

P3T2

Transcript

Well, after a day out at the **temple fair**, **setting off fireworks** and **firecrackers** at night is also a **quintessential** part of a spring festival all over China. But where exactly does it come from in Chinese **legend**?

Well, going back thousands of years, there... People believed it was a **ferocious** monster called Nian, and he lived at the bottom of the deep sea, but would come **ashore** on New Year's Eve to **devour** cattle and people, and **cause havoc**.

In an effort to **repel** this terrifying beast, the people... will throw bamboo **cane** into a fire and then they discovered gunpowder and found the firecrackers were more effective. And the celebration of Chinese New Year is also called guo nian, which means to pass or survive the nian. And it's from this that the tradition of setting off fireworks and firecrackers originated nowadays.

People do it as a means of entertainment as well as a time to pray for happiness and **prosperity**.

Word Bank

1. **temple fair**: *[n.]* 庙会，一种在寺庙举办的传统集市或活动
 - Well, after a day out at the **temple fair**, setting off fireworks and firecrackers at night is also a quintessential part of a spring festival all over China.
2. **set off**: *[v.]* 放，启动，如放烟花
 - Well, after a day out at the temple fair, **setting off** fireworks and firecrackers at night is also a quintessential part of a spring festival all over China.
3. **firework**: *[n.]* 烟花，焰火
 - Well, after a day out at the temple fair, setting off **fireworks** and firecrackers at night is also a quintessential part of a spring festival all over China.
4. **firecracker**: *[n.]* 鞭炮
 - Well, after a day out at the temple fair, setting off fireworks and **firecrackers** at night is also a quintessential part of a spring festival all over China.
5. **quintessential**: *[adj.]* 典型的，精髓的，最本质的
 - Well, after a day out at the temple fair, setting off fireworks and firecrackers at night is also a **quintessential** part of a spring festival all over China.
6. **legend**: *[n.]* 传说，传奇，民间故事
 - But where exactly does it come from in Chinese **legend**?
7. **ferocious**: *[adj.]* 凶猛的，野蛮的，暴虐的
 - Well, going back thousands of years, there... People believed it was a **ferocious** monster called Nian, and he lived at the bottom of the deep sea, but would come ashore on New Year's Eve to devour cattle and people, and cause havoc.
8. **ashore**: *[adv.]* 上岸，向岸
 - Well, going back thousands of years, there... People believed it was a ferocious monster called Nian, and he lived at the bottom of the deep sea, but would come **ashore** on New Year's Eve to devour cattle and people, and cause havoc.
9. **devour**: *[v.]* 吞噬，狼吞虎咽
 - Well, going back thousands of years, there... People believed it was a ferocious monster called Nian, and he lived at the bottom of the deep sea, but would come ashore on New Year's Eve to **devour** cattle and people, and cause havoc.

10. **cause havoc**: [v.] 造成大破坏, 引发混乱

- Well, going back thousands of years, there... People believed it was a ferocious monster called Nian, and he lived at the bottom of the deep sea, but would come ashore on New Year's Eve to devour cattle and people, and **cause havoc**.

11. **repel**: [v.] 驱逐, 抵制, 反驳

- In an effort to **repel** this terrifying beast, the people... will throw bamboo cane into a fire and then they discovered gunpowder and found the firecrackers were more effective.

12. **cane**: [n.] 竹子, 藤条

- In an effort to repel this terrifying beast, the people... will throw bamboo **cane** into a fire and then they discovered gunpowder and found the firecrackers were more effective.

13. **prosperity**: [n.] 繁荣, 兴旺, 成功

- People do it as a means of entertainment as well as a time to pray for happiness and **prosperity**.

P4T1

Transcript

My mother was born in a small town in northern Italy. She was three when her parents **immigrated** to America in 1926. They lived in Chicago, where my grandfather worked making ice cream. Mama **thrived** in the **urban** environment. At sixteen, she graduated first in her high school class, went on to **secretarial** school, and finally worked as an **executive** secretary for a railroad (**rare wood**) company. She was beautiful, too. When a local photographer used her pictures in his monthly window **display**, she felt pleased. Her favorite portrait showed her sitting by Lake Michigan, her hair **windblown**, her **gaze** reaching toward the horizon. My parents were married in 1944. Dad was a quiet and intelligent man. He was 17 when he left Italy.

Soon after, a **hit-and-run** accident left him with a **permanent limp**. Dad worked hard selling candy to Chicago office workers on their break. He had little formal **schooling**. His English was **self-taught**. Yet, he eventually built a small, successful, **wholesale** candy business. Dad was generous and handsome. Mama was devoted to him.

After she married, my mother quit her job and gave herself to her family. In 1950, with three small children, Dad moved the family to a farm 40 miles from Chicago. He worked the land and **commuted** to the city to run his business. Mama said goodbye to her parents and friends, and **traded** her busy city neighborhood for a more **isolated** life. But she never complained.

