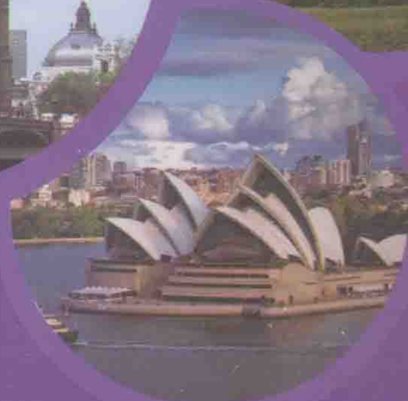
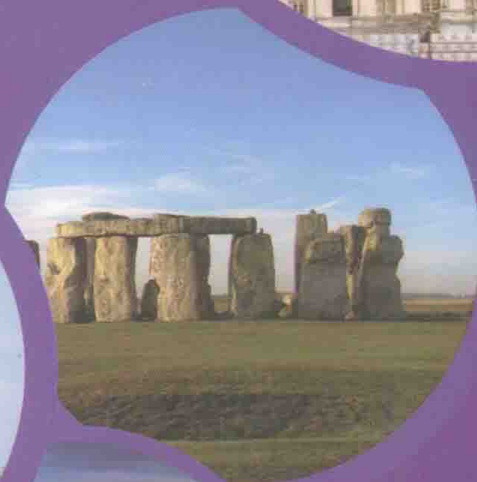
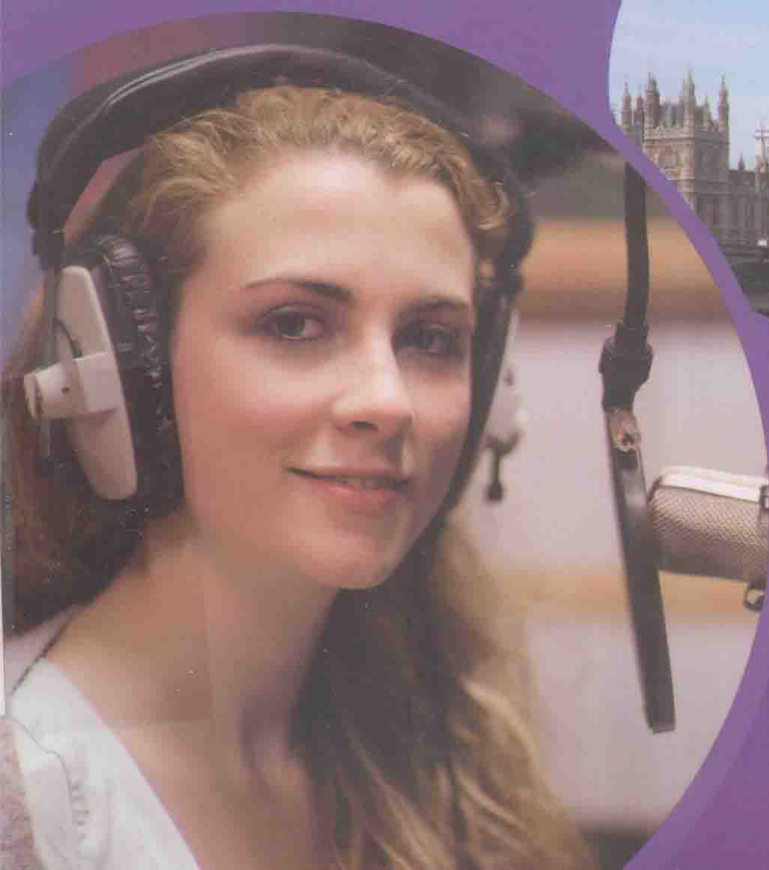


主编 何其莘

Listen & Learn

新编英语听力教程 4



外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

Listen & Learn

新编英语听力教程 4

*Listen & Learn*是继*Listen to This*之后,何其莘老师推出的一套全新的英语听力教材。这套教材既延续了*Listen to This*的听力训练理念,又体现了新时代的发展需求,为中国学生提供了一整套系统、实用、有效的英语听力训练。本套教材共四册,每册16个单元,适合大学一至三年级学生或具有同等英语水平的自学者使用。本套教材具有以下特点:

- 以“精听”训练为主,精泛并举,综合、有效地提高学生的听力技能。
- 系统讲解听力技巧,点明听力训练要领,帮助学生消除听力障碍。
- 听力材料主题丰富,题材广泛,提高学生听力技能的同时,拓宽其视野。
- 录音原汁原味,学生学习标准地道的英语同时,也能接触真实生活中的各种口语形式。

高等英语教育出版分社宗旨:
推动科研·服务教学·坚持创新
外研社·高等英语教育出版分社
FLTRP Higher English Education Publishing
电话: 010-88819595
传真: 010-88819400
E-mail: ced@fltrp.com
网址: <http://heep.unipus.cn>



Unipus 微信公众号



外研社英语专业部
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项目负责: 屈海燕
责任编辑: 屈海燕 郭 澍
封面设计: 高 蕾
版式设计: 涂 俐

ISBN 978-7-5135-6931-6



9 787513 569316 >

定价: 31.90元
(附MP3光盘一张)

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4

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

北京 BEIJING

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

新编英语听力教程. 4 / 何其莘主编. — 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2015.12
ISBN 978-7-5135-6931-6

I. ①新… II. ①何… III. ①英语—听说教学—高等学校—教材 IV. ①H319.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2015) 第 310682 号

出 版 人 蔡剑峰
项目负责 屈海燕
责任编辑 屈海燕 郭 澍
封面设计 高 蕾
版式设计 涂 俐
出版发行 外语教学与研究出版社
社 址 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)
网 址 <http://www.fltrp.com>
印 刷 北京京科印刷有限公司
开 本 787×1092 1/16
印 张 11.5
版 次 2016 年 2 月第 1 版 2016 年 2 月第 1 次印刷
书 号 ISBN 978-7-5135-6931-6
定 价 31.90 元 (附 MP3 光盘一张)

购书咨询: (010) 88819926 电子邮箱: club@fltrp.com

外研书店: <https://waiyants.tmall.com/>

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物料号: 269310001

前言

听力是英语“听”“说”“读”“写”“译”五项基本技能之一。在语言学习过程中，“听”和“读”共同起着语言“输入”的作用，而“说”“写”和“译”则具有语言“输出”的功能。实践证明，只有实现一定时间和一定量的语言“输入”，方能实现语言的“输出”。也就是说，只有通过一段时间的听力和阅读训练，汲取了一定量的语言素材，才能逐渐具备英语的口语、写作和翻译能力。

在近 40 年的高校英语教学中，我发现听力往往是我国学生的弱项。究其原因不外乎三个方面：一是与以英语为官方语言或工作语言的许多国家相比，我国的英语学习环境比较差；二是在我国英语教学的初级阶段——小学和中学，听力训练没有得到应有的重视；三是在大学学习阶段，不少学生进行听力训练的方法有问题。其结果是，许多学生的阅读能力很强，但是听力与其不相匹配，甚至很差。其实，与通过阅读汲取语言素材相比，通过“听”输入的语言素材往往记得更牢，更容易在相应的语言环境中脱口而出。

学生对英语的听力训练常常有着不同程度的惧怕心理。有的不知从何做起，还有的觉得即使努力，听力水平也很难提高。其实，在当今这个信息时代，学生进行听力训练的外部条件比二三十年前不知好了多少倍。学生产生这种畏难心理，主要是因为他们对听力训练的规律缺乏必要的了解。他们往往不知道，与口语、写作等技能相比，听力技能的提高相对来说要容易得多，也能较快见到成效。

有些学生可能并不认同我的这一观点，甚至会说他们从自己的学习经历中得出了相反的结论。认识上的这一差异主要出自对听力训练认识上的误区，其中最重要的就是听力训练中“精听”和“泛听”的关系。

现在的学生几乎天天都能看到 CNN 和 BBC 等主要英语国家的电视节目，进口的英文原版电影 DVD 更是随处都可以买到，而通过互联网他们每天还能免费获得大量的英文音视频资料。这些条件是我于上个世纪七十年代初读大学时连想也不敢想的。我们当时最好的条件就是用短波收音机收听国外电台的广播。

但是，为什么这么好的条件之下仍有许多学生抱怨他们的听力提高得很慢，或听力训练很难见成效呢？我想最主要的原因就是他们没有处理好“精听”和“泛听”的关系。更确切一点讲，他们所做的基本上都是“泛听”训练，他们不清楚什么是“精听”、以及应该如何进行“精听”训练。

现代的中国学生看英语电视节目和英语电影，基本上都属于“泛听”训练。有的学生可能不服气，可能会质问我为什么把他们的听力训练称为是“泛听”。其实这些学生可以问问自己：在看英文电视节目时，除了抓住几个单词、词组，几条基本信息外，在语言上学到了多少东西？在看英文电影时，又有多少人有意地不去看画面下方的中文字幕，而专心听影片中人物的英文对白呢？我不是说“泛听”训练

完全没有必要，只是认为，如果“泛听”不与有目的、有计划、有系统的“精听”训练结合起来的话，确实很难见到成效。

我所说的“精听”，是以提高学生听力技能——即通过“听”来获取英语知识的能力——为目标，而不是着眼于抓住或学会几个语言点为目标的听力训练。这里可以讲讲我自己在初入大学时的一段亲身经历。我在中学学过六年英语，进大学时有一定的英语阅读能力，但从未进行过听力训练。因此，刚入学时听力很差，能听懂的内容与自己的词汇量和对英语的理解之间有着极大的差距。记得大学一年级时，有位老师建议我做这样一个听力训练：他给了我一盘英语录音带，那是一位外籍教师在我国南方参观后为大学生所作的报告，总长达 45 分钟。这位老师为我提供了一份生词表，要求我把整盘录音从头到尾一字不差地听写下来。对于当时没有听力基础的我来说，这项任务确实非常艰巨。记得我那时一手捧着一本英汉词典，另一只手操作一台老式磁带录音机，一句一句地听那盘磁带。老师提供的生词表远远不够用，每遇到一个生词就要根据读音去翻词典，根据上下文来猜。磁带中的许多句子都是反复听了十几遍，甚至几十遍，才最后写出来的。这盘 45 分钟的磁带，我硬是用了二十多个小时才“啃”了下来。几天后，我在北京对外英文广播（Radio Peking）中听到了中日建交公报。突然，我发现自己可以听懂其中百分之七十到八十的内容，当时我高兴得跳了起来。这是我开始学英语以来第一次进行“精听”训练，也是我第一次尝到了“精听”训练的甜头，因为这次训练使得我的听力技能有了“质”的飞跃。

这种“精听”训练确实是件“苦差事”，但是，它大概也验证了英语中的一句成语：No pains, no gains。只有下点苦功夫，英语的听力技能才能得到较快的提高。

Listen and Learn 是我上个世纪 90 年代初主编的 *Listen to This* 出版二十多年后，推出的一套全新的英语听力教程。这套新教程的宗旨也是为中国学生提供一整套系统、实用、有效的英语听力训练。

整套教程共分为四册。第 1-2 册适用于大学一年级的学生或具有同等英语水平的自学者，第 3-4 册适用于大学二、三年级的学生或有英语中、高级水平的自学者。与国内现有的听力教程相比，第 3-4 册增加了系统的听力技能讲解和配套练习。每册均有学生用书和教师用书，功能不同，相辅相成。学生用书中有听力练习的生词表、文化背景注释和配套的听力练习。教师用书则包含听力材料的脚本和练习的答案。学生在使用录音材料前，应先熟悉生词表中的词汇，并认真阅读文化注释中的相关内容，为听力训练做好充分的准备。

每册各有 16 个单元，每个单元各有三个部分。大部分听力材料的练习分为两个步骤：Step 1: Listening for Main Ideas 和 Step 2: Listening for Details。第一个步骤是为学生设计的“泛听”练习，而第二个步骤则属于“精听”训练。

第 1 册中，每个单元的第一部分是三段较短的对话，第二部分是两段较长的对话，第三部分是一段听写。

第2册中，每个单元的第一部分是三段较短的对话，第二部分是两段较长的对话或叙述，第三部分是一段讨论。第2册取消了听写练习，但是学生可以选用第三部分的任何段落来做听写训练。

第3册中，每个单元以讲解某一听力技巧作为开篇，每个单元的第一部分是一段谈话或讲座，第二部分是两段简明新闻，第三部分是两段较长的新闻报道。第3册取消了听写练习，但是学生可以选用第一部分谈话或讲座中的任何段落来做听写训练。

第4册中，每个单元的第一部分是一段讲座，第二部分是2-3段简明新闻，第三部分是两段较长的新闻报道。从第三册开始的听力技能训练在第四册中继续进行，形式上采用以第三部分新闻报道中的部分内容为素材的配套练习。第4册取消了听写练习，但是学生可以选用第一部分讲座中的任何段落来做听写训练。

各册均配有教师用书，请读者登录高等英语教学网 (<http://heep.unipus.cn>) 免费下载使用。

Listen and Learn 不仅适合课堂教学，而且也为我国高校英语专业的学生和社会各层次的英语学习者提供了自学的良好模式。

编者

2014年10月于北京

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Section I

Vocabulary

manifestation /,mænɪfeɪ'steɪʃən/ *n.*
表现形式

phenomenon /fɪ'nɒmɪnən/ *n.* 现象

articulate /ɑː'tɪkjələt/ *v.* 明确地表达

symptom /'sɪmptəm/ *n.* 症状

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the lecture about culture shock and choose the best answer (a, b, or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. According to the lecturer, one experiences culture shock _____.
 - (a) every time he or she travels
 - (b) if one is subject to the rules of another culture group
 - (c) if one travels with a group of people
2. Which of the following is NOT the cause that induces culture shock?
_____.
 - (a) You cannot use your own culture to guide your own behavior.
 - (b) You are totally out of control, as if you are driving a car in the dark.
 - (c) You forget the rules in your own culture when you travel in another country.
3. What metaphor did the lecturer use to explain culture shock experiences?
They are like _____.
 - (a) driving a car without a license
 - (b) traveling on camel's back in a desert
 - (c) having a bucket of cold water thrown over you

4. According to the lecturer, when you grow up in a particular culture, you _____.
 (a) get used to the rules and guidelines that govern the behavior of the people around you
 (b) tend to look for something different from what you get used to
 (c) feel controlled by the rules so much that you want to break away from them
5. According to the lecturer, which of the following statements is NOT true of the rules in which you grow up? _____.
 (a) They are not very clearly articulated.
 (b) You tend to take them for granted.
 (c) You tend to question them from time to time.
6. When you travel to a country where there is a set of different rules from the ones you are so used to, you _____.
 (a) may experience a shock
 (b) feel excited at something new
 (c) feel depressed because the new rules are not what you are looking for

► Step 2: Listen for Details

Fill in the missing details in the following passages concerning culture shock.

1. When you grow up in a particular set of _____, naturally you get used to _____ that _____ around you. In a sense, you become totally dependent on _____. You tend not to _____; you just _____. These rules are often _____, and therefore, you're not aware of _____. In other words, you are not _____ of them.
2. They only become important when, for example, you go to another country or _____ that's governed by _____. In fact, this experience can be so _____ that it has been compared to _____. Culture shock happens precisely because you cannot use your own culture _____ and your own _____ of what surrounds you. You're totally out of control, just as if you were _____, without a road map. And because of this, people often _____. It's a highly stressful experience, and there are _____ in _____ stages.

Section II

Task 1

Vocabulary

lyric /'lɪrɪk/ *n.* 歌词

rocker /'rɒkə(r)/ *n.* 摇滚歌手

uncouth /ʌn'ku:θ/ *adj.* 粗鲁的

muse /mju:z/ *v.* 沉思

Cultural Notes

1. Mick Jagger

Born in 1943 in Kent of England, Mick Jagger is one of the founding members of the Rolling Stones music band. As a leading vocalist of the band, Jagger has been described as one of the most popular and influential frontmen in the history of rock and roll. His fame in the popular music has always been accompanied by his countercultural stance with his admitted drug abuse, provocative song lyrics and sexually charged onstage antics.

2. The Rolling Stones

The Rolling Stones are a rock music band formed in 1962 by four English men: Brian Jones, Ian Stewart, Mick Jagger and Keith Richards. Bill Wyman and Charlie Watts joined in 1963. The band focused on blues, a type of music lamenting on social injustice with melancholy tunes, although the band tried to deviate from the traditional urban blues developed by African Americans.

3. Marsha Hunt

Marsha Hunt is an African-American singer, novelist and actress. In the 1960s, she arrived in London to work as a singer. There, she met Mick Jagger and they developed a romantic relationship.

4. Emily Dickinson

Emily Dickinson (1830–1886) was an American poet, who lived an introvert and reclusive life. Of the nearly eighteen hundred poems that she composed, only a few were published during her lifetime, owing mostly to the unconventional poetic rules of the time. Viewed by critics as one of the transcendental poets, Dickinson's poetic works focused on death, immortality, flowers and gardens.

5. Sotheby's

Sotheby's is one of the leading auction companies in the world. Founded in 1744 in London, the company is a multinational corporation and one of the largest auction firms of decorative art, jewelry and collectibles.

 Listening Comprehension

Listen to the news about artist's love letters for auction and answer the following questions.

1. What is the speaker's comment on the songs that Jagger wrote?

2. Why are Jagger's love letters considered a surprise?

3. When were these letters written?

4. With the love letters up for auction, what does it suggest about the relationship between Jagger and Marsha Hunt?

5. What do the letters show of Jagger people knew very little about?

6. How much are these letters expected to fetch at the auction?

Task 2

Vocabulary

farmyard /'fɑ:mjɑ:d/ *n.* 农家场院

existential /,egzɪs'tenʃəl/ *adj.* 存在的

annual /'ænjʊəl/ *adj.* 每年的，年度的

hopeful /'həʊpfəl/ *n.* 有希望成功或被选上的人

rotate /rəʊ'teɪt/ *v.* 轮换（位置）

Cultural Notes

Associated Press

The Associated Press is a nonprofit news cooperative based on New York City. Formed in 1846, the Associated Press, AP for short, also owns radio and television stations in the US.

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the report about weed dating and answer the following questions.

1. What does weed dating mean in the report?

2. Where does weed dating take place?

3. What makes weed dating different from a regular dating?

4. What do the “romantic hopefuls” do during their weed dating?

5. Casey O’Leary, the farm’s owner, says, “I’m not a hookup coach. I’m a farmer.” What does she mean by that?

6. Why is “(to) avoid pulling the crops out along with the weeds” good advice both for gardening and for life?

► Step 2: Listen for Details

Listen to the report again and determine whether the following statements are true or false. Write T (True) or F (False) in the parenthesis before each statement.

- () 1. The primary purpose of weed dating is to help farmers harvest their crops.
- () 2. Weed dating is an event that is held every year.
- () 3. Weed dating is held at Earthly Delights Farm in Boise, Idaho.
- () 4. Those seeking a date will work in pairs to pull out the weeds in the field.
- () 5. Casey O’Leary, the farm’s owner, is a matchmaker, who guarantees a successful date for every participant.

Task 3

Vocabulary

addiction [ə'dɪkʃən] *n.* 嗜好

Cultural Notes

BlackBerry

BlackBerry is a brand of phones. Like other brands of smartphones such as iPhone, BlackBerry provides different services and products, including Apps and software, to its customers.

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the news about BlackBerry and answer the following questions.

1. The speaker starts the news by saying, “Kicking the crack berry habit.” What does it mean in the context?

2. What did Yahoo announce over the weekend?

3. Can Yahoo employees choose any phone they want?

4. Why did Yahoo make such a decision, according to the tech media website CNET?

► Step 2: Listen for Details

Listen to the news again and determine whether the following statements are true or false. Write T (True) or F (False) in the parenthesis before each statement.

- () 1. Yahoo decided to provide each of its employees with a BlackBerry.
- () 2. Yahoo employees can choose whatever brand of phone they want except BlackBerry.
- () 3. Phones, according to the speaker, have become an addict to people.
- () 4. Yahoo's decision to buy phones for its employees is an indication of its confidence in BlackBerry.
- () 5. The BlackBerry platform is dead.

Section III

Task 1

Vocabulary

surge /sɜːdʒ/ *n.* 汹涌

predecessor /'priːdɪsɪsə(r)/ *n.* 前辈

humidity /hjuː'mɪdətɪ/ *n.* 湿度

dropsonde /'drɒpsɒnd/ *n.* 下投式探空仪

orbit /'ɔːbɪt/ *v.* 环绕

altitude /'æltɪtjuːd/ *n.* 高度

steer /stiə(r)/ *v.* 引导, 控制

simulate /'sɪmjuleɪt/ *v.* 模拟

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the report about high tech prediction of Hurricane Sandy and choose the best answer (a, b, or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. Why does the speaker say "The power and reach of Hurricane Sandy came as no surprise to government forecasters"? _____
 (a) Hurricanes have formed a predictable pattern.
 (b) Forecasters told people where the storm was headed days ahead of time.
 (c) People get used to hurricanes year in and year out.
2. Which of the following is NOT true of Sandy, the super storm? _____
 (a) It turned left when most hurricanes turn right.
 (b) It maintained its strength even when it struck land.
 (c) It was a winter storm.
3. What is the reason for the accurate prediction of the super storm, according to Sharan Majumdar at the University of Miami? _____
 (a) It is the use of faster computers to model the weather pattern.
 (b) It is because those hurricanes have occurred more regularly.
 (c) Large quantities of data have been stored in the National Hurricane Center.
4. What are the two specific devices that were used for the accurate prediction of Sandy? _____
 (a) Super computer and traditional models.
 (b) Dropsondes and satellites.
 (c) Military airplanes and advanced radar.
5. How were dropsondes used in the forecast? _____
 (a) They were dropped into the hurricane and transmitted a constant stream of weather data.
 (b) They were dropped and exploded in the hurricane.
 (c) They were run by high speed computer to transmit weather patterns.
6. Which of the following is NOT mentioned with regard to the use of satellites? _____
 (a) Satellites monitor the surface temperature of the sea.
 (b) Satellites report the humidity in the atmosphere at different altitudes.
 (c) Satellites monitor the level of pollution at different locations throughout the world.

7. With the new technology, the forecasters were able to see Sandy coming _____.
- (a) months before it actually happened
(b) several days before it happened
(c) just a few hours before it happened

► Step 2: Listen for Details

Fill in the missing details in the following passages concerning new tech helps predict storm.

1. For _____ before Sandy arrived, the National Hurricane Center was broadcasting a _____ message to the public ... Those forecasts were accurate even though Sandy was a very _____ storm. It turned left when most hurricanes turn right. It maintained its _____ even as it struck land. And it _____ forces with a winter storm.
2. What that means is that we can run the _____ models at a much higher _____. So in the same way that our TV sets are going more _____, so computer models of the globe are also becoming more _____.
3. Government scientists put a lot of extra dropsondes into Sandy to help _____ early differences in their forecast models. Tom Renkevans from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration says _____ have also played a big role in _____ forecasts. Renkevans says during Sandy, satellites that sit over the _____ were churning out high-quality pictures.

Task 2

Vocabulary

centennial /sen'tenjəl/ *n.* 百年纪念

segregation /,segrɪ'geɪʃən/ *n.* (种族)
隔离

heyday /'heɪdeɪ/ *n.* 全盛期

swamp /swɒmp/ *v.* 蜂拥而至

joint /dʒɔɪnt/ *n.* 声名狼藉的娱乐场所

integration /,ɪntɪ'greɪʃən/ *n.* 结合，一
体化

preservationist /,prezə'veɪʃənɪst/ *n.*
(文物、文化) 保护主义者

crucible /'kru:sɪbl/ *n.* 熔炉

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the report about America's Black Eden and answer the following questions.

1. Where is Idlewild, the America's Black Eden, located?

2. How long ago was the town built?

3. What could black people do there in the past where segregation of blacks and whites was the law of the US?

4. Who developed this town?

5. The place was ideal for a specific group of people. Who were they?

6. According to the speaker, what killed Idlewild?

► Step 2: Listen for Details

Listen to the report again and determine whether the following statements are true or false. Write T (True) or F (False) in the parenthesis before each statement.

- () 1. Idlewild was built in the 1950s when segregation was prevalent.
- () 2. It was developed by African-American activists.
- () 3. African Americans could come here to vacation and purchase property.
- () 4. It was mostly the working-class African Americans who came here.
- () 5. When the law of segregation was formally abolished, the town was killed.
- () 6. At the moment, there are about 700 residents who live here on permanent basis.
- () 7. The town is historically significant, according to Everett Fly, an architect and historic preservationist.
- () 8. Idlewild was the largest historic African-American resort.

Listening Skills: Practice Exercise

I. *Answer the following questions concerning your knowledge of America's Civil Rights Movement based on your understanding of the report.*

1. Based on your knowledge, briefly describe a key event in America's Civil Rights Movement.

2. What is the geographical significance of Montgomery and Little Rock that the speaker mentioned as examples of African Americans' fight for their civil rights?

3. Why does the speaker say that "Idlewild is invisible to most Americans—in fact, to most Michiganders"?

4. Why does the speaker say that Idlewild was called America's Black Eden?

II. *Paraphrase the following sentences.*

1. It was, in essence, the town that segregation built.

2. So African Americans could retreat from the ugliness of discrimination and Jim Crow.

3. This is where black people could come and not have to worry about not being served or not being allowed to use the hotel or the motel or the facilities.

2 UNIT

Section I

Vocabulary

reputation /ˌrepju'teɪʃən/ *n.* 声誉

sue /sjuː/ *v.* 控告

misrepresent /'mɪs,reprɪ'zent/ *v.* 歪曲

libel /'laɪbəl/ *n.* 诽谤, 诽谤罪

controversial /ˌkɒntrə'vɜːʃəl/ *adj.* 有争议的

uncorroborated /ˌʌnkə'rɒbəreɪtɪd/ *adj.* 未经证实的

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the lecture about news report and answer the following questions.

1. What is the single most important question of all for a news report?

2. What would happen if a news report is not supported by facts?

3. Under what circumstance will a newspaper publish a controversial story, according to the speaker?

4. Who has the major responsibility for checking the accuracy of a news report?

5. According to the speaker, what will make a good story?

► Step 2: Listen for Details

Fill in the missing details in the following passages concerning news report.

1. But _____ every fact _____ takes a long time, and there isn't much time _____. Yesterday's news isn't _____ to the public, and every newspaper wants to _____ . A reporter who _____ will always want to publish it as soon as possible, so it's the _____ that the reporter has done her work thoroughly and that _____ facts.
2. But let's suppose the reporter _____. She's _____ and she knows she's got _____. Now she _____! Easy, right? Well, not always, remember _____. A journalist must know how to _____ and present it very clearly, in language that's _____.

Section II

Task 1

Vocabulary

allegedly /ə'ledʒɪdli/ *adv.* 据称

diagnosis /,daɪəg'nəʊsɪs/ *n.* 诊断

schizophrenic /,skɪtsəʊ'frenɪk/ *adj.* 患精神分裂症的

psychiatric /,saɪkɪ'ætrɪk/ *adj.* 治疗精神病的

testify /'testɪfaɪ/ *v.* 作证, 证明

gravity /'grævəti/ *n.* 严重性

potentially /pəʊ'tenʃəli/ *adv.* 可能地

tricky /'trɪki/ *adj.* 棘手的

prosecutor /'prɒsɪkjʊtə(r)/ *n.* 指控方

penalty /'penəlti/ *n.* 惩罚

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the report about the trial of Jared Loughner and choose the best answer (a, b, or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. Jared Loughner was accused of _____.
 - (a) manslaughter in an auto accident
 - (b) killing six people and wounding 13 others in an attack
 - (c) attacking the Congresswoman Gabrielle Giffords
2. Federal Judge Larry Burns ordered Loughner to _____.
 - (a) undergo treatment at a federal psychiatric facility in Missouri with his consent
 - (b) undergo treatment at a federal psychiatric facility in Missouri, at the time against his will
 - (c) be given a life sentence
3. The mental health experts treating him _____.
 - (a) will argue that Loughner is still unfit for trial
 - (b) all refuse to appear in court
 - (c) will testify that Loughner now can cooperate with his lawyers
4. According to the speaker, the trial will be _____.
 - (a) broadcasted nationwide as Loughner has drawn national attention
 - (b) smooth since Loughner is willing to cooperate
 - (c) painful for victims and potentially tricky for prosecutors
5. Loughner's lawyers have _____.
 - (a) struck a deal with the prosecutors
 - (b) sought to avoid the death penalty
 - (c) advised their client not to plead guilty

► Step 2: Listen for Details

Fill in the missing details in the following passages concerning the trial of Jared Loughner.

