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Step By Step 3000

英语听力入门

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出版说明



“英语听力入门”系列教材是中国英语教学史上具有广泛影响力和持久生命力的一套听力教材。

它的初版《英语听力入门》(*Step by Step*, 张民伦等合编)问世于 20 世纪 80 年代初,曾获得“国家教委高等院校优秀教材一等奖”等殊荣,当时被全国大部分高校英语系选为专业课教材,推动了我国英语专业的发展。它哺育了一届又一届的学生,为改革开放后中国英语人才的培养作出了贡献。这个版本至今已发行 25 年,仍在听力教材中占有一席之地。

进入新世纪之初,我社出版了《英语听力入门 2000》。“2000 版”仍由张民伦教授主编,保留了《英语听力入门》的编写原则和思路,全面更新了听力材料,在提高学生认知水平和培养学生能力等方面作出了新的探索。《英语听力入门 2000》得到广泛的好评,并入选“十一五”国家级规划教材。

《英语听力入门 2000》出版以后,编者团队一如既往地关注英语教学的最新发展,并沉潜于听力教学的理论与实践探索。在 2008 这个特别的年份,编者奉献出了凝聚着强烈时代意识的《英语听力入门 3000》,把“英语听力入门”系列教材带到了一个新的高度。

我们深深感谢读者 25 年来对“英语听力入门”系列教材的认可和喜爱。我们也深深感谢编者,其难能可贵的严谨学风是“英语听力入门”系列教材 25 年来旺盛生命力的根本原因,也是“英语听力入门”系列教材值得读者信赖的切实保障。

我们热切期待《英语听力入门 3000》和大家共创英语听力教学的美好未来!

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《英语听力入门 2000》

前 言



初版《英语听力入门》(*Step by Step*, 下称《听力入门》)在走过十五个春秋之后,正式向大家告别了。编者由衷地感激众多同行与广大师生多年来所给予的厚爱和帮助。其实,这份情缘也正是《听力入门》的生命力之所在。而且,当历史的车轮和社会的巨变以咄咄逼人之势挑战《听力入门》时,还是这份情缘为《听力入门》的更新与发展铺路导航。今天,在新世纪的曙光中《英语听力入门 2000》(下称《听力入门 2000》)迈出了第一步。编者特意将千禧之年各国人民普天同庆的真实记录编入《听力入门 2000》第一册第一单元。这首先是为了致意;第二则是借此引出《听力入门 2000》富有时代性的主题内涵并表达其继往开来的责任与志向。

《听力入门 2000》共分为四册,供大专院校英语专业听力课使用,也可供具有较高英语水平的其他专业的研究生、本科生和科技人员等广大英语学习者选用。

《听力入门 2000》是《听力入门》的延伸。它仍遵循内容与听力技巧并重的原则,注重入选材料的语言真实度和典型性,把重点始终放在发展学生的听力理解能力和思维能力等方面。

《听力入门 2000》更是《听力入门》的超越。它采用全新的听力素材,且更注意四册教材中主题布局的整体性。以人为本,围绕学生这个主体,努力体现各阶级所学内容与人的发展之间的内在关系,以引导学生认识迅变中的客观世界,扎扎实实地发展自我。就听力技能而言,《听力入门 2000》继续重视各项微技能和综合技能的训练,并尝试用小讲座形式从理论上分析听的本质,点明要领,帮助学生消除可能产生的心理问题和听法障碍。“语

言欣赏与语言学习”是《听力入门 2000》中的又一个创意。课本中的这个部分适时地归纳了各相关篇章中的英语习惯用语或其他优美的语言表达方式,以示范学习方法,鼓励积累知识,使学生进一步体会英语听力学习过程中的美感与快乐。由于华东师范大学出版社外语编辑室、音像部及有关设计和美编人员的共同努力,《听力入门 2000》的外观、版式、图片、色彩和录音也都令人耳目一新。

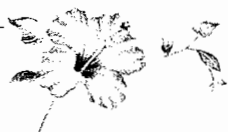
《听力入门 2000》得到了华东师大外语学院领导、语言实验室、资料室、办公室以及英语系等各部门许多同事的经常性支持和帮助。Paul William Kinnis 教授审阅了第一册全部书稿。参加录音的朋友有 John Fazzon, Michael Clements, Katie Regan, Scott Allen, Kendra Hamilton, Shawn Gansolley, Kelly White, Adam MacMahon, Anne-Cecilie Kaltenborn 和许茜等。在编写过程中,我们还参阅过国内外有关的一些书籍和资料,在此表示诚挚的谢意。参阅书目详见 Acknowledgements。

由于编者水平和各方面条件所限,本教材中肯定存有不少疏漏与不妥之处,敬请指正。

《英语听力入门 2000》期盼着朋友们新的合作。

《英语听力入门》编者
《英语听力入门 2000》编者
2000.6

前言



《英语听力入门 2000》是在千禧之年的钟声里迈出第一步的。当时有朋友鼓励说,它的诞生使初版《英语听力入门》焕发出了青春的活力。而今,多少个寒暑又已过去,我们或许应该说,正在一步一步进入而立之年的教材又必须重新振奋,因为唯独如此,它才有可能在真正意义上走向成熟。这就是历史赋予《英语听力入门 3000》的责任与光荣。

在冷静的反思之后,编者从《听力入门》(以下均使用简称)与《听力入门 2000》各自的特色和缺陷里初步悟到了《听力入门 3000》的方向。

20 世纪 80 年代初开始酝酿《听力入门》的时候,中国大地刚刚改革开放,英语学习热潮四处升腾。基于当时的教学实际,编者将重点牢牢地锁定在英语有声语言的真实性以及听力基本功训练等两个方面。之后多年的实践证明,比较系统和扎实细致的技能训练对增强学生的能力与后劲是至关重要的。

到《听力入门 2000》出版之时,全国的英语教学水平已普遍提高,社会巨变所带来的新鲜气象和热门话题也层出不穷。教材将扩展教学内容的广度与深度置于中心位置,这在很大程度上满足了师生的需要。

今天,前两轮实践均已取得阶段性成果。但当我们站到一个更加客观、更加全面的角度去审视时,又深感某些遗憾与不足。愿《听力入门 3000》带给我们新的机会与进步。

与《听力入门 2000》一样,《听力入门 3000》仍坚持“延伸”与“超越”的

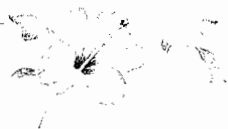
基本准则。就总体目标而言,《听力入门 3000》更加着力于追求听力教学中“知识”与“技能”的平衡性,试图将两者之间的关系处理得更加自然合理。在《听力入门 3000》中,包括数字快速反应、要点选择、关键词速记、纲要拟列以及归纳小结等一系列听力单项或综合基本技能训练的分量会有所增加,训练策略也有所改变。就内容而言,有将近一半兼具时代特征和典型价值的新鲜篇章注入到了《听力入门 3000》之中。

编者衷心希望,新近融合于《听力入门 3000》的理念与元素能更好地回报广大师生的支持与关爱。事实上,本套教材的发展本身就是一个与广大师生互动的进程。编者衷心感谢同行们、同学们富有创见的反馈信息,并向所有为《听力入门》、《听力入门 2000》和《听力入门 3000》的出版作出努力与贡献的朋友们致意。

《听力入门 3000》同以往一样,得到了各方面的帮助和支持。新参加《听力入门 3000》录音的朋友有 Jonathan, Laura, Alex, Amy, Matt Dinsmore, Aelred 和 Kresten 等。在编写过程中,我们还参阅过国内外有关的一些书籍和资料,在此表示诚挚的谢意。

编者
2009.6

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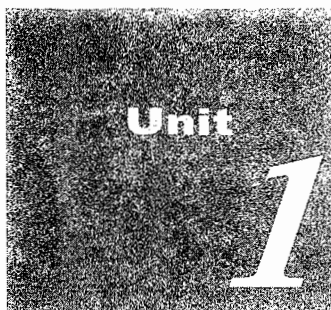
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World News: International Relations

Part I Warming up

A

Key words:

radical change gun control further fighting bomb
depleted uranium

Vocabulary:

allay / disquiet / ammunition

You're going to hear some sentences about international relations. Complete the statements.

Tapescripts:

1. The former American Defense Secretary William Perry has recommended a radical change of policy towards North Korea.
2. Hundreds of thousands of mothers from across the United States gathered here in Washington Sunday to push for tougher gun control laws.
3. There's been further fighting between Macedonian forces and Ethnic Albanian guerrillas inside the Macedonian border with Kosovo.
4. A bomb dropped by United States navy aircraft during training in Kuwait has hit a group of military observers, killing six of them.
5. NATO is taking a number of steps to allay growing disquiet about the possible health risks from ammunitions containing depleted uranium, which it used in Kosovo and Bosnia.

B

Key words:

summit vote to admit collision gun battles nuclear

Vocabulary:

commitment / eradicate / shrug off / denunciation / regime /
pluck / upsurge / elite / breach

You are going to hear five brief news items. Focus your attention on “who,” “what,” “when,” “where,” “why” and “how” in each news item and then answer the questions.

1. **What** is the summit’s statement expected to call on UN members?
To make commitments to eradicate poverty, promote democracy and education, and reverse the spread of AIDS.
2. **Which** three countries are admitted by ASEAN on Saturday?
Burma, Cambodia, and Laos.
3. **What** happened on Friday about ten miles south of Pearl Harbor?
A US nuclear submarine tore through a Japanese fishing vessel, sinking it within minutes.
How many people were on the vessel? And **how many** were missing?
35/9.
4. **What** happened in the West Bank and Gaza?
Gun battles between Israeli troops and Palestinian gunmen have been raging overnight.
5. **What** are the problems with the nuclear facilities in Japan?
Some nuclear facilities have breached many health and safety laws. More than half of the nuclear plants failed some basic tests, such as checking radiation measurements.

Tapescripts:

1. With the final declaration on its role in the 21st century, the summit’s statement is expected to call on UN members to make commitments to eradicate poverty, promote democracy and education, and reverse the spread of AIDS. More than 150 heads-of-state and government attended the summit, the largest gathering of world leaders in history.
2. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations has decided to invite Bur-

ma to join its rank, shrugging off western denunciations of the military regime in Rangoon. ASEAN foreign ministers voted on Saturday to admit Burma, Cambodia, and Laos.

3. The missing, four of them teenagers, were among 35 people aboard a high school fishing vessel from Japan. On Friday, a US nuclear submarine tore through the ship, sinking it within minutes. The USS *Greenville*, which was not seriously damaged, was performing an emergency surfacing drill when the collision occurred about ten miles south of Pearl Harbor. Coast Guard rescue teams plucked all but nine of the victims from the rough seas.
4. Gun battles between Israeli troops and Palestinian gunmen have been raging overnight in the West Bank and Gaza. The upsurge in the violence comes after Israeli attack helicopters targeted and killed a member of an elite Palestinian security force.
5. Some nuclear facilities in Japan have breached many health and safety laws. Government inspectors checked 17 nuclear plants. More than half of them failed some basic tests, such as checking radiation measurements. Japanese nuclear regulators have been ordered to crack down following the country's worst nuclear accident in September. Sixty-nine people were exposed to dangerous levels of radiation in the accident.

Part II News reports

In this section, you are going to hear two news reports.

A

Key words:

elect (non-)permanent members vote
win the majority

Vocabulary:

haggle / maneuver / ballot / contention / lobby / allot
UN General Assembly / Mauritius / Security Council /
Organization of African Unity

Listen to the first news report. Complete the news summary and the following statements.

Summary :

This news report tells us that the United Nations General Assembly has elected Columbia, Ireland, Mauritius, Norway and Singapore as the new non-permanent members of the Security Council.

Statements :

1. Columbia, Ireland, and Singapore won their seats as non-permanent members of the Security Council on the first round of balloting while Mauritius and Norway won their seats on the fourth ballot.
2. Sudan and Mauritius are two candidates competing for the second seat for the African and Asian group.
3. There were three countries contending for the two seats allotted to the western industrialized group of nations.
4. The Security Council is made up of 15 members, including five permanent members — China, France, Great Britain, Russia, and the United States — and 10 non-permanent members.

Tapescript :

The United Nations General Assembly has elected Columbia, Ireland, Mauritius, Norway and Singapore as the new non-permanent members of the Security Council. The vote follows several weeks of haggling and maneuvering.

Columbia, Ireland, and Singapore won the required two-thirds majority on the first round of balloting. But it took another three rounds of voting to decide on the remaining two regional seats.

Contention marked the voting for the second seat for the African and Asian group. The United States lobbied intensely against Sudan, the candidate of the Organization of African Unity. Mauritius, the candidate supported by Washington, won on the fourth round of voting.

Ireland easily captured one of the two seats allotted to the western industrialized group of nations on the first ballot. But Norway and Italy campaigned vigorously for the second spot. King Harald of Norway came to New York last week to press the case for his nation's representation on

the Security Council for the first time since 1982. Norway also won on the fourth ballot.

The new members begin their two-year terms in January.

The Security Council is made up of a total of 15 members, including five permanent members — China, France, Great Britain, Russia, and the United States — and 10 non-permanent members. Five non-permanent members are elected to two-year terms each year.

B

Key words:

emergency meeting cycle of violence
get back to the negotiating table

Vocabulary:

cast a dissenting vote / abstain / high-profile / consensus /
genocide

UN Human Rights Commission / Bosnian / Rwanda / East Timor

Now listen to the second news report. Complete the news summary and briefly answer the questions you hear.

Summary:

This news report tells us that the United Nations Human Rights Commission was going to hold an emergency meeting to deal with the crisis situation between Israelis and Palestinians.

Answers to the questions:

1. 53
2. 48
3. 3
4. The United States
5. Canada
6. On October 18th
7. No more than three days
8. To get the Israelis and Palestinians back to the negotiating table
9. 4 / Bosnian war / genocide in Rwanda / violence in East Timor

Tapescript:

Forty-eight of the (United Nations Human Rights Commission's) 53 member nations voted to hold the emergency meeting. The United States cast the sole dissenting vote and Canada abstained. Three other countries did not vote.

The special meeting will begin October 18th and will last for no more than three days.

UN spokeswoman Marie Heuze says one purpose of the meeting is to try to learn how the cycle of violence between Israelis and Palestinians can be stopped.

“When you have such a high-profile for a war crisis which is so dangerous, not only for the people in Palestine and in Israel, but in the region, there is a fear — and this is probably why there was a large consensus on this meeting to discuss the issue — because the situation in this part of the world is so volatile, so dangerous, so important to control that everybody thinks that they have something to contribute.”

Ms Heuze says she thinks the United Nations and the international community as a whole can play a constructive role in the present situation and in trying to get the Israelis and Palestinians back to the negotiating table. Officials from the UN Human Rights Commission will discuss the agenda toward the meeting on Wednesday.

This is only the fifth time the commission has gone into emergency meeting to deal with a crisis situation. Previous sessions dealt with the Bosnian war, the genocide in Rwanda, and the violence in East Timor.

Questions:

1. How many members are there in the UN Human Rights Commission?
2. How many of them voted to hold the emergency meeting?
3. How many of them didn't vote?
4. Which country cast the dissenting vote?
5. Which country abstained?
6. When will the meeting begin?
7. How long will it last?
8. What's the purpose of this meeting?
9. How many emergency meetings have been held by the UN Human

Rights Commission before this one? What were the three crisis situations that they dealt with?

Part III Anti-piracy mission

A

Key words:

European Union warships planes Somalia
operation

Vocabulary:

surveillance / deter / vis-à-vis / ransom / infested

You're going to hear a report on an EU's mission. Supply the missing information.

EU's Naval Operation

The massive problem: Piracy off Somalia's waters

Almost 100 ships were attacked this year alone. Somali pirates are holding about 16 ships and more than 350 crew members off their country's coast.

EU's mission:

Sending 6 warships and 3 surveillance planes to tackle the problem

- Aim: To deter, to prevent, to protect and, in particular, to protect the UN humanitarian component in those waters vis-à-vis Somalia
- Headquarters: Near London
- Duration: At least a year

Tapescript:

The European Union is sending six warships and three surveillance planes to tackle a massive problem — piracy off Somalia's waters that has resulted in almost 100 ships being attacked this year alone. The ships take over from NATO vessels now trying to maintain security more than 1.5 million square kilometers.

EU foreign policy chief Javier Solana recently outlined the tasks

facing the new mission.

“It will be a very solid operation. It will have robust rules of engagement, the objective will be able to deter, to prevent, to protect and, in particular, to protect the United Nations humanitarian component in those waters vis-à-vis Somalia.”

The EU mission will be headquartered near London and last for at least a year. Vessels from at least eight European countries will escort aid ships and conduct anti-piracy operations.

Somali pirates are holding about 16 ships and more than 350 crew off their country’s coast. They generally ask for huge ransoms in exchange for the vessels’ release.

Besides the European Union and NATO operations, private companies are also offering escort services through the pirate-infested Gulf of Aden, one of the world’s busiest shipping routes.

B

Key words:

Chinese naval task force escort mission

Vocabulary:

rear admiral

Here is a report on Chinese navy’s military move against piracy. Supply the missing information.

Chinese Navy’s Escort Mission against Piracy

Primary mission: To secure vessels, personnel and cargo, but not to hit piracy off the Somali coast directly

Target: To protect the ships and personnel passing through the area; to safeguard the vessels transporting humanitarian materials from international organizations

Number of crew members:

800 incl. 70 soldiers from the Navy’s special forces

Duration of the first phase: Three months

Time ready to receive protection appeals: Jan. 6

Tapescript:

The Chinese naval task force has set sail from a port in the southernmost island province of Hainan for Somalia. The ships will take part in an escort mission against piracy.

Chinese Assistant Foreign Minister Liu Jieyi elaborated upon the significance of the military move.

“The escorting mission of the Chinese navy has won wide applause from the international community, especially African countries and people. China is supportive to the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council and efforts of the global cooperation in combating piracy. And we are willing to keep contact and cooperation with other countries’ naval force on this issue.”

Earlier, the fleet commander, Rear Admiral Du Jingcheng said all crew members of the fleet had full confidence in their ability to fulfill the mission.

According to the official, the primary mission of the Chinese fleet is to secure vessels, personnel and cargo, but not to hit piracy off the Somali coast directly.

“Our target is, on one hand, to protect the ships and personnel passing through the Gulf of Aden and waters off the coast of Somalia. On the other hand, we are in charge of safeguarding the vessels transporting humanitarian materials from the international organizations. However, we will take relevant measures under the direct threat from pirates.”

Du Jingcheng added the combined crew comes to about 800 and includes 70 soldiers from the Navy’s special forces.

They’ll be joining a multi-national fleet of warships already patrolling off the waters of the Somali coast and the Gulf of Aden.

The first phase of the mission will last for three months and the Navy will send new ships to relieve the fleet at an appropriate time, depending on the situation and the UN Security Council.

It will also help ships carrying humanitarian relief for international organizations such as the UN World Food Program. The fleet will not charge escort service or protection fees to ships, whether foreign or domestic.

The fleet will be ready to receive protection appeals on Jan. 6.

Official data shows that nearly 1,300 Chinese commercial vessels have passed through the gulf so far this year and seven of them were attacked.

Part IV Speeches

Key words:

space project touch dream full-time serve
change

Vocabulary:

swelter / oasis / vindication / cynicism / creed

In this section, you are going to hear six extracts from some public speeches. Pay attention to the examples of the language or structures used which enable you to identify the functions of these speeches.

Extract 1 (expressing an opinion): I believe that ... I believe we should ...

Extract 2 (paying a tribute): He said to those he touched and who sought to touch him ...

Extract 3 (expressing an opinion): I have a dream ...

Extract 4 (expressing an opinion): America needs a full-time President and a full-time Congress.

Extract 5 (accepting a post): I am profoundly grateful ... for giving me the chance to serve you.

(making a promise): I will do everything I can to be worthy of ... I promise you ... that I will ...

Extract 6 (expressing determination): This is our time, to put ... to restore ... to reclaim ... Yes, we can.

Tapescripts:

1. I believe that this nation should commit itself to achieving the goal,

before this decade is out, of landing a man on the moon and returning him safely to the earth. No single space project in this period will be more impressive to mankind, or more important for the long-range exploration of space; and none will be so difficult, or expensive to accomplish . . . But, in a very real sense, it will not be one man going to the moon. If we make this judgement affirmatively, it will be an entire nation . . . I believe we should go to the moon. (John F. Kennedy 25/05/1961)

2. As he said many times, in many parts of this nation, to those he touched and who sought to touch him: "Some men see things as they are and say 'Why?' I dream things that never were and say 'Why not?'" (Edward M. Kennedy 08/06/1968)
3. I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia, sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave-owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood. I have a dream that one day, even the State of Mississippi, a state sweltering with the heat of injustice, sweltering with the heat of oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice. I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin, but by the content of their character. (Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. 28/08/1963)
4. America needs a full-time President and a full-time Congress. Particularly at this time, with problems we face at home and abroad. To continue to fight through the months ahead for my personal vindication would almost totally absorb the time and attention of both the President and the Congress in a period when our entire focus should be on the great issues of peace abroad and prosperity without inflation at home. (Richard M. Nixon 08/08/1974)
5. Thank you for opening up your minds and your hearts, for seeing the possibility of what we could do together for our children and for our future here in this state and in our nation. I am profoundly grateful to all of you for giving me the chance to serve you. I will . . . I will do everything I can to be worthy of your faith and trust and to honor the powerful example of Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan . . . I promise

you tonight that I will reach across party lines to bring progress for all of New York's families. Today we voted as Democrats and Republicans. Tomorrow we begin again as New Yorkers ... (Hillary Clinton 07/11/2000)

6. America, we have come so far. We have seen so much. But there is so much more to do. So tonight, let us ask ourselves — if our children should live to see the next century; if my daughters should be so lucky to live as long as Ann Nixon Cooper, what change will they see? What progress will we have made?

This is our chance to answer that call. This is our moment.

This is our time, to put our people back to work and open doors of opportunity for our kids; to restore prosperity and promote the cause of peace; to reclaim the American dream and reaffirm that fundamental truth, that, out of many, we are one; that while we breathe, we hope. And where we are met with cynicism and doubts and those who tell us that we can't, we will respond with that timeless creed that sums up the spirit of a people: Yes, we can. (Barack Obama 05/11/2008)

World News: Earth and Environment

Part I Warming up

A

Key words:

damage to crops

conference

oil spill

wildfires

melting

Vocabulary:

blaze

You're going to hear some sentences about environment. Complete the statements.

Tapescripts:

1. New research on the likely impact of climate change suggests that damage to crops in low-lying coastal regions could be worse than previously thought.
2. More than 2000 delegates from around the world have gathered in northern Brazil for the third United Nations Conference on Desertification.
3. Crews are working to clean up a huge oil spill off the coast of Mexico, about 50 miles south of San Diego.
4. Wildfires in the Florida Everglades have been contained after nearly a week of blazes that consumed 65,000 hectares in the southern part of the state.
5. A US Space Agency study finds that Greenland is melting around the edges. The loss to the world's second largest ice sheet — more than 50

cubic kilometers per year — is enough to raise global sea level by 0.13 millimeters.

B

Key words:

a national water plan endangered reptile
aerial offensive threatened plants directory

Vocabulary:

deformity / salamander / alligator / eradicate /
herbicide / sawgrass / xeriscaping

World Conservation Union / Boulder County Green Pages

You are going to hear five brief news items. Focus your attention on “who,” “what,” “when,” “where,” “why” and “how” in each news item and then answer the questions.

1. What is the aim of a national water plan approved by the Council of Australian Governments?

It attempts to balance environmental concerns and the needs of the community.

2. What does a new study say about reptiles?

Reptile species are in greater trouble than amphibian species.

3. What did the governors from Columbia call for?

A new approach in the fight against the illegal drugs trade.

4. What is the serious threat for plants?

One in every eight species of plants is threatened with extinction.

5. What is now available?

A new local directory for the environmentally-aware, called the “Boulder County Green Pages”.

Tapescripts:

1. Australia is the world’s driest continent. There’s general agreement that the country has to use water more efficiently. In many parts supplies are in crisis.

At a meeting in Canberra, the Council of Australian Governments has approved a national water plan. It attempts to balance environmental

concerns and the needs of the community. The amount of water taken from rivers for commercial use is to be cut and farmers will be compensated.

2. The disappearance and deformity of amphibians such as frogs and salamanders from rain forests and mountain lakes worldwide has attracted wide-spread scientific attention over the last decade. Now a new study says reptile species including turtles, snakes, and alligators are in even greater trouble. Twice as many reptiles as amphibians, or some 100 species, are currently listed as endangered by the World Conservation Union. The study says habitat loss and degradation, pollution, disease, climate change, and over-collection for food, pets and drugs are the major threats to reptiles.
3. Four regional governors from Columbia, on a visit to Washington, have sharply criticized an American-backed aerial offensive to eradicate thousands of hectares of illegal coca and poppy plantations. At a news conference the governors called for a different approach in the fight against the illegal drugs trade, saying that the herbicides currently being used were harmful to public health and the environment.
4. Much attention has been devoted to threatened animal species. But what about plants which are the fundamental bases of life? One in every eight species of plants is threatened with extinction. Since all food chains begin in the sphere of plant life, this is bad news for the animals too, including humans who depend on plants not only for food but also for medicines, building materials, and other vital purposes.
5. A new local directory for the environmentally-aware is now available, called the "Boulder County Green Pages." The Rotary Clubs in Boulder County got together with local recycling and environmental specialists to put together this first-ever directory. It includes quick reference to green products and services for recycling, xeriscaping, energy conservation, and more. The \$5 cost helps raise funds for the sponsoring groups.

Part II News reports

A

Key words:

deteriorating health physical

Vocabulary:

vibrancy / coral reef / glacier

Worldwatch Institute / State of the World 2000 /

Daimler-Chrysler / Shell Oil

Listen to the first news report. Supply the missing words while listening.

An annual study by the Worldwatch Institute in Washington says with the boom in the information economy, Americans have lost sight of the deteriorating health of the planet. The fast growing information economy is affecting every aspect of life, from communication, commerce and work, to education and entertainment. The Worldwatch Institute gives the earth an annual physical exam. According to this year's result, almost all those vital signs of the health of the earth, including the number of species, the stability of climate, the health of coral reefs, show deterioration. Other warning signs are rising temperatures, falling water tables, melting glaciers, shrinking forests and collapsing fisheries. The major environmental challenges in the 21st century will be to stabilize both climate and world population growth.

Tapescript:

An annual study by the Worldwatch Institute here in Washington says with the boom in the information economy, Americans have lost sight of the deteriorating health of the planet.

State of the World 2000 says the fast growing information economy is affecting every aspect of life, from communication, commerce and work, to education and entertainment.

Lead author and Worldwatch President Lester Brown says while

Americans generally feel a sense of optimism about the economy, the planet's health is suffering. He says it is a mistake "to confuse the vibrancy of the virtual world with the increasingly troubled state of the real world."

"We give the earth an annual physical, and this book is the result of that annual physical. We check its vital signs. And almost all those vital signs, whether it's the number of species, whether it's the stability of climate, whether it's the health of coral reefs, all those trends show deterioration."

Lester Brown says other warning signs are rising temperatures, falling water tables, melting glaciers, shrinking forests and collapsing fisheries. He says the major environmental challenges in the 21st century will be to stabilize both climate and world population growth.

Worldwatch Institute President Lester Brown also points out initiatives by multinational corporations to seek energy alternatives. For example, Daimler-Chrysler and Shell Oil are working with the government of Iceland to turn that country into the first hydrogen powered economy.

B

Key words:

water shortage global solutions water resources
overuse

Vocabulary:

catastrophic / scarcity / obligation / potable / sanitary

World Meteorological Organization

Listen to the second news report. Complete the news summary and then briefly answer the questions you hear.

Summary:

This news report is about the severe shortage of water in some developing nations. It will lead to catastrophic consequences unless global solutions are found soon.

Answers to the questions:

1. 150
2. Monday

3. Almost one billion people could suffer from a scarcity of water.
4. Middle East, parts of Africa, western Asia, northeastern China, western and southern India, large parts of Pakistan and Mexico, parts of the Pacific coast of the United States and South America
5. To treat water as a precious resource
6. 5 liters
7. 50 liters
8. 500 liters

Tapescript:

The UN water experts are warning that a severe water shortage will have what they call catastrophic consequences in some developing nations unless global solutions are found soon. One hundred and fifty experts around the world will discuss the water situation at a conference beginning Monday in Geneva.

A top official from the World Meteorological Organization Arthur Askew says that by the year 2025, almost 1 billion people could be living in areas suffering from a scarcity of water. He says the number could double by the middle of the next century. Mr Askew says one area with serious water problems is the Middle East. But he says officials in the area are already working on ways to deal with the situation.

Experts say water shortage problems also could develop in parts of Africa and western Asia as well as northeastern China, western and southern India, large parts of Pakistan and Mexico, and parts of the Pacific coast of the United States and South America. Mr Askew says there's a moral obligation to treat water as a precious resource and a need to realize that large amounts of water are used often wastefully in food production and manufacturing.

"All commodities have used water in their production and you must be aware therefore that if you're importing food from one country to another you are in fact importing part of the water resources of that country. "

Mr Askew also says water shortages lead to a conflict between rural and urban demands.

"In many regions of the world, the water crisis is not coming be-

cause of human consumption directly for potable water, for drinking, or for sanitary purposes, it's coming for agriculture. And in general about 80 percent of the water, which is consumed, i. e. , is extracted from the rivers or from underground resources and is not returned, is for agriculture. And there's considerable pressure now on the agricultural sectors to see if they cannot use that water more efficiently. ”

Mr Askew says it's estimated that a person needs about 5 liters of water a day to survive, and a person lives comfortably with about 50 liters a day. But he says people in many countries are using 500 liters of water each day. He says ways must be found to reduce such overuse before it's too late.

Questions:

1. How many experts will attend the conference in Geneva?
2. When will the conference begin?
3. What will the situation be like in the year 2025 according to Arthur Askew?
4. In which areas could water shortage problems most probably develop?
5. What is the moral obligation put forth by Arthur Askew?
6. How much water does a person need a day to survive?
7. How much water does a person need a day to live comfortably?
8. How much water are people in many countries now using each day?

Part III City recycling

Key words:

landfill recycle recyclables top five

Vocabulary:

curb(side) / bustle / mound / commingle / assorted /
forklift / fuzz

North Carolina / Charlotte Mecklenburg “Recycle Now” truck /
FCR

A You are going to hear a report about city recycling. Listen carefully. Number the following major points according to the order you hear them.

