大学体验英语 视听说教程 3 (第二版) 教师参考书

Lesson One



Task 2 Expanding Your Vocabulary

1. C 2.F 3.A 4.E 5.B 6.D

Audio Studio

Clip 1

Warm-up

1) A string of warmer years 2) Polar ice is melting fast 3) Extreme weathers

Task 1 Note-taking

- 1) opposite ends of our planet 2) North 3) melting so fast
- 4) it will be gone within 30 years 5) it could disappear in just six
- 6) South 7) in danger of melting 8) shattered 9) 50
- 10) one of ten 11) shrunk 12) collapsed 13) 10,000

Task 2 Dictation

- 1) as the earth's air conditioner
- 2) a snowball effect with temperatures rising even faster
- 3) take the lead in solving this crisis
- 4) do our part to reduce greenhouse gasses
- 5) all find ourselves on very thin ice

Clip 2

Task 1 Note-taking

- 1) insurers 2) risk 3) out some \$33 billion 4) damages
- 5) taxpayer 6) three times more than 7) funded by taxpayers

Task 2 True or False

- 1) T
- 2) F
- 3) F

Follow-up

Natural forces: solar activities; changes to the earth's orbit; other natural forces

Human factors: burning of fossil fuels; agriculture; changes in land-use patterns



Task 1 Note-taking

- 1) burned 2) releasing 3) radiates 4) absorb 5) is radiated back
- 6) trap 7) reflect 8) warming 9) being intensified 10) released

Task 2 Prediction Box

- 1. Temperatures will increase about 2 to 10 degrees Fahrenheit by the end of the century.
- 2. Rising sea levels which could flood coastal areas around the world.
- 3. Weather patterns could change, making hurricanes more frequent.
- 4. Severe droughts could become more common in warm areas.
- 5. Species unable to adapt to the changing conditions would face extinction.

Lesson Two



Task 1 Reflecting on the Reading

- 1. If we all do our part to save mother earth, it is definitely possible.
- 2. Increasing recycling efforts can help us save the environment.

- 3. Young children are encouraged to help save mother earth by engaging in various habits that promote eco-friendly techniques.
- 4. By demonstrating every day strategies for helping in the fight to save the environment.
- 5. Eight. They are: recycling, education, reducing consumption, running the tap when absolutely necessary, never litter, ride a bicycle to get around and less cars, turn off unused lights, encourage others to follow suit and spread awareness.

Task 2 Expanding Your Vocabulary

1. C 2.B 3.A 4.F 5.D 6.E

Audio Studio

№ Clip 1

Warm-up

- 1) buy fresh food whenever possible
- 2) buy and wear clothes made of eco-friendly materials
- 3) save electricity, water
- 4) take more public transportation, ride bicycles or just walk

Task 1 Note-taking

- 1) programmable 2) adjusts 3) cooling or heating an empty house
- 4) in cold water instead of hot 5) appliances that have been given the energy stars
- 6) fresh foods whenever possible 7) home improvement store

Task 2 Sound Club

- 1) multiplied up
- 2) millions of us
- 3) greenhouse gas emissions
- 4) taking six millions cars off the road

Clip 2

Warm-up

- 1) enhance the public's awareness; promote actions; ...
- 2) educational efforts in various forms
- 3) help organize environmental protection campaigns in daily life, such as garbage classification

Task 1 Note-taking

- 1) reduce its carbon footprint
- 2) building relationships
- 3) heightening dialogue
- 4) heightening our critical thinking
- 5) talking about the needy issues

Task 2 Dictation

- 1) turning 2) donated 3) enriching 4) tended 5) grow
- 6) donate 7) live 8) give 9) Connecting 10) seeing



Warm-up

- 1) a Christmas on which one experiences something horrible
- 2) a Christmas on which one feels down and unhappy
- 3) a Christmas which people celebrate in a eco-friendly way

Task 1 Short Answer Questions

- 1. Lights splash across the building.
- 2. It comes at a heavy environmental cost. Tens of thousands of light bulbs are used to sketch out these festive forms, each one guzzling energy for hours at a time.

- 3. LED. Not only did it use 20% less power than traditional bulbs, they also last about twenty times longer.
- 4. Not close. Cost is still the major hurdle.
- 5. Open.

Task 2 Note-taking

- 2) 20% less
- 3) twenty times longer
- 4) more than sixteen million
- 5) three months
- 6) thirty thousand
- 7) ten times expensive

Task 3 Summary

- ♦ It is quite common to spot Chinese students in the USA.
- ♦ Each year, Hongkong's famous skyline is decorated with light bulbs.
- ♦ It is a major attraction but it comes at a heavy environmental cost.
- ♦ But not all of them, since this Christmas uses **LED light bulbs**.
- LED technology can help save energy and can last longer than traditional light bulbs.
- It is not just happening in Hongkong, New York Rockefeller Christmas tree is lid with thirty thousand LEDs, and Oxford street in London also uses this technology to light up the street.
- However, there is a long way to go before LED technology is applied in the home because cost is still the major hurdle. The average LED is still about ten times expensive than the traditional light bulb.

Unit 1 Creating a Greener World

Home Listening

- 1) push
- 2) effort
- 3) concept
- 4) Alternative
- 5) resources
- 6) elements
- 7) as complex as
- 8) deal with
- 9) over the next few decades
- 10) positive changes

Transcript

Lesson One

Audio Studio

№ Clip 1 Melting Polar Ice

The latest evidence comes from opposite ends of our planet, but the story it tells is the same.

At the North Pole, new satellite photos show Arctic ice is melting so fast, many scientists now predict it will be gone within 30 years. Some researchers think it could disappear in just six.

At the South Pole, an ice shelf the size of Connecticut is in danger of melting because the ice bridge that held it in place has shattered. It's one of ten ice shelves that have shrunk or collapsed in the past 50 years. Some were 10,000 years old.

Polar ice works as the earth's air conditioner. Without it, there could be a snowball effect with temperatures rising even faster.

Governments all around the world have to take the lead in solving this crisis, but each of us has to do our part to reduce greenhouse gasses. If we all don't take bold action — and take it soon — we will all find ourselves on very thin ice. If we're lucky.

№ <u>Clip 2</u> Who Is Paying the Price for Climate Change

Climate change is already melting the Arctic, queering weather and threatening food supplies. So who's paying the price for all these global warming impacts?

It might seem like insurers are most at risk. Indeed, insurers did pay out some \$33 billion in climate-related damages last year in the U.S. alone.

But it turns out that bearing the brunt of climate change costs is you, the taxpayer.

A new analysis by the Natural Resources Defense Council, the NRDC, finds that the federal government spent three times more than the private insurance industry on climate change impacts last year. And, of course, those federal efforts are entirely funded by taxpayers.

Unit 1 Creating a Greener World

"It is in effect a climate disruption tax, equivalent to a 2.7 percentage point increase in what Americans paid in sales taxes last year." That's Daniel Lashof, director of the NRDC's Climate and Clean Air Program and co-author of the report.

We spent nearly \$100 billion in 2012 on drought-related crop insurance, storms like Hurricane Sandy, floods and wildfires. By comparison the nation spent \$95 billion on education last year and just \$91 billion on transportation.

Greenhouse gas pollution shows no signs of slowing, recently touching 400 parts-per-million. And as that number continues to rise, so will the price.

Video Studio

Global Warming

For 2.5 million years, the earth's climate has fluctuated(波动), cycling from ice ages to warmer periods. But in the last century, the planet's temperature has risen unusually fast — about 1.2 to 1.4 degrees Fahrenheit.

Scientists believe it's human activity that's driving the temperatures up; a process known as global warming. Ever since the industrial revolution began, factories, power plants, and eventually, cars, have burned fossil fuels such as oil and coal releasing huge amounts of carbon dioxide and other gases into the atmosphere.

These greenhouse gases trap heat near the earth through a naturally occurring process called the greenhouse effect. The greenhouse effect begins with the sun and the energy it radiates to the earth. The earth and the atmosphere absorb some of this energy, while the rest is radiated back into space. Naturally occurring gases in the atmosphere trap some of this energy and reflect it back, warming the earth.

Scientists now believe that the greenhouse effect is being intensified by the extra greenhouse gases that humans have released. Evidence for global warming includes a recent string of very warm years.

Scientists report that 1998 was the warmest year in measured history, with 2005 coming in second. Meanwhile, readings taken from ice cores show that the greenhouse gases, carbon dioxide and methane(甲烷)have hit their highest levels in the past 420,000 years.

Arctic sea ice is also shrinking. According to NASA studies, the extent of Arctic sea ice has declined about 10% in the last 30 years.

As long as industrialized nations consume energy and developing countries increase their fossil fuel consumption, the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere will continue

to rise. Researchers predict that temperatures will increase about 2 to 10 degrees Fahrenheit by the end of the century.