1. In Arizona, the man accused of shooting Gabrielle Giffords at _____ in Tucson last year _____ today. Jared Loughner _____. He was _____ to stand trial, but now that may change.
2. It's been more than a year since Federal Judge Larry Burns _____ that 23-year-old Jared Loughner was _____ and

_____. The judge ordered Loughner to
_____ in Missouri,
_____. Today the mental health experts treating
him are expected to testify that _____ of the
charges against him and _____.

Task 2

Vocabulary

barricade /ˌbærɪˈkeɪd/ <i>v.</i> 挡住	alumni /əˈlʌmnaɪ/ <i>n.</i> 校友
senior /ˈsiːnjə(r)/ <i>n.</i> (大学) 四年级学生	sophomore /ˈsɒfəməʊ(r)/ <i>n.</i> (大学) 二 年级学生
mission /ˈmɪʃən/ <i>n.</i> (办学) 宗旨	portfolio /ˌpɔːtˈfəʊliəʊ/ <i>n.</i> (艺术家等 的) 代表作选辑
ethical /ˈeθɪkəl/ <i>adj.</i> 道德的	
obligation /ˌɒblɪˈɡeɪʃən/ <i>n.</i> 责任, 义务	
endowment /ɪnˈdaʊmənt/ <i>n.</i> 捐赠	

Cultural Notes

Cooper Union

Cooper Union is a private college located in New York City. Its full name is The Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art. The college offers education in art, architecture and engineering, as well as courses in the humanities and social sciences. Founded by Peter Cooper, who was inspired by the French model of higher education, Cooper Union had granted full tuition to all qualified students until 2013, when the college, facing financial difficulties, decided to charge incoming students tuition, beginning in the fall semester of 2014.

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the report about Cooper Union and answer the following questions.

1. Why did the students at Cooper Union occupy the school's main building?

2. What was the students' fundamental demand?

3. Why has the college been able to provide free education to students for the past century?

4. What was the primary reason for the college administration to change the century-old policy?

5. What did the college announce in April?

6. What are the students afraid of since the college does not intend to charge tuition for the undergraduate students?

► **Step 2: Listen for Details**

Listen to the report again and determine whether the following statements are true or false. Write T (True) or F (False) in the parenthesis before each statement.

- () 1. Students demonstrated to protest the increase of tuition.
- () 2. Cooper Union will charge tuition for incoming graduate students.
- () 3. The college is considering charging tuition because it faces a financial crisis.
- () 4. The college has been able to provide free education because of the government's supports for the past 100 plus years.
- () 5. Peter Cooper, the founder of Cooper Union, said that education should be free as air and water.
- () 6. The college acknowledged that the occupiers represented the majority of the students.

Section III

Task 1

Vocabulary

Paralympics /ˌpærəˈlɪmpɪks/ *n.* 残奥会

impairment /ɪmˈpeəmənt/ *n.* 残疾

amputee /ˌæmpjuˈtiː/ *n.* 被截肢者

impaired /ɪmˈpeəd/ *adj.* 受损的

neurologist /ˌnjuəˈrɒlədʒɪst/ *n.* 神经病学家

relay /ˈriːleɪ/ *n.* 接力

spinal /ˈspaɪnəl/ *adj.* 脊柱的

premise /ˈpremɪs/ *n.* 前提

skittles /ˈskɪtlz/ *n.* 撞柱游戏

dart /dɑːt/ *n.* 飞镖

archery /ˈɑːtʃəri/ *n.* 射箭

counterpart /ˈkaʊntəpɑːt/ *n.* 对手方

feature /ˈfi:tʃə(r)/ *v.* 以……为主要特色

veteran /ˈvetərən/ *n.* 退伍军人

netball /ˈnetbɔːl/ *n.* 无挡板篮球

temerity /tɪˈmerəti/ *n.* 鲁莽

prescient /ˈpreʃɪənt/ *adj.* 有先见之明的

trumpet /ˈtrʌmpɪt/ *v.* 宣传

streak /striːk/ *n.* 特点

Cultural Notes

Paralympics

Paralympics is a sport event participated by athletes with either physical or intellectual disabilities. The first official Paralympics was held in Rome in 1960 with 400 athletes from 23 countries to compete. Initially, Paralympics took place separately from the Olympic Games and was only open to athletes in wheelchairs. Since 1976 Paralympic Games in Toronto, athletes with different disabilities were included.

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the interview about Paralympics and choose the best answer (a, b, or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. How many athletes will participate in the London Paralympics? _____
(a) About 500.
(b) More than 5,000.
(c) More than 4,000.
2. According to Ian Brittain, the Paralympics historian, what was the initial attitude of doctors who treated disabled soldiers? _____
(a) Disabled soldiers could not be saved.
(b) Doctors would use a variety of treatments to save the soldiers.
(c) Doctors urged the soldiers to participate in sports.
3. Dr. Guttmann _____.
(a) challenged the conventional thinking by using sports to treat his patients
(b) went along with the conventional notion
(c) found new drugs to treat spinal injuries
4. Dr. Guttmann started with two games— _____.
(a) wheel chair basketball and sitting volleyball
(b) skittles and darts
(c) swimming and rowing
5. How many sports events were included in the original Paralympic Games in 1948? And what were they? _____
(a) One game—archery.
(b) Two games—skittles and darts.
(c) Three games—wheelchair tennis, wheelchair basketball and sitting volleyball.
6. How many athletes participated in the second Paralympic Games in 1949?

(a) More than 100.
(b) 56.
(c) 37.

► Step 2: Listen for Details

Fill in the missing details in the following passages concerning Paralympics.

1. The Paralympics trace _____ to 1948, and a neurologist named

- Ludwig Guttman, who worked with _____ at a hospital outside London in Stoke Mandeville. That's where _____, and that's where we reached Paralympics historian, Ian Brittain. He says Dr. Guttman _____ by using _____ for people with spinal injuries.
2. The medical practice, if you like, was _____, _____, just keep them _____ until they do. And he totally _____ and started to introduce sport. And he started with easy things _____, and eventually, the first major sport _____, because, one, it was very, very good at _____ and giving the posture necessary for somebody _____ all day. And, secondly, it was a sport that _____ could compete alongside _____.

Task 2

Vocabulary

transplant /træns'plɑ:nt/ *v.* (器官) 移植

kidney /'kɪdni/ *n.* 肾

pioneering /ˌpaɪə'nɪəriŋ/ *adj.* 开创性的

surgery /'sɜ:dʒəri/ *n.* 手术

graft /grɑ:ft/ *n.* 移植植物

spark /spɑ:k/ *v.* 触发

strep /strep/ *n.* 链球菌

infection /ɪn'fekʃən/ *n.* 感染

immunosuppressive /ˌɪmjʊnəʊsə'presɪv/

adj. 免疫抑制的

legacy /'legəsi/ *n.* 遗产

Catholic /'kæθəlɪk/ *adj.* 天主教的

eureka /juə'ri:kə/ *interj.* [希腊语] 我

找到了! 我想出来了!

insight /'ɪnsaɪt/ *n.* 洞察力

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the interview about the first doctor who did a kidney transplant and answer the following questions.

1. What is Dr. Joseph Murray best remembered for?

2. What is considered his highest achievement award for his contribution in medicine?

3. What did Dr. Murray start his career with?

4. What was the initial attitude of people toward his practice? And why?

► **Step 2: Listen for Details**

Listen to the interview again and determine whether the following statements are true or false. Write T (True) or F (False) in the parenthesis before each statement.

- () 1. Dr. Murray was the first doctor to transplant a kidney from one person to another.
- () 2. Dr. Murray was awarded the Nobel Prize in medicine for his pioneering work.
- () 3. He started his medical career by making kidney transplant.
- () 4. The first kidney transplant patient whom he treated was a woman.
- () 5. When he first started his practice, he got enthusiastic supports from the public.
- () 6. Since he is deeply Catholic, he won the supports from the religious groups.



Listening Skills: Practice Exercise

Paraphrase the following sentences, paying special attention to the inferential meanings.

1. And they forged ahead.

2. He was deeply Catholic, which was interesting ...

3. And he understood that ... science is a series of dead-end alleys.

4. It is not a eureka moment.

Section I

Vocabulary

mnemonics /ni:'mɒnɪks/ *n.* 记忆法
rhyme /raɪm/ *n.* 同韵词, 押韵
acronym /'ækrəʊnɪm/ *n.* 首字母缩略词

personalize /'pɜ:sənəlaɪz/ *v.* 使个性化
diameter /daɪ'æmɪtə(r)/ *n.* 直径

Listening Comprehension

Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the lecture about mnemonics and then complete the following chart.

Mnemonic methods	Examples
Acronyms	
Personalizing	
Organization	

Step 2: Listen for Details

Fill in the missing details in the following passages concerning mnemonics.

- One popular method that _____ is called mnemonics, m-n-e-m-o-n-i-c-s ... It's an unusual spelling—from _____ for _____ ... mnemonics ... In the mnemonic method, people use _____, _____, _____, _____, et cetera, to help them _____ with fixed information ... information that _____. This fixed information helps them to _____ and, as we have seen, _____.
- OK, let's look at the second memory technique—personalizing. Personalizing is _____ that we remember best the things that _____. For example, say you want to

- memorize the _____, which is 12,754 kilometers. How can you remember this number, 12,754? Well, I use a personal method. When I was a boy, my family _____ — the address was 754 Spring Street. So I say to myself, “When I was _____, I moved to _____.” This works for me because I am using _____ that is important to me to _____ that may not be as important or personal.
3. The third technique, and _____, is organization. Organization is the _____ to remembering. Have you ever studied _____ and tried to memorize _____? It’s difficult to do. Very difficult. One way to make this easier is to _____ so that they have some _____ ... The point is this: _____. We do not _____, as lists with no meaning. We can remember better when we organize information, when _____.

Section II

Task 1

Vocabulary

critical /'krɪtɪkəl/ *adj.* 关键性的
concession /kən'seʃən/ *n.* 让步

bipartisanship /baɪ'pɑ:tɪzənʃɪp/ *n.* 两党合作

Listening Comprehension

► Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the news about candidates' speech and answer the following questions.

1. Where did Romney, the Republican candidate, make his concession speech?
- _____

2. What did Romney say first at the rally?

3. Where was Obama when his supporters celebrated his reelection?

4. What is the talk of bipartisanship?

Task 2

Vocabulary

hockey /'hɒki/ <i>n.</i> 冰球	preeminence /,pri:'eminəns/ <i>n.</i> 卓越
lament /lə'ment/ <i>v.</i> 哀叹	supplant /sə'plɑ:nt/ <i>v.</i> 取代, 代替
lockout /'lɒkaʊt/ <i>n.</i> 停赛	frame /freɪm/ <i>v.</i> 表达, 表示
multitude /'mʌltɪtju:d/ <i>n.</i> 众多, 大量	succinctly /sək'sɪŋktli/ <i>adv.</i> 简洁地, 简明地
pithy /'piθi/ <i>adj.</i> 简洁的, 精辟的	retrograde /'retrəʊgreɪd/ <i>adj.</i> 倒退的, 后退的
pantywaist /'pæntɪweɪst/ <i>adj.</i> 柔弱的, 娇气的	subversive /səb'vɜ:sɪv/ <i>adj.</i> 颠覆性的
treatise /'tri:tɪz/ <i>n.</i> 专题论文	vestige /'vestɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 残余
helmet /'helmt/ <i>n.</i> 头盔	exceptionalism /ɪk'sepʃənəlɪzəm/ <i>n.</i> 例外情况
obliquely /ə'blɪkli/ <i>adv.</i> 间接地	
epitaph /'epɪtə:f/ <i>n.</i> 悼文	

Cultural Notes

1. NHL
NHL is an acronym for National Hockey League, a professional sports franchise in North America with currently 30 teams throughout the US and Canada.
2. The World Series
The World Series is a baseball championship series played annually in the US. Although it is called the World Series, it is virtually a US sports event with only a few baseball teams from outside the US participating.

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the report about two American sports and choose the best answer (a, b, or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. Jacques Barzun, the esteemed cultural historian, once believed that baseball _____.
 - (a) was as the heart and mind of America
 - (b) would one day be out of favor for Americans
 - (c) would eventually be replaced by football as the national pastime
2. Given the current situation of baseball, Jacques Barzun's comments on baseball _____.
 - (a) are still true
 - (b) are totally false
 - (c) become a joke
3. What happened during the World Series? _____.
 - (a) The live transmission of the games had the highest rating ever in baseball history.
 - (b) The television coverage of the games received lowest rating.
 - (c) Nobody watched baseball anymore.
4. In his comparison between baseball and football, Deford, the commentator, makes a few comments. Which of the following is true according to what he says? _____.
 - (a) Baseball will be the future sport for American audience.
 - (b) American football is the pastime of Americans.
 - (c) Football has supplanted baseball in popularity.
5. Deford gives a few possible reasons for the popularity of football. Which of the following is NOT among them? _____.
 - (a) Football is more brutal than baseball.
 - (b) Baseball is not as fit as football in the television coverage.
 - (c) In football athletes wear helmet while in baseball they wear hats.
6. Deford ends his commentary by saying that whoever wants to know the taste and passion of America had better learn _____.
 - (a) football
 - (b) baseball
 - (c) football and baseball

► Step 2: Listen for Details

Fill in the missing details in the following passages concerning American sports.

1. So, do we love football more because _____, and we are now a more _____? Or does the fact that _____ account for _____? Or maybe, above all, is it simply that _____ because it is so _____?
2. It is ironic too, that even as women have become _____ sport, football is _____ which is played _____. Might football not be that 21st-century _____ at all, but instead at heart, _____? Whatever, indisputably, football _____, even as so much else in _____—music, movies, video, video games, fashion and most sport, too—_____.
3. Talk about United States' _____ in this _____. Baseball is still an extremely _____, but whoever wants to know the _____ of America had better _____.

Section III

Task 1

 Vocabulary

stalemate /'steɪlmeɪt/ *n.* 僵局

liberal /'lɪbərəl/ *n.* 自由主义者

compromise /'kɒmprəmaɪz/ *n.* 妥协

inflammatory /ɪn'flæmətəri/ *adj.* 煽动性的

paranoia /,pærə'nɔɪə/ *n.* 偏执狂, 妄想狂

enforce /ɪn'fɔːs/ *v.* 实施

Cultural Notes

1. The Second Amendment

The Second Amendment is a part of the US Bill of Rights, which protects the right to keep and bear arms. Ratified in 1791, the law has lately been challenged by people both at the US Congress and at the grass roots due to the increasing gun-related violence.

2. NRA

NRA is an acronym for National Rifle Association in the US. Founded in 1871, the primary goal of the association is to protect the firearm ownership, the right for hunting and self-defense according to the Second Amendment. As a nonprofit organization, NRA has asserted powerful influences on a variety of national policies, including gun control. Many powerful public figures are the members of NRA. But with the increasing gun-related violence that has occurred in the US lately, NRA has been criticized for its lenient stance on gun control.

3. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Martin Luther King, Jr. (1929–1968) was one of the most important leaders of the African-American Civil Rights Movement. He led the 1963 March on Washington where he delivered the famous “I Have a Dream” speech. Because of his role in the Civil Rights Movement, he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964. He was assassinated in 1968.

4. National Instant Check System

The National Instant Check System is a shortened term for the National Instant Criminal Background Check System. It is used to check the background of anyone who wants to purchase firearms and to ensure that guns are not sold to those prohibited by law from having them.

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the interview about gun control and determine whether the following statements are true or false. Write T (True) or F (False) in the parenthesis before each statement.

- () 1. Americans own more guns than the rest of the world put together.
- () 2. Craig Whitney’s book is to suggest a tighter gun control policy in the US.
- () 3. The Second Amendment protects the use and ownership of guns of US citizens.

- () 4. There is an attempt to amend the Second Amendment.
- () 5. NRA, the National Rifle Association, adamantly opposes a tighter gun control policy.
- () 6. Charlton Heston, a movie star, is a staunch supporter of gun control.
- () 7. NRA's position on gun control changed after the 1968 Gun Control Act.
- () 8. At the moment, there is no common ground for both supporters and opponents of gun control.

► Step 2: Listen for Details

Listen to the interview again and answer the following questions.

1. How many guns do Americans own?

2. What is the current situation with regard to the debate on gun control?

3. What is the single most important message that Craig Whitney tried to convey in his book *Living with Guns: A Liberal's Case for the Second Amendment*?

4. What is the stance of the liberals on the issue of gun control?

5. What did Whitney suggest liberals do to persuade their opponents?

6. What role does NRA play in gun control?

7. What was the attitude of Charlton Heston, the famous Hollywood movie star, who also served as the chairman of NRA?

8. What, then, is the common ground between the two sides of gun control debate?

9. Does Whitney believe that a tighter gun control policy will solve the problem?

Task 2

Vocabulary

steep /sti:p/ *v.* 沉浸

escapist /ɪ'skeɪpɪst/ *adj.* 逃避现实的

rugged /'rʌɡɪd/ *adj.* 粗犷的

tramp /træmp/ *n.* 流浪者

idyllic /ɪ'dɪlɪk/ *adj.* 质朴宜人的

populate /'pɒpjəleɪt/ *v.* 占据

flick /flɪk/ *n.* 电影

entrepreneur /,ɒntrəprə'nɜ:(r)/ *n.* 企业家

bootlegging /'bu:tlegɪŋ/ *n.* 贩卖私酒

lure /lʊə(r)/ *v.* 吸引

wheelbarrow /'wi:l,bærəʊ/ *n.* 独轮车

steerage /'stiərəɪdʒ/ *n.* 下等客舱

glint /glɪnt/ *v.* 闪闪发光

subtext /'sʌbtekst/ *n.* 潜台词

contender /kən'tendə(r)/ *n.* 竞争者

seductive /sɪ'dʌktɪv/ *adj.* 诱惑的

bestow /bɪ'stəʊ/ *v.* 把……赠与

fleet /fli:t/ *v.* 飞逝，消失

flashy /'flæʃɪ/ *adj.* 奢华的

caveat /'kæviæt/ *n.* 告诫，警告

Cultural Notes

1. Depression

Depression, commonly known as the Great Depression, was a widespread economic depression in the 1930s. It affected most countries in Europe and North America. In the US, the Great Depression was marked by the crash of the stock market on Wall Street in 1929. In the following years, the unemployment rose up to 25% and farming products price fell by 60%. In many countries, the Great Depression lasted for more than a decade until the beginning of World War II.

2. *Modern Times*

Modern Times is a silent film produced in 1936 starring Charlie Chaplin. Even though the film is categorized as “comedy” with many hilarious acts by the movie star, it depicts the life of a “modern man” who lives a robotic life like a piece of machinery.

3. Charlie Chaplin

Charlie Chaplin (1889–1977) was a movie star who was renowned for his role in silent films. Among his memorable films are *Modern Times* and *The Great Dictator*.

4. Ellis Island

Ellis Island, located in Upper New York Bay, was the checkpoint of the US immigration office between 1892 and 1954. Millions of immigrants who intended to immigrate to the US must go through the scrutiny of the immigration office on Ellis Island. Since 1990, Ellis Island has become a museum of immigration.

 Listening Comprehension
 Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the speech about Hollywood manufacturing American dreams and answer the following questions.

1. What does the speaker call Hollywood?

2. According to Bob Mondello, who were the early film makers “selling American dreams”?

3. What exactly has Hollywood sold to the American audience? Cite a few examples from Mondello’s list.

4. In the general mood of optimism, who, according to Mondello, were left behind by Hollywood?

5. What is the consequence of Hollywood creating images on its screen to sell American dreams?

6. What are the characteristics of the false images that Hollywood created on its screen?

7. What does Mondello mean when he says the Hollywood’s “version of the American dreams became so seductive”?

8. What conclusion does Mondello draw with regard to Hollywood’s images of the American dreams?

► **Step 2: Listen for Details**

Listen to the speech again and try to learn more details. Then complete the following chart.

Titles of the movies	Themes	What the character(s) say
<i>Mr. Smith Goes to Washington</i>		
<i>Giant</i>		
<i>Return of the Jedi</i>		
<i>The Man Who Shot Liberty Valance</i>		
<i>Body and Soul</i>		
<i>We're in the Money</i>		
<i>West Side Story</i>		

 Listening Skills: Practice Exercise

I. Answer the following questions concerning Hollywood manufacturing American dreams.

1. What is the topic of the speech?

2. What is the theme of the speech?

3. What is the general tone of the speaker?

4. List as many examples of sarcasm as possible from the speech.

5. At what point does the speaker become serious?

6. What is the inference of “The movie industry tends to stack the deck, treating wealth—or at least, financial security—much the way it treats youth and beauty”?
-

II. There are many examples of figurative speech like hyperbole, irony, analogy and sarcasm in the speech. Identify different types of figurative speech in the following sentences.

1. ... photos that show American rivers flowing with milk, onions the size of wheelbarrows.

2. In organized-crime flicks, entrepreneurs turned to bootlegging, where life was short but glamorous.

3. Everything free in America—for a small fee in America.

4. The movie industry tends to stack the deck, treating wealth—or at least, financial security—much the way it treats youth and beauty.

4 UNIT

Section I

Vocabulary

collaborative /kə'læbəreɪtɪv/ *adj.* 合作的
competitive /kəm'petətɪv/ *adj.* 好竞争的
distraction /dɪs'trækʃən/ *n.* 注意力分散

clarification /,klærɪfɪ'keɪʃən/ *n.* 阐明
self-esteem /,selfɪ'sti:m/ *n.* 自尊心

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the lecture about all-girls schools and answer the following questions.

1. What are the benefits that girls enjoy in an all-girls school?

2. What are the girls' qualities that the speaker points out?

3. What would happen if a girl is placed in a mixed gender class?

4. What is the drawback that the speaker mentions when girls attend an all-girls school?

5. According to the speaker, how do girls deal with the adult world when they grow up?

► Step 2: Listen for Details

Fill in the missing details in the following passages concerning all-girls schools.

1. The first real benefit of all-girls education is that _____

_____—the qualities that make them different from boys. What are _____? Well, I'm going to list a few. First of all, girls can often _____ at an earlier age than boys can. Secondly, they can often _____. Girls also _____ and so they work well in groups. Finally, as girls mature, they are often _____, rather than _____. These four qualities are valued in all-girls schools.

2. The second benefit of single-sex education is that it _____. I strongly believe that girls _____ without _____ and _____ of boys. In a single-sex environment girls _____. They offer help to others and they also ask for help when they need it; for example, if they don't understand _____, they'll ask for _____ ... But if there are no boys around, girls _____.
3. Now, it's true that all-girls schools _____ while they are growing up. But, in the "real" adult world, boys are the ones who _____, and these rules _____ of girls. In an all-girls school, girls can become _____. And then, perhaps, they can change the "real" world into _____ both women and men.

Section II

Task 1

Vocabulary

Israel /'ɪzreɪəl/ 以色列

absolve /əb'zɒlv/ v. 赦免

Israeli /ɪz'reɪli/ adj. 以色列的

bulldozer /'bʊl,dəʊzə(r)/ n. 推土机

demolition /,demə'liʃən/ n. 拆毁, 拆除

Palestinian /,pælə'stiːniən/ adj. 巴勒斯坦的

Gaza /'gɑːzə/ 加沙地区

panel /'pænəl/ n. 专门小组

negligence /'neglɪdʒəns/ n. 玩忽职守

verdict /'vɜːdɪkt/ n. 裁定

impunity /ɪm'pjʊːnəti/ n. 免罪

aver /ə'vɜː(r)/ v. 坚称

appeal /ə'piːl/ v. 上诉

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the news about the lawsuit against the Israeli government and determine whether the following statements are true or false. Write T (True) or F (False) in the parenthesis before each statement.

- () 1. Rachel Corrie died about nine years before the court trial.
- () 2. According to the panel of judges, she could have avoided the tragedy.
- () 3. According to Corrie's mother, her daughter was murdered deliberately.
- () 4. The victim's family accused the Israeli military of not conducting a serious investigation into the case.

► Step 2: Listen for Details

Listen to the news again and choose the best answer (a, b, or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. Rachel Corrie, an American citizen, was _____ by the Israeli military.
 - (a) shot to death
 - (b) crushed by a bulldozer
 - (c) imprisoned

2. Corrie was killed when she _____.
 - (a) joined a group of Palestinian protestors to support the Palestine's claim of Gaza Strip
 - (b) was imprisoned by the Israeli military
 - (c) tried single-handedly to block a bulldozer
3. The Israeli judge ruled that _____.
 - (a) there was no evidence of negligence on the part of the Israeli army
 - (b) the Israeli army was guilty of negligence
 - (c) both the victim and the Israeli army were responsible for the death
4. The Israeli court also noted that _____.
 - (a) Corrie was too slow to respond to the warning of the Israeli army
 - (b) Corrie had totally ignored the repeated warning of the Israeli army
 - (c) the Israeli army ran over her without warning
5. Corrie's mother, in the meantime, _____.
 - (a) lamented her daughter's death, but accepted the court ruling
 - (b) accused the Israeli army of deliberately running over her daughter with the bulldozer
 - (c) argued that her daughter had been ill-treated in prison
6. The Corrie family lawyer _____.
 - (a) said that the family would appeal the case
 - (b) concluded that this was a fair trial
 - (c) remained silent after the trial

Task 2

Vocabulary

supplement /'sʌplɪment/ v. 补充
 preload /pri:'ləʊd/ v. 提前加载

socialize /'səʊʃəlaɪz/ v. 参加社交

 Cultural Notes

1. The Facebook generation

The Facebook generation refers to a whole generation of young people who have grown up with the fast development of new technology. Facebook, one of the newly developed networks that the younger generation uses on daily basis, is an online social network that provides its users services such as creating personal profiles, exchanging messages or adding friends to the site. Originated by Mark Zuckerberg, a Harvard student, along with three of his roommates, the network initially was developed for the Harvard students, and quickly spread to students of other areas in the US, and eventually became one of the largest social networking services with more than one billion active users by 2012.

2. The *Harry Potter* series

The *Harry Potter* series is a series of seven novels written by British writer J. K. Rowling. These novels chronicle the adventurous fantasies of Harry Potter, a wizard, and his friends. Targeting at young adults, the books captivate the imagination of a whole generation of young readers.

3. *Game of Thrones*

Game of Thrones is the name of a TV series adapted from a series of fantasy novels written by American writer George Martin. The title of the novel series is *A Song of Ice and Fire*, of which *A Game of Thrones* is the first book. With the first book published in 1996, the series became a *New York Times* bestseller in 2011.

4. Diner-style booths

Diner-style booths refer to the seating area in a diner, a typical American style restaurant. The diner is best known by its exterior which looks like a streamline train, where typical American food is served. With soft seats, the booths could offer privacy and intimacy for its customers.

 Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the interview about Facebook generation's reading habits and answer the following questions.

1. What does the recent report, conducted by the Pew Research Center's Internet and American Life Project, indicate?

2. Do the young readers, called Facebook generation, read only e-books?

3. How do the younger readers use libraries?

4. What do libraries do to accommodate the young readership?

5. Why does the speaker say at the very beginning that the news that more and more young readers start to read is “a pleasant surprise”?

► **Step 2: Listen for Details**

Fill in the missing details in the following passages concerning Facebook generation's reading habits.