- (2) a. The work at the FCR processing center
- (4) b. The success of Charlotte's recycling program
- (3) c. What happens to the recyclables from FCR
- (1) d. Catherine Smith's recyclable garbage

B Read the following questions. Answer them in note form. If necessary, listen once more.

1. How many households are eligible to participate in the recycling program?
130,000 / 80%
2. What are some of the items that Catherine Smith put into her red recycling bin?
Plastic / glass / tin cans / newspapers
3. What happens after Catherine puts out her bin?
Recycle truck picks it up.
4. Where does the recyclable material go after it is picked up?
One of community's recycling centers
5. How often is the used material dropped off at the center operated by FCR?
Each weekday
6. What does Paula Hoffman do at the recycling center?
Conducts tours of the plant
7. Of all the material brought to the center, how much is newsprint?
3/4
8. What happens to the sorted and processed recyclables at FCR?
Sold to other companies that make them into different products
9. What always happens to the used food and beverage containers?
Made into new containers
10. How successful is Charlotte's recycling program?
One of the top five in the USA

Tapescript:

The United States is running out of landfill space, places to put its

trash. Because of that, more communities are encouraging their residents to recycle, to set aside certain materials that won't go to the landfill. One area that's met the recycling challenge head-on, is the southeast city of Charlotte, North Carolina. In just a few years, its recycling program has become one of the country's most successful.

Catherine Smith lives in one of the 130,000 eligible recycling households in Charlotte, North Carolina. Nearly 80% of the households participate in the program. Each week, Smith goes to her front porch and fills her red plastic bin with recyclables. "You've got any plastic containers marked one or two. You've got any glass. They also recycle tin cans and newspapers. So all of that can go in the curbside pick-up bin."

"Well, you've got everything out here on the curb. What happens next?"

"Well, this is the easy part. Then someone, ah, driving a Charlotte Mecklenburg 'Recycle Now' truck comes and, usually, at some point — tomorrow or Friday — and they pick it up at curbside. And that's it."

From there, Smith's cans, bottles, and newspapers are taken to one of the community's recycling centers. The city of Charlotte actually contracts with a private company to process the recyclables.

This plant is operated by a company called FCR. The recycling trucks pull into FCR each weekday morning to drop off the used materials. Inside, the processing center at FCR is bustling with activity. One of the first things you notice in the 26,000-square-foot facility is a huge mound of materials called the "commingle area." Basically, it's a big pile of assorted trash. There are forklifts transporting garbage. And people sorting through it. Across from the sorters and the commingle area is a mound of newspaper. Of the material brought to FCR, three quarters of it is newsprint.

Paula Hoffman is education coordinator at FCR. She conducts tours of the plant for more than one thousand people a month. Back in the quiet of FCR's auditorium, Paula Hoffman describes what happens to the sorted and processed recyclables the company receives from Catherine Smith and the thousands of other area residents. Hoffman says they're sold to other companies that then make them into different products.

“Your food and beverage glass containers are always made into new food and beverage glass containers. Your aluminum beverage cans are, the biggest percentage of the time, made into new aluminum beverage cans. 25% of all beverage, Coca-Cola, Pepsi bottles are now made into new Pepsi or Coke bottles. However, a certain percentage is also made into other products such as the fuzz on a tennis ball, carpeting . . . your number two plastic . . . a lot of it’s made into plastic wood.”

Charlotte, the surrounding county, and FCR are glad to add new recyclables to their program as long as there’s a need for the recycled material. From its high participation rate to the quality end product, Charlotte’s recycling program is considered one of the top five in the nation.

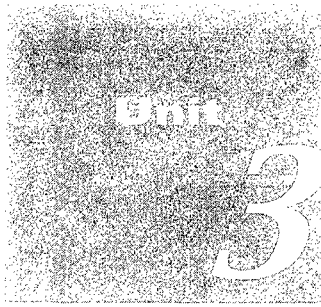
But ultimately, the success of the Charlotte area recycling program can be traced to the curbsides of the many individual citizens who, like Catherine Smith, are active participants in the program.

Part **IV** Language study and language appreciation

Listen to the following statements you have learned in the previous and present units. Pay special attention to the parts in bold type. Learn to appreciate and use the language.

1. to make commitments to do sth. /to reverse the spread of
 - *With the final declaration on its role in the 21st century, the summit’s statement is expected to call on UN members **to make commitments** to eradicate poverty, promote democracy and education, and **reverse the spread of AIDS**.*
2. to join ranks/to shrug off
 - *The Association of Southeast Asian Nations has decided to invite Burma **to join its ranks**, **shrugging off** western denunciations of the military regime in Rangoon.*

3. on the first (round of) ballot(ing)
 - *Columbia, Ireland, and Singapore won the required two-thirds majority **on the first round of balloting.***
 - *Ireland easily captured one of the two seats allotted to the western industrialized group of nations **on the first ballot.***
4. to press the case for
 - *King Harald of Norway came to New York last week **to press the case for** his nation's representation on the Security Council for the first time since 1982.*
5. to cast the dissenting vote
 - *The United States **cast the sole dissenting vote** and Canada abstained.*
6. to swelter with/ to be transformed into an oasis of
 - *I have a dream that one day, even the State of Mississippi, a state **sweltering with** the heat of injustice, **sweltering with** the heat of oppression, **will be transformed into an oasis of** freedom and justice. I have a dream . . .*
7. to meet the challenge head-on
 - *One area that's **met the recycling challenge head-on**, is the southeast city of Charlotte, North Carolina.*



World News: Economic Developments

Part I Warming up

A

Key words:

outlook foreign investment income tax cut job cuts
animal produce

Vocabulary:

slowdown / impose / live-stock

Central Bank / UN Conference on Trade and Development
(UNCTAD) / United States House of Representatives

You are going to hear five brief news items. Focus your attention on “who,” “what,” “when,” “where,” “why” and “how” in each news item and then answer the questions.

1. **Who** have been meeting in Hong Kong today to discuss the outlook for the global economy?
Central Bank governors from more than a dozen countries
2. **What** does UNCTAD say about the worldwide total of foreign investment?
It grew by 40% last year to more than 600 billion dollars.
3. **Who** has approved a cut in income tax rates?
The United States House of Representatives
4. **Who** has announced job cuts after a fall in demand for its products?
Intel
What is its plan?
To reduce 5,000
5. **What** decisions have been made by EU, the US and Canada after a case of foot-and-mouth disease was confirmed in France?

EU has imposed further restrictions on the movement of live-stock.
The US and Canada have issued temporary bans on the import of animal produce from EU.

Tapescripts:

1. Central Bank governors from more than a dozen countries have been meeting in Hong Kong today. One subject they likely discussed is the outlook for the global economy because of the US slowdown and Japan's struggling recovery. Another topic, how to strengthen financial markets in emerging economies in Asia and elsewhere.
2. A United Nations' report says the worldwide total of foreign investment grew by nearly 40% last year to more than 600 billion dollars. The report by the UN Conference on Trade and Development, UNCTAD, says most of it took place between developed countries as big companies took one another over.
3. The United States House of Representatives has approved a cut in income tax rates, the first part of a package of tax cutting measures put forward by President Bush. The income tax reductions will amount to nearly 1 trillion dollars over ten years.
4. The world's largest maker of computer chips, Intel, has announced job cuts after a fall in demand for its products. Intel said it expected its revenue in the first quarter of this year to fall by a quarter on the same period last year. The California-based company plans to reduce its 85,000-strong work force by 5,000.
5. The European Union has imposed further restrictions on the movement of live-stock after a case of foot-and-mouth disease was confirmed in France. The United States and Canada have issued temporary bans on the import of all animal produce from EU countries.

B

Key words:

up gained lost down profit earnings

Vocabulary:

batter / profit taking / turnover

London's 100 Share Index / Nikkei Share Index / FT 100 Index /

CAC Quarante / DAX / Hang Seng Index / (Wall) Street

You are going to hear five more brief news items. Pay special attention to the numbers and percentages. Circle the “↑” or “↓” on the billboards and fill in the missing numbers and percentages.

1. **Foreign exchange rates:**
 1 dollar = 1.733 German marks
 = 126.9 Japanese yen
 1 pound = 1.624 dollars
Share Index:

Dow Jones	⊕	↓	<u>6,783</u> (+45)
London's 100	⊕	↓	<u>4,390</u> (+20)
Nikkei	↑	↓	closed

2. **Share Index:**

Dow Jones	⊕	↓	<u>10,116</u> (+96)
Standard and Poor's 500	⊕	↓	<u>1,254</u> (+6)
NASDAQ	↑	⊕	(-1.5%)

3. **Share Index:**

Dow Jones	↑	⊕	<u>8,094</u> (-66)
NASDAQ	↑	⊕	<u>1,662</u> (-3)
FT 100	↑	⊕	(-36)
CAC Quarante	↑	⊕	(-33, -1%)
DAX	↑	⊕	(-1%)

4. **Most active stocks:**

Cable and Wireless HKT	⊕	↓	<u>\$ 0.45</u>
HSBC	↑	⊕	<u>\$ 0.50</u>
Hutchison	↑	⊕	<u>\$ 0.50</u>
Shanglongkai Property	⊕	↓	<u>\$ 2.25</u>
China Telecom	↑	⊕	<u>\$ 1.50</u>
Chang Kong	⊕	↓	<u>\$ 0.25</u>
Pacific Century Cyberworlds	↑	⊕	<u>\$ 0.10</u>
CCT Telecom	↑	⊕	<u>\$ 0.275</u>
New World CyberBase	↑	⊕	<u>\$ 0.075</u>
Hanong Holdings	↑	⊕	<u>\$ 0.25</u>

Gold prices:

Hong Kong gold: HK\$2,670

London gold: US \$289

5.

Earnings:

Philips Electronics (last year):

\$2.4 billion (\$300 million ↓)

Royal Dutch Shell (4th quarter):

\$3.6 billion

Electronic Data Systems (4th quarter):

\$0.70 per share (\$0.02 ↑)

Tapescripts:

1. The dollar is trading at one German mark seventy-three point three and at 126.9 Japanese yen. The pound buys one dollar sixty-two point four. In New York, the Dow Share Index closed 45 higher at 6,783. Earlier London's 100 Share Index ended 20 higher at 4,390. In Tokyo, the Nikkei Share Index is closed for a holiday.
2. The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed up 96 points at 10,116. The Standard and Poor's 500 Index gained 6 points to close at 1,254. But the NASDAQ Index lost one and one half percent as high technology and Internet stocks were battered.
3. Right now the Dow is down another 66 points at 8,094; the NASDAQ Composite down 3 points at 1,662. Turning to Europe's major markets: London stocks were hit by a wave of profit taking after five straight record closes; the FT 100 Index down 36 points; Paris seeing losses as well, the CAC Quarante down 33 points or 1%; and Frankfurt's DAX also fell 1% after briefly moving into record territory.
4. The Hang Seng Index closed down 89 points at 13,521. The turnover was 7.71 billion dollars. Now we'll look at the ten most active stocks. Cable and Wireless HKT up 45 cents, HSBC holdings down 50 cents, Hutchison down 50 cents, Shanglongkai Property up \$2.25, and China Telecom down \$1.50, Chang Kong up 25 cents, Pacific Century Cyberworlds down 10 cents, CCT Telecom down 27.5 cents, New World CyberBase down 7.5 cents, and Hanong Holdings down

25 cents. The Hang Seng Index futures for November and December were all down. Hong Kong gold closed at 2,670 Hong Kong dollars, and London gold is trading at 289 US dollars.

5. Consumer electronics maker Philips Electronics reported a lower than expected profit for last year. The company made about \$2.4 billion, more than \$300 million below estimates. Oil company Royal Dutch Shell posted its earnings. It made roughly a \$3.6 billion profit for its fourth quarter. That was essentially in line with Street expectations. Electronic Data Systems also reported its fourth quarter numbers last night. It posted a 70-cent profit per share, two cents better than expectations.

Part II News reports

In this section you are going to hear two news reports.

A

Key words:

ranked number one annual survey
followed in second and third place by a growing trend

Vocabulary:

composite formula / asset / market capitalization / merger /
acquisition / cite

Forbes / "Super 100 Global" list

Listen to the first news report. Complete the news summary and then briefly answer the questions below.

Summary:

This news report is about *Forbes*'s "Super 100 Global" list.

Answer the questions:

1. Which of the following corporations are the top five on *Forbes*'s list?

Mark their ranks.

2 Citigroup

4 HSBC Banking Company

_____	BP-Amoco
<u>5</u>	Daimler-Chrysler
<u>1</u>	General Electric Corporation
_____	Microsoft
<u>3</u>	Bank of America

2. How are the companies ranked?

The companies are ranked with a composite formula, which includes total sales, profits, assets and market capitalization, or the total value of their stock.

3. How are the 100 companies distributed?

46 in the United States, 54 in Europe and Japan

4. Why were none of the Internet-related firms included in the list?

Because most of the Internet-related firms have little or no profits so far.

Tapescript:

For the second year in a row, the General Electric Corporation is ranked number one in an annual survey of the 100 most powerful corporations in the world.

The survey, compiled and published by *Forbes* business magazine, shows General Electric of the United States ranked number one, followed in second and third place by the US banking and financial services giants Citigroup and Bank of America. In fourth and fifth place are the British-based HSBC Banking Company and Daimler-Chrysler, the German-American auto-company. The companies are ranked with a composite formula, which includes total sales, profits, assets and market capitalization, or the total value of its stock. What the magazine calls its “Super 100 Global” list are 46 companies based in the United States and 54 in Europe and Japan.

Mike Ozanian, the *Forbes* editor who compiled the list, says there is a growing trend of international mergers and acquisitions, citing companies such as Daimler-Chrysler and BP-Amoco, the Anglo-American oil company. Mr Ozanian says that despite the huge capitalizations of many Internet-related firms, none were included because most have little, if any, profits — at least not yet.

B

Key words:

mixed uncertainty longer-term

Vocabulary:

blue-chips / rally / holiday-shortened week / edge / clouded / strategist

Listen to the second news report. Complete the news summary and the five statements according to what you hear.

Summary:

This news report gives us a general picture of the US stock market. It also presents some analysts' views on the market.

Statements:

1. The Dow Jones Industrial Average went up less than one percent, to 10,546.
2. An analyst said that sales growth at Intel could be stronger than expected.
3. Retail stocks gained on stronger-than-expected sales because of the Thanksgiving holiday shopping season.
4. Sales of existing homes fell a steep 3.9% in October, their second monthly decline.
5. According to investment strategist Alan Skrainka, this is a very good entry point for a long-term investor to get in the market.

Tapescript:

US stock prices were mixed on Monday, with the "blue-chips" in a rally mode. But volume was only moderate after a holiday-shortened week last week, showing lingering uncertainty among investors.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average went up 75 points, less than one percent, to 10,546. The S & P 500 Index gained 7 points. But the NASDAQ Composite backed off an early rally, taking a loss of almost one percent on weakness in selected technology stocks.

The Dow Industrials actually got a boost from their technology components. Shares of Intel traded higher after an analyst said sales growth at the leading computer chip-maker could be stronger than expected. Microsoft stock also edged higher.

Retail stocks gained on stronger-than-expected sales over the Thanksgiving weekend, as the holiday shopping season got underway.

However, analysts caution the retail picture is still clouded because many stores offered bargains to attract shoppers. Experts worry that higher oil prices and interest rates will make this a less-than-merry Christmas season for US merchants.

The latest on the US economy points to slower growth. Sales of existing homes fell a steep 3.9 percent in October, their second monthly decline.

Many analysts think uncertainty over the economy makes it increasingly likely that the major stock averages will close lower for the year. But investment strategist Alan Skrainka says the longer-term looks better.

"No one can guess what will happen to the market over the next month. But over the long-term, we think the market looks very good. If you're a long-term investor, this is a very good entry point for getting in the market because this is what you've been waiting for. All the fear and uncertainty in the marketplace is setting us up for some very good values in the market."

Part III Voice mail may cost company's business

Key words:

voice mail ad campaign high service voice jail

Etiquette Guide

Vocabulary:

turn off / voice mail / be wary of / health maintenance organization (HMO) / lampoon / disembodied / fidelity
spoof / fury / run-in / flawed / etiquette / overhaul tag /
backlash

TakeCare / Plogue Research / Pacific Bell

- A Listen to a radio program about automated phone systems. As you listen, complete the following statements which reflect different opin-

ions of the speakers.

Jud Jessup (TakeCare HMO): We strive to deliver personalized service and we've always positioned our company as what we call a "high service" HMO. And we don't think that getting a recording is high service. It may — may be efficient, and it may be cost effective, but it's not high service.

...

People have individual problems. I think there'll always be a place for personalized service.

Stanley Plogue (Plogue Research): About a fourth of the people said they have not let out a contractor or supplier because they didn't like their voice mail system. And others have just given up with trying to deal with certain companies.

Sandy Hale (Pacific Bell): As companies are, you know, watching what's happening to their bottom line, and see what's happening with their costs, they're looking for ways to become more efficient at what they do, including their customer service operations, and voice mail is certainly a valuable tool.

B Read the TRUE/FALSE statements below. Then listen to the recording again and write T or F to the left of each statement.

- | | |
|---------|---|
| _____ T | 1. A company's main goal in using voice mail is to be efficient and save money. |
| _____ T | 2. Companies that use voice mail may lose business. |
| _____ F | 3. Five years ago, everyone wanted to use voice mail. |
| _____ F | 4. To attract customers, TakeCare used a serious voice-mail message in its advertisements. |
| _____ T | 5. The TakeCare spoof on voice mail was a successful advertising effort. |
| _____ F | 6. According to many consumers, voice mail increases contact between companies and customers. |
| _____ F | 7. According to Sandy Hale, the voice-mail menus are fine. The problem lies with the technology. |
| _____ T | 8. To prevent the problem of "voice jail," callers should always have the option of talking to a human being. |

- T 9. Voice mail is valuable in that it saves companies money.
- T 10. TakeCare, a large HMO, does not use voice mail with its customers, but it does use voice mail internally, among its employees.

C Based on your judgment in B, correct the false statements to make them true.

3. Five years ago, people were wary of voice-mail.
4. TakeCare used a funny voice-mail message in its advertisements.
6. Voice-mail decreases contact between customers and companies.
7. The problem is not the technology, but the voice-mail menus.

Tapescript:

Bob Edwards: An automated phone system aimed at saving companies money may be turning off their customers. The system is voice mail in which callers are instructed to punch buttons to reach the desired party or to have a question answered. It's used by more than one third of major US companies. Consultants are warning that this system has hidden costs that could result in lost business. In the San Francisco area, one company's biggest selling point is that it does not use voice mail.

Elaine Korry: Five years ago, when voice mail was first introduced, many companies were wary of the technology. Now it seems voice mail has taken over both business and government phone services. In a recent ad campaign, TakeCare, a large health maintenance organization, lampooned the disembodied voices with their menu options: Hello. Welcome to Fidelity HMO. If you have a question, press 1 now. If you would like that question answered, press 2 now. If you would like to be put on hold for ten minutes, press 3 now. If you would like to hear bland orchestrated pop songs . . . In the ad, TakeCare boasts its customers have an old-fashioned alternative to voice mail —

Operator: And the patient's first name? And how can I help you?

Elaine Korry: In the TakeCare service department, ten live operators answer more than a thousand customer phone calls each day. President Jud Jessup says the spoof on voice mail has been a huge success in promoting his company's distinctive image.

Jud Jessup: We strive to deliver personalized service and we've always positioned our company as what we call a "high service" HMO. And we don't think that getting a recording is high service. It may — may be efficient, and may be cost effective, but it's not high service.

Elaine Korry: According to many consumers, voice mail is no service at all, but rather a way for companies to hide from their customers. Complaints about automated phone systems are definitely on the rise. Plogue Research in Los Angeles recently surveyed businesspeople across the country. According to Stanley Plogue, the majority felt frustration, even fury, over their run-ins with voice mail.

Stanley Plogue: A lot of irritation, and a kind of common phrase right now is it's "voice jail" — you get trapped in it, and you can't get out.

Elaine Korry: Plogue says that a time-consuming or confusing voice-mail system can actually cost a company business.

Stanley Plogue: About a fourth of the people said they have not let out a contractor or supplier because they didn't like their voice mail system. And others have just given up with trying to deal with certain companies.

Sandy Hale: It sounds to me in that kind of a situation that (there) was not an option to reach a live person immediately, which there always should be.

Elaine Korry: Sandy Hale is with Pacific Bell which manages 300,000 voice mailboxes in California. She says, "Don't blame the technology for customer complaints." According to Hale, those groans of frustration arise because companies don't do a good job designing their voice mail menus.

Sandy Hale: People want to get the information they called in for. They want it quickly, they want it simply. If you don't give them an option to find the information they need, they're going to be frustrated — they're going to go away.

Elaine Korry: Some companies, including banks, airlines, and insurance agencies, have dropped voice-mail because of complaints, but according to Hale, flawed systems easily can be fixed. Pacific Bell has

published an “Etiquette Guide” for its voice-mail customers. The booklet stresses that callers should always have the option of talking to a human being when they need help. Sandy Hale admits many voice-mail systems could use an overhaul, but she says that technology is here to stay.

Sandy Hale: As companies are, you know, watching what’s happening to their bottom line, and see what’s happening with their costs, they’re looking for ways to become more efficient at what they do, including their customer service operations, and voice mail is certainly a valuable tool.

Elaine Korry: HMO president Jud Jessup says his company does use voice mail for internal communications, and he admits it’s been useful in cutting down on telephone tag among his employees. But, says Jessup, calls from the public are entirely different.

Jud Jessup: People have individual problems. I think there’ll always be a place for personalized service.

Elaine Korry: TakeCare president Jud Jessup, who foresees a growing backlash against voice mail. In San Francisco, I’m Elaine Korry.

If you still want a membership card, please punch in Beethoven’s 5th.

Da Da Da Da

Now — in D minor.

(*dial tone*)

Part IV Business jargon

Key words:

short-cuts jargon language shorthand overuse

Vocabulary:

jargon / shorthand / overuse / stakeholder / baffle / fall foul

short-cut

Investors in People

A Listen to a news report on how managers overuse business language. While listening, complete the following statements.

1. Jargon is simply a kind of language shorthand that lets us say what we mean quickly.
2. A report just out in Britain claims that most managers overuse business jargon and that this has a negative effect on how staff feel.
3. Most employees in Britain have a low opinion of colleagues who use management jargon. Over a third of those surveyed think it shows a lack of confidence and almost one in five think people who use it are untrustworthy or trying to cover something up.
4. Peter Russian from Investors in People said that an effective boss is one who can communicate in a way which everyone can easily understand, not one who uses a lot of management jargon.

B Now you are going to hear five statements. Decide whether they are true or false.

1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (F) 5. (F)

C Listen again. Explain the following jargon.

1. blue-sky thinking: imagine new or different ways of doing things
2. get our ducks in a row: have everything arranged efficiently
3. brain dump: tell everything you know about a particular subject
4. think outside the box: be creative in how you think about problems
5. the helicopter view: an overview
6. a heads up: a warning
7. that's a real no-brainer: that's simple

Tapescript:

Most people like using short-cuts. We all usually want to get from A to B as quickly as possible and when we want to get our message across to people with the same job as us, we often use jargon. It's a kind of short-cut that helps us communicate without wasting time. Jargon is simply a kind of language shorthand that lets us say what we mean quickly. Or is it?

In the business world you might expect to hear or use a lot of jargon. However, a report just out in Britain claims that most managers

overuse business jargon and that this has a negative effect on how staff feel.

Investors in People — a public body whose main stakeholder is the Department for Education and Skills — says that using terms like “blue-sky thinking” rather than saying more plainly “imagine new or different ways of doing things” baffles employees and widens the gap between managers and staff.

Most employees in Britain, according to this survey, have a low opinion of colleagues who use management jargon. Over a third of those surveyed think it shows a lack of confidence and almost one in five think people who use it are untrustworthy or trying to cover something up.

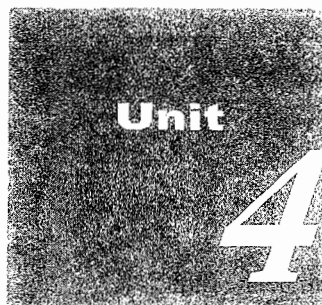
Some of the most overused business expressions that fell foul of those surveyed (and their more straightforward explanations) were: Get our ducks in a row (have everything arranged efficiently), brain dump (tell everything you know about a particular subject) and think outside the box (be creative in how you think about problems).

Peter Russian from Investors in People said that an effective boss is one who can communicate in a way which everyone can easily understand, not one who uses a lot of management jargon.

So now that you’ve got the helicopter view (just an overview) of business jargon, it’s time to give you a heads up (a warning) not to overuse this management speak. But that’s a real no-brainer (that’s simple), isn’t it?

Statements:

1. Using jargon is often a way of saving time when you’re talking to people you work with.
2. It’s usual for people in business to use jargon.
3. “Blue sky thinking” means to talk about sunny weather.
4. According to the survey, most workers like their bosses who use a lot of jargon.
5. According to Peter Russian, if you use a lot of jargon, people will think you’re a good manager.



World News: Up in Space

Part I Warming up

A

Key words:

Mars collect information orbit order back lift-off
International Space Station give up hope
return in triumph

Vocabulary:

reconnaissance / orbiter / abbreviated / en route / truss / revive /
space probe
Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter / Cape Canaveral / Columbia /
Discovery / Pathfinder / Endeavor / Hubble Telescope

You are going to hear five brief news items. Focus your attention on "who," "what," "when," "where," "why" and "how" in each news item and then answer the questions briefly.

1. **Where** is the spacecraft traveling to and **when** is it expected to arrive at the destination?
To Mars / March of next year
2. **Why** has Columbia returned to Earth after an abbreviated stay in space?
Because of a mechanical problem
3. **How many** astronauts are there onboard Discovery?
5 males and 2 females
4. **Who** has given up its hope of reviving Pathfinder? **When** did Pathfinder make its last transmission of scientific data from Mars?

NASA / At the end of September, 83 days after landing

5. **What** is Endeavor preparing to do on Monday?

To return home at the Kennedy Space Center after completing repairs on the Hubble Telescope

Tapescripts:

1. An American spacecraft is traveling to Mars to collect information about the red planet. The Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter left Cape Canaveral in Florida on August 12th. The space vehicle is expected to arrive in March of next year. It is to orbit the planet for at least four years.
2. The US space shuttle Columbia has returned to Earth after an abbreviated stay in space because of a mechanical problem. The Space Agency ordered the shuttle back to Earth after one of the three power generators failed Sunday. The generators called "fuel cells" provide all of the shuttle's electrical power, and NASA safety rules require the spaceship to return to Earth if any fuel cell fails.
3. US space shuttle Discovery has made a successful lift-off from Kennedy Space Center in Florida, en route to the International Space Station. The shuttle with 5 male and 2 female astronauts onboard will take another section of the half-built International Space Station a little truss, or frame into orbits. It's scheduled to come back to earth on December 21.
4. The United States Space Agency NASA says it's given up any real hope of reviving its space probe on Mars. The spacecraft Pathfinder made its last transmission of scientific data from the surface of Mars at the end of September, 83 days after landing.
5. The US space shuttle Endeavor is preparing to return home in triumph after completing repairs on the Hubble Telescope. The Endeavor's scheduled to land Monday at the Kennedy Space Center on Florida's Atlantic coast, returning to the site where the mission began eleven days ago.

B

Key words:

Mir / peace cosmonaut re-entry

Vocabulary:

collision / microbe / flawless

*Now listen to a news report about the Russian space station Mir.
Complete the following Mir facts.*

Mir Facts

Length of service: 15 years

Built by: the Soviet Union, now Russia

Cost: \$4.2 billion (for building and maintaining)

Time for building: 10 years (1986 — 1996)

Weight: 135 tons

Volume: 9,900 cubic feet

Size: 63 feet wide and 85 feet long

Visits to Mir by: 104 cosmonauts, astronauts, and other visitors

No. of flights made to Mir: 46

Longest single stay in orbit: Cosmonaut Valery Polyakov, 438 days

Longest total for human stay in space: Cosmonaut Sergei Avdeyev, totaled 747 days, three separate missions

Mir back to Earth: Mar. 23rd, 2001

Tapescript:

Mir means “peace” in Russian. The station had a core block of living quarters and six docking ports for supply ships.

Mir was built by the Soviet Union, which is now Russia. It cost \$4.2 billion to build and maintain it. Scientists spent ten years building it, from 1986 to 1996. It weighs 135 tons and has a volume of 9,900 cubic feet. It is 63 feet wide and 85 feet long. Mir hosted 104 cosmonauts, astronauts, and visitors. Forty-six flights were made to Mir. Cosmonaut Valery Polyakov holds the record for the longest stay in orbit, which is 438 days. And cosmonaut Sergei Avdeyev totaled 747 days between his three separate missions to Mir, which is the longest total for any human staying in space.

The Mir Space Station has been sailing through space for 15 years. But Mir doesn’t work very well any longer, and its orbit is failing. It has been replaced by the new International Space Station, where the USA, Russia and many other countries work together. So Russia is going to bring Mir down into the ocean. They will be careful that none of Mir’s pieces hit places where people live.

This event will be big news — as it should be! Since the Russians began building Mir in 1986, it has survived a fire, collisions with other spacecraft, and even attacks on its wiring by microbes that ate metal and glass! We have learned a lot from Mir about how to live and work in space.

The Russian Space Agency guided Mir back to Earth on March 23rd. Fragments of the huge spacecraft splashed down in the South Pacific Ocean just as ground controllers had planned. It was a flawless re-entry. No one was hurt. Mir was truly a remarkable achievement of human ingenuity, breaking uncounted records for human spaceflight. The Mir is gone but will never be forgotten.

Part II News reports

In this section you are going to hear two news reports.

A

Key words:

discovery smallest planet most earth-like temperatures

Vocabulary:

extrasolar / telltale / wobble / tug / mass / dwarf / proximity

Gliese 581 C / Neptune

Now listen to the first news report. Complete the summary and give brief answers to the questions you hear.

Summary:

This news report is about the discovery of the smallest and most earth-like extrasolar planet.

Answers to the questions:

1. About a dozen.
2. Five times the mass of the earth.
3. A red dwarf.
4. Two.

5. One is similar to Neptune and the other is 8 times the mass of the earth.

Tapescript:

A team of European astronomers has announced the discovery of the smallest planet ever found outside our own solar system. They are also claiming it's the most earth-like of all the extrasolar planets so far found, with surface temperatures similar to those here on earth.

