Unit 5 VLS -- 填空练习答案 == scripts

Listening and understanding

Conversation

Scripts:

**W:** ***What took you so long?*** The play is starting soon.

**M:** I wanted to buy something to eat, but that turned out to be ***a wild goose chase***.

**W:** I thought you went home because you don’t like Shakespeare.

**M:** It’s not that I don’t like Shakespeare. I just don’t know Shakespeare.

**W:** I bet you know more than you think.

**M:** What do you mean?

**W:** Well, the expression a “wild goose chase” comes from Shakespeare’s play ***Romeo and Juliet.*** It used to mean a kind of ***horse race.*** But now, it means a hopeless search for something you cannot find.

**M:** Actually, when you start talking about Shakespeare I really get lost. It’s all Greek to me.

**W:** You must understand a little because you use his expressions a lot. “***It’s Greek to me***” is from *Julius Caesar*! And it means you don’t ***have a clue about*** what’s going on.

**M:** I have to say I’m a little jealous that you know so much about Shakespeare. And I’m not one to ***fall victim to the green-eyed monster.***

**W:** Guess what?

**M:** That expression is also from Shakespeare?

**W:** You are right. Before Shakespeare’s time, the color green was most commonly linked with poor health. In his play *Othello*, Shakespeare turned the idea of being sick with a disease into being ***sick with jealousy.***

**M:** I really didn’t know that Shakespeare was such an influence on the way we speak today. I just thought he was for old college professors and people who do nothing but go to the theater.

**W:** ***Seriously***, Shakespeare used more than 20,000 words in his plays and poems, and his works provide the first ***recorded*** use of over 1,700 words in the English language.

**M:** Now be quiet. The play is about to start and I ***don’t want to miss a word***.

**Questions:**

1. What did the woman think the man did before the play?

2. What was the color green most commonly associated with before Shakespeare’s time?

3. Why does the man mention college professors in the conversation?

4. How many English words are first used in Shakespeare’s works?

Passage 1

Everyone loves a holiday! A little time off for some ***much-needed*** R & R can be exactly the thing to ***rejuvenate*** and refresh. That said, if you’re struggling to think of your next destination, then ***look no further.*** Don’t waste time debating. Let your blood decide.

Everybody has a ***lineage***. Recently, finding out more about our ***family origins*** has become popular. By the start of 2019, 26 million people had taken an ***ancestry*** DNA test at home, according to a report by MIT Technology Review. They believe this number will rise to 100 million in the near future.

This trend has been noticed by travel ***operators***. Some are looking to provide a service that allows people to ***trace their heritage*** – by ***literally*** going back to their roots – and travel to the destinations ***where their ancestors originated from***.

Airbnb has recently ***partnered with*** a DNA testing and analysis company to offer recommendations that encourage travelers to walk in the ***footsteps*** of their ancestors. And they aren’t the only ones.

The Shelbourne Hotel in Dublin has its own “genealogy butler.” This butler offers advice to help guests ***trace their Irish ancestry*** using official records, which allows them to “fill in the blanks of their Irish ancestry.”

Some travel companies offer custom travel plans based on DNA tests. “These experiences are about finding more information about who we really are,” says Rebecca Fielding, CEO of a travel company, “It might be the most meaningful trip we can take.”

So next time you think of going on vacation, why not take a DNA test first? Once you know how far your family has come, take the time to holiday back.

Passage 2

***Atmospheric*** music welcomes visitors to Cave 220 – part of the Mogao Grottoes of Dunhuang. Suddenly, the cave becomes very bright, and the beautiful murals painted some 1,400 years ago are fully revealed in ***impressive*** color and ***extraordinary*** detail.

But this is not a real cave – it’s a ***virtual*** environment created by the ALiVE team. The result is so realistic that it might become the only way to “see” ***endangered*** historic sites and monuments in the future.

“You wouldn’t be able to see any of this in the real cave because ***light exposure*** is so damaging,” says Jeffrey Shaw, Director of the ALiVE team.

His team created the virtual cave by ***mapping*** the original structure using ***laser scans*** and ***ultra-high resolution*** photography. Many experts say the result is more ***visually appealing and accessible*** than the real thing.

The technology enabled the team to ***augment reality,*** enhancing color and ***magnifying detail.*** They are also experimenting with ***animation***: Dancers spring from the wall and perform movements. Musical instruments are magnified and turn in ***three-dimensional*** form while the sound plays from hidden speakers.