1. Well, we heard from _____ how they don't want e-books to _____. E-books _____. And we heard from a lot of younger e-book readers about how they can read when they're _____. One reader in particular told us that when he has _____, he wants to be able to _____. So with the *Harry Potter* series and the *Game of Thrones* series, he's actually _____, just because they matter _____.
2. Well, we found that they're very interested in _____—being able to _____ that already has some _____ on it. And a lot of libraries are really looking at how _____, especially with Americans _____. And so a lot of libraries _____. Some libraries even have sort of _____ for the teens where they can just _____, and so that they can think of the library as a _____.

Section III

Task 1

Vocabulary

calorie /'kæləri/ *n.* 卡路里

shot /ʃɒt/ *n.* (烈酒的) 一口, 一小杯

sip /sɪp/ *v.* 抿, 小口喝

waistline /'weɪstlaɪn/ *n.* 腰围

hunch /hʌntʃ/ *n.* 直觉

inhibition /,ɪnhɪ'bɪʃən/ *n.* 禁忌

fuzzy /'fʌzi/ *adj.* 模糊的

savor /'seɪvə(r)/ *v.* 品尝

Cultural Notes

Happy hour

Happy hour is a marketing term for a period of time in which a public venue offers discounts on alcoholic drinks.

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the report about drinking and determine whether the following statements are true or false. Write T (True) or F (False) in the parenthesis before each statement.

- () 1. More than half of American men drink every day.
- () 2. About one-third of American women drink every evening.
- () 3. Health experts recommend one drink for women and two for men per day.
- () 4. People simply don't want to bother counting the amount of calories when they drink.
- () 5. Drinkers are likely to forget counting the amount of calories when they get relaxed and begin to socialize.

► Step 2: Listen for Details

Listen to the report again and choose the best answer (a, b, or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. The survey found that every evening about _____ in the US drink alcohol.
 - (a) 50 percent of men and 20 percent of women
 - (b) 30 percent of men and 20 percent of women
 - (c) 80 percent of men and 30 percent of women
2. The most popular drink among men is _____.
 - (a) beer
 - (b) wine
 - (c) hard liquor
3. Female drinkers tend to choose _____.
 - (a) beer
 - (b) wine
 - (c) mixed drinks
4. "So, Gerard says whisky or other hard liquors are not a bad option when you're watching your waistline." This means _____.
 - (a) people are careful of not gaining weight when they drink
 - (b) people are worried about getting drunk if they drink too much hard liquor
 - (c) hard liquors are not harmful to one's health
5. According to Madelyn Fernstrom, a health expert at the University of Pittsburgh, alcohol _____.
 - (a) can be a source of invisible calories
 - (b) is good to one's health
 - (c) leads to high blood pressure
6. For the health-conscious drinkers, the problem they encounter is that _____.
 - (a) they don't want to spoil the taste of drinks while counting the amount of calories
 - (b) they think it has too much trouble to count the amount of calories while drinking
 - (c) they tend to forget what they drink
7. To be able to enjoy both good health and the taste of alcohol, Fernstrom suggests that _____.
 - (a) people calculate the exact amount of calories when they drink
 - (b) drinkers plan ahead before drinking
 - (c) people stick to one type of drink

Task 2

Vocabulary

anticipate /æn'tɪsɪpeɪt/ *v.* 期待, 预期
 revival /rɪ'vaɪvəl/ *n.* (戏剧) 重新上演
 novella /nəʊ'velə/ *n.* 中篇小说
 nominee /,nɒmɪ'niː/ *n.* 被提名者
 overprotective /,əʊvəprə'tektɪv/ *adj.*
 过分保护的, 溺爱(孩子)的
 cad /kæd/ *n.* 恶棍, 无耻之徒
 petite /pə'tiːt/ *adj.* 娇小的
 wig /wɪɡ/ *n.* 假发
 frizzy /'frɪzɪ/ *adj.* 满是小卷的
 jangle /'dʒæŋɡl/ *n.* 噪声
 mannerism /'mænərɪzəm/ *n.* 矫揉造作
 arc /ɑːk/ *n.* 弧
 sway /sweɪ/ *v.* 动摇

unduly /ʌn'djuːli/ *adv.* 不当地
 destitute /'destɪtjuːt/ *adj.* 贫困的
 moustache /mə'staːʃ/ *n.* 八字须
 twirl /twɜːl/ *v.* 捻弄
 inhabit /ɪn'hæbɪt/ *v.* 居住于
 indiscretion /,ɪndɪs'kreʃən/ *n.* 轻率的行为
 inheritance /ɪn'herɪtəns/ *n.* 继承, 遗产
 confessor /kən'fesə(r)/ *n.* 听忏悔的神父
 propriety /prəʊ'praɪəti/ *n.* 恰当的行为
 bluntly /'blʌntli/ *adv.* 坦率地
 instinct /'ɪnstɪŋkt/ *n.* 直觉, 本能

Cultural Notes

1. Henry James

Henry James (1843–1916) was an American writer commonly regarded as one of the key figures of literary realism of the 19th century. Since he lived alternatively in both Europe and the US, his works focus on what is commonly known as “the international theme.” He became a naturalized citizen of Britain and has a memorial at the Poet’s Corner of the Westminster Abbey in London.

2. Washington Square

Washington Square is a novel written by Henry James and was published in 1880. The work is a tragicomedy, depicting the conflict between a father and his daughter.

3. Character’s arc

A character’s arc refers to the development of a character, in most cases, the protagonist from the very beginning of a drama or a story to the very end. It

is normally a rocky path of personal growth a character undergoes in a story, usually unwillingly, during which the character wrestles with and eventually overcomes some or all of a serious emotional trauma, social or cultural limitations and obstacles. Such obstacles may include lack of courage or inner doubts, lack of ethics, guilt, scars from the past or errors in thinking. These qualities of flaws and imperfections help humanize a character, and give the character room to grow and develop because the development of characters is interesting only when they overcome obstacles.

4. Victorian

Victorian relates to the historic era of the reign by Queen Victoria from 1837 to 1901 in Britain. It is also used to refer to a particular style in life, architecture or thought.

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the news about Henry James' play and answer the following questions.

1. Why does Moises Kaufman, the director of the play, say that Henry James understood psychology?

2. The play, according to Kaufman, is very characteristic of James' themes. What are they?

3. According to Kaufman, what makes James' works richer?

4. Why does Jessica Chastain, who plays Catherine, the heroine of the drama, like the character she plays?

5. What does the interviewer say about Morris Townsend, Catherine's suitor?

6. In the drama, why does Dr. Austin Sloper, Catherine's father, disapprove of her daughter's suitor?

7. Why does Catherine's father say that his daughter outshines all the other women that Townsend pursues?
- _____

► **Step 2: Listen for Details**

Fill in the missing details in the following passages concerning Henry James' play.

- Henry James doesn't write about _____. He writes about _____. And one of the things _____, in this play, was that those kinds of _____.
- The story's _____ because throughout history, women have been _____ in their life. And Catherine, in the beginning of the play, is _____; and then, she's _____. And at the end, _____; and she's _____. And I'm really moved by that.
- This is true of a lot of _____—that the two things are not _____; that you can be _____, and also _____, and _____, And so that's, you know, _____, and to play with. And so, you know, that's _____ this Morris.

 Listening Skills: Practice Exercise

Paraphrase the following sentences, paying special attention to the inferential meanings.

- Is the young man (Catherine's suitor) just a cad?

- Henry James doesn't write about villains and saints. He writes about people with flesh and blood.

- Chastain says she was attracted to the role because of the character's arc.

- And at the end, she sets boundaries.

- I am acting in the capacity of a judge, not your confessor.

Section I

Vocabulary

wrapping /'ræpɪŋ/ *n.* 包装

bombard /bɒm'bɑ:d/ *v.* 狂轰滥炸

mute /mju:t/ *n.* 静音

surf /sɜ:f/ *v.* 查找

statistical /stə'tɪstɪkəl/ *adj.* 统计的

compile /kəm'paɪl/ *v.* 收集, 汇集

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the lecture about commercials and answer the following questions.

1. According to the speaker, what did people use to be able to enjoy before the bombardment of commercials?

2. What is the main goal of TV programs or magazines nowadays?

3. What is the content of TV programs now, according to the speaker?

4. What do people usually do to avoid the invasion of commercials?

5. What is product placement?

6. Give a few examples of the so-called product placement.

7. What is the real danger of commercial advertising to the general public?

8. Give a few examples to show that our personal information has been compromised.

9. What risk do we run into when we use the Internet?

10. What do commercial messages try to tell us in their efforts to sell their products?

► **Step 2: Listen for Details**

Fill in the missing details in the following passages concerning commercials.

1. On TV, of course, we're used to _____ every eight minutes. Many of us use our _____ the advertising _____, or simply _____ to find someplace we can _____. But the advertisers have found many ways to get _____ to you, anyway. They use what is _____, which means that they put products _____.
2. The problem is not just that we are _____, but that the media is _____. Advertisers are more and more interested in _____ about individuals. Every time _____, you're giving away information about yourself. Advertisers have _____ about people like you: _____.
3. Well, information about you can be _____. And advertisers can _____, _____, and _____, and _____ the best way to make you buy more! On the Internet, many websites are _____ about you. You can be tracked if you _____, and the data can be used to learn more _____, and other behavior.

Section II

Task 1

Vocabulary

bankroll /'bæŋkrəʊl/ v. 资助

land /lənd/ v. 得到, 找到

Cultural Notes

1. GE

GE is abbreviated for General Electric, a multinational corporation. Founded in 1892 by Thomas Edison and others, GE operates through four segments: energy, technology, capital finance and consumer & industrial.

2. Lockheed-Martin

Lockheed-Martin is a US company of aerospace, defense, security and advanced technology. It produces weaponry, subsidized by the US Defense Department.

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the news about veterans and choose the best answer (a, b, or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. Four major manufacturers say they will start offering financial support for the training of military veterans. The four manufacturers are _____.
 - (a) Alcoa, Boeing, GE and Lockheed-Martin
 - (b) Boeing, Microsoft, IBM and Lockheed-Martin
 - (c) GE, Wal-Mart, K-Mart and Alcoa
2. Unemployment among veterans has been, according to the speaker, _____.
 - (a) increasing
 - (b) decreasing
 - (c) remaining the same

3. The jobless rate among vets serving after 2001 now stands at 9.7 percent, but that's _____.
 - (a) the lowest since 2001
 - (b) still about 2 percent higher than that of the general population
 - (c) about 2 percent lower than that of the general population
4. Manufacturers say that they try to recruit more veterans because _____.
 - (a) they respect the veterans for their services to the nation
 - (b) there has been a shortage of workers
 - (c) they need more skilled workers in their factories
5. The advantage of hiring veterans, most of whom are middle-aged men and women, is that _____, according to the data.
 - (a) they tend to stay employed
 - (b) they are more innovative
 - (c) they all have military skills

► **Step 2: Listen for Details**

Listen to the news again and determine whether the following statements are true or false. Write T (True) or F (False) in the parenthesis before each statement.

- () 1. The initial goal of the four participating companies is to train 15,000 veterans.
- () 2. The unemployment rate for veterans is lower than that of the general population.
- () 3. The location for training veterans is at a naval base in Ohio.
- () 4. The program called Get Skills to Work Coalition will spread to seven more cities throughout the nation.
- () 5. Currently there are about two million veterans who will leave the military in the next four years.
- () 6. Many veterans have faced a difficult time to find a job in private companies.

Task 2

Vocabulary

detonation /,detə'neɪʃən/ *n.* 爆炸
 mushroom /'mʌʃru:m/ *n.* 蘑菇云
 kiloton /'kɪləʊtən/ *n.* 千吨 (炸弹当量的单位)
 trench /trentʃ/ *n.* 战壕, 壕沟

motto /'mɒtəʊ/ *n.* 格言
 disgrace /dɪs'greɪs/ *n.* 耻辱
 compensation /,kɒmpen'seɪʃən/ *n.* 补偿
 radiation /,reɪdɪ'eɪʃən/ *n.* 辐射

Cultural Notes

1. Hiroshima and Nagasaki

Hiroshima and Nagasaki are the two Japanese cities that were destroyed by the atomic bombs dropped by US bombers in 1945.

2. Dixie

Dixie, also named "I Wish I Was in Dixie," is a 19th-century song about the American South. It is one of the most popular American folk songs, first in the American South, and then across the whole country. Singing from the point of view of a freed black slave, the protagonist is nostalgic of the bondage he had had with the old life on a plantation. Today, the song is sometimes considered offensive, and its critics link it to the sentiment of embracing slavery as positive.

3. Radiation Exposure Compensation Act

The Radiation Exposure Compensation Act was passed by the US Congress in 1990 to compensate those who were exposed to the atmospheric nuclear testing undertaken by the US government. These people can be atomic veterans or uranium miners.

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the interview about veterans' exposure to nuclear tests and determine whether the following statements are true or false. Write T (True) or F (False) in the parenthesis before each statement.

- () 1. Joel Healy, the interviewee, witnessed the detonation of more than 20 atomic bombs.

- () 2. When the bomb exploded, he felt the shock wave and the heat.
- () 3. According to Healy, all the soldiers who were at the site with him were well protected.
- () 4. At the age of 17, he never doubted what the government and the military told him about the role of the atomic bombs—"Atoms for Peace."
- () 5. It is very hard to determine how many veterans became ill from being exposed to the nuclear bomb tests.

► **Step 2: Listen for Details**

Listen to the interview again and choose the best answer (a, b, or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. The nuclear test known as Operation Plumbbob took place in _____.
 - (a) the border between the US and Mexico
 - (b) Alaska's mountains
 - (c) the desert north of Las Vegas
2. The testing area is the site where _____.
 - (a) more atomic bombs were exploded than anywhere in the world
 - (b) only Operation Plumbbob testing was conducted
 - (c) every US atomic bomb was exploded
3. Being a young soldier who witnessed the test first-hand, the veteran felt _____.
 - (a) devastated
 - (b) extremely proud
 - (c) indifferent
4. The Operation Plumbbob was a 74 kiloton bomb. It was _____.
 - (a) a small bomb compared with the ones dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki
 - (b) a bomb equal to the force of the two bombs used in Hiroshima and Nagasaki
 - (c) twice the amount what was used in Hiroshima and Nagasaki
5. What was the interviewee told by the military about safety? He was told that _____.
 - (a) he and his comrades would be safe
 - (b) he and his fellow soldiers would be in harm's way
 - (c) he and other fellow army men would be compensated if they were exposed to excessive radiation

6. "The Army had their own film teams out there to show these are our boys whistlin' Dixie going into a nuclear device," said the veteran. In his opinion, the military film crew wanted to show _____.
 (a) that the soldiers were relaxed and there was no eminent danger
 (b) the patriotism of the soldiers
 (c) that the soldiers sang the song to relieve their nervousness
7. The only regret that one of the veterans expressed is that _____.
 (a) he was there to be exposed to the radioactive dust
 (b) all the soldiers couldn't have been at the ground zero with them
 (c) the government decided to explode such a big bomb
8. "Troops going into battle know that there is a very inherent risk that they may not be coming out, unless it's in a black bag." The "black bag" means _____.
 (a) soldiers were killed
 (b) a souvenir for the soldiers who participated in the test
 (c) an integral part of the soldiers' military equipment
9. He called the military's act "just a disgrace" because _____.
 (a) he believed that the military had lied to him and his fellow soldiers about safety
 (b) the military had developed weapons of mass destruction
 (c) the film had shown something which was completely false

Section III

Task 1

Vocabulary

frenzy /'frenzi/ *n.* 狂热

instill /ɪn'stɪl/ *v.* 逐渐灌输

disservice /,dɪs'sɜ:vɪs/ *n.* 伤害, 损害

distinct /dɪs'tɪŋkt/ *adj.* 清晰的, 明确的

criteria /kraɪ'tɪəriə/ *n.* 标准, 准则

Cultural Notes

Honors and AP classes

Honors and AP classes are the classes for advanced students in American high schools. The honors class is reserved exclusively for honors students who are recognized by high grades or high marks in their course work. AP is short for Advancement Placement. It is a program created by the US College Board to offer college-level courses to advanced high school students.

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the report about college admission and answer the following questions.

1. What impact does the speaker say about the case of Fisher versus the University of Texas at Austin?

2. Betty Dong, an obvious Chinese American, represents one side of the argument. Does she think that affirmative action should be applied to the college admission? Why or why not?

3. Why does J. Hawley of Huntsville, Alabama, say yes about affirmative action?

4. What does Marhoefer, the history professor, mean when she says "My profession is white. History, however, is not white ..."?

5. What reason does Professor Marhoefer give to explain the fact that so few non-whites have been employed as history professors in the US?

6. What is the position of Maria Torres Villa of Lawrenceville, Georgia, on the issue of affirmative action?

7. What is the position of Jim Cunningham from Austin, Texas, whose daughter was denied admission?

► Step 2: Listen for Details

Listen to the report again and try to learn more details and facts. Then complete the following two charts.

1. Those who are in support of affirmative action:

Names	Ethnicity	What he or she says

2. Those who are opposed to affirmative action, especially for college admission:

Names	Ethnicity	What he or she says

Task 2

Vocabulary

sloppiness /'slɒpɪnɪs/ *n.* 凌乱

subsidize /'sʌbsɪdaɪz/ *v.* (政府) 补贴

synagogue /'sɪnəɡɒɡ/ *n.* 犹太教堂

evaporate /ɪ'væpəreɪt/ *v.* 消失

tier /tɪə(r)/ *n.* 层面

concoction /kən'kɒkʃən/ *n.* 调合物

vegan /'vi:gən/ *adj.* 纯素食主义者的

hypoallergenic /'haɪpəʊ,ælə'dʒenɪk/ *adj.*
低变应原的

plop /plɒp/ *v.* 让身体沉重地倒下

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the interview about not trying to be perfect and choose the best answer (a, b, or c) for each of the following questions.

1. What does Mrs. Spar, the interviewee, say about her life when the interviewer introduces her? _____
 - (a) She feels that she has been incredibly lucky in her life.
 - (b) She has been crushed by life because she cannot handle the burden on her anymore.
 - (c) She sounds boastful because she believes she has accomplished so much.
2. Mrs. Spar says, "We all make choices in our life, and I think it's important to recognize that we make these choices and critically, we make trade-offs too." What are the "trade-offs" that she refers to? _____
 - (a) The choice between a married life and an unmarried life.
 - (b) The choice between a house wife and a career woman.
 - (c) The choice between different careers.
3. What is the opinion of Mrs. Spar about working mothers? _____
 - (a) They are bad mothers.
 - (b) They are irresponsible mothers who leave their children behind.
 - (c) They must make trade-offs and compromises between home and work.
4. Which of the following is NOT true, according to Mrs. Spar, of our current lives, especially the lives of women? _____
 - (a) We are extremely busy.
 - (b) We have flexible work schedule and we have options of choosing a career.
 - (c) Some of us may have a 60-hour weekly schedule.
5. What can we infer from the comparison that Mrs. Spar makes between American and Indian women? _____
 - (a) Indian women have more social supports while American women have little.
 - (b) Indian women are too dependent while American women are independent.
 - (c) Indian women tend to stay at home while American women work.
6. What is Mrs. Spar's attitude toward American way of life in terms of the relationship with one's parents? _____
 - (a) Appreciative.
 - (b) Indifferent.
 - (c) Critical.

7. Which of the following is NOT true of what Mrs. Spar says about the American way of life with regard to the relationship with one's parents? _____
- (a) We have moved away from the places we have grown up.
 - (b) We have divorced ourselves from our parents and our childhood friends.
 - (c) We have abandoned our religion by not going to the churches or synagogues any more.
8. What is the irony that Mrs. Spar talks about toward the end of the interview? _____
- (a) Women have become so independent that they deprive themselves of an important part of their lives.
 - (b) Women try to do everything themselves without the help of men.
 - (c) Women are cheating themselves because they think they can do everything themselves.

► Step 2: Listen for Details

Fill in the missing details in the following passages.

1. I make this point carefully because _____, there are many more things that _____ could do, that employers could do, that _____ could do _____. But I'm _____, and I think particularly _____, it's just unrealistic to imagine that we are going to be getting wonderful, _____ in the immediate future even if we'd like it. So people have to _____—that we're facing and that means acknowledging _____, we won't have _____ and _____.
2. This is a really interesting piece of the women's problem, I think, and _____. If you look at _____, we've all—in the United States, or most of us, at least, _____ the places we've grown up. So we've _____, not legally, but just geographically from _____, from _____, from _____ we attended in our childhood. And by doing that _____ a very important measure of _____ that ironically _____ when women weren't _____ both work and families.

3. And at least at the moment in India and some other countries, _____ still exist. And I've been _____ women from those parts of the world _____ it is to live close to _____, to live with _____, to live among _____. I don't think most Americans, particularly Americans _____, have those social supports anymore.



Listening Skills: Practice Exercise

Answer the following questions concerning the topic, the main idea and the inferential meanings of this interview.

1. What is the topic of this interview?

2. What is the main idea Mrs. Spar tries to get across?

3. What is the possible consequence if women try to do everything alone?

4. What message does Mrs. Spar try to convey when she describes the lives of Indian women?

5. At the very beginning of the interview, the interviewer says, "And some people might say, hey, wait a minute, you're the president of a women's college? You have three children of your own, a husband you describe as lovely ..." What conclusion does he want to draw?

6. "So just at the moment, arguably, that we need these social structures the most, we've let them evaporate." This is an example of irony. Explain why.

Section I

 Vocabularyadverse /'ædvɜ:s/ *adj.* 不利的, 有害的roulette /ru:'let/ *n.* 轮盘赌sunbathe /'sʌnbeɪð/ *v.* 沐日光浴ultraviolet /,ʌltrə'vaɪələt/ *adj.* 紫外
线的melanoma /,melə'nəʊmə/ *n.* 黑素瘤 Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the lecture about the adverse effects of sunshine on people's health and answer the following questions.

1. What is the main idea of this lecture?

2. According to the speaker, what does a tan in the winter mean for many white people?

3. What potential danger, however, can be inflicted upon those who acquire a tan with the direct or long-time exposure to sunlight?

4. What surprises the speaker when he says that the information on adverse effects on people's health has been publicized since the 1980s?

5. What does the speaker mean when he says that people are playing solar roulette?

► Step 2: Listen for Details

Listen to the lecture again and try to learn more details and facts. Then complete the following chart concerning the adverse effects of sunshine on people's health.

What do people consider tanning, which is acquired by exposure to sunshine?	
According to the lecturer, how many cases of skin cancer will occur?	
How many of these cases will be the most dangerous?	
How many people will eventually die?	
In the US alone, what is the percentage of population that will develop skin cancer?	
What is the percentage of these cases that are directly related to the exposure to sunshine?	

Section II

Task 1

 Vocabulary

mounting /'maʊntɪŋ/ *adj.* 逐渐增加的

overhaul /,əʊvə'hɔ:l/ *n.* 彻底革新

blunder /'blʌndə(r)/ *n.* 愚蠢的错误

flagship /'flæɡʃɪp/ *adj.* 一流的

abuse /ə'bju:z/ *v.* 虐待

accuser /ə'kju:zə(r)/ *n.* 控告者

uproar /'ʌprɔ:(r)/ *n.* 骚乱

Cultural Notes

Newsnight

Newsnight is a news program aired by BBC on weekday evenings. The program specializes in the analysis of current international and domestic affairs.

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the news about BBC's scandal and choose the best answer (a, b, or c) for each of the following questions.

1. Why did George Entwistle, the director general of BBC, resign? _____
 - (a) Because he was found involved in a sex scandal.
 - (b) Because the network aired a story that falsely implicated a former politician having a child sex scandal.
 - (c) Because BBC wanted to replace Entwistle with a younger executive.
2. To which party does the alleged politician belong? _____
 - (a) The Conservative Party.
 - (b) The Labour Party.
 - (c) Liberal Democratic Party.
3. Which of the following statements is true? _____
 - (a) BBC had approached the politician before it aired the show.
 - (b) The politician came forward to accuse BBC of misrepresenting him.
 - (c) The politician had never been approached prior to the BBC's broadcast.
4. How was George Entwistle involved in the lapse? _____
 - (a) He was briefed before airing the show.
 - (b) He knew nothing about the show.
 - (c) He refused to broadcast the show.
5. Which of the following statements is true? _____
 - (a) Apart from this blunder, BBC has been under criticism for revealing another child abuse case by a British celebrity.
 - (b) BBC has always been bragging that it is the most trusted news network in the world.
 - (c) BBC has never made such a mistake before.

► Step 2: Listen for Details

Fill in the missing details in the following passages concerning BBC's scandal.

1. The head of the BBC _____ in the wake of that broadcaster's _____ . After _____ , its director general George Entwistle _____ after the network broadcast _____ a former politician of _____ . And the BBC's governing body now says _____ of the organization.
2. This is about _____ that will _____ for years. It happened at *Newsnight*, the BBC's _____ . *Newsnight* ran an item in which _____ accused a senior _____ of being involved.
3. When McAlpine's _____ , it was clear there had been _____ . George Entwistle has been _____ . He admits he knew _____ until after it aired. This serious lapse by what's generally considered _____ has caused _____ and cost _____ .

Task 2

Vocabulary

fray /freɪ/ *v.* 磨损

cap /kæp/ *v.* 覆盖

private /'praɪvət/ *n.* 列兵

artillery /ɑ:'tɪləri/ *n.* 大炮

round /raʊnd/ *n.* 一发炮弹

crouch /kraʊtʃ/ *v.* 蹲

enduring /ɪn'dʒʊərɪŋ/ *adj.* 持久的

stunning /'stʌnɪŋ/ *adj.* 惊人的

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the report about a veteran and determine whether the following statements are true or false. Write T (True) or F (False) in the parenthesis before each statement.

- () 1. Benjamin's grandfather once served in the 10th Mountain Division fighting the Nazis in the Italian Alps.

- () 2. The only thing this grandfather had kept was a painting of snow-capped mountains.
- () 3. In the painting, there was a young soldier, a private.
- () 4. His grandfather remembered the soldier vividly because of his heroism.
- () 5. Benjamin's father was emotionally moved by the story because he had waited for his father to tell him a wartime story for a long time.
- () 6. Benjamin's grandfather told the story to everybody he knew.
- () 7. Stories like the one Benjamin's grandfather told are valuable because they help the public understand the experiences of the veterans.

► Step 2: Listen for Details

Listen to the report again and answer the following questions.

