Some students who have transferred to city schools to receive a better education are now moving back to their local rural schools.

中国教育

为了促进教育公平，中国已经投入 360 亿元，用于改善农村地区教育设施和加强中西部地区农村义务教育。这些资金用于改善教学设施、购买书籍，使 16 万多所中小学收益。资金还用于购置音乐和绘画器材。现在农村和山区的儿童可以与沿海城市的儿童一样上音乐和绘画课。一些为接受更好教育而转往城市上学的学生如今又回到了本地农村学校就读。

Part IV Listening and Speaking

Section A Listen to Speak

Task 1 Teachers Need Real Feedback

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

feedback *n.* 反馈 (response to an inquiry or experiment)

variation *n.* 变量 (something a little different from others of the same type)

Script

We all need people who will give us feedback. That's how we improve. Unfortunately, there's one group of people who get almost no (1) systematic feedback to help them do their jobs better, and these people have one of the most important jobs in the world. I'm talking about teachers.

Let's look at the best (2) academic performer: the province of Shanghai, China. Now, they rank number one across the board, in reading, math and science, and one of the keys to Shanghai's (3) incredible success is the way they help teachers keep improving. They made sure that younger teachers get a chance to watch master teachers at work. They have weekly study groups, where teachers get together and talk about what's working. They even require each teacher to (4) observe and give feedback to their colleagues.

You might ask, why is a system like this so important? It's because there's so much (5) variation in the teaching profession. Some teachers are (6) far more effective than others. In fact, there are teachers throughout the country who are helping their students make (7) extraordinary gains. If today's average teacher could become as good as those teachers, our students would be (8) blowing away the rest of the world. So we need a system that helps all our teachers be as good as the best.

Task 2 Theme-related discussion

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

1. Do you often talk with your teachers about your study? And give your reasons.
2. Kindly give some advice on one of your teachers' teaching.
3. Discuss the most noticeable contrast between your college study and high school study.

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

Maria and her friend Iris are talking about her trouble. Recently Maria is considering doing a part-time job in her spare time but her mother holds a quite different idea.

Iris: Why are you so upset today, Maria? Cheer up!

Maria: Oh, Iris, it's about the job with the PR company.

Iris: ...

For reference

Iris: Why are you so upset today, Maria? Cheer up!

Maria: Oh, Iris, it's about the job with the PR company.

Iris: It's a great opportunity. You should be happy with the offer.

Maria: But my mother won't allow me to accept any part-time job. I'm afraid she will say no again.

Iris: Why? It's unfair. You can learn a lot from it.

Maria: She says a part-time job is a cursed blessing. It takes so much time and energy that I won't be able to focus on my study.

Iris: that may be true. But I'm sure you're able to find a balance between them. Why not try it?

Maria: I turned down quite a few offers before for her sake. But I'm a senior now, I don't want to miss the chance this time.

Iris: I agree with you but I think you really need to talk to your mother and tell her what's on your mind.

Maria: I'll try, but what if she insists?

Iris: Just let her know that the experience will be both amazing and rewarding. And more importantly, you can manage both your study and the job.

Maria: Do you think it will work?

Iris: Sure. Every cloud has its silver lining. Just try.

Maria: Ok, I'll do that. Thank you, Iris.

Iris: Sure. Good luck, Maria!

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 it in class.

1. It is estimated that about 18,000 Chinese children are educated at home. With more parents and education experts dissatisfied with the current system, do you support home schooling for children? Talk and share your ideas at class.
2. Have you heard of 'gap year'?
 - *No, Never heard*
 - *Yes, but know little*
 - *Yes, and familiar with it*
 - *Yes, and is an advocator*

An online survey shows that 52 percent of respondents have not heard of gap year. In Western countries, it is a common practice for high school graduates or even college students to temporarily step off the academic treadmill and take a gap year to do something they dream of. What do you think of gap year?

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 it in the next class.

1. A recent BBC documentary in which five Chinese teachers were invited to teach a group of British teenagers using Chinese teaching methods has caused a stir in China and in the UK. Spend time watching the documentary, and consider what Chinese and British educators can learn from each other? Share your opinions.



Part V Time for Fun

Word tips

perspective *n.* 观点 (a way of regarding situations or topics etc.)

deficient *adj.* 不足, 有缺陷 (inadequate in amount or degree)

Rita Pierson: Every kid needs a champion

I have spent my entire life either at the schoolhouse, on the way to the schoolhouse, or talking about what happens in the schoolhouse.

Both my parents were educators, my maternal grandparents were educators, and for the past 40 years, I've done the same thing. And so, needless to say, over those years I've had a chance to look at education reform (1) from a lot of perspectives. Some of those reforms have been good. Some of them have been not so good. And we know why kids drop out. We know why kids don't learn. It's either poverty, low attendance, (2) negative peer influences... We know why. But one of the things that we never discuss or we rarely discuss is the value and importance of human connection. Relationships.

James Comer says that no significant learning can occur without a significant relationship. George Washington Carver says all learning is understanding relationships. Everyone in this room has been affected by a teacher or an adult. For years, I have watched people teach. I have looked at the best and I've looked at some of the worst.

A colleague said to me one time, "They don't pay me to like the kids. They pay me to teach a lesson. The kids should learn it. I should teach it, they should learn it, Case closed."

Well, I said to her, "You know, kids don't learn from people they don't like."

She said, "That's just a bunch of hooey."

And I said to her, "Well, your year is going to be (3) long and arduous, dear."

Needless to say, it was. Some people think that you can either have it in you to build a relationship, or you don't. I think Stephen Covey had the right idea. He said you ought to just throw in a few simple things, like seeking first to understand, as opposed to being understood. Simple things, like apologizing. You ever thought about that? Tell a kid you're sorry, they're in shock.

I taught a lesson once on ratios. I'm not real good with math, but I was working on it. And I got back and looked at that teacher edition. I'd taught the whole lesson wrong. So I came back to class the next day and I said, "Look, guys, I need to apologize. I taught the whole lesson wrong. I'm so sorry."

They said, "That's okay, Ms. Pierson. You were so excited, we just let you go."

I have had classes that were so low, so (4) academically deficient, that I cried. I wondered, "How am I going to take this group, in nine months, from where they are to where they need to be? And it was difficult, it was awfully hard. How do I raise the self-esteem of a child and his academic achievement at the same time?"

One year I came up with a bright idea. I told all my students, "You were chosen to be in my class because I am the best teacher and you are the best students, they put us all together so we could show everybody else how to do it." One of the students said, "Really?" I said, "Really. We have to show the other classes how to do it, so when we walk down the hall, people will notice us, so you can't make noise. You just have to strut."

And I gave them a saying to say: "I am somebody. I was somebody when I came. I'll be a better somebody when I leave. I am powerful, and I am strong. I (5) deserve the education that I get here. I have things to do, people to impress, and places to go." And they said, "Yeah!"

You say it long enough, it starts to be a part of you.

I gave a quiz, 20 questions. A student missed 18. I put a "+2" on his paper and a big smiley face. He said, "Ms. Pierson, is this an F?" I said, "Yes." He said, "Then why'd you put a smiley face?" I said, "Because you're on a roll. You got two right. You didn't miss them all."

I said, "And when we review this, won't you do better?" He said, "Yes, ma'am, I can do better."

You see, "-18" sucks all the life out of you. "+2" said, "I ain't all bad."

For years, I watched my mother take the time at recess to review, go on home visits in the afternoon, buy combs and brushes and peanut butter and crackers to put in her desk drawer for kids that needed to eat, and a washcloth and some soap for the kids who didn't smell so good. See, it's hard to teach kids who stink.

And kids can be cruel. And so she kept those things in her desk, and years later, after she retired, I watched some of those same kids come through and say to her, "You know, Ms. Walker, you made a difference in my life. You made it work for me. You made me feel like I was somebody, when I knew, at the bottom, I wasn't. And I want you to just see what I've become."

And when my mama died two years ago at 92, there were so many former students at her funeral, it brought tears to my eyes, not because she was gone, but because she left a (6) legacy of relationships that could never disappear.

Can we stand to have more relationships? Absolutely. Will you like all your children? Of course not. And you know your (7) toughest kids are never absent. Never. You won't like them all, and the tough ones show up for a reason. It's the connection. It's the relationships. So teachers become great actors and great actresses, and we come to work when we don't feel like it, and we're listening to policy that doesn't make sense, and we teach anyway. We teach anyway, because that's what we do.

Teaching and learning should bring joy. How powerful would our world be if we had kids who were not afraid to (8) take risks, who were not afraid to think, and who had a champion? Every child deserves a champion,

an adult who will never give up on them, who understands the power of connection, and insists that they become the best that they can possibly be.

Is this job tough? You betcha. Oh God, you betcha. But it is not impossible. We can do this. We're educators. We're born to make a difference.

Thank you so much.

Unit 5 Sports

Part I Lead-in

Section A Picture Description

Directions: Look at the pictures. Then discuss the questions below with your partner.



1. How much do you know about football?
2. Where did the game of Go originate?
3. What are disabled sports?

Language and culture tips

1. How much do you know about football?

They are playing football. Football refers to a number of team sports that involve, to varying degrees, kicking a ball to score a goal. Unqualified, the word football is understood to refer to whichever form of football is the most popular in the regional context in which the word appears. Sports commonly called 'football' in certain places include: association football (known as soccer in some countries); gridiron football (specifically American football or Canadian football); Australian rules football; rugby football (either rugby league or rugby union); and Gaelic football. These different variations of football are known as football codes.

2. Where did the game of Go originate?

The game of Go originated in China in ancient times. It was considered one of the four essential arts of a cultured Chinese scholar in antiquity and is described as a worthy pastime for a gentleman in the Analects of Confucius. It reached Korea by the 5th century, in the 7th century it had reached Japan. The game was described by Thomas Hyde in 1694, but it did not become popular in the West until the late 19th century.

3. What are disabled sports?

Disabled sports are sports played by persons with a disability, including physical and intellectual disabilities. As many disabled sports are based on existing able bodied sports, modified to meet the needs of persons with a disability, they are sometimes referred to as adapted sports. However, not all disabled sports are adapted; several sports that have been specifically created for persons with a disability have no equivalent in able-bodied sports. Disability exists in four categories: physical, mental, permanent and temporary.

Section B Gap-filling

Directions: Listen to a short passage about sports. Listen carefully and fill in the words missing from blanks with what you hear.

Script

Sports are all forms of usually competitive physical activity or games which, through casual or organized participation, (1) aim to use, maintain or improve physical ability and skills while providing entertainment to participants, and in some cases, (2) spectators. Usually the contest or game is between two sides, each attempting to (3) exceed the other. Some sports allow a tie game; others provide tie-breaking methods, to ensure one winner and one loser. A number of such two-sided contests may be arranged in a (4) tournament producing a champion. Many sports leagues make an annual champion by arranging games in a regular sports season, followed in some cases by playoffs. Hundreds of sports exist, from those between single contestants, through to those with hundreds of (5) simultaneous participants, either in teams or competing as individuals. In certain sports such as racing, many contestants may compete, each against all with one winner.

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

rookie *n.* 无经验的新成员; 生手 (inexperienced newcomer to a team, an organization, etc)

hail *v.* 迅而猛地落下(things coming in a great numbers and with force)

News item 1

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

Script

The NBA is considering bringing its All-Star Weekend overseas, and Europe would be the likely host over Asia given the shorter amount of travel involved for players, Commissioner Adam Silver said Saturday.

With Toronto currently hosting the league's first All-Star Weekend outside of the US, Silver acknowledged that finding ways to bring its mid-season showcase overseas was being discussed.

The NBA, which had 100 international players from 37 countries and territories on opening-night rosters when the current campaign began in -October, has played a number of regular-season games overseas. But the NBA, which is the only American sports league with a significant following throughout Asia, said -getting the All-Star Weekend there could prove too difficult to pull off.

Charlotte, North Carolina, has already been named host of the NBA'S 2017 All-Star Weekend, which includes an exhibition of top players, a three-point contest and a slam-dunk contest.

Questions and key

1. Where is very unlikely to host NBA's overseas All-Star Weekend?

A) Europe.

B) Canada.

C) Asia.

D) South America.

2. What is the host city of NBA's 2017 All-Star Weekend?

A) Toronto.

B) Charlotte.

C) Chicago.

D) Ottawa.

News item 2

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

Script

SportQuake, a UK – based sports marketing agency, is opening offices in Beijing and Hong Kong in a bid to expand into the China sports market. The company, which was founded 10 years ago by Matt House, a former commercial director of English Premier League Club Tottenham Hotspur, wants to participate in the growing commercialization of sport in China. It intends to bring western brands into the Chinese Super League, the country's first-division soccer league, and introduce Chinese brands and ideas into Europe's top soccer leagues. "We have strategically located to be closer to our partners and expand into new and important markets," said House.

President Xi Jinping has said he wants China's sports industry to be worth 500 billion pounds by 2025. SportQuake specializes in buying and selling high-value sports marketing assets, including stadium naming rights, shirt sponsorships, official partnerships and digital, social media and content rights.

Questions and key

3. What is SportQuake?

A) It is a USA-based sports marketing agency.

B) It is opening offices in China.

C) It was founded 10 years ago.

D) It aims to expand into the Japan sports market.

4. What is not included in SportQuake's business?

A) Buying and selling stadium naming rights.

B) Buying and selling shirt sponsorships.

C) Buying and selling digital, social media and content rights.

D) Buying and selling sports brands.

News item 3

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

Script

Swimmer Ning Zetao and race walker Liu Hong won the Award for Best Male and Female Athlete of the Year respectively at China's Central Television (CCTV) Sports Awards on Sunday.

The 23-year-old Ning, also the 2014 award winner, won the world 100-meter freestyle title in 47.84 seconds in Kazan, Russia, on August 6, 2015, becoming the first man from Asia to win a medal of any color in the blue-ribbon event at the world championships since 1973. Liu Hong, 28, chopped more than one minute off her personal best to win the 20km race walk in one hour, 24 minutes, 38 seconds, a new world record, at the Spanish

leg of the 2015 IAAF Race Walking Challenge in La Coruna, Spain in June. The Chinese men's relay team of Mo Youxuan, Xie Zhenye, Su Bingtian, Zhang Peimeng retained the Best Pairing Award while Su, who clocked 9.99 seconds twice in 2015, claimed the Best Breakthrough Award. Basketball player Zhou Qi, tipped as the hope of the Chinese national team, was named the Best Rookie of the Year.

The annual CCTV Sports Awards has been hailed as the Chinese version of the Laureus World Sports Awards.

Questions and key

5. What is true of Ning Zetao?

- A) **He won the world 100-meter freestyle title in Kazan, Russia.**
- B) He won the Award for the Best Rookie at 2015 CCTV Sports Awards.
- C) He broke a new world record at the 2015 IAAF Race Walking Challenge.
- D) He chopped 9.99 seconds off his personal best in Spain.

6. Who claimed the Best Breakthrough Award at the 2015 CCTV Sports Awards?

- A) Ning Zetao.
- B) Liu Hong.
- C) **Su Bingtian.**
- D) Zhou Qi.

7. What is the main idea of this news item?

- A) **Some athletes won awards at 2015 CCTV Sports Awards.**
- B) Ning Zetao became the first man from Asia to win a medal at the world championships since 1973.
- C) The Chinese men's relay team retained the Best Pairing Award.
- D) Some Chinese athletes won awards at Laureus World Sports Awards.

Section B Long Conversations

Task 1 Getting prepared for canoeing

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

canoe *n.* 独木舟 (light narrow boat moved by one or more paddles)

paddle *n.* 短桨 (short oar with a broad blade at one end or both ends, used to move a canoe through the water)

glide *v.* 滑行 (move along smoothly and continuously); 滑翔 (fly without engine power)

Language and culture tips

Eskimo roll also called kayak roll, referring to the act of righting a capsized kayak by use of body motion and/or a paddle

Script

W: Just a few reminders are necessary before you climb in. First, make sure you are properly grounded at the shore.

M: What do you mean by that?

W: I mean your canoe should be secure enough so that the moment you get in it, it doesn't float away on you.

- M:** But you wouldn't want it to be too grounded, would you? Otherwise, it's a lot of work to push it from the shore.
- W:** Right, so try to have it parked securely enough that a simple shove from your paddle is all it takes to get you offshore.
- M:** What if the currents keep pushing you back to shore, after you've pushed off?
- W:** In that case, you may wish to "go with the flow" and let it glide you along the edges until you come across an area where you can push towards the center.
- M:** OK, got it. So, can we get in and get going? I am dying to try out an Eskimo roll.
- W:** All right, but there are still some other tips I have to remind you of. For example, do you remember what you should never do when you're pushing off?
- M:** Yeah, I remember. Never lean forward. Always lean away from the shore. Let's just get out there so I can practice my Eskimo roll.
- W:** Come on Stan, as they say—walk before you run.
- M:** See you on the other side of the shore.
- W:** OK. Good luck!
- M:** Thank you again!

Questions and Key

1. What is the man going to do?
A) Climb a mountain.
B) Walk along the shore.
C) Meet an Eskimo friend.
D) Do some canoeing.
2. Where are the two speakers?
A) In the gym.
B) At the foot of the mountain.
C) On the shore.
D) At the parking lot.
3. What is the first reminder that the woman gives to the man?
A) To make sure he is standing firmly enough at the shore.
B) To make sure he is properly equipped.
C) To make sure he is properly grounded at the shore.
D) To make sure he is properly grounded off the shore.
4. What should the man do if the currents keep pushing his canoe back to the shore?
A) He should do nothing but go with the flow.
B) He should paddle hard to move away from the shore.
C) He should try to stay where he is.
D) He should lean forward.
5. What should the man never do when he is pushing off from the shore?
A) Lean backward.
B) Lean forward.
C) Lean away from the shore.
D) Get out of the canoe.

Task 2 The meaning of sport

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

Word tips

yoga *n.* 瑜伽 (a system of exercises for the body and the control of breathing for those practicing Hindu philosophy of yoga or wanting to become fitter)

Script

W: What sports do you like?

M: I like basketball. What about you?

W: I do yoga in my spare time.

M: Does it hurt?

W: Not at all. You just feel how your body stretches.

M: Do you know that “sport” first meant something that people did in their free time?

W: Really? Like what?

M: Everything. Later it often meant hunting wild animals and birds.

W: But today sport means organized games.

M: Yes. People spend a lot of time playing sports.

W: But some people are luckily paid for the sports they play.

M: Yeah, the professional sportsmen.

W: A professional footballer in England earns more than 3,000 pounds a year.

M: Wow, is that the average income?

W: No, it is only possible in sports for individuals, like golf, tennis and motor-racing.

M: Some stars can also make money from advertisement.

W: Actually they earn more money from advertising than sports.

M: Their advertisement for sportswear says “Buy our things.”

W: But actually, more than that. It says “Buy the same shirt and shoes as me”.

M: Some famous sportsmen can even advertise watches and food.

W: And sometimes only their names or photographs are enough to get paid.

M: Sports are no longer just something for people’s spare time.

W: True.

Key

At the very beginning, “sport” referred to what people did (1) **in their free time**. Later it often meant hunting wild animals and birds. Today the usual meaning of the word is (2) **organized games**. People spend a lot of their time playing football, basketball, tennis and many other sports. Such people play sports because they want to. A few people are paid for the sports they play. These people are called (3) **professional** sportsmen. They may be sportsmen for only a few years, but a professional footballer in England earns more than 3,000 pounds a year. Of course, only few sportsmen can earn as much money as that. It is only possible in sports (4) **for individuals**, like golf, tennis and motor-racing. Perhaps the most surprising thing about sportsmen and money is that: the stars can earn more money from (5) **advertising** than from playing their sports. An advertisement for (6) **sportswear** does not simply say, “Buy our things.” It says, “Buy the same shirt and shoes as...” Famous sportsmen can even

advertise things like (7) **watches and food**. They allow the companies to use their names or photographs of them and they are paid for this. Sports are no longer just something for people's (8) **spare time**.

Section C Passages

Task 1 Swimming

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

calorie *n.* 卡路里(a unit of heat equal to the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one kilogram of water by one degree at one atmosphere pressure; used by nutritionists to characterize the energy-producing potential in food)

joint *n.* 关节(the point of connection between two bones or elements of a skeleton)

cardiovascular *adj.* 心脏血管的(of or pertaining to or involving the heart and blood vessels)

millennia *n.* 千年(复数)(plural form for millennium)

depict *v.* 描述, 描绘(show in, or as in, a picture)

freestyle *n.* 自由式(a race as in swimming in which each contestant has a free choice of the style to use)

backstroke *n.* 仰泳(a swimming stroke that resembles the crawl except the swimmer lies on his or her back)

breaststroke *n.* 蛙泳(a swimming stroke; the arms are extended together in front of the head and swept back on either side accompanied by a frog kick)

recreation *n.* 消遣, 娱乐(activity that refreshes and recreates; activity that renews your health and spirits by enjoyment and relaxation)

venue *n.* 场所, 地点(the scene of any event or action)

Language and culture tips

Wikipedia 维基百科

The Iliad and The Odyssey 《伊利亚德》和《奥德赛》(古希腊史诗)

Script

Swimming is an activity that burns lots of calories, is easy on the joints, supports your weight, builds muscular strength and endurance. It also improves cardiovascular fitness, cools you off and refreshes you in summer, and is one that you can do safely into old age.

Human beings have been swimming for millennia. According to Wikipedia, Stone Age cave drawings depict individuals swimming and there are written references in the Bible and the Greek poems "The Iliad" and "The Odyssey" dating back 1,500 to 2,000 years.

Organized swimming began in the 1800s and 1900s with the creation of swimming associations and clubs that competed against each other. Competitive swimming continued to grow in popularity during the 1800s and was included in the first modern Olympic Games in Athens in 1896. In 1904, the Olympics in St. Louis included the 50-, 100-, 220-, 440-, 880-yard and one-mile freestyle, the 100-yard backstroke and 440-yard breaststroke, and a 4x50-yard freestyle relay. By the 20th century, swimming had become mainstream. Indoor pools were beginning to appear, most towns with populations over 20,000 had public outdoor pools, and swimming clubs became increasingly popular for recreation. Women participated for the first time in swimming in the Olympic Games in

Stockholm in 1912.

Today swimming is the second most popular exercise activity in the United States, with approximately 360 million annual visits to recreational water venues. Swim clubs, recreation centers, and many other facilities feature swimming pools. Many high schools and colleges have competitive swim teams, and of course, swimming is one of the most popular Olympic sports.

Questions and key

1. How long have human beings been swimming?
Human beings have been swimming for millennia.
2. When was the first time for women to participate in swimming in the Olympic Games?
1912.
3. How many people in the United States participate in swimming activities every year?
About 360 million every year.

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. Which is not a benefit of swimming?
A) Help people to be more popular.
B) Help people to keep fit.
C) Decrease the hazard of cardiovascular disease.
D) Cool people off in summer.
2. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
A) Swimming is the second most popular sports in the world.
B) Competitive swimming began to thrive in the 19th century.
C) Women were allowed to participate in swimming in the first modern Olympic Games.
D) Indoor pools were the only places for people to swim in the 20th century.
3. When has swimming become mainstream?
A) Since the 18th century.
B) Since the 19th century.
C) Since the 20th century.
D) Since the 21st century.
4. What do people think of swimming?
A) Swimming is a modern sports activity.
B) Swimming is one of the most popular Olympic sports.
C) Swimming is not so easy to learn.
D) Swimming is a good exercise only for young people.
5. What can you infer from this story?
A) American high schools and colleges encourage all their students to learn swimming.
B) Swimming pools are not easy to find in a small city.
C) People like swimming only for health and recreational reasons.

D) Olympic swimming games include short and long distance swimming.