“This project has been driven by the challenges of preservation and conservation. The caves are an extraordinary heritage site, but they are under ***enormous environmental threat***. There is also increasing stress from the number of tourists who now want to visit. The human traffic can cause great damage to ***fragile*** sites, increasing ***wear and tear*** through ***erosion*** and light exposure,” says Mr. Shaw.

Mr. Shaw thinks that the best way to preserve the Dunhuang caves is to close them, and that the ***digital reconstruction*** will give the viewer an alternative and very strong experience of the caves.

Lecture

You’ve probably heard of hydroponic indoor farms that are using ***sustainable*** methods. Or you may know about permaculture farming to ***replenish*** the soil. But you may not have heard of floating gardens. This is actually what I am going to talk about today. This creative farming solution developed in Bangladesh hundreds of years ago as a way to grow food during flood seasons.

Now that climate change has made flooding more ***severe***, this type of farming has become necessary. There are more than 230 rivers in Bangladesh and while flooding ***nourishes the soil,*** too much flooding causes serious damage. With most of the country considered ***a flood plain***, it is easy to understand why ***floating farms*** are necessary.

Farmers first construct a floating platform of native plants to create a base. Then they build ***layers*** about one meter deep. After that, they plant vegetables to grow hydroponically without using soil. When the rainy season ends, the plants are ***decomposed*** and mixed into the soil to grow land-based crops.

Now, the world has ***taken note of*** how economically successful this is for Bangladesh. Researchers want to see if floating gardens could be a sustainable farming practice since both flooding and ***droughts*** become more severe. Also they aim to find out whether they could provide a ***stable*** source of food for families.

One researcher says: “In Bangladesh, many small farmers that had typically relied on rice crops are moving away from those because of the effects of climate change and better returns from ***alternative*** crops. They need to grow specific crops that can survive with minimal soil.”

While there are ***drawbacks*** to the system, the researchers have found that the benefits far ***outweigh*** the costs. One farmer told the team that he earned four times as much income from the floating farms than he made growing rice.

The system is so successful that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations added Bangladesh’s floating gardens to the ***Globally*** Important Agricultural Heritage Systems in 2015. However, floating gardens are not ***unique*** to Bangladesh. They are used in Myanmar, Cambodia, and India. With governmental support, this sustainable agricultural method could be the key to future farming.

**Questions:**

1. What can we learn about hydroponic indoor farms from the lecture?

2. What benefit of flooding is mentioned in the lecture?

3. What do researchers want to find out about floating gardens?

4. Why does the speaker mention Myanmar, Cambodia and India?

Viewing and understanding

**Conor Knighton:** In Icelandic, “Vatnajökull” means “the water ***glacier***.” At over 3,000 square miles, this ***massive ice cap*** covers more than eight percent of Iceland.

**Agata:** I remember the first time I seen (saw) a glacier, it moved my heart – I couldn’t imagine this mass of ice existing.

**Conor Knighton:** Vatnajökull is one of the largest glaciers in all of Europe, and as my guide pointed out when I visited it, it has another ***noteworthy distinction***.

**Agata:** (It) was recently recognized by ***UNESCO*** as a World Heritage site.

**Conor Knighton:** Being recognized as a UNESCO ***World Heritage site*** is one of those things that, sure, sound impressive – but what does it actually mean? What do a ***coral reef*** in Australia, a cave in Kentucky, and an entire city in Peru have in common? I headed to an office building in Paris to get some answers.

**Mechtild Rössler:** The idea of the convention is to protect the most outstanding places – those which have outstanding ***universal*** value for all of humanity – for future generations.

**Conor Knighton:** Mechtild Rössler is the director of UNESCO’s World Heritage Center, located in the shadow of the ***Eiffel Tower,*** which, yes, is part of another World Heritage site. UNESCO – the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization – adopted the World Heritage ***Convention*** in 1972. Their first list of outstanding places included 12 spots, ranging from Ethiopia’s rock-hewn churches to Yellowstone National Park. Today, there are more than 1,100 World Heritage sites. There are culturally significant locations, like India’s Taj Mahal and Illinois’s prehistoric Cahokia Mounds; and naturally ***impressive*** locations, like England’s Jurassic Coast and Botswana’s Okavango Delta. This week, the committee is meeting ***virtually***, reviewing dozens of possible additions to the list.

**Mechtild Rössler:** I get many letters every day. People write, “Why is this church, or this city, or this park, not protected by UNESCO?”