1. To whom did Benjamin's writing attribute?

2. What can you tell about the young soldier?

3. According to Benjamin, why didn't the veterans want to tell their stories to others, even to their loved ones?

Section III

Task 1

Vocabulary

prey /preɪ/ *n.* 猎物

savvy /'sævi/ *adj.* 精明的, 有见识的

hack /hæk/ *v.* 攻击 (计算机系统)

mouthpiece /'maʊθpi:s/ *n.* 发言权

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the interview about hackers and choose the best answer (a, b, or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. According to the interviewer, Mat Honan is the last person who will fall prey to hackers because _____.
 - (a) he is tech-savvy
 - (b) he is negligent
 - (c) he knows nothing about computer
2. The interviewer says that Honan's entire digital life was destroyed because _____.
 - (a) he was forced to resign from his job
 - (b) he lost all the contents of all his electronic devices
 - (c) his lost emails are not retrievable
3. Of all the electronic devices, _____ went off first as Honan found it.
 - (a) his laptop computer
 - (b) his iPad
 - (c) his phone
4. According to Honan, the hackers got his personal information _____.
 - (a) through his bank account
 - (b) when his phones were tapped
 - (c) via Amazon and Apple
5. Now after Honan's case, if you want a new Apple password, you have to _____.
 - (a) call Apple and ask for a new password
 - (b) go in online and answer security questions
 - (c) call Apple and give the last four digits of your credit card number
6. Honan managed to retrieve _____.
 - (a) photos of his daughter with her great-grandparents
 - (b) his Mac computer data
 - (c) his Google account

► **Step 2: Listen for Details**

I. Listen to the interview again and try to learn more details and facts and complete the following chart.

Steps in order	What the hackers did
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	

II. Answer the following questions.

1. What electronic devices of Honan's were affected?

2. What valuable data did he lose?

Task 2

Vocabulary

stalk /stɔ:k/ *n.* (植物的) 梗
 puff /pʌf/ *n.* (烟雾的) 一股
 enact /ɪ'nækt/ *v.* 制定 (作战方案)
 bedlam /'bedləm/ *n.* 喧闹混乱的场面
 regiment /'redʒɪmənt/ *n.* (军队的) 团
 stagger /'stægə(r)/ *v.* 蹒跚
 sue /sju:/ *v.* 要求
 intercept /,ɪntə'sept/ *v.* 截住

sunken /'sʌŋkən/ *adj.* 下陷的
 hunker /'hʌŋkə(r)/ *v.* 蹲下
 erosion /ɪ'rəʊʒən/ *n.* 侵蚀
 peer /piə(r)/ *v.* 盯着
 flagstaff /'flægstɑ:f/ *n.* 旗杆
 crest /krest/ *n.* 峰, 顶
 bolt /bəʊlt/ *n.* 闪电
 encircle /ɪn'sɜ:kl/ *v.* 包围

sergeant /'sɑ:dʒənt/ *n.* 中士
 bluff /blʌf/ *n.* 峭壁
 rampart /'ræmpɑ:t/ *n.* 堡垒
 drawbridge /'drɔ:brɪdʒ/ *n.* 吊桥
 moat /məʊt/ *n.* 护城河

storm /stɔ:m/ *v.* 猛攻
 keg /keg/ *n.* 小桶
 reinforcement /,ri:ɪn'fɔ:smənt/ *n.* 增援
 casualty /'kæʒjuəltɪ/ *n.* 伤亡人员
 slip /slɪp/ *v.* 迅速转移

Cultural Notes

1. General Robert E. Lee

General Robert E. Lee was the military commander of the Confederate Army of the South during the Civil War of the US. A graduate from the West Point, General Lee was offered to be the commander in the Union Army by President Lincoln, but he declined. In the decisive battle in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, Lee's Army was fatally defeated, which led to the eventual surrender of the Confederate Army. After the Civil War, Lee resigned from the military post to become the president of Washington College in Virginia.

2. General George McClellan

General George McClellan was a military commander of the Union Army during the American Civil War. He is best remembered as the great organizer of the Union Army of the Potomac.

3. Emancipation Proclamation

The Emancipation Proclamation was the executive order issued by President Lincoln in 1863 and freed approximately 3.1 million black slaves in the US.

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the interview about the Battle of Antietam and answer the following questions.

1. What happened at Sharpsburg, Maryland, 150 years ago?

2. What do historians say about the Battle of Antietam 150 years ago?

3. How did the battle start?

4. What was the initial casualty?

5. What was the original plan of General Lee, the Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate Army?

6. What happened at the sunken road, which was about five feet long?

7. Why is the sunken road later called Bloody Lane?

8. What was the result of the Battle of Antietam?

► Step 2: Listen for Details

Listen to the interview again and determine whether the following statements are true or false. Write T (True) or F (False) in the parenthesis before each statement.

- () 1. The Battle of Antietam was a decisive battle during the American Civil War.
- () 2. The entire Confederate Army was fatally defeated at the site of the battle.
- () 3. About 23,000 soldiers on both sides were killed or wounded.
- () 4. The site of the battle was a fortress.
- () 5. At the sunken road, about 10,000 soldiers were killed and wounded within the first halfhour.
- () 6. The sunken road became the death trap for the men inside.
- () 7. The drawbridge became the crucial point for the Battle of Antietam.
- () 8. The Battle of Antietam ended with no sides winning the fight.
- () 9. The battle was well planned by General Robert Lee.
- () 10. The battle led to President Lincoln's executive order, which is now known as the Emancipation Proclamation.

Listening Skills: Practice Exercise

I. Answer the following questions concerning the tone, metaphors, as well as the function of specific details.

1. What, in your opinion, is the general tone of the speaker when he narrates the story? Explain why.

2. What is the biggest irony in the story?

3. What message do you think the speaker tries to convey to the audience when he uses specific details such as the number of casualties and body parts of the soldiers?

4. One Union Army officer, Sgt. James Shinn, wrote in his diary, "I am sorry and ashamed to say, (I) left the field unhurt." What did he feel sorry for and was ashamed of?

II. Paraphrase the following sentences.

1. Just 200 yards in front of the Union forces, Confederate troops from Georgia were flat on their stomachs.

2. It's just a concentrated terror.

3. I supposed it was my last day on Earth. I had the usual feelings of home and friends, and thousands of thoughts ran through my mind at once.

4. And as one man said, "we made our stand on the ghastly flooring."

Section I

Vocabulary

interrogation /ɪnˌterəʊˈgeɪʃən/ *n.* 审问

hotline /ˈhɒtlaɪn/ *n.* 热线

anonymously /əˈnɒnɪməslɪ/ *adv.* 匿名地

profile /ˈprəʊfaɪl/ *v./n.* 画像

nanny /ˈnæni/ *n.* 保姆

Listening Comprehension

Listen to the lecture about methods to solve crimes and answer the following questions.

1. What is the old method to solve crimes, according to the speaker?

2. What is a crime hotline?

3. What is the advantage of using crime hotline to trace criminals?

4. Why does the speaker mention China with regard to the use of fingerprints?

5. Why, according to the speaker, are fingerprints useful for tracing criminals?

6. What is psychological profiling?

7. What can private citizens do to help catch a criminal?

8. What is the last method of tracing criminals that the speaker talks about?
How effective is it?

Section II

Task 1

Vocabulary

lacquer /'lækə(r)/ *n.* 漆
reverse /rɪ'veɜ:s/ *v.* 撤销

merit /'merɪt/ *v.* 值得
beige /beɪʒ/ *n.* 米色

Cultural Notes

The three-judge panel

The three-judge panel is a set of judges who sit together to hear a case, often an appeal of a previously tried one. Most of the trials in the US are held by a single judge. But if a previously tried case is challenged, it must go to a panel of three judges who will first listen to the oral arguments and then determine the final verdict of the case.

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the news about red soles and answer the following questions.

1. What is in particular about the shoes that makes Louboutin, the designer, well known?

2. Why did Louboutin go to court?

3. Why didn't the first judge agree with Louboutin?

4. What was the final decision rendered by the three-judge panel?

5. The speaker says, "But here's the catch." What does "catch" refer to?
- _____

► Step 2: Listen for Details

Fill in the missing details in the following passages concerning red soles.

1. The designer Christian Louboutin is famous in _____ for _____. They can cost _____. and it's _____ that Louboutin is really known for. So when _____, Yves Saint Laurent, announced plans last year to start _____, including the soles, Louboutin didn't just get mad, he _____ from selling red-soled shoes.
2. But a judge _____, saying _____. Yesterday, an appeals court in New York _____ and handed Louboutin a victory. The three-judge panel said _____ that they _____. But here's _____: the trademark protection _____ and _____—that is red soles that contrast with the rest of the shoe color—say beige.

Task 2

📖 Vocabulary

diagnose /'daɪəgnəʊz/ *v.* 诊断

dementia /dɪ'menʃiə/ *n.* 痴呆

melancholy /'melənkəli/ *adj.* 忧郁的

memoir /'memwɑ:(r)/ *n.* 自传, 回忆录

temper /'tempə(r)/ *v.* 使变淡

unrelentingly /ˌʌnrɪ'lentɪŋli/ *adv.* 无情地

chronicle /'krɒnɪkl/ *v.* (按时间顺序) 记录

decay /dɪ'keɪ/ *v.* 衰败

intersection /'ɪntə'sekʃən/ *n.* 交叉, 交点

obsessive /əb'sesɪv/ *adj.* 令人困扰的

wring /rɪŋ/ *v.* 扭断

indictment /ɪn'daɪtmənt/ *n.* 谴责, 控诉

devoid /dɪ'vɔɪd/ *adj.* 缺乏的, 没有的

redemption /rɪ'dempʃən/ *n.* 救赎

bleak /bli:k/ *adj.* 凄凉的

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the report about a book revealing mother-son relationship and choose the best answer (a, b, or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. *Elsewhere*, a memoir written by critically acclaimed writer Richard Russo, is a story about _____.
 - (a) the author's fond memory of his childhood
 - (b) the author's difficult relationship with his mother
 - (c) the autobiographical account of the author's experiences during the war
2. Toward the end of the book, Russo describes one particular scene where he and his mother sit together. It is _____ for both of them.
 - (a) the happiest moment
 - (b) an utterly melancholy moment
 - (c) the most tense moment
3. The statement that _____ is true.
 - (a) the book is filled with fond memories between him and his mother
 - (b) there are very few joyous moments he and his mother spend together
 - (c) he hates his mother enormously
4. Russo describes his mother's behavior toward him as _____.
 - (a) obsessive and compulsive
 - (b) loving and tender
 - (c) domineering and strongly emotional
5. At one point, Russo says, "There were times I seriously considered wringing her neck." He means _____.
 - (a) he and his mother were intimately connected
 - (b) his mother was just as indifferent toward him as she could be
 - (c) he was angry at his mother
6. According to the critic, the tone of the memoir is generally _____.
 - (a) redemptive
 - (b) nostalgic
 - (c) bleak

► Step 2: Listen for Details

Listen to the report again and determine whether the following statements are true or false. Write T (True) or F (False) in the parenthesis before each statement.

- () 1. The memoir shows how his mother helped shape Russo as a writer.
- () 2. Toward the end of the story, he tells the readers that his mother had been diagnosed with cancer.
- () 3. His mother's illness was wrongly diagnosed.
- () 4. When Russo and his mother sit together, his mother tells him that she has always been happy when she is with him.
- () 5. The memoir is a chronicle that traces his relationship with his mother from his early childhood all the way to the very end of his mother's life.
- () 6. Russo writes, as he always does, the memoir in an elevated and polished style.
- () 7. Overall, he hates his mother.
- () 8. In the final pages, he still finds it difficult to redeem his negative emotions toward his mother.
- () 9. The story ends with a feel-good kind of hope.

Section III

Task 1

Vocabulary

gulf /gʌlf/ *n.* 海湾

felony /'feləni/ *n.* 重罪

rig /rɪg/ *n.* 钻井台

migratory /'maɪgrətəri/ *adj.* 迁徙的

shareholder /'ʃeə,həʊldə(r)/ *n.* 股东

prudence /'pruːdəns/ *n.* 谨慎

monitor /'mɒnɪtə(r)/ *n.* 监控器

probation /prəʊ'beɪʃən/ *n.* (以观后效的) 察看

prosecution /,prɒsɪ'kjuːʃən/ *n.* 起诉

blast /blɑːst/ *v.* 谴责

manslaughter /'mæn,sloʊtə(r)/ *n.* 杀人

gush /gʌʃ/ *v.* 喷, 涌

throw a wrench 阻挠, 破坏

Cultural Notes

1. BP

BP is short for British Petroleum, an oil company in Britain.

2. Clean Water Act

The Clean Water Act was passed by the US Congress in 1972 to regulate discharges of pollutants into the waters of the US and regulate quality standards for surface waters.

3. Public Citizen

Public Citizen is a nonprofit organization in the US that advocates consumer rights. Founded in 1971, the group favors strong government regulations in the areas of transportation, healthcare and nuclear power.

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the report about the fines on BP and answer the following questions.

1. What did Attorney General Eric Holder come back to New Orleans for?

2. What was the settlement?

3. How many criminal charges had BP admitted?

4. What does Ed Markey, the Massachusetts Democrat, say about BP?

5. What culture of BP is mainly responsible for the environmental disaster, according to Lanny Breuer who leads the criminal division at the Justice Department?

6. What does David Uhlmann, a law professor at the University of Michigan, say about the court's handling of the case?

7. The consumer group Public Citizen says that the deal struck between the US government and BP was "a slap on the wrist." What does the group mean?

8. What does the Attorney General respond to the comment?

9. The speaker says, "Today's action is far from the last word on the spill." What does she mean?

10. Finally, the speaker says, "the deal was on track with both the federal government and several states on board, until Louisiana threw a wrench in the works over how much money it would get in economic damages." What does she mean by "throw a wrench in the works"?

► **Step 2: Listen for Details**

Listen to the report again and try to learn more details and facts. Then complete the following chart concerning the fines on BP.

Under the current plea deal, what did BP agree to do in future?	
Apart from Gulf states, what are other areas in the US that BP had problems with?	
What are the charges against Donald Vidrine and Robert Kaluza, the two top BP managers onboard the rig?	
What did BP's defense lawyer say about the two men?	
What is the charge pressed against David Rainey, BP's former head of exploration in the Gulf?	
What could be the final deal of the case, according to the speaker?	

Task 2

Vocabulary

duo /'dʒu:əʊ/ *n.* 一对搭档

cliffhanger /'klɪf,hæŋə(r)/ *n.* 悬疑的
情节

incorporate /ɪn'kɔ:pəreɪt/ *v.* 加上

adamant /'ædəmənt/ *adj.* 坚定的

bromance /'brəʊməns/ *n.* 兄弟情

diehard /'daɪhɑ:d/ *adj.* 固执的, 执拗的

junky /'dʒʌŋki/ *n.* 爱好者

zinger /'zɪŋə(r)/ *n.* 击中要害的警语

vicious /'vɪʃəs/ *adj.* 恶毒的

Caucasian /kɔ:'keɪziən/ *adj.* 白人的

precedent /'presɪdənt/ *n.* 先例

lore /lɔ:(r)/ *n.* 学问

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the interview about a female Dr. Watson and answer the following questions.

1. What role does Lucy Liu play in the show *Elementary*?

2. What do Joan Watson and her partner, the aged Sherlock Holmes, do together in the show?

3. What is the scene that Lucy says she and her crew are shooting?

4. What has kept both Dr. Watson and Sherlock Holmes together all these years, according to Lucy?

5. What makes the female Dr. Watson different from the old Dr. Watson? Why does Rob Doherty, the playwright of the show, think it interesting?

6. What does Lucy mean when she says that Rob, the playwright, “has made it quite a statement by saying that Watson and Holmes’ relationship is going to be more of a bromance than anything”?

7. What would people who got so used to the traditional relationship between Sherlock and Dr. Watson react to the new role of the female Dr. Watson?
-
8. What does Lucy tell the interviewer about her parents and her childhood?
-

► **Step 2: Listen for Details**

Listen to the interview again and determine whether the following statements are true or false. Write T (True) or F (False) in the parenthesis before each statement.

- () 1. Lucy Liu had played roles in other shows before she played the role of female Dr. Watson.
- () 2. Sherlock Holmes is portrayed as someone who is drinking heavily.
- () 3. The new drama depicts the lifestyle of London in the 19th century.
- () 4. Lucy Liu spent her early childhood in China.
- () 5. She spent most of the time with her mother at home when she was a child.
- () 6. The role that she plays in the show *Ally McBeal* is a dragon lady.

 Listening Skills: Practice Exercise

Paraphrase the following sentences taken from the interview.

1. Now she's Joan Watson, a washed-up surgeon and the sober companion to Sherlock Holmes, a recovering addict.
-
2. It's a constant sort of uncomfortable sweater that one is wearing.
-
3. And in fact, Rob himself has made it quite a statement by saying that Watson and Holmes' relationship is going to be more of a bromance than anything.
-
4. Do you have some Sherlock traditionalists who are saying, female Dr. Watson, no way, not going to buy it?
-
5. I mean I can understand why people who are diehard junkies of Sherlock Holmes and Watson, that they would be less likely to jump on board.
-

6. I do think that it's important to always break boundaries and try new things, and probably put myself in the situation where there will be quite a bit of criticism.
-

7. We were latch-key kids.
-

8. And I have to confess, I was a religious fan of that show.
-

9. I thought, well, if it was a man playing this role or if it was a Caucasian woman playing this role, would you still call that person a dragon lady?
-

Section I

 Vocabularycounselor /'kaʊnsələ(r)/ *n.* 顾问

telecommunications /'telɪkə,mjuːnɪ'keɪʃənz/

n. 远程通信prospective /prəʊ'spektɪv/ *adj.* 未来的,
预期的enhance /ɪn'hɑːns/ *v.* 提高, 增加

socioeconomic /'səʊsiəʊ,ɪkə'nɒmɪk/

adj. 社会和经济地位的 Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the lecture about applying for a job today and answer the following questions.

1. According to the speaker, what has happened to the skills required by the society nowadays as compared with those in the past?

2. What is the traditional process of applying for a job?

3. What are the advantages of the current technology that people use to apply for a job?

4. What is the consequence of the new application process?

5. According to the speaker, what is the secret of preparing oneself for the job application today?

6. What does the speaker compare the Internet with?

► Step 2: Listen for Details

Fill in the missing details in the following passages concerning the process of applying for a job today.

1. My name is Graciano E. Matos. I'm _____, and students often approach me _____. You see, we are living in _____, and the skills you need now _____ you needed in the past. With the presence of _____, _____, _____, and _____, the process _____ in today's world and the skills necessary _____ have changed for the majority of the US population.
2. Well, what are the skills that you need? How can you _____? First, let's look at how you find a job. The _____ in the past required first, _____ on jobs that were available _____, typically by looking in newspapers, TV ads, and _____. Then you decided _____. _____, put _____, and waited anxiously for someone to get back to you.
3. In addition to using newspapers and the phone, _____ for getting more details on _____, applications, and other necessary information. In the past you might have had a ... a desk full of newspaper ads _____ of where you should apply. But now _____ from _____ and _____ that's easy to _____ anytime. In many ways, it's easier now: You don't have to worry about _____ and _____!

Section II

Task 1

Vocabulary

ostensibly /ɒ'stensəblɪ/ *adv.* 明显地 high-minded *adj.* 志向高超的, 情操高尚的

Cultural Notes

1. Authors Guild

The Authors Guild is a nonprofit American organization of and for authors founded in 1912. Originally, the organization was named Authors League of America, and it was split into two groups: Dramatists Guild of America for writers of radio and stage drama and the Authors Guild solely for writers. The organization provides its members with free legal and business advice on book contracts, licensing, royalty and copyright. In 2005, the organization filed a lawsuit against Google for copyright infringement for scanning books that were still in copyright.

2. Alexandria

Alexandria is the second largest city in Egypt. Founded by Alexander the Great in 331 BC, the city was the intellectual and cultural center of the ancient world for some time. The Ancient Library of Alexandria was commonly considered the largest and the most significant. The library was burned down allegedly by the Romans during their conquest of Egypt.

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the news about Google's lawsuit and determine whether the following statements are true or false. Write T (True) or F (False) in the parenthesis before each statement.

- () 1. Google plans to scan every book available in the world.
- () 2. Google has been running legal battles since it started to scan books.

- () 3. The lawsuit against Google has been dragged for more than 20 years.
- () 4. The use of the library at Alexandria in ancient Egypt is to show that books can be lost at any moment.
- () 5. Google is going to press ahead with its grand mission.

► **Step 2: Listen for Details**

Listen to the news again and choose the best answer (a, b, or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. Google has been involved in lawsuit because _____.
 - (a) it has scanned books without getting permission of their authors
 - (b) it has not reached agreements with the publishers on compensation for the publishing companies
 - (c) it has refused to negotiate with both the authors and the publishers about the compensations
2. Google's grand mission is to _____, according to Sergey Brin, the company's co-founder.
 - (a) make all the publishing companies obsolescent
 - (b) make all the world's information searchable
 - (c) take charge of the world's publishing business
3. Sergey Brin does not want to wait for too long because _____.
 - (a) books can be lost at any time
 - (b) it will be too costly to be involved in lawsuit
 - (c) its reputation will be tarnished
4. The library at Alexandria in ancient Egypt was destroyed because of _____.
 - (a) flooding
 - (b) theft
 - (c) fire
5. Google has been fighting with the Authors Guild since 2004 because _____.
 - (a) the latter refused to cooperate with Google to accomplish Google's grand mission
 - (b) Google has infringed the copyrights of the authors
 - (c) Google has been accused of trying to be a monopoly

6. According to Pam Samuelson, a law professor at University of California at Berkeley, Google _____.
- (a) is going to slow down its efforts to scan books
 - (b) is going to stop scanning books
 - (c) is confident enough to continue its mission

Task 2

Vocabulary

segregate /'segrɪgeɪt/ *v.* (种族) 隔离

colonel /'kɜːnəl/ *n.* 上校

groundwork /'graʊndwɜːk/ *n.* 基础

reprimand /'reprɪmɑːnd/ *n.* 谴责

desegregate /,diː'seɡrɪgeɪt/ *v.* 废除种族隔离

Cultural Notes

1. Rosa Parks

Rosa Parks (1913–2005) was an African-American civil rights activist. On December 1, 1955, she refused to give up her seat to a white passenger in Montgomery, Alabama at a time when “separate but equal” was very much alive in Alabama. Even though she was not the first to refuse to give up seats to white passengers on a public bus, she has been, nonetheless, recognized as the “first lady of civil rights” by the US Congress.

2. Veterans Day

Veterans Day is a legal holiday in the United States. In 1938, US Congress passed a bill to make the 11th of November in each year a legal holiday “to be dedicated to the cause of world peace and to be thereafter celebrated and known as Armistice Day.” It is a day to celebrate the service of all veterans for their service in the military.

3. Separate but equal

“Separate but equal” was a US law that came into effect in 1896. The law justifies racial segregation between blacks and whites in services such as restaurants, public facilities such as public buses or trains and public accommodations such as schools. The law was overturned by the US Supreme Court in 1954.

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the report about military desegregation and determine whether the following statements are true or false. Write T (True) or F (False) in the parenthesis before each statement.

- () 1. The historical incident under discussion occurred in 1941 when the US military joined the Second World War.
- () 2. It occurred at an airbase in Indiana.
- () 3. The law of separate but equal lasted for about 60 years in the US after it came into effect.
- () 4. General Hunter, the commanding general of First Air Force, personally signed an order to have the black officers released.
- () 5. Colonel Warren told the bartender that he only ordered a beer, not a colored one.
- () 6. They were met by machine gun armed military police and loaded aboard prison vans.

► Step 2: Listen for Details

Listen to the report again and answer the following questions.

- 1. What contribution did the 104 African-American airmen make in the US military history?

- 2. What happened on the Freeman Airfield in Indiana?

- 3. What was the order issued by General Hunter, the commanding general of First Air Force?

- 4. What did Colonel Warren do when he arrived at the club?

- 5. How was he received?

- 6. What happened to Colonel Warren and other black officers when they refused to leave?

7. What were the black officers asked to do? And did they comply with the order?

8. What was the consequence of their action?

9. How were they eventually released from prison?

Section III

Task 1

Vocabulary

punitive /'pju:nətɪv/ *adj.* 惩罚性的

levy /'levɪ/ *v.* 收（罚金）

extract /ɪk'strækt/ *v.* 得到

sanction /'sæŋkʃən/ *n.* 制裁

tenacity /tɪ'næsəti/ *n.* 坚韧，韧性

Cultural Notes

1. NCAA

NCAA stands for the National Collegiate Athletic Association. It is a nonprofit organization for athletic programs for the colleges and universities in the US. The organization was established in 1906, and took its current name in 1910. The NCAA awards championships in all college sports, including baseball, basketball, track and field, and football.

2. Happy Valley

Happy Valley refers to the location of the University of Pennsylvania—University Park. It is mainly a university town, and “Happy Valley” includes both the township and adjacent areas.

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the report about Penn State scandal and choose the best answer (a, b, or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. The scandal of Pennsylvania State University is concerned with _____.
 - (a) the abuse of public fund
 - (b) a breach of sports rules and regulations
 - (c) the exposure of child sexual abuse by a coach
2. The position of the university is _____.
 - (a) to accept the penalties imposed by NCAA
 - (b) to flatly reject the charges
 - (c) indecisive of what to do at the moment
3. NCAA called the incident _____.
 - (a) a shame of the sports team
 - (b) a tragic failure
 - (c) a crime punishable to the maximum
4. NCAA did not decide to prohibit the Penn State football team from participating in the next year's competition because _____.
 - (a) a total ban would make the Penn State bankrupt
 - (b) it would hurt local business that had had nothing to do with the scandal
 - (c) it was likely that the football coach would commit suicide
5. Mark Emmert, president of NCAA, said that he hoped that the university would learn a lesson and establish an athletic culture that _____.
 - (a) would never place football ahead of educating, nurturing and protecting young people
 - (b) would always put sports as the top priority of education
 - (c) would prepare young people physically ready for their future
6. NCAA decided to fine the university \$60 million together with _____.
 - (a) a four-year ban on post-season bowl games
 - (b) expelling the football coach
 - (c) a four-year ban on all sports games
7. Evarado Tapias, a senior at the university, said, "A change in the campus culture is overdue," by which he did NOT mean _____.
 - (a) the university was to blame because it had always placed sports before education

- (b) the university should do everything it can to protect the interests of its athletes
 - (c) most students came to Penn State not for academic learning, but for watching football games
8. Expressing his opinion about NCAA's decision, one local businessman said that _____.
- (a) he worried that the ban would hurt local business
 - (b) he was pleased that the wrong had finally been corrected
 - (c) business owners were totally against the fine and the ban
9. Louis Freeh, the former FBI director, found _____.
- (a) Jerry Sandusky, the football coach, was guilty of sexual abuse
 - (b) the university officials had covered up the scandal
 - (c) the NCAA's fine was not fair
10. The speaker ends the report by saying "It may be that a \$60 million fine is just a fraction of what Penn State will have to pay before the Sandusky scandal is over." The concluding remark means _____.
- (a) the NCAA's fine is too much for the university
 - (b) the university will pay a lot more
 - (c) Jerry Sandusky is personally responsible for the \$60 million fine

► Step 2: Listen for Details

Fill in the missing details in the following passages concerning the Penn State scandal.

1. NCAA officials did not impose _____ on Penn State's football program. NCAA president Mark Emmert says they thought about it, but _____ for a year or two _____ and _____ that hadn't done anything wrong.
2. Our goal is _____, but to make sure _____ and daily mindset in which football will _____ educating, nurturing, and protecting young people.
3. I am _____ because to me the students _____ for what Jerry did. They come here _____. They come here _____. And now they're being punished _____. And it's—I feel _____.

Task 2

Vocabulary

obscure /əb'skjuə(r)/ *adj.* 不知名的

downsize /'daʊnsaɪz/ *v.* 缩小

conspiratorial /kən'spɪrə'tɔ:riəl/ *adj.*
阴谋的

realign /,ri:ə'laɪn/ *v.* 重新调整

unsavory /,ʌn'seɪvəri/ *adj.* 令人讨厌的

repudiate /rɪ'pjʊ:diət/ *v.* 否定

anthropologist /,ænθrə'pɒlədʒɪst/ *n.* 人
类学家

conjecture /kən'dʒektʃə(r)/ *n.* 推测,
猜测

hypothesis /haɪ'pɒθɪsɪs/ *n.* 假设, 前提

Cultural Notes

GAO

GAO is the acronym for the Government Accountability Office. It is part of the legislative branch of the US Congress. Established in 1921, it oversees the receipt, disbursement and expenditure of the public fund.

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the interview about the film 2016: Obama's America and answer the following questions.

1. What is the dream that President Obama has had, according to Dinesh D'Souza, one of the directors of the film *2016: Obama's America*?

2. What is the ideological view that has motivated Obama to do what he has done to America?

3. What exactly is his anti-colonialism view?

4. How will the US do to correct the wrong it has done against former colonized countries, according to the film director?

5. Why is Obama's own book important, from the film director's viewpoint, in the film?

6. In what way is Obama different from the traditional Democratic presidents or presidential candidates, according to the film director?

7. Twice in the interview, both the interviewer and the interviewee mention the word "debt." What does "debt" refer to?

8. Toward the end of the interview, the interviewer says, "Why not just offer a policy critique rather than conjecture?" What does he mean?

► Step 2: Listen for Details

Listen to the interview again and determine whether the following statements are true or false. Write T (True) or F (False) in the parenthesis before each statement.

