

创 新 大 学 英 语 听说教程

2

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Unit One

Live and Learn

“Without learning, without eyes”, “Learning is the eye of the mind” and “One is never too old to learn” are phrases about learning. But do you know how to learn more effectively? Do educational institutions encourage people to find the real value and enjoyment of education?

本单元教学重点

语音 :音节与单词重音 (Syllable and Word Stress)

功能/意念

- » Comparison between past and present
- » Location
- » Complaining and giving words of comfort
- » Asking for and giving information
- » Listing

常用句型

- » There isn't as...as there used to be.
- » Opposite (to)/on the (right) of.../beside/the circulation desk is the section for magazines.
- » I have got a problem.
Take it easy,...It's not the end of the world.
- » Could you please help me...?
Where would I look for...?
I haven't been able to locate...
I would like to check out...
When is this due back?
- » first of all, besides, what's more...

Part One Warm-up

I. Read aloud the words marked A and B with the correct word stress. Then listen to the tape and choose the correct word used in the sentence marked A or B.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. record (v.) | B. record (n.) |
| 2. A. object (v.) | B. object (n.) |
| 3. A. present (n.) | B. present (v.) |
| 4. A. absent (a.) | B. absent (v.) |
| 5. A. contract (v.) | B. contract (n.) |
| 6. A. set up (v.) | B. setup (n.) |
| 7. A. lookout (n.) | B. look out (v.) |
| 8. A. check out (v.) | B. checkout (n.) |

II. Listen to the dialogues and fill in the blanks with the information you've heard. Then decide how many syllables each word in *italic* has and put the number in the parentheses.

1. M: _____ your first month at university?

W: Oh, everything is _____ and *exciting* ().

M: What did you learn?

W: _____, we must learn how to study independently. Besides, we must also know how to learn *creatively* (). _____, it's important for us to learn how to hunt for materials.

2. M: _____ at *university* ()?

W: Studies at college are quite _____ those in middle school.

M: What are the biggest *differences* ()?

W: **There** _____ **as there used to be.**

3. M: What did you discuss at the *get-together* ()?

W: We talked about _____ in studies between university and *middle* () school.

M: What are the main differences?

W: At college, most of the time, we must decide what to do on our own. _____, however, we did _____. Also, we must learn to arrange our time. In middle school, our parents told us when to do what.

4. M: Excuse me, _____ help me to locate this book?



W: Certainly.

M: When is this due back?

W: _____.

5. M: Now let's go to the hall first. It's in the middle of **the first floor**. _____ is the *multi-media* () room. _____ is for *magazines* ().

W: And what's over there?

M: _____ the multi-media room is the reference room.

W: Are books for loan there?

6. M: Where's the *dining-hall* ()?

W: It's near the _____ the campus.

M: Are there any signs near it?

W: Yes. _____ there is a big _____ and _____ is the *Students'* () Union Club.

7. W: I've got a problem, Peter. I can't finish reading all those books. _____?

M: **Take it easy**, Jenny. It's not _____. I can *recommend* () a book to you. I'm sure you'll find it helpful.

W: _____? What's it about?

M: It's about how to read faster, better and more easily.

8. M: I'm having terrible problems with these listening *comprehension* () exercises. _____?

W: I think first of all, you _____ do more listening practice every day.

M: But I did.

W: Then it must _____ how you did it.

9. M: I've run out of money again. _____ what to do?

W: Em, _____ stop *spending* () so much money, and try to save some every month.

M: But the problem is that I don't know how not to spend so much money.

W: _____, you'd better make a plan first.

10. M: _____ if I want to borrow books from the *library* ()?

W: _____, you must have the card. _____ you must make sure if the book is *available* ().

M: How can I know that?

W: You must look for it in the category cards, then if it is available, you can copy its call number and look for it.