Task 2 Chinese Women's Volleyball Back as National Pride

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

insurmountable *adj.* 无法解决的, 难以克服的(impossible to surmount)

backdrop *n.* 背景(scenery hung at back of stage)

predecessor *n.* 前任(one who precedes you in time as in holding a position or office)

spiker (ace spiker) *n.* 主攻手

lineup *n.* 选手阵容(a list of players in the order in which they will play)

feat *n.* 丰功伟绩(a notable achievement)

usher in 引进, 开创(introduce sth. into)

Script

Once upon a time, the Chinese women's volleyball team has been a source of national pride.

As the Chinese team overcame host Japan to claim their emphatic fourth World Cup victory on Sunday, the first major title in 11 years after the Chinese team won at the Athens Olympic Games in 2004, it feels like the team that all Chinese have been proud of is back.

Once a world superpower in women's volleyball, China were almost insurmountable between 1981 and 1986 during which the team won two world championships, two world cups and one Olympics. Against the backdrop of China's historic opening and reform, the Chinese took so much pride from their victories and were inspired by the "women's volleyball spirit", that represents hard working, unity and perseverance.

However, followed in following years. The retirement of the golden generation who won at Athens even led to a period of crisis as the newcomers never felt comfortable taking up guns from their predecessors.

The inexperienced team finished a remote 10th in 2010 world championships, the worst result since 1974; then finished 5th at the 2012 London Games.

Jenny Lang Ping, known as "Iron Hammer" who led the Chinese to the 1981 and 1985 World Cup titles as a player, took over as head coach in 2013 and brought in fresh air using more young players boldly.

Lang, a world famous spiker while playing, also ushered in a competitive system in national team as no player can guarantee a regular place in the starting lineup. Zhu Ting, Yuan Xinyue, Lin Li, and other young stars got more chances of training and playing for the national team, but all of them have to fight for the starting places.

History repeats itself. Former China coach Chen Zhonghe took charge at the team and won the World Cup title in 2003 before leading the team to Athens Games win in 2004.

Lang and her team now have a chance of repeating the feat in next year's Olympic Games as they already won a direct ticket to Rio.

Key

(F) 1. Chinese people have always been proud of the Chinese women's volleyball team.

(T) 2. The best time for Chinese women's volleyball was from 1981 to 1986.

- (F) 3. Jenny Lang Ping took over as head coach of the Chinese women's volleyball team in 2013.
 (T) 4. The competitive system was key to Lang Ping's concept of leading the team.
 (F) 5. The biggest defeat for the Chinese women's volleyball team since 1974 was in 2012.

Part B

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

Questions and key

- Why did people feel so proud of the Chinese women's volleyball team's victory in 2015?
Because it was the first major victory in 11 years after the Chinese team won at the Athens Olympic Games in 2004.
- What were considered to be the Chinese "women's volleyball spirit" ?
Hard working, unity and perseverance.
- How many times did the Chinese women's volleyball team win the World Cup?
Four times.

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 Golden Double as Fu, Ning Make a Splash

Word tips

reigning *adj.* 统治的，起支配作用的(exercising power or authority)
dope *v.* 服用兴奋剂(take drugs to improve one's athletic performance)
clenbuterol: 克伦特罗； β 兴奋剂类
tally *n.* 计数，计分(the act of counting; reciting numbers in ascending order)

Language and culture tips

Kazan 喀山（俄罗斯的一个城市）
Rio de Janeiro 里约热内卢

Script

It was a golden day for China in the pool at the world championships in Kazan last night as Ning Zetao and Fu Yuanhui (1) captured surprising titles.

Ning Zetao led all the way to win the 100-meter freestyle in a race missing two key (2) competitors.

Ning touched first in 47.84 seconds last night, (3) following up his victory in last year's Asian Games with his first world title a year before the Rio de Janeiro Olympics.

Cameron McEvoy of Australia finished second in 47.95.

"That's the best place I've ever got, a world silver medal," McEvoy said. "Thinking back a couple of years ago it was (4) out of reach for me, so to be in this position now, especially with a year to go, it's exciting."

Federico Grabich of Argentina was third in 48.12.

Reigning Olympic champion Nathan Adrian of the United States tied for seventh with Pieter Timmers of Belgium in 48.31.

Ning was (5) banned for a year after failing a doping test in March 2011 for taking the (6) performance-enhancing drug clenbuterol.

He also won gold in the 50 at the Asian Games in Incheon.

Fu won the women's 50 backstroke gold later, (7) clocking 27.11 seconds to win the final with Brazil's Etienne Medeiros taking silver and China's Liu Xiang earning the bronze.

Australia's Emily Seebohm, who won the 100 backstroke world gold on Tuesday night, finished fourth.

China (8) leads the medals tally with a total of 31, including 14 gold. Russia is second with 15, 9 of them gold.

Task 2 Beijing Wins 2022 Winter Games Bid

Word tips

high-powered *adj.* 精力充沛的(vigorously energetic or forceful)

Paralympics *n.* 残奥会(Olympic Games for the disabled people)

sustainable *adj.* 可持续的(capable of being sustained)

prudent *adj.* 谨慎的(careful and sensible; marked by sound judgment)

tackle *v.* 处理, 对付(accept as a challenge; deal with)

integration *n.* 集成, 综合(the act of combining into an integral whole)

Language and culture tips

Almaty 阿拉木图(哈萨克斯坦东南部城市)

Kuala Lumpur 吉隆坡(马来西亚首都)

Script

Beijing has become the first city to host both Summer and Winter Olympic Games after beating Kazakhstan's Almaty to hold the 2022 Winter Olympics.

Following a (1) closed-door vote by International Olympic Committee (IOC) members, President Thomas Bach announced that Beijing is the winner of 2022 Winter Olympics during the 128th IOC Session in Kuala Lumpur on Friday afternoon.

With a fully-prepared final (2) presentation by an all-star team, Beijing has successfully convinced the committee members that the 2008 Olympics host city is a more favored (3) candidate for the Winter Games. The high-powered (4) delegation assured IOC members that Beijing was the safe choice because it had already proved it could stage the Games and said it would take winter sports into the backyard of the world's (5) most populated country.

Chinese President Xi Jinping sent a (6) letter of appreciation to President Thomas Bach on Friday evening, expressing thanks to IOC for its trust and support in selecting Beijing together with Zhangjiakou as the host of the 2022 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games.

The capital promises a sustainable and prudent Olympics by taking full advantages of (7) existing venues. And it will take (8) a series of measures to tackle air pollution for a successful 2022 Games.

Bid officials said winning the hosting rights for the 2022 Winter Olympics will fuel regional integration

between Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei province, especially in transportation, air pollution control and tourism.

Part III Translating and Listening

Shaolin Kungfu

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. 少林功夫 | <u>Shaolin Kungfu</u> |
| 2. 武术 | <u>martial arts</u> |
| 3. 佛教文化 | <u>Buddhist culture</u> |
| 4. 少林寺 | <u>the Shaolin Temple</u> |
| 5. 文化空间 | <u>cultural space</u> |
| 6. 职责 | <u>duties</u> |
| 7. 保护 | <u>protect</u> |
| 8. 完美技术 | <u>perfect technology</u> |
| 9. 丰富含义 | <u>abundant meanings</u> |
| 10. 声誉 | <u>reputation</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.

1. 少林功夫是河南登封少林寺信奉佛教文化的和尚们练习的一种武术。

听写: Shaolin Kungfu is a kind of martial arts practiced by monks under the special Buddhist culture of the Shaolin Temple in Dengfeng City, Henan Province.

2. 少林寺是少林功夫发展的文化空间。

听写: The Shaolin Temple is a cultural space for the development of the Shaolin Kungfu.

3. 少林功夫最初是佛教僧侣练习的，他们的职责是保护寺庙。

听写: The Shaolin Kungfu was originally practiced by the Buddhist monks whose duties were to protect the temple.

4. 少林功夫已逐步发展成为一种完美技术和丰富含义相融合的艺术。

听写: The Shaolin Kungfu has been gradually developed into an art of perfect technology and abundant meanings.

5. 少林功夫在全世界享有盛誉。

听写: The Shaolin Kungfu enjoys high reputation in the whole world.

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

(T) 1. Shaolin Kungfu is practiced by monks.

(T) 2. The Shaolin Temple is a place where Shaolin Kungfu develops.

- (F) 3. Shaolin Kungfu was originally practiced for military uses.
 (F) 4. Shaolin Kungfu dates back to the Qin Dynasty.
 (T) 5. Shaolin Kungfu is well-known in the world.

Script

Shaolin Kungfu

Shaolin Kungfu is a kind of martial arts practiced by monks under the special Buddhist culture of the Shaolin Temple in Dengfeng City, Henan Province. The Shaolin Temple, built in the Nineteenth year of Taihe Period during the Northern Wei Dynasty, is a cultural space for the development of the Shaolin Kungfu. The Shaolin Kungfu, which is originally practiced by the Buddhist monks whose duties were to protect the temple, has been gradually developed into an art of perfect technology, abundant meanings and high reputation in the whole world after more than 1500 years of development.

少林功夫

少林功夫是河南登封少林寺信奉佛教文化的和尚们练习的一种武术。少林寺，建于北魏太和十九年，是少林功夫发展的文化空间。少林功夫最初是佛教僧侣练习的，他们的职责是保护寺庙。现在经过 1500 多年的发展，少林功夫已逐步发展成为一种完美技术和丰富含义相融合的艺术，在全世界享有盛誉。

Part IV Listening and Speaking

Section A Listen to Speak

Task 1 Kobe Bryant causes stir on Weibo

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

catchphrase *n.* 时髦话(a sentence or phrase which becomes popular or well-known, often because it is frequently used by a famous person)

detractor *n.* 诋毁者 (a person who criticize another person or thing)

Language and culture tips

Los Angeles Lakers 洛杉矶湖人队

Script

After finishing his injury-laden NBA season with the Los Angeles Lakers, basketball superstar Kobe Bryant has to watch the (1) upcoming finals from the sidelines.

However, the 19-year NBA veteran can still stir up a frenzy on social media. He (2) posted an update on his Weibo account, or the Chinese version of Twitter, on which he has more than 3 million followers, on June 2:

"It's been a while since I've been on Weibo. I see there's some new web lingo. Can you teach me some? What does "*da tie*" mean? "

The post immediately drew tens of (3) thousands of comments from Chinese Web users, with some basketball fans trying to explain the catchphrase to the NBA star.

One Weibo user, @Kyrie_basketball, replied, "*da tie* means miss the shot".

Some detractors (4) poked fun at Kobe, with @Machy saying, "*da tie* is what happens after you shoot, old man."

Bryant (5) surpassed Michael Jordan as the third-leading scorer in NBA history in the 2014-2015 season, and has won five NBA championships, the most of any current player, but he is also (6) notorious for missing shots. He missed 16 shots against the Grizzlies in November 2014, making him the player who missed the most shots in NBA history.

"*da tie*" literally means (7) hitting iron, and is often used by Chinese basketball fans to indicate the sound when a missed shot hits the (8) basketball hoop.

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 Kobe Bryant? Discuss it with your partner.
2. Which sport do you like most? Talk about it with your partner.
3. Do you love to participate in some kind of sports competition? Tell us the reasons.

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

Recently Janney gets interested in board game, then she choose to learn Go. Carl wants to know more about the amazing game.

Janney: I've been learning to play Go recently. It's an amazing game!

Carl: Weiqi? It must be a greatest Chinese invention. I've tried hard to learn it. Its rules can't be any simpler, but I've never won a game of Go. Well, it's all Greek to me!

Janney: ...

For reference

Janny: I've been learning to play Go recently. It's an amazing game!

Carl: Weiqi? It must be a greatest Chinese invention. I've tried hard to learn it. Its rules can't be any simpler, but I've never won a game of Go. Well, it's all Greek to me!

Janny: At least you have obtained a very basic understanding of the game, haven't you? I think it is perfect for boosting intelligence, cultivating personality and flexible learning. Every intellectual wishing to gain any insight into Chinese culture should learn to play Go.

Carl: I heard it is included in the four major arts of China, is it?

Janny: Sure. It was considered desirable that a well-educated ancient Chinese scholar should be well versed in zither, weiqi, calligraphy and painting. I think weiqi is the most fantastic of them. It embodies ancient Chinese wisdom and cultural profoundness.

Carl: I know it is quite different from Western chess.

Janny: Yes. Playing chess is a very aggressive experience. All the pieces are supposed to capture their opponents. Whenever I start a chess game, I can't help but imagine a concrete battle in which all fighters stand ready to kill.

Carl: But isn't it the same with weiqi?

Janny: Certainly not. The object of weiqi is to surround a large area than the opponent. In other words, each side

is struggling for a greater living space by mapping out a territory on the board. Hence, chess aims to kill, while weiqi is much concerned with how to survive.

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 it in class.

1. Talk with teammates to collect the sports in the four categories: individual sports; team sports; outdoor sports; dangerous sports. And talk about an athlete or sports team that you admire and tell the reasons.
2. Extreme sports are sure to get your blood pumping. Check out the list of extreme sports. Choose some that you desire to try and tell what you know about them.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mountain biking • Rock climbing • Bungee Jumping • Canoeing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scuba diving • Skateboarding • Zorbing • Skiing
--	--

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 it in the next class.

1. Nowadays more and more young athletes are taking part in the risky activities called “extreme sports” or “X-sports”. They snowboard over cliffs and mountain-bike down steep mountains. The extreme sports have become a whole new area of sports, with specialized equipment and high levels of skill. There is even an Olympics for extreme sports, called the winter X-game, which includes snow mountain biking and ice climbing. What makes extreme sports so popular? Share your ideas with your partner.

Part V Time for Fun

Word tips

inaugural *n.* 就职典礼 (the ceremonial induction into a position)

grueling *adj.* 极度疲劳的 (characterized by effort to the point of exhaustion)

forgo *v.* 放弃 (cease to hold)

Li Na explores life after tennis

After retiring from professional tennis 14 months ago, Grand Slam champion Li Na has embraced many new roles, one by one, in her personal life—including new mother.

Now the 33-year-old appears set to make another transition to businesswoman, exploring new directions in her (1) post-athletics career around the game that brought her fame and fortune, as well as some controversy.

"I will try to reinvent myself as a businesswoman, which might be a pretty big challenge. Every athlete faces new challenges and has to adapt to new roles in life after retirement. Why not try new things?" Li said from the sidelines at the WTA Elite Trophy tennis tournament in Zhuhai, Guangdong province, on Sunday.

Li appeared in Zhuhai to promote the inaugural year-end tournament of the Women's Tennis Association as (2) an ambassador, a role that has kept her busy visiting different tournaments around the world since the birth of her daughter in June.

Having sparked a tennis boom in Asia by winning two Grand Slam singles titles—the 2011 French Open and the 2014 Australian Open—Li is committed to developing a business around the (3) increasingly popular game. One venture, a tennis academy under her name, is in the pipeline.

"The plan to build an academy has been developing over the past year. We are dealing with some practical difficulties that we want to work out before (4) announcing all the details," Li said. Once established in China's grueling State-run sports system, Li had to forgo cultural education starting at an early age to focus fully on athletic training.

Li chose to temporarily retire from the system in 2002 to study at Huazhong University of Science and Technology, where she (5) acquired a bachelor's degree in journalism in 2009.

Her experience in making up the lost lessons inspired Li to build a unique academy that (6) combines tennis training and education, a marriage of goals that presents certain difficulties.

Li said her academy won't be built for the purpose of nursing the next generation of professional players for China but to educate more children in general through tennis as a hobby.

"I would love to teach kids as a trainer, but I will (7) definitely not be a full-time coach for professional players. After all, I have to take care of my family," she said.

Having returned to family life, as she long expected she would, Li appears even busier than she was as a player. She visited six different cities, including her hometown Wuhan, Beijing and Singapore, to promote local tournaments while attending (8) commercial events in the past 40 days.

Still, her 5-month-old daughter, with the English name Alisa, always strikes a chord in Li's heart wherever she is.

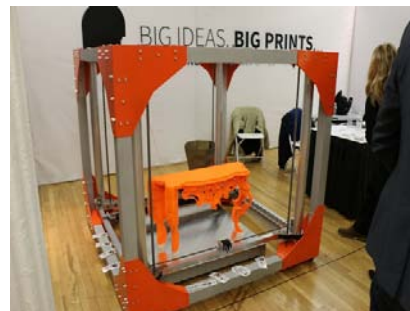
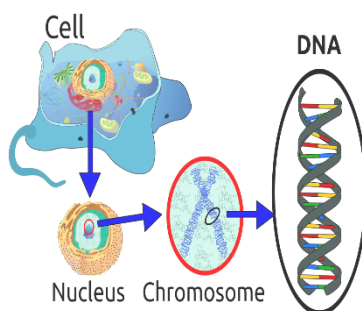
"My husband and I try to take care of her by ourselves, though it's a new and demanding challenge," she said before hosting a tennis clinic for 50 junior players in Zhuhai.

Unit 6 Science and Technology

Part I Lead-in

Section A Picture Description

Directions: Look at the pictures. Then discuss the questions below with your partner.



1. What is the use of a space probe?
2. What is DNA?
3. What is the size of the largest object for a 3D printer?

Language and culture tips

1. What is the use of a space probe?

A space probe is a robotic spacecraft that leaves Earth orbit and explores space. It may approach the Moon; enter interplanetary space; flyby, orbit, or land on other planetary bodies; or approach interstellar space.

2. What is DNA?

Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) is a molecule that carries most of the genetic instructions used in the development, functioning and reproduction of all known living organisms and many viruses. DNA stores biological information. The DNA backbone is resistant to cleavage, and both strands of the double-stranded structure store the same biological information. Biological information is replicated as the two strands are separated. A significant portion of DNA (more than 98% for humans) is non-coding, meaning that these sections do not serve as patterns for protein sequences.

3. What is the size of the largest object for a 3D printer?

Large 3D printers have been developed for industrial, education, and demonstrative uses. A large delta-style 3D printer was built in 2014 by SeeMeCNC. The printer is capable of making an object with diameter of up to 4 feet (1.2 m) and up to 10 feet (3.0 m) in height. It also uses plastic pellets as the raw material instead of the typical plastic filaments used in other 3D printers. Another type of large printer is Big Area Additive Manufacturing (BAAM). The goal is to develop printers that can produce a large object in high speed. A BAAM machine of Cincinnati Incorporated can produce an object at the speeds 200-500 times faster than typical 3D printers available in 2014. Another BAAM machine is being developed by Lockheed Martin with an aim to print long objects of up to 100 feet (30 m) to be used in aerospace industries.

Section B Gap-filling

Directions: Listen to a short passage about Global Positioning System. Listen carefully and fill in the words

missing from blanks with what you hear.

Script

The Global Positioning System is a space-based navigation system that provides location and time information (1) in all weather conditions, anywhere on or near the Earth where there is an unobstructed line of sight to four or more GPS satellites. The system provides critical capabilities to military, civil, and commercial users around the world. The United States government created the system, maintains it, and makes it freely (2) accessible to anyone with a GPS receiver. The US began the GPS project in 1973 to overcome the limitations of previous navigation systems, integrating ideas from several (3) predecessors, including a number of classified engineering design studies from the 1960s. The U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) developed the system, which originally used 24 satellites. It became fully operational in 1995.

In addition to GPS, other systems are in use or under development. The Russian Global Navigation Satellite System was developed contemporaneously with GPS, but suffered from (4) incomplete coverage of the globe until the mid-2000s. There are also the planned European Union Galileo positioning system, India's Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System, China's (5) BeiDou Navigation Satellite System, and the Japanese Quasi-Zenith Satellite System.

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

asteroid *n.* 小行星 (any of many small planets revolving around the sun, esp between the orbits and Mars and Jupiter)

harassment *n.* 烦扰; 骚扰 (troubling and annoying sb continually);

detrimental *adj.* 有害的, 不利的 (harmful)

News item 1

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

Script

The No. 31230 asteroid is now named after Nobel Prize winner Tu Youyou. The naming ceremony was held at the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse yesterday in Beijing. Tu is one of the five scientists who received the honor at the ceremony but Tu didn't attend due to health reasons. The asteroid was discovered by Beijing Schmidt CCD Asteroid Program in 1998. The other four scientists are Xie Jialin, Wu Liangyong, Zheng Zhemin and Zhang Cunhao.

At the moment, asteroids are the only kind of planets that can be named according to the discoverer's will, which is also regarded as a worldwide honor. The discoverer can propose to the International Astronomical Union to give the asteroid a formal name. The union has set up strict rules to guide the selection of names for objects in different parts of the solar system. Once approved and issued, the name can no longer be changed.

Questions and key

1. Which of the following is NOT true of the news item?
 - A) The No. 31230 asteroid was discovered in 1998.
 - B) Five scientists attended the asteroid naming ceremony.**
 - C) Only asteroids can be named according to the discoverer's will.
 - D) The name of the asteroids cannot be changed after its approval.
2. Who can give an asteroid a formal name?
 - A) The Nobel Prize Winner.
 - B) The discoverer.
 - C) The International Astronomical Union.**
 - D) The Schmidt CCD Asteroid Program.

News item 2

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

Script

A new, free smartphone app called SafeUT has been publicly introduced in Salt Lake City with an aim to help Utah students get professional help in times of personal crisis and suicidal thoughts.

Students will also be able to report anonymously bullying, harassment, abuse, threats, drug use, and more, 24/7. The password-protected SafeUT is available for Android and iPhone devices. The app offers a real-time connection with a licensed professional from the University Neuropsychiatric Institute. It is also available in several foreign languages, St George News reported. Utah Attorney General Sean Reyes confirmed that the leading cause of death among kids aged 10-17 was suicide wrote Morgan Jacobsen of the Deseret News.

All the students who download the app will get training on how to use it properly by their school administration. All schools in the state will be able to join the program, although it is not required.

Questions and key

3. What kind of app is SafeUT?
 - A) It aims to help the students with their study.
 - B) It offers a real-time connection with a teacher.
 - C) It is available only in English.
 - D) It is available for both Android and iPhone devices.**
4. What is the leading cause of death among kids aged 10-17?
 - A) Abuse.
 - B) Drug abuse.
 - C) Suicide.**
 - D) Harassment.

News item 3

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

Script

U.S. vehicle safety regulators have said the artificial intelligence system piloting a self-driving Google car could be considered the driver under federal law, a major step toward ultimately winning approval for autonomous vehicles on the roads. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration told Google, a unit of

Alphabet Inc (GOOGL.O), of its decision in a previously unreported Feb. 4 letter to the company posted on the agency's website this week.

Major automakers and technology companies such as Google are racing to develop and sell vehicles that can drive themselves at least part of the time. All participants in the autonomous driving race complain that state and federal safety rules are impeding testing and eventual deployment of such vehicles. California has proposed draft rules requiring steering wheels and a licensed driver in all self-driving cars.

Google told NHTSA that the real danger is having auto safety features that could tempt humans to try to take control. Google "expresses concern that providing human occupants of the vehicle with mechanisms to control things like steering, acceleration, braking... could be detrimental to safety because the human occupants could attempt to override the (self-driving system's) decisions," the NHTSA letter stated.

Questions and key

5. What is the main idea of the news item?
 - A) There is a minor step backward for autonomous vehicles.
 - B) State and federal government don't support autonomous vehicles.**
 - C) The artificial intelligence system could be considered the driver under federal law.
 - D) All automakers and technology companies are developing autonomous vehicles.
6. What do we know about the state and federal safety rules for self-driving cars?
 - A) The rules are curbing the testing of self-driving cars.**
 - B) The rules are boosting the eventual development of self-driving cars.
 - C) There are no specific safety rules for self-driving cars.
 - D) The rules require at least four seats in self-driving cars.
7. According to Google, what is the danger of self-driving cars?
 - A) The self-driving cars are too light.
 - B) The autonomous vehicles cannot pass the testing of NHTSA.
 - C) Humans may try to take control of the self-driving cars.**
 - D) Not mentioned in the news item.