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

Question 26. What does the speaker tell us about his mother's early childhood?

Answer generated by GPT-4: The speaker tells us that his mother was born in a small town in northern Italy and immigrated to America with her parents when she was three years old. They lived in Chicago where her father worked making ice cream.

Question 27. What do we learn about the speaker's father?

Answer generated by GPT-4: The speaker's father left Italy when he was 17. He had an accident which resulted in a permanent limp. Despite

having little formal schooling and teaching himself English, he worked hard, initially selling candy to Chicago office workers during their breaks. He eventually established a small, successful, wholesale candy business. He was described as a quiet, intelligent, generous, and handsome man.

Question 28. What does the speaker say about his mother?

Answer generated by GPT-4: The speaker says that his mother thrived in an urban environment in Chicago. She was academically accomplished, graduating first in her high school class, and went on to work as an executive secretary for a railroad company. She was also beautiful, and her portrait was used by a local photographer in his window display. After marrying, she devoted herself to her family and quit her job. When the family moved to a farm, she left behind her parents and friends in the city and adapted to a more isolated life without complaints.

Word Bank

1. **immigrate**: [v.] 移民, 迁移到 (表示从一个国家迁移到另一个国家)
 - She was three when her parents **immigrated** to America in 1926.
2. **thrive**: [v.] 茁壮成长, 兴旺发达
 - Mama **thrived** in the urban environment.
3. **urban**: [adj.] 城市的, 都市的
 - Mama thrived in the **urban** environment.
4. **secretarial**: [adj.] 秘书的, 与秘书工作相关的
 - At sixteen, she graduated first in her high school class, went on to **secretarial** school, and finally worked as an executive secretary for a railroad (rare wood) company.
5. **executive**: [n.] 高级管理人员, 执行官
 - At sixteen, she graduated first in her high school class, went on to secretarial school, and finally worked as an **executive** secretary for a railroad (rare wood) company.
6. **rare wood**: [n.] 稀有木材, 罕见的木头
 - At sixteen, she graduated first in her high school class, went on to secretarial school, and finally worked as an executive secretary for a railroad (**rare wood**) company.
7. **display**: [n.] 展示, 展览
 - When a local photographer used her pictures in his monthly window **display**, she felt pleased.
8. **wind-blown**: [adj.] 被风吹散的, 飘散的
 - Her favorite portrait showed her sitting by Lake Michigan, her hair **windblown**, her gaze reaching toward the horizon.
9. **gaze**: [n.] 凝视, 注视
 - Her favorite portrait showed her sitting by Lake Michigan, her hair windblown, her **gaze** reaching toward the horizon.
10. **hit-and-run**: [adj.] 肇事逃逸的
 - Soon after, a **hit-and-run** accident left him with a permanent limp.
11. **permanent**: [adj.] 永久的, 持久的
 - Soon after, a hit-and-run accident left him with a **permanent** limp.
12. **limp**: [n.] 跛行, 蹒跚
 - Soon after, a hit-and-run accident left him with a permanent **limp**.

13. **schooling**: *[n.]* 学校教育, 学识
- He had little formal **schooling**.
14. **self-taught**: *[adj.]* 自学成才的, 非正规途径学习的
- His English was **self-taught**.
15. **whole-sale**: *[adj.]* 批发的
- Yet, he eventually built a small, successful, **wholesale** candy business.
16. **commute**: *[v.]* 通勤, 往返上下班或工作
- He worked the land and **commuted** to the city to run his business.
17. **trade**: *[v.]* 交换, 用...交换
- Mama said goodbye to her parents and friends, and **traded** her busy city neighborhood for a more isolated life.
18. **isolated**: *[adj.]* 孤立的, 偏远的
- Mama said goodbye to her parents and friends, and traded her busy city neighborhood for a more **isolated** life.

P4T2

Transcript

To find out what the weather is going to be, most people go straight to the radio, television, or newspaper to get an **expert** weather forecast. But if you know what to look for, you can use your own **senses** to make weather predictions. There are many signs that can help you. For example, in fair weather, the air pressure is generally high, the air is **still** and often full of dust, and far away objects may look **vague**.

But when a storm is **brewing**, the pressure drops, and you are often able to see things more clearly. **Sailors took note of** this long ago, and came up with the saying, The farther the **sight**, the nearer the rain.

Your sense of smell can also help you **detect** weather changes. Just before it rains, **odors** become stronger. This is because odors are **repressed** in a fair high pressure center. When a bad weather **low** moves in, air pressure **lessens** and odors are released. You can also hear an **approaching** storm. Sounds **bounce off** heavy storm clouds and return to Earth with increased force.