Notes

- ❖ The following phrases are for listing:
first of all, then, besides, what's more, furthermore, in addition, next
- ❖ This sentence structure is for comparison between past and present. The following phrases can be used to compare and contrast two things: *on the contrary, in contrast, on the other hand, but*
- ❖ on the first floor: 在一层(美国说法, 英国则指第二层)
on the ground floor: 在一层(英国说法)
- ❖ The following phrases are for locations: *in the middle of..., to the left, on the right side, behind, next to*
- ❖ When asking for advice, we say: *What should I do?*
Can you tell me what to do?
When giving advice, we say: *You'd better..., you ought to...*
- ❖ The following expressions can be used to comfort people: *Take it easy. It's not the end of the world.*

Part Two Learn How to Learn

Jenny is a first-year student. As the new term is coming, she feels more and more excited and a little bit worried about what kind of new life is waiting for her. The following are a series of dialogues between Jenny and her second-year friend Peter.

→ Dialogue One

I. Study the following words and phrases before listening.

get the hang of 掌握窍门

independently /ɪndɪ'pendəntli/ *ad.* 独立地

creatively /kri'eɪtɪvli/ *ad.* 有创造力地

II. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

1. Where did this dialogue take place?
 - A. In a library.
 - B. In a classroom.
 - C. On the telephone.
 - D. At the dining-hall.
2. What did Jenny learn from the get-together?
 - A. How to get along well with other classmates.
 - B. How to use the library.

C. How hard it is to learn at college.

D. Some new methods of learning.

III. Listen to the dialogue again and complete the following summary with the information you've heard.

Jenny is talking with Peter about what she learned from the get-together. “_____,” she says, “we are expected to learn _____. There isn’t _____ in middle school, so we must learn how to _____ after class. _____, we should also know how to _____.” Then she says, “_____, we must learn how to _____. Usually teachers are very positive to offer help and they always encourage students to have questions and discussions. On the contrary, in middle school, we _____ what teachers _____.” Peter quite agrees with her.

IV. What do you think are the main differences between college studies and studies in middle school? Make a brief comparison between them, using past tense and present tense to talk about the differences. You may find the following expressions useful.

- transitional phrases:

first of all, besides, what’s more, then

in the past..., used to do..., on the contrary, by contrast, but now...

- expressions for comparison: as...as, more...than

You may talk about the differences from the following aspects:

- methods of study: learning by rote (死记硬背), passive (被动的), active and creative, individual (个人的), cooperative (合作的)
- life: dependent, independent, take care of oneself
- getting along with others: sociable (善于与人相处的), considerate, selfish

→ Dialogue Two

I. Study the following words and phrases before listening.

circulation /ˌsɜːkjʊˈleɪʃən/ *n.* 流通 circulation

desk 流通部; 图书借还台

multi-media /ˌmʌltɪ-ˈmiːdiə/ *n.* 多媒体

multi-media room 多媒体室

microfiche /ˈmaɪkrəʊfɪːʃ/ *n.* 微型胶片

call number 索书号

for loan 供借阅

II. Listen to the dialogue between Jenny and Peter and decide how many mistakes there are on the map and put a cross beside each mistake. Then correct them. The place marked with an arrow ↑ is where they are.

magazine room () D circulation desk () multi-media room () reference room () B A C hall ↑ (first floor)		
---	--	--

III. Listen to the dialogue again and decide what is available in the following parts of the library.

A. VCD C. books for loan E. cassette tapes G. computers to look for call numbers	B. books which can not be borrowed D. video tapes F. microfiche H. magazines
---	---

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. reference room () | 2. multi-media room () |
| 3. second floor () | 4. magazine room () |
| 5. hall () | |

IV. Draw a map of the library in your middle school. Introduce it to your partner. Learn to use expressions for locations. Some more are provided below.