Section B Long Conversations

Task 1 How often do you laugh?

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

primate *n.* 灵长目动物 (member of the most highly developed order of mammals)

hormone *n.* 激素 (substance produced within the body of an animal and carried by the blood to an organ which it stimulates to assist growth, etc)

tickle *v.* 轻触或抚摸使发痒 (touch or stroke sb lightly so as to cause a laughter)

pant *v.* 喘息 (breathe with short quick breaths)

in stitches 捧腹大笑 (laughing uncontrollably)

Script

M: Well, you seemed to be having fun watching the movie?

- W:** Yeah, it was funny. I think it kept me in stitches right from the start.
- M:** You know, whenever I watch a comedy, I always like to know why it is that people like to laugh. I mean, why does it feel so good to laugh?
- W:** I heard from my biology professor that even after centuries of scientific research, no one knows why human beings and just a few other primates laugh.
- M:** I read that Charles Darwin thought that laughter begins with small babies. He believed that even prehistoric parents must have interpreted baby's laughter. The parents enjoyed the laughter, which encouraged them to continue caring for the child.
- W:** Yes, apparently researches have also found that it has a positive effect on many parents and that it produces certain hormones that actually switch on the body's immune system and actually help fight off diseases. So it could be to help fight off diseases.
- M:** I also heard that some psychology professors found that men are more likely to make jokes than women are, and women are more likely to laugh at them than men are.
- W:** And chimpanzees, apes, and a few other primates laugh, but no other animals do. I've seen them laugh at zoos, when tickling each other, and when playing chasing games. Their laugh sounds like rapid panting, but I've been assured it's a kind of laughing.
- M:** Which reminds me I'd better get back to those apes I have for roommates before they eat all the chicken I left out in the kitchen!

Questions and Key

- What is the main issue being discussed throughout the conversation?
A) The purpose of laughter.
B) The cause of laughter and its effects.
C) Why and when people laugh.
D) The origin of laughter.
- According to Darwin, why do people laugh?
A) It is a technique of survival for babies.
B) It can ease tensions between parents and children.
C) It can make parents feel relaxed to take care of children.
D) It can help children to fight diseases.
- How does the woman know the primates do laugh?
A) She can hear them crying very loudly at the zoo.
B) She has heard them panting and was told it was laughter.
C) She has read about it from Darwin.
D) She used to work at a zoo.
- Why does the man suddenly break up the conversation?
A) His roommates are taking care of his apes.
B) He is worried that the chicken he left out will spoil.
C) He is worried that his roommates will eat all the chicken.
D) He is worried that he will miss out on his dinner.
- What is NOT true according to the conversation?
A) Laughter can trigger the body's immune system.
B) Men are less likely to make jokes than women.

- C) Women are more likely to laugh at the jokes.
D) Not all animals can laugh.

Task 2 Sharing cars

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

ditch *v.* 迫降 (land in the sea in an emergency); 抛弃 (abandon)

upkeep *n.* 保养 (keeping sth in good condition)

courtesy *n.* 礼貌 (good manners)

viable *adj.* 切实可行的 (sound and workable)

congestion *n.* 堵塞 (state of being too full)

Language and culture tips

Flexcar a for-profit car sharing company, the oldest and second-largest in the United States behind Boston-based Zipcar, with which it merged in late 2007.

Script

W: Last year, you ditched your car. How do you get around now?

M: Now, (1) I rely on mass transit or my own feet.

W: Oh, that's nice! You don't need to worry about the upkeep of a car, or parking, or insurance.

M: Yeah, I've saved some money now.

W: But what if you need to go to the suburbs or shop for something very big or heavy?

M: I joined Flexcar, a car-sharing network, (2) where I sign up online for the car.

W: How many people can reserve the same car?

M: Only one. If someone walks up to it, it's not gonna open up unless (3) he has a reservation on that car. The company relies on (4) smart card technology to track trips.

W: Do you pay for the gas?

M: With gas, it's all about courtesy. If the tank is low, fill it up for the next driver.

W: With more US cities facing major transportation challenges, (5) car-sharing just may be a viable option.

M: Yes. Flexcar has 40,000 members in nine cities and it's expanding.

W: It's great for regional development. It improves air quality, (6) it reduces congestion, it improves green space because now we don't have to accommodate parking.

M: You're absolutely right!

Section C Passages

Task 1 A "Flawless" Building

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

skyscraper *n.* 摩天大楼(a very tall building with many stories)

curvaceous *adj.* 曲线美的(of a woman's body having a large bosom and pleasing curves)

groundbreaking *adj.* 创新的(being or producing something like nothing done or experienced or created before)

aesthetic *adj.* 美学的, 有美感的(concerning or characterized by an appreciation of beauty or good taste)

contortionist *n.* 柔术演员(an acrobat able to twist into unusual positions)

reminiscent *adj.* 怀旧的, 引人联想的(serving to bring to mind)

vertical *adj.* 垂直的(at right angles to the plane of the horizon or a base line)

cantilever *n.* 悬臂, 支架(projecting horizontal beam fixed at one end only)

mass *n.* 质量(the property of a body that causes it to have weight in a gravitational field)

dispersion *n.* 散布, 分散(spreading widely or driving off)

oscillation *n.* 震动(the process of moving or swinging from side to side regularly)

pay homage to 向...表示敬意(pay respect to)

Language and culture tips

Melbourne 墨尔本

Script

Beyoncé is one of the most influential women in the world – and it appears even skyscrapers want to look like her.

Australian architect firm Elenberg Fraser wanted to design a "flawless" building, so logically chose to draw inspiration from one of the US popstar's film clips for a new building, set to join Melbourne's streets.

The curvaceous shape of 226-metre skyscraper Premier Tower is groundbreaking – and inspired by a scene in film clip for "Ghost", in which Beyoncé writhes around while stuck in a grey, skin-tight bag. The innovative \$350 million Melbourne high-rise will soon join the city's landscape and is set to begin construction on Spencer Street opposite from the CBD's Southern Cross station.

"We will reveal that the form does pay homage to something more aesthetic – we're going to trust you've seen the music video for Beyoncé's Ghost," the company revealed in a statement, after winning approval to build the Spencer Street skyrise in May. The award winning, world class architects were so moved by the artistic clip for a song from her 2013 album XO that they push the boundaries aesthetically with their gravity-defying, twisted building.

In the Ghost film clip, faceless contortionists twist around while trapped inside stretchy material covering their entire bodies. Their shapes are very reminiscent of the building's structures. Beyoncé also wears flowing black silk in the video as she twists around in front of a wind machine.

The incredible shape of the building isn't just because the developers love pop music, but also has a complex explanation from an engineering point.

"The complex form – a vertical cantilever – is actually the most effective way to redistribute the building's mass, giving the best results in terms of structural dispersion, frequency oscillation and wind requirements," the artists explain for those scientifically-inclined. "Art and science? You betcha."

The design is also a solution to climate, wind and other limitations which arose from the site in the western end of Melbourne's CBD. The 68-storey structure will boast 660 apartments and a 160-room hotel.

Questions and key

1. Who is Beyoncé according to the passage?

She is a US pop star and one of the most influential women in the world.

2. Why is the building a combination of art and science?

Because the incredible shape of the building also has a complex explanation from an engineering point.

3. How many stories does this building have?

68 stories.

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 inspired the architects?

- A) Beyoncé's beautiful figure.
- B) Beyoncé's dancing skills.
- C) Beyoncé's movie clip *Faceless*.
- D) Beyoncé's video clip *Ghost*.**

2. The shape of the building will make people think of

- A) Beyoncé in flowing black silk dancing in the wind.
- B) Faceless dancers trapped in stretchy material twisting their bodies.**
- C) The influence of pop music on architecture.
- D) How great a singer Beyoncé is.

3. Which of the following statements is not true according to the passage?

- A) The name of the building is Premier Tower.
- B) The shape of the building is a result of aesthetic consideration
- C) The building will be one of the tallest buildings in Australia.**
- D) The design of the building has taken a lot into consideration.

4. What is the location of the building?

- A) It is located in Melbourne's CBD area.
- B) It is on Spencer Street in Melbourne, Australia.**
- C) It is at Southern Cross station in Melbourne.
- D) It is in the western end of Melbourne.

5. What can you infer from this story?

- A) Good architects should have good aesthetic perceptions.**
- B) More skyscrapers will draw inspiration from pop stars in the future.
- C) It is always windy in Melbourne.
- D) The designing of the building is appreciated by everyone.

Task 2 John Nash's Beautiful Life

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

laureate *n.* 桂冠诗人，得奖人(someone honored for great achievements)

sustain *v.* 经受，承受(undergo as of injuries and illnesses)

acuity *n.* 敏锐(a quick and penetrating intelligence)

celebrity *n.* 名人，名流(a widely known person)

upend *v.* 倒立，颠覆(set, turn, or stand on end)

equilibrium *n.* 平衡，均衡(a stable situation in which forces cancel one another)

opponent *n.* 对手(a contestant that you are matched against)

testament *n.* 证明(strong evidence for something)

hormonal *adj.* 荷尔蒙的(of or relating to or caused by hormones)

Language and culture tips

Princeton University 普林斯顿大学

game theory 博弈论

Script

John Nash, a Nobel laureate and mathematical genius whose struggle with mental illness was documented in the Oscar-winning film "A Beautiful Mind", was killed in a car accident on Saturday. He was 86. The accident, which occurred when the taxi Nash was traveling in collided with another car on the New Jersey Turnpike, also claimed the life of his 82-year-old wife, Alicia. Neither of the two drivers involved in the accident sustained life-threatening injuries.

Born in West Virginia in 1928, Nash displayed an acuity for mathematics early in life. By the time he turned 30 in 1958, he was an academic celebrity. At Princeton, Nash published a 27-page thesis that upended the field of game theory and led to applications in economics, international politics, and evolutionary biology. His signature solution—known as a "Nash Equilibrium"—found that competition among two opponents is not necessarily governed by zero-sum logic. Two opponents can, for instance, each achieve their maximum objectives through cooperating with the other, or gain nothing at all by refusing to cooperate. This intuitive, deceptively simple understanding is now regarded as one of the most important social science ideas in the 20th century, and a testament to his almost singular intellectual gifts.

But in the late 1950s, Nash began a slide into mental illness—later diagnosed as schizophrenia. Mental institutions and electroshock therapy failed to cure him, and for much of the next three decades, Nash wandered freely on the Princeton campus, scribbling idly on empty blackboards and staring blankly ahead in the library. His illness removed him completely from his work. By the time Nash was awarded the Nobel prize in Economics in 1994, he hadn't published a paper in 36 years.

But like a child cured of a nightmare by the switch of a light, Nash recovered from his illness seemingly by choosing not to be sick anymore. "I emerged from irrational thinking, ultimately, without medicine other than the natural hormonal changes of aging," he wrote in 1996. Five years later, the release of the film *A Beautiful Mind*, based on Sylvia Nasar's 1998 book of the same name, amplified Nash's extraordinary life story to an international audience. He continued to work, travel, and speak at conferences for the rest of his life.

Key

(F) 1. Four people died in the car accident that killed John Nash.

(T) 2. Nash's game theory has found applications in economics, international politics, and evolutionary biology.

(T) 3. Nash's mental illness has completely removed him from his work for more than 30 years.

(F) 4. The film *A Beautiful Mind* was based on Nash's autobiography.

(F) 5. Nash was awarded the Nobel Prize in mathematics in 1994.

Part B

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

Questions and key

1. Who was John Nash?

He was a Nobel laureate and mathematical genius.

2. How did Nash understand his recovery from mental illness?

He thought it was the result of the natural hormonal changes of aging.

3. What did Nash do after his recovery?

He continued to work, travel, and speak at conferences for the rest of his 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 Apple's Electric Car Arriving in 2019

Word tips

brandish *v.* 挥, 挥舞(move or swing back and forth)

venture *n.* 冒险(事业)(a commercial undertaking that risks a loss but promises a profit)

refine *v.* 精炼, 改进(make more complex, intricate, or richer)

fleet *n.* 舰队, 机群(group of motor vehicles operating together under the same ownership)

Language and culture tips

The Wall Street Journal 《华尔街日报》

Carnegie Mellon University 卡内基梅隆大学

Script

Apple fans may find themselves test driving far more than a new iPhone soon. By 2019, drivers might see the first electric cars on the road brandishing the Cupertino, Calif., company's famous logo.

Apple is speeding up its plans to (1) manufacture and ship an electric car in four years, According to *The Wall Street Journal*. The report says Apple is moving forward after investigating (2) options for more than a year, as well as recently meeting with government officials in California.

If true, Apple's automotive venture would be a bold and (3) ambitious move. It would also be in keeping with the company's often-repeated approach of refining already existing products, frequently redefining those very (4) categories as it did with portable music players (iPods), smartphones (iPhones) and tablets (iPads).

(5) Regardless of Apple's impressive track record, it would face stiff competition giving the growing number of entrants in the space. Besides autonomous vehicle pioneer Google, which has been testing its fleet of

self-driving cars since 2009, ride-hailing giant Uber has also made noises about replacing its drivers with robots and has been hiring experts from Carnegie Mellon University at a fast clip.

Gartner's automotive practice leader Thilo Koslowski isn't the least bit surprised that Apple might be eyeing a production vehicle, given how cars have morphed from horsepower-focused machines to rolling (6) software platforms.

"The car is now the (7) ultimate mobile device, so if I'm a big technology company looking at automobiles that are largely software driven, I'd be thinking, 'Hey, that's us,'" he says.

While Apple could well fast track its move into the automotive space by buying an existing manufacturer, Koslowski says that isn't necessary to get into this product arena.

"I can guarantee you that there are traditional automotive manufacturers that would offer up (8) excess capacity on their production lines, particularly if the economy got tight," he says.

Task 2 Facial-recognition Systems

Word tips

boast *v.* 吹嘘(show off)

quaint *adj.* 离奇有趣的(strange in an interesting or pleasing way)

trio *n.* 三个一组(the cardinal number that is the sum of one and one and one)

dub *v.* 起绰号(give a nickname to)

benchmark *n.* 基准点, 参照点(measure or judge by a certain standard)

verification *n.* 确认, 查证(additional proof that something that was believed is correct)

surveillance *n.* 监视, 监督(close observation of a person or group usually by the police)

blockbuster *n.* 轰动(an unusually successful hit with widespread popularity and huge sales)

Language and culture tips

Tinder 一个提供交友服务的网站

Script

"I never forget a face," some people like to boast. It's a claim that looks quainter by the day as artificial intelligence research continues to (1) advance. Some computers, it turns out, never forget 260 million faces.

Last week, a trio of Google researchers published a paper on a new artificial intelligence system dubbed FaceNet that it claims represents (2) the most accurate approach yet to recognizing human faces. FaceNet achieved nearly 100-percent accuracy on a popular facial-recognition dataset called Labeled Faces in the Wild, which includes more than 13,000 pictures of faces from across the web. Trained on a (3) massive 260-million-image dataset, FaceNet performed with better than 86 percent accuracy.

Researchers benchmarking their facial-recognition systems against Labeled Faces in the Wild are testing for what they call "verification." Essentially, they're (4) measuring how good the algorithms are at determining whether two images are of the same person.

In December, a team of Chinese researchers also claimed better than 99 percent accuracy on the dataset. Last year, Facebook researchers published a paper boasting better than 97 percent accuracy. The Facebook paper points to researchers claiming that humans analyzing images in the Labeled Faces dataset only achieve 97.5 percent accuracy.

However, the approach Google's researchers took (5) goes beyond simply verifying whether two faces are the same. Its system can also put a name to a face—classic facial recognition—and even present collections of faces that look the most similar or the most (6) distinct.

This is all just research, but it points to a near future where the types of crime-fighting, or surveillance-enhancing, computers we often see on (7) network television and blockbuster movies will be much more (8) attainable. Or perhaps a world where online dating is even simpler (and shallower) than swiping left or right on Tinder.

Part III Translating and Listening

Chang'e-1

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. 发射 | <u>launch</u> |
| 2. 探测器 | <u>probe</u> |
| 3. 目标 | <u>objective</u> |
| 4. 科学数据 | <u>scientific data</u> |
| 5. 实施 | <u>implement</u> |
| 6. 圆满完成 | <u>success</u> |
| 7. 航天事业 | <u>space industry</u> |
| 8. 里程碑 | <u>milestone</u> |
| 9. 标志 | <u>signify</u> |
| 10. 深空探测 | <u>deep-space exploration</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.

1. 2007 年 10 月 24 日，中国成功发射第一个月球探测器——“嫦娥一号”。

听写： On October 24, 2007, China successfully launched its first lunar probe, Chang'e-1.

2. “嫦娥一号”实现了“精确变轨，成功绕月”的预定目标。

听写： Chang'e-1 achieved its objectives of “accurate orbital transfer and successful orbiting.”

3. “嫦娥一号”获取了大量科学数据和全月球影像图，并成功实施了“受控撞月”任务。

听写： Chang'e-1 retrieved a great deal of scientific data and a complete map of the moon, and successfully implemented a controlled crash onto the lunar surface.

4. “嫦娥一号”任务的圆满成功是中国航天事业发展的又一座里程碑。

听写： The success of Chang'e-1 was another milestone for China's space industry.

5. 中国已经跨入具有深空探测能力的国家行列。

听写： China has become one of the countries capable of deep-space exploration.

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. China is the first country capable of launching lunar probe.
- (F) 2. Chang'e-1 failed to get a complete map of the moon.
- (T) 3. A controlled crash onto the lunar surface was successfully implemented by Chang'e-1.
- (F) 4. Chang'e-1 is a human flight.
- (T) 5. Chang'e-1 is one of the milestones for China's space industry.

Script

Chang'e-1

On October 24, 2007, China successfully launched its first lunar probe, Chang'e-1, and achieved its objectives of “accurate orbital transfer and successful orbiting,” also retrieving a great deal of scientific data and a complete map of the moon, and successfully implementing a controlled crash onto the lunar surface. The success of Chang'e-1 was another milestone for China's space industry, after man-made satellites and human spaceflight, signifying that China has become one of the countries capable of deep-space exploration.

嫦娥一号

2007年10月24日，中国成功发射第一个月球探测器——“嫦娥一号”，实现“精确变轨，成功绕月”的预定目标，获取大量科学数据和全月球影像图，并成功实施“受控撞月”任务。“嫦娥一号”任务的圆满完成，是继人造地球卫星、载人航天飞行取得成功之后中国航天事业发展的又一座里程碑，标志着中国已经跨入具有深空探测能力的国家行列。

Part IV Listening and Speaking

Section A Listen to Speak

Task 1 At This Store, the Fitting-Room Mirrors Know All

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

faux-fur *n.* 假毛皮 (any material made of synthetic fibers designed to resemble fur, normally as part of a piece of clothing)

Language and culture tips

Ralph Lauren 拉尔夫·劳伦，时装品牌

Script

It's been an unseasonably warm November in New York City, but Ralph Lauren's Polo (1) flagship store on Fifth Avenue is ready for Christmas. The three-floor building, built to resemble a ski-lodge, is (2) tastefully decorated with white lights, holly and stockings. Upstairs in the “living room” -- (3) complete with a couch, cowhide rug and functional fireplace -- knit dresses, faux-fur lined cuts and pullover sweaters are displayed in (4) artful arrangements.

In one corner, a lanky blonde woman examines a white cashmere turtleneck before placing it back on its (5) hanger. Had she taken the item into one of the dressing rooms, she'd immediately find an image of the

turtleneck displayed on the (6) touchscreen mirror in front of her, with options to request a different size, a different color or a pair of jeans to (7) go with it.

That's right -- the fitting rooms in Ralph Lauren's Polo flagship are smart. Very smart. Equipped with radio-frequency (8) identification technology that tracks items via their tags, the room identifies every item that enters and reflects it back on the mirror that doubles as a touchscreen. Shoppers can (9) interact with the mirror, which functions like a giant tablet, to control the lighting, request (10) alternate items or style advice from a sales associate.

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 touchscreen? Discuss it with your partner.
2. Have you ever realized that the high technology has transformed our traditional clothes industry? Share what you know about the change.
3. Name one piece of high-tech gadget that greatly changes your life. And talk about how it influences your 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

Robert looks sort of upset, and Anna wonders what's happening. It turns out that Robert is too much controlled by texting and information. Then they talk about this kind of "addiction".

Robert: Not a single email until now? It's already twelve o'clock. I can't believe it!

Anna: Can't bear it, right? I've been there before. I'll feel uncomfortable if no one calls me or sends me text messages, like there is something missing.

Robert: ...

For reference

Robert: Not a single email until now? It's already twelve o'clock. I can't believe it!

Anna: Can't bear it, right? I've been there before. I'll feel uncomfortable if I no one calls me or sends me text messages, like there is something missing.

Robert: Yeah, that's right. If no one sends me text messages, I'll go crazy.

Anna: Actually, this is a kind of addiction call "informania" or "information overload".

Robert: Addiction? Checking emails and text messages often can be called an addiction? No way!

Anna: Yes, it is. Do you consider a frequent check of your incoming e-mails to be an integral part of you working day?

Robert: Absolutely.

Anna: Do you have your cell phone with you wherever you go and check text messages and phone calls from time to time?

Robert: Yeah, it's a must. Otherwise, I may miss important phone calls and text messages.

Anna: Do you open all your IM tools whenever you're using a computer?

Robert: Yeah, MSN, QQ, Skype, Google Talk, everything, so that I'll be in touch with all friends and relatives.

Anna: Now I can tell you're definitely addicted to the overflow of information.

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 it in class.

1. It is quite advisable that schools should change teaching to incorporate new technologies. Try to explain how important it is that school teaching using iPads, Smart Boards, social media, and other new technologies.
2. Developments, including the cellphone and the Internet, have lessened physical barriers to communication and allowed humans to interact freely on a global scale. But critics protest that information and communication technology (ICT) actually alienates people. Have social media, texting, cell phones, and the Internet damaged this generation's ability to communicate in person? Talk about your ideas.

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 it in the next class.

1. Read the following piece of news and talk about your opinions.

App urges users to turn off phones and sleep

By Zhou Wenting in Shanghai

BEIJING, Oct. 22 (Xinhuanet) – A mobile phone application that urges users to stop burning the midnight oil has become popular as more people put off sleeping while using digital products.

The application, named "I want to sleep early", will set off an alarm every five minutes if the user does not click "sleep" at the time he or she has set. Once the "sleep" command is clicked, the mobile phone will be locked for two hours.

"The intention of the application, which makes use of the pressure from social circles to supervise the users, is to encourage young workers and students to return to the healthy habit of going to bed early," said Yang Yuan, the 23-year-old independent developer of the application, who works in information technology in Beijing.

Part V Time for Fun

Word tips

gadget: *n.* 小器具 (a device or machine that does something useful)

detox: *n.* 戒瘾 (treat for alcohol or drug dependence or computer)

Some kids spend up to six hours a day with their gadgets

Children are hooked on computers. Some spend up to six hours a day on their gadgets. They can be playing games live with others elsewhere in the world, (1) updating their status on social media, texting friends or looking for the latest app to download to their tablets or smartphones.

This worried Martin Strott. He's the headmaster of the Old Hall School in Wellington, in the west of England. He was so (2) concerned that he challenged his students to take part in a week of 'digital detox'.