Over 200 planets have now been detected beyond our solar system. Most of them are gas giants like Jupiter with only about a dozen thought to be small rocky objects like our earth. Most have been detected by looking for tell-tale wobbles in the movement of their neighbouring star. These wobbles can betray the presence of a planet, tugging at the star as it orbits. The new planet called Gliese 581 C is the smallest detected yet at only 5 times the mass of the earth. It orbits a red dwarf, a small slow-burning star over 20 light years away from us in the Libra constellation. The astronomers have also calculated, taking into account of distance of the new planet from its star, and the size of that star, that surface temperatures on the planet are likely to be between 0 and 40 degrees, temperatures which could support water. But what would it be like to stand on Gliese 581 C? Stéphane Udry is one of the team that discovered the planet. "For the ground, it's very difficult; could be rocks, or could be a big ocean. But if you look at the sky, then you would see a big star. Because of the proximity of the star, the size and the scale of that star would be about ten times the full moon, so you would see a big red star illuminating your sight." The new planet also has some neighbours for company. The same team of astronomers from Switzerland, France and Portugal discovered a planet similar in mass to Neptune in orbit around the same star two years ago. They also announced today the discovery of a third planet in the same solar system. That planet is about 8 times the mass of the earth. And probably very very cold.

Questions:

1. Among over 200 extrasolar planets so far found, how many were small rocky objects like the Earth?
2. How big is the newly discovered planet Gliese 581 C?
3. Which star does the planet orbit?

4. How many neighbors have been found for Gliese 581 C?
5. How big are they?

B

Key words:

robotic rover robotic arm atmosphere (sub)surface

Vocabulary:

installment / retrorocket / descent / condensate / finale / tentatively

Polar Lander / Mars Climate Orbiter / Mars Global Surveyor Orbiter

Now listen to the second news report. Then summarize the news according to the cues given.

Event: NASA's 12-year program of Mars

- Starting time: 1996
- Finishing time: 2008

First installment:

- Names of spacecrafts: the Mars Global Surveyor Orbiter / the Pathfinder Lander
- Arrival time: 1997
- Mission: To collect and analyze rocks

Second installment:

- Names of spacecrafts: the Polar Lander / the Mars Climate Orbiter
- Launch time: December
- Arrival time: Next December
- Mission:
 - a. To inspect for subsurface water
 - b. To measure the distribution of water vapor, dust and condensates

Grand finale:

- Launch time: 2005
- Return time: 2008
- Mission: To return soil and rock samples to Earth

Tapescript:

Of all the US and Russian spacecrafts that have traveled to Mars

since the 1960s, the Polar Lander is to be the first to touch down near the planet's south pole. The Lander and a companion orbiting craft called the Mars Climate Orbiter, launched in December, are the second installment of a 12-year NASA program (begun in 1996) to unlock the secrets of Earth's red neighbor.

The first installment — the Mars Global Surveyor Orbiter and the Pathfinder Lander — arrived in 1997, with Pathfinder's robotic rover collecting and analyzing rocks on a desert about half a world away from the polar landing site.

The Lander is to touch down just above the northern-most edge of the south polar ice cap, believed to be a mixture of water and carbon dioxide.

It will use retrorockets to slow its descent. Once on the ground it will employ a robotic arm resembling a child's toy construction shovel to dig in search of subsurface water. Together with the newest orbiter now on its way to Mars, the Lander will also measure the distribution of water vapor, dust and condensates in the Martian atmosphere.

While the Polar Lander descends next December, it is to release two speeding probes, each smaller than a basketball. These rugged instruments are to crash at about 640 kilometers per hour and bury themselves into the Martian surface about 100 kilometers away from the Lander's touch-down point. They, too, will be inspecting for subsurface water.

The grand finale of this series of Mars probes is tentatively set for launch in 2005. It would return soil and rock samples to Earth three years later.

Part III Returning to the Moon

Key words:

UK China the Moon collaborate Chang'e program
scientific instruments space station

Vocabulary:

robotic / phase / Briton
Apollo 17 / Beagle 2 probe

Listen to a news report about returning to the Moon. Complete the news summary and briefly answer the questions you hear.

Summary:

This news report is about UK's possible collaboration with China on the Chang'e program.

Answers to the questions:

1. Four phases
2. a. to explore the moon with robotic spacecraft
b. to return astronauts to the moon
c. to set up a permanent space station
3. Building of scientific instruments by UK
4. Five days
5. Thirteen days

Tapescript:

Scientists in the UK have expressed their enthusiasm for China's plans to explore the Moon with robotic spacecraft, and are keen to take part in the adventure.

British scientists are seeking to collaborate with their Chinese counterparts on the Chang'e program. This four-phase program could see the return of astronauts to the moon's surface for the first time since the Apollo 17 mission in 1972.

Ties between the Chinese and UK space community have been strengthened since a visit to China made by a team of British academics, agency officials, and space scientists earlier this year. At that time discussions took place regarding the UK building scientific instruments for the second phase of China's lunar missions.

One British academic who participated in the discussions, Professor John Zarnecki of the Open University said, "I think they are looking for significant collaboration. They have got good technology themselves but they will admit that they are fairly new in space science; so they don't have all of the instrument capabilities and so on."

China has already established itself as the third space superpower, having successfully launched two manned spaceflights — last year two

Chinese astronauts spent five days in orbit before safely returning to Earth. But China's space ambitions don't stop there. As well as a lunar landing, plans are being made to set up a permanent space station.

The UK, on the other hand, has had a more modest space program. Only a handful of Britons have broken free of the Earth's atmosphere. Most recently, UK-born astronaut, Piers Sellers, spent thirteen days on board the American space shuttle Discovery. However, British space exploration has not always gone according to plan. The Beagle 2 probe to Mars disappeared without a trace on Christmas Day 2003.

Questions:

1. How many phases are there for China's Chang'e program?
2. What is the aim of the Chang'e program?
3. What was discussed during UK team's visit to China earlier this year?
4. How many days did the two Chinese astronauts spend in space before returning to Earth?
5. How many days did Piers Sellers, the UK-born astronaut spend on board Discovery?

Part IV Language study and language appreciation

Listen to the following statements you have learned in the previous and present units. Pay special attention to the parts in bold type. Learn to appreciate and use the language.

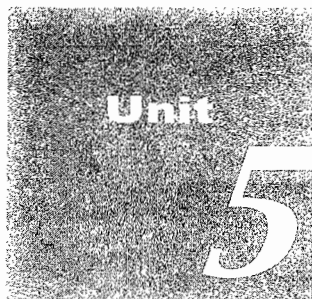
1. to impose restrictions on / to issue bans on
 - *The European Union has **imposed further restrictions on the movement of livestock after a case of foot-and-mouth disease was confirmed in France.***
 - *The United States and Canada have **issued temporary bans on the import of all animal produce from EU countries.***
2. to be hit by a wave of profit taking after five straight record closes
 - *London stocks were **hit by a wave of profit taking after five straight record closes.***

3. to move into record territory
 - *The CAC Quarante down 33 points or 1% ; and Frankfurt's DAX also fell 1% after briefly moving into record territory.*
4. to report a profit / to post earnings / to make a profit / to post a profit
 - *Consumer electronics maker Philips Electronics reported a lower than expected profit for last year.*
 - *Oil company Royal Dutch Shell posted its earnings. It made roughly a \$3.6 billion profit for its fourth quarter.*
 - *Electronic Data Systems also reported its fourth quarter numbers last night. It posted a 70-cent profit per share , two cents better than expectations.*
5. with the "blue-chips" in a rally mode / a holiday-shortened week
 - *US stock prices were mixed on Monday, with the "blue-chips" in a rally mode. But volume was only moderate after a holiday-shortened week last week, showing lingering uncertainty among investors.*
6. to get a boost from / to give a boost to
 - *The Dow Industrials actually got a boost from their technology components.*
7. to turn off
 - *An automated phone system aimed at saving companies money may be turning off their customers.*
8. be wary of
 - *Five years ago, when voice mail was first introduced, many companies were wary of the technology.*
9. to lampoon with
 - *TakeCare, a large health maintenance organization, lampooned the disembodied voices with their menu options.*
10. run-in
 - *The majority felt frustration, even fury, over their run-ins with voice mail.*

11. a backlash against
 - *He foresees a growing backlash against voice mail.*
12. to get message across to
 - *When we want to get our message across to people with the same job as us, we often use jargon.*
13. to widen the gap between
 - *Using terms like "blue-sky thinking" rather than saying more plainly "imagine new or different ways of doing things" baffles employees and widens the gap between managers and staff.*
14. to cover up
 - *Over a third of those surveyed think it shows a lack of confidence and almost one in five think people who use it are untrustworthy or trying to cover something up.*
15. en route to . . .
 - *US space shuttle Discovery has made a successful lift-off from Kennedy Space Center in Florida, en route to the International Space Station.*
16. to hold record for/to break record for
 - *Cosmonaut Valery Polyakov holds the record for the longest stay in orbit, which is 438 days.*
 - *Mir was truly a remarkable achievement of human ingenuity, breaking uncounted records for human spaceflight.*
17. to betray the presence of . . .
 - *These wobbles can betray the presence of a planet, tugging at the star as it orbits.*
18. in orbit . . .
 - *The same team of astronomers from Switzerland, France and Portugal discovered a planet similar in mass to Neptune in orbit around the same star two years ago.*
19. to unlock the secret of . . .
 - *The Lander and a companion orbiting craft called the Mars Climate Orbiter, launched in December, are the second installment of a 12-year NASA program (begun in 1996) to unlock the secrets of Earth's red neighbor.*

20. to break free of . . .

- *Only a handful of Britons have broken free of the Earth's atmosphere.*



New Explorations in Food and Medicine

Part I Warming up

A

Key words:

transplant surgeon chemotherapy glaucoma writing
acupuncture

Vocabulary:

Parkinson's disease / adrenal / gland / implant / *qi* / *yang* / *yin* /
primary channel / meridian / crisscross / anesthesia

A1 *You are going to hear five short news items. Work out the summaries.*

1. This news item is about a successful brain tissue transplant carried out by a South African surgeon.
2. This news item is about the discovery of a new way to increase the effectiveness of chemotherapy.
3. This news item is about the possibility of a new way to treat glaucoma.
4. This news item is about a new research on writing which shows that writing can result in clinically meaningful outcomes.

or

This news item is about a new research on writing which shows that writing can help people with chronic illnesses improve their health.

5. This news item is about the theory and function of acupuncture.

A2 *Listen again. Complete the following facts.*

1. The surgery was performed a week ago on a patient suffering from

Parkinson's disease.

2. The effectiveness of chemotherapy can be increased by inhibiting a natural defense mechanism employed by cancer cells.
3. Glaucoma involves the death of brain cells.
4. The study adds to the growing amount of scientific literature suggesting that meeting patients' psychological needs produces physical health benefits.
5. One of the key benefits of acupuncture is that it has few, if any, side-effects and that when used with standard drug treatment it allows physicians to cut back on medication.

Tapescripts:

1. The world's leading transplant surgeon, Dr Christopher Bernard, has carried out one of the most difficult brain tissue transplants yet attempted. The South African surgeon has succeeded in transplanting tissues into the human brain in what is thought to be the first operation of its kind. The surgery was performed a week ago on a patient suffering from Parkinson's disease. A portion of the patient's adrenal gland was implanted into a part of the patient's brain, an operation which has previously been performed only on rats and monkeys.
2. Approximately a third of all people develop cancer at one point in their lives. Chemotherapy has its limitations, but it is one of the major treatment options. Some American scientists have discovered they can increase the effectiveness of chemotherapy by inhibiting a natural defense mechanism employed by cancer cells.
3. Glaucoma is responsible for blindness in an estimated 67 million people around the world. Until now, treatments have focused exclusively on the eyes. But that may change in the next few years, following the discovery that glaucoma involves the death of brain cells.
4. New research shows that the simple act of writing down thoughts about a stressful event can help people with chronic illnesses improve their health. This is the first study to show that writing can result in clinically meaningful outcomes for chronically-ill patients. The study adds to the growing amount of scientific literature suggesting that meeting patients' psychological needs produces physical health benefits.

5. Traditional Chinese medicine says that good health is associated with the balance of *qi*. *Qi* can be hindered or helped by *yang* and *yin*. According to traditional theory, the goal of acupuncture is to promote the flow of *qi* by keeping *yin* and *yang* in balance — and this is done by inserting needles at various points along primary channels and meridians that crisscross the body. One of the key benefits of acupuncture is that it has few, if any, side-effects; and that when used with standard drug treatment — in anesthesia, for example — it allows physicians to cut back on medication, delivering the same level of benefit with fewer negative effects.

B

Key words:

genetically modified organism (GMO)

genetic engineering (GE) organic

transgenic organisms pharming Frankenstein

Vocabulary:

pest / pun / pharmaceutical / subhuman

Here are the definitions of some words. Listen carefully. Fill in the blanks with what you hear and study the definitions carefully.

Tapescripts:

1. GMO & GE

Basically, genetic modification is when a scientist removes a gene that carries particular instructions for a particular characteristic from the DNA of one organism and inserts that gene into the DNA of another (sometimes very different) organism. The result is called a genetically modified organism or GMO. This technology is also referred to generally as genetic engineering or GE.

2. Organic, Semi-organic

Organic generally refers to farming using no artificial fertilizers or pest control chemicals, and the food produced by this farming method. Semi-organic means farming using as little artificial fertilizers, etc. as possible. “Semi” means “half.”

3. Transgenic organisms

Transgenic organisms are created when a short section of genetic material from an unrelated species is introduced into another species, for example, animal genes to a plant. “Trans” means “going across.”

4. Pharming

A pun on the word for farming. It means using farm animals such as cows, goats and pigs, that have been genetically changed, to produce pharmaceutical drugs. Pharming beginning with a “ph” is pronounced the same as farming beginning with an “f.”

5. Frankenstein

Frankenstein refers to the novel of that name by Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley (1797 – 1851). The novel is about a scientist who creates a sub-human creature that ends up destroying him. So Frankenstein means any “creation that ends up destroying the creator.”

Part II Eating right for good health

A

Key words:

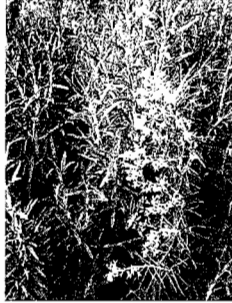
superfoods powerful chemicals protection diseases
phytochemicals herbs cruciferous vegetable family
fruit organic Omega 3 soy

Vocabulary:

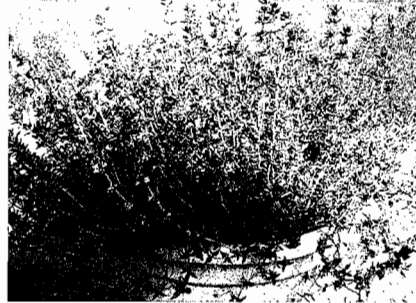
vibrantly / phytochemical / dietician / boost / optimal / rosemary /
thyme / turmeric / anti-inflammatory / colon / rectal / veggy /
Brussels sprouts / cruciferous / lycopene / prostate / citrus / li-
monoid / phenol / inactivate / cantaloupe / carotenoid /
flavonoid / ellagic acid / antioxidant / toxicity / flaxseed /
Omega 3 / fatty acid / osteoporosis / shallot

AI In this section you are going to learn a lot about superfoods. Look up the following words in the dictionary. Match them with the corresponding pictures.

1. rosemary (D)



2. thyme (B)



3. turmeric (A)



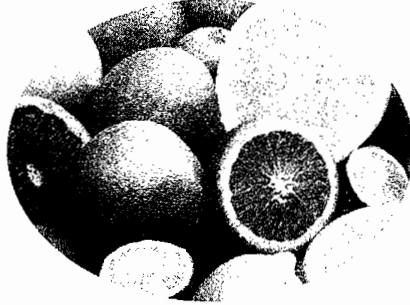
4. Brussels sprouts (I)



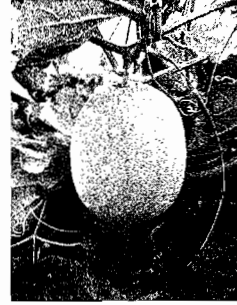
5. cruciferous vegetable families (F)



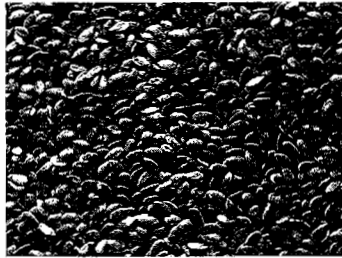
6. citrus (G)



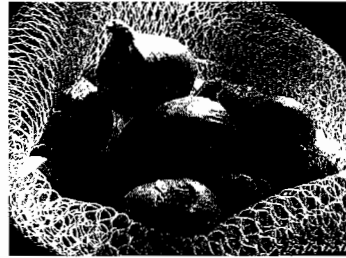
7. cantaloupe (H)



8. flaxseed (E)



9. shallot (C)



A2 Now listen carefully to the passage. Fill in the following chart with key words. Don't forget to put the tips into practice for your good health.

A. A few examples of superfoods	tomatoes, <u>onions</u> , <u>garlic</u> , olive oil ...
B. Properties of superfoods	packed with powerful <u>chemicals</u> (<u>phytochemicals</u>) to protect one's body against <u>chronic diseases</u>
	1. <u>herbs</u>
	a. rosemary
	b. thyme
C. What one should eat each week for <u>optimal health</u>	2. <u>intensely colored spice</u>
	a. <u>turmeric</u> : anti-inflammatory / reduce risk of leukemia, <u>skin and liver cancers</u>
	b. <u>red peppers</u> : anti-inflammatory / reduce risk of colon, <u>stomach and rectal cancers</u>

(to be continued)

(continued)

*C. What one should eat each week
for optimal health*

3. cruciferous vegetable family: anti-cancer / favorable effect on hormone metabolism
 - a. Brussels sprouts
 - b. cabbage
 - c. broccoli
 - d. cauliflower
4. tomatoes: best source of lycopene / anti-cancer / prostate, lung and breast cancer
5. fruits
 - a. citrus: inactivate cancer cells / strengthen immune system
 - b. cantaloupes, mangos and carrots: cancer-fighting carotenoids
 - c. berries: antioxidants against cancer, ulcers and viruses
6. organic fruits and veggies
 - a. lower levels of pesticide
 - b. higher phytochemical content
7. fatty fish or flaxseed: Omega 3 fatty acids / inhibit growth of cancer cells and boost immune system
8. olive oil: reduce breast, prostate and colon cancer
9. soy: protective effects for heart disease and osteoporosis
10. onions, garlic and shallots: protect heart, fight cancer and help with asthma

Tapescript:

In North Beach in San Francisco, where some pretty super food gets served every night.

“Absolutely very super food!” “And I really like the taste of it.”

But we’re not just talking about taste. Research now shows some foods, including tomatoes, onions, garlic, and olive oil — are among the

superfoods. Superfoods are packed with powerful chemicals that may offer your body great protection against chronic disease —

“Including cancer, obesity, heart disease. Vibrantly colored red, yellow, orange and green all giving you different types of phytochemicals!”

Natalie Ledesma is a registered dietician at U. C. S. F. She says compounds found in superfoods — called phytochemicals — can reduce the risk of cancer, boost the immune system, and protect the heart. She showed us what everyone should try to eat each week for optimal health.

On her shoppinglist? Herbs!

“Dark green ones (herbs), like rosemary and thyme, and any intensely colored spice, like turmeric or red pepper.”

“Both of those have anti-inflammatory properties.”

Turmeric may reduce the risk of leukemia, skin, and liver cancers. Hot peppers may reduce the risk of colon, stomach, and rectal cancers. Also on the list: green veggies, but not just any green veggy.

“Brussel sprouts are part of the cruciferous vegetable family that has significant anti-cancer properties, and that family also has a very favorable effect on hormone metabolisms.”

Other cruciferous veggies include cabbage, broccoli, and cauliflower. And don't forget the tomato.

“It is probably the best source of lycopene, which is one of the phytochemicals that has shown significant anticancer properties, especially with prostate and potentially lung and breast cancer as well.”

As for fruit, citrus contains Vitamin C, limonoids, and phenols, which inactivate cancer cells and strengthen the immune system. Cantaloupes, mangos, and carrots contain cancer-fighting carotenoids. And berries are bursting with flavonoids and ellagic acid — antioxidants that protect against cancer, ulcers, and viruses. Natalie recommends organic.

“Organic fruits and vegetables have shown not only to have lower pesticide toxicities and lower pesticide levels, but also now have been shown to have higher phytochemical content.”

Don't forget the fatty fish or flaxseed — both are excellent sources of Omega 3 fatty acids that inhibit the growth of cancer cells and boost the

immune system, olive oil, which may reduce breast, prostate, or colon cancer, and soy.

“Soy has protective effects for heart disease as well as osteoporosis, potentially.”

And finally onions, garlic, and shallots. They may protect the heart, fight cancer, and help with asthma.

B

Key words:

salt too much risk cardiovascular disease
salt reduction daily salt intake

Vocabulary:

crucial / stroke / cardiovascular / borderline

Listen to a passage about daily salt intake and complete the research report.

Research Report

- I. People who carry out the study:** researchers at Harvard Medical School
- II. Subject of study:** people with borderline high blood pressure
- III. Way of study:** cutting salt intake from 10 to 7 grams a day
- IV. Result of study:**
 - A. risk of cardiovascular disease over the next decade being cut by a quarter
 - B. chances of dying from cardiovascular disease falling by 1/5
- V. Experts' suggestions:**
 - A. optimal amount of daily salt intake: no more than 3 grams
 - B. getting away from fast food
 - C. checking labels
 - D. having plenty of fresh fruit and vegetable

Tapescript:

Salt is crucial to our health, but too much of it can put human at risk from high blood pressure, heart disease and stroke. Many reports, researchers at Harvard Medical School say the significant reduction in salt intake can cut the chances of heart disease and strokes by a quarter. Here

is our health correspondent, Adam Brimelow.

It's long been known that cutting salt can reduce blood pressure. But there has been much less evidence of what it means for cardiovascular disease, including heart attacks and strokes. The Harvard team followed up people with borderline high blood pressure, who had taken in part in two salt reduction studies, typically cutting intake from 10 to 7 grams a day. The risk of developing cardiovascular disease over the next decade or so was cut by a quarter compared with those who did not reduce their salt intake. And their chances of dying from cardiovascular disease fell by 1/5. In developed countries such as the United States and the UK, the average adult daily salt intake is about 10 grams. Much of this is already in the food that people buy, including processed foods and bread. Many experts say no one should have more than 3 grams. They say the best way to cut salt, is to get away from fast food, check labels and have plenty of fresh fruit and vegetable. Adam Brimelow reporting.

Part III Medical emergency 911

Key words:

paramedic blood pressure intravenous blood plasma
medevac helicopter

Vocabulary:

trauma / summon / dispatch / contagious / stretcher

Maryland / System Communication Center (SYSCOM) / State
Police helicopters / US Park Police helicopters

A You are going to hear a report about one of the most comprehensive systems for delivering emergency care in the United States. Listen carefully. Number the following major points according to the order you hear them.

- (3) a. How SYSCOM operates
- (4) b. Purpose of SYSCOM

(2) c. Treatment by ambulance workers

(1) d. Response to shooting accident

B Now listen again. As you listen, take notes for each of the following questions.

1. What happens in Maryland when there is a serious accident?
2. What response is made to the accident reported to 911? What does Lieutenant Mike Fahey do?
3. What do the ambulance paramedics do for this patient?
4. What is SYSCOM? What does it do?
5. What is the purpose of this system?

C Read the following questions. Write the answers to these questions in note form. If necessary, listen once more.

1. How does this system help if you have a serious accident?
 - a. Know where and when an accident happens
 - b. Immediate action / life-saving care
2. How is this system activated?
By dialing 911
3. Where is your call forwarded?
To fire department's emergency rescue service / then to nearest help / depending on information given
4. In this report, what kind of accident has happened?
Shooting accident
5. Who responds first? How long does it take to respond?
Paramedic supervisor / 9 min.
6. How does Lt. Fahey act? What effect does he have on the patient?
Deliberately / calmly / calm patient down
7. What condition is the patient in when he is put in the ambulance?
In shock
8. What has everyone agreed to do for this man? Why?
Send him to the regional shock trauma center / center is 6 min. away by land / available / equipped for his injury
9. What is SYSCOM?
The Statewide System Communication Center
10. What important function does SYSCOM serve?

Dispatch point for helicopters

11. What can SYSCOM do for paramedics?

Connect them by radio with hospitals and emergency specialists

12. According to Dr R. Adams Cowley, what needs to be done in order to save a person's life?

Stop bleeding and restore blood pressure within an hour of accident

Tapescript:

Maryland may be a small state, but it's a major player in developing emergency medical services. There are 49 hospitals that have 24-hour emergency departments. Nine of those hospitals are specially designated shock trauma centers, and there's a sophisticated communication center that links the state's ambulances, helicopters, and the hospitals.

"Serious accident happens. Pre-hospital staff — paramedics, emergency medical technicians — through a sophisticated communication system know where and when the accident happened, and they are summoned immediately to provide the initial, quick, life-saving care."

That's Dr Philip Militello. He's head of trauma surgery for the state system. If you have a serious injury anywhere in Maryland, this system will get you the right treatment with the least delay. What kind of help do you need? Where's the closest hospital? Should you go by ambulance or by helicopter? The answers to these questions come through sophisticated communications. The system springs into action with a telephone call to 911, your local emergency number anywhere in the state.

"Fire and rescue."

If you're injured, your call is forwarded to the fire department's emergency rescue service. Based on the information you give them, they send a radio call for the nearest available help.

"He has been shot. Hold on while I dispatch an ambulance."

A man has shot himself. The nearest available shock trauma ambulance is twenty minutes away. But a paramedic supervisor with some emergency medical equipment in his car responds to the radio call and arrives on the scene within nine minutes. The supervisor, Lieutenant Mike Fahey, is a nationally certified paramedic. He quietly talks to the patient while he bandages the bullet hole. Finding the patient's blood pressure

alarmingly low, he immediately starts intravenous blood plasma. His movements are deliberate and his voice is calm.

“Come in. Take control of the situation. Remain calm. Chaos is contagious, and so is the calm that you have. When the patient looks up at you and you’re calm, then you’re reassuring. Then they calm down.”

The paramedic ambulance with advanced life support equipment arrives twelve minutes later, and Fahey’s patient is loaded on a stretcher, ready to go. But the patient is in shock. If he stays in shock, he has a poor chance of survival. Inside the ambulance, they start another line of plasma and apply medical anti-shock trousers. Those are rubberized trousers to squeeze the blood from the legs back to the brain and other vital organs. Through radio communication everyone has agreed to send him by ambulance to the regional shock trauma center. It’s only six minutes by land; it’s available; and the regional center is equipped for his particular injury.

“They’re putting on the trousers now. As soon as they get that, they’ll be able to start going down the highway.”

“If we can get the patient to the trauma center within twenty minutes, we go by land. If it’s going to be longer than twenty minutes, we try to go by air.”

Captain Linda Sterling. She’s Mike Fahey’s boss at the local emergency medical service. When one of her paramedics needs a medevac helicopter, the request goes quickly to the SYSCOM, the statewide System Communication Center. Three large screens dominate the darkened room at SYSCOM. The right screen shows which hospital can take what kind of injury. The center screen shows the location of all medevac helicopters. And the one on the left shows the helicopter landing pad at the main shock trauma center. SYSCOM operations chief Andy Polavski tells us what’s happening.

“Part of the operation here is the SYSCOM operation; system communications. They serve as the coordinators of the medevac activity in the state. This is the dispatch point for the State Police helicopters and the US Park Police helicopters.”

SYSCOM can also connect by radio any paramedic in the state with

any hospital or any emergency specialist. In shock trauma injuries, minutes can mean life or death. Maryland's communication system saves precious time by connecting citizens, ambulances, helicopters, and hospitals. Dr R. Adams Cowley, founder of the system, said, "If I can get you and stop your bleeding and restore your blood pressure within an hour of your accident, then I can probably save your life."

Part IV Keeping the country healthy

Key words:

health service changes the NHS prevention
screening diagnostic tests opposition
private healthcare

Vocabulary:

crux / ultrasound / gimmick

the NHS (the National Health Service)

Listen to a news report about the UK Prime Minister Gordon Brown's health reforms. Make a comparison between his proposals and the criticism he faced from the opposition. Complete the following chart.

Gordon Brown's health reform proposal	The opposition's criticism
1. <i>crux of the proposal: <u>NHS' greater focus on prevention</u></i>	1. <i>the proposals = <u>a gimmick</u></i>
2. <i>details of the proposal</i>	2. <i>no <u>proper timetable</u> for the changes</i>
a. <i><u>increased screening</u> for common diseases</i>	3. <i>money available for <u>treatment</u> reduced</i>
<i>e.g. <u>heart disease, stroke, cancer</u></i>	
b. <i>first step: <u>diagnostic tests</u> available for <u>the most vulnerable</u></i>	4. <i>great increase in the use of <u>private healthcare</u></i>
c. <i>later on: <u>diagnostic test</u> <u>more widely available</u></i>	

Tapescript:

It seems that politicians around the world are thinking about the health of their countries. While in China, Chen Zhu has announced his plans for a universal health service and reform across health services, Gordon Brown, the UK Prime Minister, has also announced he is planning to make some changes in our health service.

The crux of Mr Brown's proposals are related to giving the NHS (National Health Service) a greater focus on prevention, rather than just curing patients.

He is planning to introduce increased screening for common diseases such as heart disease, strokes, and cancer, for example breast cancer. In Britain there are 200,000 deaths a year from heart attacks and strokes, many of which might have been avoided if the condition had been known about.

Initially, the diagnostic tests will be available for those who are most vulnerable, or most likely to have the disease, but later on the Prime Minister claims that they will be more widely available. One example is a plan to offer all men over 65 an ultrasound test to check for problems with the main artery, a condition which kills 3,000 men a year.

The opposition have criticised Mr Brown's proposals, saying that they are just a gimmick, and claiming that there is no proper timetable for the changes. They also say that Mr Brown is reducing the money available for the treatment of certain conditions while putting more money towards testing for them.

The NHS was founded in 1948, and is paid for by taxation. The idea is that the rich pay more towards the health service than the poor. However in recent years there has been a great increase in the use of private healthcare.

Many people who can afford it choose to pay for medical care, often because it can be quicker, although the doctors and hospitals are often the same! NHS waiting lists for operations can be very long, so people can jump the queue by paying for their operation.

Breakthroughs in Science and Technology

Part I Warming up

A

Key words:

bulletproof vest predicting weather chess Internet
DNA robot

Vocabulary:

shooting range / yarn / pawn / rival / mutation / trait /
cutting-edge

A1 You are going to hear five short news items. Work out the summaries.

