Lesson One

Section One

I. Vocabulary

compère	Jason Douglas
monitor	Terry Donovan
lane	Pauline
brilliant	Balaclava
baseball	East Ham
classics	Graham Smith
fabulous	Sydney
marathon	Fraser
hang out	Stanley Hooper
salon	Hollywood
	Maria Montrose
	Charles Orson
	David George
	Dad
	Suzanne Brown
	Dickens
	Shakespeare
	Martin Luther King, Jr.
	Adolfo Vasquez

Sophia Loren

Linda Montgomery

Bruce Springsteen

Ⅱ. **Cultural Notes**

1. **Martin Luther King，Jr.**

US black civil-rights leader（1929—1968）. An outstanding orator，he followed principles of nonviolent resistance in organising demonstrations against racial inequality and was one of the leaders of the Great March to Washington in 1963，joined by over 250,000 people. His campaigns contributed to the passing of the Civil Rights Act（1964）and the Voting Rights Act（1965）and earned him the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964. He was assassinated in Memphis，Tennessee.

2. **Sophia Loren**

Italian film actress（1934— ）. From working as extra and then a supporting actress，she worked her way up to international stardom in such films as *Two Women*（1961），*The Millionairess*（1962），*Marriage Indian Style*（1964），and *The Cassandra Crossing*（1977）. She was married to the Italian film producer Carlo Ponti.

Ⅲ. **Exercises**

☞ Task 1：This Is Your Life!

A）*Choose the best answer（A，B or C）to complete each of the following statements.*

　　1. 'This Is Your Life' is _____.

　　　A）the most popular programme on British and

American television

B) one of the most popular programmes on British and
American radio

C) one of the most popular programmes on British and
American television

2. 'This Is Your Life' is a _____ programme.

A) weekly   B) monthly   C) daily

3. The programme is recorded in _____.

A) studio 4   B) studio 3   C) studio 2

4. The programme begins at _____.

A) 6:45   B) 7:55   C) 8:00

5. The subject of tonight's show will be _____.

A) Terry Donovan   B) Jason Douglas   C) Pauline

6. Camera _____ will be at the studio entrance.

A) four   B) three   C) two

B) *True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement
if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it
is false.*

1. (　) The person invited to 'This Is Your Life' does not
know that he or she will be the subject of the
programme.

2. (　) The subject can meet only friends and relatives from
his or her past at the studio.

3. (　) Terry Donovan is the compère only for tonight's
show.

4. (　) Jason Douglas will arrive at the studio at eight sharp.

5. (　) Jason will be sitting in the middle for most of the
show.

6. (　) Usually the guests wait in Room 401 and Pauline tells them when they should enter.

Column Ⅰ	Column Ⅱ
1. Jason Douglas	A) Jason's English teacher
2. Terry Donovan	B) the subject of tonight's programme
3. Pauline	
4. Susan Fraser	C) an actress who worked with Jason in 1974
5. Stanley Hooper	
6. Maria Montrose	D) the compère
7. Charles Orson	E) a director
	F) the person who waits with the guests in Room 401
	G) Jason's sister

Answer：(1)—(　); (2)—(　); (3)—(　);
　　　　(4)—(　); (5)—(　); (6)—(　);
　　　　(7)—(　)

D) *Complete the following résumé for Jason Douglas.*

Name：Jason Douglas

Former name：＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿

Profession：＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿

Date of birth：＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿

1952：＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿

1958：＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿

1966：＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿

1969：＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿

1973：_____

1974：_____

☞ Task 2：What Are Your Ambitions?

A) *Give brief answers to the following questions.*

1． Where is the interviewer from?

_____

2． Why does he ask these questions?

_____

3． How many people have been interviewed?

_____

4． How many questions does each interviewee answer?

_____

5． What are the questions?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

B) *Fill in the following chart with answers that each inter-*
   viewee gives to the questions.

	Interviewee 1	Interviewee 2	Interviewee 3	Interviewee 4
Question 1				
Question 2				
Question 3				
Question 4				
Question 5				
Question 6				

Section Two

In Your Own Words

Ⅰ. Vocabulary

remarkable   Patricia Newell

hypnotist (hypnotise)   Trevor Cartridge

stuffy   Julius Caesar
ashore
soak

Ⅱ. Cultural Notes

Julius Caesar

Roman general and statesman （100 BC—44 BC），whose career marked the end of the Roman Republic.