Strott told the local newspaper, the *Shropshire Star*, that he encourages the pupils to be (3) computer-savvy from a young age, but is concerned that too much screen time will affect the development of their social skills. He said that this over-reliance on (4) digital devices "erodes family time and they're missing out on messages from body language and facial expressions from those around them".

According to the headmaster, the parents are happy with the (5) initiative. But what about the children? Nine-year-old Fred usually spends around two hours on his gadgets at home after school and around 12 hours on weekends. For him, the digital detox experience was "really hard". Fred spent it playing outside, especially cricket. He said that he'll probably engage in different activities from now on but he did miss his phone and (6) online games.

The idea of keeping children away from their tech for a while to prevent 'addiction' is not particularly new. There have been similar initiatives in the US. But are they (7) effective in the long run? Well, even if kids go back to their gadgets, the hope is that at least they'll think about how they use their time.

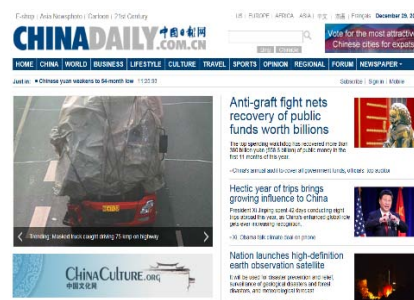
What about you: do you spend too many hours (8) hooked on your digital devices?

Unit 7 News

Part I Lead-in

Section A Picture Description

Directions: Look at the pictures. Then discuss the questions below with your partner.



1. What is a newsroom?
2. What does VOA stand for?
3. How well do you know about *China Daily*?

Language and culture tips

1. What is a newsroom?

A newsroom is the central place where journalists—reporters, editors, and producers, along with other staffers—work to gather news to be published in a newspaper and/or an online newspaper or magazine, or broadcast on radio, television, or cable. Some journalism organizations refer to the newsroom as the city room. The concept of "newsroom" may also now be employed by some public relations practitioners, as representatives of companies and organizations, with the intent to influence or create their own "media".

2. What does VOA stand for?

The Voice of America (VOA) is the official external broadcast institution of the United States federal government. The VOA provides programming for broadcast on radio, TV, and the Internet outside of the U.S., in English and some foreign languages. A 1976 law signed by President Gerald Ford requires the VOA to "serve as a consistently reliable and authoritative source of news." The Voice of America headquarters is located at 330 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC, 20237, U.S. The Voice of America is fully funded by the U.S. government. The United States Congress appropriates funds for it annually under the same budget for embassies and consulates.

3. How well do you know about *China Daily*?

China Daily was established in June 1981 and has the widest print circulation of any English-language newspaper in China (over 200,000 copies per issue, of which a third are abroad). The editorial office is in the Chaoyang District of Beijing, and the newspaper has branch offices in most major cities of China as well as several major foreign cities including New York City, Washington, D.C., London and Kathmandu. The paper is published by satellite offices in the United States, Hong Kong, and Europe. Published Monday to Saturday, it serves those who are foreigners in China, as well as those who wish to improve their English, and it is often used as a guide to government policy. The editorial policies differ in being slightly more liberal than most Chinese

language newspapers. The stated goal of the newspaper is the presentation of "China and China's news to a unique group of readers and providing services and entertainment specially suited to those readers." As of its first publication on 1 June 1981, most of the editorial staff of *China Daily* are Chinese.

Section B Gap-filling

Directions: Listen to a short passage about Cyberbullying. Listen carefully and fill in the words missing from blanks with what you hear.

Script

Cyberbullying is the act of harming or harassing via information technology networks in a repeated and deliberate manner. According to U.S. Legal Definitions, "cyber-bullying could be (1) limited to posting rumors or gossip about a person in the internet bringing about (2) hatred in other's minds; or it may go to the extent of personally identifying victims and publishing materials severely defaming and humiliating them." With the increased use of communication technology, cyberbullying has become increasingly common, especially among teenagers.

Research had (3) demonstrated a number of serious consequences of cyberbullying victimization. For example, victims have lower self-esteem, increased suicidal ideation, and (4) a variety of emotional responses, retaliating, being scared, frustrated, angry, and depressed. People have reported that cyberbullying can be more harmful than traditional bullying because there is no escaping it. A number of organizations are in coalition to provide awareness, protection and recourse for the escalating problem. Some (5) aim to inform and provide measures to avoid as well as effectively terminate cyberbullying and cyber-harassment.

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

cocaine *n.* 可卡因 (a narcotic extracted from coca leaves)

undercover *adj.* 秘密的, 卧底的 (conducted with or marked by hidden aims or methods)

judicial *adj.* 法庭的, 审判的 (relating to the administration of justice or the function of a judge)

intelligence *n.* 情报 (secret information about an enemy)

rally *vi.* 重整, 恢复 (return to a former condition)

News item 1

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

Script

Two nephews of Venezuela's first lady Cilia Flores have pleaded not guilty to drug trafficking charges at a court in New York.

They denied charges of attempting to smuggle five kilos of cocaine into the United States. Our American's editor Leonardo Rocha has more details. "Efraín Campo Flores and Francisco Flores de Freitas were arrested by undercover US drug enforcement agency in Haiti in November and taken to the United States. They're nephews of

President Nicolas Maduro's influential wife Cilia Flores, former speaker of the national assembly. Venezuelan government said at the time that the two men had been kidnapped. Venezuela is now saying the US is using its police and judicial systems to damage Mr. Maduro's Socialist government."

Questions and key

1. What is the news report mainly about?
A) Presidential election in Venezuela.
B) Venezuelan first lady's nephews' alleged crime.
C) A successful U.S. police anti-drug action.
D) Venezuela's political scandal.
2. When and where were the two men arrested?
A) In New York in December.
B) In Venezuela in December.
C) In Haiti in November.
D) In New York in November.

News item 2

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

Script

The authorities in Los Angeles have defended their decision to close all public schools for the day because of a suspected security threat. A similar threat was received in New York where the authority said it was not credible. Some believe that the city's police chief's decision for the closure is a significant overreaction.

Peter Bowes reports. "Officials say they decided to close down the entire public school system out of what they called an abundance of caution after they've received a threat in an email. The authority said they would search every school in the district to make sure they were safe for pupils to return. As that got underway, New York City officials reviewed they had received the same threat, but quickly dismissed it. A member of the House Select Committee on intelligence has since said the threat is believed to be a hoax."

Questions and key

3. Why did the authorities in Los Angeles decide to close all public schools for the day?
A) Because of a threat they have received in an email.
B) Because the public school system had some security breach.
C) Because they would search every school to ensure the students' safety.
D) Because children are vulnerable.
4. What was New York city's reaction to a similar threat?
A) New York city officials spent a lot of time investigating it.
B) They closed all public schools.
C) They quickly found out who sent the threat email.
D) They dismissed it as a hoax.

News item 3

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

Script

It's been a day of turmoil on stock market around the world as fears deepen of an economic slowdown in China. At one point, the Dow Jones Index in the United States was down by a 1,000 points, one of its biggest ever falls. Although it later rallied, it's still closed down more than 3.5% on the day.

The main markets in Europe and Asia fell by more than 4%. And China's Shanghai was down more than 8%. Our economic editor Robert Peston has this assessment of China's economic troubles. "For 30 years, they grew at 10%. The official growth target this year is quite a lot less than 10, It's 7%. But if you look at the fundamentals of that, they are so dependent on debt fueled investment. It can't go on much longer. That growth could fall much more, to say, 3%. Now the point is that China has been generating 1/4 of the world's growth for years and years and years. If growth falls from 10% to 3%, well, I'm afraid, that does mean that global growth slows down very dramatically indeed."

Questions and key

5. What was true about the stock markets around the world?
- A) Many stock markets might have to close down.
 - B) The main stock markets in Europe and Asia was down more than 8%.
 - C) The American stock market fell by 3%.
 - D) The economic slowdown caused big problems for stock markets.**
6. Which of the following is not true about Chinese economy according to the news?
- A) The economic growth of China has fallen to 3%.**
 - B) The Chinese economy is too dependent on debt fueled investment.
 - C) The Chinese economy grew at 10% for 30 years.
 - D) The fall of Chinese economic growth slows down the global economy.
7. Why does Chinese economic growth rate have such a big influence on the world economy?
- A) Because China has the biggest stock market in the world.
 - B) Because 1/4 of the world population is Chinese.
 - C) Because China has been generating 1/4 of the world's growth for years.**
 - D) Because China is a rich country.

Section B Long Conversations

Task 1 A new space plane

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

orbit *n.* 轨道 (path followed by a planet, star, moon, etc round another body)

Script

W: Good morning, every one! Welcome to the 10 o'clock Morning News! Today we have with us Dr. Elvis White, a space scientist, to tell us about a new space plane that British scientists are working on.

M: Good morning, Sarah! Good morning, audience.

W: Firstly, Dr. White, could you tell us what the space plane looks like?

M: Well, it looks just like an ordinary plane, really.

W: How many passengers can it carry?

M: It's about the same size as a plane, and it can carry about 50 passengers.

W: But it doesn't act like an ordinary plane, does it?

M: No, it's much faster. For example, you could fly from London to Beijing in only 30 minutes.

W: My goodness! And how does it work?

M: Well, shortly after taking off, the plane leaves the earth's atmosphere and goes into orbit around the earth until it returns to the ground.

W: So it's really a kind of space rocket.

M: Not really.

W: Why?

M: For two reasons. First, a space rocket can only be used once, but this space plane can be used for many times.

W: That's an important improvement.

M: Absolutely. Second, while the plane is travelling through the atmosphere, the pilot can fly it just like an ordinary plane.

W: It sounds very exciting.

Questions and Key

- What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A) A satellite.
B) An ordinary plane.
C) A space plane.
D) A space rocket.
- How many passengers can the new space plane carry?
A) 10.
B) 30.
C) 15.
D) 50.
- How is a space plane different from an ordinary plane?
A) A space plane is bigger than an ordinary plane.
B) A space plane travels much faster than an ordinary plane.
C) A space plane carries more passengers than an ordinary plane.
D) A space plane looks totally different from an ordinary plane.
- Why is this space plane not a kind of space rocket?
A) A space rocket can only be used once.
B) The pilot can fly a space plane just like an ordinary plane.
C) A space rocket travels much faster than a space plane.
D) Both A and B.
- Which of the following is not true?
A) Dr. Elvis White is a new anchorman.
B) Some British scientists are working on this new space plane.
C) The new space plane can be used many times.
D) The new space plane is not a space rocket.

Task 2 An air crash

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

Word tips

aviation *n.* 航空 (science or practice of flying aircraft)

distort *v.* 歪曲 (give a false account of sth)

terrain *n.* 地形 (stretch of land, with regard to its natural features)

Language and culture tips

CNN The Cable News Network (CNN) is an American basic cable and satellite television channel that is owned by the Turner Broadcasting System division of Time Warner. The 24-hour cable news channel was founded in 1980 by American media proprietor Ted Turner. Upon its launch, CNN was the first television channel to provide 24-hour news coverage, and was the first all-news television channel in the United States.

Script

M: Morning, Claire!

W: Morning, Sebastian!

M: Did you hear about the air crash that occurred in South Asia yesterday? It was quite a tragic accident!

W: No, I didn't see anything in the news about it. How did you know that?

M: I spot this news from CNN APP.

W: What happened?

M: A foreign airliner was attempting to land at night in a mountainous area of Nepal and flew into a hill!

W: That sounds really terrible! Did anyone survive?

M: No, everyone aboard, including the crew, was killed instantly.

W: What were the circumstances? Was there bad weather, a fire, or engine failure?

M: Apparently, there were some low clouds in the area, but mostly it was just miscommunication between the pilots and the air traffic controllers.

W: Weren't they both speaking in English? It's the official international aviation language.

M: Yes, they were, but the transmission from poor quality radios was slightly distorted and the accents of the Spanish speaking controllers were so strong that the pilots misunderstood a vital instruction.

W: How could a misunderstanding like that cause such a serious accident?

M: The pilots were told to descend to 2-2,000 feet. The instruction actually meant 22,000 feet, but they thought they heard "descend to 2,000 feet". That's a huge difference, and it should have been confirmed, but it was not. Unfortunately, the terrain of the mountains in that region extends up to 20,000 feet.

W: So the pilots did descend to the wrong altitude then, thinking they were following the air controller's instructions.

M: Sadly enough, yes they did. It was a very bad mistake. Many people died as a result of the simple misunderstanding.

W: That's a powerful lesson in how important it can be to accurately communicate with each other.

Key:

When a foreign airliner attempted to land at night in a (1) mountainous area of Nepal, it flew into a (2) hill. Everyone on the plane was killed instantly. The cause of the crash was just (3) miscommunication between the

pilots and the air traffic controllers. Though they both speak in English, the (4) **transmission** from poor quality radios was slightly distorted and the accents of the (5) **Spanish-speaking** controllers were so strong that the pilots misunderstood a (6) **vital instruction**. The pilots were told to descend to 2,000 feet. It actually meant 22,000 feet, but they thought they heard descend to (7) **2,000 feet**. So the pilots descended to the wrong (8) **altitude**.

Section C Passages

Task 1 VOA News Report

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

prosecutor *n.* 检举人, 公诉人(a government official who conducts criminal prosecutions on behalf of the state)

detain *v.* 扣留, 拘押(deprive of freedom; take into confinement)

subdue *v.* 使服从, 压制(put down by force or intimidation)

plunge *v.* 下降, 急降(drop steeply)

migrant *n.* 移居者(traveler who moves from one region or country to another)

stampede *n.* 蜂拥, 惊逃(a headlong rush of people on a common impulse)

Language and culture tips

stock index 股指

Script

French prosecutors announced Tuesday they have launched an investigation into last week's terrorist attack in a high-speed train. Paris Prosecutor Frederic Molins said the man detained in connection with the attack, Ayoub El-Khazzani, is being investigated for attempted murder connected to terrorism. Khazzani was subdued by a group of passengers--three Americans and a Britain. Khazzani's lawyer denied the suspect has terrorist motives telling Lemond Newspaper he only intended to rob the passengers.

Worries about a slowdown in the rate of increase in China's growing economy is fueling a drop in stock and oil prices around the world. In Asia, Shanghai's stock index plunged more than 8 percent. Markets were down in Europe and the U.S. as well.

Officials say record numbers of migrants are entering Hungary. They are also arriving in many other parts of Europe. The U.N. refugee agency is calling on all governments to respond compassionately. Hungary has registered more than a hundred thousand migrants in 2015, that's more than double the number from last year. It is rushing to complete a border fence to control the flood of migrants. The migrants are mostly from Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan.

Police in eastern India say a stampede Monday outside a Hindu temple killed at least 10 people and injured 15. Authorities said the incident happened as thousands of people took part in a religious festival in Jharkhand state.

More than 9,000 firefighters are battling to contain 21 wildfires in California that have forced thousands to flee their homes and burned large swathes of land. The largest fire, the Rocky Fire, grew to 263 square kilometers early Tuesday north of San Francisco.

From the VOA news center in Washington, I'm Dave DeForest. That's the latest world news from VOA.

Questions and key

1. What is VOA according to this passage?
VOA is a news broadcast institution based in Washington, DC in USA.
2. What did the lawyer say about Khazzani's motives?
The lawyer said he only intended to rob the passengers.
3. How many immigrants have entered Hungary in 2015?
More than a hundred thousand migrants.

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 captured Khazzani?
A) French prosecutors.
B) French police.
C) French passengers on the train.
D) Foreign passengers on the train.
2. What influenced the stock and oil prices around the world?
A) Shanghai's stock index.
B) Chinese economy.
C) China's domestic market.
D) Europe and the U.S. market.
3. Which is not the country the migrants come from?
A) Iran.
B) Iraq.
C) Syria.
D) Afghanistan.
4. What were people doing when the stampede took place?
A) They were attending a re-opening ceremony for the temple.
B) They were making a parade.
C) They were attending a religious festival.
D) They were having a political gathering.
5. Which of the following statements is not true according to the passage?
A) The wildfires have forced thousands of people to leave their home.
B) More than 9,000 firefighters are working to put out the fire.
C) The fire is now under control.
D) The fire is in California.

Task 2 Live for Yourself, Not for Everyone Else

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

preoccupied *adj.* 全神贯注的，出神的(having or showing excessive or compulsive concern with something)

sarcastic *adj.* 讽刺的，反语的(expressing or expressive of ridicule that wounds)

nerd *n.* 书呆子(an intelligent but single-minded expert in a particular technical field or profession)

Script

If you're even a half-way decent human being, you undoubtedly care what others think about you. There's nothing wrong with wanting to project a good self-image to the world, but when you become preoccupied with what others think of you, you distort your own image of yourself. The only person who should be able to define yourself is you. If you find yourself in any of the following situations, you should think about changing up your mindset before you stop living for yourself, and end up living for everyone else

1. You evaluate yourself through other people's eyes

At the end of a hard day's work, you should be able to reflect on your efforts, accomplishments, and shortcomings. However, you should only think about these things in relation to how you performed the previous day. Don't worry about how others may have judged you throughout the day.

2. You give others' behavior too much meaning

If you're socially anxious, you probably spend a lot of time wondering "What did he mean when he gave that compliment?" or "Was he being sarcastic when he said I did a good job back there?" That's fairly natural, and it takes work to get over it. However, it must be done if you want to truly feel success. Worrying about what others may or may not have been thinking simply wastes time that could have been spent improving your life in some way.

3. You try to please everyone

Those who care too much about what others think will spend too much time trying to please everyone. The problem with this is when you do something for one person, and then another, and another, you'll start a chain of events in which you're looking out for everyone else's well-being at the expense of your own health. I'm not saying you should be completely selfish throughout your life, but you need to know when you're burning yourself out because you've spent too much time worrying about other people.

4. You feel ashamed about your hobbies

You often degrade yourself when talking about the things you're really interested in. I write for a video game-related website, and love doing it. I'd never be able to do that if I had a problem with people considering me a "video game nerd." Why should I care what others think of my hobbies? They're mine to enjoy. Honestly, it took me a long time to get over the idea that I don't have to be interested in what's "cool" or "in." Now, I use my expertise to report news and discuss current events about an industry that actually interests me, and I enjoy every minute of it.

Key

(1) evaluate

(2) in relation to

(3) previous

(4) improving

(5) chain of events

(6) at the expense of

- (7) selfish
- (8) ashamed
- (9) degrade
- (10) hobbies

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 India Say No to Overweight Air Hostesses

Word tips

- aviation** *n.* 航空(the operation of aircraft to provide transportation)
directive *n.* 指令(a pronouncement encouraging or banning some activity)
agile *adj.* 敏捷的, 灵活的(moving quickly and lightly)
impair *v.* 损害, 削弱(make worse or less effective)
acne *n.* 粉刺(an inflammatory disease involving the sebaceous glands of the skin)

Language and culture tips

Body Mass Index (BMI) 体重指数

Script

India's national carrier Air India is set to (1) ground 125 "overweight" cabin crew members.

An Air India official told the BBC that the order had been made (2) on the basis of a document issued by the civil aviation (3) authority last year. The airline had warned 600 of its crew to "shape up" last year, but 125 had not managed to maintain the required weight, the official said. The airline says, however, that the (4) issue is not one of weight, but "fitness".

Airline officials confirmed to the BBC that the directive had been issued, but said it was part of an (5) internal document which they could not comment on publicly. They said the basis for the recommendation was concern that "unfit" cabin crew would not be able to operate efficiently in (6) emergency situations.

Aviation regulations state that a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 18-25 is normal for a male cabin crew member, while for a female it is 18-22.

Aviation expert Kapil Kaul told the BBC: "An overweight crew is a signal the airline is not fit. You need a smart friendly agile crew that can complement the image of the airline."

However, national union leader Tapan Sen denied that service rules mention any firm weight (7) restriction for cabin crew.

This is not the first time Air India has grounded staff over weight issues. In 2009, it (8) dismissed nine hostesses for being "overweight" on safety grounds saying their shape could "impair agility".

In 2004, the airline landed itself in further controversy when it said that potential air hostesses and stewards should not have any scars, acne, or any major marks on the face.

Task 2 College Grads in No Hurry Looking for Employment

Word tips

profile *n.* 轮廓, 简介(biographical sketch)

intriguing *adj.* 吸引人的, 有趣的(capable of arousing interest or curiosity)

scorching *adj.* 灼热的(hot and dry enough to burn or parch a surface)

Script

Employment has always been a hot topic during graduation season that makes recent grads (1) sweat. As the number of college graduates continues to rise, however, some graduates are taking their time looking for a job.

At Kunming University's graduation ceremony earlier this month, the school debuted a (2) brand-new way to promote its graduates. It displayed their profiles on China's biggest online shopping website Taobao-dot-com. It's unclear if any of the grads have been "bought" yet, but the (3) unconventional idea has certainly got people talking.

Graduates say they think advertising themselves on Taobao is an intriguing idea, but it still won't change their outlook.

This summer, a record high number of about 7.5 million college graduates (4) are expected to enter China's job market, almost seven times the number in 2001. As the number of grads has sky-rocketed in recent years, it is surprising to find that fewer graduates are seen at the campus job fairs. And (5) recruitment notices on campus websites remained in a deep freeze during this scorching summer, drawing only a few clicks.

Many graduates explained that they are not in a hurry. Others say that they aren't sold on finding a job in the first-tier cities, such as Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou.

Many campus employment (6) advisors say that the "slow employment" trend isn't related just to the amount of jobs. Current (7) economic status, industrial demands, social psychology, family mindset and personal values are also (8) contributing factors.

In addition to salary, Zhang said, other aspects such as work pressure and distance from home, are also being considered more and more by graduates.

Part III Translating and Listening

Tu Youyou

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. 中国公民 | <u>Chinese citizen</u> |
| 2. 激发 | <u>stir</u> |
| 3. 自豪感 | <u>pride</u> |
| 4. 评奖 | <u>prize-awarding practices</u> |
| 5. 欢呼 | <u>cheers</u> |
| 6. 质疑 | <u>doubts</u> |
| 7. 集体努力 | <u>collective efforts</u> |
| 8. 提出 | <u>come up with</u> |

9. 缘起于 originate from
 10. 独创的 creative

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. 2015 年 10 月 5 日, 84 岁的女科学家屠呦呦成为第一位获得诺贝尔科学类奖项的中国公民。

听写: Tu Youyou, an 84-year-old female scientist, became the first Chinese citizen to win a Nobel Prize in science on Oct 5, 2015.

2. 屠呦呦获奖的消息激发了中国人的民族自豪感, 也将中外评奖标准的差异推向了舆论的中心。

听写: While the news that Tu Youyou won the prize has stirred China's national pride, it has also highlighted differences in prize-awarding practices between China and the world.

3. 当屠呦呦获奖的消息被报道后, 有人欢呼, 也有人质疑。

听写: When news broke that Tu was being awarded the prize, there were cheers as well as doubts.

4. 有人认为青蒿素的发现是大批中国科学家集体努力的成果。

听写: Some said the discovery of artemisinin was the result of collective efforts by lots of Chinese scientists.

5. 西方科学界认为科学的进步缘起于个人的独创性思想。

听写: The West believes that the advancement of science originates from individuals' creative minds.

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. Tu Youyou became the first Chinese citizen to win a Nobel Prize.
 (T) 2. The discovery of artemisinin was the result of collective efforts by lots of Chinese scientists.
 (F) 3. There are no doubts about Tu Youyou winning the Noble Prize.
 (T) 4. Western awards tend to honor those who are the first to come up with a new idea or method.
 (T) 5. The West believes that the advancement of science originates from individuals' creative minds.