1. This news item is about a kind of new bulletproof vest made of silk.
2. This news item is about research done by American and Japanese researchers to predict severe weather in and around the Indian Ocean.
3. This news item is about a chess match between a world champion and the rest of the world on the Internet.
4. This news item is about the significance of the discovery of the structure of DNA.
5. This news item is about NEC's new robot that talks and understands orders.

A2 Listen again. Complete the following facts.

1. While silk threads may be soft, they can be used to produce a stronger yarn than copper threads.
2. American and Japanese researchers have discovered a strong connection between extreme weather and conditions in the ocean.
3. Visitors to the site have 24 hours to vote on their counter move helped

- by a team of young chess experts who will suggest strategies.
4. Understanding its code has helped to unlock the mechanics of inherited disease, as well as beneficial biological traits such as intelligence and body strength.
 5. The robot from NEC can record and send video mail through the Internet and switch on TVs, VCRs and air conditioners.

Tapescripts:

1. Thai silk is known for its beauty and elegance. But a research team has found a new use for it. A bulletproof vest made of silk was put to the test at a shooting range in Thailand. After several rounds of gunfire, the vest was examined. The bullets were stuck in the first layer of fifteen pieces of silk. A member of the research team says while silk threads may be soft, they can be used to produce a stronger yarn than copper threads, the material used in regular bulletproof vests.
2. American and Japanese researchers say they are a step closer to predicting severe weather in and around the Indian Ocean. Researchers have analyzed weather data from the region over the past 40 years and they've discovered a strong connection between extreme weather and conditions in the ocean. A BBC science correspondent says the findings could make it easier to predict droughts or, indeed, periods of heavy rainfall.
3. The world chess champion Garry Kasparov began a match against the rest of the world on the Internet. Kasparov made his first move with a meter-high pawn before an audience of chess fans at a park in New York. The move was immediately posted on a special website set up by the Microsoft corporation. Visitors to the site have 24 hours to vote on their counter move helped by a team of young chess experts who will suggest strategies.
4. Few scientific advances of this or any millennium can rival in significance the discovery of the structure of DNA, the basic molecule of life. Knowledge of the structure of DNA helps explain many things, including genetic mutation and, through it, evolution. Understanding its code has helped to unlock the mechanics of inherited disease, as well as beneficial biological traits such as intelligence and body

strength. The discovery of the DNA molecule also paved the way for many of today's cutting-edge sciences, including genetic engineering, a controversial branch of knowledge that raises new ethical and moral questions that are certain to be with us far into the next millennium.

5. Some say it's hard to find good help these days, but a Japanese electronics firm thinks it's found the answer. It's a robot that talks and understands orders. The robot from NEC can record and send video mail through the Internet and switch on TVs and VCRs. And if it's becoming a bit warm for you, one simple command and the robot will switch on the air conditioner.

B

Key words:

force of attraction spark penetrate electromagnetic waves
fungus resistance to movement energy-efficient

Vocabulary:

opaque / ruby / ferment / ball bearing / lubricating oil

Light Amplification by the Stimulated Emission of Radiation
(LASER)

You're going to hear seven short spoken extracts. As you listen, pay special attention to the subjects that the speakers are talking about and their tones of voice. The first one has been done for you as an example.

	Subject	Tone of voice
1	<i>Gravity / Gravitation</i>	<i>Superior</i>
2	<i><u>Lightning</u></i>	<i><u>Patronizing</u></i>
3	<i><u>X rays</u></i>	<i><u>Enthusiastic</u></i>
4	<i><u>Laser</u></i>	<i><u>Bored</u></i>
5	<i><u>Yeast</u></i>	<i><u>Friendly / intimate</u></i>
6	<i><u>Friction</u></i>	<i><u>Loudly but neutral</u></i>
7	<i><u>Recycling</u></i>	<i><u>Patiently</u></i>

Tapescripts :

1. ... Yes, you see, it's the force of attraction between any two objects. And the strength of the force depends on the mass of the objects and the distance between them. Er ... the most obvious effect is the way objects on the surface of the earth are attracted towards the center of the earth ...
2. ... as it comes down it goes relatively slowly — 100 to 1,000 miles per hour and you can't see it, but the return stroke goes up from the earth to the cloud and it goes at over 87,000 miles per hour and that's the one you can see, you see, the one that goes back up. It's really just a very large, powerful spark. The distance in miles you are away from it is the time in seconds between it and the sound you hear ...
3. ... Well, they were first discovered in 1895 and they can penetrate matter that is opaque to light. Some matter is more transparent to them than others, which means you can see inside somebody. They are actually quite dangerous and people who work with them wear special protective clothing ...
4. ... ordinary light consists of electromagnetic waves of different frequencies and phase (s). This is a bundle of waves of the same frequency and phase. You can create the beams from a ruby rod or a tube of carbon dioxide that's stimulated with flashes of ordinary light. The word is an acronym for light amplification by the stimulated emission of radiation. Now, does anybody ...
5. ... they're all types of fungus. There are many different kinds of them but the best known are the ones used in cooking and brewing. When they're mixed with sugar they cause the sugar to ferment and two things happen; first carbon dioxide is given off and second alcohol is formed, but when the proportion reaches 12% , it's all killed off naturally ...
6. ... in contact with each other, there's a resistance to movement between them. The main reason why we use ball bearings and lubricating oil is to counteract this; the main reason why rubber is used in tyres and shoes is to increase the effect of it ...
7. ... No, it's the process whereby materials are used again. Normally,

it's cheaper to do this because it's more energy-efficient. On the other hand, one material that's hard to deal with in this way is plastic — there are so many types that it's very difficult to separate . . .

Part II Human genome project

A

Key words:

human genome project DNA sequence
inherited disease genetic traits genetic map

Vocabulary:

genome / map / chromosome / rung / makeup / amplify /
warfare

In this section you are going to learn something about the human genome project. Listen carefully and complete the outline.

Outline

I. The goal of the human genome project:

to identify, catalog, map and analyze every one of the estimated 100,000 genes in the human body

II. Description of a gene

- A. a simple definition of a gene: a piece of DNA, the basic molecule of life
- B. location of genes: on chromosomes / in every cell / alternately colored rungs
- C. function of the sequence of genetic rungs: produce chemical instructions / build & run the human body

III. Significance of the human genome project

- A. to help cure or prevent many inherited diseases
- B. to help amplify desirable genetic traits in future generations
- C. to solve many mysteries of the brain, consciousness and the mind
- D. to lead to a scientific description of human nature

IV. Controversies of the human genome project

potential abuse

- e. g. : 1. for profit
2. for warfare

Tapescript:

The goal of the human genome project initiated in the early 1990s is to identify, catalog, map and analyze every one of the estimated 100,000 genes in the human body. If the multi-billion-dollar project is successful, its effects may be as fundamental to the human future as the discovery of fire and seed agriculture once were.

To understand the significance of the human genome project, it is necessary to know that each gene is a piece of DNA, the basic molecule of life. Genes are located on chromosomes that in turn reside in every cell in arrangements similar to the alternately colored rungs on a ladder. The sequence of genetic rungs produces the chemical instructions the cells need in order to build and run the human body. By identifying the location and makeup of each gene, the genome project should help scientists cure or prevent many inherited diseases and possibly amplify desirable genetic traits in future generations. Some scientists hope that a genetic map also will solve many mysteries of the brain, consciousness and the mind, and, possibly lead to a scientific description of human nature itself. Others warn about potential abuse of this power, for profit or warfare, for example.

With massive international government and private support of the human genome project, its work may be complete within the next five years.

B

Key words:

DNA deciphering genetic code a series of letters
human genome sorted out function mapping cure

Vocabulary:

decipher / lifeblood / embryo / scroll / cystic fibrosis

*Now listen to a second news report about the human genome project.
Choose the correct answers for the following questions.*

1. How many pieces of information does a DNA molecule contain?
 - a. 300,000.
 - b. 3,000,000.
 - c. 300,000,000.
 - d. 3,000,000,000.
2. What do DNA molecules form when they piece together?
 - a. Cells.
 - b. Embryos.
 - c. Genes.
 - d. None of the above.
3. What does Ira Herskowitz use to help people understand DNA?
 - a. Song.
 - b. Game.
 - c. Drawing.
 - d. Computer.
4. What does Ira Herskowitz mean when he says that DNA is “worth more to you than the family jewels”?
 - a. Whoever discovers the genetic code will be very rich.
 - b. The molecules look like jewels.
 - c. Everything about a person’s looks and health is stored in DNA.
 - d. DNA can be sold for a lot of money.
5. How can DNA have so much information when it only has four letters to work with?
 - a. The letters can mean different things.
 - b. The letters can be combined in “strings” to form many different combinations.
 - c. The scientists are making up the numbers.
 - d. No one knows how four letters can have so much information.
6. What challenges will there be after they finish mapping the human genome?
 - a. To clone human beings.
 - b. To discover how genes can prevent or cure disease.
 - c. To try to make a human organ with the DNA information.
 - d. To take over the job of making babies.

Tapescript:

Charts of DNA. The genetic blueprint of human beings! Deciphering the genetic code is the lifeblood of top researcher Ira Herskowitz. To help ordinary folks understand what’s going on, Herskowitz turns to music.

“Well, it just so happens that inside of everyone, are tiny plans to tell how the job’s to be done. They’re worth more to you than the family jewels, they’re stored in the form of molecules like everything else, I guess . . . Only different and kinda special.”

He says people should welcome, not fear, genetic research. “When they hear about DNA they might think about some monster movie they saw, but they really ought to understand that knowing about DNA is going to enrich their life and improve their health.”

DNA molecules contain about three billion pieces to a puzzle. Pieced together, they form genes that provide instructions on how to build all the unique cells that make up a human being.

“It is a series of letters, the alphabetic is only four letters, a, c, g and t and 3 billion of those in the proper order is what we use, ever since we were a one celled embryo until now to carry out the biological functions that we humans have to do.”

Like some four letter coded alien script, newly sequenced DNA scrolls over the Internet.

“I wouldn’t want to write a novel with four letters, so I think I’ll write a human being instead . . .”

Thanks mostly to new technology, twenty percent of the three billion letter human genome has already been sorted out. The National Institutes of Health says ninety percent will be completed within a year.

“And the challenge then will be to understand how the roughly eighty thousand genes that reside in that script do what they do, and how they are involved in health and disease.”

Researchers are finding genes faster than they can figure out how they function, genes for breast cancer, cystic fibrosis, Parkinson’s disease are already under intense study. But just mapping the human genome doesn’t end the journey. Figuring out how to use the map to deliver the cure is the next big job.

“If you’ve got any questions about something you missed, please see me, all class dismissed.”

Part III Latest breakthroughs in technology

Key words:

smart trends integrated miniaturization

Vocabulary:

tinker with / fad / grand / prototype / earpiece / inventiveness

What's New? / Popular Science magazine

A You are going to hear a report about the latest breakthroughs in technology. Listen carefully and then briefly answer the following two questions.

1. What is the trend for electronics in the future?

Integrated, smaller, faster, better

2. What is the theme for electronics in the future?

The combination of computers and communications and then having them disappear from our sight

B Listen again. Pay special attention to the items listed in the following chart. Write in the right-hand column the relevant information in note form.

Item	Descriptions
T-Bo's personal TV (a computer recording video)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • can read <u>video broadcast</u> • can pause <u>on a live broadcast</u> • learns which TV shows and characters you like to watch and <u>records them for you</u>
Ericsson's R380	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • can make <u>calls</u> • can browse <u>the web</u> • can check <u>your calendar</u> • can send and receive <u>email</u>

(to be continued)

(continued)

Item	Descriptions
<i>P3 wrist camera</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• can give pretty good <u>pictures</u>• costs <u>\$2,000</u>
<i>IBM wearable PC</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• can be <u>carried easily</u>• information can be accessed through <u>earpiece</u>• information can be integrated into <u>clothing</u>• weighs <u>less than a pound</u>• can be clipped onto <u>belt</u>• the monitor, the size of a <u>pen cap</u>
<i>Panasonic portable DVD player</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• can <u>watch movies and listen to CDs while traveling</u>
<i>Casio's GPS watch</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• can tell you <u>where you are on a map</u>• can give you <u>directions</u>

Tapescript:

“Everybody thinks of technology as somebody in a lab coat, you know, tinkering with computer chips, but technology is really about how we live and how we communicate.”

Suzanne Cantra is the “What’s New?” editor at *Popular Science* magazine, a magazine that has been following advances in technology for more than a hundred years.

“The most fanciful dream of mankind is today a startling reality.” Remember when television was considered a fad of the future? “It may not be long before our news events and current world happenings will be witnessed in thousands of homes.” Boy, were they wrong?

This recorder shows how far television has come. T-Bo’s personal TV, an NBC investment, is one of the products that caught Cantra’s eye.

“One of the benefits of having a computer recording the video is that the computer can read the video broadcast as it comes in so if the phone rings, you can hit pause on a live broadcast.”

And not only that, this sort of smart VCR learns which TV shows and characters you like to watch and records them for you. This device is

only one of a hundred items, Cantra says, best represents the future. And while we couldn't show you all of them, here are a few that reflect some of the new trends.

Like Ericsson's R380. You can make calls, browse the web, check your calendar and send and receive email, all in this one device.

"This cell phone actually shows us the future of integrated devices."

And I bet you can't guess what this is? Although it looks like a watch, in fact, it's a camera. That's right. A camera.

"The P3 wrist camera sort of talks to that whole concept of miniaturization and having devices integrated into things that you wouldn't think of."

And while the pictures are pretty good, only you can decide whether they're worth two grand.

And how about this? It's a prototype computer that puts your mobile laptop to shame.

"The IBM wearable PC definitely gives you a vision into what's gonna be coming down the line. We will be carrying these kinds of computing devices and you will need to be able to access the information somehow. Whether that's through an earpiece or whether it's just integrated into your clothing."

The PC weighs less than a pound and clips onto your belt. The monitor, about the size of a pen cap rests an inch from your eye.

But if you don't necessarily wanna work during your down time, something like the Panasonic portable DVD player might be the gadget for you.

"The ability to have a very small compact device where you can watch movies or listen to CDs is something that any business traveler will tell you is a great benefit."

If you're more the adventurous type, then Casio's GPS watch is a must-have.

"A few years down the line, instead of just having, you know, your coordinates, it can actually tell you where you are on a map and give you directions."

Over the past several years, we've seen electronics get smaller,

faster and better and that trend is going to continue into the next century.

“The theme for electronics in the future is the combination of computers and communications and then having them disappear from our sight.”

But Cantra says these new technologies are not just about bits and bites.

“When you look at new technologies, they’re based on the past and what we think that we need, but a lot of times it’s just sheer human inventiveness that takes it to this next step. And there’s nothing more exciting than finding a new way of being able to reach out and share information.”

Part IV Language study and language appreciation

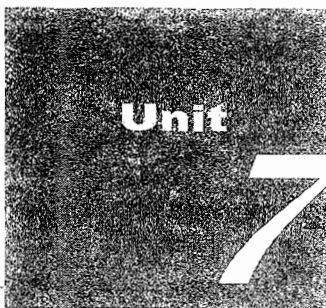
Listen to the following statements you have learned in the previous and present units. Pay special attention to the parts in bold type. Learn to appreciate and use the language.

1. to result in clinically meaningful outcomes for ...
 - *This is the first study to show that writing can **result in clinically meaningful outcomes for** chronically-ill patients.*
2. to cut back on medication
 - *One of the key benefits of acupuncture is that it has few, if any, side-effects; and that when used with standard drug treatment — in anesthesia, for example — it allows physicians **to cut back on medication**, delivering the same level of benefit with fewer negative effects.*
3. to be packed with ...
 - *Superfoods **are packed with** powerful chemicals that may offer your body great protection against chronic disease.*

4. to put . . . at risk
 - *Salt is crucial to our health, but too much of it can **put** human **at risk** from high blood pressure, heart diseases and stroke.*
5. to be summoned immediately to provide
 - *Pre-hospital staff — paramedics, emergency medical technicians — through a sophisticated communication system know where and when the accident happened, and they **are summoned immediately to provide** the initial, quick, life-saving care.*
6. to get you . . . with the least delay
 - *If you have a serious injury anywhere in Maryland, this system will **get you** the right treatment **with the least delay**.*
7. to spring into action
 - *The system **springs into action** with a telephone call to 911, your local emergency number anywhere in the state.*
8. to have a poor chance of . . .
 - *If he stays in shock, he **has a poor chance of** survival.*
9. to rival . . . in significance
 - *Few scientific advances of this or any millennium can **rival in significance** the discovery of the structure of DNA, the basic molecule of life.*
10. to pave the way for . . .
 - *The discovery of the DNA molecule also **paved the way for** many of today's cutting-edge sciences, including genetic engineering, a controversial branch of knowledge that raises new ethical and moral questions that are certain to be with us far into the next millennium.*
11. alternately colored rungs on a ladder
 - *Genes are located on chromosomes that in turn reside in every cell in arrangements similar to the **alternately colored rungs on a ladder**.*
12. to scroll over the Internet
 - *Like some four letter coded alien script, newly sequenced DNA **scrolls over the Internet**.*

13. bits and bites

- *But Cantra says these new technologies are not just about bits and bites.*



Future of Communication

Part I Warming up

A

Key words:

google

security

megasearch

high-speed

online VCR

Vocabulary:

haystack / gigahertz / megahertz / render

Fast Search & Transfer (FAST) / Developer Forum /

Palm Springs / Willamette / Windows Media Player

You are going to hear some latest developments in the field of telecommunications. Supply the missing words while listening.

Tapescripts:

1. And British papers report the latest trend when you meet someone in a bar is to get their number, go home, and google them. Yes, that gorgeous girl or guy you met the other night is probably patrolling a search engine right now to check you out. So don't even think of trying to tell them you're a famous footballer or brain surgeon or television presenter.
2. The jamming, earlier this month, of several popular Internet sites with a flood of crippling messages sent a wakeup call to those involved with electronic or e-commerce. One recent suggestion is to form an industry-wide group to share information about security issues. High-tech executives want to make a coordinated effort to ensure that the Internet becomes a safe place to conduct business.

3. Now home to some 800 million pages — a figure that's doubling each year — searching the Internet can be like looking for a needle in a haystack. But Oslo-based Fast Search & Transfer (FAST) has developed a search engine (www.alltheweb.com) capable of scanning more than 200 million pages. FAST is working on a megasearch engine that searches "all the web, all the time."
4. This week, the Intel corporation held its semi-annual Developer Forum in Palm Springs, California. The gathering draws more than 2,000 hardware and software developers from around the world. Intel executives opened the event with a demonstration of a high-speed chip, code-named "Willamette." The chip, designed to power personal computers, has a speed of one point five gigahertz, making it almost twice as fast as Intel's popular Pentium III chip which runs at 800 megahertz.
5. An online VCR seems like a bright idea but it's been quickly rendered non-functional by the copyright lawyers. Not for the first time, the Hollywood studios objected to re-transmitting network television shows, in this case for users to watch via the web. Programs were being made available for visitors to save remotely or record for subsequent viewing via Windows Media Player.

B

Key words:

redesign alleviate hunger ask questions

Vocabulary:

zip code / alleviate / donate

National Geographic / Hunger Site / United Nations World Food Program / Ask Jeeves Site

You are going to hear the descriptions of three websites. Listen carefully. Complete the main features listed.

National Geographic:

- Helping choose the magazine's cover
- Interviewing the photographers

- Showing more pictures
- Providing Zip USA

Hunger Site:

- Helping alleviate world hunger
- Donating contributions to the United Nations World Food Program each time an individual logs on to the site
- Total value of distributed food: approximately \$400,000

Ask Jeeves Site:

- Asking questions in simple English
- Getting direct answers
- Starting year: 1997
- Questions dealt with so far: more than 150 million

Tapescripts:

1. *National Geographic*, the magazine, has redesigned its website with some new features. Among them, an opportunity for readers to help choose the magazine's cover, interviews with *National Geographic* photographers, and lots and lots of pictures. More pictures in fact than there was room for in the print version. There's also Zip USA, the feature you can find both online and in print. It's a focused look at one zip code in the US.
2. Now, there's a website created to help alleviate world hunger called the Hunger Site. Contributions, generated when computer users visit the site on the Worldwide Web, are donated to the United Nations World Food Program. "The beauty of the site is that when the web surfer clicks on, they don't pay a penny." This is Abby Spring, a World Food Program official. She says that funds to purchase the food come from corporate donors who make a financial contribution each time an individual logs on to Hungersite — that's one word — dot com. Abby Spring says that so far, thanks to Hungersite dot com, the World Food Program has been able to distribute food valued at approximately \$400,000.
3. The Ask Jeeves Site on the Internet is one of the most useful Internet sites for asking questions in simple English and getting direct answers. Ask most search engines a question these days and they will return a

result which gives thousands of pages for you to search. The Ask Jeeves Site gives you half a dozen where you can find the exact answer. The Ask Jeeves Site owners say they have dealt with more than 150 million questions since Ask Jeeves was set up in 1997. Just this month, people were asking Jeeves the following questions: What are the latest scores for baseball? What is the address of the website for Coca-cola? Where can I find a list of airfare travel bargains? Tell me the names of the top 20 universities and colleges in the US.

Part II New ways to communicate

A

Key words:

instant messaging advantage disadvantage

voice conversations video conferencing

Vocabulary:

ASL / LOL / CU L8er / plus point / webcam / swap

instant messaging (IM) / AIM / AOL / ICQ / MSN /

Windows IM

A1 Listen to a news report on instant messaging. And then answer the following questions briefly.

1. What does an IM program on your computer tell you?

When a friend is online

2. How many messages are sent using AIM every day?

1.6 billion

3. How many people are joining MSN Messenger every day?

3000

4. What is the disadvantage with IM?

You can only contact someone using the same program

5. What does "LOL" mean?

Laugh out loud

A2 *Listen again. Complete the summary.*

Instant messaging, or IM, means using a program that tells you when a friend is online so you can message them instantly, and they can reply. IM is hugely popular in the USA and is starting to take off in the UK. 3,000 people are signing up to MSN Messenger every day. AIM and ICQ are the two most popular systems. They are both owned by AOL. These two systems make up almost 350 million users. The good points of IM are obvious, but there is one disadvantage. You can only communicate with someone who is using the same program. However, the future looks bright for IM. Some systems let you have voice conversations, see each other using webcams, and swap pictures and music. IM also has its own language. You can use “ASL” to find out how old someone is, if they are male or female, and where they are. You can use “LOL,” meaning laugh out loud, if someone comes out with something funny, and “CU L8er,” for see you later, or goodbye.

Tapescript:

When you meet someone for the first time, do you ask their ASL? Do you LOL if they come out with something funny, and say CU L8er when you finish the conversation? If you know what I’m talking about, then you are probably already a user of instant messaging, or IM.

The idea behind IM is simple. A program on your computer tells you when a friend is online. You can then send a message to your friend, who can type a reply instantly. To do this, you need an IM program.

Worldwide, AIM, the instant messaging service provided by AOL, is by far the most popular. It has 195 million users who send about 1.6 billion messages every day. ICQ, which is owned by AOL, has about 140 million messengers, and MSN and Windows IM make up about 75 million users.

The advantage over e-mail is that with instant messaging you know you’re likely to get a reply. IM is already hugely popular in the USA, where people spend five times more time online than in Europe. However, IM is starting to take off in the UK, with over 3,000 people signing up to MSN Messenger alone every day.

While the plus points of IM are obvious, there is one very important

disadvantage: you can only contact someone on the same network as you. If your friend is using AIM, and you are using MSN, you cannot talk to each other. This makes IM less useful than it should be. Imagine if you couldn't send an e-mail from hotmail to yahoo. However, things look like they'll change soon.

In general, the future looks bright for IM. Lots of programs also allow you to have voice conversations, video conferencing — this means you can see the other person using a webcam — and also let you swap pictures, music and other files.

So, perhaps we'll all soon be asking someone's age, sex and location (ASL), and laughing out loud (LOL) when they say something funny. See you later! (CU L8er)

B

Key words:

socializing social networking website digital community

Vocabulary:

socialize / like-minded / upload / hook up / devotee / create a buzz

MySpace / Bebo / MSN Spaces / Arctic Monkeys and Lilly Allen

B1 You are going to hear a news report introducing a website called MySpace.com. After that you will hear five statements. Decide whether they are true or false.

1. (F) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (F)

B2 Listen again. Then answer the following three questions.

1. What is a social networking website?

It's a place where you can present yourself to the digital community and meet other like-minded people.

2. How successful is MySpace? Explain the following numbers.

a. fourth: MySpace is the world's fourth most popular English-language website.

b. 3 million: MySpace attracts almost 3 million visitors per month.

c. 95 million: MySpace claims to have 95 million members.

- d. 500,000; Each week 500,000 new members join MySpace.
- 3. Why is MySpace so successful?
 - a. The secret of its success: simplicity
 - b. The key to MySpace: socializing
 - c. The core of MySpace: love of music

Tapescript:

How do you meet new people, make new friends, or find out about the latest bands? Here in the UK young people have traditionally done their socializing in bars, pubs and clubs.

However, there is a new generation growing up that finds it easier to manage their social lives on the net, using free websites like MySpace, Bebo or MSN Spaces.

Welcome to the social networking website — a place where you can present yourself to the digital community and meet other like-minded people.

The most successful social networking website in the UK is MySpace.com. As of July 2006, MySpace is the world's fourth most popular English-language website, attracting almost 3 million visitors per month. MySpace claims to have 95 million members with 500,000 new members joining the community each week.

So how has it become so successful? Perhaps its secret is in its simplicity. Each new member can build their own page simply — uploading photos, videos and MP3 files. Then they describe themselves, listing their likes, dislikes, favorite bands, relationship status, etc. It's an easy way to hook up with people who share your interests.

Briana Dougherty, a 25-year-old MySpace devotee, told us, "It's a casual way to stay in contact without appearing weird." It seems that many people do not feel comfortable giving out their phone number or personal e-mail address to new acquaintances but are perfectly happy to trade MySpace profiles.

While socializing is the key to MySpace's success, love of music is at the heart of the community. Indeed, most aspiring musicians in the UK upload their songs to the site, and with good reason: unsigned artists, Arctic Monkeys and Lilly Allen created such a buzz on the site that they

were offered recording contracts and scored number one hits.

Social network sites could be a great place to practice your English. Why not give it a try? You can tell us about your experience by filling in the new comments form at the top of the screen.

Statements :

1. Most young people in the UK make new friends at work.
2. Yahoo and Google are social networking sites.
3. MySpace is one of the top five English-language websites.
4. New bands put their music on the web for people to listen to.
5. Users of social networks usually pay for the service.

Part III Digital McLuhan

Key words:

applicability global village one-way two-way
publisher editor

Vocabulary:

stipulate / vouch for / drivel / gem

You are going to hear an interview with an American high-tech expert on the impact of Marshall McLuhan, a Canadian communications expert. Listen carefully, and complete the summary.

Summary :

Marshall McLuhan, a communications expert from Canada, never touched a personal computer. But his research on the media and their effect on people and society remains relevant today. He was the first thinker to really look at television as something that had a serious impact upon our society. Although he was writing about television, an enormous amount of what he said has even more applicability to the Internet age. He said that television was turning the world into a global village. And the notion of village becomes much more meaningful and real in our dig-

ital age. He saw a time when everyone would be a publisher with the help of the Xerox machine, and now the web is even expanding and amplifying that.

Tapescript:

I — Interviewer L — Paul Levinson

Marshall McLuhan, a communications expert from Canada, never touched a personal computer. He died in 1979. But his research on the media and their effect on people and society remains relevant today. Paul Levinson, an American high-tech expert knew Professor McLuhan, and discusses his impact in a volume entitled *Digital McLuhan: A Guide to the Information Millennium*.

I: Mr Levinson, why is Marshall McLuhan such an important figure?

L: Well, he did his writing in the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s. And those decades, of course, were the first years of television. And he was the first thinker to really look at television as something that had a serious impact upon our society. Interestingly, although he was writing about television, an enormous amount of what he said has even more applicability to the Internet age. For example, he said that television was turning the world into a global village. What he meant by that is when everyone watches the same thing on the television screen, that group that's watching that television program is a community of sorts. It's like the people in a village all hearing and seeing the same thing. In contrast, now in the 1990s, as we move into the new millennium, when people communicate on the web, and through the Internet, they are not only doing and hearing and seeing the same thing, they are also participating, communicating among each other. And so, the notion of village becomes much more meaningful and real in our digital age.

I: TV was a . . . or is a one-way medium, whereas the Internet is a . . . is two-way.

L: That's right. There is a crucial difference right there. Most media in the 20th century, in fact all the major media of the 20th century — radio, motion pictures, television — were and are like newspapers and books: one-way media. The telephone, which of course was in-

vented in 1876, is a two-way medium. But, it's a two-way personal medium. There is nothing public, or there shouldn't be much public about a telephone conversation. What makes the Internet so different is that it is public but it is also interactive and two-way.

- I: Marshall McLuhan saw a time when everyone would be a publisher. He was referring to the Xerox machine, the copying machine. Today, we have the Internet which makes everybody an editor, and ... or makes everybody a publisher but not an editor. Isn't this a problem when everybody is a publisher but there is no editor around?
- L: The traditional value of the editor is to, in some way, stipulate and vouch for the quality of the publication or the production. So yes, there is a concern that when anyone can put anything on a web page, you know, there is no safeguard for the quality. But, on the other hand, and there is always another hand, I think the reason why McLuhan celebrated first the Xerox, allowing every author to be a publisher, and why I'm now so pleased that the web is even expanding and amplifying that, is ... there is also the danger of editors keeping out of the mix things that are good. What the web does is it removes the middle man and allows the creator to communicate directly with his or her audience and on balance I think that's a good thing. There will be more drivel available. But, there'll also be more gems that would otherwise be hidden from public view.

Part IV Technical jargon

Key words:

jargon technology devices acronyms
knowledge snobbery

Vocabulary:

ipod / cutting-edge / news feeds / syndication / WiFi / PDA /
bamboozle / VOD / PVR / blog / podcast
Nielsen/NetRatings / Really Simple Syndication (RSS)

A *Listen to a news report discussing technical jargon. Complete the following statements.*

According to Nielsen/NetRatings:

1. 40% of online Britons receive news feeds.
2. 67% don't know that the official term for this service is Really Simple Syndication.
3. Terms like WiFi and PDA are still meaningless to more than 30% of the British public who regularly work or surf online.
4. 75% of online Britons don't know that VOD stands for video-on-demand.
5. 68% are unaware that personal video recorders are more commonly referred to as PVRs.
6. The technology industry is perhaps the most guilty of all industries when it comes to love of acronyms.

B *Here are the answers to some questions based on the report you've just heard. What are the questions?*

1. What do millions of British people do every week?

Use computers to access the Internet.

2. What is Nielsen/NetRatings?

It's a global Internet, media and market research company.