Ⅲ. Exercises

A) *Choose the best answer （A，B or C） for each of the following questions.*

1. When does the programme 'In Your Own Words' start?

   A) 10:50.   B) 10:15.   C) 9:50.

2. What is the programme about?

   A) Patricia will tell stories about some unusual people.

   B) Some people are invited to tell their unusual stories.

   C) Anyone can be invited to talk about themselves in their own words.

3. What does Trevor Cartridge do?

   A) He is a dentist.

   B) He is a soldier.

   C) He is an announcer.

4. Where does he work and live?

   A) In Paris.

   B) In Rome.

   C) In London.

5. What is Trevor's story mainly about?

A) How he gave up smoking.

B) How he became interested in hypnotism.

C) His experience as a soldier in the army of Julius Caesar.

6. Where did Trevor live two thousand years ago according to his story?

A) In Britain.

B) In France.

C) In Italy.

B) *True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.*

1. (　) When Trevor decided to stop smoking, he gave it up at once.

2. (　) Trevor became interested in hypnotism because a hypnotist helped him give up smoking.

3. (　) The hypnotist told Trevor that hypnotism could also help him remember his past life and, of course, Trevor believed him immediately.

4. (　) After being hypnotised, Trevor could only remember the night he landed in Britain as a soldier of the Roman army.

C) *Fill in the following chart with information about the journey the Roman army made according to Trevor.*

Designation: D Company

Number of men: ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿

Journey from ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿ to ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿

Means of transport：_____

Weather conditions：_____

Food：_____

Drink：_____

Condition of weapons after landing：_____

Fighting：_____

Equipment lost or damaged：_____

Soldiers killed or wounded：_____

D) *Point out what is not true in Trevor's story.*

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

E) *Fill in the blanks according to what you hear on the tape.*

1. It was a _____, _____ night. There were a
   hundred _____ in the boat. We were all
   _____, because the weather was _____ and
   most people were _____, because it was very
   _____.

2. We thought we were going to die. In the end the boat
   was _____, and we all _____. I remember
   _____ water, and _____ beach. The water
   was _____ and it was a _____ night.

3. Finally another boat _____, and we _____
   the other soldiers. I remember _____, and getting
   _____, and _____. It was wonderful. We

were _____ , too.

Section Three

Ⅰ. Vocabulary

discriminate   Clarke

workaholic

Ⅱ. Study Skills: How to Predict?

When you listen to a person speaking your own language, in many situations you can be one step ahead of the speaker. You can very often predict what that person is going to say next—perhaps not always the exact words, but at least the main ideas. Have you ever found yourself finishing other people's sentences for them? This is often something we do without even thinking about it. The more you can predict, the easier it becomes to understand—in a foreign language, too. In fact, you will probably be surprised at how much you can predict in English. Train yourself to predict as much as possible. Do this consciously. There are many things which can help you to predict while you are listening, for example:

1. how much you know about: the topic

the situation

the country in which the language is spoken

2. intonation, for example: When presenting a list, rising intonation signals that more items will follow and a falling

intonation signals the end of the list: I'd like to buy some eggs, cheese, tomatoes and a cake.

3. signals such as: 'I'm afraid that ...' (signals something negative will follow) 'There's one point I'd like to make ...' (signals an opinion will follow)

The phrases in Group 3 are called semantic markers.

They serve as signals for the meaning and structure of the lecture or text. They tell us how the ideas are organised. There are many other semantic markers in English, which are classified here according to their function.

1. The markers used for listing, such as:

firstly	thirdly
in the first place	my next point is
secondly	last/finally

2. Markers that show us the cause and effect relationship between one idea and another:

so	because
therefore	since
thus (we see)	

3. Markers which indicate that the speaker or writer is going to illustrate his ideas by giving examples:

for instance	an example/instance of
for example	this was ...
let's take ...	

