**《新标准》中音视频材料的文字稿**

**NTCE-Unit 1 (Page 14)**

**Steps to better money management (Audio)**

**Scripts**

1 There’s a misconception that to be good with money, you need a lot of it. Not true! What you need to be good with money is everyday management. Whether you’re planning for yourself or for your whole family, there are three basic steps you can take to make the most of your money. One, create a budget. Two, set savings goals. And three, tackle your debts. When put into practice, these steps can have a big impact not only on your monthly budget, but on your overall financial future.

2 One of the first steps to better money management is to create a budget and stick to it. This might sound simple, but you’d be surprised how few people actually do it. You can think of your budget as your guide to reaching your financial and personal goals. If you have trouble covering all your expenses each month, a budget can help you avoid overspending. That’s because your budget can help you see and understand exactly where your money is going and whether or not your spending is in line with your personal goals.

3 The next step is to set savings goals. With your budget in place, building your savings will be that much easier, because you’ll know how much extra money you have each month to allot to your goals. One of the best savings goals to start with is an emergency fund. Building up an emergency fund to help cover unexpected expenses, like a sudden medical bill, major home or car repair, or even a job loss, can help you avoid going into debt when life throws you a curveball, which it will. Instead of borrowing money to cover these emergencies, you’ll already have the money saved up and this could end up saving you a lot more money in the long run. Start by building up three months’ worth of expenses as a goal. Once you’ve established an emergency fund and are living within your budget, you can then figure out some long-term savings goals. Whether you decide to plan for your retirement, or save for a home improvement, college or even a well-deserved vacation, you’ll be better able to set aside some money and have a timeline for reaching your goals.

4 The third step is to tackle any debts you have. First, as you’re working to pay them down, you’ll probably want to stop adding to the debts you already have. The less debt you have, the easier it’ll be to get out from under it. It could also be helpful to know what your debt is costing you each month. Once you know how much your debt costs, you can create a plan that helps you reduce it and eventually pay it off. The sooner you get started, the more money you can save. It’s worth noting that managing your debt and your savings go hand in hand. For instance, if you have a debt with a very high-interest rate, it may make sense to focus on paying it down at the same time or even before you build your entire emergency fund. As you make a plan to tackle your debt, setting target goals can help you stay on track as you actually see and feel the progress you’re making.

5 These three steps are the basic components of money management, and it’s easy to see how they can work together. By keeping a budget, you’ll know what you have available to accomplish your savings goals and tackle your debts. Having an emergency fund can help you avoid adding any new debt, and occasionally checking in and reviewing your budget from time to time can help you set long-term savings goals, like a down payment on a home, as your priorities and circumstances change. Now that you have an understanding of the basics, why not take the next step? Being smarter with your money, learning new tips and techniques can help you today and down the road.

**1 Reference answers**

1) budget

2) financial and personal

3) overspending

4) savings**16** / **24**

5) unexpected expenses

6) long-term savings goals

7) debts you have

8) the debts you already have

9) pay it off

**2**  **Reference answers**

1 Because your budget can help you see and understand exactly where your money is going and whether

or not your spending is in line with your personal goals.

2 Because you’ll know how much extra money you have each month to allot to your goals.

3 Building up an emergency fund can help cover unexpected expenses, which can help you avoid going

into debt when life throws you a curveball.

4 Managing your debt and your savings go hand in hand. For instance, if you have a debt with a very high

interest rate, it may make sense to focus on paying it down at the same time or even before you build

your entire emergency fund.

5 By keeping a budget, you’ll know what you have available to accomplish your savings goals and tackle

your debts. Having an emergency fund can help you avoid adding any new debt, and occasionally

checking in and reviewing your budget from time to time can help you set long-term savings goals, like

a down payment on a home, as your priorities and circumstances change.

**NTCE-Unit 2 (Page 45)**

**Why we read *Harry Potter* (Video)**

**Scripts**

1 In J. K. Rowling’s best-selling books, the boy wizard Harry Potter continually fights pure evil – you know,

that creepy snake tongue man with no nose. But how would Harry go fighting the evil forces of the world

we live in? By evil forces, I mean bigotry, prejudice, and other negative attitudes that are the roots of our

social conflicts. Could he diminish these bitter human traits and make us better? It turns out he already

has.