3. What is the growing trend for new technological jargon?

New technological words are added to British dictionaries each year.

C *Based on what you have learned in this unit, try to guess the meaning of the following technological words.*

ASL age, sex and location

LOL laugh out loud

CU L8er see you later

ipod a pocket-sized device used to play music files

RSS (news feeds) Really Simple Syndication

WiFi wireless fidelity

PDA personal digital assistant

VOD video-on-demand

PVR personal video recorder

blog to read, write, or edit a shared on-line journal

podcast to deliver a Web-based audio broadcast via an
RSS feed over the Internet to subscribers
google to seek on line

Tapescript:

Every week millions of Britons use computers to access the Internet but how many of them actually know their ipods from their IMs? Not many it seems. A recent survey from Nielsen/NetRatings — a global Internet, media and market research company — shows that while the British are crazy about buying and owning new technology they're not so keen to keep up with the ever-changing jargon of 21st century technology.

According to Nielsen/NetRatings, people love having cutting-edge technology but often don't understand the terms that describe what their devices actually do.

For example, 40% of online Britons receive news feeds but 67% don't know that the official term for this service is Really Simple Syndication.

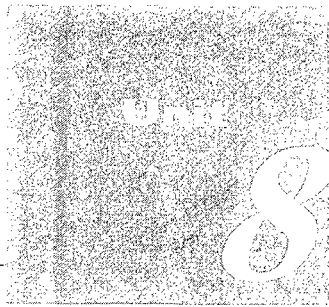
Terms like WiFi and PDA are still meaningless to more than 30% of the British public who regularly work or surf online.

Acronyms in particular bamboozle users. 75% of online Britons don't know that VOD stands for video-on-demand, while 68% are unaware that personal video recorders are more commonly referred to as PVRs.

Millions of people keep in touch via instant messaging but 57% of online Brits said they didn't know that the acronym for it was IM.

Alex Burmaster, an Internet analyst with Nielsen/NetRatings commented "The technology industry is perhaps the most guilty of all industries when it comes to love of acronyms. There is a certain level of knowledge snobbery. If you talk in acronyms you sound like you really know what you are talking about and if others don't understand then they are seen in some way as inferior."

This study shows that many people don't completely understand much of the new technological jargon but things are slowly changing. Words such as "blogging" and "podcasting" are now used and understood by enough people for these terms to have made it into the most recently published dictionaries in Britain.



New Ideas, New Architecture

Part I Warming up

A

Key words:

imperial paneling frame ceiling spire

Vocabulary:

imperial / coffer / ornate / opulent / guildier / paneling

fresco / chandelier / spire / catacomb / urn / jumble

Versailles / Schonbrunn Palace / Rococo / Great Gallery /

St. Stephen's Cathedral / Imperial Burial Vaults /

Kapuziner Church / Hofburg / Baroque / Gothic / Renaissance

You are going to hear a description about the most outstanding monuments in Vienna — a royal city. Listen carefully and supply the missing words.

Tapescript:

For hundreds of years, it has been an imperial capital of Europe. Its rulers raided the Western world to enrich the coffers of the empire. They spent their wealth on magnificent palaces and grand public buildings. They built an opera house that rivals any in Europe. They founded great museums and libraries. They constructed massive, ornate government buildings. And they raised opulent palaces for themselves. A tour of Vienna is a tour of these monuments to excess.

Take Schonbrunn Palace, for instance. The Palace's Million Room, named after the cost of the decorations — 1 million guilders, is a Rococo masterpiece. Inset in the paneling are 260 rare miniatures of Indo-Persian heritage. The frames are real gold leaf, and the paneling is precious wood.

The Great Gallery, modeled after a room in Versailles near Paris, has 35-foot ceilings graced with giant frescoes boasting of the power of the Austrian army. Massive crystal chandeliers reflect in the wall of mirrors, trimmed in gold leaf.

The list of other sights to see in Vienna is long. St. Stephen's Cathedral dominates the skyline of Old Town, the medieval section of the city. Its main spire soars 450 feet into the sky, and the top can be reached by climbing 343 steps. The cathedral was begun in the 12th century.

In the catacombs beneath the cathedral are copper urns containing the intestines of deceased Habsburgs. Their bodies are in ornate caskets in the Imperial Burial Vaults in the Kapuziner Church a few blocks away, and can be visited.

The Old Town is a fascinating place to walk. Most of the narrow streets have been turned into pedestrian malls lined with shops, coffee-houses and restaurants. In one section, the original Roman ruins under the streets can be seen by going to an underground museum.

The Natural History Museum and the Museum of Fine Arts occupy matching buildings on Maria Theresa Plaza, a small square across from the Hofburg. Hofburg is the Habsburg's in-town palace. It is big, with 2,600 rooms, but not ornate. Hofburg is a jumble of buildings constructed at different times and in different styles, from Baroque, Gothic and Classical to Renaissance and Rococo. Its oldest parts date from the 13th century, but most were built from the 1700s on.

B

Key words:

art gallery main entrance transparency contrast

Vocabulary:

transparency / complement / continuity

Palais du Louvre / Glass Pyramid

B1 You are going to hear an introduction of Palais du Louvre and the Louvre Pyramid. Complete the following facts.

The Palais du Louvre:

- Location: heart of Paris
- Beginning year of construction: 1527

- Time when first used as a public art gallery: 1793

The Louvre Pyramid:

- Designer: Ieoh Ming Pei
- Use: the main entrance to the Palais du Louvre
- Height: 21 m
- Width: 33 m
- Materials: steel tubes, cables, sheet glass
- Year of completion: 1988

Tapescript:

The Palais du Louvre stands at the heart of Paris, and houses one of the world's greatest collections of works of art. The original palace dates from 1527, and it was extended and added to over the next four centuries. It was first used as a public art gallery in 1793. In 1981, the Chinese-American architect Ieoh Ming Pei was commissioned to redevelop the public part of the Louvre and create more space for reception areas and services. He designed the famous Glass Pyramid, which serves as the main entrance to the building, leading underground to the museum and art gallery. The Pyramid is 21 meters high and 33 meters wide, and uses a combination of steel tubes, cables and sheet glass. It was completed in 1988, and quickly became a major tourist attraction in its own right.

B2 Now you are going to hear an architect commenting on the Louvre Pyramid. Fill in the blanks according to what you hear.

1. She likes the Louvre Pyramid because of the transparency, and it has a light effect.
2. She likes the Louvre Pyramid for its contrast of shapes. It emphasizes the beauty of the Louvre.
3. She thinks the right thing is to put something so contradictory to the Louvre. They stand in dialogue with each other and they don't try to complement each other.
4. She thinks it would have been the biggest mistake to try to build something similar to the Louvre.

Tapescript:

I like the Louvre Pyramid because of its transparency, because you

can just look through it, and it has a very light effect. It is not heavy and it is made of glass, and so it looks like a light object. And I like it for its contrast of shapes, because it is such a contrast to the Louvre building that in fact it doesn't interfere with the beauty of the Louvre, but it even, it emphasizes the beauty of the Louvre. And in the evening when this pyramid is lighted, it's just a source of light to put the Louvre into a new light. And this has for me also a symbolic meaning. And it is such an unexpected shape in this urban context, just to use a traditional shape of a pyramid built in new materials with new technologies, high-tech, and so on, that it is a completely surprising effect. So that people get shocked by it or they like it, but there is nobody who would be uninvolved or who could just pass and not notice this building. So it's something you have to look at. And I think this is also very important in building, and creating something in the cities, and exactly for example close to these historical buildings which are such a . . . they are so sensitive topics that nobody dares to touch them. I think the right thing is really to put something so contradictory to it that they stand in dialogue with each other and they don't even try to complement each other. Because it would have been the biggest mistake to try to build something similar to the Louvre, to put a building which would copy the Louvre, because it would just mean that we don't live in continuity, the architecture doesn't continue its history, but it would mean that architecture stands still on the level of the 17th century, and that would be a lie.

Part II Eco-conscious construction

A

Key words:

eco-city sustainability sustainable development
ecologically friendly

Vocabulary:

projected / sustainability / set the scene / sustainable / compost /
fertilizer / pedestrian village

Dongtan / Manhattan / World Future Council

Listen to a news report on China's first eco-city project at Dongtan. Supply the missing words while listening.

Tapescript:

Plans are progressing for what the Chinese say will be the world's first eco-city, at Dongtan, on an island off the coast of Shanghai.

Dongtan is currently a large area of mostly agricultural land. But this area is expected eventually to house half a million people in a planned city slightly smaller than Manhattan, at a projected cost of \$1.3 billion. Herbert Girardet is the director of programs of the World Future Council and serves as a sustainability consultant on the Chinese eco-city project.

(Herbert Girardet:) *I think Dongtan will really set the scene for sustainable development of cities for the coming decades.*

Girardet told Earth & Sky that it's difficult and expensive to shift the existing infrastructure of cities to a more ecologically friendly model. He said Dongtan is being planned from the beginning to minimize impact on nature. It's expected to produce much of its own food from the surrounding countryside. Energy will come from solar and wind power. Waste will be composted and then recycled for power and fertilizers. Plus, the city is being planned as a series of pedestrian villages, and only electric cars will be allowed on the island.

B

Key words:

environmentally-sustainable dreamhouse

environmentally-beneficial eco-conscious

Vocabulary:

well-lit / biodegradable / nontoxic / incorporate / thermal /
galvanized metal / volatile / showerhead

Boulder

B1 You are going to hear some extracts taken from a news report on eco-conscious construction. Listen carefully and decide what is the noun phrase for each of the following. Write in the blanks with the words you hear.

1. a dreamhouse which is sustainable by the environment — an environ-

mentally-sustainable dreamhouse

2. windows that face south — south-facing windows
3. a kitchen that is well lit — a well-lit kitchen
4. paint that is based on milk or uses milk as a base — milk-based paint
5. solutions which are beneficial to the environment — environmentally-beneficial solutions

Tapescripts:

1. Architect Jim Logan is building his environmentally-sustainable dream-house at the site of a former commune a few miles north of Boulder.
2. As you drive onto the small farm property, you're immediately struck by a series of large south-facing windows.
3. Walk through the well-lit kitchen, and you'll see that even the north side of the building has a passive solar component.
4. In all facets of construction, Logan is emphasizing both biodegradable building products and nontoxic materials. He's using milk-based paint, for example.
5. In many cases, many environmentally-beneficial solutions pay for themselves in as little as 6 or 7 or 8 months.

B2 Now listen to some more extracts taken from the same news report, and pay attention to some of the phrases (the parts in bold type) which are important to improve your comprehension of details.

Tapescripts:

1. Logan has incorporated **nearly every aspect of** a modern eco-conscious design.
2. Every room in this house has a window that faces south, **regardless of** where it's located.
3. All the rooms in the house have both daylighting, **which means that** there's ample light coming in high into the room so that we don't need to use electric lights during the day . . .
4. As a result, Logan's house will have **neither** a furnace **nor** air-conditioning.
5. The **so-called** super-insulation is required to store the solar heat.
6. Logan is also using thermal mass, **or** dirt, to keep the house both

warm in the winter and cool in the summer.

7. He's using milk-based paint, for example, and **relatively** little of that.
8. This room and the inside of this room — **virtually** all the finishes did not need to be painted.
9. Painting is a fairly unenvironmental act **in that** it is something that involves chemistry.
10. **Initially**, Logan will get all his water from a well.
11. The roof has gutters and will **eventually** collect rainwater for general use.

B3 Now listen to the complete news report and write down the main features of Logan's dreamhouse.

Main features:

- south-facing windows; daylighting, solar heat
- no furnace
- no air-conditioning
- solar heater; hot water
- three-foot outside walls; adobe + insulation + adobe
- thermal mass
- milk-based paint
- ceiling; galvanized
- inside wall; plaster
- no carpet
- not connected to a water system; well, rainwater

Tapescript:

A—Alan J—Jones L—Logan

A: Many environmentalists and energy experts say that the wave of the future won't be any one miracle cure, but rather overall conservation of available resources. The approach is being spearheaded by a quiet revolution in the eco-conscious construction business. Colorado Public Radio's Peter Jones recently visited a building site near Boulder and brings us this report.

J: Architect Jim Logan is building his environmentally-sustainable

dreamhouse at the site of a former commune a few miles north of Boulder. Logan has incorporated nearly every aspect of a modern eco-conscious design. As you drive onto the small farm property, you're immediately struck by a series of large south-facing windows. Walk through the well-lit kitchen, and you'll see that even the north side of the building has a passive solar component.

- L: Every room in this house has a window that faces south, regardless of where it's located, so all the rooms in the house have both daylighting, which means that there's ample light coming in high into the room so that we don't need to use electric lights during the day, and also have south-facing glass that provides solar heat.
- J: As a result, Logan's house will have neither a furnace nor air-conditioning. For hot water, he'll use an active solar heater. But efficient use of the sun is only one of the building's many eco-conscious features.
- L: The outside walls — if you include a foot of adobe, a foot of insulation, and another foot of adobe — are three feet thick.
- J: The so-called super-insulation is required to store the solar heat, but Logan is also using thermal mass, or dirt, to keep the house both warm in the winter and cool in the summer.
- J: In all facets of construction, Logan is emphasizing both biodegradable building products and nontoxic materials. He's using milk-based paint, for example, and relatively little of that.
- L: This room and the inside of this room — virtually all the finishes did not need to be painted. The ceiling is made out of galvanized metal and the walls are plaster. Painting is a fairly unenvironmental act in that it is something that involves chemistry, it involves doing it over and over many times in the lifetime of the building.
- J: And don't look for any carpeting in Logan's house.
- L: Well even if carpet is made from recycled material, it still can't be recycled the second time currently, so carpet virtually always gets thrown away. Also, most carpet gives off volatile organic compounds.
- J: Initially, Logan will get all his water from a well. The house won't be connected to a city water system. But he says the roof has gutters

and will eventually collect rainwater for general use. Logan is paying \$75 a square foot to build this house, and estimates environmental features added 10 – 15% to the up-front costs. But he says he'll save money in the long run.

L: In many cases, many environmentally-beneficial solutions pay for themselves in as little as 6 or 7 or 8 months. A low-flow showerhead in most situations will pay for itself in a month.

Part III Tomorrow's house

Key words:

home automation convenience security system
technological wonders energy-efficient

Vocabulary:

gee-whiz / spa / coax / thermostat / intriguing / abound /
floodlight / skylight / drapery / infrared

A *Have a pre-listening discussion on the following three questions.*

1. What is home automation? In your opinion, what are some of the things that could be examples of home automation?
2. What are some of the main interests in creating automated houses?
3. Can home automation offer benefits and lifestyle improvements for elderly and disabled people? Imagine how.

B *You are going to hear a report about home automation in the future. Complete the following list of the benefits of home automation. You can also add things to the list according to what you hear.*

Safety:

- Security systems that detect fires, gas and water leaks, intruders, unwelcome guests, etc.
- Security systems that limit home access to specific times of the day and tell you which doors and windows are open

Energy-efficiency :

- Lights that turn themselves off when you leave a room
- Sensors that help open skylights, turn on ceiling fans and close the draperies when the house reaches a certain temperature

Convenience :

- Appliances that tell you when something is wrong with them
- Security system, spa, lights, CD player, garage door, thermostat, stereo, etc. that can be controlled while in the house or remotely from a touch-tone phone or computer and modem
- Lifestyle improvements for elderly and disabled people: voice command, infrared remote control, etc.

Tapescript :

Current advances in home automation offer homeowners convenience, security, energy savings and a lot of gee-whiz technology.

With a fully automated home, you'd be able to pick up your phone, call your house and instruct it to disarm the security system, start the spa, turn up the lights and coax classical music from the compact disc player. While you were at it, you could also open the garage door or set the thermostat to a pleasant 70 degrees.

Sound intriguing? How about lights that turn themselves off when you leave a room? A stereo that quiets itself when the phone rings? Or appliances that tell you when something is wrong with them?

Although most home automation systems now on the market are expensive and available only in new homes, within the next two years you can expect an explosion of products that transform homes into architectural geniuses.

By all accounts, the time is right for houses to become "smart." During the last decade, consumers have readily accepted such technological wonders as microwave ovens, fax machines and cellular phones. Our cars use microprocessors, automated tellers abound, and virtually everyone has access to a personal computer. The interest in home automation, however, is not born out of a desire to create a space-age home. It stems from a genuine interest in ways to make houses safe, energy-efficient and more comfortable.

Take security, for example. If there is a fire, an automated house will detect it, turn off the gas, close the dampers in the ventilation system, turn on the lights, unlock the doors, set off an alarm and call the fire department. More advanced systems might even tell you where the fire is and through which room you should escape.

In the case of an intruder, a triggered motion detector can turn on floodlights in the yard and instruct your stereo to queue up the sound of a barking dog.

Or say you want to avoid unwelcome guests. By mounting a video camera at the front door, you can view visitors on a TV screen.

Automated security systems can also detect gas and water leaks, limit home access to specific times of the day and tell you which doors and windows are open when you activate the system.

With Home Manager, one of several automation systems on the market, you can warm up the master bedroom, kitchen and bathroom in the morning before the alarm goes off. Or you can program it to keep the nursery at a constant temperature. In midsummer, you can even instruct sensors in the house to open skylights, turn on ceiling fans and close the draperies when the house reaches a certain temperature.

All of these functions can be controlled while in the house or remotely from a touch-tone phone or computer and modem.

In addition, home automation offers tremendous lifestyle improvements for elderly and disabled people. For those who cannot push a button or flip a switch, a voice command can be used to activate security cameras, turn up the stereo volume or drop the room temperature a few degrees. The click of an infrared remote control could turn on the oven, close the blinds or open the door.

So what is home automation, exactly? In short, it's actually a combination of several things including microprocessors, enhanced power line transmission, computer chips, telephone and cable wiring, infrared sensors and radio frequency waves.

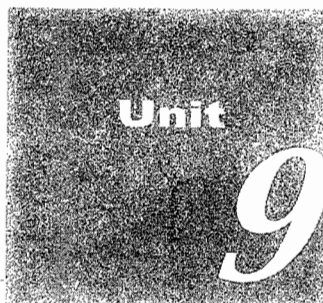
Fortunately, the manufacturers that are developing these automated products understand that consumers don't care how something works as much as they care that it does work and is easy to operate.

Part IV Language study and language appreciation

Listen to the following statements you have learned in the previous and present units. Pay special attention to the parts in bold type. Learn to appreciate and use the language.

1. to be like looking for a needle in a haystack
 - Now home to some 800 million pages — a figure that's doubling each year — searching the Internet can **be like looking for a needle in a haystack**.
2. to take off / to sign up
 - However, IM is starting **to take off** in the UK, with over 3000 people **signing up** to MSN Messenger alone every day.
3. plus point
 - While **the plus points** of IM are obvious, there is one very important disadvantage.
4. to hook up
 - It's an easy way **to hook up** with people who share your interests.
5. be the key to / be at the heart of
 - While socializing **is the key to** MySpace's success, love of music **is at the heart of** the community.
6. be crazy about / be keen to
 - While the British **are crazy about** buying and owning new technology they're not so **keen to** keep up with the ever-changing jargon of 21st century technology.
7. to have made it into
 - Words such as "blogging" and "podcasting" are now used and understood by enough people for these terms **to have made it into** the most recently published dictionaries in Britain.

8. to soar into the sky
 - *Its main spire **soars** 450 feet **into the sky**, and the top can be reached by climbing 343 steps.*
9. to be commissioned to / to create more space for
 - *In 1981, the Chinese-American architect Ieoh Ming Pei was **commissioned to** redevelop the public part of the Louvre and **create more space for** reception areas and services.*
10. to stand in dialogue with each other / to complement each other
 - *I think the right thing is really to put something so contradictory to it that they **stand in dialogue with each other** and they don't even try **to complement each other**.*
11. to set the scene for
 - *I think Dongtan will really **set the scene for** sustainable development of cities for the coming decades.*
12. to minimize impact on
 - *He said Dongtan is being planned from the beginning **to minimize impact on** nature.*
13. to stem from
 - *The interest in home automation, however, is not born out of a desire to create a space-age home. It **stems from** a genuine interest in ways to make houses safe, energy-efficient and more comfortable.*
14. to queue up
 - *In the case of an intruder, a triggered motion detector can turn on floodlights in the yard and instruct your stereo **to queue up** the sound of a barking dog.*



Ways to Travel

Part I Warming up

A

Key words:

commercial

airplane maker

merger talks

Vocabulary:

flurry / hook up

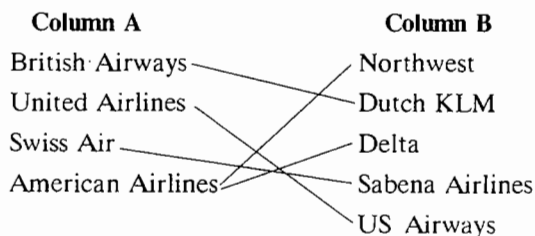
Airbus / KLM / Swiss Air / Sabena Airlines / United Airlines /

US Airways / American Airlines / Delta / Northwest

A1 You are going to hear two short news items. Work out the summaries.

1. This news item is about Boeing's 18 billion new orders this year for its new 777 jetliner.
2. This news item is about possible mergers between airlines.

A2 Listen to the second news item again and then match column A with column B. The match will suggest the mergers between airlines.



Tapescript:

1. Boeing, the world's leading commercial airplane maker, announced it has 18 billion dollars in new orders this year for its new 777 jetliner. This figure puts demand for the Boeing aircraft ahead of comparable models produced by rival Airbus of Europe.
2. British Airways and Dutch carrier KLM confirm they are in act of merger talks. Swiss Air won approval for taking majority control of Belgium's Sabena Airlines and there was another flurry of take-over discussions among some major American carriers. They come on the heels of number one United Airlines' offer to buy number six US Airways two weeks ago. The nation's number two, American Airlines, and the country's third largest, Delta, have been having what are described as preliminary discussions about a possible combination. American had reportedly been talking with Northwest about a hook up as well. The top three US airlines, United, American and Delta currently control 56 percent of US air traffic. If the mergers go through, they'd control 85 percent.

B

Key words:

monorail mass transit Maglev light rail

Vocabulary:

guideway / propel / pickup / pylon / prefabricate / levitation /
repulsion / rumble / standee

You are going to hear several descriptions of some of the modern means of transportation. Fill in the blanks according to what you hear.

Monorail

1. Monorail systems rely on a very simple technology: rubber-tired cars riding on a narrow concrete guideway.
2. Monorail systems are capable of speeds of 65 miles per hour and offer ride quality comparable to conventional rail transit technologies.
3. Monorail systems are safe and more environmentally sensitive than any other elevated transit technology.

4. And noise and neighborhood disruption caused by monorail construction are dramatically lower than other forms of mass transit.

Maglev

1. One of the most exciting recent innovations in railroad technology is magnetic levitation, or Maglev, which relies on the principle of magnetism — attraction and repulsion.
2. This new technology will result in trains that are faster, smoother, more efficient, more comfortable, and more environmentally sound.

Light Rail

1. Light rail transit is an electric railway system characterized by its ability to operate single cars or multi-car trains along shared or exclusive rights-of-way at ground level, on aerial structures, in subways, or occasionally in streets.
2. It is able to board and discharge passengers at station platforms or at street, track, or car-floor level, and is normally powered by overhead electrical wires.
3. The maximum speed of light rail trains is normally 60 miles per hour (100 km per hour).
4. Passenger capacity of each car in a multiple car consist can be up to as many as 250 passengers (standees included).

Tapescripts:

1. Monorail

Monorail systems rely on a very simple technology: rubber-tired cars riding on a narrow concrete guideway. The cars are self propelled by electric motors with power pickup via distribution bars mounted on the side of the guideway. Monorail systems are capable of speeds of 65 miles per hour and offer ride quality comparable to conventional rail transit technologies.

Monorail systems are safe because the design and nature of monorail systems make it very difficult for trespassers to access the guideway and power rails.

Monorail systems are more environmentally sensitive than any other elevated transit technology due to the monorail's narrow guideway

structure and quiet rubber tires. Also, since many of the pylon and rail components can be prefabricated elsewhere and then assembled along the routes, the noise and disruption of construction will be kept to a minimum. Thus, noise and neighborhood disruption caused by monorail construction are dramatically lower than other forms of mass transit.

2. Maglev

One of the most exciting recent innovations in railroad technology is magnetic levitation, or Maglev, which relies on the principle of magnetism — attraction and repulsion. This new technology, still under development, will result in trains that are faster, smoother, more efficient, more comfortable, and more environmentally sound. No longer will trains rumble heavily along steel rails; rather, they will float along a magnetic cushion without any direct contact with the ground.

3. Light Rail

Light rail transit is an electric railway system, constructed in the 1970s or later, characterized by its ability to operate single cars or multi-car trains along shared or exclusive rights-of-way at ground level, on aerial structures, in subways, or occasionally in streets. It is able to board and discharge passengers at station platforms or at street, track, or car-floor level, and is normally powered by overhead electrical wires.

In most current settings, light rail is anything but “light” and is built to exacting standards. The maximum speed of light rail trains is normally 60 miles per hour (100 km per hour), while heavy rail trains normally operate at higher speeds. Depending upon the specific system, the distance between light rail stations is shorter than within heavy rail systems, which lends some major advantages to urban settings.

Light rail trains operate as either single or multiple car consists. Passenger capacity of each car in a multiple car consist can be up to as many as 250 passengers (standees included).

Part II Public transportation

A

Key words:

electric streetcars up cost environmentally friendly
human desire

Vocabulary:

clang rattle crisscrossing ridership feasibility
pine for jangle prestige soothing serenity

A1 Listen to a report about the revival of streetcars. Supply the missing information.

Bringing Back Streetcars

Reasons:

According to Dan Tangherlini (Washington D.C. 's Transportation Dept.)

- Many of the routes that have the highest bus ridership were some of the most popular streetcar routes.
- Streetcar lines cost less than 10 million dollars a mile to build while the very expensive subway systems cost between 140 and 200 million dollars a mile.

According to Bill Lind (the Free Congress Foundation)

- The automobile, generally with one person per car, is probably the least efficient way to use the limited amount of space on urban streets.
- You're doing a lot better job of making use of the street space if you've got 50 people on board a streetcar.

Some of the barriers:

- To secure federal funding for a large chunk of the work.
- Streetcars will jangle past citizens' windows.
- Streetcars will slow the automobile rides across town.

Significance :

- a. A tangible proof that a city is environmentally friendly.
- b. In touch with the human desire for a streetcar's soothing touch of serenity.

A2 Now listen again. Write down the words that describe and relate to the streetcars.

clang the bells	rattle around corners	riders
overhead wires crisscrossing		ridership
light rail lines / transit	streetcar routes	streetcar tracks
nostalgia	jangle	trolley
soothing touch of serenity		

Tapescript :

In 1888, Boston, Massachusetts, became the first American city to replace horse-drawn trolleys with electric streetcars. Streetcars, which look similar to train passenger coaches, clanged their bells, rattled around corners and carried almost 14 billion riders at their height in 1920. Old photos show overhead wires crisscrossing almost every US city. Then streetcar ridership declined steadily as Americans took to automobiles and communities replaced trolleys with buses. But now it seems cities can't lay streetcar tracks fast enough.

So why is the number of US cities running streetcars and other light rail systems now up to 19? Why are 43 other cities building or drawing plans for light rail lines?

Dan Tangherlini is acting director of Washington D. C. 's Transportation Department.

"Many cities are beginning to re-evaluate that decision to move away from streetcars. We look at current bus ridership members, and many of the routes that have the highest bus ridership were some of our most popular streetcar routes. So there goes the notion that the buses are providing increased flexibility, at least on those roads. And so maybe there's something between the very expensive subway systems, which cost between 140 and 200 million dollars a mile and the bus route. And that's what we're beginning to ask. "

Streetcar lines cost less than 10 million dollars a mile to build. Wash-

ington is the latest city to announce it is studying the feasibility of bringing back streetcars, even though it already enjoys a fast-moving regional subway system called “Metro” that runs through several parts of the city.

Across country in Washington D. C. , Bill Lind works for a conservative think tank called the Free Congress Foundation. The organization has printed several studies supporting light rail transit, including streetcars.

“The old rationale for getting rid of the streetcars is that they get in the way of the automobiles. But what we found is that the automobile, generally with one person per car, is probably the least efficient way to use the limited amount of space you have on urban streets. If you’ve got 50 people on board a streetcar, you’re doing a lot better job of making use of the street space you have.”

Even if Washington’s transit department gets the green light to bring back streetcars, it’s likely to be at least ten years before Mr Lind and his neighbor will be riding them. The city has to secure federal funding for a large chunk of the work. Citizens who say they pine for the old trolleys may lose their nostalgia when they realize the cars will be jangling past their windows or slowing their automobile rides across town.

But across America, streetcars and light rail trains are curiosities no longer. They’re a prestige item, tangible proof that a city is environmentally friendly, on the move, and in touch with the human desire, in the midst of today’s bustle and speed, for a streetcar’s soothing touch of serenity.

B

Key words:

traffic jams a growing trend public transportation

Vocabulary:

metropolitan innovative combustion

You’re going to hear a report on public transportation in the world. Listen carefully. Complete the outline below.

Public Transportation in the World

I. Necessities of governments promoting public transit systems

- A. traffic jams / congestion lasting for hours
- B. people's frustration / discomfort / unhappiness about congestion and transportation services in general
- II. **A growing trend in US** — ready to invest in public transportation
 - A. Dallas and Houston — having started light rail systems
 - B. Austin — voting for a new public train
- III. **Public transit systems in other countries**
 - A. Europe
 - B. developing cities — a tremendous growth of investment
 - 1. China — metro systems
 - 2. Southeast Asia — major rail systems
 - 3. South America — rail systems + innovative use of public transit buses
- IV. **Advantages of public transportation** — helping cities develop without spoiling the environment with excessive greenhouse gas emissions
 - A. reducing the amount of surface transport mainly depending on the internal combustion engine
 - B. clean at the point of delivery
 - C. carrying more people in terms of the amount of energy used

Tapescript:

Today the world's urban areas hold more than four times the population in the 1950's. Traffic is piling up in nearly every major metropolitan area. In Bangkok, the capital of Thailand, traffic jams last for hours while the economy loses an estimated 6% of output. Many governments are promoting above and underground transit systems to fight such congestion.

The sounds of public transit systems are spreading throughout the world. Urban trains are appearing even in the wide expanses of the western United States, in places like Dallas, a Texas city known for oil riches and big cars.

"In Texas, we are not very used to riding a train to travel around the city. But actually, Dallas and Houston have both started light rail systems. It is very popular in both cities." This is Brewster McCracken, a city council member in the Texas capital, Austin. Its citizens recently

voted for a new public train similar to those in Dallas and Houston. The Austin plan will use existing railroad tracks already in place throughout the city.