opposite (to)/on the (right) of.../beside

→ Dialogue Three

I. Study the following words and phrases before listening.

upset /ʌp'set/ *a.* 心烦的

survey /sə'vei/ *n.* 审视; 总体研究

revise /rɪ'vaɪz/ *v.* 校订, 修正

II. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

1. What problem does Jenny come across?

- A. She can't understand what her teacher says.
 - B. She's too busy to attend class.
 - C. She can't finish reading the books.
 - D. She can't get along well with her classmates.
2. How does Peter help Jenny?
- A. He helps her write some books.
 - B. He introduces a book to her.
 - C. He finds a tutor for her.
 - D. He tries to comfort her but it doesn't work.
3. What's SQ3R?
- A. It's the name of a learning method.
 - B. It's the name of a book.
 - C. It's the name of a writer.
 - D. It's the name of a school.
4. What's Jenny going to do next?
- A. She will recommend it to other classmates.
 - B. It's very strange to her, so she won't try.
 - C. She's going to use the method.
 - D. She won't do anything about it.

III. Listen to the dialogue again and complete the following information about the learning method called SQ3R with the information you've heard.

S stands for _____, Q stands for _____ and the 3 Rs are _____, _____ and _____. The book says that it's very important to have _____ about what you're going to read before _____. Then _____ related to the topic. After that, _____ and put the book aside, _____ and after a period of time, _____ about what you've read.

IV. Material-hunting.

Work in pairs. Suppose your teacher asked you to look for books on the following topics. Discuss with your partner and match the books and the topics first. Then choose one book and fill in the category card provided below. Suppose you can't locate the book, go to the librarian for help.

1. Topic List (for Student A Only)

- a. methods of English teaching
- b. cancer
- c. pop music
- d. Bible
- e. customs & culture

Book List (for Student B Only)

- i. Defeating Skin Cancer, 21.875/112 13001
- ii. Propaganda 01.923/108 32228
- iii. ISAAC ASIMOV-American Short Stories of Today 34.152/287 1124
- iv. Crossing Culture 56.232/002 67791
- v. New Orientations in the Teaching of English 19.322/ 004 23998
- vi. Journeying Through the Bible 76.234/009 34213
- vii. Working 48.998/112 23984
- viii. TINA ARENA, Song Words 87.684/124 12002

2. Category Card

Call number: _____

3. Useful expressions for request: Could you please help me...?

Where would I look for...?

I haven't been able to locate...

I would like to check out...

When is this due back?

Part Three Sitting for Exams

→ Dialogue

I. Warm-up exercises.

- In colleges, examinations may take many forms. For some courses, you may be required to take written tests or you may need to take part in an oral test. For others, you are required to turn in a book report, a term paper or a book review. Which would you like to take for your final exams? Why?
- Study the following words and phrases before listening.

clarify /'klærɪfaɪ/ vt. 澄清, 使明白

confuse /kən'fju:z/ vt. 使混乱, 使糊涂

review /rɪ'vju:/ vt. 回顾, 复习

lecture /'lektʃə/ n. 讲座, 讲课

II. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

- What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. An instructor and students.
 - B. A librarian and students.
 - C. A school administrator and students.
 - D. A lecturer and interviewees.
2. What will be covered in Dr. Anderson's multiple-choice examination?
- A. Lectures.
 - B. Required reading.
 - C. Both lectures and required reading.
 - D. Either lectures or required reading.
3. According to the discussion, which course do the students most probably take?
- A. Literature.
 - B. Political Science.
 - C. Philosophy.
 - D. Psychology.

III. Listen to the conversation again and answer the following questions.

1. What form of research paper is preferred according to Dr. Anderson?
2. Is length important for the paper?
3. Should the students check the topic with Dr. Anderson before they begin writing?
4. As for the examination, how many questions will be included?
5. Whether the two students will do the paper or take the examination?

IV. Work in pairs and make a dialogue between a teacher and a student according to the following cues.

The student asks the teacher some questions to make sure he/she has understood the requirements for the final examination. The questions may concern the following issues: what, when, where, how long, oral or written, etc.