An old saying describes it this way. Sound traveling far and wide, a **stormy** day will **betide**. And don't laugh at your grandmother if she says she can feel a storm coming. It is commonly known that many people feel pains in their bones or **joints** where the **humidity** rises. The pressure drops. And bad weather is on the way.

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

Question 26. Why does the speaker say we can see far away objects more clearly as a storm is approaching?

Answer generated by GPT-4: As a storm is approaching, the air pressure drops. This change in pressure allows one to see things more clearly compared to when the air pressure is high during fair weather.

Question 27. What does the speaker want to show by quoting a couple of old sayings?

Answer generated by GPT-4: The speaker quotes the old sayings to illustrate that people in the past also observed and recognized these natural indicators of weather changes. These sayings reflect the wisdom

and knowledge passed down through generations based on their observations of the environment.

Question 28. What does the passage mainly talk about?

Answer generated by GPT-4: The passage mainly talks about how one can use their own senses and observations of natural signs to predict weather changes, highlighting examples such as visual clarity, odors, and sounds that change based on atmospheric conditions.

Word Bank

1. **expert**: [n.] 专家, 内行
 - To find out what the weather is going to be, most people go straight to the radio, television, or newspaper to get an **expert** weather forecast.
2. **sense**: [n.] 感觉, 感官
 - But if you know what to look for, you can use your own **senses** to make weather predictions.
3. **still**: [adj.] 静止的, 平静的
 - For example, in fair weather, the air pressure is generally high, the air is **still** and often full of dust, and far away objects may look vague.
4. **vague**: [adj.] 模糊的, 不清楚的
 - For example, in fair weather, the air pressure is generally high, the air is still and often full of dust, and far away objects may look **vague**.
5. **brew**: [v.] 即将发生的, 酝酿中的
 - But when a storm is **brewing**, the pressure drops, and you are often able to see things more clearly.
6. **sailor**: [n.] 水手, 船员
 - **Sailors** took note of this long ago, and came up with the saying, The farther the sight, the nearer the rain.
7. **take note of**: [v.] 注意到, 观察到
 - Sailors **took note of** this long ago, and came up with the saying, The farther the sight, the nearer the rain.
8. **sight**: [n.] 视野, 视线
 - Sailors took note of this long ago, and came up with the saying, The farther the **sight**, the nearer the rain.
9. **detect**: [v.] 检测, 发现
 - Your sense of smell can also help you **detect** weather changes.
10. **odor**: [n.] 气味, 臭味
 - Just before it rains, **odors** become stronger.
11. **repress**: [v.] 抑制, 遏制
 - This is because odors are **repressed** in a fair high pressure center.
12. **low**: [n.] 低压, 低气压
 - When a bad weather **low** moves in, air pressure lessens and odors are released.

13. **lessen**: [v.] 减少, 缩小
- When a bad weather low moves in, air pressure **lessens** and odors are released.
14. **approaching**: [v.] 接近, 逼近的
- You can also hear an **approaching** storm.
15. **bounce off**: [v.] 反弹, 弹起
- Sounds **bounce off** heavy storm clouds and return to Earth with increased force.
16. **stormy**: [adj.] 暴风雨的, 风暴的
- Sound traveling far and wide, a **stormy** day will betide.
17. **betide**: [v.] 发生, 遭遇
- Sound traveling far and wide, a stormy day will **betide**.
18. **joint**: [n.] 关节, 接头
- It is commonly known that many people feel pains in their bones or **joints** where the humidity rises.
19. **humidity**: [n.] 湿度, 湿气
- It is commonly known that many people feel pains in their bones or joints where the **humidity** rises.

P5T1

Transcript

On the 25th of April each year, Australia and New Zealand celebrate Anzac Day when they **commemorate** all the members of the Australian and New Zealand **Army Corps** who died in action during the First and Second World Wars, and in every **armed conflict** since then. We're here now at the Australian War **Memorial** at the start of the **Dawn** Service.

They shall grow not old, as we that are left grow old. Age shall not **weary** them. Nor the years **condemn**, at the going down of the sun, and in the morning, we will remember them, **lest** we forget.

A **verse** from the poem, **Ode** to Remembrance, by Laurence Binyon, is **recited** during the ceremony.

... O we are young and free, In history's page letter we see...

Inside the Hall of Memory is the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. This is the grave of a soldier whose identity is not known, and it represents all those soldiers who died in battle, but were not identified.

24 years after the **ravages** of World War I, war came to the mainland of Australia, where **air raids** killed hundreds of **service personnel** and **civilians**. In Malaya, Korea and Vietnam, we answered the call, as we have in Afghanistan and Iraq. Through it all, the one **unshakable** truth has been a **steadfastness** born of the traditions of the Australian servicemen. Today, Australia's special day. They remember in East Timor, on Bougainville, in Afghanistan and Iraq, on the island of Crete, at Gallipoli. They, along with us, remember.