What is happening in Texas reflects a growing trend elsewhere in the United States, says William Millar. He's president of the non-profit American Public Transportation Association. "In the last several years, public transportation in America has undergone a renaissance." Voters across the United States are supporting public transit systems like the one in Austin. "What it shows is that the public in many places is ready to invest in public transportation."

But a majority of Americans still commute with cars and most transportation funds are spent on building roads. Alan Pisarski is a transportation consultant and author of "Commuting in America." He says the excitement over public transportation in America is "an expression of people's frustration. There is a lot of discomfort and unhappiness around the country about congestion and about transportation services in general."

In 1900, many US cities had extensive urban rail systems. But with the arrival of the automobile most of them disappeared by the 1950s. Now many cities are returning to what they had 100 years ago.

In other countries, riding buses, trains or subways are part of everyday life. "Many, many countries support public transportation to a much greater degree than happens in the United States, particularly in Europe. In other places in the world that are developing cities, there is a tremendous growth of investment in public transit. In China, for example, city after city now is building metro systems. Throughout Southeast Asia, certainly the capital cities, over the last two or three decades, have built major rail systems. Throughout South America we see not only rail systems being built, but we see some of the most innovative use of public transit buses as anywhere in the world."

Rising levels of pollution from cars is leading to more investment in public transportation. Mike Ashforth is a historian of London's underground system. He says urban transport can help cities develop without spoiling the environment with excessive greenhouse gas emissions. "The

main impact of the underground is that it can reduce the amount of surface transport which in many cities largely depends on the internal combustion engine. The one advantage that electrically delivered urban passenger transport has is that it is relatively clean at the point of delivery. It can also, of course, actually carry far more people in terms of the amount of energy used."

Many analysts say the growth of public transportation does not challenge the automobile but provides another choice to commuters. As a rising number of people want to go to an infinite number of places at any time, public transportation may be the answer.

Part III Cross the Channel

Key words:

scheme tunnel passenger freight

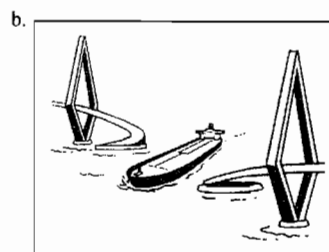
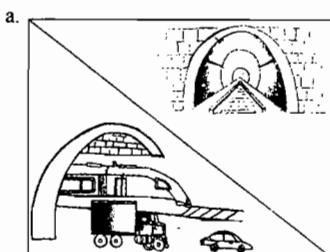
Vocabulary:

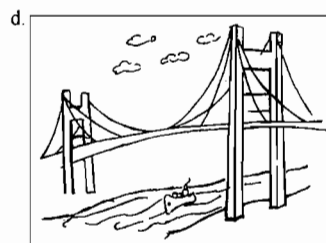
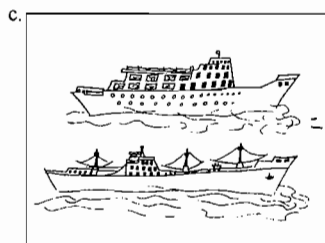
submerge / tram track / claustrophobic

EuroRoute / Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel /

Channel Expressway / Flexilink / Scandinavia

- A In this section, you are going to hear about three schemes proposed on how to cross the English Channel. They are the Channel Expressway, EuroRoute and Flexilink. Listen carefully and match the pictures below to the schemes you hear about.





EuroRoute — illustration b

Channel Expressway — illustration a

Flexilink — illustration c

B Listen again. For each scheme described in the recording, note down the answers to the following questions.

Question	EuroRoute	Channel Expressway	Flexilink
<i>How is road freight carried?</i>	<i>by <u>road</u>: lorries drive across</i>	<i>by <u>road</u>: lorries drive through</i>	<i>on <u>ferries</u></i>
<i>How is rail freight carried?</i>	<i>on high-speed <u>freight trains</u></i>	<i>on <u>freight trains</u>, mostly <u>at night</u></i>	
<i>How are private motorists carried?</i>	<i>they <u>drive through</u></i>	<i>they <u>drive through</u></i>	<i>on <u>ferries</u></i>
<i>How are rail passengers carried?</i>	<i>on high-speed <u>passenger trains</u></i>	<i>on <u>trains</u> every <u>half hour</u></i>	<i>they have to get on a <u>ferry</u></i>
<i>What is the principal attraction of this scheme?</i>	<i><u>lower running costs</u> than Channel / no <u>queuing for motorists waiting for trains</u></i>	<i>this offers the best of both worlds: <u>road and rail traffic</u></i>	<i><u>cheapest</u> / most <u>reliable</u> / <u>safest</u> / most <u>flexible</u> / most <u>environment-friendly</u> / most <u>pleasurable</u></i>

Tapescripts :

1. EuroRoute is a scheme that operates at much lower running costs than the Channel Tunnel. Er ... what happens is this; motorway bridges go from each coast. .. er ... ten kilometres out from the coast and connect up with a twenty-kilometre submerged concrete tube tunnel made on two man-made islands in the English Channel. Er ...

the . . . roadways spiral gently down to the level of the tunnel. It's the same principle as the Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel in the USA, and it . . . it's well-researched technology. Thinking ahead to the twenty-first century, er . . . I believe that people will prefer, will want to drive across, not queue up waiting for trains.

And finally, there are also two separate supplementary rail-only tunnels, and they can take up to 30 high-speed passenger and freight trains in each direction per hour.

2. The Channel Expressway is a scheme consisting of two tunnels which carry both road and train traffic. The rails are laid flush with the road surface like tram tracks in the fast lane which is closed to traffic once every half hour for the trains to pass through. Er . . . really, both the passenger trains and the freight trains are able to use the tunnel, but the freight trains'll mostly run during the night when there's less road traffic. There will be special pumps at regular intervals along the tunnel to clean the air and remove the exhaust fumes from it.
3. Flexilink is the cheapest and most reliable scheme of them all, really. Ferries, especially the new giant super-ferries are more economical, safer and a lot more flexible than building a tunnel. And they're also friendlier to the environment. For the motorist and the lorry driver, the pleasurable experience of strolling on the deck with time to enjoy a meal and take a relaxing break during the journey is much more pleasant than the claustrophobic sensation of being underground for an hour — and the idea of, you know, being trapped. Time saved for cars and road freight by building the Channel Tunnel is less than an hour; insignificant saving on journeys of twelve hours or more. There's no doubt that ferries will continue operating in competition with the tunnel, both on the short Channel crossing and on the longer crossings from southern England to France and England to Holland, Belgium, Germany and Scandinavia.

Part IV Southwest

Key words:

low-cost low-debt personal informal crazy
low fares corporate culture spirit personality

Vocabulary:

charismatic / brash / dividend / unorthodox / concerted /
emanate / refute / revenue

Dallas / Southwest Airlines / CEO / Buick

- A You are going to hear a report about the success of a small airline called Southwest Airlines. Listen carefully. Match each expression in bold print in column A with the one closest in meaning in column B.

Column A

- The stockholders are mostly interested in **the bottom line**.
- The successful strategy **paid off**.
- They have a very distinctive **corporate culture**.
- You know the saying, "**Pride goeth before a fall**."
- Southwest pays dividends by **sticking to one strategy**.

1 — c 2 — b 3 — e 4 — a 5 — d

Column B

- Being too proud and sure of yourself can lead to disaster
- Produced good results
- Making money; being profitable
- Continue to hold to one plan of action
- Style of working

- B Listen again. As you listen, take notes for each of the following questions.

- What is Kelleher's style?

2. How has Kelleher's style influenced Southwest's image?
3. What is the main reason for Southwest's success?
4. How does Southwest operate as an airline?
5. What are Southwest's concerns about growth?
6. How does Kelleher plan to keep the company successful?

C Read the following questions. Write the answers to these questions in note form. If necessary, listen once more.

1. What is Kelleher's business style?
Personal / informal / crazy
2. In addition to style, what do Southwest stockholders care about?
Substance / the company makes profit
3. What is the soul of Southwest's existence?
Low cost
4. What increase in dividends did Southwest stock pay in 1993?
Increased 7%
5. What has Southwest been compared to?
Bus company / cheap and frequent
6. What are the composition and purpose of the "culture committee"?
60 people / preserve special spirit of Southwest Airlines
7. What is Kelleher trying to prevent happening to Southwest?
Excessive pride

Tapescript:

Another North American business hard hit in the late eighties and the early nineties is the airline industry. Major carriers have gone into bankruptcy or they've been bought up, while others have cut back operations and lost money. Only one airline reported big earnings in the early nineties: Dallas-based Southwest Airlines. Under the leadership of its charismatic chairman and CEO Herb Kelleher, and his low-cost, low-debt philosophy, Southwest has beaten the odds in the cutthroat game above the clouds.

Southwest's image reflects Kelleher's style: personal, informal, and a little crazy. He once arm-wrestled the president of an airline manufacturing firm for the right to use an advertising slogan. Employees are free to dress as they like, even wearing shorts around the company head-

quarters. Flight attendants were once famous for wearing “hot pants.” Southwest’s ad campaigns are clever and brash, and not afraid to make fun of competitors. But stockholders care about substance as well as style. And Southwest pays dividends by sticking to one strategy: “Southwest Airlines has been so enormously successful because its low costs enable it to charge low fares.”

“Low cost is the soul of our existence, and we know it. We spend as much time arguing whether we should spend \$25 versus \$7 for something as we do whether it should be 25 million versus 23 million . . . you know . . . for an aircraft.”

It paid off. For example, at the ’93 annual meeting, Southwest declared a stock split and a 7 percent increase in dividends. But that philosophy, says Dallas stockbroker and business analyst David Johnson, grows out of Southwest’s unusual place in the transportation business. It’s an airline which competes against the car.

“There’s an argument that Southwest Airlines isn’t an airline, and it’s not in the convention of . . . you know . . . American, Delta, United . . . that sort of thing. It’s really more like a bus company . . . bus company . . . in that it’s frequent . . . it’s cheap. The competition is either a couch or . . . you know . . . ah . . . a good sturdy Buick. So just from the get-go, it’s a quick, efficient airline. But again, it’s not a conventional airline.”

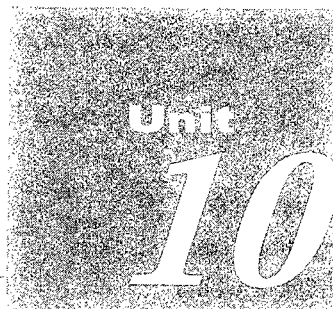
And if Southwest’s business is unorthodox, its notion of corporate culture is just as novel. Colleen Barret says employees believe in an identifiable Southwest spirit, which Barret’s sixty-person culture committee seeks to preserve.

“Now the bigger that we grow, and the more spread out that our system becomes . . . and thus the further away from Dallas that our employees are based . . . I grew increasingly concerned that they wouldn’t have a real sense of history. In the beginning, we just hired very spirited people who were warriors, and who banded together. We now make a very concerted effort to hire a very definite-profiled type person, and we probably spend more time on hiring than we do any other single thing at Southwest.”

“How much of that is an outgrowth of Herb Kelleher’s personality?”

“I think that the personality, the spirit, the culture certainly emanates from Herb, but if Herb were gone tomorrow, I don’t think it would stop. And I’m quite comfortable that our employees would . . . just . . . almost . . . uprise if there were any drastic or dramatic changes. I don’t think they’d tolerate it.”

Herb Kelleher says Southwest is trying to refute almost the entire history of humankind by not letting success lead to the kind of pride which “goeth before a fall” in revenues. And, more often than not, they’re doing it with a laugh and one eye on the bottom line.



Love and Hate of Oil

Part I Warming up

A

Key words:

express route bus fare books monthly passes
mass transit carpooling

Vocabulary:

subsidize / incentive / carpool / occupant

Martin Marietta / RTD / State Health Department /
State Legislature

You are going to hear a news item on how a company, Martin Marietta, approached the problem of air pollution. Listen for four specific ways the company is working to reduce air pollution.

1. Running two new express bus routes especially for the company's employees
2. Subsidizing the cost of bus fares and monthly passes
3. Encouraging carpooling
4. A guaranteed ride-home program

Tapescript:

High pollution season's got us watching our driving pretty closely, but workers at Martin Marietta are getting really practical help. RTD and Martin Marietta will run two new express routes especially for Martin Marietta employees. With eight morning arrivals and eight afternoon departures, the company is even subsidizing bus fare books and monthly passes as an added incentive to use mass transit. Carpooling is encouraged. And to solve a major concern for people using alternate transportation, there's

a guaranteed ride-home program. The company's goal is to double the number of workers using alternate modes to the single occupant vehicle by the end of the year. The program will be studied by the State Health Department. The State Legislature also wants to find out which are the most effective ways to cut vehicle miles traveled and help clear the air.

B

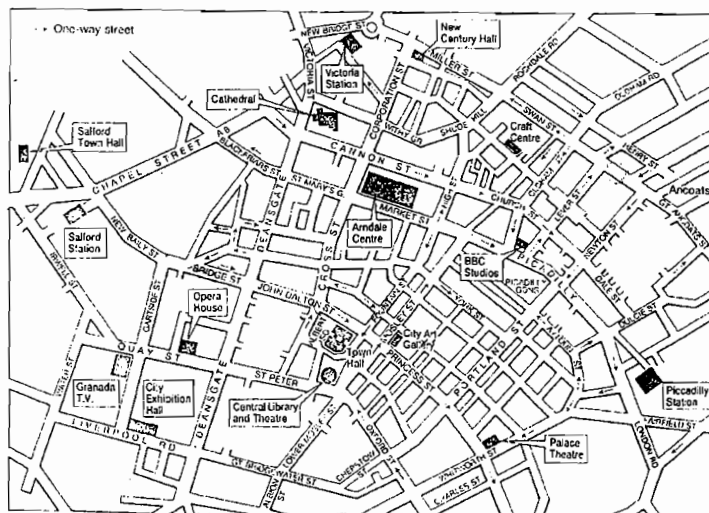
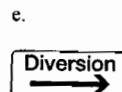
Key words:

traffic situation accident fire burst water main
sewer-reconstruction roadworks

Vocabulary:

tail-back / snarled up / congestion / water main / wellington /
sewer

Below are five symbols representing the reasons for different traffic delays and a map of Central Manchester. Listen to a bulletin of traffic information for Central Manchester and put the number of each symbol at the appropriate place on the map.



Symbol c (accident) on Chapel Street, A6, between Bridge Street (New Baily Street) and Blackfriars Street.

Symbol a (fire) on John Dalton Street at the junction with Cross Street and Albert Square.

Symbol d (burst water main) on Cannon Street, between Deansgate and Corporation Street.

Symbol e (diversion) on Great Ancoats Street, parallel with Henry Street, between Ancoats and Oldham Road.

Symbol b (roadworks) on Mosley Street, between Princess Street and Piccadilly Gardens.

Tapescript:

A — *Andy* N — *Nick*

A: And now over to Nick with the latest update on the traffic situation.

N: Thanks Andy. Well, there's a bit of a headache for drivers coming into the city-centre this morning. First of all, a serious accident has completely blocked the A6, Chapel Street, in Salford, between Bridge Street and Blackfriars Street. There are already long tail-backs of traffic there and the police say the road won't be open again for another hour or so. Drivers should use Liverpool Road to come into the city-centre from the Salford area. Once again, that's an accident blocking the A6, Chapel Street, between Bridge Street and Blackfriars Street, in Salford.

Another emergency, this time in John Dalton Street in the centre of town, where a fire has meant the closing of the road and has also led to restricted access to Albert Square and the southern end of Cross Street, down there near the Town Hall. Avoid that area if you possibly can; it looks like things are pretty snarled up there. John Dalton Street, at the junction with Cross Street and Albert Square; there's a fire, causing serious congestion and delays, of course.

Er, Meanwhile, in Cannon Street, things are pretty wet outside the Cathedral, because ... yes, you've guessed it, there's a burst water main. The Water Authority gentlemen are all out there in their wellingtons, but the road is, in fact, closed to traffic. That's Cannon Street closed between Deansgate and Corporation Street, due to a

burst water main.

And whilst we're talking about pipes under the ground, just a reminder that the sewer-reconstruction work is still going on in Great Ancoats Street, in Ancoats, with traffic being diverted into Henry Street on the east side of Great Ancoats Street, between Oldham Road and Ancoats.

And, finally, there are roadworks starting today in Mosley Street, in the city-centre, between Princess Street and Piccadilly Gardens. This section of Mosley Street will be reduced to single-lane traffic controlled by temporary traffic-lights and delays are expected. The work is due to last at least a fortnight. So, try to avoid Mosley Street, if you're in a hurry and, especially, at peak times.

Well, not a very happy picture on the roads in central Manchester this morning, I'm afraid. British Rail report no problems on the trains this morning, however, and things are running smoothly down at the airport, too. We'll have another update on the road situation, after the News, at 9. Meanwhile, back to Andy.

A: Thanks very much Nick ...

Part II Oil reserves and parking places

A

Key words:

oil reserves barrels crude oil field

Vocabulary:

crude / tar sands / strip mining / toxic / strip / contaminate / voracious / offshore drilling / militant / soar / quench / recoverable

Alberta / Gulf of Mexico

Listen to a news report on global oil reserve. Complete the following chart.

Countries with high oil reserves		Supporting details
Mid East	<u>Saudi Arabia</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>on the top</u> • <u>266 billion barrels</u>
	<u>Iraq</u>	
	<u>Iran</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>rich in crude</u>
	<u>Kuwait</u>	
	<u>United Arab Emirates</u>	
North America	<u>Canada</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>178 billion barrels</u> • <u>strip mining operation</u> • <u>disaster: leaving behind toxic chemicals, stripping forests, contaminating water supply</u> • <u>exporting to US</u>
	<u>US</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>world's biggest consumer</u> • <u>21 billion barrels</u> • <u>banning most offshore drilling for environmental reasons</u>
	<u>Venezuela</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>exporting to US</u>
South America	<u>Mexico</u>	
	<u>Brazil</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>newest major exporter</u> • <u>discovery of a huge offshore oil field: 4 miles below the ocean surface</u>
Europe	<u>Russia</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>world's 2nd largest producer</u>
Africa	<u>Libya</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>having the most oil reserves in Africa</u> • <u>39 billion barrels</u>
	<u>Nigeria</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>lots of crude</u> • <u>lots of problems</u>
Arctic Ocean, etc.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>a possible trillion barrels of oil yet to be discovered</u>

Tapescript:

Let's begin in the Mid East which has about two-thirds of the world's proven oil reserves. Saudi Arabia's on the top with 266 billion barrels. Iraq and Iran are also rich in crude along with Kuwait and the United Arab

Emirates.

But it might surprise you that Canada has a lot of oil too, some 178 billion barrels, much of it rests in the tar sands of Alberta. It is a gigantic strip mining operation. Environmentalists call it a disaster, leaving behind toxic chemicals, stripping forests and contaminating the water supply.

Now let's go south to Venezuela and parts of Mexico. Much of their oil, like Canada's, feeds the voracious appetite for crude in the United States, which is the world's biggest consumer of oil.

Yet did you know that the US has some 21 billion barrels in reserve? So why doesn't it produce more? Well, the US government bans most offshore drilling except in the Gulf of Mexico for environmental reasons.

So what does Russia fit in all of this? It's flush with cash from its oil reserves and it is the world's second largest producer.

Let's take a look at Africa now. Libya has the most oil reserves on the continent, about 39 billion barrels. And further south, Nigeria has lots of crude but lots of problems too. Militants routinely attack oil installations and kidnap workers, disrupting production and making lower prices soar.

All that's said. Who is going to quench the global thirst for oil in the future? Well, it could be that Brazil becomes the newest major exporter with its discovery of a huge offshore oil field. The oil is at great depth, some 4 miles below the ocean surface. But experts say it is recoverable.

And that may be the future for oil, going to great extremes to get it out of the ground. Analysts estimate that there's another trillion barrels of oil yet to be discovered. But they say it would be found in remote places like the Arctic Ocean. So it's going to cost a lot of money to get it from the ground into your fuel tank.

B

Key words:

headache parking laws parking meters car elevators
mass transit

Vocabulary:

migraine / infraction / enlist / diabolical / carousel

B1 You are going to hear an interview with a reporter who works for the Washington Post from Tokyo. Supply the missing words while listening.

1. When your time expires, red lights blink just to make sure that the parking cop gets over there quickly. They have electric eyes. That's what I think is really diabolical.
2. The meter is smart enough to know if your car has had its allowed sixty minutes, so you can't feed the meter and buy another hour.
3. The longer you've been parked illegally, the higher your ticket.
4. I guess people must be then developing real innovative ways to park their cars.
5. You can buy a car elevator for your house, and then you can keep two cars in where you used to have only space for one.
6. You can buy a three-level elevator for your home if you've got three cars in the house.
7. I've always understood that mass transit in Tokyo is great. Why is anybody buying a car living in Tokyo?
8. "Myca, myca." It's the English phrase "my car."
9. It's a pretty big irony that the world's premier automaker is the absolute worst place to have a car.
10. The Japanese auto industry has been trying to build up their domestic market, and they've done it with brilliant success.

B2 Now listen again. Write four things you've learned about parking in Tokyo from the interview.

Parking in Tokyo: (possible answers)

- parking meter
- ticket
- car elevator / car carousel
- mass transit
- myca
- world's premier automaker
- worst place to have a car

Tapescript:

I — Interviewer R — Reid

I: In many American cities, finding a place to park your car can be a headache; in Tokyo it's more like a migraine. Parking is forbidden on 95 percent of Tokyo's streets and because landowners can make a lot more money by building apartments or office buildings, the city has few parking garages. Not surprisingly, most drivers park their cars illegally. The government has decided to fight back. Under the city's new parking laws the maximum fine for leaving a car parked illegally overnight is 1,400 dollars. The cheapest fine for a parking infraction runs about 75 dollars. T. R. Reid reports for the *Washington Post* from Tokyo. He says the city's traffic cops have even enlisted the help of new high-tech parking meters.

R: They yell at the cop. When your time expires, red lights blink just to make sure that the parking cop gets over there quickly. They have electric eyes. That's what I think is really diabolical. They have an electric eye. They see your car the minute it pulls in, so the idea of sitting at the meter for a while and doing some work — you can't do that because your sixty minutes is already ticking away.

The meter is smart enough to know if your car has had its allowed sixty minutes, so you can't feed the meter and buy another hour. And it keeps ticking after your time is up so that it tells the cop how long you've been there. And the longer you've been parked illegally, the higher your ticket.

I: Is there . . . I mean . . . I guess people must be then developing real innovative ways to park their cars.

R: There are some really remarkable devices designed to fit more than one car into one parking place: car elevators, car carousels.

I: And these, of course, people . . . these are businesses. People don't bring them with them, do they?

R: You can buy a car elevator for your house, and what they do is they dig down under the one that — the tiny little postage stamp where you're allowed to park your car outside your house — and so there's two level and then just an elevator, and you can keep two cars in where you used to have only space for one.

I: Ahh.

- R: You can buy this for a private home. You can buy a three-level elevator for your home if you've got three cars in the house.
- I: I've always understood that mass transit in Tokyo — and the rest of Japan, for that matter — is great. Why is anybody buying a car living in Tokyo?
- R: Exactly. I agree all the way. You can get anywhere you want in this town. The reason is people can afford it now. It's a new idea. They have the money, and you gotta do something with this money, and you've already taken several trips to Hawaii. You can't quite afford to buy a house yet, and so buying a car is the thing to do.
- I: This car boom — in fact, I gather there's a name for it even.
- R: "*Myca, myca.*" It's the English phrase "my car."
- I: Well, it's a pretty big irony that the world's premier automaker is the absolute worst place — in fact, an impossible place — to have a car.
- R: Exactly. And one of the things the Japanese auto industry has been doing, has been trying to build up their domestic market, and they've done it with brilliant success. Of course, they had an incredibly prosperous economy. Now the problem is there's no place for these cars.

Part III A motor city breakthrough: the electric car

Key words:

electric car zero tailpipe emissions battery

Vocabulary:

sag / overpass / combustion / diesel fuel / tailpipe / ignition /
piston / surge / hurdle

Impact

A You are going to hear a report about General Motors' zero-emission

car. Listen carefully, and then complete the following chart with the information you hear.

Major point	Supporting details
Development of electric cars	<p>Rush hour in Detroit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> cars: home from work differences: <u>size, shape, color</u> same: <u>gasoline, diesel fuel</u> <p>Problem <u>air pollution</u></p> <p>Solution <u>electric car</u></p> <p>Big 3 / research</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> cost: \$ millions Chrysler: minivan Ford: wagon GM: Impact
The Impact model	<p>Ignition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> no <u>standard auto ignition</u> turn key / push button <p>Acceleration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> no pumping pistons surge of <u>electric power</u> <p>Design</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> sleek aerodynamic <u>two-seat</u> <u>sports</u> <p>Ride</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> smooth <u>quiet</u> <p>Speed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 46 - 60 - 65 mph electronically limited: <u>75 mph</u>
Technological problem — battery	<p>Limitations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> heavy: <u>870 pounds</u> energy stored: <u>1.5 gallons</u> limited <u>travel distance</u>

B Listen again, and complete the following information according to what you hear.

- The American auto industry has been looking for ways to rescue its sagging bottom line.

2. Better design and better quality are contributing to the beginning of a turnaround, but long-term success is going to mean major changes for the entire industry.
3. Ensuring that success involves planning for an entirely new type of automobile, one powered by electricity.
4. The electric car is still some distance down the road.
5. In addition to the US-based car companies, automakers around the world are working on electric-vehicle research.
6. All are searching for the technology which will lead to a better electric-car battery.

Tapescript:

The American auto industry has been looking for ways to rescue its sagging bottom line. Better design and better quality are contributing to the beginning of a turnaround, but long-term success is going to mean major changes for the entire industry. Ensuring that success involves planning for an entirely new type of automobile, one powered by electricity. The electric car is still some distance down the road.

It's rush hour in Detroit, and the interstate freeway, I-94, is jammed with cars heading for home after another workday in the city. Looking down on the freeway from an overpass, one sees cars and trucks of every size, shape, and color. But for all of their differences, these vehicles do have something in common: they're all powered by an internal combustion engine running on gasoline or diesel fuel. But as automobile-related pollution grows worse in major urban areas, governmental officials and environmentalists are pushing automobile manufacturers to design vehicles powered by electricity. You see, electric cars have absolutely zero tailpipe emissions. In Detroit, the big three US car companies have spent millions researching electric vehicles. Chrysler has an electric version of its popular minivan; and Ford, a small electric wagon; but none has attracted as much attention as General Motors' experimental electric car called the Impact.

That's the sound of the Impact starting. There's no standard auto ignition. You simply turn the key and push a button to turn on the electricity. As the Impact accelerates, there are no pumping pistons, just a surge

of electric power. It's a sleek, aerodynamic, two-seat sports car. It's both smooth and quiet. All you hear is wind whistling past and the sound of tires on the pavement.

"We're doing about 46 miles an hour. We're up to 60 now and going to 65. Now we'll slow down a little bit. She's electronically limited at 75."

But as exciting and appealing as the Impact seems, there are still major technological hurdles engineers need to clear before such a car becomes available to the general public. The main problem is with the batteries. They are heavy, and the distance a vehicle can travel between overnight chargings is limited.

"The biggest limitation of the battery that we have now is the amount of energy that it can store. The battery weighs 870 pounds. It can only store the energy equivalent of about one-and-a-half gallons of gasoline."

In addition to the US-based car companies, automakers around the world are working on electric-vehicle research. All are searching for the technology which will lead to a better electric-car battery.

Part IV Clean air cars

Key words:

natural gas taxicabs fossil fuel

Vocabulary:

pollutant / carbon monoxide / fleet / entrepreneur / inaugural /
dissipate / impact / combustible / fossil fuel / untapped /
wean off / gas hose

Chevrolet Caprice/ compressed natural gas (CNG)

A Have a pre-listening discussion on the following three questions.

1. Besides gasoline or petrol, what can cars be powered by?

2. Have you ever heard about cars powered by natural gas? Do you know the advantages and disadvantages of using natural gas?
3. Do you think cars powered by natural gas will be a new trend of automobiles in the future? Why or why not?

B You are going to hear a report about a small taxi business which is leading the movement away from gasoline-powered cars. Listen carefully. As you listen, take notes for each of the following questions.

1. Why is natural gas a good alternative to gasoline, or petrol?
2. What is the Clean Air Cab Company?
3. What are the disadvantages of using natural gas to replace gasoline?
4. How do you refuel the car with natural gas?

C Read the following questions. Write the answers to these questions in note form. If necessary, listen once more.

1. Why is natural gas better for the environment than petrol?
Much cleaner / comes out as water vapor / does not release carbon monoxide
2. What is the Clean Air Cab Company?
Fleet of taxicabs powered by natural gas / run by two young men
3. What technological innovation is in the 1993 Chevrolet Caprice used in the inaugural parade?
Computerized system to deliver natural gas to engine
4. Why is natural gas safer than petrol?
Does not burn like petrol
5. Why is it a good idea to have a petrol fueling system as a backup for the natural gas system?
Could run out / not many natural gas stations yet
6. What do the environmentalists see as the advantages and disadvantages of this system?
Disadv. : limited resource like coal, etc.
Adv. : large reserves still available
7. What is involved in the process of filling up the tank with natural gas?
Put credit card into slot / unlocks gas hose / attaches gas nozzle to car / turns slowly / wait for pressure to rise / takes 4 - 5 minutes
8. How much gas can the tank hold on a hot day? How far can the car

travel on a full tank?

3,400 pounds / 253 miles

Tapescript:

The day may soon come when, instead of filling up your car with gasoline or petrol, you'll take the car to a station and fill it up like a bicycle tire, with a compressed gas — natural gas. That'll be a good day, say many environmentalists, because petrol releases pollutants into the atmosphere, whereas natural gas is much cleaner. It comes out of the car mainly as water vapor and with no carbon monoxide.

One of the small companies is right here in Washington, D. C. The company is called Clean Air Cab, and it may be the United States's very first fleet of taxicabs powered by natural gas. The founders are a couple of determined young entrepreneurs, Jim Doyle and Todd Ruell.

"This here is a 1993 Chevrolet Caprice, one of six prototypes in the United States that was delivered by General Motors for use in the inaugural parade. It's a computerized system for delivering natural gas to the engine. We're hoping that this is going to be the wave in technology of the future for transportation."

For the moment, all six cabs are parked in a downtown garage. The cabs are shiny white, with signs on them about clean air and natural gas.

"Can we go for a ride?"