- () 1. The film is a hit and has won widespread publicity.
- () 2. President Obama, the first black president of the US, wants to make America stronger than ever before.
- () 3. What motivates Obama is his ideology of anti-colonialism.
- () 4. Many critics have harshly criticized the film for its content and motive.
- () 5. Since Obama's father is from a former colonized country in Africa, he wants the West and America to pay for their evil deeds.
- () 6. The interviewer agrees with the film director that Obama tries to hide his past.
- () 7. David Walker, who was interviewed in the film, told the interviewer that he was misrepresented in the film.
- () 8. The film director emphasizes that the film is made based on an ideological hypothesis that derives from Obama's own writing.

 Listening Skills: Practice Exercise

I. Answer the following questions concerning the main idea, the tone and the inferential meanings based on your understanding of the interview.

1. What main idea does the film try to convey to its audience?

2. What is the tone of the interviewer throughout the interview?

3. What does the interviewer try to show when he cites the responses from certain individuals who appear in the film?

II. Paraphrase the following sentences with regard to their inferential meanings.

1. Obama wants to realign America in the world.

2. But Obama has never repudiated his book.

3. Why not just offer a policy critique rather than conjecture, and in many cases in this film, conspiracy?

4. This is a matter of having an ideological hypothesis that comes right out of Obama's book.

Section I

 Vocabulary

reinstate /,ri:ɪn'steɪt/ v. 恢复

execution /,eksɪ'kju:ʃən/ n. 死刑

electrocution /ɪ,lektɹə'kju:ʃən/ n. 用电
判处死

deter /dɪ'tɜ:(r)/ v. 阻止, 威慑

homicide /'hɒmɪsaɪd/ n. 杀人

deterrence /dɪ'terəns/ n. 威慑

 Cultural Notes

Death Penalty Information Center

Death Penalty Information Center is a nonprofit organization founded in 1990 in the US. The center focuses its attention on the use of capital punishment or death penalty.

 Listening Comprehension

▶ Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the speech about capital punishment and answer the following questions.

1. What is the most controversial issue in criminal justice, according to the speaker?

2. In what way is the US unique with regard to capital punishment?

3. What are the two methods commonly used to carry out the execution?

4. What is the first argument the speaker presents against the use of capital punishment?

5. What is his second argument?

6. What is his last argument?

► **Step 2: Listen for Details**

Listen to the speech again and determine whether the following statements are true or false. Write T (True) or F (False) in the parenthesis before each statement.

- () 1. The US Supreme Court ruled in 1976 that capital punishment was unconstitutional.
- () 2. There have been more than 600 people executed since 1976.
- () 3. The speaker is an enthusiastic supporter of death penalty.
- () 4. The speaker believes that a decision of sentencing someone to death should not be made by a state.

Section II

Task 1

Vocabulary

underwrite /ˌʌndəˈraɪt/ v. 负担……的费用

Listening Comprehension

► **Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas**

Listen to the news about Wells Fargo and choose the best answer (a, b, or c) for each of the following statements.

1. Why was Wells Fargo sued? _____
 - (a) Because it has been involved in money laundry.
 - (b) Because it has evaded taxes.
 - (c) Because it approved millions of dollars in bad housing loans.
2. For what did Wells Fargo make the loans to people? _____
 - (a) Mortgages.
 - (b) House improvement.
 - (c) Children's tuition.
3. What was the bank supposed to do, but didn't do, according to the US Attorney's office? _____
 - (a) The bank was supposed to make sure that borrowers were financially capable of paying the loans back.
 - (b) Wells Fargo should have checked the background of those temporary workers hired to process the loans.
 - (c) The bank should have gotten the approval from the US Attorney's office before it issued any loans.
4. The bank hired many temporary workers to process the loans. What did that practice have anything to do with the bad loans? _____
 - (a) These workers were not qualified for underwriting the loans.
 - (b) It was illegal for temporarily hired personnel to underwrite loans.
 - (c) The more loans they processed, the more commissions they got.
5. Wells Fargo is a private bank. Why did the government sue a private bank for its wrong doing? _____
 - (a) The bank had been insured by the government agency, which guaranteed the mortgage loans underwritten by the bank.
 - (b) The government is the ultimate owner of all banks.
 - (c) The bank had been involved in some illegal activities with foreign governments.
6. Wells Fargo, according to the speaker, was the second large US bank to be sued by the US government. What was the first one? _____
 - (a) Bank of America.
 - (b) Citibank.
 - (c) JPMorgan Chase.
7. How did Wells Fargo respond to the lawsuit? _____
 - (a) It would comply with all the government regulations and would pay the penalty.
 - (b) It had done nothing wrong and would contest the charges.
 - (c) It would never hire unqualified workers to process loans.

► Step 2: Listen for Details

Fill in the missing details in the following passages concerning Wells Fargo.

1. Wells Fargo has become _____ to be sued _____. The US Attorney's office in New York alleges that Wells Fargo _____ during the 10-year period _____.
2. US officials said that Wells Fargo _____. The suit says that bank was supposed to make sure _____ it issued. But it says _____ in some months allegedly _____. Part of the problem, the suit says, is that the bank _____ and _____ the number of loans the employees processed.
3. The bank was supposed _____ lending. But the suit says even when concerns were raised, internally, Wells Fargo _____ until it was too late. The suit seeks _____ on behalf of the federal agency that _____.

Task 2

Vocabulary

expiration /,eksprɪ'reɪʃən/ *n.* 死亡

bluff /blʌf/ *n.* 吓唬

liquidate /'lɪkwɪdeɪt/ *v.* 变卖

preservative /prɪ'zɜ:vətɪv/ *n.* 防腐剂

miscalculate /,mɪs'kælkjuleɪt/ *v.* 判断失误

marshmallow /'mɑ:ʃ,mæləʊ/ *n.* 棉花糖

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the report about Twinkie and answer the following questions.

1. What is Twinkie?

2. What is happening to Twinkie right now?

3. What has triggered the strike waged by Twinkie employees?

4. Why did one of the unions reject the new contract and stage a strike?

5. When the speaker mentions the deadlock between the employer and the workers on strike, he says, "It became a game of chicken." What does he mean by that?

6. Hostess, the owner, did give the workers on strike time to come back to work, but they didn't. What was the opinion of Ken Hall, a member of the union that accepted the new contract?

7. Hostess says, "It's letting go of employees who have been with the company for decades." What does he mean?

8. What is the main reason for the death of Twinkie, according to Adam Hamf, a brand strategist?

► Step 2: Listen for Details

Listen to the report again and determine whether the following statements are true or false. Write T (True) or F (False) in the parenthesis before each statement.

- () 1. Twinkie, a brand name that has been on the market for over a century, is going out of business.
- () 2. Twinkie was created in the 1930s.
- () 3. The company has gotten whole-hearted supports from its employees, who gather outside the company's office to show their solidarity.
- () 4. Some of the union members complained that the union leaders miscalculated the situation at the workers' expenses.
- () 5. Twinkie lacked innovation in products, flavors and marketing.

Section III

Task 1

Vocabulary

iconic /aɪ'kɒnɪk/ *adj.* 标志性的

authenticity /ɔ:θen'tɪsəti/ *n.* 真实性

racetrack /'reɪstræk/ *n.* 跑道

brakeman /'breɪkmən/ *n.* 制动器
检修工

craft /krɑ:ft/ *v.* 精巧地制作

virtuoso /,vɜ:tju'əʊsəʊ/ *n.* 艺术名家

karma /'kɑ:mə/ *n.* 因果报应, 因缘

Cultural Notes

1. *The Beat Generation*

The Beat Generation is a play written by Jack Kerouac. But the script of the play was initially rejected by various theater producers and the play was virtually forgotten until it was re-discovered in 2004 in New Jersey. The play received its world premiere in 2012 as part of Jack Kerouac Literary Festival in his hometown.

2. Tennessee Williams

Tennessee Williams (1911–1983) was an American writer and playwright. His best known play is titled *A Streetcar Named Desire* (1947) which presents a vivid description of the life in New Orleans.

Listening Comprehension

Listen to the report about Kerouac's play and choose the best answer (a, b, or c) for each of the following statements.

1. Which of the following is a true statement about the American writer Jack Kerouac?
 - (a) He wrote only one play throughout his literary career.
 - (b) He was a prolific writer with many dramas.
 - (c) *The Beat Generation* was a hit when it was first put on stage in 1957.

2. Why does Charles Towers, the artistic director, say, “It (*The Beat Generation*) needs to be done in Lowell before it’s done anywhere else?”
 - (a) Lowell, Massachusetts, is the birthplace of Kerouac.
 - (b) Kerouac once mentioned that the play must be performed in Lowell first.
 - (c) Only people at Lowell can appreciate the drama.
3. Which of the following statements is true of the playwright—Jack Kerouac?
 - (a) Kerouac is first and foremost a playwright.
 - (b) Kerouac only pretended to be a playwright, but never was one.
 - (c) Kerouac once insisted that he be a playwright first before anything else.
4. What did Sterling Lord, Kerouac’s longtime literary agent, think of the play when it was out in the 1950s?
 - (a) Lord believed that the play would be a hit.
 - (b) Lord believed that time was not right for the play to be put on stage in the 1950s.
 - (c) Lord did not see anything new in the play.
5. What was Lord thinking when he read it again in 2004?
 - (a) He dismissed it again for its lack of authenticity.
 - (b) He believed that it was an exciting play.
 - (c) He put it very deeply into the files again.
6. What is the first scene of the play?
 - (a) Two guys are raising glasses of wine early in the morning.
 - (b) Two black men are arguing about what to do in the morning.
 - (c) Two white guys are fighting.
7. What is the play basically about, according to the speaker?
 - (a) It is about a romance between a man and a woman.
 - (b) It is about the brotherhood of a bunch of guys.
 - (c) It is about a group of idealistic teenagers in pursuit of their respective goals.
8. What does Charles Towers think of *The Beat Generation*?
 - (a) It’s a play without much of plot.
 - (b) It’s a play with great passions and emotional trauma.
 - (c) It’s a play with sophisticated plot and dramatic twist.
9. What message did Kerouac want to convey to the audience, according to Paul Marion, a Kerouac scholar?
 - (a) He wanted to document the life of the 1950s.
 - (b) He wanted to show the life of New Yorkers in the 1950s.
 - (c) He wanted to demonstrate the heart and soul of jazz music.

Task 2

Vocabulary

cemetery /'semitəri/ *n.* 墓地
 flapper /'flæpə(r)/ *n.* 轻佻女子
 emblem /'embləm/ *n.* 象征
 nightingale /'naɪtɪŋgeɪl/ *n.* 夜莺
 drowse /draʊz/ *v.* 昏昏欲睡
 hemlock /'hemlək/ *n.* 毒药
 opiate /'əʊpiət/ *n.* 鸦片制剂
 Riviera /,rɪvɪ'eərə/ 里维埃拉
 (南欧沿地中海一地区)
 asphalt /'æsfælt/ *n.* 沥青, 柏油
 hearse /hɜ:s/ *n.* 灵柩
 amber /'æmbə(r)/ *n.* 琥珀, 琥珀色
 granite /'grænit/ *n.* 花岗岩

headstone /'hedstəʊn/ *n.* 墓碑
 shuttle /'ʃʌtl/ *v.* 穿梭往返
 sanitarium /,sæni'teəriəm/ *n.* 疗养院
 inter /ɪn'tɜ:(r)/ *v.* 埋葬
 eerily /'iəri/ *adv.* 怪诞地, 奇异地
 involuntarily /ɪn'vɒləntəri/ *adv.* 无心
 地, 不自觉地
 Protestant /'prɒtɪstənt/ *adj.* 新教的,
 新教徒的
 musketeer /,mʌskɪ'tiə(r)/ *n.* 剑客, 火枪手
 dashing /'dæʃɪŋ/ *adj.* 时髦的, 华丽的
 snuggle /'snʌgl/ *v.* 依偎
 asylum /ə'saɪləm/ *n.* 精神病院

Cultural Notes

1. The Jazz Age

The Jazz Age was a cultural feature in the 1920s in the US. Jazz music was initially accredited to African Americans in the US in such places as New York and Chicago. It was later expanded and accepted by the middle-class whites in the US to become an important part of the popular culture.

2. John Keats

John Keats (1795–1821) was an English poet. He was one of the six major poets of what is commonly known as the Romantic Movement in literary history, along with Blake, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Byron and Shelley.

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the report about F. Scott Fitzgerald and answer the following questions.

1. What is the Dead Stop, according to the speaker?

2. What did Scott Fitzgerald symbolize, according to the speaker?

3. What kind of stories, according to the speaker, did Fitzgerald write about?

4. Where was Fitzgerald buried?

5. When the speaker and a Fitzgerald scholar arrived at the cemetery called Pumphreys, what did they see in front of his tombstone?

6. What are the two things that Professor Corrigan said she always found at the gravesite of Fitzgerald every time she went there?

7. Why did the English professor say that the bottles of alcohol were ironic?

8. Why didn't the church official allow Fitzgerald to be buried at the cemetery initially?

9. What did his funeral look like?

10. Where did Fitzgerald say he belonged?

11. What is the epitaph on the headstone for both Fitzgerald and his wife?

► Step 2: Listen for Details

Fill in the missing details in the following passages concerning F. Scott Fitzgerald.

1. A gray hearse is pulling out. The sign _____. That's _____ that handled Scott Fitzgerald's burial, _____. He left behind _____ and _____, as well as _____. We've come here today with writer Maureen Corrigan. She's also a professor of literature at _____, and she's working on a book about how _____. Corrigan stops by _____.

Fitzgerald's grave often; _____. And on this late summer day, it's clear _____ have been here recently, too.

2. The liquor is ironic. Fitzgerald's health _____. He died _____ while _____, writing screenplays. By then his wife, Zelda, _____ for years _____. She couldn't come _____. But she agreed to have her husband's body _____—next to his father, in _____.
3. A little before three, the Lutheran minister arrived from Fleshing, and I began _____, for other cars. So did _____. And as the time passed, and _____ and stood waiting in the hall, _____; and he spoke of the rain _____ way. The minister _____ his watch, so I took him aside and _____. But it wasn't any use; _____.



Listening Skills: Practice Exercise

Paraphrase the following sentences, paying special attention to the inferential meanings.

1. He became an emblem of the era, living out many of its excesses.

2. So Fitzgerald was interred at a different cemetery nearby, after a hasty service a guest described as one of life's grim jokes.

3. It was raining. There were about 25 people, so he got more than Gatsby.

4. So when you read Gatsby's burial description, you really do get a chill because it almost seems to anticipate what would happen to the author.

5. I read that last line as a challenge to Americans.

Section I

Vocabulary

periodically /ˌpɪəri'ɒdɪkəli/ *adv.* 定期地, 周期性地

computerize /kəm'pjʊ:təraɪz/ *v.* 用电脑处理

microprocessor /ˌmaɪkrəʊ'prəʊsesə(r)/ *n.* 微处理器

filter /'fɪltə(r)/ *v.* 渗入, 慢慢传开

texture /'tekstʃə(r)/ *n.* 质地

decoration /ˌdekə'reɪʃən/ *n.* 装饰

décor /'deɪkɔ:(r)/ *n.* 装潢

sophisticated /sə'fɪstɪkeɪtɪd/ *adj.* 复杂的, 精致的

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the lecture about fashions and answer the following questions.

1. What is the topic of the lecture?

2. Why does the lecturer say that it is very difficult for the designers to predict the fashions in the future?

3. What are the two things that the lecturer mentions that have impacts on fashions?

4. What are the two features that influence the fashions in the year 2000?

5. According to the lecturer, what would be the dominant feature for the fashions of 2010?

6. Why does the lecturer say that some people may not like the idea of clothes changing color with the mood change of the wearers?

7. In terms of the change of fashions, what is the one prediction that the lecturer makes at the end?

► **Step 2: Listen for Details**

Fill in the missing details in the following passages concerning fashion.

1. Our guesses are usually based on such things as, uh, the _____ and _____, as well as the fact that _____. As we all know, things _____ only _____ for a number of years. For instance, _____ at regular intervals, doesn't it? Classical styles, on the other hand, are influenced _____. They tend to _____ for long periods of time, but even the classics may _____ in the year 2000.
2. For example, in order to help protect us against weather extremes, some _____, or controlled by _____, so that the wearer _____ to suit the weather conditions, perhaps with _____ pack. I suppose this idea is something _____—when it's cold you _____, when it's hot you _____ ... In this type of clothing, the belt would have controls that would let the wearer _____—energy from the sun—that would _____. This would help control temperature.
3. As for the year 2010, many designers imagine that clothes _____ to suit the _____—for example, they would _____, or _____, or maybe they would _____. It may also be possible for clothes _____ the way a person feels. In other words, your shirt _____, for instance, if you feel angry, or your dress _____ if you feel happy. Of course, the simplest way to do this is by making the clothing _____.

Section II

Task 1

Vocabulary

overshadow /ˌəʊvəˈʃædəʊ/ *v.* 给……

蒙上阴影

conglomerate /kənˈglɒməreɪt/ *n.* 企业

consolidate /kənˈsɒlɪdeɪt/ *v.* 合并

slouch /slaʊtʃ/ *n.* 无能

roster /ˈrɒstə(r)/ *n.* 花名册

hefty /ˈheftɪ/ *adj.* 相当大的

sheer /ʃiə(r)/ *adj.* 绝对的

merger /ˈmɜːdʒə(r)/ *n.* (企业等的)
合并

Cultural Notes

1. Random House

Random House is a publishing company founded in 1927 by two Americans: Bennett Cerf and Donald Klopfer. It is one of the largest book publishers in the world, owned by the German private corporation Bertelsmann. It merged with Penguin in 2013 as a new joint venture Penguin Random House.

2. Penguin

Penguin is a publishing company founded in 1935 by Allen Lane in Britain. Since its inception, the company revolutionized publishing by selling high quality books in inexpensive paperbacks to reach much larger readership. In 2013, Penguin merged with Random House.

3. MacArthur Genius Grant

MacArthur Genius Grant is a prize awarded typically to between 20 and 25 individuals of the US for their innovative and creative works in any field. The award is rendered by John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation based in Chicago. Both the nomination of the candidates and the eventual selection of winners are anonymous.

4. Pearson

Pearson is a British publishing company founded in 1844. It is now one of the world's largest publishing education companies with its headquarters in London.

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the report about the merger and choose the best answer (a, b, or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. What are the two publishing companies that will merge?

2. What will be the name of the newly merged company?

3. What will the newly merged company find easier to deal with?

4. What problem will the newly merged company face?

5. What does James McQuivey from Forrester Research say about the merger?

6. What does Marjorie Scardino, the CEO of Pearson which owns Penguin, say about the merger?

► Step 2: Listen for Details

Listen to the report again and determine whether the following statements are true or false. Write T (True) or F (False) in the parenthesis before each statement.

- () 1. Random House is the biggest publisher in the US.
- () 2. Stuart Applebaum, a spokesman for Random House, refused to make a comment as for how much the newly merged company is worth.
- () 3. The new company will stop printing traditional paperback books.
- () 4. People begin to worry about the possible monopoly of the newly merged company simply because of its sheer size.
- () 5. James McQuivey from Forrester Research says that such merger as that of Random House and Penguin is very common.

Task 2

Vocabulary

bankruptcy /'bæŋkrəptsi/ *n.* 破产
grant /grɑːnt/ *n.* (政府) 补助金
component /kəm'pəʊnənt/ *n.* 零件

inefficient /,ɪnɪ'fɪʃənt/ *adj.* 无效率的
cede /siːd/ *v.* 放弃, 让与
reiterate /riː'ɪtəreɪt/ *v.* 重申

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the report about the allegedly wrong investment by the US government and choose the best answer (a, b, or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. The controversy over A123 System, the company that manufactures electric car batteries, is that _____.
 - (a) having received hundreds of millions of dollars in government support, the company went broke
 - (b) the company filed for bankruptcy because it had embezzled the fund from the government
 - (c) the company has made large profits by illegal means
2. The government's attitude toward the company is that _____.
 - (a) the US government seriously questions the causes of its failure
 - (b) it has gotten the endorsement of both Obama and Bush administrations
 - (c) the US government was suspicious of the success of the company from the very beginning
3. When the government provided funding for the company, it intended to _____.
 - (a) encourage the company to develop new energy
 - (b) give the company incentive to compete with foreign carmakers
 - (c) keep manufacturing electric vehicle components in the US
4. The company failed because _____.
 - (a) the auto market had been slow due to the slow economic recovery
 - (b) the development of electric cars had been slower than expected
 - (c) no one wanted electric cars anymore

5. The bankruptcy of A123 System has quickly become a political issue because opponents of Obama, the Republicans, _____.
 - (a) oppose any government investment in private companies
 - (b) blame Obama administration for leading the national industry into a wrong direction
 - (c) accuse Obama administration of wasting taxpayers' money
6. Meanwhile, the Obama administration rebuts the Republicans' charge by saying that _____.
 - (a) the investment got the supports from both Democrats and Republicans
 - (b) Republicans tried to use the example for their political gain
 - (c) electric vehicle is only in its experimental phase, so failure is common
7. Speaking on CNN, Stephanie Cutter, the deputy campaign manager for Obama, says that _____.
 - (a) the worst thing that a government should do is to do nothing
 - (b) Obama administration has done everything possible to save the company
 - (c) it is wrong for the Republicans to use the failure of the company to gain political advantage
8. According to Cutter, the central issue of such investment by the government is _____.
 - (a) whether the US should take the lead in experimenting new technology
 - (b) whether the US should cede the new energy industries to foreign countries
 - (c) whether the Republicans should look at their own failed investments

► **Step 2: Listen for Details**

Listen to the report again and determine whether the following statements are true or false. Write T (True) or F (False) in the parenthesis before each statement.

- () 1. The company was once a model of government investment because it was considered a newly emerging industry.
- () 2. The company got the endorsement from the Bush administration but the Obama administration opposed it.
- () 3. The company failed because the technology for electric vehicles was only at the experimental stage.
- () 4. James Pethokoukis from the American Enterprise Institute says that government should not get involved in the business of how a company should operate.

- () 5. Using the failure of the company as an example, Republicans accused the Obama administration of wasting taxpayers' money.
- () 6. The Obama administration rebuts the Republicans' accusation by saying the company has kept open because it has been bought by another company.

Section III

Task 1

Vocabulary

regularity /regju'lærəti/ *n.* 规律性

mascot /'mæskət/ *n.* 吉祥物

smallpox /'smɔ:lɒks/ *n.* 天花

squaw /skwɔ:/ *n.* 北美印第安女人
(尤指已婚者)

sensitize /'sensɪtaɪz/ *v.* 使敏感

alienate /'eɪljəneɪt/ *v.* 使疏远

beholden /br'həʊldən/ *adj.* 依赖的, 蒙恩的

ardent /'ɑ:dənt/ *adj.* 热情的

faux /fəʊ/ *adj.* 假的

affront /ə'frʌnt/ *n.* 有意冒犯

benign /br'naɪn/ *adj.* 善良的

moccasin /'mɒkəsɪn/ *n.* 软帮鞋

outrageous /aʊt'reɪdʒəs/ *adj.* 肆无忌惮的

exoticize /ɪg'zɒtɪsaɪz/ *v.* 使显得奇特

predominantly /prɪ'dɒmɪnəntli/ *adv.*
主要地

perpetrate /'pɜ:pɪtreɪt/ *v.* 犯罪, 作恶

objectification /əb,dʒektɪfɪ'keɪʃən/ *n.*
具体化

hokey /'həʊki/ *adj.* 臆造的, 伪造的

chord /kɔ:d/ *n.* 心弦

discontent /,dɪskən'tent/ *n.* 不满

dimension /dɪ'menʃən/ *n.* 方面, 部分

Cultural Notes

1. Ojibwas

Ojibwas are one of the largest groups of Native Americans commonly referred to as American Indians. They are mainly populated in Canada with their own language and culture.

2. The National Football League

The National Football League, or NFL for short, is a professional American football organization with 32 professional teams. The football season runs for 17 weeks as regular season and one month in January for playoffs. The championship game of NFL known as “The Super Bowl” is one of the biggest events in the US.

3. No Doubt

No Doubt is a rock music band formed in 1986 in Anaheim, California. Its music features punk rock and pop rock.

Listening Comprehension

▶ Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the interview about Native Indians (part 1) and answer the following questions.

1. What is the focal point of the interview?

2. What would be the ideal world, according to Professor Treuer, with regard to the relationship of people from different cultural and ethnic backgrounds?

3. For what purpose does the professor use the example of sports mascot?

4. Why does the professor mention that it would be unthinkable for any sports team to be named “Negros”?

5. What is the opinion of the professor toward the clothing of the No Doubt video?

6. In what way are the sexual crimes directed at Native Indian women different from the sexual crimes toward women of other races?

► **Step 2: Listen for Details**

Fill in the missing details in the following passages concerning the impact of US pop culture upon Native Indians.

1. I'll just maybe use a personal example _____. This past spring, there was a game between the UMD Bulldogs and the Fighting Sioux and, at the game, it was _____, the UMD Bulldog fans, who were chanting, _____ and _____ . And, if you could _____ of my children _____ to that experience, if it's not _____, kind environment, why should anyone _____ ?
2. All I can do is speak for myself _____. So you'll find _____ out there. At the same time that you may find _____ with it or are even _____ with a native mascot. I think you'll find many more who _____ and would like to _____. You know, we don't have teams named _____ and you can just imagine, you know, if you had a team named _____, what the reaction would be among the black population in America. It would be _____.
3. The No Doubt video was—I mean _____. At the same time, they _____ a lot of people. For example, you know, you could imagine _____ if there, you know, was some depiction of _____ in a way _____. ... So _____ of native women even in a, you know, _____ like the No Doubt video, you know, _____ among a lot of native people who really deal with _____ of the issue on a regular basis.

Task 2

Vocabulary

bogeyman /'bəʊɡɪmæn/ *n.* 可怕的人

romanticize /rəʊ'mæntɪsaɪz/ *v.* 使传奇化

denigrate /'denɪɡreɪt/ *v.* 诋毁

underrepresented /'ʌndə'reprɪ'zentɪd/ *adj.*
未被充分代表的

assassin /ə'sæsn/ *n.* 暗杀者

creed /kri:d/ *n.* 信条, 教义

presumably /prɪ'zju:məbli/ *adv.* 大概

quip /kwɪp/ *n.* 俏皮话

endorsement /ɪn'dɔ:smənt/ *n.* 认可

Listening Comprehension

Listen to the interview about Native Indians (part 2) and answer the following questions.

1. What is the opinion of the interviewer regarding the traditional Western movies produced by Hollywood?

2. What efforts, in the view of the interviewer, have movie producers made in recent years in the depiction of Native Indians?

3. What is the initial reaction of the professor toward the movie *Dances with Wolves*?

4. What is the professor's eventual judgment of the movie?

5. What, in particular, does the professor object to the images in *Dances with Wolves*?

6. Why did Alex Hutchinson, the designer of the video game, choose a Native Indian as the game's protagonist?

7. What is the initial reaction of the professor's children toward the video game?

8. What is the professor's view on the video game?

Listening Skills: Practice Exercise

I. The questions in this exercise are based on the two parts of the interview. Answer the following questions concerning the main idea of the whole interview and the tone of the interviewee.

1. What is the main idea of the interview?

2. What is the general tone of the professor who is interviewed?

3. What are the most frequently used transitional words in his argument?

4. What does the professor try to achieve by using these transitional words?

II. Paraphrase the following sentences, paying special attention to the inferential meanings.

1. On the one hand, we don't need the whole world to walk around on eggshells.

2. I can understand that there is a little bit of political incorrectness that should be tolerated, even supported in a free society like this.

3. We have actually succeeded in doing away with, you know, things like segregated water fountains in the South and so forth, and we look back at that point in history and we think, how could anyone have ever tolerated that? And, someday, we'll probably get there on mascots, too, but it's not an immediate transfer.

4. So the sexual objectification of native women even in a, you know, hokey representation like the No Doubt video, you know, strike a chord of discontent among a lot of native people.

5. Things that were going on in the movie (*Dances with Wolves*) that, you know, left people with either romanticized or, you know, denigrated stereotypes of native people.