What's less certain is what rising temperatures mean for the planet.

Some climate models predict subtle(细微的、微妙的)changes. Others forecast rising sea levels which could flood coastal areas around the world. Weather patterns could change, making hurricanes more frequent. Severe droughts could become more common in warm areas and species unable to adapt to the changing conditions would face extinction.

Although much remains to be learned about global warming, many organizations advocate (提倡)cutting greenhouse gas emissions to reduce the impact of global warming. Consumers can help. By saving energy around the house, switching to compact fluorescent light bulbs(小型 荧光灯泡)and driving fewer miles in the car each week. These simple changes may help keep the Earth cooler in the future.

Lesson Two

Audio Studio

○ Clip 1 Brighter Living

With all the news about climate change, sometimes reversing it or slowing it down seems impossible, but it's not. The key is making small simple changes in your daily life. Then multiply that by the millions of us, and we've got real results in the long run. Install a programmable thermostat that adjusts itself when you are not at home so you are not cooling or heating an empty house. If every home in America did this, the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions would be the same as taking six millions cars off the road. Next, wash your clothes in cold water instead of hot. Look for appliances that have been given the energy star seal of approval by the EPA. These models use ten to fifty percent less energy than standard models. Buy fresh foods whenever possible. Frozen foods use ten times the energy to produce and get to the supermarket. Finally, head to your home improvement store and pick up an insulation blanket. They go from ten or twenty bucks, to wrap around your hot water heater.

№ Clip 2 Huston University-reduce University Carbon Footprint

The University of Houston is emerging as a leader in sustainability, working to reduce its carbon footprint. The University of Houston is looking at how can we lead in sustainability worldwide. What does that really mean? So, leadership for sustainability is about building relationships, about heightening dialogue, heightening our critical thinking, really talking about the needy issues. The efforts are educational, like turning the eighty-eight solar panels donated through a grant from Green Mountain Energy into a learning opportunity for engineering students as well as enriching, such as the community garden tended by students. "We grow produce that we then donate to local food pantry and students are the primary volunteers for this garden. It's really close by to where we live and it's kind of important for us to give back to literally the local community in which we are living and that's part of the idea about sustainability. Connecting to community, seeing what their needs are, seeing what our resources and our needs are, things like that."

Video Studio Green Christmas

Each year, Hongkong's famous skyline is given the yuletied treatment. Festive lights are splashed across buildings all over the city. It's a major attraction for tourists and locals alike, but it comes at a heavy environmental cost. Tens of thousands of light bulbs are used to sketch out these festive forms, each one guzzling energy for hours at a time. But not all of them.

"This display here features LED lighting, light-emitting diodes and not only do they use about 80% less power than traditional bulbs, they also last about twenty times longer."

It is a technology that has been embraced by environmentalists for its high efficiency and lower energy use. This Christmas display uses more than twenty thousand LED lights. Designer Teddy Lo says he wants to spread the environmental message about LED, especially here in Hongkong.

"As a little kid, it's like a dream when you see all this very dynamic colors and lighting design. It's a very important winter holiday experience." But now Lo has a chance to put his spin on the winter holiday experience. Each LED here can produce more than sixteen million different colors and the environmental benefits add up because these lights stay up for at least three months to welcome in the Chinese New Year as well.

"I think people start to recognize LED can help to save energy, meaning burning less coal that would help to combat climate change."

Unit 1 Creating a Greener World

And it's not just happening in Hongkong. New York's famed Rockefeller Christmas tree is lit with thirty thousand LEDs. And in London shoppers are on Oxford street, getting into the Christmas spirit, thanks to the same technology.

So how close are we to seeing this technology in the home? Cost is still a major hurdle. The average LED is still about ten times more expensive than the traditional light bulb. But Lo insists the long term energy savings will easily cover the initial investment. So for now, Lo wants people to simply enjoy his display and find inspiration for the future.

"When I see the old style I hope that this installation this year will help the evolution of the lighting landscape for the next year's Christmas installation. If more buildings will follow this trend of using LEDs, then the whole holiday season will be saving so many tons of CO2 emissions to the environment."

Andrew Stevens CNN Hongkong

Lesson One



Task 2 Expanding Your Vocabulary

1. B 2.C 3.A 4.E 5.F 6.D

Audio Studio

Clip 1

Task 1 Note-taking

- 1) Two
- 2) Infant children
- 3) Two puppet shows
- 4) reach down for the puppet they like
- 5) the helper
- 6) the neutral character
- 7) the neutral character
- 8) trying to hinder the progress
- 9) infants
- 10) language abilities
- 11) help them achieve
- 12) hold them back

Task 2 Dictation

1) stage 2) falling 3) appear 4) push 5) found 6) reach

₩ Clip 2

Task 1 Note-taking

1) surrounding culture

- 2) the stronger social influences
- 3) genetic
- 4) up to the child
- 5) passive
- 6) hopeless
- 7) helpless

Task 2 Dictation

- 1) determined 2) dictate
- 3) behave
- 4) control
- 5) interpret

- 6) create
- 7) acquire
- 8) influence
- 9) triggered
- 10) matters



Task 1 Note-taking

- 1) 1.9
- 2) 2
- 3) 90
- 4) strength
- 5) body weight
- 6) 5'6"
- 7) 5'7"
- 8) 120
- 9) 130

Task 2 Idea Box

- 1) distinguishes them from regular people and thus makes them elites
- 2) freaks of nurture
- 3) mental part
- 4) the excellent training they receive

Task 3 Summary

- ♦ There is a lot of talk about elite athletes and how they differ from the rest of us.
- ♦ Certain body types are favored in one type of sport versus the other.
- Great athletes have some physical advantages, but they are not freaks of nature, instead, they are freaks of nurture.
- ♦ They have learned to relax and focus during the moment of truth.
- In conclusion, when it comes to athletic excellence, physical endowment accounts for only about 20 percent of an athlete's abilities and psychological stamina is also important.
- But most of the difference between champions and the rest of us comes from the excellent training they receive.

Lesson Two



Task 1 Reflecting on the Reading

- 1. A person's environment.
- 2. The result was improvements in scores as compared to another group who were not given vitamin and mineral supplements.
- 3. Environment plays a role in the intellectual ability of people. It is not an illogical leap to understand this will probably extend to physical abilities as well.
- 4. Fears, through the experiences of children, can be learned.
- 5. Much of what we consider human behavior is socially learned.

Task 2 Expanding Your Vocabulary

1. C 2.D 3.A 4.E 5.F 6.B

Unit 2 Great Minds



Audio Studio

№ <u>Clip 1</u>

Task 1 Note-taking

- 1) Moderate amount of exercise
- 2) Working smarter and reduces the risks of mini strokes
- 3) Eating well
- 4) Very important for brain health
- 5) Managing your stress
- 6) Brain changes that can lead to memory loss.

Task 2 Short Answer Questions

- 1. A certain degree of mini strokes.
- 2. People who eat a lot of fish and sea food.
- 3. Meditation.

Q Clip 2

Task 1 Note-taking

- 1) digital devices
- 2) in the great outdoors
- 3) mind
- 4) problem-solving abilities
- 5) creativity
- 6) cognitive
- 7) going for a hike
- 8) playing outside
- 9) using cell phones, TVs and computers
- 10) stepping outside and let nature nurture their mind

Task 2 Dictation

- 1) 56
- 2) 28
- 3) before
- 4) fourth
- 5) 4
- 6)6



Task 1 Note-taking

- 1) words
- 2) numbers
- 3) lines
- 4) lists
- 5) logic
- 6) analysis
- 7) the leftside skills
- 8) rhythm
- 9) color
- 10) spatial awareness
- 11) imagery
- 12) daydreaming

Task 2 Idea Box

- A. Everybody has the potential for genius.
- B. The human brain's potential is still not known.
- C. No matter what you do, your brain will reward you.
- D. Use both sides of the brain, and then you get an explosion of creativity.

E. Daydreaming can break you or make you.

Task 3 Summary

- Tony Buzan is a leading expert on the brain and learning.
- Through his work in the media Tony aims to educate the world on how to use the brain more effectively.
- In this video he talks about finding the potential brilliance that he believes everyone has.
- **♦** Step 1 Realize the power of your brain
- ♦ Step 2 Make your brain your hobby
- ♦ Step 3 Use your left and right brain
- ♦ Step 4 Daydream
- ♦ Step 5 Recap

Home Listening

- 1) located
- 2) stimulate
- 3) components
- 4) previously
- 5) expand
- 6) challenge
- 7) stimulate your mind
- 8) mentally stimulating activities
- 9) helps decrease stress
- 10) positive and direct affect

Transcript

Lesson One

Audio Studio

№ Clip 1 Are People Inherently Good or Bad

The argument between nature and nurture influencing how we behave has been had many times. But now scientists are studying infants to try to understand if we are inherently good or bad. Yale University researchers working with infant children have had some interesting results. They staged a puppet show in which one puppet is trying to go uphill but keeps falling back down. Two more puppets appear; one that wants to help the first figure up the hill and another that is trying to push them back down. What the researchers found was that after the puppet show, when given the choice, the infants reach down for the puppet that tries to help the other one push uphill rather than the other one who is trying to push them both back down. In another study the same researchers introduced a neutral character that didn't try to help or hinder the work. The infants still chose the helper over the neutral character but also chose the neutral character over the one trying to hinder the progress. Scientists think this means that even infants with no language abilities can identify with motivations and are prone to like things that help them achieve rather than things that try to hold them back.