"Yeah, let's take that one there, number four. We'll go for a fill-up."

There have been questions about permitting signs saying "powered by clean natural gas" on the outside of the cabs, and questions about natural gas itself. Is it safe? Or does it easily explode? Todd Ruell says not to worry.

"Natural gas dissipates upon impact. It's like popping a balloon: it goes up. It's an inert gas. It dissipates into the atmosphere."

"Yeah, but say you have a fire going as it dissipates."

"If there's a fire going, it wouldn't be because of the natural gas. Impact will not cause the gas to explode. As a matter of fact, you can take a gun and fire at the tank, and the gas would just release and go up into the atmosphere. Whereas gasoline is quite combustible. It will ex-

plode. And the bottom line is, it is safer than our fuelled cars today.”

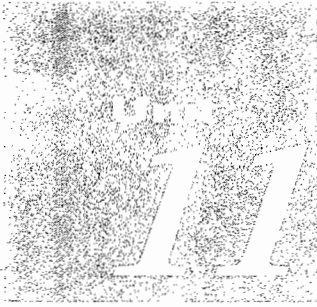
We drive along to the gas station. The car sounds and feels like any other vehicle. In fact, it can switch from natural gas to petrol with a signal from a built-in computer. That’s good because at times you may run out of natural gas and, as yet, there aren’t so many stations available with natural-gas pumps, at least in the United States. Environmentalists have mixed feelings about natural gas. On the one hand, it’s a fossil fuel, like petrol or coal, with a limited supply. On the other hand, there are large reserves still untapped, and advocates say that natural gas could be a practical fuel, to wean drivers off petrol, and eventually switch to a completely clean and renewable source: hydrogen fuel, made from water.

“(We’re pulling into the) refuelling center.”

“As you can see, the fuel pump looks the same as a regular gasoline pump. It just says CNG or compressed natural gas. What we’re going to do now is step out and fuel, and you’ll see it’s quite a simple process.”

Todd Ruell has taken out a kind of credit card and put it into a slot. That unlocks the gas hose and pays for the gas automatically. He attaches the gas nozzle to the car tank, turns it slowly, and we wait as the pressure rises.

“Right now, we’re at about . . . a little over 2,000 pounds. Today . . . it is warmer today, so we should get about a 2,500-pound fill. When it is very cold, the gas will compress, so you won’t get as much fill as you would on a hot day, when the gas expands. On a hot day, you can get up to 3,400 pounds of gas. As I said, today, we should get between 2,500 – 2,600 pounds, which will take us about 253 miles. It takes about four or five minutes to fill up the car, about the same time as it does for gasoline.”



A Fast Growing Economy: Tourism

Part I Warming up

A

Key words:

visitors UK coast

Vocabulary:

stag and hen party pier

You're going to hear a report on Britain's best beaches. Fill in the following chart with the information you hear. And then answer the questions you hear.

Britain's Best Beaches

Beaches	Location	Features
Blackpool	North west of England	1. most visited <u>resort</u> in the UK 2. the 158 m Blackpool Tower 3. the 11 km-long <u>Golden Mile</u> 4. popular destination for <u>stag and hen parties</u>
Brighton	on the <u>south coast</u> of the UK	1. famous for its <u>pier</u> with <u>theaters</u> , <u>entertainments</u> and <u>restaurants</u> 2. fantastic for <u>shopping</u>
South Cornwall	The far <u>southwest</u> of the UK	1. beautiful <u>scenery</u> 2. <u>warmer climate</u>
North Cornwall		1. powerful waves 2. home of <u>British surfing</u>

Answers to the questions:

1. Blackpool
2. South Cornwall

Tapescript:

Most visitors to the UK come here expecting the rain and miserable weather for which the country is famous. However, when summer finally does arrive, the British people like nothing more than packing their trunks and swimming costumes and heading for the coast. The UK is, after all, an island, and with 12,400 km of coastline to explore, any visitor to the UK will be spoilt for choice. Here are some of the more famous resorts that you could expect to visit on a trip to Britain.

Blackpool, in the northwest of England, is the most visited resort in the UK. Each year around 6.5 to 7 million people come to enjoy the miles of sandy beaches, the 158 m Blackpool Tower and the 11 km-long Golden Mile, where there are entertainments, pubs, ice rinks and even a zoo. A firm family favorite, it has also become a popular destination for stag and hen parties.

At the other end of the country on the south coast you can find Brighton. Until 1786, Brighton was a sleepy village. Then the future king George IV decided to build a residence there, and over the years Brighton grew into the large, cosmopolitan centre it is now.

Apart from the beaches, Brighton is famous for its pier. On the pier there are theaters, entertainments and restaurants. Brighton is also fantastic for shopping.

If you fancy traveling a little further, why not go to Cornwall in the far southwest of the UK? South Cornwall offers miles of sandy beaches and beautiful scenery. The climate here is warmer than the rest of Britain and you can even find palm trees.

For a bit more excitement, go to North Cornwall. The scenery here is more dramatic, and the beaches are famous for their powerful waves. As a result, North Cornwall has become the home of British surfing.

One word of warning though, if you are using the roads in the UK on bank holidays or during school holidays, you can expect long traffic jams on the motorways. It might be better to take the train.

Questions :

1. Which beach is the family favorite?
2. On which beach can you even find palm trees?

B**Key words:**

footpath fresco floor stonework tree

Vocabulary:

trench / erode

Lake District / Sistine Chapel / Notre Dame / Alpine

You are going to hear an extract from the novel *Paradise News* by David Lodge. Listen carefully and complete the following chart.

Place	Problem(s)	Cause(s)
Lake District	<u>footpaths becoming trenches</u>	<u>too many walkers</u>
Sistine Chapel	<u>frescoes being damaged</u>	<u>breath and body heat</u>
Notre Dame	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>floor being eroded</u> • <u>stonework rotting</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>too many visitors</u> • <u>exhaust fumes from buses</u>
Alpine resorts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>trees being killed</u> • <u>landslides</u> 	<u>pollution from cars</u>

Tapescript:

The footpaths in the Lake District have become trenches. The frescoes in the Sistine Chapel are being damaged by the breath and body heat of spectators. A hundred and eight people enter Notre Dame every minute; their feet are eroding the floor and the buses that bring them there are rotting the stonework with exhaust fumes. Pollution from cars queuing to get to Alpine resorts is killing the trees and causing landslides. In 1987 they had to close Venice one day because it was too full. In 1963 forty-four people went down the Colorado River on a raft; now there are a thousand trips a day.

Part II Welcome to China

A

Key words:

excessive visitors Forbidden City new system

Vocabulary:

ritual / superfluous / relic

*You're going to hear a short report on the Palace Museum in Beijing.
Complete the following major points.*

Place: The Palace Museum / Forbidden City in Beijing

Problem: excessive visitors (averaged 50,000 during golden weeks)

- Consequence: damage to cultural relics in the museum

New system

- What: an electronic ticket checking system
- How it works:
 - 1) keeping a real time record of the number of visitors inside the museum
 - 2) informing the ticket office to hold ticket sales once the number exceeds the museum's maximum reception capacity
- Purpose: making the control of the flow of tourists

Tapescript:

Troubled by excessive visitors, the Palace Museum or Forbidden City in Beijing will adopt an electronic ticket checking system and make the control of the flow of tourists. The new system will keep a real time record of the number of visitors inside the museum, and inform the ticket office to hold ticket sales once the number exceeds the museum's maximum reception capacity. The Palace Museum, one of the most comprehensive Chinese museums, in terms of history and art, was established on the foundation of the palace that was the ritual ruling center during two dynasties, the Ming and the Qing, and their collection of treasures. It has

topped the must-see list of almost every visitor to the capital city. In recent years, the number of daily visitors to the Palace Museum averaged 50,000 during golden weeks, the week-long national holidays observed three times a year in China. Superfluous tourists have caused damage to cultural relics in the museum.

B

Key words:

Xi'an tourists the Terracotta Warriors

Vocabulary:

backdrop / elixir / toil / prudent / footage / touristy / phenomenal

B1 You're going to hear an interview with three tourists visiting Xi'an, China. First listen to the introduction part. Supply the information about Xi'an and Qin Shihuang.

1. Xi'an is now the capital of Shaanxi Province. During the Tang Dynasty, it was the capital of China, known then as Chang'an. It was the largest city in the world. It's also the resting place of China's first Emperor — Qin Shihuang.
2. Qin Shihuang was China's first Emperor, who unified a group of warring states to create a nation. In order to live on eternity in safety and comfort, Qin Shihuang, before his death, made thousands of Chinese toil and labor to build the home of the Terracotta Warriors. Now it has become one of the most remarkable historic spots on the face of the earth.

Tapescript:

Ni hao, you're listening to People in the Know, your window into the world around you, coming to you from Xi'an, online at www.cri-english.com here on China Radio International. In this edition of our show, we're discussing tourism in China in the backdrop of one of the cities that relies on tourism for its livelihood, Xi'an. So let's get started.

For anyone who's done a small amount of research on China, one of the must-see's on the list for China is Xi'an. This city, now the capital of

Shaanxi Province, was, during the Tang Dynasty, the largest city in the world and the capital of China, known then as Chang'an. But Xi'an also holds the distinction of being the resting place of China's first Emperor, the man who unified a group of warring states to create a nation. Qin Shihuang was a man who searched his entire life for the elixir which would allow him to live forever. It was on one of these journeys — ironically — that China's first Emperor died. But before his death, he made sure that he would live on eternity in safety and comfort. To that end, for 37 years, thousands of Chinese toiled and labored to build what is now one of the most remarkable historic spots on the face of the earth. We all know it's the home of the Terracotta Warriors. To that end, we decided it would be prudent while in Xi'an to talk to tourists at the Terracotta Museum about their thoughts, not only on the Warriors themselves, but on traveling to China as a whole. We sat down recently and had a chat with three tourists visiting Xi'an to see the famous Terracotta Warriors.

B2 Now listen to the interview with the first tourist. Supply the missing information.

First tourist	
<i>Name</i>	<i>Barbara Oppenheimer</i>
<i>From</i>	<i>Germany</i>
<i>1st time?</i>	<i>Yes</i>
<i>Impressions of the warriors</i>	<i>Nice, wonderful, proper</i>

Tapescript:

"Can I get your name, first?"

"My name is Barbara."

"What's your last name, Barbara?"

"Oppenheimer."

"From Germany?"

"From Germany."

"So this is your first time here in China?"

“Yes. It’s my first time.”

“And so . . . your impression of the warriors?”

“It was very nice impression and I am very lucky to be here. I didn’t thought (think) it was so nice, really. I’ve pictures, photos and the book, and I will show all the people that they will come to China again.”

“What do you think of the entire grounds, like the overall setting here?”

“It’s wonderful, really. It’s very proper. The garden has very good mates; the trees, flowers . . . and very clean, and I didn’t thought (think) it was like this.”

“When you tell your friends back home, what sort of directions would you give them if they had a plan to come here to China? What would you recommend?”

“I think more and more German people are coming here to see. We saw a lot of other lands and America and so on. But it’s really another thing to come here.”

“You tell me about it. Thank you very much. I appreciate it.”

“You’re welcome.”

B3 Now listen to the interview with the second tourist. Supply the missing information.

Second tourist	
<i>Name</i>	<i>Linda Linux</i>
<i>From</i>	<i><u>Toronto, Canada</u></i>
<i>Occupation</i>	<i><u>Teacher</u></i>
<i>Impressions of the warriors</i>	<i><u>Incredible; it was very much what I’ve expected; it was even more impressive than I expected</u></i>
<i>Activities in Xi’an</i>	<i><u>A bike ride around the city wall</u></i>

Tapescript:

“Can I get your name?”

“Linda.”

“Linda, what’s your last name, Linda?”

“Linux.”

“Linux from Toronto. Your impressions of the Terracotta Warriors?”

“... was incredible. It was just a sheer number of them, the history. I was really, mostly impressed by the number that have been left untouched until the preservation process can be further researched.”

“Yeah. You find that it was what you had expected when you came?”

“Yes, I actually teach in Canada. And so I learned about Terracotta Warriors as part of study with Grade Five students of ancient civilizations or early civilizations. And we looked at China. And this is one of the things that we studied.”

“Oh, really?”

“So I’ve seen pictures. I’ve seen some video footage and ... So it was very much what I’ve expected. And it was even more impressive than I expected.”

“Yeah. What about the actual tour part itself? Did you find that it was a bit maybe too touristy?”

“I’m here with the guide. He did a great job of explaining the history. I like the other signage around, the museum too, the attractive pieces as well.”

“Yeah. What about overall ... I mean have you had a chance to Xi’an itself, the actual city and take a look around?”

“We visited a little bit yesterday, yeah.”

“What did you think?”

“Great! We did a bike ride around the city wall. And that was fabulous. It was nice to be out. And there are so many crowds in China. It is very different from Canada. So it was nice to be able to move freely around the city wall quickly.”

“Well, Linda. Thank you a lot for the time. I appreciate it.”

“You are very welcome.”

B4 Now listen to the last part of the interview. Supply the information.

Third tourist	
<i>Name</i>	<i>Bill Vineberg</i>
<i>From</i>	<i>British Columbia</i>
<i>Places he has been to</i>	<i><u>Beijing (the Great Wall, Tian An Men Square, Forbidden City, Imperial Palace)</u></i>
<i>Impressions</i>	<i><u>Really impressed, phenomenal</u></i>
<i>Reasons for visiting China</i>	<i><u>A part of the world never seen before; see it before it changes too much; it's got modernized pretty quick</u></i>

Tapescript:

"First stuff, can I get your name?"

"Bill Vineberg."

"Vineberg from British Columbia. You are part of a larger tour. You are here for 3 weeks. Where have you been elsewhere?"

"Just Beijing so far."

"Oh, really? Did you catch all the sights there as well?"

"Well, as many as we could. You know the Great Wall, Tian An Men Square, Forbidden City, you know, Imperial Palace, you know."

"What were your impressions of Beijing?"

"Well, the Great Wall really impressed me. That was phenomenal."

"Let me ask you about touring around in Beijing. Did you find it difficult? Are you with the group?"

"We are with the group."

"If you wanted to venture out on your own, would you feel comfortable doing that?"

"Not really too comfortable . . . no, not knowing the language, you know, I wouldn't want to venture too far away."

"Yeah. Makes sense I suppose. So why China? I mean, what drew you here?"

"Well, it's a part of the world we've never seen before, we want to see it before it changes too much. It's got modernized pretty quick."

“So if you had any recommendations for people back home, what would you tell them about China? How would you tell them to go about doing things here?”

“I would definitely tell them to go with an organized tour. You know, someone that . . . When you have a guide, who knows what they are doing. yeah. I definitely will do that, yes.”

“Thank you very much.”

“You are welcome.”

Part **III** New Seven Wonders of the World

Key words:

votes New Seven Wonders

Vocabulary:

glitzy break-dancing tenor

A You're going to hear a report on the selection of the New Seven Wonders of the World. Pick the New Seven Wonders of the World from Column A and then match them with Column B to indicate the home to each site.

Column A

1. The Eiffel Tower
2. The Great Wall
3. The Statue of Liberty
4. The Statue of Christ Redeemer
5. Sydney Opera House
6. The ancient city of Petra
7. The Colosseum
8. The Acropolis
9. The Incan ruins of Machu Picchu
10. Easter Island

Column B

- a. New York City
- b. Australia
- c. Paris
- d. The Pacific
- e. China
- f. India
- g. Jordan
- h. Mexico
- i. Athens
- j. Peru

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 11. Kremlin | k. Rome |
| 12. Chichen Itza pyramid | l. Brazil |
| 13. Taj Mahal | m. Russia |
| 2—e 4—l 6—g 7—k 9—j 12—h 13—f | |

B Now listen again. Focus on the detailed information about the selection. Fill in the blanks.

The campaign to name the new wonders was launched in 1999. Almost 200 nominations came in from around the world. The list of candidates was then narrowed to 21 by the start of 2006. About 100 million votes were cast by the Internet and cell-phone text messages to choose the New Seven Wonders of the World. The New Seven Wonders organization, established by the Swiss-Canadian adventurer, aims to promote cultural diversity by supporting, preserving and restoring monuments.

Tapescript:

About 100 million votes were cast by the Internet and cell-phone text messages to choose the New Seven Wonders of the World.

Academy Award-winning British actor Ben Kingsley announced the winners at a glitzy international show at Portugal's largest venue, the Estadio da Luz in Lisbon.

"The Colosseum in Rome," he said.

The only site in Europe selected was the Colosseum. The others were: The Great Wall of China, India's Taj Mahal, Jordan's ancient city of Petra, the Incan ruins of Machu Picchu in Peru, Brazil's Statue of Christ Redeemer, and Mexico's Chichen Itza pyramid.

The seven winners beat out 14 other nominated landmarks, including the Eiffel Tower in Paris, Easter Island in the Pacific, the Statue of Liberty in New York City, the Acropolis in Athens, Russia's Kremlin and Australia's Sydney Opera House.

Thousands enjoyed the show in Lisbon, which included break-dancing and singing by tenor Jose Carreras and pop star Jennifer Lopez. Others celebrated in the countries home to the sites chosen.

In India, this young man said he was proud he was born in the city of the Taj Mahal. He said he was proud it was selected as one of the Seven Wonders of the World.

In Mexico, Yucatan State Governor Yvonne Ortega celebrated the selection of the Chichen Itza pyramid.

Ortega said, "The Mayans brought luck to us, the people from Yucatan, but now we must take advantage of this with a great economic development for the country."

The campaign to name the new wonders was launched in 1999 with almost 200 nominations coming in from around the world. The list of candidates was narrowed to 21 by the start of 2006. Organizers also went on a world tour, visiting each site.

The original list of wonders was concentrated in the Mediterranean and Middle East. The only surviving structures from the original seven wonders of the ancient world are the Great Pyramids of Giza.

The New Seven Wonders organization was established by Swiss-Canadian adventurer Bernard Weber. It aims to promote cultural diversity by supporting, preserving and restoring monuments. It relies on private donations and revenue from selling broadcasting rights.

Part IV Language study and language appreciation

Listen to the following statements you have learned in the previous and present units. Pay special attention to the parts in bold type. Learn to appreciate and use the language.

1. in act of

- *British Airways and Dutch carrier KLM confirm they are **in act of** merger talks.*

2. to come on the heels of

- *They **come on the heels of** number one United Airlines' offer to buy number six US Airways two weeks ago.*

3. there goes the notion that . . .
 - *So **there goes the notion that the buses are providing increased flexibility, at least on those roads.***
4. to lay flush with
 - *The rails **are laid flush with the road surface like tram tracks in the fast lane which is closed to traffic once every half hour for the trains to pass through.***
5. at regular intervals
 - *There will be special pumps **at regular intervals** along the tunnel to clean the air and remove the exhaust fumes from it.*
6. to beat the odds in
 - *Under the leadership of its charismatic chairman and CEO Herb Kelleher, and his low-lost, low-debt philosophy, Southwest **has beaten the odds in the cutthroat game above the clouds.***
7. long tail-backs of traffic
 - *There are already **long tail-backs of traffic** there and the police say the road won't be open again for another hour or so.*
8. to feed the appetite for
 - *Much of their oil, like Canada's, **feeds the voracious appetite for crude in the United States, which is the world's biggest consumer of oil.***
9. be flush with cash
 - *It's **flush with cash** from its oil reserves and it is the world's second largest producer.*
10. to quench the thirst for
 - *Who is going to **quench the global thirst for oil in the future?***
11. to go to great extremes to
 - *And that may be the future for oil, **going to great extremes to get it out of the ground.***

12. to feed the meter

- *The meter is smart enough to know if your car has had its allowed sixty minutes, so you can't feed the meter and buy another hour.*

13. to be the wave in

- *We're hoping that this is going to be the wave in technology of the future for transportation.*



Review

A. Revolutionary car

The following news report is about a kind of revolutionary car. Supply the missing words while listening.

Tapescript:

What is it? Well, it's a flying pod, and it goes by the name of Evolution. It certainly looks a lot different from the first automobiles, and like all good evolution stories, it's way ahead of its predecessors.

Inventor and chief designer Alexander Begak says it can travel on land, slide through water and snow, and even fly, thanks to a gliding parachute that acts as a portable wing.

"It's great for fishing or hunting, especially the two-seater. Its flying speed can be very slow. It can be set at 15 kilometers per hour, so it'll practically stay still, that's good for hunting."

With its 30-horsepower motor, Evolution can reach speeds of 160 kilometers an hour in the air, and 80 on land. But Begak says a new machine he and his team are working on can go even faster than this on land, and reach speeds of 450 kilometers an hour in the air.

As well as being an inventor and designer, Begak also sounds like he's putting his creative energy into a novel marketing campaign. He plans to give his first Evolution to Russia's outgoing President Vladimir Putin, hoping the gift will inspire him to back the country's evolving light aircraft industry.

B. Fox Hollow golf course

Listen to a news report on an environmentally friendly golf course. As you listen, carefully study the words in the two columns and then complete the news summary.

Golf course

grooming
excessive water
greens
fairways
construction
halted

Wildlife

habitats
killdeer
redtail hawks
foxes
deer
great horned owls
blue herons
coyotes

Summary:

This news report is about a golf course named Fox Hollow, which has won an award for its relatively low impact on environment and sustained wildlife.

Tapescript:

Golf courses and the environment have historically been at odds. It's hard to reconcile the careful grooming and excessive water needed for greens and fairways with conservation and natural habitats. One case in point, Lakewood's Fox Hollow Golf Course had its construction temporarily halted so some killdeer eggs can hatch. A pair of redtail hawks were also born during the construction of Fox Hollow. However, the golf course has recently won an award for its relatively low impact and sustained wildlife. The Golf Course Superintendents of America say Lakewood's 27-hole Fox Hollow course blends well with Bear Creek Lake's grasslands, and the land still hosts foxes, deer, great horned owls, blue herons, coyotes, and other wildlife. Only three Environmental Steward Awards are given out each year, so Lakewood officials are pretty excited about helping set the standard for golf courses with a soft touch.

C. Friends reunited

C1 You are going to hear a news report introducing a website called Friends Reunited. Listen carefully. Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

- F 1. You can only see your own details on the Friends Reunited website.
- F 2. There are 12 million schools listed on the site.
- T 3. Some couples have got married after reuniting via the website.
- F 4. When Friends Reunited first began the founders wanted to create a lucrative business.
- T 5. There are colleges and universities on Friends Reunited as well as schools.

C2 Listen again. Complete the following summary.

Friends Reunited, started in 1999, is a popular website where you can search for information of your old school friends. By the year 2005, the number of its members had reached 12 million.

Many things can be done there: you can search for a school, college or university and find a list of the members who were there in any year; you can post a personal profile showing what you are doing now; you can also read other people's details.

The advantages are obvious. On Friends Reunited, you can snoop on other people's lives without giving away anything about yourself. It's also an opportunity to bolster your self-esteem by showing off to everyone just how successful and happy you are now.

Friends Reunited has already led to many successful school reunions. In particular, many people use the site to look up their childhood sweet-hearts and many couples have actually rekindled relationships.

Tapescript:

Have you ever wondered what your old schoolmates are doing now? Well, plenty of people in Britain do. One of the most successful Internet

ventures in Britain has shown how popular, and how lucrative, nostalgia can be.

The website Friends Reunited was started for fun in 1999 by a couple who were interested to know what their old school friends were doing. The project snowballed and by 2005, the site had 12 million members. One extraordinary fact is that Friends Reunited has never advertised, its success is entirely due to word-of-mouth.

You can search for a school, college or university and find a list of the members who were there in any year. You can also post a personal profile showing what you are doing now, and read other people's details.

Steve Pankhurst, one of the founders of the site, thinks that one of the reasons for its success is that some people like to be anonymous. On Friends Reunited, you can snoop on other people's lives without giving away anything about yourself if you don't want to. It's also an opportunity to bolster your self-esteem by showing off to everyone just how successful and happy you are now, even if you weren't while you were at school.

Friends Reunited has also led to many successful school reunions, and people meeting up with each other after many years. In particular, many people use the site to look up their childhood sweethearts and many couples have actually rekindled relationships after contacting each other through the site.

There have even been Friends Reunited weddings and babies, and Friends Reunited now has a new site called Friends Reunited Dating especially for people who are looking for love. The company has also launched other sites, such as Genes Reunited, which helps people to find long-lost relatives and build their family trees online.

So, whether you want to be nosy, contact old friends, organize a school reunion, find your first love, or simply show off your success, Friends Reunited is the site to visit.

D. Beware hackers!

You are going to hear a conversation about how to keep your computers

away from hackers. Listen carefully and then answer the questions you hear.

1. 75% .
2. Juveniles, usually in their late teens to early twenties.
3. They do it as a challenge.
4. A former hacker, now a security consultant.
5. To fight the holes in the firewall — the protection device between different security systems.
6. Because they can bring expertise that only hackers understand, a holistic perception of computer systems.
7. Because they are so in-depth within a system.
8. 90% or 95% effectiveness is better than not having anything at all.
9. A good security policy will protect you from an employment level up to a system administration level.

Tapescript:

H — Holmes T — Teresa B — Bevan

H: Let's talk about how widespread the problem is. Many people think the number of companies or government agencies whose security is breached is small. Is that the case or not?

T: No, I think anybody who has information online . . . it's gonna be a huge concern for anybody. Mostly because if you've got information on these websites, anybody can actually get into them. The thing that you need to know is how to be careful. It's kind of like think of it as a security system in a building, let's say. If you have a security guard in the front, you're protected in that area. You need to do that all around the entire circle, let's say, to make sure that your entire information on these websites is completely protected.

H: I . . . I read a statistic that said that something like 75 percent of companies online have been hacked, whether they know it or not. Is . . . is that . . . That's huge.

T: That is huge. And, in fact, it can be minor to major. Most of them are usually on the minor scale — that being, some information getting in. And at this point in time, a lot of experts are saying that the hackers that are going into these sites are juveniles, usually in their

- late teens to early twenties. And most times, they're really just doing things as a challenge, as a way to get in, because it's something that they can do.
- H: Now, Mathew Bevan, who's a . . . who's a former hacker, who became a security consultant. Now . . . now, tell us about that. This happens a lot?
- T: This . . . right now, this is happening a lot. Mostly because these hackers that are young, juvenile children, or teens, as we have said, really know the industry. They know the computer so well, even more so than a lot of the security, you know, computer systems that are already in place. They've really become kind of an asset, or they could be a consultant, as . . . as Mathew is, because they really know how they've got into them. And these are the people that a lot of corporations can actually use, because what they're doing is they're fighting the holes in the firewalls — which are the protection device between the different security systems — and they're really kinda getting into the loopholes or the niches there. By doing that this is great information that companies can use, because they may know, "Okay, that . . . part of that . . . our website is not, you know, protected."
- H: You were a hacker. And how important is that for you in your current job, which is as a consultant for companies who fear hackers?
- B: Well, in my current job, what I can do is bring expertise that perhaps only hackers will actually understand. It's kind of a perception of computer systems, sort of a holistic overview. And sometimes you get people who come from perhaps a sales background, and they move into IT in a company, or, you know, they . . . they may just be programmers . . . turned security experts. I'm not diminishing the expertise that they have, but sometimes there are very tiny things that they can overlook, just because they're so in-depth within a system.
- H: So, on that same issue then, are you often surprised when you go in and speak with the companies? Are you surprised at how little some of them know about the dangers?
- B: Quite horrified. Just recently when I was out in Singapore, there was

a . . . a company which had just been hacked. Their website had been changed — mentioning no names — but they told me that they weren't going to install a firewall because they didn't work. And I thought, well, at least something like a 90 – 95 percent effectiveness of keeping people out surely is better than not having anything in there. I tried my best to explain to them, but sometimes these words fall on deaf ears.

H: The question is, what is the best way to convince non-technical managers of the importance to invest in effective information security technologies?

B: One of the good ways that you can do is, obviously, what people do is show them statistics. Now people get blinded by statistics, and they can be manipulated to a certain advantage. However, just show people maybe a tour around the Internet; show them some of the hacker sites, some of the security sites which are available. Show them exactly the information that you can find and how it's pertinent to your own company. Security management isn't just about what hardware and software you have installed. It's all about policy management as well. If you have a good security policy covering all aspects of your company, then this will protect you from employment level up to, obviously, a system administration level.

Questions:

1. How many companies online have been hacked?
2. Who are the hackers usually?
3. Why do they want to be hackers?
4. Who is Mathew Bevan?
5. What do the hackers do actually?
6. Why would companies employ hackers to be their security consultants?
7. Why can't programmers be good security consultants?
8. Why is it still necessary to install a firewall though it may not always work?
9. Why is policy management so important to security management?

E. Housing problems

You are going to hear a conversation between a husband and a wife about housing problems. Listen carefully. Complete the outline with the information you get from the recording.

Outline

I. The problem being discussed

The demolition of some old buildings to make room for the erection of office blocks

II. Facts and ideas presented by the wife

A. The gas company are thinking of pulling down old houses and selling the land to a property company to build office blocks.

The council are doing nothing about it.

B. There is a housing shortage. People in Salt Lane want new homes there, not office blocks.

C. Her friends in Salt Lane have been complaining to the council for years. And every time they write, the only reply they get is a printed postcard saying "the matter is receiving attention." It is not right.

D. She's getting up a petition for a start and everyone she's spoken to so far has promised to sign.

E. The sooner the gas company and the council realize that people won't put up with this sort of thing, the better.

III. Facts and ideas presented by the husband

A. Those old houses are in pretty bad condition.

B. The gas company is in business like everyone else. The land there is worth a good price.

C. The gas company know what they are doing.

D. His firm are moving offices to one of the new office blocks.

Tapescript:

W — Wife H — Husband

A husband and a wife are discussing the demolition of some old

buildings to make room for the erection of office blocks in an area where there is an acute shortage of housing.

W: It's an absolute scandal. My friend Mrs Standley says that at least twenty people have already written to the council to complain.

H: To complain about what?

W: Haven't you heard? The gas company are thinking of pulling down all these old houses in Salt Lane and selling the land to a property company to build office blocks. And the council are doing absolutely nothing about it.

H: Well, those old houses are in pretty bad condition.

W: That's not the point. The point is it's not fair. There's a housing shortage. There're people who have been living and working in this district for over twenty years, and still haven't got a decent place to live. It's a shame!

H: Well, I suppose the gas company is in business like everyone else. The land those houses are built on is worth a good price.

W: Worth a good price? What does that matter when there are families like the ones in Salt Lane, who haven't even got a bathroom or an inside toilet. It's a disgrace. What we want are new homes in Salt Lane, not office blocks. One of the cashiers who works in the supermarket lives in Salt Lane. And she says she and her husband have been on the housing list since the war. They have been complaining to the council for years. And every time they write, the only reply they get is a printed postcard saying "the matter is receiving attention." It's not right.