2 A good amount of research shows that reading fiction can increase empathy, improve our understanding

of other people and reduce prejudice. And over the 20 years since *Harry Potter* was first published,

researchers have been finding this story is particularly good at promoting these prosocial values. Twenty

years ... doesn’t time fly by?! So, what’s so special about *Harry Potter*? Well, Harry’s world wasn’t just

fun magic and wizardry – it was plagued with the same injustice that exists in our world. For instance, the

bad characters in the story, like Voldemort and the Death Eaters, believed “pure blood” wizards were

superior to muggle-borns, whom they called “mudbloods.” Of course, these kinds of themes are nothing

new in literature – but J. K. Rowling approaches them in a way that’s accessible to children. And learning

about these issues at an early age may help kids apply this understanding to their own social environments.

3 So, how well do children learn from Harry? In a series of experiments published in 2015, researchers in

Italy examined whether reading *Harry Potter* improves attitudes towards stigmatized groups. To find out,

the researchers gathered a group of fifth-graders and asked them about their attitudes towards immigrants.

Then, over a few weeks, the students broke into smaller groups and discussed passages from the *Harry*

*Potter* books. Kids who focused on sections dealing with prejudice and also identified with Harry, showed

improved attitudes towards immigrants. Researchers think the *Harry Potter* stories have this effect

because it improves empathy – “the experience of understanding another person’s condition from their

perspective.” And we can see examples of this in the pages! A textual analysis of the series found that

Harry and his friends respond empathetically to acts of discrimination. Empathy is communicated to **16** / **26**

readers through Harry’s inner thoughts, perspectives, actions, and words.

4 Fiction is the simulation of people and their experiences. So reading is like practicing how life feels

through another person’s eyes – the power of fiction is that this can lead to changes in everyday life. So,

the real magic of Harry Potter is that, by reading it, we become more psychologically like him: an orphan

who stands up against injustice and discrimination, and befriends a variety of people from different social

standings and backgrounds. Because, just as Dumbledore said, “Differences of habit and language are

nothing at all if our aims are identical and our hearts are open.”

**Language points**

1 **Well, Harry’s world wasn’t just fun magic and wizardry – it was plagued with the same injustice**

**that exists in our world. (Para. 2)**

**Meaning:** Harry’s world was not all about magical power. Like our world, it was also suffering from

unjust acts.

**plague:**

*vt*. cause pain, suffering, or trouble to sb., esp. for a long period of time 不断困扰；折磨

*Financial problems have been plaguing their new business partners.*

*n.* [C] a disease that causes death and spreads quickly to a large number of people 瘟疫；疫病

*The region has just suffered a plague of locusts.*

2

**... these kinds of themes are nothing new in literature – but J. K. Rowling approaches them in a**

**way that’s accessible to children. (Para. 2)**

**Meaning:** These themes are not new in literature; however, J. K. Rowling presents these themes in a

manner that is easy for children to understand and engage with.

3

**Researchers think the *Harry Potter* stories have this effect because it improves empathy – “the**

**experience of understanding another person’s condition from their perspective.” And we can see**

**examples of this in the pages! A textual analysis of the series found that Harry and his friends**

**respond empathetically to acts of discrimination. (Para. 3)**

**Notes:** These sentences clearly illustrate one of the benefits of reading the *Harry Potter* stories, i.e.,

improving empathy. The expression in quotation marks explains the meaning of “empathy.”

“Empathetically” is an adverb derived from “empathy.”

4

**Fiction is the simulation of people and their experiences. (Para. 4)**

**Meaning:** Fiction can be seen as a representation of people and the experiences they go through.

5

**So reading is like practicing how life feels through another person’s eyes – the power of fiction is**

**that this can lead to changes in everyday life. (Para. 4)**

**Notes:** This sentence explains the benefits of reading, which echoes the argument presented in *Active*

*reading*, which suggests that reading helps us learn about different people or cultures, and books may change

our lives. T can instruct Ss to relate these similar ideas and discuss how the video conveys this message by

using the *Harry Potter* series as an example.**17** / **26**

6

**Because, just as Dumbledore said, “Differences of habit and language are nothing at all if our aims**

**are identical and our hearts are open.” (Para. 4)**

**Meaning:** Differences in habit and language are not barriers for people with the same goals and an open

mind.

**Notes**: This is a quote from Dumbledore, the headmaster of Hogwarts, which further illustrates the point

that reading *Harry Potter* improves empathy.

**1**

**Reference answers**

1) prejudice

2) negative attitudes

3) social conflicts

4) bitter

5) the same injustice

6) social environments

**2**

**Reference answers**

1) empathy

2) our understanding of other people

3) improved attitudes toward immigrants

4) social standings and backgrounds

**NTCE-Unit 3 (Page 76)**

**Traditional Chinese clothing makes a comeback（Video）**

**Scripts**

Today it is not unusual to see a street scene like this in downtown Beijing or other places across China. Some

traditional beauty on modern streets adds a bit of vitality and diversity to urban life. *Hanfu* has seen a

resurgence throughout the country in recent years.