Script

Tu Youyou, the First Chinese Citizen to Win a Nobel Prize in Science

Tu Youyou, an 84-year-old female scientist, became the first Chinese citizen to win a Nobel Prize in science on Oct 5, 2015. While the news has stirred China's national pride, it has also highlighted differences in prize-awarding practices between China and the world. When news broke that Tu was being awarded the prize, there were cheers as well as doubts. Some said the discovery of artemisinin was the result of collective efforts by lots of Chinese scientists, so it is unfair to award the prize only to Tu, China Youth Daily reported. But Western awards tend to honor individual scientists who are the first to come up with a new idea or method, said Li Zhenzhen, a researcher with the China Academy of Sciences. "The West believes that the advancement of science originates from individuals' creative minds," said Li.

屠呦呦, 第一位获得诺贝尔科学类奖项的中国公民

2015 年 10 月 5 日, 84 岁的女科学家屠呦呦成为第一位获得诺贝尔科学类奖项的中国公民。她获奖的消息激发了中国人的民族自豪感, 也将中外评奖标准的差异推向了舆论的中心。当屠呦呦获奖的消息被报

道后，有人欢呼，也有人质疑。《中国青年报》报道：有人认为青蒿素的发现是大批中国科学家集体努力的成果，而诺奖却只颁给了屠呦呦，这显然不公平。中国科学院研究员李真真告诉记者，西方奖项更倾向于将荣誉授予第一个提出某个新理念或新方法的科学家。李真真还补充到：“西方科学界认为科学的进步缘起于个人的独创性思想。”

Part IV Listening and Speaking

Section A Listen to Speak

Task 1 97-Year-Old ‘Sees Future’ at Google

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

buggy *n.* 轻便马车(a small lightweight carriage pulled by one horse)

intrigue *v.* 迷住，激起好奇心 (interest you and you want to know more about it)

Language and culture tips

Sergey Brin 谢尔盖·布林 (a Russian-born American computer scientist and internet entrepreneur who, together with Larry Page, co-founded Google, one of the world's most profitable internet companies.)

Script

Olive Horrell, 97, was born in rural Montana in a house that had no electricity and no (1) indoor plumbing. She said she didn't know what a radio was and to go anywhere (2) required using a horse and buggy.

Imagine her surprise when she got to visit Google (3) headquarters in Mountain View, California, recently as part of the “**Wish of a Lifetime**” program, a (4) nonprofit group that grants wishes to senior citizens.

While there, Horrell got to test ride a (5) driverless car, create a “Google Doodle” and experience (6) virtual reality.

She also met with various Google employees to learn what else the (7) tech giant is working on.

"Certainly in my wildest dreams, I couldn't (8) conceive of what I saw today," she told CNN.

Horrell, who now lives in California, said it took her three years to decide that her wish was to “see the future.”

"I'm (9) intrigued with the changes I've seen in my life," said Horrell about her visit. "It's a real learning experience for me today. ... Life has got to be fun."

Google co-founder Sergey Brin is one of (10) the biggest donors to “Wish of a Lifetime”, according to CNN.

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 Google? Discuss it with your partner.
2. Can you imagine a whole month of simple life turning off air-conditioning, computers, gadgets or technology, surely your smart phones included? Briefly depict that kind of life.
3. Do you love to read the news on science and high-tech? Talk about your ideas.

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

Mike is surfing on the Internet, and there are a lot of news about the storms and floods in the southern areas in China. He then talks about this disaster and some touching stories with Lucy.

Mike: The news says storms and floods have hit most of the South this summer.

Lucy: Yes. There has been tremendous damage and many people are homeless.

Mike: ...

For reference

Mike: The news says storms and floods have hit most of the South this summer.

Lucy: Yes. There has been tremendous damage and many people are homeless.

Mike: Meanwhile, the northern provinces are suffering drought. Is that abnormal?

Lucy: It's a global issue, not just in China.

Mike: That's true. There are natural disasters in almost every part of the world every year, but this year seems to be the most disastrous year for China.

Lucy: You said it. There have been so many reports of snowstorm, floods, earthquakes, sandstorms and landslides claiming people's lives.

Mike: It's so heartbreaking to see people struggling for help. Have you ever experienced a flood?

Lucy: No, I live in northern part of China.

Mike: You are very lucky. I was in Guizhou three months ago on a business trip when there was a flood.

Lucy: It must have been terrible.

Mike: I have never seen so many people wandering in water up to their waists through the street and waiting on rooftops for help.

Lucy: Wow, I can't imagine!

Mike: Actually, I would have drowned if the rescue team had not come.

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 it in class.

1. Is the news positively impacting your life? Why or why not? News certainly exerts great influence upon people's thinking and behavior. Critics even suggest further research on how people understand and consume news media. Some point out that many copycat murders, suicides and other violent acts happen at least partially owing to the exposure to media violence.
2. Do celebrities have a right to privacy?
Singer Yao Beina who emerged from the hit TV show "the Voice of China" got a pass to the 2014 Spring Festival Gala. She lost her battle with breast cancer on Jan. 17, 2015. A Chinese newspaper has drawn a wave of online criticism after its reporters took photos of the deceased singer as she lay in a mortuary. Later it apologized for taking the photos, but the question is, should celebrities have a right to privacy? Talk with your

partner about your comments.

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 it in the next class.

1. Have you ever dreamed of becoming a journalist?

You chance to witness or personally experience an accident or event, and want to report the whole story on the spot. Prepare as the follows:

- Write down everything you know about the event. Always get six aspects – who, what, when, where, why and how.
- Ask questions to the people involved or any witnesses. Do thorough investigative work and try to obtain all the details.
- Apply the principle of “the inverted pyramid format”. The first part covers the most important facts of the accident, and try to offer more relevant information.

Part V Time for Fun

Word tips

recession: *n.* 经济衰退 (the state of the economy declines)

nano-: *n.* 纳米技术

tumor: *n.* 肿瘤 (an abnormal new mass of tissue that serves no purpose)

venom: *n.* 毒液 (toxin secreted by animals)

Language and culture tips:

Argentina: 阿根廷

NASA: 美国国家航空和航天管理局(National Aeronautics and Space Administration)

Reuters: 路透社(an international news agency headquartered in London, England)

And now, the real news

We are drowning in news. Reuters alone puts out three and a half million news stories a year. That's just one source.

My question is: How many of those stories are actually going to matter (1) in the long run? That's the idea behind The Long News. It's a project by the Long Now Foundation, which was founded by TEDsters including Kevin Kelly and Stewart Brand. And what we're looking for is news stories that might still matter 50 or 100 or 10,000 years from now. And when you look at the news through that filter, a lot falls by the wayside.

To take the (2) top stories from the A.P. this last year, is this going to matter in a decade? Or this? Or this? Really? Is this going to matter in 50 or 100 years? Okay, that was kind of cool. But the top story of this past year was the economy, and I'm just betting that, sooner or later, this (3) particular recession is going to be old news.

So, what kind of stories might make a difference for the future? Well, let's take science. Someday, little robots will go through our bloodstreams (4) fixing things. That someday is already here if you're a mouse. Some recent stories: nano-bees zap tumors with real bee venom; they're sending genes into the brain; a robot they built can (5) crawl through the human body.

What about resources? How are we going to feed nine billion people? We're having trouble feeding six billion today. As we heard yesterday, there's over a billion hungry people. Britain will starve without (6) genetically modified crops. Bill Gates, fortunately, has bet a billion on [agricultural] research.

What about global politics? The world's going to be very different when and if China sets the agenda, and they may. They've overtaken the U.S. as the world's biggest car market, they've overtaken Germany as (7) the largest exporter, and they've started doing DNA tests on kids to choose their careers.

We're finding all kinds of ways to push back the limits of what we know. Some recent discoveries: There's an ant colony from Argentina that has now spread to every continent but Antarctica; there's a (8) self-directed robot scientist that's made a discovery -- soon, science may no longer need us, and life may no longer need us either; a microbe wakes up after 120,000 years. It seems that with or without us, life will go on.

But my pick for the top Long News story of this past year was this one: water found on the moon. Makes it a lot easier to put a colony up there. And if NASA doesn't do it, China might, or somebody in this room might write a big check.

My point is this: In the long run, some news stories are more important than others.

Unit 8 Fashion

Part I Lead-in

Section A Picture Description

Directions: Look at the pictures. Then discuss the questions below with your partner.



1. What are the leading fashion cities in the world?
2. How does a catwalk work in a fashion show?
3. How well do you know about LV (Louis Vuitton)?

Language and culture tips

1. What are the leading fashion cities in the world?

Paris, New York City, London and Milan are the leading fashion cities in the world. Paris acts as the center of French fashion industry. Along with New York City, London and Milan, it is considered a leading fashion capital. Paris is home to many premier fashion designers including Chanel, Pierre Cardin, Céline, Chloe, Dior, Givenchy, Jean Paul Gaultier, Hermès, Lanvin, Rochas, Vuitton, and Yves Saint Laurent. France is a leading country in the fashion design industry. Fashion is an important part of the country's cultural life and society, and the French are well known for good taste.

2. How does a catwalk work in a fashion show?

In fashion, a runway, catwalk or ramp is a narrow, usually flat platform that runs into an auditorium or between sections of an outdoor seating area, used by models to demonstrate clothing and accessories during a fashion show. In fashion jargon, "what's on the catwalk" or similar phrasing can refer to whatever is new and popular in fashion. A runway could be as basic as a narrow space between rows of chairs or more elaborate setups with multiple catwalks. Most runway shows are held inside, for shelter against the weather, but there are times when runway shows are held outdoors. In the 2016 Paris Fashion Week, Chanel presented an elaborate setup by designing the hall as if it were an airport. The viewing guests sat as if they were awaiting their flights while the models walked around the airport approaching ticket counters.

3. How well do you know about LV?

Louis Vuitton Malletier, commonly referred to as Louis Vuitton, or shortened to LV, is a French fashion house founded in 1854 by Louis Vuitton. The label's LV monogram appears on most of its products, ranging from luxury trunks and leather goods to ready-to-wear, shoes, watches, jewelry, accessories, sunglasses and books. Louis Vuitton is one of the world's leading international fashion houses; it sells its products through standalone boutiques, lease departments in high-end department stores, and through the e-commerce section of its website.

For six consecutive years (2006–2012), Louis Vuitton was named the world's most valuable luxury brand. 2012 valuation was US\$25.9 billion. Year 2013 valuation of the brand was US\$28.4 billion with a sales of US\$9.4 billion. The company operates in 50 countries with more than 460 stores worldwide.

Section B Gap-filling

Directions: Listen to a short passage about luxury goods. Listen carefully and fill in the words missing from blanks with what you hear.

Script

Luxury goods are said to have high income elasticity of demand: as people become wealthier, they will buy more and more luxury goods. This also means, however, that should there be a (1) decline in income, its demand will drop. Income elasticity of demand is not constant (2) with respect to income, and may change at different levels of income. That is to say, a luxury good may become a normal good or even an inferior good at different income levels, e.g. a wealthy person stops buying (3) increasing numbers of luxury cars for his automobile collection to start collecting airplanes.

Although the (4) technical term luxury good is independent of the goods' quality, they are generally considered to be goods at the highest end of the market in terms of quality and price. Classic luxury goods include haute couture clothing, (5) accessories, and luggage. Many markets have a luxury segment including, for example, automobiles, yachts, wine, bottled water, coffee, tea, foods, watches, clothes, jewelry, and high fidelity items.

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

premiere *n.* 首映 (the first public performance of a play or movie)

contemporary *adj.* 当代的 (belonging to the present time)

botch *vt.* 糟蹋, 搞砸 (make a mess of, destroy or ruin)

finale *n.* 结局, 终场 (the concluding part of any performance)

contestant *n.* 参赛者 (a person who participates in competitions)

ecstatic *adj.* 狂喜的, 入迷的 (feeling great rapture or delight)

penchant *n.* 嗜好, 倾向 (a strong liking)

curator *n.* 馆长 (the custodian of a collection as a museum or library)

News item 1

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

Script

The Canadian premiere of dance drama "Opera Warriors" was staged at Queen Elizabeth Theatre in Canada's West Coast city of Vancouver Tuesday night. "Opera Warriors" is presented as part of the cultural exchange program called Image China, which introduces China's traditional culture and contemporary arts to the world.

The five-act performance tells the story through dance and movement of three talented Beijing Opera actors in the early 20th Century. The story follows their lives through their loves, losses, fears and shared struggles to bring beauty to the stage. The performers have been training for three years to prepare for this show, whose story is brought to life by the feats of strength amid beauty and grace.

Questions and key

1. What is the news report mainly about?
A) **A Chinese dance drama premiere in Vancouver.**
B) A Beijing Opera premiere in Canada.
C) A cultural exchange program between Canada and China.
D) China's traditional culture and contemporary arts.
2. What story does the five-act performance tell?
A) It tells the life story of three Chinese dancers in Canada.
B) It tells the life story of three Chinese contemporary artists.
C) **It tells the life story of three Beijing Opera actors.**
D) It tells the life story of three warriors in ancient China.

News item 2

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

Script

Colombian media and social networks lit up Monday with reactions to the botched Miss Universe finale on Sunday night, which saw the national contestant crowned and dethroned in a matter of minutes.

The host, U.S. comedian Steve Harvey, announced that Miss Colombia Adriana Gutierrez won the crown but moments later corrected his mistake, giving the title to Miss Philippines.

Colombians went from ecstatic to disappointed emotions in the blink of an eye, as Harvey tried to set things right.

"Adriana Gutierrez was Miss Universe for four and a half minutes," Colombia's Caracol news network headlined a story about the mistake on the front page of its website.

Adding insult to injury, in one of Harvey's many online apologies, he misspelled the name of the country. Another article pointed out.

Questions and key

3. Who won the Miss Universe title?
A) Miss Colombia.
B) **Miss Philippines.**
C) Miss America.
D) Miss Thailand.
4. Who was the host for Miss Universe finale?
A) A Colombian actor.
B) A Philippine actor.

- C) A Colombian comedian.
D) An American comedian.

News item 3

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

Script

A model landscape painting made from traditional rice paper normally used for calligraphy hangs upside-down in the Today Art Museum as part of artist Wang Yizhou's new exhibition: Insight.

The exhibition, which runs until March 5, is a good showing of the Shanghai-based artist's penchant for combining calligraphy, ink painting, oil painting and installation works together. According to exhibition curator Huang Du, the name Insight was chosen due to the elaborate design of the exhibition.

"When dealing with the relationships that exist in landscapes, Wang tries to reach a harmonious balance between static and dynamic, lightness and heaviness, sparseness and density, simplicity and complexity," he commented.

At the opening of the exhibition on Saturday, Wang explained that although he had been raised on oil painting, he still is very fond of traditional Chinese art as well as painting on traditional rice paper, which he uses as part of his efforts to present traditional Chinese art in modern visual forms.

Questions and key

5. Which is not combined with the exhibition?

- A) Calligraphy.
B) Ink painting.
C) Oil painting.
D) Abstract painting.

6. What is the venue of the exhibition?

- A) Chinese Modern Visual Arts Museum.
B) Shanghai Modern Arts Museum.
C) Today Art Museum.
D) Not mentioned in the news.

7. What is the closing time of the exhibition?

- A) Next Saturday.
B) March 5th.
C) March 15th.
D) Not mentioned in the news.

Section B Long Conversations

Task 1 Do you like to buy a blouse?

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

split the difference 折中 (settle on an amount half-way between two proposed amounts)

Script

W: Excuse me. May I have a look at that blouse?

M: Certainly!

W: It's beautiful.

M: I can see that you have very good taste, ma'am! It really suits you!

W: Thanks, but it's not for me. It's for a friend. She asked me to buy one for her. What are you asking for this?

M: Well, madam, you're very lucky because we have a special offer on, for this week only! That blouse is normally 60 dollars, but we are offering a 10 percent discount!

W: Oh, dear! That's still more than 50 dollars, and she asked me to spend only 40.

M: I see. Well, ma'am, just look at the quality of the silk!

W: It's very nice, but I think your prices generally seem very high. Look, I can get a blouse like this at half price through the Internet.

M: But not of this quality, madam.

W: I tell you what. I'm in a bit hurry, so why don't we split the difference? You're asking for 54 dollars, and my friend's price is 40. Let's settle on 47.

M: 47? At that price I'm losing money. So, let's call it 50.

W: 50? Well... Oh, look, there's a button missing.

M: Are you sure? OK. Let's make it 47.

W: I'll take it.

Questions and Key

- For whom does the woman buy the blouse?
A) Her mother.
B) Her friend.
C) Her husband.
D) Herself.
- What is the shop's special offer for the week?
A) A 40 percent discount.
B) A 10 percent discount.
C) A 15 percent discount.
D) A 20 percent discount.
- How much does the blouse normally cost?
A) 40 dollars.
B) 48 dollars.
C) 60 dollars.
D) 54 dollars.
- Why does the salesman finally agree to sell the blouse for 47 dollars?
A) Because the woman has only 47 dollars.
B) Because it is the special offer for this week.
C) Because it is the last blouse.
D) Because there's a button missing on the blouse.
- What kind of blouse is the woman going to buy?

- A) A second-hand blouse.
- B) A cotton blouse.
- C) A silk blouse.**
- D) A hand-made blouse.

Task 2 Shopping in Harrods

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

Language and culture tips

Harrods an upmarket department store located on Brompton Road in Knightsbridge, in the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, London. The Harrods brand also applies to other enterprises undertaken by the Harrods group of companies including Harrods Bank, Harrods Estates, Harrods Aviation and Air Harrods, and to Harrods Buenos Aires, sold by Harrods in 1922 and closed as of 2011, with plans announced to reopen in 2013.

Script

W: I'd like to do some shopping in London. Where do you recommend?

M: Harrods is a must-go place.

W: What makes Harrods so famous?

M: It's the biggest department store in the UK. And its food hall and the Egyptian hall are very famous. People come to Harrods just to see them.

W: What is special about the food hall?

M: It sells many different kinds of food. For example, it has 250 kinds of cheese from all over the world and more than 180 kinds of bread. Customers also love all the different kinds of chocolate. They buy 100 tons every year.

W: That's amazing! And why is the Egyptian hall very famous?

M: Well, when people see it, they feel they are in another world. It looks like an Egyptian building from 4,000 years ago. And it sells beautiful objects. They are not 4,000 years old, of course.

W: Is it true that Harrods produces its own electricity?

M: Yes, it does. 70%, enough for a small town. To light the outside of the building, they use 11,500 light bulbs.

W: Really? How many customers do they have on an average day?

M: On an average day, there are about 30,000 people. But during the sales, the number increases to 300,000 customers a day.

W: Wow, how much do they spend?

M: Well, on average, customers spend about 1.5 million pounds a day. The record for one day is 9 million pounds.

W: 9 million pounds!

M: Yes, on the first day of the January sales. Harrods says it sells everything to everybody, everywhere.

Key:

Harrods is the biggest (1) **department store** in the UK, and famous for its food hall and the Egyptian hall. The food hall sells many different kinds of food, such as 250 kinds of (2) **cheese** from all over the world and more than 180 kinds of bread. It sells about (3) **100 tons of** different kinds of chocolate every year. The Egyptian hall

looks like an Egyptian building from 4,000 years ago, which sells beautiful objects. Harrods produces its own (4) **electricity**. It uses 11,500 (5) **light bulbs** to light the outside of the building. About 30,000 people visit Harrods on an average day. But the number rises to (6) **300,000** customers a day during the sales. Customers spend about 1.5 million pounds a day on average, and the highest record for one day is (7) **9 million** pounds on the first day of the (8) **January sales**.

Section C Passages

Task 1 A Price for Beauty

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

grooming *n.* 修饰, 美容(the activity of getting dressed; putting on clothes)

Script

Have you heard of the “makeup tax”? It refers to the time and money women spend on their appearances in the hopes of doing well at work. Many career women fear that if they don’t live up to society’s expectations, they will lose out on promotions and pay raises.

The “makeup tax” affects a lot of women. US presidential candidate and former secretary of state Hillary Clinton is no exception. Last month, in an online Q&A session on Facebook, Clinton was asked about her morning grooming routine by Libby Brittain, a female Facebook staffer. Brittain complained that she has to spend more than 30 minutes getting ready for work while her boyfriend “zip[s] out the door”.

“I wonder about how the ‘hair and makeup tax’ affects other women—especially ones I admire in high-pressure, public-facing jobs,” wrote Brittain, who added that as a “young professional woman” she’d like to know how Clinton handles it while “staying focused on the ‘real’ work ahead”. Clinton acknowledged that the “makeup tax” is a problem. “Amen, sister,” she wrote in her answer. “It’s a daily challenge. I do the best I can—and as you may have noticed, some days are better than others!”

Olga Khazan, writing in The Atlantic, thinks Clinton shouldn’t have treated the question so lightheartedly. The “makeup tax” is very real, Khazan says. Women invest time and money into makeup because it impacts their relationships and their careers. Men also use grooming products, but they never have to worry about the price of makeup.

According to a Washington Post report, the cosmetics industry makes \$60 billion each year in the US and the average US woman will spend \$15,000 on makeup in her lifetime. Applying makeup also costs time. If it takes you an average of 10 minutes to apply makeup every morning before going to work, that’s an hour per week, or two full days per year.

Critics might say, “Just don’t wear makeup!” But few people can afford to ignore society’s expectations. Years of research have shown that attractive people earn more, yet men aren’t expected to wear makeup in order to look good.

“I wish society didn’t reward this,” Daniel Hamermesh, an economics professor at the University of Texas at Austin and author of Beauty Pays, told The New York Times. “I think we’d be a fairer world if beauty were not rewarded, but it is.”

Questions and key

1. What is makeup tax?

It refers to the time and money women spend on their appearances in the hopes of doing well at work.

2. How much does a woman in the US spend on makeup in her lifetime on the average?

\$15,000.

3. What might happen if career women don't wear makeup?

They might lose out on promotions and pay raises.

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 Hillary Clinton according to the passage?

A) First Lady of America.

B) US presidential candidate.

C) Former US secretary of state.

D) Both B and C.

2. What is Hillary's opinion of the "makeup tax"?

A) Women need to look good in certain days.

B) It is a big challenge for her.

C) Women with high-pressure, public-facing jobs need to pay special attention to their appearance.

D) Women should stay focused on the "real" work.

3. Why do women need to invest time and money into makeup?

A) Because they want to look charming.

B) Because it is a tradition for women to wear makeup.

C) Because they want to get praise.

D) Because appearance will influence their relationships and careers.

4. What would happen if beauty were not rewarded according to Professor Daniel Hamermesh?

A) The world would become fairer.

B) Beauty industry would lose a lot of money.

C) Women would have more rights.

D) Women would have more time for their work.

5. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

A) Men don't use grooming products.

B) Men are not expected by the society to groom themselves to look good.

C) Men also spend a lot of money and time on their appearance.

D) Men have more choices than women.

Task 2 Fashion Week

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

sequentially *adv.* 顺序地，继续地(in a consecutive manner)

Language and culture tips

Karl Lagerfeld is a German fashion designer, artist, and photographer based in Paris. He is the head designer and creative director of the fashion house Chanel as well as the Italian house Fendi and his own label fashion house.

Script

A fashion week is a fashion industry event, lasting approximately one week, wherein fashion designers, brands or "houses" display their latest collections in runway shows to buyers and the media. Most importantly, these events let the industry know what's "in" and what's "out" for the season.

The most prominent fashion weeks are held in the four fashion capitals of the world: sequentially, New York, London, Milan and Paris. Other notable weeklong fashion events are held in cities around the world, such as Berlin and São Paulo, among many others.

New York, London, Milan and Paris each host a womenswear fashion week twice a year, with New York beginning each season and the other cities following in the aforementioned order.

There are two major seasons per year: Autumn/Winter and Spring/Summer. For womenswear, the Autumn/Winter shows always start in New York in February and end in Paris in March. Spring/Summer shows start in New York in September and end in Paris in October.