4. Markers that introduce an idea which runs against what has been said, or is going to be said:

but	and yet
nevertheless	although
on the other hand	

5. Markers which indicate that the speaker or writer is about to sum up his message, or part of it:

   to summerise

   in other words

   what I have been saying is this

   it amounts to this

   if I can just sum up

6. Semantic markers used to express a time relationship:

then	previously
next	while
after that	when

7. Markers used to indicate the relative importance of something:

   it is worth noting

   I would like to direct your attention to

8. Markers used to rephrase what has already been said, or to introduce a definition:

in other words	to put it another way
let me put it this way	that is to say

9. Markers that express a condition:

if	assuming that
unless	

These are only a few examples of semantic markers. Train yourself to listen for these key words and phrases.

Ⅲ. **Exercises**

Listen to the following sentences. When you hear 'pause', stop your recorder and guess what the speaker is going to say next. Discuss your answer with your classmates and then let the speaker finish his or her sentence.

1. Answer：_____

   Reason：_____

   _____

2. Hint：the first speaker is a guest complaining about the conditions of Room 43 which is a single room. The second speaker is a hotel clerk who suggests that the guest move to a double room.

   Answer：_____

   _____

   Reason：_____

   _____

3. Answer：_____

   Reason：_____

   _____

   _____

4. Answer：_____

   _____

   Reason：_____

5. Answer：_____

   Reason：_____

   _____

6. Answer：_____

   Reason：_____

7. Answer：_____

   Reason：_____

The following paragraphs will be read to you slowly. Listen to it for three times, and while listening write as much and as closely to the original text as you can.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Lesson Two

Section One

I. Vocabulary

documentary   Charlton Heston

synching up

logbook

take

soundtrack

sequence

discard

initial

dubbing

neg.

soylent

ouch

soybean

cracker

Ⅱ. Exercises

☞ Task 1: Film Editing

A) *True or False Questions. Write a T in front of the statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.*

1. (　) According to the film editor, many people think that film editing is simply sticking pieces of film together.

2. (　) According to the film editor, it takes an average of four to five weeks for him to edit a film.

3. (　) "Synching up" and "logging" are often done by the editor's assistant.

4. (　) After the "fine cut" is made the film editor can enjoy watching the film.

B) *Fill in the following blanks to give a clear picture of what needs to be done before a film is ready for distribution.*

1. The assistant:

　　A) _____ which means _____

　　　_____

　　　_____

　　　_____

　　B) _____ which means _____

　　　_____

2. The film editor:

　　A) _____

　　B) _____

C) _____

    _____

3. Others：

    A) _____

    B) _____ which means _____

       _____

       _____

    C) _____

       _____

       _____

A) *Choose the best answer（A，B or C）for each of the following questions.*

1. What did the woman do last night?

   A) She watched TV.

   B) She went to a movie.

   C) She went to New York.

2. Who is Charlton Heston?

   A) The man in the dialogue.

   B) An actor performing in *Soylent Green*.

   C) A person in the story of *Soylent Green*.

3. What is the film about?

   A) Life in New York in 2022.

   B) Life in New York in 2020.

   C) Life in New York in 2002.

4. How many people does New York have in the movie?

   A) Eight million.

B）Fourteen million.

C）Forty million.

5. Which of the following mentioned in the film is not a result of pollution?

A）The soil produces nothing.

B）New York has ninety degree weather all year long.

C）People ride bicycles instead of driving cars.

6. Which of the following is made out of ocean plants?

A）Soylent red.

B）Soylent yellow.

C）Soylent green.

B）*True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.*

1.（ ）In the movie only rich people can have real food.

2.（ ）Most people eat crackers.

3.（ ）Greenhouse effect is a result of pollution.

4.（ ）The woman believes that the film is a true prediction of the future, though the man disagrees with her.

C）*Fill in the following blanks to give a clear picture of the problems New York faces in the movie.*

1. Overpopulation: New York has _____ people.

2. Housing shortage: Most people _____ . Thousands _____ . People who do have a place to live have to _____.

3. The soil is so polluted that _____ . The air is so

polluted that _____ .

4. Most people have no real food. They eat something
   called _____ : _____ , _____ , and
   _____ . The first _____ are made out of
   _____ . The _____ is made out of
   _____ .