H: I don't see what that has to do with the gas company demolishing those old houses in Salt Lane. Particularly if they're in the condition you say they are.

W: Why don't you listen? I've just told you. The gas company have no right to sell that land for office blocks. It's all wrong. The proper thing is for them to put up some high-rise flats and move those families in Salt Lane into them as quickly as possible.

H: Aren't you getting a bit too worked up about it? I mean I'm sure the gas company know what they are doing.

W: Know what they are doing! They don't know their right hand from their left. I tell you something will have to be done about it. I'm getting up a petition for a start and everyone I've spoken to so far has promised to sign. And Mrs Standley has been asking for volunteers for a protest march. The sooner the gas company and the council realize that people won't put up with this sort of thing, the better. And there's another thing . . .

H: Oh, what's that, dear?

W: I want you to write to the local paper and make a formal complaint on behalf of the residents of Salt Lane.

H: But we don't live in Salt Lane.

W: I know we don't, but that cashier in the supermarket does. She says it's terrible. She never knows whether she has lit her cooker properly or not, because of the smell from the gas works.

H: Uh, before I write, I've got something to tell you.

W: Oh, um, nothing bad, I hope.

H: No, I don't think so. It's just that my firm are moving offices next year.

W: Moving? Where to?

H: To one of the new office blocks in Salt Lane.

F. The future of the phone

You are going to hear a report about the future of the phone. Listen carefully and then complete the following outline.

Outline

I. The new era of personal communications — a multi-functional communicator

Main feature: capable of transmitting and receiving sound, video, images, data and text

II. The functions of phones in the future

A. Talking

B. Sending and receiving emails

- C. Taking part in video conferences anytime, anywhere
- D. Absorbing many of the key functions of the desktop computer
- E. New personalized services
 - 1. Trading stocks
 - 2. Gambling
 - 3. Shopping
 - 4. Buying theater and airline tickets

III. Telecommunications revolution

- A. Developing mobile banking services
- B. Receiving all forms of electronic communication through a single device
- C. Receiving incoming TV images and other messages while on the move
- D. Mobile videophones overtaking TV as the major source of visual information

Tapescript:

The mobile phone is set to become one of the central technologies of the 21st century. Within a few years, the mobile phone will evolve into a multi-functional communicator capable of transmitting and receiving not only sound, but also video, still images, data and text. A whole new era of personal communications is on the way.

Thanks in part to the growth of wireless networks, the telephone is converging with the personal computer and the television. Soon light-weight phones outfitted with high-resolution screens will be connected to satellites enabling people to talk, send and receive email, or take part in video conferences anytime, anywhere. These phones might also absorb many of the key functions of the desktop computer. Mobile devices are expected to be ideal for some of the new personalized services that are becoming available via the Internet, such as trading stocks, gambling, shopping and buying theater and airline tickets.

The telecommunications revolution is already taking shape around the globe. In Europe, mobile phones are already being used for electronic commerce. Most phones contain a Subscriber Identification Module (SIM) card to identify a user to the phone network. But the card could

also facilitate limited financial transactions. Deutsche Bank and Nokia, for example, are working together to develop mobile banking services. Some manufacturers plan to upgrade the SIM card to an all-in-one personal identification credit card.

Another approach is to add a slot to mobile phones for a second smart card designed for mobile e-commerce. These cards could be used to make payments over the Internet or to pay for things like public transportation, movie tickets or drinks at a bar.

It will soon be possible to receive almost all forms of electronic communication through a single device, most likely in a three-in-one phone that serves as a cordless at home, a cell phone on the road and an intercom at work. "The mobile phone will become increasingly multifunctional," says Burghardt Schallenberger, vice president for technology and innovation at Siemens Information and Consumer Products in Munich. "Fingerprint technology and advanced speech recognition will ensure that only one or two authorized users will be able to operate it."

Images will be just as important as sound to the future of mobile communications. At British Telecom's research laboratories near Ipswich, England, engineers are evaluating how a tiny screen fitted to the side-frame of a pair of ordinary glasses can be linked to the human eye. The micro-PC is carried in a shoulder bag and connected to a tiny screen in the glass frame. The PC accepts incoming data in standard TV format via an aerial and converts it into PC format images. The image on the screen is reflected onto the human eye via a prism fitted onto the lens. A person wearing such glasses could be on the move while staying tuned in to incoming TV images, websites, video conferencing links or email messages.

Some even suggest that mobile videophones could overtake television as the major source of visual information, giving the phrase "something to phone home about" a whole new meaning.

VOCABULARY



- abbreviated(4) made shorter
- abound(8) to exist in large numbers or great quantity
- abstain(1) by one's own choice, to keep from doing something, particularly voting
- acquisition(3) the act of gaining or coming to possess, esp. by one's own work, skill, or action, often over a long period of time
- adrenal(5) 肾上腺(的)
- allay(1) to make (fear, anger, doubt, etc.) less strong; calm; reduce in strength or severity
- alleviate(7) to reduce (pain, suffering, difficulties, etc.) esp. for a short time, relieve
- alligator(2) 短吻鳄
- allot(1) to give as a share or set apart for a purpose; allocate; distribute
- ammunition(1) bullets, bombs, explosives, etc., esp. things fired from a weapon
- amplify(6) to increase the size or effect of something
- anesthesia(5) the state of being unable to feel pain, esp. as a result of injury, illness of the mind, drugs, etc.
- antioxidant(5) a substance which slows down the rate at which something decays because of oxidization 抗氧化剂
- anti-inflammatory(5) describes a drug that is used to reduce pain and swelling

ASL(7)	age, sex and location
asset(3)	the property of a person, company, etc. , esp. that has value and that may be sold to pay a debt
assorted(2)	of various types mixed together
backdrop(11)	the setting or background for an event or situation
backlash(3)	rejection, a fight against
baffle(3)	to cause (someone) to be completely unable to understand or explain something
ball bearing(6)	an arrangement of metal balls moving in a ring round a bar in a machine so that the bar can turn more easily
ballot(1)	a method of secret voting in which printed sheets of paper are used
bamboozle(7)	to trick or deceive someone, often by confusing them
batter(3)	to break to pieces; to beat hard and repeatedly
be wary of(3)	suspicious of, not trusting of, uneasy about
biodegradable(8)	able to be broken down into harmless products by the natural action of living things (e. g. bacteria)
blaze(2)	a big dangerous fire
blog(7)	to read, write, or edit a shared on-line journal
blue-chips(3)	(an industrial share) that is expensive and in which people have confidence
boost(5)	to improve or increase something
borderline(5)	between two very different conditions, with the possibility of belonging to either one of them
brash(9)	showing a disrespectful or showy self-confidence
breach(1)	to break (a law , promise , agreement , etc.)
break-dancing(11)	an energetic and acrobatic style of street dancing, developed by US black people
Briton(4)	a native or inhabitant of Great Britain
Brussels sprouts(5)	small cabbage-like heads or buds growing along a

- stalk 球芽甘蓝
- bustle(2) to move about busily and with a great show of energy
- cantaloupe(5) a type of melon that is round and has yellow or green skin and sweet orange flesh 甜瓜
- carbon monoxide(10) a poisonous gas produced when carbon (esp. petrol) burns in a small amount of air
- cardiovascular(5) relating to the heart and blood vessels 心血管的
- carotenoid(5) 类胡萝卜素
- carousel(10) a circular moving belt on which bags, cases, etc., from a plane are placed for collection by passengers
- carpool(10) an agreement made by a number of car owners to take turns driving each other to work, school, etc.
- cast a dissenting vote (1) to vote against
- catacomb(8) an underground burial place made up of many passages and rooms
- catastrophic(2) of a sudden happening that causes great damage, loss or suffering
- chandelier(8) a usu. large branched decorative holder for candles or electric light, usu. hanging from the ceiling
- charismatic(9) having the strong personal charm or power to attract that makes a person able to have great influence over people or win their admiration
- chromosome(6) any of the rod-like structures found in all living cells, containing the chemical patterns which control what an animal or plant is like 染色体
- cite(3) to mention as worthy of praise; commend
- citrus(5) any of a group of plants which produce juicy acidic fruits 柑橘, 柠檬
- clang(9) to make a loud, resonant metallic sound or series of sounds

claustrophobic(9)	suffering from claustrophobia (fear of being shut up in a small enclosed space)
clouded(3)	not clear
coax(8)	to ask gently and repeatedly for something
coffer(8)	a large strong chest for holding money, jewels, or other valuable objects
collision(4)	the act of crashing violently
colon(5)	the lower and bigger half of the bowels in which water is removed from excrement 结肠, 大肠
combustible(10)	that can catch fire and burn easily
combustion(9)(10)	the process of burning
commingle(2)	to mix
commitment(1)	a responsibility or promise to follow certain beliefs or a certain course of action
complement(8)	to make (something) complete or perfect; supply what is lacking in (something)
composite formula(3)	a formula that is made up of different parts
compost(8)	to convert (leaves and manure) to a mixture of decaying organic matter, used to improve soil structure and provide nutrients
concerted(9)	planned or done together by agreement; combined
condensate(4)	聚合物, 冷凝物, 冷凝液
congestion(10)	the state of being very full or blocked, esp. because of traffic
consensus(1)	a general agreement; the opinion of most of the people in a group
contagious(5)	(of a disease) that can be spread from one person to another
contaminate(10)	to spoil the purity of (something) or make it poisonous
contention(1)	arguing, competing, or struggling between people
continuity(8)	a state of continuing without interruption
coral reef(2)	a line of sharp rocks made of coral (a whit, pink, or reddish stone-like substance formed from the

	bones of very small sea animals)
create a buzz(7)	cause a sensation, make a stir
creed(1)	a faith
crisscross(5)	to form a network of lines by crossing a lot of straight lines
crisscrossing(9)	containing a number of straight lines which intersect each other
crucial(5)	extremely important or necessary
cruciferous(5)	十字花科的
crude(10)	a substance, especially petroleum, in its unrefined state
crux(5)	the most important or serious part of a matter, problem or argument
CU L8er(7)	see you later
curb(2)	a line of raised stones
cutting-edge(6)(7)	very modern and with all the newest features
cynicism(1)	believing that people are motivated purely by self-interest; distrustful of human sincerity or integrity
cystic fibrosis(6)	a serious disease which causes blockages in the lungs and other organs, such as the liver and the pancreas 囊肿性纤维化(属遗传性胰腺病)
decipher(6)	to discover the meaning of something written badly or in a difficult or hidden way
deformity(2)	(an) imperfection of the body, esp. one that can be seen
denunciation(1)	the act of expressing strong disapproval of, esp. publicly
descent(4)	the process of going down
deter(1)	prevent the occurrence of
devotee(7)	a person who strongly admires a particular person or is extremely interested in a subject
diabolical(10)	very cruel and evil; extremely unpleasant or of very low quality
diesel fuel(10)	a type of heavy oil used as fuel 柴油

dietician(5)	a person who scientifically studies, and gives advice about, food and eating
disembodied(3)	without a body, cut off, unconnected
dispatch(5)	to send to a place or for a particular purpose
disquiet(1)	a feeling of worry or unease
dissent(1)	to express disagreement esp. with an opinion that is held by most people
dissipate(10)	to (cause to) disappear or scatter
dividend(9)	that part of the money made by a business which is divided among those who own shares in the business
donate(7)	to make a gift of (something), esp. for a good purpose
drapery(8)	curtain
drivel(7)	nonsense
dwarf(4)	a relatively small, low-mass star that emits an average or below-average amount of light
earpiece(6)	the part of a telephone, radio receiver, or other device that is applied to the ear during use
edge(3)	to (cause to) move gradually
elite(1)	a group that is of higher level or rank, e. g. professionally, socially, or in ability, or that has a great deal of power or influence in relation to its size
elixir(11)	a magical or medicinal potion
ellagic acid(5)	鞣花酸
emanate(9)	to come (out) from; issue from
embryo(6)	an animal that is developing either in its mother's womb or in an egg, or a plant that is developing in a seed 胚胎
en route(4)	on the way
enlist(10)	to obtain (help, sympathy, etc.)
entrepreneur(10)	a person who starts a company or arranges for a piece of work to be done, and takes business risks

- in the hope of making a profit
- eradicate(1)(2) to put an end to (something bad or undesirable); get rid of completely
- erode(11) to wear or be worn away gradually, esp. by the slow action of water, wind, etc.
- etiquette(3) the set of rules or customs which control accepted behavior in particular social groups or social situations
- extrasolar(4) outside the solar system
- fad(6) an interest or activity that is followed very keenly but usually only for a short time
- fall foul(3) to have a disagreement with (someone)
- fatty acid(5) any of a group of chemicals, most of which are involved in cell operation in the body 脂肪酸
- feasibility(9) the state or degree of being easily or conveniently done
- ferment(6) to (cause to) change chemically and become filled with gas by the action of certain living substances such as yeast, esp. in such a way that sugar turns to alcohol
- fertilizer(8) a natural or chemical substance which is spread on the land to make plants grow well
- fidelity(3) honest or lasting support, loyalty
- finale(4) the last division of a project
- flavonoid(5) 类黄酮
- flawed(3) imperfect
- flawless(4) perfect
- flaxseed(5) the seed of flax used as a source of oil 亚麻子, 亚麻仁
- fleet(10) a group of buses, aircraft, etc., under one control
- floodlight(8) (a large electric light that produces) a very powerful and bright beam of light, used for lighting the outside of buildings, football grounds, etc., at night

flurry(9)	sudden confusion or excitement
footage(11)	part of a cinema or television film recording a particular event
forklift(2)	a small vehicle with a movable apparatus on the front used for lifting and lowering heavy goods
fossil fuel(10)	fuel made of substances that were living things many thousands of years ago
fresco(8)	(a picture made by) painting in water color on a surface usu. of a wall, made of wet plaster
fury(3)	strong anger
fuzz(2)	a mass of soft thin hair, or hair-like substance
galvanized metal(8)	metal coated with zinc
gas hose(10)	(a piece of) rubber or plastic tube which can be moved and bent to direct gas
gee-whiz(8)	astonishing
gem(7)	a thing or person regarded as especially good, clever, valuable, etc.
genocide(1)	the killing of a whole group of people, esp. a whole race
genome(6)	the complete set of genetic material of a human, animal, plant or other living thing
gigahertz(7)	1,000,000,000 hertz
gimmick(5)	something which is not serious or of real value that is used to attract people's attention or interest temporarily, especially to make them buy something
glacier(2)	冰川, 冰河
gland(5)	腺
glitzy(11)	attractive in a showy and often superficial way
google(7)	to seek on line
grand(6)	a thousand pounds or dollars
guideway(9)	导轨, 导向槽
guilder(8)	the standard money unit of the Netherlands
haggle(1)	to argue, esp. in an attempt to fix a price
haystack(7)	a large pile of hay gathered, usu. outdoors, for

	storing
health maintenance organization(3)	an organization that provides medical care and health insurance
herbicide(2)	除莠剂, 灭草剂
high-profile(1)	the state or quality of attracting a lot of attention to oneself or one's actions
holiday-shortened week(3)	由于碰到节假日被缩短的工作周
hook up(7)(9)	to form a tie or connection
hurdle(10)	a difficult which must be dealt with
ignition(10)	the means or apparatus for starting an engine (such as a car engine) by using electricity
impact(10)	the force of one object hitting another
imperial(8)	of an empire or its ruler
implant(5)	to fix in deeply, usu. into the body or mind
impose(3)	to force the acceptance of (usu. something difficult or unwanted)
inactivate(5)	to make inactive
inaugural(10)	opening (a new building or service) or starting (a public event) with a ceremony
incentive(10)	something which encourages one to greater activity
incorporate(8)	to make (something) a part of a group or of something larger; to include
infested(1)	present in large numbers
infraction(10)	the breaking of a rule or law
infrared(8)	of rays of light which cannot be seen, but give out heat
innovative(9)	featuring new methods; advanced and original
installment(4)	a single part of a book, play, or television show which appears in regular parts until the story is completed
intriguing(8)	very interesting, esp. because of some strange quality; fascinating
inventiveness(6)	the ability to invent or think in new and different ways

ipod(7)	(trademark) a pocket-sized device used to play music files
jangle(9)	to make a ringing metallic sound, typically a discordant one
jargon(3)	disapproving special words and phrases which are used by particular groups of people, esp. in their work
jumble(8)	a collection of different things mixed together
lampoon(3)	make fun of
levitation(9)	the act of rising and floating in the air as if by magic
lifeblood(6)	the thing which is most important to the continuing success and existence of something else
like-minded(7)	of the same turn or mind
limonoid(5)	柠檬苦素类化合物
live-stock(3)	animals kept on a farm, such as cattle or sheep
lobby(1)	to meet or attempt to influence (someone with political power) in order to persuade them to support one's actions, needs, or beliefs
LOL(7)	laugh out loud
lubricating oil(6)	a type of oil used for making parts in a machine, etc. move easily and smoothly without rubbing or sticking
lycopene(5)	番茄红素
makeup(6)	the way in which someone or something is composed
maneuver(1)	to move or turn, esp. skillfully
map(6)	to show or establish the features or details of
market capitalization(3)	an estimation of the value of a business that is obtained by multiplying the number of shares outstanding by the current price of a share (股票等)市值
mass(4)	(in physics) the amount of matter in any solid object or in any volume of liquid or gas

mass transit(10)	public transportation
megahertz(7)	1,000,000 hertz
merger(3)	a joining together of two or more companies or firms
meridian(5)	an imaginary line drawn from the top point of the Earth (North Pole) to the bottom (South Pole) over the surface of the Earth, one of several used on maps to show position
metropolitan(9)	relating to or denoting a very large and busy city
microbe(4)	a living thing that is so small that it cannot be seen without a microscope, and that may cause disease; bacterium
migraine(10)	(a condition in which one has) a repeated severe headache, usu. with disorder of the eyesight
militant(10)	a fighting, warring, or aggressive person or party
monthly pass(10)	an official piece of paper with writing on it which shows that one is allowed to travel on a train or bus without paying for a month
mound(2)	a large pile
mutation(6)	the way in which genes change and produce permanent differences
news feeds(7)	News feeds allow you to see when websites have added new content. You can get the latest headlines and video in one place, as soon as it's published, without having to visit the websites you have taken the feed from. Feeds are also known as RSS.
nontoxic(8)	not poisonous
oasis(1)	a place with water and trees in a desert; a place or situation that is different from its surrounding, usu. in a pleasant or comforting way
obligation(2)	a condition or influence that makes it necessary for someone to do something; duty
occupant(10)	a person who is in a place or space

offshore drilling(10)	the operation of oil wells on the continental shelf, sometimes in water hundreds of feet deep
Omega 3(5)	ω -3 脂肪酸
opaque(6)	not able to be seen through
optimal(5)	best; most likely to bring success or advantage
opulent(8)	having or showing great wealth
orbiter(4)	man-made equipment that orbits around the earth or the moon
ornate(8)	having a great deal of decoration; not simple
osteoporosis(5)	a disease which causes the bones to weaken and become easily broken 骨质疏松症
overhaul(3)	a complete change or restructuring / repair
overpass(10)	a place where two roads or railways cross each other at different levels
overuse(3)	to use too often or too much
paneling(8)	a separate usu. four-sided division of the surface of a door, wall, or other structure, which is different in some way to the surface round it
Parkinson's disease(5)	a chronic disease of the nervous system that usually strikes in late adult life, resulting in a gradual decrease in muscle control. Symptoms of the disease include shaking, weakness, and partial paralysis of the face. Certain drugs can help alleviate some of its symptoms.
pawn(6)	(象棋中的)兵,卒
PDA(7)	personal digital assistant, a lightweight, handheld computer, typically employing a touch-sensitive screen rather than a keyboard, generally used for storing information such as addresses or schedules. Many PDAs include handwriting recognition software, some support voice recognition, and some have an internal cell phone and modem to link with other computers or networks.
pedestrian village(8)	a village where vehicles are not allowed

pest(5)	an insect or small animal which is harmful or which damages crops
pharmaceutical(5)	connected with (the making of) medicine
phase(4)	any stage in a series of events or in a process of development
phenol(5)	苯酚, 石炭酸, 羟基类化合物
phenomenal(11)	remarkable or exceptional, especially exceptionally good
phytochemical(5)	a non-nutritive plant chemical that has protective or disease preventive properties 植物化学成分
pickup(9)	acceleration
pier(11)	a structure projecting from the shore into a river, lake, or the sea, used as a landing stage for boats
pine for(9)	to miss or long for
piston(10)	a short solid tube or round flat object which moves up and down inside a cylinder in an engine to press the fuel into a small space and to send the power produced by it to the wheels 活塞
pluck(1)	to pull out sharply
plus point(7)	good point
podcast(7)	to deliver a web-based audio broadcast via an RSS feed over the Internet to subscribers
pollutant(10)	a substance that makes (air, water, soil, etc. ,) dangerously impure or unfit for use, esp. a waste product of an industrial process
potable(2)	(of a liquid, esp. water) suitable for drinking; drinkable
prefabricate(9)	to make (the parts of a building, ship, etc.) in a factory in large numbers and standard sizes, ready for fitting together in any place chosen for building
prestige(9)	denoting something that arouses widespread respect or admiration
primary channel(5)	main route
profit taking(3)	the action taken by investors to sell when prices

- are rising in order to secure gains
- projected(8) planned
- propel(9) to move, drive, or push forward
- prostate(5) an organ in male mammals situated near to the penis, which produces a liquid that mixes with and carries sperm 前列腺
- prototype(6) the first form of something, esp. of a machine or industrial product, from which all later forms develop, sometimes with improvements
- proximity(4) the state of being near in space or time
- prudent(11) acting with or showing care and thought for the future
- pun(5) an amusing use of a word or phrase that has two meanings, or of words with the same sound but different meanings
- PVR(7) personal video recorder, a device that records video in a digital format to a disk drive or other medium
- pylon(9) tower or tall post
- qi(5) the circulating life energy that in Chinese philosophy is thought to be inherent in all things; in traditional Chinese medicine the balance of negative and positive forms in the body is believed to be essential for good health 气
- quench(10) to satisfy (your thirst) by having a drink
- rally(3) to return to a former good state, e. g. after illness or difficulty
- ransom(1) a sum of money demanded or paid for the release of a captive
- rattle(9) to make a rapid succession of short, sharp knocking sounds
- rear admiral(1) a rank of naval officer, above commodore and below vice admiral 海军少将
- reconnaissance(4) a military and medical term denoting exploration

	conducted to gain information
recoverable(10)	capable of being recovered or regained
rectal(5)	of the lowest end of the bowels, down which excrement travels before leaving the body through the anus 直肠的
refute(9)	to prove that (someone or something) is mistaken or incorrect
regime(1)	a particular (system of) government
relic(11)	an object surviving from an earlier time, especially one of historical interest
render(7)	to officially announce a judgement
repulsion(9)	(in science) the force by which one object drives opposite
retrorocket(4)	a rocket that is used for slowing down or changing the direction of an aircraft or spacecraft by firing forwards
revenue(9)	income, esp. that which the government receives as tax
revive(4)	to come or bring back into use or existence
ridership(9)	the number of passengers using a particular form of public transport
ritual(11)	relating to or done as a religious or solemn rite
rival(6)	to be as good, clever, beautiful, etc. as someone or something else
robotic(4)	relating to or like a machine used to perform jobs automatically, which is controlled by a computer
rosemary(5)	a bush whose leaves are used as flavoring in cooking and are used in some perfumes, or the leaves themselves 迷迭香
ruby(6)	the color of a deep red precious stone
rumble(9)	to make or move with a deep rolling sound
rung(6)	any of the short bars that form the steps of a ladder
run-in(3)	problem, bad / negative experience
sag(10)	to sink, settle, or bend downwards, esp. away

	from the usual or correct position; to fall in value, amount, or level
salamander(2)	蝾螈(一种形似蜥蜴的两栖类小动物)
sanitary(2)	of or for health, esp. the treatment or removal of human waste substances, dirt, or infection
sawgrass(2)	(植) 克拉莎草
scarcity(2)	a state of being scarce; lack
scroll(6)	to move text or other information on a computer screen in order to view a different part of it
serenity(9)	the state of being calm, peaceful, and untroubled
set the scene(8)	to describe a situation where something is about to happen
sewer(10)	an artificial passage or large pipe under the ground for carrying away water and waste material from the human body to a place where they can be got rid of
shallot(5)	a type of small onion 冬葱, 青葱
shooting range(6)	射击场, 打靶场
shorthand(3)	a system of fast writing which uses lines and simple signs to represent words and phrases
short-cut(3)	a means of saving time or effort
showerhead(8)	the part of a shower from which water flows and which is usually movable so that the water can be directed towards different parts of the body
shrug off(1)	to treat as unimportant or easily dealt with
skylight(8)	a glass-covered opening in a roof
slowdown(3)	a lessening of speed or activity
snarled up(10)	(esp. of traffic) confused
soar(10)	to ascend suddenly above the normal or usual level
socialize(7)	to spend the time, when you are not working, with friends or with other people in order to enjoy yourself
soothing(9)	relaxing, peaceful
spa(8)	a usu. fashionable place with a spring of mineral

- water where people come for cures of various diseases
- space probe(4) a spacecraft without humans on board, sent to examine conditions in outer space and send information back to Earth
- spire(8) a roof rising steeply to a point on top of a tower, esp. on a church
- spoof(3) funny skit, joke
- stag and hen party(11) a social gathering attended only by men or women
- stakeholder(3) a person or group of people who have a share or a personal or financial involvement in a business
- standee(9) passengers who stand in a bus, subway, light rail, etc.
- stipulate(7) to state as a necessary condition, esp. of an agreement or offer
- strategist(3) a person skilled in planning, esp. of military movements
- stretcher(5) a covered frame on which a sick person can be carried by two people
- strip(10) to cut
- strip mining(10) mining in an open pit after removal of the overburden
- stroke(5) a sudden change in the blood supply to a part of the brain, which can cause a loss of the ability to move particular parts of the body 中风
- subhuman(5) of less than human qualities
- submerge(9) to (cause to) go under the surface of water
- subsidize(10) (of someone other than the buyer) to pay part of the cost of (something) for (someone), usu. to keep cost to the buyer low or to help a service, organization, etc., which has not got enough money
- summon(5) to tell or request people to come to

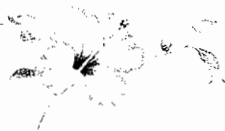
superfluous(11)	unnecessary, especially through being more than enough
surge(10)	a sudden powerful forward movement, of or like a wave
surveillance(1)	close observation
sustainability(8)	ability to be continued
sustainable(8)	able to be continued in its present form
swap(7)	to give (something) and be given something else instead; to exchange
swelter(1)	be uncomfortably hot
syndication(7)	an organization that supplies articles and photographs to different newspapers and magazines for publishing
tag(3)	a well-known, often used phrase
tail-back(10)	a still or slow-moving line of vehicles covering a certain distance on the road from where the traffic has been stopped
tar sands(10)	a colloquialism for what are technically described as bituminous sands, and commonly known as oil sands or extra heavy oil. The sands are naturally occurring mixtures of sand or clay, water and an extremely dense and viscous form of petroleum called bitumen.
telltale(4)	allowing a secret to become known
tenor(11)	male singer
tentatively(4)	not certain or fully developed; not firm or complete
thermal(8)	of, using, producing, or caused by heat
thermostat(8)	an apparatus that can be set to keep a room, machine, etc., at an even temperature by disconnecting and reconnecting a supply of heat when necessary
thyme(5)	a herb used in cooking 百里香
tinker with(6)	to work without a fixed plan or useful results,

	making small changes, esp. when trying to repair or improve something
toil(11)	to work extremely hard or incessantly
touristy(11)	relating to, appealing to, or visited by tourists
toxic(10)	poisonous
toxicity(5)	the degree to which something is poisonous
trait(6)	a particular characteristic that can produce a particular type of behavior
tram track(9)	有轨电车的轨道
transparency(8)	the quality of being transparent (allowing light to pass through so that objects behind can be clearly seen)
trauma(5)	damage to the mind caused by a sudden shock or terrible experience
trench(11)	a long narrow hole cut in the ground; ditch
truss(4)	a support for a roof or bridge that is usually made of stone or brick
tug(4)	to pull something quickly and usually with a lot of force
turmeric(5)	a yellow powder which is used as a spice to flavour particular foods, especially curry, and give them a yellow colour. It is made from the root of an Asian plant 姜黄(属)
turn off(3)	alienating, causing negative feelings
turnover(3)	the rate at which a particular kind of article is sold
ultrasound(5)	special sound waves used in such processes as examining organs inside the body and directing the path of submarines 超声
unorthodox(9)	different from usual or ordinary beliefs, methods, etc.
untapped(10)	(of something useful or valuable) not yet put to use
upload(7)	to transfer (data or programs), usually from a peripheral computer or device to a central, often re-

	mote computer
upsurge(1)	a sudden rise
urn(8)	a large often decorative container, esp. one in which the ashes of a burnt dead body are kept
veggy(5)	a vegetable
vibrancy(2)	the state of being alive, forceful, powerful and exciting
vibrantly(5)	describes colour or light that is bright and strong
vindication(1)	the act of showing that charges made against (someone or something) are untrue
vis-à-vis(1)	in relation to; with regard to
VOD(7)	video-on-demand, a planned system using video compression to supply programs to viewers when requested, via ISDN or cable
voice mail(3)	computerized phone-answering system
volatile(8)	(of a liquid or oil) easily changing into a gas
voracious(10)	greedy, ravenous
vouch for(7)	to take the responsibility for the future good behavior of
warfare(6)	the activity of fighting a war, often including the weapons and methods that are used
water main(10)	a large underground pipe carrying a public supply of water
wean off(10)	to cause to gradually leave (an interest, habit, companion, etc., that one disapproves of)
webcam(7)	a camera designed to take digital photographs and transmit them over the Internet or other network
wellington(10)	a rubber boot which keeps water from the feet and lower part of the legs
well-lit(8)	full of light
WiFi(7)	wireless fidelity, a trademark for the certification of products that meet certain standards for transmitting data over wireless networks
wobble(4)	movement or shake from side to side in a way that

- shows a lack of balance
- xeriscaping(2) (of landscape) using as little water as possible
- yang(5) in Chinese philosophy, the male principle of the universe, represented as light and positive 阳
- yarn(6) a long continuous usu. cotton or woolen thread used in knitting, making cloth, mats, etc.
- yin(5) in Chinese philosophy, the female principle of the universe, represented as dark and negative 阴
- zip code(7) a group of letters and / or numbers that mean a particular small area, and can be added to a postal address so that letters, etc. can be delivered more quickly

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