→ Passage One

I. Warm-up exercises.

1. Look at the following pictures and guess what the story is about.



Picture 1



Picture 2



Picture 3



Picture 4



Picture 5

2. Study the following words and phrases before listening.

hand out 分发

call for 要求

stuff /stʌf/ v. 塞

II. Listen to the story and put the above pictures into the correct order.

III. Listen to the story again and retell the story in your own words.

→ Passage Two

I. Warm-up exercises.

1. Have you ever heard of this English proverb, "Rome was not built in a day."? Do you agree with it? Do you know any similar proverbs both in English and in Chinese?
2. How do you usually prepare for exams? Do you often cram before an examination?
3. Study the following words and phrases before listening.

cram /kræm/ v. 死记硬背(功课)

II. Listen to the passage and decide whether the following statements are true or false.

1. You won't find it difficult to recall the details you cram before the exam. ()
2. Most people cram once in a while for an exam. ()
3. What you learned while cramming can usually be stored in your mind for a long time. ()

4. The speaker believes that most students know how to deal with pleasure and pressure because they study hard just before exams. ()

III. Listen to the passage again and answer the following questions.

1. Why are people usually tired and slow in reaction when cramming before exams?
2. What's the speaker's opinion of cramming before exams?
3. What does cramming mean according to the speaker?
4. What do the following proverbs mean, "Rome was not built in a day." and "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."? What's your opinion about them?

Part Four A Means or an End?

→ Passage One

I. Warm-up exercises.

1. Why do people receive education? To become richer or to be more learned?
2. Study the following words and phrases before listening.

neatness /'ni:tɪnɪs/ *n.* 整洁

institution /ˌɪnstɪ'tjuːʃən/ *n.* 体制, 院校

fleeting /'fli:tɪŋ/ *a.* 转瞬即逝的

end /end/ *n.* 目标

misguide /'mɪs'gaɪd/ *v.* 误导

grade point average 平均绩点

means /mi:nz/ *n.* 手段

II. Listen to the passage and tick the statements that reflect the ideas of the passage.

1. A good education means good grades and a good job. ()
2. Lisa didn't enjoy what she did. ()
3. Many students choose their majors out of interest. ()
4. Economics is chosen by many students because it's easy to learn. ()
5. Students study hard to get high scores because the scores reflect how successful they are. ()
6. Colleges also pay much attention to scores. ()
7. Education helps mental development. ()
8. The outcome provides everlasting happiness upon success. ()

III. Listen to the passage again and discuss the following questions.

1. What made you decide your major when entering college? Why?
2. If you had another opportunity, what major would you choose? Why?

→ Passage Two

I. Warm-up exercises.

- Answer the following questions.
 - Have you ever thought about going abroad to further your studies?
 - Do you know anything about the American educational system?
- Study the following words and phrases before listening.

compulsory /kəm'pʌlsəri/ *a.* 必修的, 规定的

elementary /,elɪ'mentəri/ *a.* 初步的, 基本的

scholarship /'skɒləʃɪp/ *n.* 奖学金

II. Listen to the passage and decide whether the following statements are true or false.

- Education is required and free for every child in the United States. ()
- The money for public schools comes from taxes, and the federal government is responsible for educational system in each state. ()
- The local communities are responsible for the management of the schools. ()
- Scholarships are provided for students through several channels. ()
- Less than half of the students work to help pay their college expenses. ()

III. Listen to the passage again, and fill in the blanks with the information you've heard.

- Education is _____ and _____ every child in the United States.
- State governments set _____ by leaving the management of the schools in the hands of _____.
- After graduation from high school, a student can start his higher education in _____, a four-year college, a university, or _____.
- Many students receive scholarships from the schools, the government, or private _____ and _____.

IV. Work in groups and talk with each other about how the educational system in China runs.

(Hints: kindergarten, elementary school, junior high school, senior high school, vocational colleges, universities, government-run, collectively owned, tax, nine-year compulsory education)

Unit Two

Wisdom in the Mind Is Better than Money in the Hand

Do what you do best and work harder than you have ever worked. Money spent on the brain is never spent in vain.