© Clip 2 Nature vs. Nurture-parent Influence

We are all born with certain physical characteristics determined by our genes, but does our DNA dictate how we act?

William R. Clark: Genes may very well determine how we behave in given situations.

Dr. Dean Edell: Researchers say they are learning now that genes help control how we interpret our environment.

Steven Pinker: There has to be some kind of innate circuitry in place that allows us to create culture and acquire culture and do the learning.

Dr. Dean Edell: But can environment influence which genes are triggered?

David Moore: What really matters is which genes are turned on and which genes are turned off, and different genes are turned on and off in different circumstances.

Dr. Dean Edell: That leaves to debate over the role parents play in influencing their children. **Steven Pinker:** Parents aren't the only aspect of the environment; there is also the surrounding culture.

Dr. Dean Edell: Some believe the stronger social influences happen outside the home.

Judith Rich Harris: Children live in separate worlds and each world is very important, but there is very little carry-over from one world to the other, and what is carried over is whatever is genetic.

Dr. Dean Edell: Controversial author, Judith Rich, says how well a child turns out is up to the child, not the parent. Others find that troubling.

Stanley Greenspan: We encourage parents to be either passive or hopeless or helpless in the face of certain challenges that they would assume were genetic.

Male Speaker: As the debate rages, what's clear is that as scientists study DNA, they are learning more about ways to fight disease and perhaps understand better what makes us tick. I am Dr. Dean Edell.



Nature, Nuture Required for Elite Athletes

There is a lot of talk lately about elite athletes and how they differ from the rest of us.

Doctors Michael Joyner and Michael Bostwick at the Mayo Clinic in Minnesota studied this and also looked at other research.

"Most high-level athletes have something that distinguishes them from regular people, thus makes them able to compete at a very high level," noted Bostwick.

(Joyner added that) certain body types are favored in one type of sport versus the other.

Here is Michael Phelps from the 2009 World Championships.

"What is interesting about swimming is there's a very, very narrow range of elite male swimmer body size," Joyner explained.

They are tall, typically between 1.9 and 2 meters, and they weigh about 90 kilograms. Height is an advantage. In other sports, the opposite is true.

"In sports like gymnastics, there are kind of complex physiological and physical relationships between how much you weigh and how strong you are," Joyner added. "And really the kind of strength to body weight ratio that is critical to be able to do these tricks in gymnastics is probably higher in people who are smaller."

The doctors say runners also have an advantage if they are short.

"We looked a couple of years ago at the 50 men who had broken 27 minutes for 10,000 meters," recalled Joyner. "Forty-nine were East Africans and on average they were between 5'6" and 5'7" (about 1.6 meters) and weighed between 120 or 130 pounds (between 54 and 58 kg)."

This video is from the Kenyan Olympic Trials. Many East Africans live at high altitudes, so they develop greater lung capacity, but Doctor Joyner says there's more to it. "It's the

way the blood from your heart moves through the lungs and how the blood interacts with the surface area of the capillaries where the oxygen is actually transported," Joyner explained.

And then there is the mental part. You have to want to win, you have to compete to win, you have to be able to get yourself into the groove to win.

Doctor Joyner says great athletes have some physical advantages but they are not freaks of nature. "I would call them freaks of nurture. They've had superb coaching and they have learned to relax and focus during the moment of truth.

The doctors conclude that when it comes to athletic excellence, physical endowment accounts for only about 20 percent of an athlete's abilities. Psychological stamina is also important. But most of the difference between champions and the rest of us comes from the excellent training they receive.

Carol Pearson VOA NEWS

Lesson Two

Audio Studio

№ Clip 1 Nature Nurtures Creativity

You may be getting older, but don't fret. You can help keep your brain young with some simple lifestyle changes such as: moderate amount of exercise, eating well, managing your stress. Exercising three to five times a week increases blood flow to the brain which keeps it working smarter and reduces the risks of mini strokes (transient ischemic attack 短 暂性缺血发作). It's fairly common when we see someone with early memory troubles we'll see a certain degree of mini strokes that have occurred over time. Healthy eating will also

decrease stroke risk. Foods rich in omega-3 fatty acids, like fish and walnuts are very important for brain health. It seems that people who eat a lot of fish and sea food tend to have a healthier brain aging overall. As to those eat a plant-based diet and reducing the stress through meditation also helps keep our brains younger longer. Significant stress causes brain changes that can lead to memory loss. Doctor Hu says mediators tend to have better blood flow to the brain's frontal cortex — the area where one must use to stay sharp and multi-task and make accurate decisions. So if you want to stay smarter longer, take steps now to improve your lifestyle by exercising, eating right and meditating. For today's health minute, I am Susan Hendricks.

○ Clip 2 Keep Your Brain Smart with Simple Changes

Good morning in today in Healthwatch. Nature nurtures creativity. Disconnecting from our digital devices seems to become more difficult every day. But there is now one more reason to take a vacation in the great outdoors. A new study finds spending time with nature is good for your mind. It even improves problem-solving abilities and creativity by fifty percent. Researchers looked at fifty six people with an average age of 28 and split them into two groups. The first took a creativity test before a backpacking trip, and the second took on the fourth day of the trip. Those who took it before had an average score of about 4. And those who took it on the fourth day scored just about 6. The second group was not only more creative, but also better at problem solving. Researchers cannot say whether the improvements were due to more nature, less technology or both. But they say extended periods in front of a computer likely has cognitive costs, and going for a hike could help reverse them. It may also be more crucial now than ever. Recent data show young people spend just 20 minutes a day playing outside and almost eight hours a day using cell phones, TVs and computers. So next time you are agonizing over your computer screen, consider stepping outside instead, and let nature nurture your mind. I am Dr. Holly Phillips.

Video Studio

How to Release Your Inner Genius

Tony Buzan is a leading expert on the brain and learning, who has authored and co-authored over a hundred books. Tony is the inventor of the revolutionary mind mapping technique. Through his work in the media, Tony aims to educate the world on how to use the brain more effectively. In this film he talks about finding the potential brilliance that he believes everyone has.

Step 1: Realize the power of your brain

The first thing is that everybody has the potential for genius. The human brain is far more powerful than a computer, than a super computer. Its potential is still not known. But every time they put a boundary on it, the brain busts through that boundary and goes further and further. So brilliance is a potential for everybody.

Step 2: Make your brain your hobby

So once you are aware, what you are going to do? You know you got it. And the second step is a very simple one. It's you decide that you are going to make your brain your hobby. As soon as you do that, your brain is like a young child. If you suddenly focus on a young child, what happens? It flourishes. Same with the brain. So the minute you make it your hobby, the minute you scan the web, the minute you go into libraries, the minute you attend courses, the minute you read books on it, your brain will reward you in ways which even you now wouldn't even believe would be so.

Step 3: Use your left and right brain

The left side of the brain is dominant in the following kinds of skills: words, numbers, lines, lists, logic, analysis; the left side skills. The right side tends to be dominant: in rhythm, in color, in spatial awareness, in imagery, in daydreaming. And you must know that, for example, creativity is not as nearly everyone in the world thinks — right brained. Creativity involves logic, it involves analysis, it involves words, sounds, opera. So the conclusion is that

both sides of the brain, of the cortex need to be used in harmony with each other. Then you get an explosion of creativity.

Step 4: Daydream

The nice thing about daydreaming, is that daydreaming which has been considered a sign of incompetence, a sign of bad academic potential. Now we realize that daydreaming can break you or make you. The Great geniuses did something different. They daydreamed big, and they had a big vision. Thomas Edison, for example, his daydream wasn't to invent the light bulb. His daydream was to light the planet earth at night. That was his daydream. So the difference between the kind of waste of time daydreaming and the genius daydreaming, the brilliant daydreaming which everyone can do. They say wouldn't it be great to look at the planet at night. How are we going to do that? And then they start to work. They bring in other people. They make that dream come true.

Step5: Recap

Have the attitude that you can. Believe that your brain can. And then daydream whatever you want to come true, and then work to make it come true. That's brilliance, and anyone can do it.