6. And I was watching and a couple of my older kids were watching when the ad (of the video game) came out. And their first reaction was: Cool, there's an Indian who's kicking everybody's butt.

11

UNIT

Section I

Vocabulary

megacity /'megə,sɪtɪ/ *n.* 巨型都市

skyscraper /'skaɪ,skreɪpə(r)/ *n.* 摩天大楼

sprawl /sprɔ:l/ *n.* (城市的) 无计划扩展

homogeneous /,hɒməʊ'dʒi:nɪəs/ *adj.* 同种

类的, 同性质的

migrant /'maɪgrənt/ *n.* 移民

slum /slʌm/ *n.* 贫民窟

ghetto /'getəʊ/ *n.* 贫民区

Cultural Notes

1. Taipei 101 Tower

Taipei 101 Tower is a skyscraper located in the city of Taipei. It was the tallest building in the world from 2004 to 2010 before the Burj Khalifa in Dubai opened.

2. Concentric Zone Model

The Concentric Zone Model is a model designed by Ernest Burgess, a sociologist, for urban development. Also known as the Burgess Model, the model was applied to Chicago with multiple nuclei circles, including the following circles from the most inner one to the outer ones:

- Central Business District (CBD)
- Zone of transition of mixed residential and commercial users
- Inner city for working men's home
- Zone for middle-class homes
- Commuters zone

3. Sector Model

The Sector Model was an urban design model developed by Homer Hoyt. Like the Concentric Zone Model, it also has a Central Business District in the heart of the city with industries, business and residential areas being divided into different sectors, hence the Sector Model.

4. Multiple Nuclei Model

The Multiple Nuclei Model is an urban design model developed by Chauncy Harris and Edward Ullman in 1945. Like the Concentric Zone Model, this model also has a CBD zone in the center of the city, but it also has several smaller CBD zones in various outskirts of the city.

5. Osaka-Kobe-Kyoto

Osaka-Kobe-Kyoto, also known as Keihanshin, is a Japanese metropolitan area consisting of several large urban cities. In Japan, the large urban areas are called Major Metropolitan Area or MMA. If several MMAs are close enough to have overlapping outlying areas, they are combined into a single multi-core area. Osaka-Kobe-Kyoto is such an area.

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the lecture about the changes of cities and answer the following questions.

1. What are the three key changes the lecturer mentions in the lecture?

2. What does the lecturer say about the change of the size of the cities?

3. In what way do the cities change their shapes?

4. What does the lecturer say about the third change?

5. What are the characteristics of the smaller communities that the lecturer talks about?

6. What potential problems will future cities face, according to the lecturer?

► Step 2: Listen for Details

Fill in the missing details in the following passages concerning the changes of cities.

1. First of all, they're getting bigger and bigger. For the first time in history, there will soon be _____ than in

- _____. Think about that for a minute. Most cities are bigger now than ever before. Tokyo, Mexico, Bombay, Sao Paulo are _____, and each of these cities will soon have _____. In 1950, New York City was the only city with _____. For the first time in the history of society, we now have many cities with _____—what we call _____.
2. Cities are not just getting bigger: they're _____. They're _____, because land is _____. So instead of having _____ on a piece of land, we can have _____ that a thousand people can live in. All of you can probably think of _____ that have been torn down to _____. _____ have become _____.
3. The third change is that our cities are _____, often by _____ of income level. Of course, many cities do have _____ or _____, but a city is not _____. For example, _____ often want to live in their own communities or with people _____.

Section II

Task 1

Vocabulary

boost /bu:st/ *n.* 促进, 推进

stockpile /'stɒkpaɪl/ *v.* 储备, 贮存

Appalachian /,æpə'leɪtʃjən/ *adj.* 阿巴拉契亚山脉的

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the report about sending coal to India and choose the best answer (a, b, or c) for each of the following questions.

1. What has happened to the US coal industry lately? _____
 - (a) It is about to go bankrupt.
 - (b) It has made very little profits.
 - (c) It is getting a boost.
2. Who are the two parties involved in the deal signed yesterday? _____
 - (a) A coal company in Kentucky and a coal company from West Virginia.
 - (b) An Indian coal group and several groups from Kentucky and West Virginia.
 - (c) Several coal groups from India.
3. What is NOT the reason for the decreased production and layoffs of the coal industry in the US? _____
 - (a) The fierce competition from foreign companies.
 - (b) Record-low prices for gas.
 - (c) A warm winter.
4. Why did India import coal from the US? _____
 - (a) To boost the economic cooperation between the two countries.
 - (b) There was a huge demand for coal in India since the country had a record blackout.
 - (c) To help the US recover from the economic slowdown.
5. Which of the following statements is true? _____
 - (a) This is the first time that US has ever sent coal to India.
 - (b) Coal from the US has been sent to India before.
 - (c) US has not exported coal to any foreign country since it is an important part of strategic energy.
6. Which of the following is NOT what James Stevenson, an energy analyst, says in terms of the deal? _____
 - (a) The deal will help the coal industry make up some of the loss of the market share in the past decade.
 - (b) The deal will pave the way for more similar deals.
 - (c) The deal will hurt the US coal industry.

► Step 2: Listen for Details

Listen to the report again and determine whether the following statements are true or false. Write T (True) or F (False) in the parenthesis before each statement.

- () 1. The deal signed by the two sides is worth seven million dollars.
- () 2. India will import nine million tons of coal from the US in the next 25 years.
- () 3. There has been decreased production of coal in the US because of environmental regulations.
- () 4. During the blackout in India lately, one million people were without power for more than a day.
- () 5. The coal which will be exported to India is from Appalachian Mountains.
- () 6. According to James Stevenson, an energy analyst, the Appalachian coal producers have lost about 50 million tons of production lately.
- () 7. Stevenson predicts that the deal will pave the way to more cooperation between Appalachian coal producers and India.

Task 2

Vocabulary

electoral /ɪˈlektərəl/ *adj.* 选举的

buggy /ˈbʌɡi/ *n.* 马车

to-do /təˈduː/ *n.* 喧闹

hoopla /ˈhuːplə/ *n.* 极度兴奋, 喧嚷

census /ˈsensəs/ *n.* 普查

poll /pəʊl/ *n.* 投票处

advocacy /ˈædvəkəsi/ *n.* 提倡, 主张

bar /bɑː(r)/ *v.* 阻止

turnout /ˈtɜːnaʊt/ *n.* 到会者

chronically /ˈkrɒnɪkəli/ *adv.* 长期地

sexy /ˈseksi/ *adj.* <口语> 振奋人心的

arcane /ɑːˈkeɪn/ *adj.* 神秘的

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the interview about American Election Day and choose the best answer (a, b, or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. At the very beginning of the conversation, the speaker says that the reason why Americans vote on Tuesday is _____.

- (a) not very clear
 - (b) a part of the US Constitution
 - (c) a mistake
2. According to Don Ritchie, a US Senate historian, US election in the early 19th century was _____.
- (a) a mess
 - (b) well organized
 - (c) not fair
3. Ritchie's comment about the lack of details in the Constitution about election "leaving states to set their own voting dates, which meant several decades of electoral chaos" means _____.
- (a) each state chose its own date for voting, which created a mess in counting electoral votes for decades
 - (b) all states could choose their own ways of voting, and for decades, there was no national regularity
 - (c) the federal government let each state choose its own voting date so there would be no chaos
4. Tuesday was chosen as the Election Day in the US NOT because _____.
- (a) if Monday were chosen, voters had to travel to the voting polls on Sunday, a day of rest
 - (b) Wednesday was a market day for most of the farmers
 - (c) Tuesday was a legal holiday
5. According to Steve Israel, the Congressman from New York, in today's world, _____.
- (a) Tuesday is not a convenient day for a lot of people
 - (b) most voters want to keep Tuesday as the Election Day because it is a part of the country's history
 - (c) overwhelming majority of the voters oppose setting the Election Day on Tuesday
6. According to both Steve Israel and Don Ritchie, to change the Election Day from Tuesday is not easy because _____.
- (a) the US is a very traditional country and people are used to adhering to the tradition
 - (b) voters set their calendars to the date
 - (c) people in general hate change

► Step 2: Listen for Details

Fill in the missing details in the following passages concerning the Election Day in the US.

1. So finally in 1845, Congress passed a law, which set the Tuesday after _____. If it were Monday, they reasoned, people would have to _____ on Sunday, traditionally _____. And in _____, Wednesday was out because _____. In the 1840s, elections were _____. There was _____. There were parades. Whole families _____ from the farms. People would get _____.
2. Well, that may have made sense in 1845, but _____ has moved on. _____ have moved on. And so _____ should move on and _____ to vote. Now that there are _____ or _____, Democratic congressman Steve Israel of New York says Tuesday no longer works. It isn't _____ for a lot of folks. When the Census _____ people about why they don't vote, one in four people says _____ or _____ don't allow them _____.
3. Soboroff and Congressman Israel say _____. They say it keeps _____. But moving Election Day from Tuesday _____, We're _____ and that _____ in a lot of ways. Historian Don Ritchie says people can _____, they can _____, they're _____. And though Congressman Israel _____ and _____ to move voting to the weekend, it keeps _____.

Section III

Task 1

Vocabulary

incubator /'ɪŋkjʊbeɪtə(r)/ *n.* 恒温器

bacteria /bæk'tɪərɪə/ *n.* 细菌

flask /flɑːsk/ *n.* 烧瓶

streak /stri:k/ *v.* 形成条纹

mutation /mjuː'teɪʃən/ *n.* 突变

contaminant /kən'tæmɪnənt/ *n.* 污染

trait /treɪt/ *n.* 特性, 特征

exquisite /'ekskwɪzɪt/ *adj.* 微妙的

conflate /kən'fleɪt/ *v.* 合并, 混合

inherit /ɪn'herɪt/ *v.* 继承

Listening Comprehension

Listen to the interview about scientific experiments (part 1) and choose the best answer (a, b, or c) to complete each of the following statements.

- Scientific experiments are usually designed, according to the interviewer, to _____.
 (a) get the answers to a question as quickly as possible
 (b) take a long time to get the result
 (c) lead scientists to nowhere
- At the lab of Michigan State University in East Lansing, an experiment which started long ago must go through _____.
 (a) a closer examination by the scientists three times a month
 (b) a brief and tedious process every day
 (c) a chore of changing the water in a tube every day
- Professor Richard Lenski started the experiment _____.
 (a) fifty years ago
 (b) about a quarter of a century ago
 (c) a few years ago
- Lenski says, "When I started this experiment, I didn't need reading glasses. And now, looking at things close-up is obviously more work than it used to be." That means _____.

- (a) he must pay close attention to the changes of the bacteria
 - (b) the experiment is tedious and time-consuming
 - (c) he is getting old
5. Professor Lenski is different from other scientists in that _____.
- (a) he is looking forward in time
 - (b) his experiment is slow and tedious
 - (c) he is not keenly interested in this experiment
6. When Professor Lenski told his colleagues that he inclined to stop the experiment, they _____.
- (a) unanimously agreed that the experiment was too slow and should be stopped
 - (b) urged him to carry on
 - (c) had different opinions on whether he should stop the experiment or not
7. To some extent, this experiment, according to Professor Lenski, is unique because _____.
- (a) it affords an opportunity for scientists to study how evolution works in great details
 - (b) it is longer than any scientific experiment known to him
 - (c) it will bear significant result for humans to understand our own body
8. It is true with regard to Professor Lenski and his experiment that _____.
- (a) he won't be able to see its result during his lifetime
 - (b) he will be best remembered for conducting this experiment when he is gone
 - (c) he will regret that he ever started this experiment
9. Professor Lenski says, "You really just come to grips with the vast span of time that is available. And we only get to occupy a tiny portion of it." He means _____.
- (a) scientific experiments are too long and too tedious for the short life of a scientist
 - (b) there is so much that we do not know
 - (c) man is so tiny compared with time
10. According to Professor Lenski, the experiment he is in charge of will _____.
- (a) stop when he retires because no one is willing to take it over
 - (b) continue with younger generation of scientists taking over
 - (c) continue for another 30 years and then stop

Task 2

Vocabulary

botanist /'bɒtənɪst/ *n.* 植物学家

viable /'vaɪəbl/ *adj.* 能存活的

species /'spiːʃiːz/ *n.* 物种, 种类

stash /stæʃ/ *v.* 贮藏

caretaker /'keə,teɪkə(r)/ *n.* 保管人

viability /,vaɪə'bɪlətɪ/ *n.* 生存能力

sprout /spraʊt/ *v.* 萌芽, 发芽

germinate /'dʒɜːmɪneɪt/ *v.* 发芽, 生长

specimen /'spesɪmɪn/ *n.* 标本, 样本

outlive /,aʊt'lɪv/ *v.* 比……活得长久

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the interview about scientific experiments (part 2) and answer the following questions.

1. When did the experiment Frank Telewski is currently taking charge of start?

2. Why are the bottles that contain seeds called Beal bottles?

3. For what purpose has this experiment been conducted?

4. What was the original plan for the experiment?

5. What did the timeline for the experiment mean to Professor Beal when he first started?

6. How many bottles did Professor Beal open before he retired?

7. How about the rest of the bottles?

8. What is the next bottle scheduled to be opened?

► **Step 2: Listen for Details**

Fill in the missing details in the following passages concerning scientific experiments.

1. So Beal put _____ from _____
_____ into 20 bottles and _____. The original
plan was to _____ and see what would grow.
Clearly, burying 20 bottles and _____,
the plan was _____ Professor Beal's _____, let alone
Professor Beal's _____.
2. It was _____ to, you know, to think back that, you know, _____
_____? You know, it was
_____ and that was _____. For me that holds _____
_____, that holds _____, charm. ... The
_____ remain scientifically
interesting. Only _____ sprouted from the last Beal bottle.
Telewski can't wait to _____.
3. Telewski says this kind of _____ is _____, but in
another way, the whole of science is _____. Every
time a researcher records _____ or _____
_____ in a museum, they make it possible for _____
of the future to pick up where _____.

 Listening Skills: Practice Exercise

Paraphrase the following sentences taken from the two-part interview.

1. When I started this experiment, I didn't need reading glasses. And now,
looking at things close-up is obviously more work than it used to be.

2. Or would random mutations send each bottle's population spinning off in a
different direction?

3. For the first decade, the bacteria in each flask mostly changed in similar
ways, then the changes started to taper off.

4. (Professor Lenski says that he would like to see the experiment going on for
50,000 human generations. And the interviewer made a comment.) Lenski

won't be around to see those numbers.

5. He says people tend to conflate the universe with their own existence.

6. But having children, grandchildren and so on, that kind of—you really just come to grips with the vast span of time that is available. And we only get to occupy a tiny portion of it.

7. You know, it was Professor Beal and that was 120 years ago. For me that holds a level of significance, that holds a level of fascination, charm.

12

UNIT

Section I

Vocabulary

column /'kɒləm/ *n.* 专栏

comic /'kɒmɪk/ *n.* 连环漫画

Cultural Notes

1. *The Wall Street Journal*

The Wall Street Journal is one of the major newspapers in the US. Founded in 1889, the newspaper covers the business news in the US and around the world. It is by now one of the largest newspapers by circulation.

2. *Hogan's Alley*

Hogan's Alley is one of the earliest comic strips published in the late 19th century in the US.

3. *Peanuts*

Peanuts is a daily US comic strip which started in 1950 by Charles M. Schulz. Charlie Brown is one of the main characters, who is portrayed as meek, nervous and lacking self-confidence. Charlie's pet dog Snoopy has become one of the most famous cartoon characters in the world.

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the lecture about comics and choose the best answer (a, b, or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. The most popular section of American newspapers, according to the speaker, is _____.
(a) front page news

- (b) classified advertisements and weather report
 - (c) comics
2. One of the following American newspapers does NOT have comics sections and that is _____.
- (a) *Los Angeles Times*
 - (b) *The New York Times*
 - (c) *USA Today*
3. The first ever comic strip that appeared in the US newspaper in 1895 was called _____.
- (a) *Peanuts*
 - (b) *Hogan's Alley*
 - (c) *The Adventures of Tintin*
4. The primary purpose of comic strips is to _____.
- (a) entertain readers
 - (b) educate young readers
 - (c) please popular readers
5. Almost all the comic strips in the US newspapers appeal to the readers by means of _____.
- (a) provocative images
 - (b) exaggeration
 - (c) humor
6. The images of the comic strip characters are often _____.
- (a) unrealistic and funny-looking
 - (b) serious with polished looking
 - (c) looking ugly and realistic
7. The major themes of the comic strips, according to the speaker, are _____.
- (a) moral education
 - (b) acquisition of new knowledge
 - (c) everyday things
8. Impossible things may happen in comic strips such as _____.
- (a) characters landing on Mars
 - (b) dogs talking and thinking like humans
 - (c) aliens invading the Earth

► Step 2: Listen for Details

Fill in the missing details in the following passages concerning American newspaper.

1. Actually, the first comic strip _____ in the US appeared in a New York newspaper _____. The comic strip was called _____. It was so popular with the readers that _____ began printing _____. The primary purpose _____ was _____, or we might say _____. Not surprisingly, comics of this type are called _____. Of course, many modern comics _____.
2. Humorous comics are often _____ and _____ in terms of how they're drawn. Actually, _____ in these comics—such as Charlie Brown—are _____ ... they don't _____. Not only are the drawings—and _____—simple, but they are _____. The reader is already _____ even before reading what the characters have to say. Children who are too young to read show us this _____ these comics.
3. So what are _____ in these humorous comics? Just _____ ... everyday things like _____, commuting to work, _____, or watching television are _____. These common activities _____ because of _____ things that the characters say. Many readers _____ because they have been _____.

Section II

Task 1

Vocabulary

embrace /ɪmˈbreɪs/ v. 利用, 抓住机会

void /vɔɪd/ n. 空处, 空间

invoke /ɪnˈvəʊk/ v. 产生, 唤起

ascribe /əˈskraɪb/ v. 把……归属于

Listening Comprehension

Listen to the report about American retailers and answer the following questions.

1. What do American companies try to do when the Summer Olympics are approaching?

2. What kind of companies are frontrunners to capitalize on the occasion?

3. What other companies are also trying to take advantage of the opportunity?

4. Chad White from Responsys, a marketing software company, says that there is “a little bit of a void” that the Summer Olympics can fill. What does he mean by that?

5. Why does the speaker say that linking one’s products with the London Olympic Games can be tricky?

6. What do companies do to overcome those constraints?

Task 2

Vocabulary

wallop /'wɒləp/ <i>v.</i> 猛击	alarmism /ə'lɑ:mɪzəm/ <i>n.</i> 危言耸听
pundit /'pʌndɪt/ <i>n.</i> 权威人士	alarmist /ə'lɑ:mɪst/ <i>adj.</i> 危言耸听的， 大惊小怪的
downgrade /'daʊnɡreɪd/ <i>v.</i> 使降低	punch /pʌntʃ/ <i>n.</i> 力量，效力
menacing /'menəsɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 威胁的	precipice /'presɪpɪs/ <i>n.</i> 悬崖，峭壁
columnist /'kɒləmnɪst/ <i>n.</i> 专栏作家	precarious /prɪ'keəriəs/ <i>adj.</i> 不安全的， 危险的
popularize /'pɒpjʊləraɪz/ <i>v.</i> 使普及， 使大众化	evoke /ɪ'vəʊk/ <i>v.</i> 引起
cinematic /ˌsɪnɪ'mætɪk/ <i>adj.</i> 电影的	rumbling /'rʌmblɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 传闻
blaze /bleɪz/ <i>n.</i> 闪光，光辉	purview /'pɜ:vjuː/ <i>n.</i> 意图
installment /ɪn'stɔ:lmənt/ <i>n.</i> (影视剧 的) 一集	zeitgeist /'zaɪtɡaɪst/ <i>n.</i> 时代精神，时 代思潮
apt /æpt/ <i>adj.</i> 适当的，适宜的	

Cultural Notes

1. Federal Reserve

Federal Reserve, or Fed, is the central bank of the US. Established in 1913, it is responsible for issuing monetary policies that will maximize employment, stabilize price and determine the interest rates.

2. American Dialect Society

American Dialect Society is an association of learning which studies the English language in North America and how American English is influenced by various local dialects as well as other languages.

3. Frankenstorm

Frankenstorm refers to Hurricane Sandy of 2012, which devastated the East Coast of the US. The term “Frankenstorm” is a combination of “Frankenstein”, a fictional monster, and “storm,” to indicate the devastating effects of the storm.

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the interview about fiscal cliff and choose the best answer (a, b, or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. According to US politicians, the “fiscal cliff” means the combination of budget cuts and tax increases that will take place automatically on January 1. If that happens, _____.
 - (a) the US economy will be dealt with a devastating blow
 - (b) the US Congress will be shut down
 - (c) people will pay more taxes
2. Some experts say that the term “really should be downgraded to the less menacing term fiscal slope.” Here “fiscal slope” means _____.
 - (a) people ought to be cautious when it happens
 - (b) politicians are responsible for the devastating impact on the US economy
 - (c) politicians are exaggerating
3. According to Ben Zimmer, a linguist and a columnist from *The Boston Globe*, the term fiscal cliff was first used _____.
 - (a) by Ben Bernanke, the Chairman of Federal Reserve, last year
 - (b) several decades ago
 - (c) in 2012
4. *The Dallas Morning News* published an editorial in 1975 to describe the menacing economic situation that a major US city was facing at the time. The city was _____.
 - (a) New York City
 - (b) Chicago
 - (c) Los Angeles
5. Zimmer compares the fiscal cliff to _____.
 - (a) a catastrophe like the hurricane
 - (b) a loss of one’s foundation like an earthquake
 - (c) a thriller like a cliffhanger
6. In reaction to the usage of this term, some of the experts believe, according to Zimmer, _____.
 - (a) the real situation is not as severe as the politicians say
 - (b) the outcome will be much worse than politicians have predicted
 - (c) nothing serious will ever happen

7. As a linguist, Zimmer believes that the term “fiscal cliff” _____.
 (a) will soon be forgotten by people
 (b) will be an official term to be included in the dictionary
 (c) may become the word of the year

► Step 2: Listen for Details

Fill in the missing details in the following passages concerning the fiscal cliff.

1. Turn on any news program and you're likely to hear _____.
 _____. Politicians have been using the term to describe _____
 _____ and _____ that will take place _____
 _____ and could _____ if Congress
 doesn't reach _____ before then. Some pundits have suggested
 that _____, that it really _____
 _____ to the less menacing term _____.
2. If you think of _____, we certainly have a lot of images.
 Thelma and Louise going out _____ is one
 powerful image. But it actually goes back _____. The
 original cliffhangers were in _____ like *The Perils of Pauline*,
 where the heroine Pauline would find herself _____ at the
 end of _____ and you'd have to tune into the next one to find
 out _____.
3. Some have said, well, it's not really a cliff. There's _____
 _____. We can always _____, even if we miss _____
 _____ at the beginning of next year. Perhaps it's just _____.
 But of course those terms don't _____ as the cliff or
 _____, the _____ that is evoked by _____.
4. It certainly does. And we're _____ which words and phrases are
 _____ and which might best _____
 of the year. Four years ago, when _____,
 that was the word of the year. We might be in a similar situation, where
 _____ somehow _____ in terms of the
 language we're using.

Section III

Task 1

Vocabulary

impromptu /ɪm'prɒptjuː/ *n.* 即兴曲
 ornament /'ɔːnəmənt/ *n.* 装饰音
 evocative /ɪ'vɒkətɪv/ *adj.* 唤起……的
 laden /'leɪdən/ *adj.* 满载的, 装满的
 semblance /'seɪbləns/ *n.* 幻影, 幽灵
 cryptic /'kriptɪk/ *adj.* 神秘的

rhythmic /'rɪðmɪk/ *adj.* 有节奏的
 plink /plɪŋk/ *n.* 丁当声
 subdued /səb'djuːd/ *adj.* (情绪等)
 低沉的, 抑郁的
 uproarious /ʌp'rɔːriəs/ *adj.* 骚动的,
 热闹的

Cultural Notes

Samuel Beckett

Samuel Beckett (1906–1989) was an Irish novelist, playwright and poet. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1969, and he is best known for his play *Waiting for Godot*.

Listening Comprehension

Listen to the report about Beckett in music and answer the following questions.

1. Why does the theater that produces Samuel Beckett's plays call their production "Sounding Beckett"?

2. What triggered the Sounding Beckett by the theater?

3. How long does *Ohio Impromptu* last?

4. What is the dominant feature of contemporary classical music, according to the interviewee?

5. Name some of the features that are included in Beckett's plays.

6. What is the woman like in *Footfalls*, one of the three plays that were produced?

7. What does *Ohio Impromptu* feature?

8. What is the opinion of Scott Johnson, a composer, about the play when he says "I voted with my feet and went for the language"?

9. Why does William Anderson, the music director of the plays, bring six composers for the production of the three plays?

Task 2

Vocabulary

indelible /ɪn'deləbl/ <i>adj.</i> 永不磨灭的, 持久的	outmaneuver /,aʊtmə'nu:və(r)/ <i>v.</i> 以计谋胜过, 运用策略击败
indispensable /,ɪndɪs'pensəbl/ <i>adj.</i> 不可缺少的	contemptuous /kən'temptʃuəs/ <i>adj.</i> 轻视的, 藐视的
unprovoked /,ʌnpɹə'vəʊkt/ <i>adj.</i> 无缘无故的	upstart /'ʌpstɑ:t/ <i>n.</i> 自命不凡的家伙
dastardly /'dæstədli/ <i>adj.</i> 卑怯的	hick /hɪk/ <i>n.</i> 乡巴佬
proverbial /prəʊ'vɜ:biəl/ <i>adj.</i> 似谚语的	hawk /hɔ:k/ <i>n.</i> 鹰派
plausibly /'plɔ:zəbli/ <i>adv.</i> 似乎有理地	prosecute /'prɒsɪkjʊ:t/ <i>v.</i> 贯彻, 执行
secede /sɪ'si:d/ <i>v.</i> 从……中脱离	retrospect /'retrəʊspekt/ <i>n.</i> 回忆, 回顾
outpost /'aʊtpəʊst/ <i>n.</i> 前哨站, 前哨基地	intriguing /ɪn'tri:gɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 引起兴趣的
beleaguered /brɪ'li:gəd/ <i>adj.</i> 被包围的, 受围困的	buck /bʌk/ <i>v.</i> 竭力反对
nonentity /nɒn'entəti/ <i>n.</i> 无足轻重的人	catastrophic /,kætə'strɒfɪk/ <i>adj.</i> 灾难性的
	overriding /,əʊvə'raɪdɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 压倒一切的, 首要的

Cultural Notes

The Confederates

The Confederates refer to the Confederate States of the US during the Civil War. Initially, seven states in the South of the US declared secession from the US government. They started to form their own government in 1861 called the "Confederacy." They did so because they refused to free the black slaves. The seven states included South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas. They were later joined by four more Southern states: Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee and North Carolina. The Confederates were disintegrated in 1865 after the Confederate Army surrendered.