本单元教学重点

语音 弱化与缩约 (Weak Form and Contraction)

功能/意念

- » How to express surprise
- » How to react with surprise to what you are told
- » How to give advice
- » How to state one's plans
- » How to express one's preference

常用句型

- » I'm doing a survey on part-time jobs.
- » I spent three weeks preparing food in a restaurant.
- » I could hardly believe my eyes when I saw the notice.
- » I suggest you travel around the country.
- » What I'm really interested in is the way you spend your money.
- » It costs us about \$600 a month.
- » We spend about \$900 on gas and electricity a year.
- » He didn't expect to make very many payments.
- » There is no definite connection between test scores and economic achievement.
- » He lived on two hundred pounds a month.

Part One Warm-up

I . Listen to the proverbs about money and fill in the blanks with the information you've heard. Then read aloud each of them, paying attention to weak forms and contractions.

1. Money is a good servant _____ a bad master.

2. The love _____ money is _____ root of all evil.
3. Money often unmakes _____ man who _____.
4. Those who believe money _____ do everything _____ frequently prepared to do everything _____ money.
5. He that serves God _____ money will serve _____ devil _____ better wages.
6. Money _____ grow on trees.
7. Money _____ move even _____ gods.
8. Money spent on _____ brain is never spent _____ vain.
9. Money makes _____ mare go.
10. Muck _____ money go together.

II. Listen to the tape and tick the sentence according to what you've heard.

1. A. I'd buy the biggest house in the world. ()
B. I'll buy the biggest house in the world. ()
2. A. You'll never believe. ()
B. You'd never believe. ()
3. A. I'll find a baby-sitter for him. ()
B. I'd find a baby-sitter for him. ()
4. A. We'd travel around the world for our honeymoon. ()
B. We'll travel around the world for our honeymoon. ()
5. A. Why've you come into the room? ()
B. Why'd you come into the room? ()

III. Listen to the dialogues and fill in the blanks with the information you've heard.

1. M: Guess what, I've won _____ in the lottery.
W: You haven't, have you? Lucky you! What do you plan to do?
M: I haven't _____ whether to go travelling or go to university.
W: Of course you can afford to do both.
2. W: David! Fancy _____ you here!
M: Incredible! Elan, after all these years, we meet again.
W: _____ how you switched from a school dropout to a millionaire.
M: It's a long story.
3. W: Richard _____ in the intelligence quiz.
M: What? He can't have done it.

- W: I never _____, either. But it's true.
 M: His mother must be wild with joy. She always thought her son had a low IQ.
4. W: Have you heard the news? Amy is going to _____.
 M: Really? I don't believe it. Amy is one of _____ in class.
 W: Yes. But her mother died and she has to _____ her four sisters and brothers.
 M: _____!
5. W: Grandma has won _____ on the stock market this month.
 M: Has she really? How amazing! Her only education was _____ primary school.
 W: _____ why she has done so well in playing the markets.
 M: She must have her own secret.
6. M: Hi, Judy. You _____. What's the problem?
 W: I _____ to continue my study in the university.
 M: What a pity! Why not apply for a loan?
 W: That's a good idea. I can pay off the loan after I _____.
7. M: Suppose you _____, Laura, where would you like to go for a holiday?
 W: I don't know. I think I would probably go to Japan.
 M: If I had a lot of money and _____, I would go to China.
 W: Yes, _____ terrific.
8. M: What do you think you'll do first with your _____?
 W: I'm certainly going to eat out with some friends.
 M: Good idea, but _____ send the money to my parents.
 W: I'm sure that your parents will _____.
9. W: You look sad, Jimmy. _____?
 M: I've used up the allowance from my parents again. It's _____. I've asked them for money this month.
 W: Why did you _____ your grant so quickly?
 M: I don't know. Probably because I often go to _____.
10. M: Suppose you _____ one morning and discovered you had won ten million dollars, what would you do?
 W: I've got no idea. What would you do _____?
 M: _____ the biggest house in the world.
 W: Well, I think _____ and try to win another ten million dollars.



Part Two Which Is More Difficult, Making Money or Spending Money?