Lesson One



Task 2 Expanding Your Vocabulary

1) B 2) E 3) F 4) C 5) A 6) D

Audio Studio

Clip 1

Task 1 Dictation

- 1) surprises 2) series 3) fortune 4) more than 5000 miles
- 5) unprecedented 6) different 7) affecting 8) subject

Task 2 Note-taking

- 1) 80 percent of the clocks in America are made in China
- 2) One-third of American wooden furniture manufacturers lost their jobs.
- 3) Chinese invented the toothbrush
- 4) One-third of American sock manufacturers went out of business.
- 5) Brand-new, pretty nice, \$74, made in China.

₩ Clip 2

Task 1 Note-taking

- 1) the Chinese Nike and the Chinese Air Jordan.
- 2) lit the torch in the Opening Ceremony of the 2008 Olympic Games.
- 3) the sort of the innovation and luxury model for China
- 4) name recognition already
- 5) the state

Unit 3 Business and Brands



6) reposition himself

Task 2 Idea Box

- 1) It refers to the idea that even Chinese consumers will not buy domestic brands when they have the opportunity to buy the foreign luxury brands.
- 2) open
- 3) open



Task 1 Short Answer Questions

- 1) To sell and support new Chinese labels.
- 2) Being creative.
- 3) Lower cost competitors.
- 4) Adopt new technologies or up-market designs.
- 5) Chinese are not known for their brandings.

Task 2 Note-taking

- 1) for copying everything
- 2) who are really trying to be original, to be creative.
- 3) incorporate Chinese elements and ideas in Beijing with his products abroad.
- 4) we should focus on domestic market because customers here are becoming wealthier.

Task 3 Summary

- ♦ There is a lot of talk about elite athletes and how they differ from the rest of us.
- Certain body types are favored in one type of sport versus the other.

- ❖ Great athletes have some physical advantages, but they are not freaks of nature, instead, they are freaks of nurture.
- They have learned to relax and focus during the moment of truth.
- ❖ In conclusion, when it comes to athletic excellence, physical endowment accounts for only about 20 percent of an athlete's abilities and psychological stamina is also important.
- ♦ But most of the difference between champions and the rest of us comes from the excellent training they receive.

Lesson Two

🔓 Lead-in

Task 1 Reflecting on the Reading

- 1. Reputation for low quality.
- 2. By selling its products to other businesses.
- 3. Fierce domestic competition.
- 4. Because of the fast economic and social change in China.
- 5. IT, consumer electronics and mobile-phone firms

Task 2 Expanding Your Vocabulary

1) E 2) C 3) D 4) F 5)B 6) A

Audio Studio

Clip 1

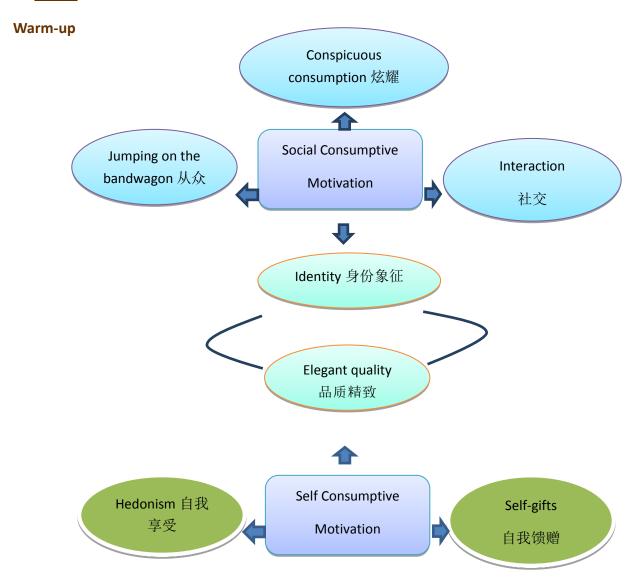
Task 1 Dictation

- 1. cultivating 2. luxury 3. tightening their belts 4. recovery
- 5. appetite 6. outpacing 7. estimated 8. enhance
- 9. categories 10. rank

Task 2 Note-taking

- 1) purchasing power
- 2) 20 percent annually
- 3) between 20 and 30 years old
- 4) 15 years younger than the world average
- 5) the Chinese luxury goods market will grow even larger

₩ Clip 2



Unit 3 Business and Brands

Task 1 Short Answer Questions

- 1) It is mainly about why luxury goods thrive in China.
- 2) They operate in both horizontal dimension and vertical dimension.
- 3) Great for creativity, but not so great for luxury.

Task 2 Note-taking

- 1) rigid_society have left a deep mark
- 2) here are acknowledged the difference between low and high
- 3) your values, your culture, your virtue, your knowledge
- 4) French understand China better



Warm-up











Task 1 Short Answer Questions

- 1) The fast growing car market in China.
- 2) Automobile.
- 3) Offset losses at home.
- 4) The current slowdown of the economy.
- 5) Oversupply of foreign cars in China.

Task 2 Note-taking

- 1) 4%, 25%
- 2) 35 million
- 3) 28, 10
- 4) 510,000 dollars
- 5) 28, 342
- 6) 32%

Task 3 Summary

→ Tony Buzan is a leading expert on the brain and learning.

- Through his work in the media Tony aims to educate the world on how to use the brain more effectively.
- ♦ In this video he talks about finding the potential brilliance that he believes everyone has.
- ♦ Step 1 Realize the power of your brain
- ♦ Step 2 Make your brain your hobby
- ♦ Step 3 Use your left and right brain
- ♦ Step 4 Daydream
- ♦ Step 5 Recap

Home Listening

- 1. strategy 2. appearing 3. strengths and weaknesses 4. transformation
- 5. standards 6. play a very special role 7. taking short term actions
- 8. innovation 9. critical 10. take place

Transcript

Lesson One

Audio Studio

Objection Made in China

As we said somebody surprises in our important series made in China; your job, your future, your fortune. As you know our Bill Leer traveled more than 5000 miles across China to bring us an unprecedented look at all the different ways the country is affecting nearly every part of our lives this morning. And what every American worker needs to know about China, about their jobs is the subject of Bill's. "Well we are in our Good Morning America bedroom this morning as many viewers of you are getting ready for your day here. Your day started thanks to China, because 80 percent of the clocks in this country are made in China." "80 percent?" "80 percent of the clocks are made in China. When the Chinese start dumping bedroom sets in America, a third of American wooden furniture manufacturers lost their jobs. Chinese not only invented the toothbrush, they probably made yours, and your coffee maker and your towels. When they slashed sock prices a few years ago, a third of American sock manufacturers went out of business. And the shoes, these Nikes, brand-new, pretty nice, \$74, right. The question is what would they cost if they were made in America? So to find out and to find out how many other American jobs are in danger because of all this low price stuff. I followed this made-in-China label, 7000 miles right to the source.

When you think about, you know, sort of the factory innovation luxury, you end up with the brand like LiNing. Lining is sort of the Chinese Nike, as you can see, the Chinese Air

Jordan. LiNing is also a man, he is a China's most famous Olympic athlete if you watched the Opening Ceremonies of the 2008 Olympic Games. You'll remember him lighting the torch high above the stadium. You know what's interesting is LiNing basically represents sort of the innovation and luxury model for China, which is basically brought in American designers. LiNing has tremendous name recognition already in China. He had support from the state. He has tremendous resources at his advantage, and basically he went up against Adidas and Nike, and in last year or so he has gotten crushed. He hit what some have called the bamboo ceiling. The idea that even Chinese consumers will not buy domestic brands when they have the opportunity to buy the foreign luxury brands. And so therefore LiNing is now struggling to reposition itself as more of a value commodity as something for people in the second and third tier cities, rather than as a luxury product. So it is easy, I think, for many of us to basically retreat into our default mindset, that once again China, excellent at manufacturing, excellent at efficiency, it can build the brand.



Made and Designed in China

Like in many stores, everything on this shelf is made in China. But unlike other places, everything here is designed in China too. That's the concept behind B&C, or Brand New China; a shop founded in Beijing by local celebrity HongHuang. Hong opened the shop a year ago to sell and support new Chinese labels in a country not quite yet known for its original quality designs.

"You know we have a bad name for copying everything right, and we do. I mean, the truth is that we do. But what we wanted to say is that there are nice, young Chinese who are really trying to be original, to be creative."

Being creative is important for many businesses in China now feeling the pressure from lower cost competitors overseas. Companies that once dominated certain industries are now seeing their profits shrink and are adopting new technologies, or up-market designs to

survive. Hong is helping to train up some of China's budding designers, hoping to upgrade the country's image. Wei MInhui plans to market his eco-inspired bags overseas. "A lot of Chinese elements and ideas from Beijing will be incorporated into my products abroad," He says. But clothing designer YIChen is targeting his home market, as customers here get wealthier. "Many top brands in the world are aiming for the Chinese market," he says, "I feel like why do we have to reach for something so far away and ignore this big cake right in front of us." Ultimately, Chinese consumers could be the ones to decide whether or not a local design succeeds or fails. "My outfit is designed and made in China," she says. "Chinese designers started building up their brands late. She says they have room to improve." Hong says, "That improvement will take time. Basically, what we're suffering from is the fact that the Chinese are not known for their branding." But now, they're investing in an image make-over.