More and more designers have shown inter-seasonal collections between the traditional Autumn/Winter and Spring/Summer seasons. These collections are usually more commercial than the main season collections and help shorten the customer's wait for new season clothes. The inter-seasonal collections are Resort/Cruise (before Spring/Summer) and Pre-Fall (before Autumn/Winter). There is no fixed schedule for these shows in any of the major fashion capitals but they typically happen three months after the main season shows. Some designers show their inter-seasonal collections outside their home city. For example, Karl Lagerfeld has shown his Resort and Pre-Fall collections for Chanel in cities such as Moscow, Los Angeles and Monte Carlo instead of Paris. Many designers also put on presentations as opposed to traditional shows during Resort and Pre-Fall either to cut down costs or because they feel the clothes can be better understood in this medium.

Key

- (1) fashion industry event
- (2) latest collections
- (3) London
- (4) following
- (5) order
- (6) commercial
- (7) fixed schedule
- (8) three months
- (9) home city
- (10) presentations

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 Chinese School Uniforms: Ugly or Not

Word tips

buzz *n.* 嗡嗡声(a confusion of activity and gossip)

frenzy *n.* 狂乱, 狂暴(state of violent mental agitation)

viral *adj.* 病毒式传播的(spreading like virus)

lambast *v.* 谴责(censure severely or angrily)

tracksuit *n.* 运动服(sports suit)

Language and culture tips

WeChat: 微信

Sina Weibo: 新浪微博

Script

According to the latest buzz on social media, Chinese school uniforms are ugly. A frenzy of (1) complaints from students spread across various social media platforms when teachers defended the practical aspects of the uniforms.

In an article that went viral on WeChat, one of the most popular messaging applications in China, Chinese school uniforms were (2) ruthlessly lambasted. It said, "the ugliness of Chinese school uniforms could claim the global crown."

Such descriptions resonate among many netizens and many left comments on Sina Weibo, China's Twitter-like networking site, where the hashtag note, 'Are Chinese school uniforms really ugly' was viewed by 110 million readers and attracted more than 670,000 comments. The (3) majority agreed that uniforms are in fact ugly.

Netizen with (4) username "Don't talk" commented: "Chinese school uniforms are actually tracksuits. Their slackness and looseness make it easier to exercise. They show no (5) aesthetic values at all." The comment got 3080 likes on Sina Weibo.

Another netizen named "Orange Juice" said Chinese uniforms are a "failure". That comment received 2147 likes on Sina Weibo. "Orange Juice" added that "Uniforms are a culture in the (6) tower of ivory. In Europe, tailor-made uniforms could help (7) cultivate good manners and temperament."

Not all netizens' voices were against the ugly uniforms. One netizen said, "Although Chinese school uniforms are ugly, they are practical, wear-resistant and dirt-proof. And they provide valued memories."

In an online survey casted by Sina Weibo, a mere 10.3 percent think Chinese uniforms look good while the rest are evenly split, with 44.6 percent voting for ugliness and 45.1 percent think that a person's good looks come more from their (8) physical appearance, and not from what they wear.

Task 2 Sunburn "Art"

Word tips

sunbather *n.* 沐日光浴者(someone who basks in the sunshine in order to get a suntan)

sunblock *n.* 防晒霜(a cream spread on the skin; contains a chemical (as PABA) to filter out ultraviolet light and so protect from sunburn)

tattoo *n.* 刺青(the practice of making a design on the skin by pricking and staining)

cringe *v.* 畏缩, 觉得尴尬不安或难为情(draw back, as with fear or pain)

dermatologist *n.* 皮肤科医生(a doctor who specializes in the physiology and pathology of the skin)

melanoma *n.* [医] (恶性) 黑素瘤

Script

This summer some sunbathers are getting a little (1) creative by trying their hand with “sunburn” art. On social media people can be found using sunblock or (2) temporary tattoos to create “artful” sunburns. But experts cringe at the practice warning that any sunburn can lead to damage and increased chance of skin cancer.

“This is where popular culture is clashing with (3) medical advice,” Dr. Barney Kenet, a New York-based dermatologist told ABC News. “It’s really obvious that sunburn does two things to you: it gives you lines and freckles and wrinkles and it also causes skin cancer especially melanoma.”

Kenet said that if people were really (4) aiming to have a good clean example of sunburn “art” they may (5) be inclined to stay out in the sun longer. “Then there’s the (6) motivation for getting a good burn,” he explained. “The practice is (7) tempting them to burn even worse.” Kenet said worryingly those who try to get a good “sunburn art” could be even more at risk for melanoma than those who are exposed to lower levels of sunlight overtime, such as someone who works in the sun. Kenet explained that a deep burn for someone who is fair-skinned means that person will be at a higher likelihood of getting melanoma even though there may be less overall visible skin damage such as sunspots or wrinkles.

This holiday weekend the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends staying in the shade, wearing long-sleeved shirts to protect against UV rays and (8) applying broad spectrum SPF throughout the day. No sunblock “designs” necessary.

Part III Translating and Listening

Common Epidemics

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. 流行病 | <u>common epidemics</u> |
| 2. 智慧 | <u>wisdom</u> |
| 3. 新闻热点 | <u>hot news</u> |
| 4. 陷阱 | <u>trap</u> |
| 5. 打折 | <u>discount</u> |
| 6. 嗜好 | <u>obsession</u> |
| 7. 垃圾场 | <u>dumping ground</u> |
| 8. 发誓 | <u>swear</u> |
| 9. 上当 | <u>be taken in</u> |
| 10. 招牌 | <u>sign</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.

1. 现代人有很多流行病，把信息当作知识，把知识当作智慧。

听写: Common epidemics are infecting modern people who tend to equate information with knowledge, and knowledge with wisdom.

2. 许多人日夜在网上泡着，四处收集新闻热点。

听写: Many people are mouse potatoes, searching for hot news day and night.

3. 购物变弱智，消费落陷阱。

听写: Wisdom is reduced by shopping where there are many traps set up by businessmen.

4. 只要发现有商品打折，不管需要不需要，也要挤进去买。

听写: The mere sight of “discount” of any commodity will urge them to squeeze into the crowded store to buy it no matter whether they really need it or not.

5. 每次看到打折的招牌，还是身不由己。

听写: They cannot help themselves as soon they see signs of “discount” or “promotion”.

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. Modern people are free of common epidemics because they are knowledgeable.

(T) 2. Many modern people surf the net for hot news.

(T) 3. Very often businessmen set traps in shopping.

(F) 4. Modern people go shopping only for what they need.

(T) 5. Discount is an important and effective means for promoting sales.

Script

Common Epidemics

Common epidemics are infecting modern people. Modern people tend to equate information with knowledge, and knowledge with wisdom. That's why many of them are mouse potatoes, searching for hot news day and night. They would rattle on and on once such people strike a conversation with you, as if they knew everything about all major events in the world and the secretary-general of UN were always at his beck and call! Very often shopping reduces their wisdom and they fall into traps set up by businessmen. The mere sight of “discount” of any commodity will urge them to squeeze into the crowded store to buy it no matter whether they really need it or not, and this practice has become an obsession. As a result, heaps of unwanted things reduce their homes into dumping grounds. As a matter of fact, sometimes they know very well that no discounted goods is of high quality and they even swear not to be taken in any more. However, they cannot help themselves as soon they see signs of “discount” or “promotion”.

流行病

现代人有很多流行病。把信息当作知识，把知识当作智慧。许多人日夜在网上泡着，四处收集新闻热点，说起来滔滔不绝，仿佛天下大事尽在心中，联合国秘书长就是给他打工的小马仔。购物变弱智，消费

落陷阱。眼睛不能看到“打折”两个字，这已成了一种嗜好，导致许多没有用处的东西堆积如山，弄得家里恰似垃圾场。有时自己也知只要发现有商品打折，不管需要不需要，也要挤进去买道，打折的大多没好货，也经常发誓不再上当，但每次看到打折的招牌，还是身不由己。

Part IV Listening and Speaking

Section A Listen to Speak

Task 1 Chinese brands take center stage at Milan show

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

scouting *n.* 物色(exploring in order to gain information)

Language and culture tips

Vogue 《时尚》杂志

Elite 精英模特公司 (the leading model agency in the world)

Script

Fifteen models wearing Made-in-China brands took part in a recent event at a mansion in the heart of Milan,

(1) attracting plenty of interest from the fashion world.

The models were dressed in creations produced by six Chinese (2) fashion brands.

Each brand used the sketches of a (3) finalist designer of Vogue Talents for Asia, a scouting project

(4) conceived by Elite and *Vogue Italia*, its senior editor Sara Maino tells *Xinhua*.

"Integration between (5) creativity and industry is very important," she says, adding the event allowed designers to meet China and for China to display its creativity.

Yu Min, head fashion designer at Canudilo H Holidays, among the brands on stage in Milan, says the event was an (6) occasion for Chinese brands to showcase themselves and (7) integrate into the global market.

"We have a lot to learn from the Western fashion world, but now Chinese fashion brands have started (8) blending Asian culture with Western trends," Yu says.

Yi was another one of the selected Chinese brands.

Fashion designer Hu Yi, who created the brand, says: "Red is the (9) predominant color in our collection. We like to spread a strong (10) bright-colored feeling.

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 Chinese elements in fashion? Give some examples.
2. What do you think of the influence of Chinese elements in world fashion?
3. Do you know anything about fashion models? Share your ideas with your partner.

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

At weekend, Karen and Rebecca go shopping together. They want to hunt for some fashionable items.

Karen: Oh, the clothes here are so expensive! No wonder there are few people.

Rebecca: Beauty cost, dear! What do you think of this dress? Do you think it suits me?

Karen: ...

For reference

Karen: Oh, the clothes here are so expensive! No wonder there are few people.

Rebecca: Beauty costs, dear! What do you think of this dress? Do you think it suits me?

Karen: Yeah, it's lovely, but to be frank, it's not the most practical. You don't have many formal events in your calendar, do you?

Rebecca: come on, you sound like my Mom. Look at it, it's beautiful!

Karen: When you buy clothes, you must think about the material, quality and price.

Rebecca: Maybe you have a point.

Karen: Make sure you buy what you need and your clothes can be worn for various occasion.

Rebecca: All right. How about this black skirt? It can be worn for anything – a party, a job interview and even a funeral!

Karen: That's true, but you already have two black coats and one black sweater.

Rebecca: Oh! Hey, look, that's the same shirt Britney wore in her concert.

Karen: Exactly! Oh, my God! I love Britney! I'm going to get it.

Rebecca: Why not try it on?

Karen: it's just the right size – a perfect fit! I'll take it. Oh no, I'm a little short. Did you bring your credit card?

Rebecca: Yes.

Karen: I promise I'll pay you back as soon as we get home.

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 it in class.

1. The media plays a significant role when it comes to fashion. For instance, an important part of fashion is fashion journalism. Editorial critiques, guidelines, and commentary can be found on television and in magazines, newspapers, fashion websites, social network, and fashion blogs. These media outlets spread trends and fashion tips, and people all over the world can learn about fashion. So in what ways do you keep yourself always updated to fashion? And do the trends and tips on fashion influence you a lot on your style?
2. Nowadays, people can trace the roots of today's ready-to-wear fashion designers to "traditional costume" clothing styles. The "traditional costume" refers to any clothing and accessories worn locally around the world, including Imperial Chinese robes, the Bruqa, Native American war bonnet, and Turkish harem pants. These exotic "street" fashions are influencing catwalks in fashion capitals from New York to Paris. You're supposed to do a careful research into the following ethnic items. Then complete the following table and try to find out more examples.

Items	Indigenous cultural contexts
keffiyeh	
moccasin	
kimono	
jibba	
sari	
turban	

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 it in the next class.

1. Women have long dominated luxury shopping globally, and they're now catching up with men in China, who historically had greater purchasing power and accounted for 90 percent of China's high-end purchases in 1995. It's a rebalancing of the consumption between females and males. What do you think of this tendency? And try to explain the major causes.

Part V Time for Fun

Word tips

prohibitive *adj.* 价格昂贵的 (tending to discourage, especially of prices)

gaudy *adj.* 俗气 (tastelessly showy)

crumple *v.* 弄皱 (press or crush into folds or creases)

Language and culture tips

Manchurian: 满洲人 (of or relating to or characteristic of Manchuria or its people or their culture)

Qing Dynasty: 清朝 (the last imperial dynasty of China 【from 1636 to 1912】)

Hanfu: 汉服 (traditional dress of the Han Chinese people)

Qipao

On China's largest online marketplace Taobao, there is a top-rated store featuring (1) original design known as Momo Qipao. The storekeeper Momo, who chose the store title after her own nick-name, has been feeling her way to find her niche.

Qipao, the widely known Chinese traditional clothing, was originally introduced by the Manchurians in the Qing Dynasty, before the Qing the Han Chinese wore what was known as Hanfu. The modernized qipao was once the everyday wear of Chinese women in the early 1900s, and had even been a symbol of Shanghai ladies.

"In the eyes of the public, qipao is no longer what one would wear in daily life, but why can't it be?" The storekeeper Momo (2) sought advice from her old clients in an online group and unexpectedly received about 400 enthusiastic responses. After preparing for one month, her team (3) launched its first group of originally designed qipaos.

Rather than making silken qipao, which requires special care, Momo chooses to use linen cloth, which is easy to treat and (4) approachable in price. She embraces the principle that "fashion is made to wear, rather than hanging high in the window for admirers to marvel but (5) being intimidated by its prohibitive price."

Moreover, dyeing linen produces a “vivid” but not “loud” color effect, which distinguishes Momo’s qipao from a costume too gaudy to wear on casual occasions. “Most people are afraid of wearing (6) too eye-catching clothes in daily life”, said Momo, “Though linen is more easily to get crumpled, the material has a comfortable feel, as if an intimate old friend whom you feel easy to get along with.” The feeling is echoed by Mo Fen (abbreviated from Momo’s fans), who address themselves this way and spare no (7) compliments to share their excitement, “Momo’s qipao carries my memory of the old days”, “it seems like an old piece of clothing that I have worn for years and have grown (8) deep affection for”.

For those who are not confident with their figure, Momo adds a key point, that is, whether qipao fits or not has more to do with a person’s manner than with her looks or shape. “I believe that most people will naturally behave like a lady when they put on a qipao,” she said.

So far, Momo has over 730,000 fans of her store and more than 13,000 fans on her microblog. Every day, fans keep popping up to post their qipao photo show and @ Momo to ask for judgment. She agrees that she particularly feels satisfied with the sense of being needed by increasing qipao lovers.

Unit 9 Customs

Part I Lead-in

Section A Picture Description

Directions: Look at the pictures. Then discuss the questions below with your partner.



1. What is the origin of the Chinese dragon?
2. What is the most typical element associated with the Saint John's Eve celebration?
3. What does wedding ceremony mean to a marriage?

Language and culture tips

1. What is the origin of the Chinese dragon?

The Chinese dragon is the highest-ranking animal in the Chinese animal hierarchy, strongly associated at one time with the emperor and hence power and majesty (the mythical bird *fenghuang* was the symbol of the Chinese empress), still recognized and revered. Its origins are vague, but its "ancestors can be found on Neolithic pottery as well as Bronze Age ritual vessels." Tradition has it composed of nine different animals, with nine sons, each with its own imagery and affiliations. It is the only mythological animal of the 12 animals that represent the Chinese calendar.

2. What is the most typical element associated with the Saint John's Eve celebration?

Fire is the most typical element associated with the Saint John's Eve celebration. In many countries, such as Croatia, bonfires are lit on the evening of 23 June for people to jump over. The evening of 23 June, Saint John's Eve, is the eve of celebration before the Feast Day of Saint John the Baptist.

3. What does wedding ceremony mean to marriage?

A wedding is a ceremony where two people are united in marriage. Wedding traditions and customs vary greatly between cultures, ethnic groups, religions, countries, and social classes. Most wedding ceremonies involve an exchange of wedding vows by the couple, presentation of a gift (offering, ring(s), symbolic item, flowers, money), and a public proclamation of marriage by an authority figure. Special wedding garments are often worn, and the ceremony is sometimes followed by a wedding reception. Music, poetry, prayers or readings from religious texts or literature are also commonly incorporated into the ceremony.

Section B Gap-filling

Directions: Listen to a short passage about social rules. Listen carefully and fill in the words missing from blanks with what you hear.

Script

Sociologists representing symbolic interactionism argue that social rules are created through the interaction between the members of a society. The focus on active interaction (1) highlights the fluid, shifting character of social rules. These are specific to the social context, a context that (2) varies through time and place. That means a social rule changes over time within the same society. What was acceptable in the past may (3) no longer be the case. Similarly, rules differ across space: what is acceptable in one society may not be so in another.

Social rules (4) reflect what is acceptable or normal behavior in any situation. Michel Foucault's concept of discourse is closely related to social rules as it offers a possible explanation how these rules are shaped and change. It is the social rules that tell people what is normal behavior for any specific (5) category. Thus, social rules tell a woman how to behave in a womanly manner, and a man, how to be manly.

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

giant *adj.* 极其重要的 (much larger or more important than most others of its kind)

snatch *v.* 迅速地夺取 (take or pull away quickly)

jasmine *n.* 茉莉 (a climbing plant which has small white or yellow flowers with a pleasant smell)

snatch *v.* 迅速地夺取 (take or pull away quickly)

gala *n.* 演出, 盛会 (a special public celebration, entertainment, performance, or festival)

prestigious *adj.* 有威望的(respected and admired by people)

fanfare *n.* 大张旗鼓的宣传 (announcement with a lot of publicity)

flash mob 快闪族 (a group of people gathered through online social networking)

visual arts 视觉艺术 (works primarily visual in nature, such as ceramics, drawing, painting, sculpture, printmaking, design, crafts, and often modern visual arts like photography, video, filmmaking, and architecture)

News item 1

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

Script

Chinese Internet giant Tencent saw a record high number digital red envelopes, or cash gifts, exchanged during the Chinese Lunar New Year holiday.

From Feb. 7 to Feb. 12, red envelopes were sent and received about 32.1 billion times via Tencent's popular instant messaging app WeChat, nearly 10 times the number recorded last year.

Traditionally, Chinese people give red envelopes filled with money, known as "Hongbao," to friends and relatives during the Lunar New Year festival. Tapping into the tradition, Internet firms including Tencent, Alibaba, Baidu and Sina Weibo enabled users to send and snatch cyber red envelopes on their smartphones.

Tencent's statistics showed 516 million people participated in exchanging red envelopes this year. People born after 1990 sent nearly 2.6 billion red envelopes, the largest number among all age groups.

Questions and key

1. What is the news report mainly about?
A) Chinese people give red envelopes filled with money.
B) Young people sent cash gifts to friends via WeChat.
C) Tencent saw a record high number cyber red envelopes.
D) 516 million Chinese people gave red envelopes this year.
2. Who sent nearly 2.6 billion red envelopes, the largest number among all age groups?
A) People born after 1980.
B) People born before 1985.
C) People born after 1970.
D) People born after 1990.

News item 2

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

Script

Forty-nine American girls whose Jasmine dance was performed during this year's Spring Festival Gala are now back in the U.S. state of Georgia, and already back to practice.

It was a high honor indeed for the girls – as the televised gala is a traditional highlight of China's New Year celebrations – dating back to the 1980's – and rated among one of the world's most watched television programs.

Last week, Leilani Tian and her team – from Atlanta, Georgia's MorningStar Academy – took center stage at the CCTV Spring Festival Gala in China ... with this Jasmine dance. They were the first American dance troupe to perform at the prestigious Chinese New Year event - broadcast live to more than one billion viewers.

Nearly all of the girls were born in the US, and are ethnically-Chinese. They are all originally trained in classical ballet. The Jasmine dance allows them to fuse those Western techniques with more traditional Chinese elements."

The performance was received with great fanfare. And clips of the girls have gone viral in China, and abroad.

Questions and key

3. What do we learn about American girls who performed Jasmine dance?
A) **Nearly all of the girls were born in the US, and are ethnically-Chinese.**
B) The girls were the third American dance troupe to perform.
C) Some girls are originally trained in classical ballet.
D) Totally fifty-nine American girls performed the dance.
4. What is the significance of the American girls' performance?
A) The Spring Festival Gala is rated among one of the world's most watched television programs.
B) The performance was a great success.
C) The Jasmine dance allows them to fuse those Western techniques with more traditional Chinese elements
D) The Jasmine dance was broadcast live to more than one billion viewers.

News item 3

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

Script

On the single day of Feb 6 - two days ahead of Chinese New Year - three events featuring Peking Opera, Chinese folk dance, visual arts and fireworks unfolded in New York to welcome the Year of the Monkey. A holiday atmosphere spread over Times Square, the Jacob K. Javits Convention Center and the Hudson River.

A flash mob of nearly 100 young performers broke out at the Crossroads of the World. Inspired by the Chinese novel Journey to the West, the group treated New Yorkers and tourists to a Monkey King-themed Peking Opera.

Zhang Qiyue, Chinese consul general in New York, along with Deputy Consul General Zhang Meifang and Brooklyn Borough President Eric Adams showed up at the event wishing everyone a happy Chinese New Year.

"The coming Year of the Monkey is very special to us because it is the first time New York City public school students will have a day off for the holiday," Zhang said.

"Having a creative flash mob performance here at Times Square not only brings our holiday spirit to New York residents, but also promotes the Chinese culture to the world," she told the Chinese media.

Questions and key

5. What performances were held in New York to welcome the Year of the Monkey?
 - A) Peking Opera.
 - B) Chinese folk dance.
 - C) Visual arts and fireworks.
 - D) All the above.**
6. How many days off will the New York City public school students have for the holiday?
 - A) Two days.
 - B) Only one day.**
 - C) Three days.
 - D) A whole week.
7. What's the point of having Chinese New Year celebration events at Times Square in New York?
 - A) Brings Chinese holiday spirit to New York residents.
 - B) To welcome the Year of the Monkey.
 - C) Promotes the Chinese culture to the world.
 - D) Both A and C.**

Section B Long Conversations**Task 1 The Silk Road Project**

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

millennium *n.* 一千年 (period of 1000 years)

mingle *v.* 混合 (form a mixture with sth)

Script

W: The Silk Road was a complex series of trade routes between Europe and Asia, established in the first millennium B.C.

- M:** And more than a way to exchange goods, the Silk Road became a bridge between cultures as well. Yo-yo Ma, the world-renowned cellist, began the Silk Road Project in 1998.
- W:** What was the goal of that project?
- M:** To bring back the spirit of inter-cultural exchange.
- W:** Were there many people involved in the project?
- M:** Hundreds of composers and performers from Asia, Europe and North America were collaborated.
- W:** In the post-September 11th world, is there a greater need for this business of building trust between different cultures, varying cultures?
- M:** To Ma, there is. His mission is to create contemporary music through the inter-mingling of traditional forms found along the Silk Road.
- W:** What did musicians do in the Project?
- M:** When someone is learning a traditional instrument, he can get caught up in the system. And it is a great way to listen to other people and exchange the musical ideas.
- W:** How could they exchange different cultures?
- M:** In music, they translate ideas, or what is very personal and internal among people. Once they have the experience of seeing something on stage in real form, their exchange goes deeper.