**Conor Knighton:** For ***starters***, World Heritage sites must be ***nominated*** by their home country, and meet at least one of ten ***defined criteria***. It can be a masterpiece of “human creative genius,” or it can be the most important ***habitat*** for a specific animal. Iceland’s Vatnajökull was deemed ***geologically significant***.

**Helga Árnadóttir:** It is a combination of the great forces of nature: ice and fire, and the different landforms that creates.

**Conor Knighton:** I’ve seen the ice. Where’s the fire?

**Helga Árnadóttir:** It’s ***underneath*** the ice.

**Conor Knighton:** Helga Árnadóttir is a park manager for Vatnajökull, which sits on top of an active volcano. Icelandic officials spent years preparing a 362-page ***submission*** to win UNESCO’s approval in 2019. It seems in a way that it’s, it’s a brand name. Is it more than that? Is it more than just a brand?

**Mechtild Rössler:** It is much more than a brand. A brand is very important, but it’s really an international system for protection.

**Conor Knighton:** While UNESCO monitors the sites, it generally doesn’t fund them. The organization’s power is ***largely tied to its prestige***.

**Mechtild Rössler:** Because it has this recognition, also the tourism industry is investing around these sites because these are, of course, ***key attractions***. So, you see, the World Heritage status helps.

**Conor Knighton:** But what UNESCO giveth, it can also taketh away. In 2009, Germany’s Dresden Elbe Valley was taken off the World Heritage List after a modern bridge was built ***across the landscape***.

**Mechtild Rössler:** I think it was ***a wake-up call,*** that you cannot just do what you want. You cannot do a development which may be threatening the, the reasons why the site was listed in the first place.

**Conor Knighton:** Back here at Vatnajökull National Park, as with all sites, a listing alone doesn’t really change a lot in the short term. Except, perhaps, for ***perceptions***.

**Helga Árnadóttir:** It makes you really proud. It was of great value for Icelanders, but now it’s of great value for the whole world.

Further Listening

Conversation

**W:** Beijing Subway Line 2 is a circle. Most of the stops on Line 2 have the Chinese character “门” in them. It means “gate” in English. For example, I’m at Chaoyangmen right now, ***heading*** toward Jianguomen. Then, there are Chongwenmen, Qianmen, Hepingmen and so on. That’s because Line 2 traces nearly exactly the ***loop*** where the city’s Ming Dynasty city walls once stood. To learn more about the wall and the subway below it, I head above ground to find Mr. Hu, a Beijing-born ***historian***. Mr. Hu, can you explain to us what the wall was once like?

**M:** Sure. Around the city, we have nine city gates for the inner city. The city gate – it’s like a mini-city itself, so it can ***accommodate*** a few hundred people easily.

**W:** I’m particularly interested in Qianmen. Can you tell us something about it?

**M:** Qianmen is actually a ***nickname*** for Zhengyangmen. It is home to a ***vibrant*** community of *hutongs*. My family’s been here for about 700 years since the Yuan Dynasty. For centuries, the walls ***regulated the rhythm*** of Beijing life. I still remember my mom saying that the gates opened at 4 a.m. precisely and at 5 p.m., they closed on time.

**W:** Mr. Hu, do you have any interesting memory about the city walls?

**M:** In my childhood, I searched for ***crickets*** on the walls in spring. And in winter, I enjoyed the warm and pleasant sunshine on the walls, too. Although the walls are no longer there, its memory ***lingers on*** below ground, whenever I ride Line 2. I don’t really have to look at the map. I know which is the next stop. I know all the city gates by heart.

**W:** So if you ever get to ride Line 2, remember there is way more above the surface than ***meets the eye***.

**Questions:**

1. What are most of the stops on Beijing Subway Line 2 associated with?

2. What can we learn about the city gates in Beijing from the man?

3. What memory does the man have about the city walls?

Passage 1

As I stepped into my car one day, I was greeted by a ***hand-scribbled*** note fixed to my ***dashboard***. It simply stated, “Have a great day, mama. I love you!”

This simple ***gesture*** made me realize the art of writing a note with an actual pen and piece of paper is nearly lost. That hand-scribbled note is now ***tucked*** in my visor to remind me that not only did my daughter want me to have a good day, but more importantly that she took the time to write a note, knowing it would make my day!

Although handwritten notes have become rare in recent years, I have still saved a few from kids, co-workers and friends over the past decade. Each one is tucked away in “smile folders,” except a select few I’ve chosen to display on my ***bulletin board*** to keep me motivated.