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the report about leaders who have left a mark in history and choose the best answer (a, b, or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. What makes a leader, such as President Lincoln, different from other US presidents? Leaders who have left a mark in history, such as President Lincoln, _____.
 - (a) are those leaders who listen to the opinion of the majority before making a decision
 - (b) are the leaders who are capable of uniting the people with different opinions to come up with consensus
 - (c) are those who make a crucial decision against the opinion of the overwhelming majority
2. Mukunda uses the example of President Franklin Roosevelt, who declared war against Japan during the Second World War to show _____.
 - (a) Roosevelt was courageous enough to declare war on a powerful enemy
 - (b) the decision made by Roosevelt was nothing unique
 - (c) Roosevelt made a mark in history to declare war against Japan
3. According to Mukunda, the decision made by President Lincoln in 1860, concerning an outpost called Fort Sumter, _____.
 - (a) will go down as a turning point in the US history
 - (b) was a terrible mistake
 - (c) was nothing special since any president at the time would make the same decision

4. Before Lincoln made the final decision, _____.
 - (a) people around him were unanimous in their opinions on what the president should do
 - (b) opinions among his top advisers were sharply divided
 - (c) his advisors all told him to give up the outpost
5. The opinion of William Henry Seward was important, according to Mukunda, because _____.
 - (a) Seward was a viable contender for the presidential position
 - (b) Seward was a close friend and most trusted ally of Lincoln
 - (c) Lincoln always listened to Seward's opinion before he made a decision
6. Seward _____.
 - (a) had the utmost respect for Lincoln
 - (b) considered Lincoln as a political upstart
 - (c) was a yes-man to the president
7. The final decision made by Lincoln concerning the outpost was _____.
 - (a) to dispatch large troops to rescue the union soldiers at the outpost
 - (b) to do nothing
 - (c) to send food to the outpost
8. After the Confederate Army began to attack the outpost, _____.
 - (a) the North was immediately united to fight the war
 - (b) the North was further divided on whether the Union Army should launch a war against the South
 - (c) the danger of an all-scale war was avoided
9. According to Mukunda's theory, those leaders who made indispensable decisions in history _____.
 - (a) are usually insiders who are battle-tested and experienced
 - (b) are normally the ones who have not been filtered by the political system
 - (c) are the generals who rise through the ranks of the military
10. Overall, the people who make a mark in history are likely to be those who _____.
 - (a) are outsiders of the established political system
 - (b) are experienced veterans in the political and military systems
 - (c) have the capacity to unite the people with different social and cultural backgrounds

► Step 2: Listen for Details

Listen to the report again and determine whether the following statements are true or false. Write T (True) or F (False) in the parenthesis before each statement.

- () 1. President Lincoln's term of presidency was sandwiched between President Buchanan and President Johnson.
- () 2. The people who leave a mark in history are all geniuses.
- () 3. William Henry Seward, the secretary of state in Lincoln's administration, was a strong political contender to Lincoln.
- () 4. Lincoln's decision worked because the North was instantly united after the Confederate Army fired the first shot against the Union Army at Fort Sumter.
- () 5. All the military leaders went through the same process within the system.
- () 6. According to Warren Bennis, both Washington and Lincoln were outsiders of the established political system.
- () 7. According to the theory of Mukunda, untested leaders such as Lincoln also tend to make the worst decisions.

Listening Skills: Practice Exercise

I. Answer the following questions concerning the topic, the main idea and the inferential meanings.

1. What is the topic of the report?

2. What is the main idea of the report?

3. What kind of decisions, when we look back at them, are "indispensable calls"?

4. Why did Mukunda regard President Roosevelt's decision to declare war on Japan as not indispensable?

II. Paraphrase the following sentences.

1. (President Roosevelt declared war on Japan after Japanese bombers destroyed US fleets at Pearl Harbor.) To which Mukunda's response is the proverbial: duh.

2. Lincoln, who was a political nonentity, outmaneuvered Seward to win the nomination and then the presidency.

3. Seward was still contemptuous of the upstart.

4. The Confederates rise to the bait. They attack Fort Sumter.

5. When untested people get in office and they buck the experts and march to their own drummer, it can either work out very well or very badly.

6. So if you do something that no one else in your shoes would do, sometimes you're Steve Jobs, but much more often you're a disaster.

7. By this standard, come Election Day, Americans seem to have decided, again, to roll the dice.

Section I

 Vocabulary

impart /ɪm'pɑ:t/ *v.* 告知, 透露
superior /sju:'piəriə(r)/ *adj.* 优秀的

prestige /pre'sti:ʒ/ *n.* 威望, 声望
amnesty /'æmni:sti/ *n.* 特赦

 Cultural Notes

1. Michael Jackson

Michael Jackson was an African-American pop singer, dancer, and songwriter. He was born on August 29, 1958 in Gary, Indiana into a working-class family. At a very young age, he demonstrated musical talents, and he joined the family band called the Jackson 5. Jackson began his solo career in the 1970s. His fame quickly became spectacular as some of his albums were ranked at the top of the bestseller's list, with some music videos for his songs credited with breaking down racial barriers. However, his fame was also accompanied by trouble. He was accused of abusing drugs and child molester. His untimely death in 2009 at the age of 50 was a shocker to the world of pop music.

2. American Express

American Express is a US financial services corporation, best known for its credit card.

 Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the lecture about advertising techniques and answer the following questions.

1. What, according to the speaker, is the basis of all techniques in advertising?

2. What are the two appeals that companies use to promote their products?

3. What is the appeal used by companies that use celebrities, e.g. Michael Jackson, in their commercials?

4. What are the advantages of using slogans in commercials?

5. What does “UBU,” a slogan used by Reebok shoes, mean?

6. For what company is the slogan “Don’t leave home without it” used?

► Step 2: Listen for Details

Fill in the missing details in the following passages concerning advertising techniques.

1. Appeal is _____ of the ad. Now, there are _____ two kinds of appeals: _____ and _____. Let’s look at _____ first. A _____ tells how _____ or _____. The goal of the advertisement is to _____ about the product ... what it is, how _____, or how _____. The advertisement should leave us with the idea that _____ that this product _____. Information is the important point here.
2. What about _____? _____ focuses on how a product will give us _____. _____ try to influence us by _____ for love and prestige, or our desires to be _____ and _____. The promise is that the product will make us _____. OK, that’s the major distinction—_____ provide information and _____ promise personal satisfaction.
3. Now let’s look at _____. Keeping in mind the definitions of _____, what kind of appeal do you think ads with _____, say Michael Jackson, in them will usually use? Well, as I’m sure you guessed, they use _____. They tell us that if we use their product, we’ll be _____ Michael Jackson, or that Michael Jackson will like us for _____. That, friends, is _____.

Section II

Task 1

Vocabulary

retiree /rɪˈtaɪəˈriː/ *n.* 退休人员

premium /ˈpriːmiəm/ *n.* 保险费

sting /stɪŋ/ *n.* 痛苦, 刺痛

Cultural Notes

Kodak

Kodak is a company that mainly produced photographic films prior to the 1990s. Founded in the 1880s by George Eastman, the company had dominated the photographic market for a century before the advent of digital cameras in the 1990s. In 2012, Kodak announced bankruptcy due to its financial difficulties.

Listening Comprehension

Listen to the news about Kodak and determine whether the following statements are true or false. Write T (True) or F (False) in the parenthesis before each statement.

- () 1. The court ruling to end retirees' benefits will save millions of dollars for Kodak.
- () 2. Kodak has filed for bankruptcy.
- () 3. The decision made by Kodak to stop offering benefits to its retirees came as a surprise to all its former employees.
- () 4. Alyce Hahn, a former Kodak employee, says that the court ruling means that she has to pay \$300 more for her healthcare each month.
- () 5. The court ruling will save about 100 million dollars for Kodak for the next year alone.
- () 6. The court ruling is based on an agreement reached between Kodak and the retiree committee that represents the interests of all Kodak retirees.
- () 7. There are 56,000 more former Kodak retirees who will be affected by the agreement.

Task 2

Vocabulary

tilt /tɪlt/ *v.* 倾斜, 倾向于

deportation /,di:pɔ:'teɪʃən/ *n.* 驱逐出境

embolden /ɪm'bəʊldən/ *v.* 给……壮胆

Hispanic /hɪ'spænik/ *n.* 讲西班牙语
的美国人

demographic /,demə'græfɪk/ *adj.* 人口的

absolutist /'æbsəljʊ:tɪst/ *n.* 绝对论者

lopsided /'lɒp'saɪdɪd/ *adj.* 一边倒的

legalize /'li:gəlaɪz/ *v.* 使合法化

secular /'sekjələ(r)/ *adj.* 世俗的, 非
宗教的

Cultural Notes

1. The third rail of American politics

“The third rail of American politics” is a metaphorical reference to any political issue which is thorny and controversial. The metaphor derives from the railway system where the third rail is the exposed electrical conductor that carries high voltage power. Anyone who steps on the third rail will get an electric shock.

2. Tea Party

Tea Party is a political organization that advocates cutting taxes and reducing government spending. The name of the party derives from a historical event in 1773—Boston Tea Party in which protesters dumped tea into the water in a protest against the taxation of the British colonizers.

3. The swing state votes

The swing state votes refer to the presidential election votes cast by the voters in the US states that cannot be predicted. Traditionally, there have been states that vote consistently either for the Democratic Party or for the Republican Party. But there are states that may “swing” between the two parties, so the voting outcome cannot be predicted.

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the report about the immigration reform in the US and choose the best answer (a, b, or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. According to the exit polls following the presidential election in the US, the overwhelming majority of the Latino voters _____.

- (a) support Democrats
 - (b) vote for the Republican candidate
 - (c) have made no difference in the election
2. President Obama said that he _____.
- (a) would impose tougher restriction on illegal immigrants
 - (b) wanted to thank Latino voters for their support
 - (c) wanted to fix the immigration law
3. Obama's Chief of Staff once called immigration reform "the third rail of American politics." By that he meant _____.
- (a) immigration reform is one of the riskiest issues for any politician to face
 - (b) to reform immigration would help Obama win the election
 - (c) no one has paid any attention to the immigration reform
4. One thing that President Obama did prior to the election was to _____.
- (a) stop talking about immigration reform
 - (b) stop deportation of illegal immigrants
 - (c) deport thousands of illegal immigrants to show his resolve to crack down on illegal immigration
5. The impact of Obama's move upon the election results is that _____.
- (a) it helped him win the election
 - (b) it has made no difference whatsoever
 - (c) it has alienated him from Latino voters
6. The position of the Republican Party on the issue of immigration reform is _____.
- (a) that Republicans generally oppose immigration
 - (b) ambiguous
 - (c) that Republicans are the enthusiastic supporters of immigration reform
7. Some Republican analysts urge their party to "get with the new demographic reality" because they believe _____.
- (a) whites will become minority with the rapid increase of ethnic minorities, especially Hispanics
 - (b) illegal immigrants will pose a threat to the Republican Party
 - (c) more and more illegal immigrants will dominate the US election
8. According to new senator-elect Ted Cruz, the US as a nation _____.
- (a) is united as firmly as any time before
 - (b) is about to break up due to the demographic changes
 - (c) remains very divided

9. According to Steve Camarota of the Center for Immigration Studies, Republicans lost the election because _____.
(a) the Hispanic population has always leaned toward Democrats
(b) there are a lot of reasons other than immigration that do not tend toward the Republican Party
(c) Republicans strongly oppose legalizing undocumented immigrants
10. It is true that _____.
(a) the Republican Party is likely to win the next election if it pays more attention to Hispanic voters
(b) there will be more and more Hispanic voters participating in the US election
(c) more Republicans will switch parties

► **Step 2: Listen for Details**

Listen to the report again and determine whether the following statements are true or false. Write T (True) or F (False) in the parenthesis before each statement.

- () 1. Hispanic voters counted for about 10 percent of the electorate in the last US election.
- () 2. Most of the Hispanics voted for Democrats.
- () 3. Based on the election results, Democrats are greatly encouraged to press ahead with the immigration reform.
- () 4. Immigration policy is an issue that Hispanic voters are most concerned with.
- () 5. An editorial from *The Wall Street Journal* calls on the Republican Party to abandon its party policy of opposing immigration reform.
- () 6. Steve Camarota from the Center for Immigration Studies opposes legalizing illegal immigrants.
- () 7. Camarota insisted that the anti-immigration position of the Republican Party was the single factor that had led to the Republicans' loss of the election.
- () 8. There will be more ethnic minorities to participate in the next election in 2016.

Section III

Task 1

Vocabulary

artificial /,ɑ:tɪ'fɪʃəl/ *adj.* 人造的, 人工的

sweetener /'swi:tənə(r)/ *n.* 甜味剂

aspartame /ə'spɑ:təm/ *n.* 阿斯巴甜 (一种甜味剂)

hype /haɪp/ *v.* 大肆宣传

leukemia /lju:'ki:mɪə/ *n.* 白血病

teeter /'ti:tə(r)/ *v.* 摇晃

clinical /'klɪnɪkəl/ *adj.* 临床的

biostatistics /,baɪəʊstə'tɪstɪks/ *n.* 生物统计学

messy /'mesi/ *adj.* 紊乱的, 棘手的

Cultural Notes

Prime time

Prime time often refers to the fixed block of time for television broadcasting to reach the maximum of audience.

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the report about artificial sweeteners and answer the following questions.

1. What did the recent research reveal with regard to the use of the artificial sweeteners?

2. What specific findings did the research release?

3. What did Dr. Walter Willett, the co-author of the research paper, say about the media coverage of the research paper?

4. How, according to Dr. Willett, did he and his colleague begin this research?

5. Dr. Eva Schernhammer from Brigham and Women's Hospital has conducted the similar research for the past 22 years. What has she found?

6. What is the reaction of Dr. Schernhammer toward her findings?

7. What is the significance of the findings in terms of the gender distinction?

8. What is the opinion of Professor Donald Berry, a biostatistics professor at MD Anderson Cancer Center?

► **Step 2: Listen for Details**

Listen to the report again and try to learn more details and facts. Complete the following chart about what different doctors say about the linkage between artificial sweetener and cancer.

Doctors	What they say
Walter Willett	
Eva Schernhammer	
Donald Berry	
Amy Subar	
Marji McCullough	

Task 2

Vocabulary

distort /dɪs'tɔ:t/ *v.* 使失真

sect /sekt/ *n.* 派别, 宗派

Algerian /æ'l'dʒɪəriən/ *adj.* 阿尔及利亚的

turbulent /'tɜ:bjulənt/ *adj.* 动荡的

urn /ɜ:n/ *n.* 缸

libretto /lɪ'bretəʊ/ *n.* 歌剧剧本

atmospherics /,ætməs'ferɪks/ *n.* 气氛

interlude /'ɪntəlud/ *n.* 间奏曲

vocal /'vəʊkəl/ *n.* 声乐作品

loop /lu:p/ *v.* 循环

reverb /rɪ'vɜ:b/ *n.* 混响

washy /'wɒʃɪ/ *adj.* 空洞的, 无生气的

clarinet /,klærɪ'net/ *n.* 单簧管

ensemble /ɒŋ'sɒŋblə/ *n.* 歌舞团

soloist /'səʊləʊɪst/ *n.* 独唱演员, 独奏演员

realm /reɪlm/ *n.* 领域, 范围

Cultural Notes

1. *Nixon in China*

Nixon in China is an opera composed by John Adams with the libretto written by Alice Goodman. The opera depicts the historical event of President Nixon visiting China in 1972.

2. *Einstein on the Beach*

Einstein on the Beach is a four-act opera composed by Philip Glass, which was premiered in 1976.

3. String quartet

String quartet is a musical ensemble of four musicians with two playing violin, one playing viola and one playing cello.

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the interview about classical music and answer the following questions.

1. What is the title of Missy Mazzoli's latest composed opera?

2. To what extent does Mazzoli's music differ from the traditional classical music?

3. What has inspired Mazzoli to compose her latest opera?

4. What kind of life did Isabelle Eberhardt lead during her short life?

5. How did Isabelle Eberhardt die?

6. Despite the diverse subject matters, what elements does the composer include in her own works?

7. What do audiences hear from the interludes?

8. What has Mazzoli, the composer, been doing to make a living?

9. What is Mazzoli's view of the traditional notion that a composer must be a solitary genius?

10. What qualities must a contemporary composer possess to make a living?

► **Step 2: Listen for Details**

Listen to the interview again and determine whether the following statements are true or false. Write T (True) or F (False) in the parenthesis before each statement.

- () 1. Mazzoli's latest work *Song from the Uproar* was inspired by the traditional Italian operas.
- () 2. Isabelle Eberhardt, a 19th-century Swiss explorer, lost all her family members when she was young.
- () 3. Eberhardt, then, traveled to North Africa to join an Islamic sect, which traditionally only took men.
- () 4. Eberhardt married an Algerian soldier.
- () 5. All her journals were lost during the flood.
- () 6. The interlude of Mazzoli's opera was sung by a group of singers on stage.
- () 7. Mazzoli says that her music is a kind of combination of both classical music and pop music.
- () 8. Mazzoli uses Eberhardt's story in her opera because she thinks that the life of the 19th-century Swiss girl parallels the lives of a lot of young people.

 Listening Skills: Practice Exercise

Paraphrase the following sentences, paying special attention to the inferential meanings.

- 1. Mazzoli has spent her relatively young career testing the boundaries of classical music.
-

2. What are some of the ways that the landscape is changing for composers?

3. I think that because funding in the arts is so tricky, composers are really branching out.

4. I mean, the idea of this composer alone in his studio just sort of cranking out masterpieces and then mailing them away and never talking to anyone.

5. But the reality cannot be more different. I mean, you have to be incredibly social. You have to think on your feet.

6. The world you described sounds much closer to the kind of indie pop DIY ethics.

7. You're kind of carving your own path here.

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UNIT

Section I

Vocabulary

divert /daɪ'vɜ:t/ v. 转移

fraud /frɔ:d/ n. 骗局

inventory /'ɪnvəntəri/ n. 细账

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the lecture about hackers and answer the following questions.

1. What are the three types of hackers mentioned by the speaker?

2. Of the three, which type is the most dangerous and damaging, according to the speaker?

3. Of the three, which one is the most common?

4. Why couldn't banks or companies find the theft by hackers for months?

5. Apart from money, what other things do hackers steal?

6. What kind of damage can a hacker create even though he or she is not doing it for personal gains?

► Step 2: Listen for Details

Listen to the lecture again and determine whether the following statements are true or false. Write T (True) or F (False) in the parenthesis before each statement.

- () 1. In companies, problems such as lost goods or inventory are covered up.
- () 2. Each day, the American banking system alone transfers over 400 billion dollars.
- () 3. Between one and three billion dollars are lost in the US alone through computer crime each year.
- () 4. In June of 1983, the data that contained the important information of all the patients at New York's Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center was completely destroyed by hackers.

Section II

Task 1

Vocabulary

utility /juːˈtɪləti/ *n.* 公用事业公司

sulfur /ˈsʌlfə(r)/ *n.* 硫磺

dioxide /daɪˈɒksaɪd/ *n.* 二氧化物

nitrogen /ˈnaɪtrədʒən/ *n.* 氮

blistering /ˈblɪstərɪŋ/ *adj.* 愤怒的

dissent /dɪˈsent/ *n.* 异议

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the report about Obama's clean air plan and choose the best answer (a, b, or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. The federal court of the US rules that _____.
 - (a) it can only force the utilities of a state to cut down pollution from its power plants

- (b) it will force the power plants of all states across the country to cut down pollution
 - (c) it can force the power plants from the neighboring states to cut down pollution so that a particular state will not be affected
2. According to one of the speakers, a lot of states on the East Coast suffer from pollution which _____.
- (a) is generated from the local power plants within the states
 - (b) is caused from pollution from their neighboring states
 - (c) is created by the blowing wind from the ocean
3. It is true that, with regard to the cleaning up of the air, _____.
- (a) states cannot clean up their air without the help of other states
 - (b) states are supposed to clean up their air with their own resources
 - (c) all states of the US are forced by the federal court to clean up their air immediately
4. The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) _____ last year.
- (a) put out a rule that would force the majority of the power plants to shut down
 - (b) put out a regulation that would limit the number of new power plants to be built
 - (c) put out a rule that would sharply reduce the state-to-state air pollution
5. In reaction to EPA's proposal, both state utilities and consumers _____.
- (a) welcome the proposed rule since it will sharply reduce the air pollution
 - (b) oppose the proposal since it will be too costly for both the utilities companies and consumers
 - (c) believe that the proposed rule will make no difference in terms of reducing air pollution
6. The newly proposed rules for cleaning air by EPA will _____.
- (a) come into effect immediately
 - (b) fail miserably because almost all state utilities companies oppose it
 - (c) be delayed

► **Step 2: Listen for Details**

Fill in the missing details in the following passages concerning Obama's clean air plan.

1. Lots of air pollution in _____ is caused by sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides _____ in other states. That means states can't clean up their own air _____

_____. Last year, the US Environmental Protection Agency put out a rule that _____ air pollution. The agency said the rule _____ and save _____ in healthcare costs.

2. But utilities and their customers _____ to get these benefits. Some states and utilities _____. And the federal court in the District of Columbia _____. In _____, the court ruled that the EPA rules _____ to cut pollution more than _____ to meet _____ and that means they might end up _____ than they have to.
3. The court also said that states should have _____ cleanup strategies before the EPA _____. One judge offered _____. The EPA has been sent _____. It can appeal the ruling, but whatever happens, the air rules that _____ between now and 2014 will, at the very least, _____.

Task 2

Vocabulary

whiz /wɪz/ *v.* 发出嗖嗖声

interstellar /'ɪntə'stelə(r)/ *adj.* 星际的

staple /'steɪpl/ *n.* 主要题材

astronomer /ə'strɒnəmə(r)/ *n.* 天文学家

telescope /'telɪskəʊp/ *n.* 望远镜

telltale /'telteɪl/ *adj.* 能说明问题的

wobble /'wɒbl/ *n.* 摇晃

gravity /'grævəti/ *n.* 重力, 引力

tug /tʌg/ *v.* 用力拉

astrophysicist /,æstrəʊ'fɪzɪsɪst/ *n.* 天体物理学家

mass /mæs/ *n.* 质量

zip /zɪp/ *v.* 迅速地移动

molten /'mɒltən/ *adj.* 熔化的

Fahrenheit /'færənhaɪt/ *n.* 华氏

habitable /'hæbɪtəbl/ *adj.* 可居住的

cadet /kə'det/ *n.* 学员

Cultural Notes

NASA

NASA stands for National Aeronautics and Space Administration. It is a US government agency responsible for the national space programs.

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the report about the newly detected planet and choose the best answer (a, b, or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. The star that is one of our closest neighbors is _____.
 (a) Alpha Centauri A
 (b) Alpha Centauri B
 (c) Alpha Centauri C
2. It is true of the three Alpha Centauri stars that they are _____.
 (a) outside the solar system
 (b) the closest planets to Earth
 (c) millions of light years away from the sun
3. According to the observations by European scientists, _____.
 (a) there is gravity on Alpha Centauri B
 (b) there may be air on Alpha Centauri A
 (c) no one knows anything about Alpha Centauri
4. According to the speaker, it is NOT true of the newly detected planet that it has _____.
 (a) a mass which is very similar to Earth
 (b) a very hot surface
 (c) a very cold surface
5. According to the speaker, the possibility of finding more planets in the Alpha Centauri system _____.
 (a) is very likely
 (b) will take thousands of years
 (c) is far beyond human capacity
6. As the speaker suggests, there may be the so-called habitable zone near the Alpha Centauri system. To send an astronaut to the zone _____.
 (a) is not possible in the near future

- (b) is very promising in the near future
(c) will never happen

► Step 2: Listen for Details

Listen to the report again and determine whether the following statements are true or false. Write T (True) or F (False) in the parenthesis before each statement.

- () 1. The three stars of Alpha Centauri are only four light-years from the sun.
() 2. A team of European astronomers observed Alpha Centauri B in the US.
() 3. There is no gravity on Alpha Centauri B, according to the European scientists.
() 4. The newly detected planet may have mass with a very hot surface.
() 5. Marc Kuchner, an astrophysicist at NASA, is very optimistic about sending a probe to visit Alpha Centauri B.

Section III

Task 1

Vocabulary

downplay /'daʊnpleɪ/ *v.* 低估
magnitude /'mæɡnɪtjuːd/ *n.* 震级
spate /speɪt/ *n.* 一阵
tremor /'tremə(r)/ *n.* 颤动
swarm /swɔːm/ *n.* 许多, 大量
seismic /'saɪzmɪk/ *adj.* 地震的
preposterous /prɪ'pɒstərəs/ *adj.* 荒谬的
convene /kən'veɪn/ *v.* 召集 (会议)
bogus /'bəʊɡəs/ *adj.* 假的

testimony /'testɪməni/ *n.* 证词, 证言
anesthetize /æ'niːsθətaɪz/ *v.* 使麻痹
seismologist /saɪz'mɒlədʒɪst/ *n.* 地震学家
aftermath /'ɑːftəmæθ/ *n.* 后果
liable /'laɪəbl/ *adj.* 有……倾向的, 很可能的
squench /skweltʃ/ *v.* 使缄默, 使无言
reassess /,riːə'ses/ *v.* 再次评定

Cultural Notes

Montepulciano

Montepulciano is a kind of Italian wine produced in the area of Montepulciano which is a city full of medieval and Renaissance palaces and churches located in the south of Tuscany.

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the interview about the trial of the Italian seismologists and answer the following questions.

1. What was the reaction of scientists around the world when they heard the news that a judge in Italy found six Italian earthquake experts and a government official guilty of manslaughter?

2. What was the reason why the Italian experts were found guilty?

3. What was the death toll of the earthquake?

4. What does Tom Jordan, the director of the Southern California Earthquake Center, think of the verdict rendered by the Italian judge?

5. The six convicted scientists and a government official convened a meeting right before the earthquake in L'Aquila. What was the reason for this meeting?

6. What did the Italian government want to do with the man who had predicted the earthquake?

7. Tom Jordan compares the prediction of earthquake with that of weather when he says that meteorologists will forecast rain the next day if there is 50 percent chance of rain. What is the percentage of a possible earthquake in L'Aquila?

8. An Italian man who lost both his wife and daughter during the earthquake went to the Italian court. What did he say?
-
9. What can the general public expect from seismologists about a potential earthquake?
-

► **Step 2: Listen for Details**

Listen to the interview again and determine whether the following statements are true or false. Write T (True) or F (False) in the parenthesis before each statement.

- () 1. The 2009 earthquake in L'Aquila, Italy, was measured eight in magnitude.
- () 2. An Italian man, who was not a scientist, predicted the date for a major earthquake.
- () 3. Seismologists cannot predict an earthquake as accurately as meteorologists predict weather.
- () 4. A man who lost both his wife and his daughter in the earthquake accused Italian seismologists of misleading the general public.
- () 5. Tom Jordan, director of the Southern California Earthquake Center, says that seismologists can tell us the probabilities of earthquakes, but cannot predict where and when they will happen.
- () 6. There is a big concern among the seismologist community after the trial.
- () 7. Tom Jordan feels very depressed about the prospect for seismologists.

Task 2

Vocabulary

balloon /bə'lu:n/ *v.* 大幅度增加

brink /brɪŋk/ *n.* 边缘

stark /stɑ:k/ *adj.* 无掩饰的

underpayment /,ʌndə'peɪmənt/ *n.* 过低支付

crook /kru:k/ *n.* 骗子, 无赖

obscure /əb'skjuə(r)/ *v.* 掩盖

unseemly /,ʌn'si:mlɪ/ *adj.* 不适宜的

moderator /'mɒdəreɪtə(r)/ *n.* 调解人

Cultural Notes

1. Watergate scandal

Watergate scandal was a political scandal in America in June, 1972, when five men were arrested in the office of the Democratic National Committee at the Watergate complex in Washington D. C. They had been caught while attempting to wiretap phones and steal secret documents. In the follow-up investigation by the FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation), ample evidence showed that the illegal activities were connected to the reelection campaign of the then president, Richard Nixon. Further evidence revealed that Nixon tried to cover up the scandal. Facing the imminent impeachment by the US Congress and the Senate, Nixon was forced to resign.

2. Social Security in the US

Social Security in the US is a social insurance program that is funded by the payroll taxes of all wage-earning individuals. People can start to collect their social security benefits at the age of 65, which is the normal retirement age. The earliest age at which (reduced) benefits are payable is 62. Workers who start benefits before normal retirement age have their benefits reduced based on the number of months before normal retirement age they start benefits. If workers delay receiving social security retirement benefits until after they reach full retirement age there is a social security benefits increase by a certain percentage. After age 70 there is no more increase in retirement benefits allowed. Social Security uses an average survival rate at your full retirement age to prorate the increase in the amount of benefit increase so that the total benefits are roughly the same whenever you retire.