Questions and Key

- Which of the following statements is NOT true?
A) The Silk Road was a way to exchange goods.
B) The Silk Road was a bridge between cultures.
C) The Silk Road Project began in 1998.
D) The Silk Road Project was meant to promote China's foreign trade.
- What is Yo-yo Ma's mission in the Silk Road Project?
A) To create contemporary music.
B) To boost Chinese trade and economy.
C) To train composers and performers.
D) To rebuild the old Silk Road.
- Who are involved in the Project?
A) Chinese government.
B) South American composers.
C) Yo-Yo Ma's friends.
D) Musicians from Asia, Europe and North America.
- What did the musicians do in the Project?
A) Exchange musical instruments.
B) Learn a traditional instrument.
C) Exchange musical ideas.
D) Both B and C.
- How could the musicians exchange different cultures?
A) They performed along the Silk Road.
B) They translate personal ideas through music.
C) They spread traditional music.

D) They teach musical lessons.

Task 2 Spring Festival

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

lunar month 阴历月 (average time between one new moon and the next)

Script

M: How are you doing?

W: Pretty fine. You know Spring Festival is coming.

M: Yeah, (1) there is a festive New Year's atmosphere everywhere.

W: Have you ever spent Spring Festival in China?

M: Oh, no. I'm new here. I'm going to stay in China this year to see how people celebrate their most important festival.

W: You can come to spend it with my family. My parents would be happy to see you.

M: Can I? Thank you!

W: I believe you will learn a lot about Chinese traditions, (2) such as customs, practices, greetings and so on.

M: Wonderful! I can't wait for the coming of that day.

W: Spring Festival (3) falls on the first day of the first Chinese lunar month.

M: Well, in America, we celebrate Christmas.

W: From December 23rd in the Chinese calendar, people begin to clean their house, and we usually call it "Spring Cleaning".

M: In America, we also clean the house to welcome a new year. Usually, we set a Christmas tree in the house, which is covered with strings of colored lights, and a star on the top.

W: In China, (4) an indispensable part is to write and paste couplets on doors on New Year's Eve.

M: I heard people set firecrackers on the Eve. Why?

W: Because it is said that the evil spirits can be frightened away.

M: That's cool!

W: Children expect to get (5) lucky money in red envelops from their parents and relatives on Spring Festival.

M: While in America, people have parties and make "resolutions", (6) which are promises to try to improve themselves somehow.

W: Oh, these celebrations have the same purpose.

Section C Passages

Task 1 Say No to The Old Stereotypes

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

stereotype *n.* 模式化观念(a conventional or formulaic conception or image)

welder *n.* 焊工(a person whose job is to join pieces of metal by welding them together)

Script

Somehow the old male and female stereotypes no longer fit. Men and women in this country haven't been fulfilling their traditional roles for some time now. And there seem to be fewer and fewer differences between the sexes. For instance, even though more women than men are still homemakers without paying jobs, women have been taking over more responsibility in the business world, earning higher salaries than ever before and entering fields of work that used to be exclusively male areas. At office meetings and in group discussions, they might speak up more often, express strong opinions and come up with more creative and practical ideas than their male colleagues. Several days ago, my 23-year-old daughter came to me with some important news. Not only had she found the highest paying job of her career, but she'd also accepted a date with the most charming men she'd ever met.

"Really?", I responded, "tell me about them."

"Receptionist in an attorney's office and a welder at a construction site." She answered in a matter-of-fact way. The interesting thing is my daughter's date is the receptionist and my daughter is the welder. The old stereotypes of men's and women's work have been changing more quickly than ever before, except perhaps in my own marriage.

"Who's going to mow the lawn?" I asked my husband this morning.

"Oh, I will," he answered politely. "That's men's work."

"What?" Irritated, I raised my voice. "That's a ridiculous stereotype. I'll show you who can do the best job on the lawn."

The work took 3 hours and I did it all myself.

Questions and key

1. Why does the speaker believe the old male and female stereotypes no longer fit?

Because men and women haven't been fulfilling their traditional roles for some time now.

2. What are the old male and female stereotypes?

Women should be homemakers instead of having paying jobs.

3. What is the author's daughter's new job?

She is a welder at a construction site.

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 is the speaker mainly talking about?

- A) The old stereotypes about men and women.
- B) The changing roles played by men and women.**
- C) The division of labor between men and women.
- D) The widespread prejudice against women.

2. What might women do at office meetings nowadays according to the speaker?

- A) **Offer more creative and practical ideas than men.**
 B) Ask questions that often lead to controversy.
 C) Speak loudly enough to attract attention.
 D) Raise issues on behalf of women.
3. Why did the speaker mow the lawn herself that morning?
 A) To prove that she could earn her living as a gardener.
 B) To show that women are more hardworking than men.
 C) **To show that women are capable of doing what men do.**
 D) To prove that she was really irritated with her husband.
4. Compared to the past, where have women been taking over more responsibility?
 A) In housework.
 B) In physical labor.
 C) **In the business world.**
 D) In construction site.
5. Which of the following statements is not true according to the passage?
 A) People should not be surprised at seeing women working at construction sites.
 B) The traditional idea of men and women should be changed.
 C) There seem to be fewer and fewer differences between the sexes.
 D) **Women are better qualified than men in physical work.**

Task 2 Six Cultural Differences between China and the US

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

counterpart *n.* 职务相当的人，对应物(a person or thing having the same function or characteristics as another)

Script

Living in a culture that is different from your own can be both an exciting and challenging experience. You have to learn different cultural practices and try to adapt to them. Our readers share the top six cultural differences between China and the US to help promote mutual understanding.

1. Privacy

Chinese people do not have the same concept of privacy as Americans do. They talk about topics such as ages, income or marital status, which Americans think is annoying and intrusive.

2. Family

In China, elders are traditionally treated with enormous respect and dignity while the young are cherished and nurtured. In America, the goal of the family is to encourage independence, particularly that of the children. Unlike the Chinese, older Americans seldom live with their children.

3. Friends

Chinese people have different meanings to define friends. Just hanging out together from time to time is not friendship. Friendship means lifelong friends who feel deeply obligated to give each other whatever help might seem required. Americans always call people they meet friends, so the definition of friends is general and different. There are work friends, playing friends, school friends and drinking friends.

4. Money

As is well known, the Chinese like to save. They are always conservative when they are planning to spend money. It is different in the USA, where far fewer families are saving money for emergencies and education than their Chinese counterparts.

5. Education

Chinese people value education and career more than Americans, who in turn put more emphasis on good character and faith.

6. Collectivism vs. Individualism

Basically China values the community and the US values the individual. If you achieve something in the US, it's because you were great. While in China, if you achieve something in China it's because the team, or family, or company is great. Everything you do gets attributed to the greater whole, while in America individual merits are celebrated.

Key

- (1) marital status
- (2) intrusive
- (3) respect and dignity
- (4) independence
- (5) lifelong
- (6) general and different
- (7) far fewer
- (8) character and faith
- (9) community
- (10) the greater whole

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 William Shakespeare

Word tips

pre-eminent *adj.* 卓越的, 杰出的(greatest in importance or degree or significance or achievement)

sonnet *n.* 十四行诗(a verse form consisting of 14 lines with a fixed rhyme scheme)

Script

William Shakespeare was an English poet, playwright, and actor, widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's pre-eminent (1) dramatist. He is often called England's national poet, and the "Bard of Avon". His extant works, including collaborations, (2) 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.

Shakespeare was born in 1564 and brought up in Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire. At the age of 18, he married Anne Hathaway, with whom he had three children. Sometime between 1585 and 1592, he began (3) a successful career in London as an actor, writer, and part-owner of a playing company called the Lord Chamberlain's Men, later known as the King's Men. He appears to have (4) retired to Stratford around 1613, at age 49, where he died three years later.

Shakespeare produced most of his known work between 1589 and 1613. His early plays were (5) primarily comedies and histories, and these are regarded as some of the best work ever produced in these genres. He then wrote mainly tragedies until about 1608, including *Hamlet*, *Othello*, *King Lear*, and *Macbeth*, considered some of the (6) finest works in the English language. In his last phase, he wrote tragicomedies, also known as romances, and collaborated with other playwrights.

Shakespeare's work has made (7) a lasting impression on later theatre, literature and English language. In Shakespeare's day, English grammar, spelling and pronunciation were less (8) standardized than they are now, and his use of language helped shape modern English.

Task 2 The Development of English Language

Word tips

context *n.* 上下文，背景(the set of facts or circumstances that surround a situation or event)

propensity *n.* 倾向，习性(a natural inclination)

Script

Looking at the past is an important step towards understanding the future. Any serious study of English in the 21st century must start by (1) examining how English came to be in the state it is and spoken by those who speak it. What (2) factors have ensured the spread of English? What does this process tell us about the fate of languages in (3) unique political and cultural contexts? In what domains of knowledge has English developed (4) particular importance and how recently?

English is (5) remarkable for its diversity, its propensity to change and be changed. This has resulted in both (6) a variety of forms of English, and a diversity of cultural contexts within which English is used in daily life. The main areas of development in the use and form of English will undoubtedly come from non-native speakers. How many are there and where are they located? And when and why do they use English instead of their first language? We need to be aware of the different place that English has in the lives of native speakers, second-language users and those who learn it as a foreign language. This section examines the development of English, (7) identifies its historical rivals as world languages and explains the special place that English has in multilingual countries and in the repertoires of multilingual speakers. By showing how our present (8) arose from the past, we will be better equipped to speculate on what the future might hold in store.

Part III Translating and Listening

The Chinese Hot Words

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. 中文热词 the Chinese hot words

- | | |
|---------|----------------------------|
| 2. 外国媒体 | <u>foreign media</u> |
| 3. 老词 | <u>old words</u> |
| 4. 欺压 | <u>oppress</u> |
| 5. 花钱 | <u>spend money</u> |
| 6. 喜欢炫耀 | <u>like to showing off</u> |
| 7. 品味 | <u>taste</u> |
| 8. 称呼 | <u>calling</u> |
| 9. 大跌 | <u>tumble</u> |
| 10. 被收入 | <u>be included in</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.

1. 中文热词通常反映社会变化和文化，有些在外国媒体上愈来愈流行。

听写: The Chinese hot words usually reflect the social and cultural change, some of them are increasingly popular with the foreign media.

2. 土豪和大妈都是老词，但已获取了新的意义。

听写: Although the Tuhao and Dama are old words, they have acquired new meaning.

3. 土豪现在指花钱如流水或喜欢炫耀财富的人。

听写: Tuhao is now used to refer to the rich who spends money like water or likes to showing off.

4. 大妈特指不久前金价大跌时大量购买黄金的中国妇女。

听写: Dama especially refers to the Chinese women who buy large amount of gold when gold tumbled recently.

5. 土豪和大妈可能会被收入新版的《牛津英语词典》。

听写: Tuhao and Dama are likely to be included in the new Oxford English Dictionary.

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

- (T) 1. Tuhao and Dama are increasingly popular with the foreign media.
 (T) 2. In the old days, Tuhao was related to exploitation and oppression.
 (T) 3. Dama is normally a calling to middle-aged women.
 (F) 4. Dama especially refers to the Chinese women who are very rich.
 (F) 5. Tuhao and Dama can be looked up in *Oxford English Dictionary*.

Script

The Chinese Hot Words

The Chinese hot words usually reflect the social and cultural change, some of them are increasingly popular with the foreign media. For instance, although the Tuhao and Dama are old words, they have acquired new meaning. Tuhao (local tyrants) referred to the village landlords who oppressed the peasants and servants in the old days, but now it is used to refer to the rich who spends money like water or likes to showing off. That is to say, the local tyrants have wealth but no taste. Dama (aunt) is a calling to middle-aged women, but now it especially refers

to the Chinese women who buy large amount of gold when gold tumbled recently. These two words are likely to be included in the new *Oxford English Dictionary*. Until now, about 120 Chinese words have added in the Oxford English Dictionary, becoming a part of the English language.

中文热词

中文热词通常反映社会变化和文化，有些在外国媒体上愈来愈流行。例如，土豪和大妈都是老词，但已获取了新的意义。土豪以前指欺压佃户和仆人的乡村地主，现在用于指花钱如流水或喜欢炫耀财富的人，也就是说，土豪有钱，但是没有品味。大妈是对中年妇女的称呼，但是现在特指不久前金价大跌时大量购买黄金的中国妇女。土豪和大妈可能会被收入新版的《牛津英语词典》，至今约有 120 中文加进了牛津英语词典，成了英语语言的一部分。

Part IV Listening and Speaking

Section A Listen to speak

Task 1 Traditions and Customs

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

conjure up 想象出 (summon into action or bring into existence, often as if by magic)

calligraphy *n.* 书法 (beautiful and ornamental handwriting)

cuisine *n.* 烹饪 (the practice or manner of preparing food or the food so prepared)

etiquette *n.* 礼节 (rules governing socially acceptable behavior)

Language and culture tips

noodles with bean paste 炸酱面

dim sum 点心 (a variety of foods (including several kinds of steamed or fried dumplings) are served successively in small portions)

Script

China is a country steeped in (1) ancient customs and traditions of which the native people are proud. To many people in Western countries, the word "China" typically (2) conjures up thoughts of dragons, giant pandas, the color red, the number 8 and the (3) distinctive calligraphy, all of which are traditional to this country.

China and the whole Europe share a similar-size land area. With such a large area, customs are always different in different parts. In addition, due to the fact that this country is one of the (4) existing oldest cultures, traditions have grown over centuries with unique festivals, customs, arts and cuisines.

Chinese New Year (or Spring Festival) is the most important festival (5) celebrated all over the country. It is the first day of the whole year on Chinese (6) lunar calendar. It's hard to miss the good fortune or happiness messages hung in red from every doorway and (7) the smell of feasts being cooked as families gather at this time.

The food is one of the traditional cultures in China which is famous around the world. From Roast Duck and Noodles with Bean Paste in Beijing to dim sum in Hong Kong, no one would (8) deny that the kinds of Chinese cuisine are (9) various. It's not uncommon to hear people greeting each other by asking "Have you eaten yet?" Many travelers are aware but unsure of all the etiquette traditions but most locals will be (10) tolerant of the odd mistake; a smile and following what your fellow diners do will get you through.

Task 2 Theme-related discussion

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

1. Is Spring Festival one of your favorite Chinese festivals? Discuss the traditional customs in your homeland.
2. How much do you know about Chinese calligraphy? Talk with your partner.
3. Can you name some typical Chinese food? Share with your partner.

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

Tony and his friend get tired after an art exhibition, and decide to get some drink. Then they talk about coffee and tea.

Zhao: In China at least, coffee is often associated with an exotic, well-to-do bourgeois lifestyle.

Tony: Maybe that's why some young chaps often spend a whole afternoon in a coffee bar, surfing the net or just typewriting something with a laptop.

Zhao: ...

For reference

Zhao: In China at least, coffee is often associated with an exotic, well-to-do bourgeois lifestyle.

Tony: Maybe that's why some young chaps often spend a whole afternoon in a coffee bar, surfing the net or just typewriting something with a laptop.

Zhao: Yes. It is sort of a hobby of the well-educated, middle-class people.

Tony: They are actually showing off While they are savoring a coffee at a leisured pace!

Zhao: Yes. Behind a lifestyle, there is a culture. Young people easily become blind worshippers of a Westernized life.

Tony: Then what about tea?

Zhao: Well. Tea represents another facet of popular culture.

Tony: We need to bear in mind in the first place that tea, rather than coffee, has been the most popular drink for the Chinese people.

Zhao: Quite different from a coffee bar, a teahouse is often a noisy, crowded, public space. People visit teahouses to associate with others, playing chess, chatting, or simply listening to operas.

Tony: It is not easy to find an old-fashioned teahouse that suits the ordinary people's spending power now. Teahouses of today all feature a cozy, comfortable environment, and high-quality services, but can easily cost you a good deal – just like a coffee bar.

Zhao: Well, that's true. In a sense, it is not so much what you drink that really counts, as where and how you drink.

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 it in class.

1. It is common knowledge that ancient Chinese are endowed with wisdom in the traditional arts, creating wonderful handicrafts like silk and porcelain. And many of the master artisans have had their skills handed down via one generation to the next so that only the offspring of such an artisan could learn the necessary skills required. Among the following arts and crafts, choose one and prepare a talk about it.
Shadow Puppetry, Paper-cutting, Calligraphy, Opera, Kites.
2. It is inevitable that with such a long history China should have developed several unique and traditional sports and pastimes to express people's happiness, vigor and enthusiasm. And these activities are mostly held as part of the festivals like Spring Festival and other days of significance. Lion Dance is one of the most popular activities. Talk about it with your partner.

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 it in the next class.

1. With thousands of years' development, Chinese cuisine and drink are indispensable to its culture, presently enjoying world-wide fame and a positive reputation. It is also noted that Chinese people will prepare different food to celebrate different holidays or important moment in one's life, since foods symbolize differently. Name some examples of food and talk about the symbolic meaning.

Part V Time for Fun

Word tips

disguise v. 伪装(to make unrecognized)

auspicious adj. 吉祥的(tending to favor or bring good luck)

Chinese Red Envelopes

Red envelopes, also called red packets, lucky money, or *hongbao* in Chinese, are a popular monetary gift given on some (1) important occasions or festivals in China and some other Asian countries, and are especially widely seen during the Chinese New Year (Spring Festival).

It is a Chinese New Year gift of money (2) stuffed into red paper packets for kids. The red packets are usually presented by parents and grandparents to children during Chinese New Year, which is one of the most interesting traditions to (3) observe the Spring Festival, especially for kids.

Why give the red envelopes?

Scare the demon: According to legend, there was a monster named *Sui* coming out to hurt children on New Year's Eve. If sleeping kids were touched by the monster, they would get a fever and become idiots. People heard that God would send eight guards (4) disguising themselves as coins to protect the kids when they pray sincerely. So people threaded eight coins with a (5) red string, and placed it under the kids' pillows. The monster *Sui* then dared not to get close and the custom was kept. As the Chinese Character Year (岁 *sui*) has the same pronunciation with the monster's name (祟 *sui*), so people also call the money Ya Sui Qian, meaning lucky money suppressing the (6) evil spirit. As time passed, paper notes replaced coins and the envelope replaced the thread.

Share the blessing: Nowadays, money (7) wrapped in red is a gift to not only kids but also elders, relatives, and sometimes friends. Red is the most popular and auspicious color in China, so people use this way to share (8) blessings and happiness with each other.

Unit 10 Job Hunting

Part I Lead-in

Section A Picture Description

Directions: Look at the pictures. Then discuss the questions below with your partner.



1. What is a job interview?
2. What is an office like?
3. How much do you know about the development of a factory?

Language and culture tips

1. What is a job interview?

A job interview is a type of employment test that involves a conversation between a job applicant and representative of the employing organization. Interviews are one of the most popularly used devices for employee selection. Interviews vary in the extent to which the questions are structured, from totally unstructured and free-wheeling conversation, to a set list of questions each applicant is asked. Research has shown that structured interviews are more valid than unstructured, that is, they are more accurate in predicting which applicants will make good employees.

2. What is an office like?

An office is generally a room or other area where administrative work is done, but may also denote a position within an organization with specific duties attached to it; the latter is in fact an earlier usage, office as place originally referring to the location of one's duty. The main purpose of an office environment is to support its occupants in performing their job. Work spaces in an office are typically used for conventional office activities such as reading, writing and computer work.

3. How much do you know about the development of a factory?

A factory or manufacturing plant is an industrial site, usually consisting of buildings and machinery, or more commonly a complex having several buildings, where workers manufacture goods or operate machines processing one product into another. Factories arose with the introduction of machinery during the Industrial Revolution when the capital and space requirements became too great for cottage industry or workshops. Early factories that contained small amounts of machinery, such as one or two spinning mules, and fewer than a dozen workers have been called "glorified workshops". Most modern factories have large warehouses or warehouse-like facilities that contain heavy equipment used for assembly line production. Large factories tend to be located with access to multiple modes of transportation, with some having rail, highway and water loading and unloading facilities.

Section B Gap-filling

Directions: Listen to a short passage about Curriculum Vitae buzzwords. Listen carefully and fill in the words missing from blanks with what you hear.

Script

Some CV (curriculum vitae) buzzwords are least likely to get you a job. They may be some of the most heavily-used terms by desperate hopefuls on *The Apprentice*, but new research suggests business buzzwords are actually a turn-off to potential employers. Words including ‘motivated’, ‘creative’, ‘enthusiastic’ and ‘passionate’ (1) came top of a poll for least liked words among recruiters. The adjectives are so overused that they have lost their meaning to employers, who are instead looking for (2) applicants to describe themselves in more original ways. The findings were released by professional social network LinkedIn. (3) According to the website, the top five most overused words are ‘motivated’, ‘creative’, ‘enthusiastic’, ‘passionate’ and ‘track record’. These were followed by ‘driven’, ‘extensive experience’, ‘wide range’, ‘responsible’ and ‘strategic’. The website’s spokesman Darain Faraz said: “It’s really important that people are authentic on their profiles but you can help yourself – and boost your professional brand - by painting a more colourful picture and steering clear of the most (4) predictable buzzwords. With people taking more interest in their careers in January, it’s never been more challenging to (5) stand out from the crowd. Show individuality by including charity work and interests.”

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

shed v. 抛弃 (get rid of)

shake-up n. 重大调整, 整顿 (a major set of changes in an organization or a system)

purge n. 清除 (ridding of sediment or other undesired elements)

jettison v. 丢弃, 处理掉 (throw away or get rid of something that is not needed or wanted)

compensation n. 补偿金 (money that someone who has experienced loss or suffering claims from the person or organization responsible, or from the state)

perk n. 津贴, 额外待遇 (special benefits that are given to people who have a particular job or belong to a particular group)

flummox v. 使失措 (get confused and do not know what to do or say)

flurry n. 一阵 (a rapid bustling commotion)

eatery n. 餐馆 (a place where you can buy and eat food)

expatriate n. 移居国外者 (someone who is living in a country which is not their own)

News item 1

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

Script

Yahoo is laying off about 1,700 employees and shedding some of its excess baggage in a shake-up likely to determine whether CEO Marissa Mayer can save her own job.

The long-anticipated purge, announced on Tuesday, will jettison about 15 percent of Yahoo's workforce along with an assortment of services that Mayer decided aren't worth the time and money that the Internet company has been putting into them.

The cost-cutting is designed to save about \$400 million annually to help offset a steep decline in net revenue this year.

Mayer also hopes to sell some of Yahoo's patents, real estate and other holdings for \$1 billion to \$3 billion.

Products to be dumped include Yahoo Games, Yahoo TV and some of the digital magazines that Mayer started as CEO. She will also close offices in Dubai, Mexico City, Buenos Aires, Madrid and Milan.

Questions and key

1. What percent of Yahoo's workforce will be jettisoned according to the announcement on Tuesday?

A) About 15 percent.

B) About 50 percent.

C) About 14 percent.

D) About 40 percent.

2. What products will be dumped according to CEO Marissa Mayer?

A) Yahoo Mail.

B) Yahoo Games, Yahoo TV and some of the digital magazines.

C) Yahoo News.

D) Yahoo employees.

News item 2

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

Script

China's financial services sector offers a better work-life balance compared with Internet-based technology firms in China, according to a research report.

A report published in October 2015 by the China unit of LinkedIn, the world's largest online network of working professionals, showed that Internet-based technology companies are jobseekers' second-most preferred destination, after the financial services industry.

Wendy Mu, senior partner with Experis, a hiring firm, said China's Internet industry has very strong demand for talent due to fierce competition in the market and rapid development in technology.

"In China's Internet industry, people would know who is the best, who is the second-best, but there is no room for the third-largest player. Internet firms have high demands for its employees, that is why people often have long working hours there," she said.

But hard work often comes with better payment. Mu said that Chinese Internet companies have already beaten some well-known multinationals in salary and compensation packages. "An offer with 18-month salaries a year is often to be found in the Internet industry. They have other perks like stock options, which create a large number of millionaires or even billionaires in China," said the Shanghai-based Mu.

But for some jobseekers, there is more to the Internet industry than just money.