Lesson Two

Audio Studio

Oblina China Eyes Sophisticated Luxury Goods

After a market cultivating period since the end of last century to the beginning of this century, Chinese luxury goods market is gradually growing bigger, while western customers are tightening their belts as their economy remains mired in a sluggish recovery. The Chinese public's appetite for high-end products has soared. China's consumer luxury goods market is outpacing every other luxury market in the world, with an estimated of growth of 23 percent in 2010. A rapidly expanding middle and upper class in China seek to enhance their identity and quality of life with luxury goods. Top-growth categories for luxury goods in China include: liquor (酒), fashion accessories and clothes, cars, jewelry and cosmetics. A report from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences says, "China will rank as the world's largest market for luxury goods in 5 years' time." Over the past few years, China's purchasing power for luxury goods has been growing at the pace of 20 percent annually. Right now, China's largest group of luxury goods consumers are between 20 and 30 years

old, which means they have many consuming years still ahead of them, and the average age of Chinese high-end goods consumers is 15 years younger than the world average. As China becomes the fastest growing luxury goods market, it is not only attracting imported goods but western brands have also begun to design luxury goods to Chinese tastes. Experts say in the next 5 years, the Chinese luxury goods market will grow even larger.

№ Clip 2 Why China Is a Large Market of Luxury Products

It should be no surprise that China is such a massive market for luxury goods. After all, we are talking about a huge population with a growing economy, not to mention relative isolation from the social unrest, financial trauma and natural disasters that have disturbed the world's other major markets. But there is a deeper connection, luxury brands thrive here because they operate in both horizontal and vertical dimensions. In much of the west, taste is defined as a having unique personal style. Be yourself. Follow your instincts. Ugly can be beautiful. Street style can be elegant. Under this framework, the only sin is insincerity. That's a horizontal market, which is great for creativity, but not so great for luxury. China is different. Thousands of years of rigid society have left a deep mark. People here acknowledge the difference between low and high. So taste is not knowing yourself, it requires improving yourself. This is not about just showing face, which means tacky bling, sure that happens. Spending on luxury demonstrates your values, your culture, your virtue, your knowledge. This is the vertical dimension. Nobody understands this like the French. It is why Louie Vuitton knows to stake out the biggest, most lavish retail space in a mall. It is why cognac outsells whiskey, even at night clubs blasting hip-hop. We're still at early phases here. After decades of austerity, China is rediscovering its imperial routes. My advice: invest in Burdough.

Video Studio China's Luxury Car Market Sees Growth

If there is one thing that embodies the rise of China's consumer, it is the automobile. And sales growth of cars across China has been truly astonishing. In 2001, China accounted for just 4% of global car sales, today that number is 25%, which makes China not only the fastest growing market in the world, but also the world's biggest, and the projections are equally astonishing. By the end of this decade, China will be buying 35 million vehicles every year, from the small family cars right up to the very high-end luxury.

The average age of buyers in China is quite a lot younger, particularly at the top end of the market. Take Lamborghini for an example, for some the ultimate state of symbol. The

Unit 3 Business and Brands

average age of Lamborghini buyers in China is 28 years old. That is fully 10 years younger than anywhere else. This is the Gallardo Spider. If you want to buy it, it will cost you 510,000 dollars, but that as you can see is not a problem for some. It has been sold. I took a Lamborghini Aventador for a spin to find out what all the fuss is about. Warped to 100 km/hour in 2.9 seconds. Considering I've got a 12 cylinder 700 horse power engine just inches form the back of my head, and I am just inches off the ground, it is a surprisingly smooth ride. Then again, I do not have a lot of experience driving supercars, but this is very easy to see why Lamborghini is so keen on capturing this China market. In 2007, Lamborghini sold 28 cars across China. Last year, it sold 342. Growth in China's car market is also helping western brands offset losses at home. Growth in the premium car industry as a whole was pattering along at just 2.5% last year. In China sales rose 32%. There is though a cloud on China's economic horizon, and that is the current slowdown of the economy. The fear is that many of the global auto makers who are now ramping up production to meet the expected Chinese demands may find themselves in an oversupply situation in the world's biggest auto market, but the people who can afford creatures like this; there's an old saying, the rich are indeed different. For the rest of us, the closest we're going to get to a Lamborghini is probably one of these.

Lesson One



Task 2 Expanding Your Vocabulary

1. B 2. D 3. F 4. E 5. A 6. C

• Audio Studio

№ Clip 1

Task 1 Sound Club

- 1) blessed 2) most 3) specific 4) could 5) pick
- 6) make 7) cannot 8) result

Task 2 Dictation

1) gender 2) reduce 3) traits 4) color

Clip 2

Task 1 Note-taking

- 1) health care
- 2) earlier diagnosis of diseases
- 3) the creation of powerful new medicines.
- 4) health insurance

Task 2 Dictation

- 1) the ethical, legal, and social implications of new genetic knowledge
- 2) problems that might arise and to prompt solutions.
- 3) developing a variety of different diseases



Task 1 Short Answer Questions

- 1) The Case Against Perfection: Ethics in the Age of Genetic Engineering
- 2) No, he doesn't. /Not if it is for non-health reasons.
- 3) No, they won't.
- 4) Giving people their due.

Task 2 Idea Box

- A) If we start to choose genetic traits, it essentially turns children into consumer goods.
- B) If we start to choose genetic traits, parents become an extension of the consumer society.
- C) If the baby doesn't have all the traits we want, we might want to return it for a refund.
- D) If they get the traits they want, parents begin to think of children as commodities.
- E) The unconditional love between parents and children will be undermined.

Task 3 Summary

- ♦ The book is about the ethical dilemmas that modern biotechnology presents us with.
- ♦ These enormous breakthroughs, especially in genetics, hold the promise of curing diseases.
- Should we use these technologies to enable parents to essentially have designer children?
- ♦ I think it is one thing to use these technologies for the health of child.
- ♦ But if we start using it to essentially turn children into **consumer goods**, then I think that begins to commoditify **childhood**.
- ♦ That could erode the unconditional love between parents and children.
- ♦ There is the risk of disappointment if we don't get the consumer good we want, if it doesn't have all the traits.

Lesson Two



Task 1 Reflecting on the Reading

- 1) Yes.
- 2) Some people feel distracted; others feel hunted.
- 3) It means the Internet brings both merits and drawbacks./The Internet has both positive and negative impact on my life.
- 4) March 20.
- 5) The first principle is to "Avoid Technology."

Task 2 Expanding Your Vocabulary

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. E 5. F 6. D

Audio Studio

Clip 1

Task 1 Note-taking

- 1) letters 2) telephone 3) Email 4) cell phones
- 5) dishwasher 6) washer 7) dryer 8) microwave oven
- 9) robot 10) cars

Task 2 Short Answer Questions

- 1. They make our lives increasingly more comfortable and convenient.
- 2. The technological devices may lead to less human interaction.
- 3. People need to prevent technology from diminishing our personal contacts with our fellow human beings.

Clip 2

Task 1 Sound Club

And <u>what</u> I'm <u>seeing</u> is that <u>people get</u> so <u>used</u> to <u>being short-changed</u> out of <u>real</u> conver<u>sation</u>, so <u>used</u> to <u>get</u>ting by with <u>less</u>, that <u>they</u>'ve be<u>come almost willing</u> to dis<u>pense</u> with <u>people</u> altogether.

Task 2 Note-taking

- 1) no one is listening to me
- 2) a best friend
- 3) spend time with machine
- 4) so appealing
- 5) sociable robots



Task 1 Note-taking

- 1) ipad 2) phone 3) email 4) facebook
- 5) PC 6) iphone 7) Youtube

Task 2 Short Answer Questions

- 1) Technology overload/ digital addition
- 2) A recent family vacation was hijacked by their snazzy electronics.
- 3) Researchers think we cannot do two things successfully at the same time.
- 4) They unplug on the weekends.
- 5) "No technology at the table".

Task 3 Summary

- ♦ This morning, like every morning, technology and food are both on the menu in the home of Cord and Brenda Campbell.
- ♦ Even eight-year-old Lily is plugged in.
- ♦ A recent family vacation to Carmell was hijacked by their snazzy electronics.
- ♦ I was expecting to go to dinner and we did, we ended up having a technology night.
- ♦ It is pretty obvious what this digital addition does to our family lives.
- ❖ If you have a task that requires decision-making or comprehension, you cannot really do two things at the same time.
- → Powers was a victim of digital overload.
- ♦ He and his family would all disappear at their various computers after dinner until they took a big step.
- ♦ The Campbells have also taken some steps to unplug themselves.