5. New York has _____ weather all year long.

6. Fuel shortage: There is so little _____ that people
   have to _____ .

Section Two

Ⅰ. Vocabulary

reservation	Christopher Columbus
aborigine	Ireland
convict	Mario
gold rush	Helena
sugarcane	Queensland
coastline	Sydney
vineyard	Juan

Ⅱ. Cultural Notes
Queensland

The second largest state of Australia, situated in the
northeast. It is Australia's most decentralized region, contain-
ing approximately one third of all Australian urban centres. It
has an area of 1,728,000 square kms with a population of two

million (1980). The capital city is Brisbane.

Ⅲ. **Exercises**

A) *Answer the following questions briefly.*

　1. When did Christopher Columbus arrive in what he believed to be 'India'?

　　_____

　2. Why did he call the native Americans 'Indians'?

　　_____

　3. How did the Indians treat the early settlers?

　　_____

　4. Why did the Europeans start to take the land from the Indians?

　　_____

　　_____

　5. How did the Indians think of the land?

　　_____

　　_____

　6. How did the Indians react when the white began to take their land?

　　_____

　7. What was the result?

　　_____

　　_____

　8. How are the Indians and the White Man portrayed in Hollywood films?

　　_____

B) *Choose the best answer （A，B or C） for each of the follow-ing questions.*

1. Which of the following word describes the relationship between the Indians and the early settlers?

A) Friendly.　　　　B) Estranged.　　　　C) Hostile.

2. Which of the following is not mentioned in the text?

A) Peanuts.　　　　B) Corn.　　　　C) Potatoes.

3. Which of the following does not describe the land the Indians were left with?

A) Too cold.　　　　B) Too hot.　　　　C) Too dry.

4. Which of the following does not explain why the White Man took land from the "reservations"?

A) It had important minerals in it.

B) He wanted to make national parks there.

C) He needed more land for new immigrants.

☞ Task 2：New Australians

A) *Identification:*

1. Match a name in Column Ⅰ with a place in Column Ⅱ to find where the person is from.

Column Ⅰ	Column Ⅱ
1. Margaret	A) Greece
2. Mario	B) Italy
3. Helena	C) Spain
4. Juan	D) Scotland

　Answer：(1)—(　)；　　(2)—(　)；

　　　　　(3)—(　)；　　(4)—(　)

2. Write in Column Ⅱ the number connected with each event mentioned in Column Ⅰ.

Column Ⅰ	Column Ⅱ
1. The population of Australia	A)_____
2. The number of Aborigines	B)_____
3. Gold was discovered	C)_____
4. People went to Australia from 1851 to 1861	D)_____

B) *True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.*

1. ( ) Most of the settlers in Australia came from Britain until 1850.

2. ( ) Many of the immigrants to Australia from 1851 to 1861 were from China，because China is near to Australia.

3. ( ) The Italians dominate the sugar industry of Australia.

4. ( ) The Greeks are the fourth largest national group in Australia，after the British，the Scottish and the Italians.

5. ( ) The Greeks went to work in vineyards or coal mines or started cafes and bars and restaurants.

6. ( ) Many Greeks went to Australia after WWII because the conditions in Greece were bad，whereas Australia offered to pay the boat fare to Australia.

C) *Fill in the blanks with events connected with the following time expressions.*

1. Italians

   A) the 1850s and 1860s： _____

     _____

     _____

   B) 1891： _____

     _____

   C) the end of the nineteenth century： _____

     _____

2. Greeks

   A) 1830： _____

     _____

   B) the 1860s： _____

   C) 1890： _____

     _____

D) after WW II： _____

Section Three

Ⅰ. Vocabulary

curry   Malc

Ⅱ. Exercises

Listen to the following sentences. When you hear 'pause',
stop your recorder and guess what the speaker is going to say
next. Discuss your answer with your classmates and then let
the speaker finish his or her sentence.

1. Answer：_____

   Reason：_____

   _____

2. Answer：_____

   _____

   Reason：_____

   _____

3. Answer：_____

   Reason：_____

4. Answer：_____

   Reason：_____

5. Answer：_____

   _____

   Reason：_____

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

6. Answer：_____

   Reason：_____

   _____

☞ Task 2: Dictation

The following paragraph will be read to you slowly. Listen to it for three times, and while listening write as much and as closely to the original text as you can.