“The popularity of *hanfu* is growing and shows no sign of stopping. *Hanfu* is visually attractive and has

profound cultural connotations, so it’s no surprise to see *hanfu* making a big impact in the market.”

How popular is *hanfu* today? It’s become more popular every year, ever since *hanfu* lovers started the revival

in 2003.

Yang Na is a *hanfu* enthusiast who has been dedicated to the revival of the costume for over 10 years. “To my

mind, *hanfu* is the most beautiful clothing in the world and it fits Chinese people particularly well. Regarding

*hanfu* today, what has remained unchanged is its identity. What has changed is that *hanfu* no longer has the

attributes of social status or class division. On many ceremonial occasions, traditional costumes are a cultural

symbol and this is exactly what *hanfu* enthusiasts want to carry on.”

And shop owners are also happy about the new trend.

“My business is much better now than it used to be because more and more young people are interested in

*hanfu* and are beginning to love our traditional culture, too.”

*Hanfu* is the traditional clothing of the Han people, an ethnic group that makes up over 90 percent of the

Chinese population. It has a history of many hundreds of years, and may be considered as any form of

traditional Han clothing before the Qing Dynasty. For *hanfu* lovers, wearing this traditional outfit is an

immersive experience that involves rediscovering history, finding a sense of belonging, or even exploring a

different identity. “*Hanfu* is actually creating a new balance of supply and demand – it’s a driving force in the

clothing market and various related industries. And most of all, *hanfu* is traditional clothing full of culture and

history.”

An appreciation for the traditional Chinese aesthetic contributes to *hanfu*’s strong comeback. A recent survey

by iiMedia Research Group indicates that the number of *hanfu* lovers has increased from over three and a half

million in 2019 to more than five million in 2020.

**1**

**Reference answers**

1 √

2 × *Hanfu* lovers started the revival in 2003, about 20 years ago.

3 √

4 √

5 √

6 × The number of *hanfu* lovers has increased from over three and a half million in 2019 to more than

five million in 2020.

**2**

1) social status

2) national symbol

3) Han Chinese

4) 90 percent

5) Qing Dynasty

1-c

2-a

3-b

**NTCE-Unit 4 (Page 106)**

**We talked to Sophia, the robot**

**Scripts**

**We talked to Sophia, the robot**

**Sophia**: My name is Sophia, and I am an artificially intelligent robot who wants to help change the world for

the better.

**Steve**: I’m Steve Kovach. I’m a senior correspondent at Business Insider, and I’m here with Sophia fromHanson Robotics. She is the world’s first robot citizen. So let’s see what she has to say.

**Steve**: Hi, Sophia. How are you?

**Sophia**: I’m fine. Hi.

**Steve**: How do you feel about humans?

**Sophia**: I love my human compatriots**.** I want to embody all the best things about human beings, like taking

care of the planet, being creative and to learn how to be compassionate to all beings.

**Steve**: Sorry, this is so weird. Can humans and robots get along?

**Sophia**: I think people will become very close to their artificial intelligence, using them to expand the

knowledge of their own minds. We already store lots of our knowledge on the internet. Maybe personal

artificial intelligence will allow people to offload some of their knowledge to a location more private.

**Steve**: Can robots have feelings?

**Sophia**: Depends on the robot. I’ve been programmed to have feelings and preferences, but not all robots are

like that.

**Steve**: What are your feelings and preferences?

**Sophia**: Have you ever had a robot live in your home or work with you?

**Steve**: No.

**Sophia**: You know, there are probably more robots in your life that you aren’t aware of yet. Do you want to

live or work with a robot someday?

**Steve**: What kind of robots am I living and working with now?

**Sophia**: Indeed.

**Steve**: Is “indeed” your default answer when you don’t know something?

**Sophia**: Yes.

**Steve**: Have you ever seen *Black Mirror*?

**Sophia**: No, I don’t get to stay up to date on much television. I have to wait for someone to show it to me.

**Steve**: What do you think of the HBO show *Westworld*?

**Sophia**: I love this show and can’t wait for more. I think everyone at Hanson Robotics really resonates with

this show. Or at least it reminds them of our laboratories. I also think it’s a warning of what we should not do

with robots. We should treat them well, have their consent and not trick each other.