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the interview about the US federal debate about debt, deficit and taxes and choose the best answer (a, b, or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. The federal debate on the US debt, deficit and taxes has _____.
 - (a) escalated
 - (b) been sidelined by other more important issues
 - (c) been ignored
2. According to the interviewer, politicians all use numbers to _____.
 - (a) point to the stark economic situations that the US government is facing
 - (b) help the government figure out a solution to the economic crisis
 - (c) support their own political views
3. David Wessel, the economics editor from *The Wall Street Journal* and the author of *Red Ink*, says that one of the biggest chunks of the government spending, which will soon account for 33 percent of all spending, is on _____.
 - (a) national defense
 - (b) Medicare and Medicaid
 - (c) education
4. In his book, Wessel wrote about one prominent Republican politician, who evaded his tax returns in the past. The politician was _____.
 - (a) Richard Nixon
 - (b) Mitt Romney
 - (c) John McCain
5. According to Wessel, the top question for both Romney and Obama is _____.
 - (a) how much Romney should pay his income taxes
 - (b) the tax policy used for all tax payers
 - (c) a tax policy toward the people with the most income
6. It is NOT true concerning the people who did not pay federal taxes at all the previous year that _____.
 - (a) people with low income did not pay federal taxes
 - (b) people did not pay federal taxes even though they were not qualified for low-income households
 - (c) retirees did not pay federal taxes because their only income was Social Security

7. In reaction to people who do not pay federal taxes at all, _____.
- there is a lot of resentment among working population
 - the working people don't really care because they believe that they have no control on the tax policy
 - the working people show understanding toward those with low income
8. As for the economic crisis, _____.
- neither of the candidates had any serious talk about the subject
 - Obama came up with a variety of plans to solve the problems of the national economy
 - Romney rejected the plans that Obama proposed

► **Step 2: Listen for Details**

Listen to the interview again and try to learn more details and facts. Then complete the following chart concerning the US federal debate about debt, deficit and taxes.

Speakers	Issues they address	What they say
Ben Bernanke (the first speaker)	Financial situation of the US	
Senator John McCain (the second speaker)	National defense	
Senator Kent Conrad (the third speaker)	Republican's policies on the national finance	
Senator Paul Ryan	Obama's economic policy	
President Obama	US deficit	
Mitt Romney	US deficit	
President Obama	From whom to get more tax revenue?	
Mitt Romney	From whom to get more tax revenue?	

 Listening Skills: Practice Exercise

Paraphrase the following sentences, paying special attention to the inferential meanings.

- As the federal debt balloons, it would seem more and more pressing to reduce it.

- But for all the concern, debt, deficit and budget rhetoric is often accompanied by numbers that are cherry-picked to support a particular political view.

3. And it's on the way to 33 percent of all spending, unless something happens to change the trend.

4. But that's kind of lost to history because the Watergate scandal obscured it.

5. Do you hear any serious talk on the campaign trail?

6. Let's agree on the dimensions of the deficit problem. I'd like you to give me your recipe.

15 UNIT

Section I

Vocabulary

aging /'eɪdʒɪŋ/ *n.* 变老

hormone /'hɔ:məʊn/ *n.* 荷尔蒙

pituitary /pɪ'tju:ɪtəri/ *adj.* 垂体的

gland /glænd/ *n.* 腺

secrete /sɪ'kri:t/ *v.* 分泌

secretion /sɪ'kri:ʃən/ *n.* 分泌

immune /ɪ'mju:n/ *adj.* 免疫的

antidote /'æntɪdəʊt/ *n.* 解药

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the lecture about aging and choose the best answer (a, b, or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. One popular theory about the reasons why we age is _____.
 - (a) we do not exercise enough
 - (b) we simply wear out
 - (c) we exercise too much
2. Athletes train their bodies much more than most of us, _____.
 - (a) but their bodies seem to last longer than those of people who don't exercise
 - (b) so they age much faster than most of us
 - (c) though the mechanical wear and tear is the primary reason for aging
3. Another factor that affects aging is the biological clock, which _____.
 - (a) will tick faster and faster when a person becomes older
 - (b) controls the processes and changes in each individual cell in our bodies
 - (c) leads to our death

4. It is NOT true, according to the lecturer, that _____.
 - (a) the speed of the biological clock is influenced by the pituitary gland
 - (b) pituitary glands will begin to secrete a hormone to slow down the process of prompting oxygen into our blood
 - (c) pituitary glands will help prompting oxygen into our brain
5. The process of DECO (Decreasing Consumption of Oxygen) _____.
 - (a) is very fast, which makes our aging very fast
 - (b) is very slow
 - (c) will accelerate when we get old
6. Scientists find out in their lab experiment with white rats that _____ when their DECO hormone are removed.
 - (a) the rats die very soon
 - (b) there is no immediate effects
 - (c) the rats actually grow younger
7. The significance of lab experiment with rats to humans is that _____.
 - (a) we can effectively slow down the process of aging
 - (b) there is nothing we can do to slow down the process of aging
 - (c) what the scientists did to rats cannot be applied to humans

► **Step 2: Listen for Details**

Listen to the lecture again and determine whether the following statements are true or false. Write T (True) or F (False) in the parenthesis before each statement.

- () 1. Aging is a mechanical process and there is nothing we can do to slow it down.
- () 2. The biological clock is responsible for aging.
- () 3. If we can slow down the biological clock in our bodies, we can slow down aging.
- () 4. The biological clock is controlled by hormones.
- () 5. DECO, Decreasing Consumption of Oxygen, helps prevent oxygen from getting into our blood and brain.
- () 6. If we can remove DECO hormone from humans, we can actually stop aging.

Section II

Task 1

Vocabulary

muscle /'mʌsl/ v. 使劲挤出

referendum /,refə'rendəm/ n. 公民复决

provision /prəʊ'vɪʒən/ n. 条款, 条文

clout /klaʊt/ n. 势力, 影响力

Cultural Notes

1. Right-to-work

Right-to-work is a government regulation in the US that prevents labor unions from excluding non-union workers from work or forcing employees to pay union dues before or after hiring.

2. Voter referendum

A voter referendum in the US refers to a popular vote to overrun an existing legislation at the state and local levels. The vote is usually internal, e.g. in a labor union to approve or disapprove a bargaining agreement or a delegate.

3. The 1936 sit-down strikes

The 1936 sit-down strikes refer to the strikes held by the auto workers union in 1936 that led to the formation of the largest labor union in the US—the United Automobile Workers.

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the report about right-to-work bill and determine whether the following statements are true or false. Write T (True) or F (False) in the parenthesis before each statement.

- () 1. The right-to-work law will prohibit unions from automatically collecting union dues from workers.
- () 2. The union members strongly oppose the passage of the bill.

- () 3. Republicans who control the state government use their political power to pass the bill.
- () 4. The newly adopted legislation can be overrun by a majority of the vote by the local voters.
- () 5. Governor Rick Snyder refused to sign the bill into law.
- () 6. About half of the Michigan workforce belongs to a union.
- () 7. Union workers will continue to fight the newly adopted law.

► Step 2: Listen for Details

Listen to the report again and answer the following questions.

1. The protesters chant, "Kill the bill. Kill the bill." What do they want?

2. Barb Byrum, the Democratic state representative, says, "It has been said that absolute power corrupts absolutely, and this is absolute evidence." What does she mean?

3. The speaker says, "One complaint of opponents was that the right-to-work legislation was put on a fast track by Republican leaders with no public hearings." What does he mean?

4. He also says, "Another is a provision in the new law that ensures it cannot be challenged by a voter referendum." What does he mean by this?

5. What will union members do with the newly signed right-to-work legislation?

Task 2

Vocabulary

projection /prəʊ'dʒekʃən/ *n.* 规划
inject /ɪn'dʒekt/ *v.* 投入

bond /bɒnd/ *n.* 公债, 债券

Cultural Notes

International Monetary Fund

The International Monetary Fund, IMF for short, is an international organization which was officially established in 1945 right after the ending of the Second World War. Its mission was to assist member states in their reconstruction. Member states will contribute fund to a pool from which countries in need can borrow money temporarily. Currently there are 188 member states in the organization.

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the report about global economic recovery and choose the best answer (a, b, or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. According to Christine Lagarde, the managing director of the IMF, the recent actions by the European Central Bank _____.
 - (a) mark a positive turning point for the global economic recovery
 - (b) are a bit too little and too late to rescue the global economy
 - (c) will not save those countries in financial crisis
2. Back in July the IMF predicted that there would be _____.
 - (a) no increase in the global economy
 - (b) a drastic decrease in the global economy
 - (c) a small increase in the global economy
3. Now the IMF will issue a new forecast. The most important factor that influences the new forecast is _____.
 - (a) an uncertainty about what policymakers in the major global economic powers can and will deliver on their promises
 - (b) a promise made by major economies to contribute funds
 - (c) a prospect of wealthy nations to help those in economic crisis
4. The turning point in the euro crisis, according to Lagarde, is _____.
 - (a) the fiscal cliff in the US
 - (b) the European Central Bank's bonding buying program
 - (c) the promises by wealthy countries to contribute fund to resolve the crisis in countries like Italy and Spain

5. It is NOT true concerning the move made by the European Central Bank that _____.
 - (a) it helps lower the borrowing cost for some troubling countries
 - (b) it helps stabilize the euro crisis
 - (c) it will rescue Italy and Spain from their economic crises
6. The impact of the fiscal cliff in the US, according to Lagarde, will be to _____.
 - (a) help the struggling economies like Italy and Spain
 - (b) create a threat to the euro crisis
 - (c) create a serious threat to the global economy

► Step 2: Listen for Details

Fill in the missing details in the following passages concerning global economic recovery.

1. Back in July, the IMF was _____ of just _____ for next year. The Fund's economists will _____ in a couple of weeks. Lagarde said the new projection still _____, but it will _____ global growth. Lagarde said there are _____ growth.
2. But Lagarde, who spoke at the Peterson Institute for International Economics, _____ policymakers. _____, she said, have _____. In fact in recent weeks, _____ of the United States, Japan and the European Union have announced _____ hundreds of billions of dollars into _____. Lagarde said they were _____ in the right direction.
3. Lagarde _____ the European Central Bank's _____, announced earlier this month, as _____ in the euro crisis. It's aimed _____ for countries like Spain and Italy. The ECB announcement _____ the financial markets and _____ dramatically.
4. In fact, the US _____, in some of these surveys, have now _____ the euro area crisis _____ that concerns _____ the most. Lagarde called _____, the massive increase _____ scheduled for January 1st, _____ to the United States and _____. She said the world hoped _____ in the US soon.

Section III

Task 1

Vocabulary

repurpose /rɪ'pɜ:pəs/ v. 为……改变
用途

cabinet /'kæbɪnɪt/ n. 机箱, 机壳

fidelity /fɪ'deləti/ n. 逼真度, 保真度

biochemistry /ˌbaɪəʊ'kemɪstri/ n. 生物
化学

molecule /'mɒlɪkjʊ:l/ n. 分子

wiggle /'wɪɡl/ v. 摆动, 摇摆

receptor /rɪ'septə(r)/ n. 受体

prostate /'prɒsteɪt/ n. 前列腺

fantasize /'fæntəsaɪz/ v. 幻想, 想象

microchip /'maɪkrəʊtʃɪp/ n. 微芯片

gigawatt /'dʒɪɡəwɒt/ n. 千兆瓦

refract /rɪ'frækt/ v. 使折射

accelerated /ək'seləreɪtɪd/ adj. 加速的

Cultural Notes

Duisenberg

Duisenberg was an American automobile manufacturer active in the first half of the 20th century.

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the interview about supercomputer and answer the following questions.

1. According to the first speaker, what is the major reason for the supercomputer to be built?

2. At the National Laboratory in Tennessee where the supercomputer is built, the interviewer notices huge steel pipes. What are these pipes used for?

3. Where do these stainless pipes come from, according to Buddy Bland who runs the Leadership Computing Facility at Oak Ridge National Lab?

4. The interviewer makes a comparison to show how fast the supercomputer is. What does he compare the supercomputer with?

5. With a big price tag on the supercomputer and a huge cost to run it, what is the worth of building such a super machine?

6. What can the high fidelity and high resolution of the computer do for us?

7. According to the interviewer, the supercomputer can also help scientists in medical research. What in particular is in this field according to Jeremy Smith?

8. With the supercomputer so costly, how does the technology in developing video games help to solve the problem?

► Step 2: Listen for Details

Listen to the interview again and determine whether the following statements are true or false. Write T (True) or F (False) in the parenthesis before each statement.

- () 1. Sequoia at Lawrence Livermore Labs is the fastest computer in the world.
- () 2. Large stainless pipes are the crucial components for every industry.
- () 3. The supercomputer cost \$100 million dollars to build and will cost nine million dollars in electricity bill each year.
- () 4. The supercomputer actually is a time machine, according to Buddy Bland.
- () 5. The supercomputer has the capacity to model everything from biochemistry to black holes to nuclear reactors.
- () 6. The new machine is too costly to run.
- () 7. Video game design is very different from that of supercomputers.

Task 2

Vocabulary

genome /'dʒi:nəʊm/ *n.* 基因组

decode /,di:'kəʊd/ *v.* 解码

helix /'hi:lɪks/ *n.* 螺旋结构

genetics /dʒi'netɪks/ *n.* 遗传学

decipher /dɪ'saɪfə(r)/ *v.* 解码, 破译

sequence /'si:kwəns/ *v.* 排序

geneticist /dʒə'netɪsɪst/ *n.* 遗传学家

skeptic /'skeptɪk/ *n.* 怀疑者

shocker /'ʃɒkə(r)/ *n.* 令人震惊的事物

glucose /'glu:kəʊs/ *n.* 葡萄糖

metabolism /mɪ'tæbəlɪzəm/ *n.* 新陈代谢

spike /spaɪk/ *v.* 迅速上升

genomics /dʒi:'nəʊmɪks/ *n.* 基因组学

cholesterol /kə'lestərɒl/ *n.* 胆固醇

frontier /'frʌn,tɪə(r)/ *n.* 新领域

preventive /prɪ'ventɪv/ *adj.* 预防的

drawback /'drɔ:bæk/ *n.* 欠缺, 短处

prohibitively /prəʊ'hɪbɪtɪvli/ *adv.* 过分地

pitfall /'pɪtfɔ:l/ *n.* 陷阱, 圈套

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the report about genome sequencing and choose the best answer (a, b, or c) for each of the following questions.

- When Dr. Watson, the one who discovered the double helix structure of DNA, submitted a blood sample, what did the results show to him? _____
 (a) They showed that he had a high blood pressure.
 (b) They showed that he was a completely healthy man.
 (c) They showed why beta blockers, the drug he had used to lower his blood pressure, did not work.
- What did Dr. Watson say about the effect of beta blockers, the drug he had used to lower his blood pressure? _____
 (a) It put him to sleep.
 (b) It had no effect whatsoever.
 (c) It worked perfectly for him.
- What did other doctors find out concerning the drug that he had taken to lower his blood pressure? _____
 (a) He was more sensitive to the drug than most people.
 (b) He had taken a wrong drug.
 (c) He never had high blood pressure.

4. When Dr. Green, a Harvard geneticist, says, "The doctors of the future, when you start to prescribe a drug for which you have a genomic variation that would give you a side effect, a flag will pop up and say maybe you ought to consider another drug." What does he mean by this? _____
- (a) He means that doctors of the future are all excited about the new findings.
 - (b) He means that doctors in the past ignored the genomic variation of their patients.
 - (c) He means that doctors should pay close attention to the newly developed drugs.
5. Which of the following statements is true with regard to the usefulness of DNA? _____
- (a) Scientists have the full knowledge of the new discovery and begin to use it to treat all genetic-related illnesses.
 - (b) Scientists are suspicious of whether DNA has any use at all in treating patients.
 - (c) Scientists still know very little about how to interpret one's DNA data.
6. The self-imposed sequencing by Dr. Michael Snyder from the genetics department at Stanford University shows that he is at risk for Type 2 diabetes. What is the cause of his symptom? _____
- (a) It is his genome.
 - (b) He is overweight.
 - (c) He has a family history of diabetes.
7. Routine sequencing can, according to Dr. Robert Green, a Harvard geneticist, detect many diseases earlier. Which of the following is NOT among the diseases that Dr. Green mentions? _____
- (a) Breast cancer.
 - (b) Heart attack.
 - (c) Diabetes.
8. Which of the following statements is NOT true of Dr. Watson's attitude toward genome sequencing? _____
- (a) He wants to know particularly if his genes show he may have Alzheimer's disease.
 - (b) He wants to know the prediction of everything about him except Alzheimer's disease.
 - (c) He believes that it is a good idea.

► **Step 2: Listen for Details**

Listen to the report again and determine whether the following statements are true or false. Write T (True) or F (False) in the parenthesis before each statement.

- () 1. Dr. Watson is one of the recipients of the Nobel Prize in medicine.
- () 2. The people who first volunteer for the genome sequencing are doctors.
- () 3. Dr. Watson was diagnosed with high blood pressure by the genome sequencing.
- () 4. The discovery of a high risk of Type 2 diabetes for Dr. Snyder was a surprise to everybody, including the doctor himself.
- () 5. Some of the doctors predict that genome sequencing will soon become a routine for patients.
- () 6. Dr. Watson does not support the idea of universal genome sequencing because his grandfather died from Alzheimer's disease.
- () 7. Dr. Evans says that medical tests, such as genome sequencing, have a power to hurt people.

 Listening Skills: Practice Exercise

Paraphrase the following sentences, paying special attention to the inferential meanings.

1. The quest to harness the power of our DNA began with a few pioneers.

2. When you start to prescribe a drug for which you have a genomic variation that would give you a side effect, a flag will pop up.

3. So everyone was stunned when his blood sugar started rising—and then kept rising. Within months, it spiked.

4. Snyder's story is the kind of thing that's feeding the buzz about sequencing and raising the prospect of sequencing becoming routine.

5. You can't do anything preventive, so why should you want to know?

6. In Watson's case, the first interpretation of his genome indicated he should already be dead, killed by a terminal illness.

7. But because of his diabetes risk, the price shot through the roof.

Section I

Vocabulary

kinesics /kɪ'ni:sɪks/ *n.* 身势学

encompass /ɪn'kʌmpəs/ *v.* 包括

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the lecture about nonverbal communication and choose the best answer (a, b, or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. According to the speaker, nonverbal communication is _____.
 - (a) done by everything except the actual words we use
 - (b) done by using gestures only
 - (c) achieved by using tones only
2. What is kinesics? It is originally _____.
 - (a) a branch of one's psychological development
 - (b) a scientific study of human body
 - (c) a scientific study of body movement
3. _____ is NOT the study of kinesics.
 - (a) Facial expressions
 - (b) Eye behavior
 - (c) Cognitive development
4. Raymond Birdwhistle is _____.
 - (a) a psychologist
 - (b) an anthropologist
 - (c) a poet
5. Birdwhistle estimated that about _____ of our communication was nonverbal.
 - (a) 50 percent

- (b) 70 percent
- (c) 80 percent
- 6. The speaker says, "he (Birdwhistle) established this field of study as a legitimate one." It means that _____.
 - (a) someone has questioned the legitimacy of kinesics as an academic discipline
 - (b) kinesics has not been recognized as a discipline
 - (c) it has never been an academic discipline
- 7. According to Birdwhistle, the meaning of our nonverbal communication _____.
 - (a) is mainly achieved through eye contact
 - (b) depends on the context
 - (c) is determined by those who use body language
- 8. Using an example of a smile, the speaker explains what he means by context. _____ is NOT communicated by smile.
 - (a) Affection
 - (b) To make one feel comfortable
 - (c) Sarcasm

► Step 2: Listen for Details

Fill in the missing details in the following passages concerning nonverbal communication.

1. Kinesics is the scientific study of _____. By movements, I mean gestures, facial expressions, eye behavior—the _____—and posture. In addition to these movements, we also communicate _____—that is, how fast we talk—and _____—how loudly we talk. Nonverbal communication _____ actions.
2. Birdwhistle was quite a _____. He estimated that _____ what is communicated _____ is _____. Birdwhistle began his studies of nonverbal communication in _____ and since he established _____, many other anthropologists and psychologists _____ non-verbal communication.
3. Because of this belief, he was very concerned with _____ of nonverbal behavior—how and where _____ appeared, not just _____.

Take facial expressions for example—_____, _____, _____,
and so on—we all use these things to _____
_____. However, those meanings are _____
_____ that we are in and _____ we have with
the people we are communicating with.

Section II

Task 1

Vocabulary

afterglow /'ɑ:ftəgləʊ/ *n.* (往昔的荣
耀等的) 余波, 印象
tackle /'tækəl/ *v.* 着手处理, 解决

veto /'vi:təʊ/ *n.* 否决权
astray /ə'streɪ/ *adv.* 误入歧途

Cultural Notes

Veto power

Veto power is a power to block the passage of a bill or a resolution. It is commonly exercised by someone at the very top of the executive order, such as the president, or by a powerful member state in an international organization such as the United Nations.

Listening Comprehension

Listen to the report about European banks union and answer the following questions.

1. What are the leaders of the European Union (EU) going to do after EU received the Nobel Peace Prize?

2. The speaker says, "Any afterglow from receiving the peace prize has been dimmed by renewed divisions on how best to tackle the debt crisis." What does he mean by this?

3. Another speaker says, "EU leaders are expected to steer clear of tackling the financial troubles in Greece and Spain ..." What does the speaker mean?

4. What do the EU leaders want to concentrate on at their meeting in Brussels?

5. What does the "banking union proposal" aim at?

6. What does the plan, if there is one, try to do in terms of the current banking situation in Europe?

7. What does Wolfgang Schaeuble, the German Finance Minister, propose to do with regard to strengthening the role of European Central Bank?

8. What does Schaeuble's proposal aim at?

Task 2

Vocabulary

biannual /baɪˈænjʊəl/ *adj.* 一年两次的

petaflop /ˈpetəflɒp/ *n.* 千万亿次

trillion /ˈtrɪljən/ *n.* 兆, 万亿

microclimate /ˈmaɪkrəʊklaɪmət/ *n.*

小气候

handwringing /ˈhændˌrɪŋɪŋ/ *n.* 绝望

magnet /ˈmæɡnɪt/ *n.* 磁铁

airfoil /ˈeəfɔɪl/ *n.* 螺旋桨

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the interview about the supercomputer called Titan and answer the following questions.

1. At the very beginning of the interview, the interviewer says, "It's official." What does he mean?

2. How big is Titan in terms of its consumption of electricity?

3. Why does the interviewer say that Titan has brought "the title back to the US," the title of the fastest computer in the world?

4. How fast is the computer built in China right now, compared with other supercomputers over the world?

5. Since the Titan is so fast, can it hold the title of the world's fastest computer for a long time, according to the interviewee? Why or why not?

6. What are the two reasons for building supercomputers which cost so much money?

7. Apart from scientific researches, are there any practical purposes for which people build the supercomputer? If so, what is it?

► Step 2: Listen for Details

Fill in the missing details in the following passages concerning the supercomputer called Titan.

1. It's in a huge room, yeah, _____ a Kmart, and it's incredibly loud. And these computers use _____. And the chips produce _____ that in the room itself _____ ... So you have cold air coming up _____. And as you walk down here, it's _____. But these disk drives are _____, so, you know, it's _____ inside of a computer room.

2. And he says _____ allows scientists there _____
_____ for things _____ and to
discover _____. But he also said that these super computers were really
_____ people to this
country from around the world.
3. And it's not _____ who get to use this machine. There's actually
_____ to submit requests and do research.
And one was _____ called BMI that actually used a
supercomputer there _____ for
diesel trucks.

Section III

Task 1

Vocabulary

apocalypse /ə'pɒkəlips/ *n.* 天启 (尤指
预示天下大动乱)

astrobiologist /,æstrəʊbaɪ'ɒlədʒɪst/ *n.*
天体生物学家

agonized /'ægənaɪzd/ *adj.* 感到极度痛
苦的

reputedly /rɪ'pjʊ:tɪdli/ *adv.* 据普遍认为

equinox /'i:kwɪnɒks/ *n.* 昼夜平分线

interloper /'ɪntələʊpə(r)/ *n.* 闯入者

rotation /rəʊ'teɪʃən/ *n.* 旋转

doomsday /'du:msdeɪ/ *n.* 最后审判
日, 世界末日

snicker /'snɪkə(r)/ *v.* 暗笑, 窃笑

cataclysm /'kætəklɪzəm/ *n.* 大灾难

Cultural Notes

The apocalypse

The apocalypse is a term which means that the world will come to an end according to the Mayan calendar, a calendar used by the indigenous people in Central American countries.

Listening Comprehension

Listen to the interview about the end-of-the-world theories (part 1) and answer the following questions.

1. What does the Mayan calendar say about 2012?

2. David Morrison, a NASA scientist, has received a lot of emails from people who are afraid of the prediction by the Mayan calendar. What is Morrison's opinion on these questions?

3. Why does Morrison say that the theory of the end of the world according to the Mayan calendar is not true?

4. Apart from the end-of-the-world theory, what other catastrophic things did people ask him about?

5. Morrison gives examples to show that people are genuinely afraid. Give two examples.

6. From what sources, according to Morrison, do people get the information about the end of the world?

7. According to Morrison, where do most of the questions come from?

8. Why, according to the interviewer, do people not trust what Morrison or other scientists from NASA tell them?

Task 2

Vocabulary

align /ə'laɪn/ v. 使成一直线，对准

convolve /kən'vɒlv/ v. 使缠绕

axis /'æksɪs/ *n.* 轴

alignment /ə'laɪnmənt/ *n.* 对齐, 成直线

astrological /,æstrə'lɒdʒɪkəl/ *adj.* 占星学的, 占星术的

rogue /rəʊg/ *adj.* 离群的, 缺乏控制的

psychic /'saɪkɪk/ *n.* 巫师

dystopia /dɪs'təʊpiə/ *n.* 糟糕的社会

Cultural Notes

Sumer

Sumer was an ancient civilization with its people residing in the region of Mesopotamia, currently Iraq.

Listening Comprehension

► Step 1: Listen for Main Ideas

Listen to the interview about the end-of-the-world theories (part 2) and answer the following questions.

1. What is the other theory concerning the destruction of our planet?

2. What does Morrison say about the possible shift of the north and south poles of our planet?

3. What, according to Morrison, is the major source of the information concerning the shift of the poles?

4. Another theory of the destruction of our planet is that a rogue planet is going to crash into the Earth. Where, according to Morrison, does the theory come from?

5. What is the counter-argument of the theory about a rogue planet crashing into the Earth?

6. What did some people say about the super storm Sandy in connection with the theories of the destruction of the Earth?

7. What is in common of all the messages that Morrison has received?

► Step 2: Listen for Details

Listen to the interview again and determine whether the following statements are true or false. Write T (True) or F (False) in the parenthesis before each statement.

- () 1. Both the north and south poles are not aligned with the rotation pole exactly, and they will reverse in about every million years.
- () 2. The change of poles will have a devastating effect on the Earth.
- () 3. The other theory about a rogue planet crashing into the Earth is based on the ideas of ancient Sumer.
- () 4. There has been, so far, no counter-argument against the theory of a rogue planet crashing into the Earth.
- () 5. Some people in the US believe that the US government is hiding something from them.

Listening Skills: Practice Exercise

I. Answer the following questions based on your understanding of the two parts of the interview concerning various end-of-the-world theories.

1. What is the topic of the interview?

2. What is the main idea of the interview?

II. Complete the following chart.

Theories of the end of the world	What people say and react to the theories

II. Paraphrase the following sentences, paying special attention to the inferential meanings.

1. And that's the predicted date for the end of the world reportedly or reputedly on the Mayan calendar.

2. I mean, it's easy to snicker, maybe, but these are agonized questions.

3. And somehow people about four, four and a half years ago started asking me these questions. They came out of the blue.

4. This is really a kind of astrological thinking that the position of the planets determines what happens on Earth.

5. If you're into this 2012 doomsday, you interpret that as a warning from the government to you, a coded warning because of course the government has all this information and won't release it directly.

Images have been losslessly embedded. Information about the original file can be found in PDF attachments. Some stats (more in the PDF attachments):

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