→ Dialogue One

I. Study the following words and phrases before listening.

English Weekly 英语周报

do a survey 做调查

matter /'mætə/ v. 有关系, 要紧

count on 依赖

II. Listen to the dialogue and decide whether the following statements are true or false.

1. A reporter from an English newspaper is interviewing a university student. ()
2. The reporter is interested in the student's way of making money. ()
3. The student takes a part-time job after school. ()
4. The reporter wants to know the student's views on taking a part-time job. ()
5. The student takes a part-time job because he is in bad need of money. ()
6. The student believes that working can help young people build up their confidence and realize their own value. ()

III. Listen to the dialogue again and fill in the blanks with the information you've heard.

Last _____, I spent _____ weeks _____ in a restaurant, then in the _____ I worked _____ weeks as a _____.

IV. Introduce your own part-time jobs by using the following phrases.

1. spend (a certain period of time) doing something
2. work (a certain period of time) as...

→ Dialogue Two

I. Study the following words and phrases before listening.

Guess what! 真不可思议!

Good heavens! 我的天! 天啊!

stock /stɒk/ n. 股票

get confused 被弄糊涂了

figure /'fɪgə/ n. 数字

lottery /'lɒtəri/ n. 彩票

deposit /dɪ'pɒzɪt/ n. 存放

II. Listen to the dialogue and underline those parts which are not correct according to what you've heard.

Mike: Hi, Susan. Guess what! I've just won a scholarship worth £2,000.

Susan: A scholarship! Have you really? Good heavens!

Mike: I could hardly believe my eyes when I saw the notice.

Susan: Have you decided how to spend the money?

Mike: I'm not sure about the best way of spending the money. Perhaps it's better to put it in the bank.

Susan: Saving money is not a wise idea. If I were you, I would buy some stocks.

Mike: No, I easily get confused by figures and numbers.

Susan: What about buying a lottery ticket? You might win a huge prize, Mike.

Mike: I might also win nothing at all.

Susan: Then I suggest you travel around the country until you've spent it all.

Mike: Thank you for your suggestions. I still prefer to put the money in the bank.

III. You are so surprised to be told that you have won 1,000,000 yuan on the lottery that you couldn't help discussing with your roommates how to spend the money. They are eager to offer their suggestions, but you have your own plans.

1. Here are some phrases for your reference.

- deposit the money in a bank
- buy some stocks
- send the money to my parents
- travel around the world
- go abroad to study
- donate some to the Hope Project (捐给“希望工程”)
- build more teachers' apartments
- beautify the campus (美化校园)
- buy a car
- buy a villa (别墅)
- buy some most advanced computers for the school
- buy some lottery tickets again
- invest the money in a business enterprise (投资于一企业)

2. Here are some useful structures for your reference.

How to express surprise:

- Guess what, I've...
- Have you really?
- What? You can't have won it!
- A huge prize! I don't believe it!
- Fancy you getting a prize on the lottery!

How to react with surprise to what you are told:

- Good Lord!
- Good heavens!
- How amazing!
- Incredible!
- Lucky you!

How to give advice:

- You'd better go travelling.
- If I were you, I'd go travelling.
- I suggest you go travelling.
- What about going travelling?
- Why not go travelling?
- What do you think of going travelling?

How to state one's plans:

- I'm going to buy a car.
- I think I'll buy a car.
- I plan to buy a car.
- I haven't made up my mind whether to buy a car or a house.
- I intend to buy a car.

How to express one's preference:

- I'd rather buy a car (than buy a house).
- I prefer to buy a car.

→ Dialogue Three

I. Study the following words and phrases before listening.

personal /'pɜːsənl/ *a.* 个人的

frankness /'fræŋknɪs/ *n.* 坦率

item /'aɪtəm/ *n.* 项目

What a nerve! 太不像话!

Lois Morrison /'ləʊɪs 'mɒrɪsn/ (人名) 洛伊斯·莫里森

mortgage /'mɔːɡɪdʒ/ *n.* 抵押

detergent /dɪ'tɜːdʒənt/ *n.* 清洁剂

II. Listen to the dialogue and put the following questions in the correct order.

1. How much does your husband earn?
2. Apart from the mortgage, where does your money go?
3. How much do you spend on housing?
4. What's your expense on entertainment?
5. What's your full name?