Home Listening

- 1) specializing 2) insight 3) dependent 4) routine 5) checking
- 6) based on 7)efficiently 8)an average of
- 9) technological dependence
- 10) academic potential

Transcript

Lesson One

Audio Studio

№ Clip 1 If You Could Choose Your Baby's Traits

For every parent, their own baby, if they are blessed with children, is the most beautiful thing imaginable. But, what about parents who might prefer one eye color over another, or like a specific hair color? Here is ABC's GiGi Stone.

Imagine if you could choose your baby's traits, the same way you pick clothes from a catalogue. Perhaps blue eyes, a bit of curly hair, or why not make her tall, lean, and smart? Dr. Jeffrey Steinberg says he cannot promise you'll get the result you want but can dramatically increase the chances. "Technology is there now and the genes are there now. We are having our eyes opened by announcing that we are able to do this and we learn."

Dr. Steinberg has already helped thousands of couples choose their child's gender. Within six months, he said couples will be able to select the color of their new-born's eyes and hair. The procedure is called pre-implantation genetic diagnosis, or PGD. It's been used for years to screen embryos in the lab, mostly for parents who want to reduce the chances of carrying a baby with life-threatening diseases. Now Dr. Steinberg says he has found a way to take the process one step further by implanting the embryos that give the genetic traits parents want. But will it work? ABC news spoke to a variety of doctors who say it is theoretically possible.

Genetic Research Genetic Research

The scientists who launched the Human Genome Project believed in the power of genetic information to transform health care; to allow earlier diagnosis of diseases than ever before

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possible and to fuel the creation of powerful new medicines.

But it was also clear that genetic information could potentially be used in ways that are hurtful or unfair – for example denying health insurance because of an increased risk for developing a particular disease.

Aware of the danger and hoping to ward it off, the founders of the Human Genome Project created a program to explore the ethical, legal, and social implications of new genetic knowledge. The goal was to anticipate problems that might arise and to prompt solutions.

For example, in the future, doctors will likely be able to give each of us a "genetic report card" that will spell out our risk of developing a variety of different diseases. But will we really want that information? How will it be used? Who will have access our genetic information? How will it affect our lives, our families, and our communities?

The challenge of addressing these issues is not reserved for scientists. We all have a stake in making sure that everyone will benefit from genetic research and no one is harmed.



Ethics in the Age of Genetic Engineering

Hostess: Professor Sandal is here with us today. Welcome professor.

Prof. Sandal: Thank you.

Hostess: Full disclosure, I took Justice. I loved it and I got an A minus. So we'll see how I do today.

Prof. Sandal: I'm sure you'll do beautifully.

Hostess: All right, you have a new book The Case Against Perfection: Ethics in the Age of Genetic Engineering. What is the book about?

Prof. Sandal: Well the book is about the ethical dilemmas that modern biotechnology

presents us with. We're having these enormous breakthroughs, especially in genetics that can cure, hold the promise of curing diseases.

Hostess: Before someone is even born?

Prof. Sandal: Well the real question, and this gets to the hard ethical questions: 'Should we use these technologies to enable parents to essentially have designer children? To pick and choose the genetic traits for non-heath reasons. Rather to have a boy, rather than a girl for example.

Hostess: And what's wrong with choosing? What's wrong with saying, "I'd like to have a girl and I'd like her to have blue eyes"? What is the ethical flaw here?

Prof. Sandal: I think it is one thing to use these technologies for the health of child. But if we start using it to essentially turn children into consumer goods, then I think that begins to commoditify childhood and turn parents into, well it becomes an extension of the consumer society; that could erode the unconditional love, the norm of the unconditional love between parents and children.

Hostess: But wouldn't you love your child even more because it was chosen to your specifications or have that one trait you really wanted to see in your child?

Prof. Sandal: That's an interesting question. Parents love their children, I think, not because they may be smart, or because they may be tall, or handsome or have blue eyes, but simply because they are the child of that parent. And I think there is a risk, there is the risk of disappointnment if we don't get the consumer good we want, if it doesn't have all the traits. We might want to return it for a refund. Even if parents get the traits they want, to begin to think of children as commodities that way, I think, begins to damage and undermine the norms of

parental love for children.

Hostess: So there should be a difference, a barrier? A difference between how we have a child and how we say, choose a car and purchase it.

Prof. Sandal: I think there should be, and we have...with modern genetics, there is the risk. That in a market-driven society like ours, where we are used to making choices and exercising control, there is risk of carrying that too far. And with children, one of the great things about having children, I'm beginning to learn this more and more. I've got two sons. You can really control your children. You want to try to do everything you can for them. There, and so parenthood teachs a certain humility. We need, I think, to learn to reign in some spheres of life. Our tendency to try to exercise mastery and domain over everything.

Hostess: You spent a semester disecting the question "what is justice"? I'll give you 30 seconds. Go! What is justice?

Prof. Sandal: Giving people their due. Giving people what they deserve. Now, then you're going to ask me a follow-up question that will take more than 30 seconds, I bet? How do we figure out what people are due? What differences should count when we're distributing income, wealth, opportunities, power, offices, honors, votes. Well, for that, that takes about a semester.

Lesson Two

Audio Studio

№ Clip 1 Transformation of Human Life by Technology

No one can deny that technology is transforming the way we live at a breathtaking rate. It is hard to believe that only a few years ago the great majority of people were still communicating by letter and traditional telephones. Now, e-mail and cell phones are rapidly replacing the old forms of communication. Just around the corner are robot vacuum cleaners and cars which automatically keep a safe distance from the car ahead.

All these technological advances make our lives increasingly more comfortable and convenient. Just as the dishwasher, clothes washer and dryer and microwave oven made life easier and created more leisure time for our parents' generation. The technological advances of the future will create an even more leisurely life for the future generation. What worries some people, however, is that the technological devices which are transforming our lives are at the same time leading to less human interaction. In the future people will have to be watchful to prevent technology from diminishing our personal contacts with our fellow human beings.

№ Clip 2 TED Speech

Over and over I hear, "I would rather text than talk." And what I'm seeing is that people get so used to being short-changed out of real conversation, so used to getting by with less, that they've become almost willing to dispense with people altogether. So for example, many people share with me this wish, that someday a more advanced version of Siri, the digital assistant on Apple's iPhone will be more like a best friend. Someone who will listen when others won't. I believe this wish reflects a painful truth that I've learned in the past 15 years. That feeling that no one is listening to me is very important in our relationships with technology.

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Unit 4 Technology: A Blessing or a Curse

That's why it's so appealing to have a Facebook page or a Twitter feed --so many automatic listeners. And the feeling that 'no one is listening to me' make us want to spend time with machines that seem to care about us.

We're developing robots, they call them sociable robots. That are specifically designed to be companions: to the elderly, to our children, to us. Have we so lost confidence that we will be there for each other?

Video Studio

Technological Overload

Your burrito's ready.

Jugging computer screens, laptops, cell phones. This morning, like every morning, technology and food are both on the menu in the home of Cord and Brenda Campbell.

Dad: "I'll grab the iPad and my phone and take it into the kitchen; and set them down and fix coffee."

Mom: "All through the day I'm kind of: checking email, Facebook, texting."

Son: "I have a PC, Apple laptop, plus I have the iPhone."

Even eight year old Lily is plugged in.

Daughter: "When I go onto Youtube, sometimes this is my movie player can put music or movies here."

The Campbell's are an extreme example of a condition so many of us suffer from, technology overload. How addicted to their gadgets are they?

We were talking to Brenda: "It causes a lot of information in our house and a lot of...I got a

Unit 4 Technology: A Blessing or a Curse

call, I'm going to ignore that."

A recent family vacation to Carmell was hijacked by their snazzy electronics.

Mom: "We all get there and I was expecting to go to dinner and we did, we ended up having a technology night. We all just sat on a device."

Daughter: "My dad, he was having these meetings on the phone while we were on our Carmell trip. I said, 'dad you've got to stop'."

It is pretty obvious what this digital addition does to our family lives.

But what if anything, does it really do to our brains.

- —Do we know whether any of this can create a permanent brain change?
- —I think it is too early to know. I think that it could well be that there are changes that are quite persistent and hard to overcome.

Dad: "At any given moment in time, I am chatting on IM, I'm using Skype, I've got an IOC window open."

Multi-tasking, it's supposed to be a good thing, right? We are more productive. Well, brain research is showing that it's just not true. "If you have a task that requires decision-making or comprehension, you can't really do two things at the same time."

The parts of brain that process auditory information and visual information, for example, are two different areas. And MRI studies have shown only one can be dominant at a time. So, if you think you can talk on the cellphone and work successfully on the computer at the same time,

Unit 4 Technology: A Blessing or a Curse

the research says you are wrong.