After finding the note on my dashboard, I thought about the power of handwritten notes and the impact they have on our daily work. From the perspective of leadership, they show ***humanity*** and appreciation in the simplest way that can ***surpass*** generations and differences. They can ***boost*** ***productivity*** in a second and bring out even better behavior. Most significantly, ***a handwritten note of appreciation*** can change the ***course*** of someone’s day, week or even life.

A ***handwritten*** note with words of kindness will be remembered long after the note is thrown into the rubbish, or for us ***sentimental*** types, placed in a “smile folder” for ***reference*** at a future date. So for positive charge this week, I challenge you to get out your paper and pen and write at least one note to people around you.

**Questions:**

1. What did the speaker realize when she received a handwritten note from her daughter?

2. What type of notes does the speaker tend to display on her bulletin board?

3. What can we learn about the power of handwritten notes from the speaker?

4. What does the speaker challenge us to do this week?

Passage 2

As a city ***evolves***, some of its ***infrastructures*** and buildings may lose their ***initial*** functions and finally become part of its cultural heritage. Various examples can be found, such as the former Orsay train station in Paris becoming a museum, the former ancient port in Genoa becoming a cultural and entertainment area, and the old police stations in Hong Kong becoming cultural centers.

The train stations are a typical example. In the 19th century, ***with the rise of*** railway networks, many train stations were built in cities. But in the ***second half*** of the 20th century, with the rise of automobile transportation, many of these train stations were no longer needed. Some were “heritagized,” which refers to the process that leads people to consider something important to their culture, or heritage.

Another good example is the transformation in the organic relationship between the port and the city. Many ***waterfront*** redevelopment projects have enhanced the industrial heritage of old port areas. Hamburg is a perfect example of such a strategy. A case study from a UNESCO report shows that the city not only managed to enhance the ***waterfront*** as a cultural heritage, but it also ***sought*** to deal with social issues such as the risk of local population’s loss of homes.

Having former ports and industrial areas recognized as places of cultural heritage value has been a difficult process. Indeed, such areas are often seen as ***problematic*** or difficult because of poverty, crime, and poor services. Their ***inclusion*** in heritage lists and heritage programs is still a ***controversial*** issue in many cities.

**Questions:**

1. What was the former Orsay train station turned into?

2. Which of the following is true about Hamburg?

3. Why are some former ports and industrial areas regarded as problematic or difficult?

Lecture

Today, I’m going to talk about how Singapore protects the cultural heritage of its past.

Singapore is rich in cultural practices and traditions brought over by its ***forefathers*** from across the region, including China, India and Malaysia. These traditions have ***taken on new forms a***nd have been adapted by a new generation of cultural ***guardians*** to remain ***relevant*** in the modern world. Now, let’s take a look at a couple of examples.

***Tradition meets the present*** at Bhumi Collective, where producers, artists and researchers come together to tell stories through theater and dance. Bhumi Collective has shown that traditional Malay dance can take on ***contemporary*** forms to become a ***relatable*** art form shared and enjoyed by everyone. For instance, by adopting ***present-day*** techniques, performers create familiarity between the scene and the audience. Some performances even include pop songs to ***accompany*** movements from the traditional Malay dance.

Tradition can also exist as a ***striking*** fashion statement. Hu Ruixian is a cheongsam ***dressmaker***. She has ***transformed*** the traditional Chinese dress into a garment suitable for casual Sundays and afternoon lunches. Using fashion as a ***medium*** to honor the culture and traditions of the Chinese, she seeks to enhance its ***long-forgotten*** beauty with some modern ***twists***. She believes in the balance of ***versatility*** and ***modernity***, while celebrating the most ***prominent*** feature of the dress: the mandarin collar. She thinks the key to passing on traditions is to ***constantly*** make them a subject of conversation. Wearing a ***brightly-colored*** traditional garment in a city like Singapore tends to ***stir up interest,*** giving the cheongsam a place to exist in the modern day.

Singapore’s cultural heritage is about ***continual adaptation*** which is necessary to keep pace with the demand of the modern world. By presenting traditional forms in a more contemporary design, combining the old and the new, or changing small details to give them a modern ***appeal***, Singapore’s traditions are constantly ***finding new ways to*** thrive among Singaporeans.

**Questions:**

1. What can we learn about Bhumi Collective?

2. What contribution has Hu Ruixian made to cheongsam?

3. What does Hu Ruixian think is the key to passing on traditions?

4. What is the lecture mainly about?