6. Do you read anything every day?

III. Listen to the dialogue again and answer the above questions in the name of Mrs. Morrison.

IV. Retell the dialogue with the help of the following beginnings and some key words.

1. You can't trust anyone nowadays. Last Thursday a young man who claimed to work for the Department of Education knocked on my door. (personal questions, such as, salary, family expense, frankly, take out a bottle of detergent from his bag, promote something, so...that..., drive somebody out, immediately)
2. It's really difficult to promote products as a salesman. Last Thursday I knocked on a door in the name of the Department of Education. (hostess, friendly, because, in a frank way, take out the detergent, grow red in the face, shout at somebody crazily, get away, at once)

Part Three Anyone Can Be a Millionaire

→ Passage One

I. Study the following words and phrases before listening.

deal /di:l/ *n.* 交易

Jenny Catherine /'dʒeni 'kæθərɪn/ (人名) 詹妮·凯瑟琳

inherit /ɪn'herrɪt/ *v.* 继承

backfire /bæk'faɪə(r)/ *v.* 产生适得其反的结果; 弄巧成拙

client /'klaɪənt/ *n.* 客户

per /pə/ *prep.* 每

payment /'peɪmənt/ *n.* 费用, 支付

II. Listen to the passage and decide which of the following can be used as the title of the story and translate them into Chinese.

1. *A Good Deal*
2. *A Lawyer and His Client*
3. *Health and Wealth*
4. *House Deal Backfires*
5. *Payments Unexpected*
6. *The Oldest and the Richest*

III. Make sentences with the following figures or numbers and retell the story in your own words.

1. 1965
2. \$500
3. \$500
4. 90
5. 30/77
6. \$100,000
7. 121

→ Passage Two

I. Warm-up exercises.

1. Do you think you can become a millionaire? Why or why not?

2. Study the following words and phrases before listening.

grade /greɪd/ *n.* 成绩

typical /'tɪpɪkəl/ *a.* 典型的

definite /'defɪnɪt/ *a.* 确定的

goal /gəʊl/ *n.* 目标

capitalize on 利用

certificate /sə'tɪfɪkət/ *n.* 证书

Thomas Stanley /'tɒməs 'stænlɪ/ (人名) 托马斯·斯坦利

focus on 聚焦于

Donald Sonner /'dɒnəld 'sɒnə/ (人名) 唐纳德·索那

II. Listen to the passage and tick the requirements for becoming a millionaire mentioned by Stanley.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Being born in a wealthy family () | 2. Being intelligent () |
| 3. Being adventurous (爱冒险) () | 4. Being hardworking () |
| 5. Being creative () | 6. Being persistent () |
| 7. Being patient () | 8. Being sophisticated (精明) () |
| 9. Being magnanimous (豁达大度) () | 10. Having a lot of friends () |
| 11. Having a strong body () | 12. Having good grades in school () |
| 13. Having received good education () | 14. Having high positions in the society () |
| 15. Having power () | |

III. Listen to the passage again and fill in the blanks with the information you've heard.

In Stanley's study, there is a man called Donald Sonner. His only education was _____, but he was a millionaire _____. He was _____. His company _____ for prisons and gun-cleaning _____. He got rich by _____ and capitalizing on an idea _____.

→ Passage Three

I. Warm-up exercises.

1. Answer the following questions.

- (1) If you become a millionaire one day, what kind of life would you expect to live?
- (2) Do all millionaires live a happy life? If not, why? What may bother them?
- (3) Money is not everything in our life. To make our lives happy, what else do we need besides money?

2. Study the following words and phrases before listening.

exception /ɪk'sepʃən/ *n.* 例外

Detroit /dɪ'trɔɪt/ *n.* 底特律

manufacturer /mænju'fæktʃərə/ *n.* 制造商, 生产商

jail /dʒeɪl/ *n.* 监狱

II. Listen to the personal story and answer the following questions.

1. Where was Ted Sweeney born?