Powers was a victim of digital overload. He and his family would all disappear at their various computers after dinner until, they took a big step.

"We decided we will unplug on weekends. We called it the Internet Sabbath. We've been doing it for three years now. It completely revolutionized our lives."

The Campbell's have also taken some steps to unplug themselves.

Mom: "At dinner time, we do have a no-technology at the table."

Daughter: "It is that time of the day that we talk together and that is time we could spend more time together than anytime else in the day."

Unit 5 Parenting

1

Lesson One



Task 2 Expanding Your Vocabulary

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. E 5. F 6. D

Audio Studio

Clip 1

Task 1 Dictation

- 1) has recently attracted wide attention in cyberspace
- 2) leaving many Chinese American students irritated
- 3) it was believed
- 4) it is unfair to simply blame them
- 5) people can notice the difference
- 6) between the oriental and occidental methods of education

Task 2 Note-taking

- 1) a hen protecting its chicks
- 2) attend the best primary schools, best colleges, and ultimately gain the best job
- 3) becomes the future of parents
- 4) a shepherd rearing sheep
- 5) they can study and work as they like.
- 6) Individuality and independence
- 7) their own creativity to be released

Q Clip 2

Task 1 Dictation

- 1) excel in school;
- 2) the work is done
- 3) they achieved the correct results

Task 2 Note-taking

- 1) sell books
- 2) raise kids
- 3) Somewhere between being a tiger mother and an overly permissive parent
- 4) Children could reject the parent along with the parenting



Task 1 Short Answer Questions

- 1) They are highly successful (and their parents expect highly of them).
- 2) Engineering.
- 3) Hippie style.
- 4) Yes.
- 5) Open.

Task 2 Note-taking

- 1) play any sports
- 2) five
- 3) whatever she wants
- 4) hovers
- 5) reminds

Task 3 Summary

♦ Is there a right way to raise successful kids?

- What the intensity of tiger mom debate showed us was that proud parents are passionate about parenting.
- Shinny Lee was a straight-A student who headed to the Ivy League to study engineering.
- ♦ If I don't interfere with family time, I can just do whatever I want.
- ♦ She always likes to remind me of what to do and tell me what to do.
- One of the up sides is that since she is always guiding me, I really don't have to do that much on my own.

Lesson Two



Task 1 Reflecting on the Reading

- 1) In the 1960s and 1970s.
- 2) To provide instruction that aligned with their specific cultural and social views.
- 3) Conservative Christian families.
- 4) Nonexistent programming available for students with gifts and talents.
- 5) The growth of the Internet, networking with other homeschoolers and accessing online resources.

Task 2 Expanding Your Vocabulary

1.B 2.F 3.D 4.E 5.A 6.C

Unit 5 Parenting



• Audio Studio

Clip 1

Task 1 Note-taking

- 1) structured
- 2) science
- 3) philosophies
- 4) natural
- 5) interests
- 6) formal

Task 2 Discussion

Open.

№ <u>Clip 2</u>

Warm-up

Access to the large quantity of resources on the Internet

Negative peer influence, e.g. drugs, violence, bullying, etc.

Campus safety, e.g. bomb scares or mass shootings

Development of technology (development of high character, not only intellectually)

 $Efficiency \ (whether \ children \ could \ learn \ efficiently) / Enable \ children \ to \ learn \ at \ their \ own$

pace

Fun (whether children could learn with fun)

Task 1 Short Answer Questions

No, he won't because of the academic environment.

Yes, because the kids enjoy extraordinary network of friendships and relationships

No.

Task 2 Note-taking

- 1) extraordinary network
- 2) richness and depth
- 3) negative influences
- 4) academic environment
- 5) resources



Task 1 True or False

- 1) True
- 2) False. It is illegal to homeschool kids according to California court ruling. (Scripts for reference: The State Court ruling says: unless parents are certified to teach, they cannot teach kids at home. California court rule that it is a crime for parents without teaching credentials to homeschool their kids.)
- 3) False. Homeschoolers take the same college entrance test as those public school students. (Scripts for reference: They have to score well on the same test that every other kid take to go to college.)

Task 2 Short Answer Questions

- 1) 166000.
- 2) Anxious and angry.
- 3) Her mother wants to make a difference in Samantha's life.
- 4) Seventh grade.
- 5) Yes.

Task 3 Summary

- ♦ Unless they are certified to teach, parents cannot **teach their kids at home.**
- ♦ There are more than a million homeschoolers nationwide...

Unit 5 Parenting

- 6
- I couldn't imagine being criminalized for caring for my child.
- ♦ I have this one chance in my child's life to really make a difference in her life.
- ♦ The optimum educational setting is with credentialed teachers.
- ♦ She outperforms her public school counterparts.
- ♦ She is old enough to question the rationale of the ruling.

Home Listening

- 1) reliable 2) merits 3) charms 4) vanish 5) misfortune
- 6) disgrace 7) admired for our merits 8) an unalterable fact
- 9) In times of success 10) in times of failure

Transcript

Lesson One

Audio Studio

Order of School Contract of School Clip 1Chinese vs. American Mother

An online discussion on why "Chinese mom" has become a derogatory term in US high schools has recently attracted wide attention in cyberspace.

Some argue that the Chinese mother is one who is known for vying with another of her kind, and is ridiculed by US high school students, leaving many Chinese-American students irritated.

The Beijing-based *China Daily* published an article, saying that for a long time it was believed that the Chinese mother was the hardest working and most benign mother in the world. So, it's unfair to simply blame them.

The article states that when comparing Chinese and US mothers, people can notice the difference.

The writer says, to some degree, Chinese mothers reflect the difference between the oriental and occidental methods of education.

The Chinese love to educate their children like a hen protecting its chicks, always hoping to help their children grow to attend the best primary schools, best colleges and ultimately gain the best jobs.

Therefore, the future of the children, in a way, becomes the future of their parents. The individuality and independence of children are sacrificed.

By contrast, the writer says American parents teach their kids like a shepherd rearing sheep. Parents and teachers exert less control on students so that they can study and work as they like, thus allowing their own creativity to be released.

№ Clip 2 Tiger Mother-Traditional Chinese Parenting

We gathered this group of parents and students from Fairfax County, Virginia, a wealthy suburb of Washington DC, where emphasis is placed on achievement and success. They are all talking about the controversy which stems from the recent release of Amy Chua's new book *Battle Hymn of the Tiger Mother*. In it, she promotes what she calls traditional Chinese parenting: Children must excel in school; cannot play until their work is done; and must be disciplined until they achieve the correct results. So what do educators think about it?

"Well I think that it was certainly turned out to be a good way to sell books but it probably wasn't a great way to raise kids."

Kristen Amundson is with Education Sector, a non-profit education think tank. She believes the best way to teach children is somewhere between being a strict tiger mom and an overly permissive parent.

"The best is the parent who sets clear limits but who combines that with warmth."

She says the danger of being a tiger mom is that children could reject the parent along with the parenting.

Video Studio

Kids Debate Parenting Styles

When tiger mom Amy Chua got attacked on all those mommy blogs for her "Take no prisoners" parenting style, her teen daughters were the first to rush to her defense, and that made us want to hear more from the kids that are the subject of all these experiments in parenting and have them weigh on the big question---is there a right way to raise successful kids?

Gigi put that question to three highly accomplished teenagers; she's here to tell us

Unit 5 Parenting

what she found, and these kids were raised in very very different styles.

Gigi: Very different ways. I think what the intensity of tiger mom debate showed us was

the fact that understandably parents are passionate about parenting. Now parents are

arguing and blogging, you know pining away on what's the best way to raise kids. Whether

you be hardcore or laissez-faire. But, we sat down with the kids themselves, who had some

surprising insights.

Three highly successful teens, raised in three wildly different ways. What makes them

tick?

Shinny Lee, was raised by a tiger mom, a straight-A student headed to the Ivy League to

study engineering. Columbia is giving her a full scholarship.

Gigi: Did your mom let you play any sports?

Shinny: No.

Gigi: Did she let you have sleepovers?

Shinny: No. Well I had one, but that was like in middle school but it was at our house.

When I was younger, she would make me do practice work when I get home. So it actually

started when I was five years old.

Gigi: Extra work at five years old?

Shinny: Yeah. Kindergarten, I would come home and I would start doing math

problems.

Monica Pabbin's parents might be called Hippie style. Her brother was valedictorian,

and she too is a straight-A student who plays three sports.

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10

Gigi: What make your parents Hippie parents?

Monica: Well, they let me do pretty much do anything I want. Like if I don't interfere with family time, I can just do whatever I want.

Gigi: They don't force you to do homework?

Monica:No.

Gigi: In fact, quite the opposite. Right?

Monica: Yes. She actually tells me to take a break and play video games.

John Ferrari gets mostly A's and loves computers. His parents are very protective; AKA (also known as), helicopters.