Questions and key

3. What did the report in October 2015 by the China unit of LinkedIn show?
- A) The financial services industry is jobseekers' second-most preferred destination.
 - B) The financial services sector offers a worse work-life balance.
 - C) Internet-based technology companies are jobseekers' second-most preferred destination.**
 - D) Internet-based technology companies offer a better work-life balance.
4. Which statement is not true according to the news?
- A) China's Internet industry has very strong demand.
 - B) An offer with 12-month salaries a year is often to be found in the Internet industry.**
 - C) Employees in China's Internet industry often have long working hours.
 - D) Chinese Internet companies offer better payment and compensation packages.

News item 3

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

Script

Human resource experts and headhunters are no longer flummoxed by the flurry of applications from foreigners looking for work opportunities in China. Across the country, in cities such as Beijing, Shanghai and Chengdu it is not uncommon to see foreigners outnumbering Chinese at popular shopping destinations and eateries.

Not only is the expatriate community in China booming, but also playing an important role in China's economic transformation and giving wings to China's ambition of being a destination for high-end talent. Expectations and living and working conditions for expatriates have also changed significantly in China over the last few decades.

"There have been two major revolutions in the last 30 years: the Internet and China," says Guillaume Rougier-Brierre, partner in the law firm Gide Loyrette Nouel A.A.R.P.I based in France.

"It's impossible not to use the Internet and impossible not to have a professional experience in China."

HR experts admit that China, for many of the earlier foreign workers, was a tough posting. It was perceived as a remote, exotic place then, reserved for the hardest employees or for those who were willing to do the job on the back of big pay bonuses.

Questions and key

5. What contributions do the expatriates do to China?
- A) China has its economy transformed and becomes a destination for high-end talent.
 - B) More and more foreigners make a tour to China.
 - C) Some foreigners choose to do the job in China on the back of big pay bonuses.
 - D) The living and working conditions for expatriates have changed significantly in China.
6. For many of the earlier foreign workers, what does China mean to them?
- A) A remote, exotic place.
 - B) A tough posting.
 - C) Only for the hardest employees.
 - D) All of the above.**
7. What does the news mainly tell us?
- A) Some Chinese cities are crowded with foreigners.
 - B) The expatriate community in China is booming.

C) More and more foreigners come to China looking for work opportunities.

D) Many foreigners want to have a professional experience in China.

Section B Long Conversations

Task 1 Why do you want to change your job?

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

preliminary *adj.* 开端的，预备性的 (coming before a more important action or event, preparatory)

Script

W: Please sit down, Mr. Lee. My name is Andrea Simpson and I'm the personnel manager.

M: Hello, nice to meet you.

W: Now this is just a short preliminary interview. I'd like to talk about your present job and what you've done up till now.

M: Yes, of course.

W: Well, could you tell me how long you've had your present position in *Thames*?

M: Let's see. I left university in 2010. Then I was unemployed for about two months, and then I traveled round Britain for a few weeks, so it must be more than three years now in fact.

W: Yes. And do you have any particular reason for wanting to change jobs? I mean why do you want to move?

M: Well, I actually like my present job and still find it interesting. The salary's OK, so it's nothing to do with money. Though you can always do with more. My colleagues are quite nice and the working conditions are great. I suppose the thing is that I'm really very ambitious and keen to get promoted, so that's the real reason.

W: Yes. Well, we are looking for someone who isn't a clock-watcher and who isn't too concerned about working fairly long hours.

M: Oh, I don't mind that. I'm used to it. I often work irregular hours.

W: And what about your education? You went to University of Southampton, didn't you?

M: Yes. After leaving school I started a diploma course in Design at the University, but I decided to change courses and did a postgraduate diploma in Social and Public Policy instead.

W: Good. That's all I want to know. Thank you.

Questions and Key

1. What do you know about the man?
A) He was once unemployed for two weeks.
B) He doesn't like his colleagues.
C) He works with Thames.
D) He is a clock-watcher.
2. What is the reason for the man to leave his present job?
A) For a change.
B) To earn more money.
C) To get a promotion.
D) To realize his dream.
3. What kind of people does the woman want to find?

- A) A man who can make decisions.
B) A man who can cooperate with others well.
C) A man who doesn't mind working overtime.
D) A man who cares little about money.
4. Which of the following statements is true about the man's education?
A) He did his postgraduate diploma in Design.
B) He did his postgraduate diploma in Social and Public Policy.
C) He finished a diploma course in Design.
D) He left university after studying for two months there.

Task 2 A job interview

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

Language and culture tips

stock market also called equity market, is the aggregation of buyers and sellers (a loose network of economic transactions, not a physical facility or discrete entity) of stocks (also called shares); these may include securities listed on a stock exchange as well as those only traded privately.

Script

W: Please have a seat, Mr. Cruz. We received your resume last week, and it was very impressed.

M: Thank you!

W: We are a small financial company trading mostly stocks and bonds. May I ask why you are interested in working for us?

M: Your company has an impressive reputation, and I always want to work for a smaller company.

W: That's good to hear. Would you mind telling me a little bit about your present job?

M: I'm currently working in a large international company in charge of a team of 7 brokers, we buy and sell stocks for major clients worldwide.

W: Why do you think you are the right candidate for this position?

M: As a head broker, I have a lot of experience in the stock market; I deal with the clients on a daily bases, and I enjoy working with people.

W: Well, you might just be the person we've been looking for. Do you have any questions?

M: Uh-hum, if I were hired, how many accounts would I be handling?

W: You will be working with two other head brokers, in another words, you will be handling about a third of our clients.

M: And who would I report to?

W: Directly to me.

M: I see. What kind of benefits package do you offer?

W: Two weeks of paid vacation in your first year of employment. You are also entitled to medical and dental insurance, but this is something you should discuss with our Personnel Department. Do you have any other questions?

M: No, not at the moment.

W: Well, I have to discuss your application with my colleagues and we'll get back to you early next week.

M: OK, thanks, it's been nice meeting you!

W: Nice meeting you too! And thanks for coming today.

Key:

Mr. Cruz had an interview this morning. That is a company trading (1) stocks and bonds for clients. He chooses that company because the firm has an (2) impressive reputation, and he prefers to work in a smaller company. At present, Mr. Cruz is working for a(n) (3) international company, where he is responsible for a team of 7 brokers. As a (4) head broker, he has a lot of experience in (the) stock market, contacts his clients (5) on a daily basis, and he enjoys working with people. If he were hired, his new task would be working with two other people, dealing with (6) a third of the clients, and he would report to the interviewer. The company provides two weeks of (7) paid vacation in the first year, as well as (8) medical and dental insurance. Mr. Cruz was successful in his job interview.

Section C Passages

Task 1 What is Your Greatest Weakness?

Word tips

cop-out *n.* 逃避(a failure to face some difficulty squarely)

workaholic *n.* 工作狂(person with a compulsive need to work)

generic *adj.* 一般的, 共有的(applicable to an entire class or group)

dodge *v.* 躲避(avoid or try to avoid fulfilling, answering, or performing duties, questions, or issues)

proactive *adj.* 先发制人的, 积极的(controlling a situation by causing something to happen rather than waiting to respond to it after it happens)

weed out 剔除, 淘汰(remove unwanted elements)

Script

The one dreaded question that is guaranteed to come up in every interview is "What is your greatest weakness?" Perhaps it's the interviewer's way of weeding out candidates to see who is truly prepared to answer this uncomfortable question. Regardless, you can remove some of the awkwardness by prepping for the question and following these rules.

1. Don't give a cop-out answer

Please don't give tired answers like, "My greatest weakness is that I'm too much of a perfectionist/workaholic." Perhaps it is true for you, but unfortunately, it may bring false impression to the interviewer who is used to hearing these generic answers that come off as a way to dodge the question.

2. Be honest

Dig deep into yourself and figure out what your true weaknesses are at work. Write them down on a sheet of paper, and figure out which ones you can use in an interview. If you state a weakness you've struggled with, your answer will sound more honest. Some things that will help you come up with true weaknesses is to look at some of the challenges you have faced in your previous jobs or think about constructive criticism you've received from a manager.

3. Avoid deal breakers

Although we mention that you should be honest, it's also good to remember that there is such a thing as being too honest. You need to avoid weaknesses that will hurt your chances of getting the job. For example, say if you're

applying for an HR position and you say that you're not good with people, or if you're trying for a sales job and you say you are bad at negotiating. This doesn't mean that you have to make up a weakness, but it's just preferable for you to pick another weakness that isn't a deal breaker.

4. Talk about your attempts to overcome your weakness

Always talk about the steps you have taken to overcome your weakness. This is your chance to show the interviewer that although you have your flaws, you are proactive and resourceful enough to overcome them. In a way, your effort to conquer your weaknesses will be looked at as a strength.

Questions and key

1. Why is the question "What is your greatest weakness?" guaranteed to come up in every interview?

Because the interviewer wants to see who is truly prepared to answer this uncomfortable question.

2. What is a cop-out answer?

It is a generic answer that may come off as a way to dodge a question.

3. What are deal breakers according to the passage?

Deal breakers are the answers that will hurt your chances of getting the job.

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 is the passage mainly about?

- A) How to prepare for a job interview?
- B) Ways to avoid talking about your weakness in a job interview.
- C) How to talk about your weakness in a job interview.**
- D) How to overcome your weakness.

2. Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage?

- A) Avoid tired answers.
- B) Talk about the challenges you have faced in your previous jobs.
- C) Talk about your attempts to overcome your weakness.
- D) Express your wish to change for your new job.**

3. How to avoid deal breakers?

- A) Don't talk about weaknesses that will hurt your chances of getting the job.**
- B) Avoid talking about your weakness.
- C) Make up a weakness that is irrelevant to the job you are applying.
- D) Admit your weaknesses and express your wish to improve.

4. What will be considered as a strength instead of a weakness?

- A) You are a perfectionist.
- B) You are proactive and resourceful enough to overcome your weakness.**
- C) You have faced many challenges in your previous jobs.
- D) You are a workaholic.

5. What can you infer from the passage?

- A) Interviewers always like to ask awkward questions.
- B) Interviewers are more interested in interviewees' weaknesses than their strengths.
- C) If you know how to talk about your weaknesses you are successful for a job interview.

D) For different job interviews you should prepare for different questions and answers.

Task 2 How to Find an Ideal Job

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

internship *n.* 实习生职位(the position of being an intern)

Script

Finding your ideal job can be a game of trial and error, and it is important to remember to not give up on your dreams if you do not first succeed. You need to decide what you want to do with your life, and you want to make sure that you can find something that will be challenging and rewarding at the same time, so that you can enjoy it for years to come. You may find something that you really like to do, start doing it, and then realize it just isn't the job for you. If so, keep looking.

☐ Take a career assessment test. Many workforce centers around the country and even job websites on line offer these assessment tests for free, and it can help you identify skills that you might already possess. These will help you by giving you suggestions as to what kinds of fields you would be successful in. These can be quite beneficial, and the results may be a complete surprise to you as well.

☐ Talk with local college and university staff about career paths. Most colleges will have career counselors available for you to talk to about your career goals. They can help you to plot the formal training you may need to get into a field of work. They also typically offer job placement services for students, which can be quite beneficial in a tough job market.

☐ Network with friends and family members while in pursuit of your ideal job. Most people won't know you are looking for a certain career unless you talk to them about it, and they may know someone in the field who can help you get into that particular line of work, or answer any questions that you may have about it.

☐ Shadow a professional or participate in an internship. These are great ways to find out what exactly you might be doing in a particular career. This gives you an opportunity to be able to get hands on in your career field and test it out. You may find out it is not something for you, but it also may give you something that you can add to your resume to show that you have previous experience.

☐ Try again if you do not first succeed. Many people will go through several career changes throughout their lives before they find an ideal job. You want to make sure that you can find a rewarding career that you will enjoy for years to come.

Key

- (1) assessment
- (2) for free
- (3) counselors
- (4) formal training
- (5) job placement services
- (6) line of work
- (7) internship
- (8) test it out

(9) resume

(10) Try again

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 Gender Discrimination In the Labor Market

Word tips

CV (curriculum vitae) 履历(a summary of your academic and work history)

Script

Is a good husband more important than a good job? This is a question from a survey of 7,311 female university students (1) jointly conducted by *Jinan Times* newspaper and the job hunting website Sdrc.com.cn, both based in eastern Shandong Province. Of the respondents, 72.2 percent answered yes.

It does not, however, indicate that future wives want to (2) cling to old family traditions of the wife running the house: over half the respondents believed that housework should be shared equally between husbands and wives. The reason behind the rush to marry is that an ideal job is much harder to find than a prince charming with a good job, or the (3) capacity to land a good job.

In this survey, only 2.8 percent of respondents said female university graduates don't face gender discrimination in the labor market, while 52.8 percent said gender discrimination is a serious problem. Some students simply complained that many posts at job fairs are not open to female candidates, something that puts them at a clear (4) disadvantage.

Liu Qian, a human resources consultant at Sdrc.com.cn, told *Jinan Times* that more and more employers that don't want to hire women have made their discrimination unspoken. This means that they won't say they need males in the CV collection process, but they simply (5) eliminate all female candidates during the recruiting process using other excuses. Sometimes this behavior is difficult to (6) spot or punish.

Liu also said that gender discrimination in general has (7) diminished in recent years and to relieve the job-hunting pains, female graduates should try harder and be more flexible without thinking about gender discrimination all the time.

Female university graduates definitely need to be tough if they really want a good job, according to Lu Guofu, head of the career center at Guizhou Normal University. At an (8) online forum in November he told female students, "It doesn't matter if you fail once, twice or a third time. Just like inventor Thomas Edison at work---he didn't fail 10,000 times, he only found 10,000 ways that wouldn't work."

Task 2 Youth Unemployment in China

Word tips

discrepancy *n.* 差异, 不一致(a difference between conflicting facts or claims or opinions)

cyclical *adj.* 循环的, 周期的(recurring in cycles)

Script

Youth unemployment has created "a generation at risk" according to the International Labor Organization, with worldwide youth unemployment (1) forecast to rise to 12.8 percent by 2018. But these headline figures do not necessarily tell the real story given the discrepancies among different parts of the world.

In the developed economies, the youth unemployment rate — unemployment among those aged 16 to 24 — is approximately 18.1 percent. While the rate of Germany stands at 9 percent, those of the UK and the U.S. are 20 percent and 16 percent, while in Spain and Greece half of the young people are jobless. Youth unemployment is highest in the Middle East and North Africa at 28.3 percent and 23.7 percent, (2) respectively. By contrast, East Asia and South Asia have the lowest rates at 9.5 percent and 9.3 percent.

One may imagine that China — perhaps the world's only economic powerhouse at this moment — would have a low youth unemployment rate. A report prepared by the China Household Finance Survey in 2012 puts China's youth unemployment at 8.1 percent. Others suggest that the rate might be as high as 20 percent.

This observation is perhaps not that surprising. China's (3) economic miracle has insofar been driven by three sectors: export-driven manufacturing, construction and large energy and capital intensive heavy industries (4) dominated by the state, none of which offer large number of white-collar jobs suitable for university graduates.

By contrast, low-skilled workers with a primary and junior secondary education, especially young (5) migrants from the rural China, can easily find jobs in the transportation, construction and catering industries. This is especially true in (6) coastal provinces such as Guangdong and Fujian as well as major cities including Beijing and Shanghai. Indeed, currently these businesses are finding it tough to recruit and retain workers as demand is high and supply is low. This, in turn, has led to the continuing increase in wages.

This highlights a (7) fundamental issue: youth unemployment in China is a structural rather than a cyclical problem — the country is not creating a (8) sufficient number of high-quality positions to soak up its educated youngsters. Worse yet, the number of graduates and the number of institutions of higher education have been on the rise over the past two decades.

Part III Translating and Listening**Cultivate Talents****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. 培养人才 | <u>cultivate talents</u> |
| 2. 古今中外 | <u>across-the-board</u> |
| 3. 环境 | <u>environment</u> |
| 4. 基本要素 | <u>basic components</u> |
| 5. 比喻 | <u>analogy</u> |
| 6. 质量 | <u>quality</u> |
| 7. 重量 | <u>weight</u> |
| 8. 各种各样 | <u>various</u> |
| 9. 契机 | <u>arduous process</u> |
| 10. 捷径 | <u>shortcut</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.

1. 我们常说“要培养人才”。

听写: It is often said that “we should cultivate talents”.

2. 所谓对人才的“培养”，充其量是为人才的成长提供了环境与影响。

听写: The best the word “cultivate” can do in fact is to provide an environment or conditions for talents to come forth.

3. 人才的基本要素是德、才、学、识。

听写: There are four basic components constituting a talent—virtue, capability, knowledge and insight.

4. 以工匠的斧头作比喻，“德”是斧头的质量，“才”是斧刃，“学”是重量，“识”是斧头做功的方向。

听写: A talent may bear some analogy to a functional axe, with which virtue is quality, ability the edge, knowledge the weight and insight directs it to the point.

5. 世界上需要各种各样的人才，但都要以“学”和“用”为契机，而没有“被”培养的捷径。

听写: Various talents are required in the world, and for such talents to be developed, one first has to go through the arduous process of learning and applying; there is obviously no shortcut for being “cultivated talents”.

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

- (T) 1. The best cultivating talent can do is actually to provide an environment or conditions for talents.
- (T) 2. Virtue, capability, knowledge and insight are four essentials for a talent.
- (F) 3. The virtue of a talent can be an analogy to the edge of an axe.
- (T) 4. A true talent comes from the effective combination of virtue, capability, knowledge and insight.
- (T) 5. There is no shortcut for becoming a talent.

Script

Cultivate Talents

It is often said that “we should cultivate talents”. By examining various qualified personnel across-the-board, the word “cultivate” has become questionable to me; the best it can do in fact is to provide an environment or conditions for talents to come forth. There are four basic components constituting a talent—virtue, capability, knowledge and insight. A talent may bear some analogy to a functional axe, with which virtue is quality, ability the edge, knowledge the weight and insight directs it to the point. Any achievement is actually the result of the effective combination of these four. Various talents are required in the world, and for such talents to be developed, one first has to go through the arduous process of learning and applying; there is obviously no shortcut for being “cultivated talents”.

培养人才

我们常说“要培养人才”，但认真研究古今中外，我发现所谓对人才的“培养”，充其量是为人才的成长提供了环境与影响；人才不是被别人培养出来的。人才的基本要素是德、才、学、识。以工匠的斧头作比喻，“德”是斧头的质量，“才”是斧刃，“学”是重量，“识”是斧头做功的方向，四样俱全，左右逢源，

才能取得功效。世界上需要各种各样的人才，但都要以“学”和“用”为契机，而没有“被”培养的捷径。

Part IV Listening and Speaking

Section A Listen to Speak

Task 1 A future full-time dad, thanks to the bull market

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

speculate v. 投机(invest at a risk)

Language and culture tips

bull market 股市的看涨行情 (a situation on the stock market when people are buying a lot of shares because they expect that the shares will increase in value and they will be able to make a profit by selling them again after a short time.

Script

Mika Dong plans to quit his job in August and start a (1) brand-new life as a stay-at-home father. The 34-year-old moved to Shanghai from nearby Zhejiang province seven years ago. Now he has a two-year-old son to care for.

"Thanks to this bull market, I can (2) fulfill my plan right now," he said, adding that his profits from the stock market are worth two or three times his salary. "I (3) speculate on the stock market but not on the babysitting. I mean it, as I have made a (4) detailed plan for my new role," Dong said firmly.

When he first suggested quitting his job to stay home with his son, his wife didn't agree. But when she learned that the gains in the stock investments were far beyond her (5) prediction, she changed her mind. "Actually, the rest my family is (6) neither pro nor con on this issue," he said.

When asked if he will change his mind on staying at home if his finances (7) suffer a setback, Mika stated firmly that he won't. "I will not change my idea no matter what happens to my stock investment," he said.

"I decided to give myself a (8) vacation from my work for at least two years to nurse my child. If I lose a profit, I will go back to work; (9) otherwise I may walk further and longer as a stay-at-home dad," he explained.

"Fortunately, my wife's salary means we can afford this and the (10) economic pressure is not too heavy for the time being," Dong added.

Task 2 Theme-related discussion

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

1. What do you think of stay-at-home mom? Discuss your ideas with your partner.
2. Do you agree with leaving children to grandparents' care? Share your ideas with your partner.
3. Do you think you'll be a workaholic, always putting your job the first place? Talk about your ideas.

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

Soon later, Sophia and Jason will graduate from their graduate school. They are talking about their dreams and potential development in their future career.

Sophia: I'm going to work in a multi-national enterprise after graduation.

Jason: But you said your dream was to be an entrepreneur, to be your own boss.

Sophia: ...

For reference

Sophia: I'm going to work in a multi-national enterprise after graduation.

Jason: But you said your dream was to be an entrepreneur, to be your own boss.

Sophia: I'll do it someday. But it's not the right time now. I have to learn a lot by working as an employee.

Jason: It sounds like you've got a perfect plan.

Sophia: You could say so. I'll work hard in that company and try to understand as much as possible about how to run an enterprise.

Jason: It can save you lots of time and effort to simply copy a successful business model.

Sophia: Yeah, the success stories of that company might be useful for me. And their customers may become the potential ones for my own company.

Jason: That's right. You should establish good relationships with them. What else are you planning to do while working for that company?

Sophia: Well, I'll come up with a detailed business plan to attract the investors.

Jason: Sounds perfect. I think with all that you have in mind, you'll become a successful businessman. By then, perhaps, I'll join in as a partner of your company.

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 it in class.

1. With more college graduates going on to become entrepreneurs, many students are also wondering whether they should skip school to start a business or start one while they are in college. Do you support college students starting their own business? Share your ideas.
2. After graduation, 72% of Chinese overseas students in America almost immediately headed back to China or could only find short-term work, according to an article recently published in *The Wall Street Journal*. Moreover, graduates of top American schools were found to be the most likely to head straight back home after finishing their studies. Try to analyze the possible reasons for the overseas students heading back China.

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 it in the next class.

1. "The world is so big, I want to explore."

These simple words were all that was written on Gu Shaoqiang's letter of resignation. As a teacher at the Henan Province Experimental Middle School, Gu had been working there for ten years teaching psychology. She stated that she wanted to understand more about the global community while she still had the time and means. Most people probably feel the exact same way, and want to call time on this period of their life and just do something fun, but few are brave enough to take the leap. Do you support Gu's decision to quit the job and try to do something different? Give us your ideas.

Part V Time for Fun

Word tips

questionnaire: *n.* 调查问卷(a form containing a set of questions; submitted to people to gain statistical information)

incubator: *n.* 企业孵化器(that can help start up business)

Starting own business

The youngest generation of the Chinese workforce are more interested in starting their own businesses and are (1) more inclined to change jobs, according to new survey results.

The survey conducted by LinkedIn and data100.com showed 82 percent of working (2) respondents born in the 1990s harbor entrepreneurship ideas, compared with 77 percent of those born in the 1980s.

Based on over 1,000 questionnaires, the poll suggests that the cities of Shenzhen, Beijing and Guangzhou top the chart for entrepreneurship enthusiasm, and that catering is regarded as the ideal sector for starting a business, followed by (3) e-commerce and garment trade.

The "post-1990" generation stay in a job for an average of 18.5 months, while "post-1980" workers stick around for an average of 26.5 months. And while the older of the two groups stress payment and (4) welfare in job hunting, the youngsters care more about their (5) career prospects.

Entrepreneurship is becoming more popular in China, under the encouragement of the government, which hopes to use a wave of startups as a new engine for growth at a time when the economy is slowing. Many cities have set up startup incubators and rolled out preferential policies to encourage (6) youngsters into starting their own businesses.