Anzac Day is a public holiday in Australia. It is one of the most important national days of the year, and certainly the most **solemn** one.

Commemoration services are held in all the major cities in Australia, and huge crowds attend to pay their respects to those who died.

Servicemen and women from all the armed services in Australia march in **procession**.

They fought in the Second World War and other conflicts since then that have happened around the world.

The men in the **trucks** are all wearing decorations. They're **veterans** from the Second World War, and perhaps a few last survivors from the First World War. After the **parade**, the veterans will gather in a pub or club to talk and share memories.

This veteran fought in the Second World War in Western Australia.

And what does ANZAC Day mean to you? Well, it means, uh, remembering not only those that didn't go home, but, uh, the, uh, the fact, uh, that you've, uh, keep in touch with a lot of your, uh, friends.

Word Bank

1. **commemorate**: [v.] 纪念, 庆祝
 - On the 25th of April each year, Australia and New Zealand celebrate Anzac Day when they **commemorate** all the members of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps who died in action during the First and Second World Wars, and in every armed conflict since then.
2. **army corps**: [n.] 军团, 陆军部队
 - On the 25th of April each year, Australia and New Zealand celebrate Anzac Day when they commemorate all the members of the Australian and New Zealand **Army Corps** who died in action during the First and Second World Wars, and in every armed conflict since then.
3. **armed conflict**: [n.] 武装冲突, 战争
 - On the 25th of April each year, Australia and New Zealand celebrate Anzac Day when they commemorate all the members of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps who died in action during the First and Second World Wars, and in every **armed conflict** since then.
4. **memorial**: [n.] 纪念碑, 纪念馆
 - We're here now at the Australian War **Memorial** at the start of the Dawn Service.
5. **dawn**: [n.] 黎明, 拂晓
 - We're here now at the Australian War Memorial at the start of the **Dawn** Service.
6. **weary**: [adj.] 疲惫的, 累的
 - Age shall not **weary** them.
7. **condemn**: [v.] 谴责, 定罪
 - Nor the years **condemn**, at the going down of the sun, and in the morning, we will remember them, lest we forget.
8. **lest**: [adv.] 以免, 担心
 - Nor the years condemn, at the going down of the sun, and in the morning, we will remember them, **lest** we forget.
9. **verse**: [n.] 诗句, 韵文
 - A **verse** from the poem, Ode to Remembrance, by Lawrence Binyon, is recited during the ceremony.
10. **ode**: [n.] 颂歌, 长诗
 - A verse from the poem, **Ode** to Remembrance, by Lawrence Binyon, is recited during the ceremony.

11. **recite**: [v.] 朗诵, 背诵

- A verse from the poem, Ode to Remembrance, by Lawrence Binyon, is **recited** during the ceremony.

12. **ravage**: [n.] 破坏, 毁灭

- > 24 years after the **ravages** of World War I, war came to the mainland of Australia, where air raids killed hundreds of service personnel and civilians.

13. **air raid**: [n.] 空袭, 飞机轰炸

- > 24 years after the ravages of World War I, war came to the mainland of Australia, where **air raids** killed hundreds of service personnel and civilians.

14. **service personnel**: [n.] 军事人员, 服务人员

- > 24 years after the ravages of World War I, war came to the mainland of Australia, where air raids killed hundreds of **service personnel** and civilians.

15. **civilian**: [n.] 平民, 非军人

- > 24 years after the ravages of World War I, war came to the mainland of Australia, where air raids killed hundreds of service personnel and **civilians**.

16. **unshakable**: [adj.] 坚定的, 不可动摇的

- Through it all, the one **unshakable** truth has been a steadfastness born of the traditions of the Australian servicemen.

17. **steadfastness**: [n.] 坚定, 忠诚

- Through it all, the one unshakable truth has been a **steadfastness** born of the traditions of the Australian servicemen.

18. **solemn**: [adj.] 庄重的, 严肃的

- It is one of the most important national days of the year, and certainly the most **solemn** one.

19. **commemoration**: [n.] 纪念, 庆典

- **Commemoration** services are held in all the major cities in Australia, and huge crowds attend to pay their respects to those who died.

20. **procession**: [n.] 队伍, 行列

- Servicemen and women from all the armed services in Australia march in **procession**.

21. **truck**: [n.] 卡车, 货车

- The men in the **trucks** are all wearing decorations.

22. **veteran**: [n.] 老兵, 资深人员

- They're **veterans** from the Second World War, and perhaps a few last survivors from the First World War.

23. **parade**: [n.] 游行, 阅兵

- After the **parade**, the veterans will gather in a pub or club to talk and share memories.