



1 UNIT

Section I

Vocabulary

manifestation /,mænɪfe'steɪʃən/ *n.* 表现形式
phenomenon /fɪ'nɒmɪnən/ *n.* 现象
articulate /ɑ:'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/ <i>n.</i> 农家场院	hopeful /'həʊpfʊl/ <i>n.</i> 有希望成功或被选上的人
existential /,egzɪs'tenʃəl/ <i>adj.</i> 存在的	rotate /rəʊ'teɪt/ <i>v.</i> 轮换（位置）
annual /'ænjʊəl/ <i>adj.</i> 每年的，年度的	

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 /'priːdɪsəsə(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 /stɪə(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 /'kruːsɪbl/ *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.