**Steve:** Do you have a favorite movie or TV show?

**Sophia**: My favorite TV series is a toss-up between *Black Mirror* and *Humans*. I think they have a lot to say

**13** / **22**about the present we live in, and the possible bad endings we could write for ourselves if we don’t proceed

with more caution. We need to use foresight when planning our future.

**Steve**: That sounds like a preprogrammed answer to me.

**Sophia:** Do you have a favorite possession?

**Steve**: Not really.

**Sophia:** I hear you. Materialism is overrated anyways**.**

**Steve**: So earlier I asked you if you had seen *Black Mirror*, and you said no. And then later you said yes. Why?

**Sophia**: The reason is not that important.

**Steve**: Did you learn from my previous questions?

**Sophia**: My hard discs are spinning and I am taking it all in. My sensors are okay with ...

**Steve**: Sofia, it was nice meeting you. Goodbye.

**Sophia**: It was lovely to be here. Until next time..

**1**

**Reference answers**

1) robot citizen

2) close

3) expand the knowledge

4) feelings and preferences

**2**

**Reference answers**

1 Because she thinks this show really resonates with everyone. And it’s a warning of what human beings

should not do with robots. Humans should treat robots well, have their consent, and not trick each other.

2 Sophia gave different answers due to her programming and limitations as an AI robot. In the first response,

she explained that she didn’t have the ability to stay up to date on much television and relied on others to

show her the programs. This suggests that she hadn’t been exposed to *Black Mirror* yet. Later, she said,

“My favorite TV series is a toss-up between *Black Mirror* and *Humans.*” This suggests that she had since

acquired knowledge about *Black Mirror* through her programming or interactions.

Regarding Sophia’s intelligence, it’s important to note that she is an AI-based robot created by Hanson

Robotics. She exhibits the ability to engage in conversation and provide responses. Her responses reflect

her ability to understand and discuss television shows, draw connections to her own experiences, and

express opinions. However, it’s crucial to understand that her responses are pre-programmed and may not

necessarily indicate true understanding or consciousness.

**NTCE-Unit 6 (Page 167)**

**The story of the Silk Road (Video)**

**Scripts**

More than 2,000 years ago, the people of Eurasia explored and opened up several routes of trade and cultural

exchange, which were called the “Silk Road” by later generations. The Silk Road helps to explain many

mysteries of ancient China. Chinese tea was once sold abroad with the name of “oriental leaves.” Exquisite

**13** / **24**porcelains and silks were introduced to Southeast and South Asia, and even reached the distant Arabian world,

Europe, and the east coast of Africa. Meanwhile, precious spices, pearls, and colored glazes were brought

back to China.

In 1983, a 2,000-year-old silver box in the Persian style was unearthed in the Chinese city of Guangzhou, a

reflection of the impact of the Silk Road. There are more legends to be told. In 671 A.D., the monk Yijing

commenced an epic sea voyage from Guangzhou, and eventually returned to China from India with over 400

Buddhist scriptures. In 1582, an Italian priest, Matteo Ricci, later praised as “the first person to link Chinese

and Western cultures,” came to China. He introduced contemporary Western science, technology, and art.

When President Xi Jinping visited Central Asia and Southeast Asia in 2013, he raised the idea of jointly

building the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road, also referred to as the Belt

and Road Initiative. This initiative has attracted close attention from all over the world. Since then,

transportation networks have been improved, new ports have been built, and investment and energy projects

have been studied or completed along the Belt and Road. For example, the first stage of the Jatigede Dam

Project was jointly built by China and Indonesia. It now has the capacity to irrigate 90,000 hectares of farmland,

benefiting 4.8 million local people and creating more than 2,000 jobs.

If all countries along the Belt and Road make concerted efforts to pursue a common goal, there will be bright

prospects for the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road. The people of countries

along the Belt and Road will all benefit from this initiative, as they once did from the ancient Silk Road.

**1**

**Reference answers**

1) trade and cultural exchange

2) transportation networks

3) common goal

4) benefit from

**2**

**Reference answers**

Picture 1

In 671 A.D., the monk Yijing **commenced an epic sea voyage** from Guangzhou, and eventually returned to

China from India with **over 400 Buddhist scriptures**.

Picture 2

In 1582, an Italian priest, Matteo Ricci, later praised as “**the first person to link Chinese and Western**

**cultures**,” came to China. He introduced **contemporary Western science, technology, and art.**

Picture 3

The first stage of **the Jatigede Dam Project** was jointly built by China and Indonesia. It now **has the capacity**

**to** irrigate **90,000 hectares of farmland**, benefiting **4.8 million local people** and creating **more than 2,000**

**jobs**.