Gigi: We are referring to your mom as a helicopter mom. Is that fair?

John: I think it is fair.

Gigi: How come?

John: She is always hovering over me. She always likes to remind me of what to do and tell me what to do. One of the up sides is that since she is always guiding me, I really don't have to do that much on my own.

All three feel high expectations from their parents. Child development experts say that's a good thing as long as there is not too much pressure.

Lesson Two

Audio Studio

○ Clip 1 Home Schooling

Ian Townsend: A Queensland-based organization called Christian Education Ministries sells homeschooling programs. One of its managers, Terry Harding has just finished a PhD on homeschoolers.

Terry Harding: "I've classed them into three basic classes. One is a structured approach where homeschooled and distance-educated kids do standard mathematics, and science, and English, and phonics, et cetera, et cetera, and that's the position we take in the Australian Christian Colleges across Australia. But there's a second approach, which I call the eclectic approach, where parents might buy textbooks and lean toward their particular philosophies. It's like they cobble together that which they think is appropriate to their child. And the third aspect of homeschooling is called unschooling, or natural learning; where basically a child's interests directs the education. And conversation is a very important factor in the child's education, and there's no really formal curriculum."

Ian Townsend: That group of so-called unschoolers is the least likely to follow any curriculum at all.

○ Clip 2 **Interview About Home Schooling**

Ian Townsend: You have children now?

Scott Stephens: I do.

Ian Townsend: Would you consider homeschooling for them?

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Scott Stephens: Not for a moment. And for two reasons. I mean, I share many concerns that other parents have about the negative influences that are always going to be present in public schooling environments. And yet at the same time, you know, just watching especially my oldest son and oldest daughter, watching them come through a rural, not particularly well-off public school, watching this extraordinary network of friendships and relationships grow up—okay, the academic environment might not have been the best, the resources that are there at the school's disposal certainly haven't been the best, but there is a kind of richness and depth to their learning experience that I can only look at with a deep, deep sense of envy, a kind of longing that my own intellectual formation might have been made intelligible by this other social network.

Ian Townsend: Scott Stephens' experience of homeschooling couldn't be described as typical, but neither could anyone homeschooling experience.

Video Studio

Homeschool Battle

In California where supporters of homeschooling are mobilizing. Today, they formally appeal the State Court Ruling that said that unless parents are certified to teach, they can't teach their kids at home. 166,000 students are homeschooled in California, more than a million nationwide.

And as ABC's Lisa Fletcher reports this ruling has many of those families anxious and angry.

Kirstin: "He called the presidency a bully pulpit."

This is thirteen-year-old Samantha Wolfe's home.

Kirstin: "What do you mean by that?"

It is also her school, one that could be shut down, now that a California court ruled that it is a crime for parents without teaching credentials to homeschool their kids.

Rachel: "I couldn't imagine being criminalized for caring for my child."

Samantha's mom Rachel and her grandmother Kirstin have devoted their lives to Samantha's schooling.

Rachel: "I feel that I have this one chance in my child's life to really make a difference in her life."

Kirstin: "It's about learning and it is about the love of learning."

But the court doesn't see it that way. It ruled that accredited teachers are best for students. That accreditation can cost upwards of 10,000 dollars.

"Certainly the optimum educational setting is with credentialed teachers. That's our belief."

A homeschooler's curriculum is pretty much up to the parents; but they still have to score well on the same tests that every other kid takes to go to college. If Samantha were in public school, she'd be in the seventh grade. But like many homeschoolers. She outperforms her public school counterparts. She is two grade levels ahead and old enough to question the rationale of the ruling.

Samantha: "They should analyze the child's situation and see if it's you know an adequate situation."

Legal advocates are asking the court to prevent the case from being used as a precedent across the US.

"The California courts say it simply doesn't matter if kids are learning, we're going to ignore that factor and force them into a bureaucratic system whether they are learning or

Unit 5 Parenting

not."

They are prepared to go all the way to the US Supreme Court. While they are fighting, Samantha's family will keep teaching.

Lisa Fletcher, ABC News, Los Angeles.

Lesson One



Task 2 Expanding Your Vocabulary

1. B 2.A 3.F 4.E 5.D 6.C

Audio Studio

Clip 1

Task 1 Note-taking

- 1) pretty pictures
- 2) location
- 3) how to operate all exit
- 4) other safety features of this airplane
- 5) the seat belt light is on
- 6) there is an unexpected turbulence
- 7) comply with the instructions

Task 2 Dictation

- 1) operated 2) insert 3) clicks 4) pull
- 5) tighten 6) lift 7) fits 8) go

Clip 2

Task 1 Note-taking

- Tip 2: The best days to fly are Tuesday or Wednesday.
- Tip 3: You can cancel within 24 hours for any reason.
- Tip 4: You can avoid things which require an extra charge.

Task 2 Short Answer Questions

- 1. Airfare is much more expensive (because all the business travellers are heading out for the week on the road) on Monday.
- 2. He can see where the prices go the next day.
- 3. He probably doesn't need to spend the extra 10 to 200 dollars for more legroom.
- 4. Legroom, cutting security lines, even boarding a plane first.
- 5. He might always take a chance at check-in.



Task 1 Note-taking

- From Lady Liberty in New York Harbor to the top of the Empire State Building, the Chinese tourist is ever present.
- 2) Over the last year the Chinese tourism has grown about 22 percent.
- 3) 40 percent of all Chinese visitors to America come to New York City.
- 4) One Chinese spend \$10,000 on shopping.
- 5) Luxury goods stores make sure to have Mandarin speaking employees (to watch out for that growing clientele).
- 6) One U.N. study said the Chinese spent \$102 billion last year in their world travel, (surpassing the U.S. and Germany.)

Task 2 Idea Box

- 1) We actually see New York City all the time in the movie and on TV
- 2) Relaxed visa rules and a strong economy back home
- 3) Every single Chinese person has heard about New York when they heard about America

4) buy iPad, iPod, different computers, and all of the luxury brands

Task 3 Summary

- ♦ It's hard not to run into Chinese tourists on the sidewalks of New York.
- ♦ Large Chinese tour groups are everywhere and ready to spend.
- Relaxed visa rules and a strong economy back home brings busloads full of vacationers.
- ♦ Chinese outbound tourism in America is clearly an incredibly growing market.
- ♦ Meanwhile, the purchasing power of foreign tourists has grown dramatically.
- Luxury goods stores make sure to have Mandarin speaking employees to watch out for that growing clientele.
- One U.N. study said the Chinese spent \$102 billion last year in their world travel, surpassing the U.S. and Germany.

Lesson Two



Task 1 Reflecting on the Reading

- 1. The development of technology in transportation along with easier access to buying tickets online.
- 2. They will be more helpful towards the environment.
- 3. Most of the medical tourists travel because they are seeking a cheaper medical treatment along with some sightseeing as well.
- 4. People travel to gain knowledge overseas about the different cultures and ideas to gain more insight.
- 5. Go online and check out what is offered to you.

Task 2 Expanding Your Vocabulary

1. C 2.A 3.F 4.B 5.E 6.D

Audio Studio

Clip 1

Task 1 Note-taking

- 1) To show their pride in the America's capital city
- 2) To celebrate the real Washington DC.
- 3) The mall
- 4) dozens of neighborhood (that featured their own type of culture)
- 5) the food
- 6) the music
- 7) the whole flavor of Washington DC

Task 2 Sound Club

- 1) a big city 失去爆破
- 2) forget to 失去爆破
- 3) some of its 连读
- 4) everybody 重读
- 5) their pride 重读
- 6) director of 连读
- 7) coming in 连读

Clip 2

Task 1 Note-taking

1) Spectacular views like mountains, rivers and forests.

- 2) bird-watching, wildlife travel, bike tours, desert exploration, a tour of Shangri La, marine tours, and so on
- 3) oceans, mountains, deserts, grasslands and places that are home to unique animals and tropical plants

Task 2 Dictation

- 1) increasing popularity
- 2) their own eco-tourist adventure
- 3) magnificent scenery



Task 1 Idea Box

- 1) illegal immigrants and the US constitution
- 2) To rewrite the 14th amendment (which gives automatic citizenship to anyone born in the US)
- 3) come here to have babies
- 4) was not designed to apply to foreigners
- 5) There are birth tourists
- 6) not a huge number
- 7) People who are born here are automatically citizens

Task 2 Short Answer Questions

- 1) Automatic citizenship is given to anyone born in the US.
- 2) A room for 2 months, a baby cradle and a gift set for the mother.
- 3) 7670.
- 4) Whether the 14th amendment applied to aliens or foreigners.

Task 3 Summary

- ♦ It is reported the emotional debate about **illegal immigrants and the US constitution**.
- ♦ There is a provocative charge to argue whether all the automatic citizenship should be given to anyone born in the US.
- Even though the industry of travelling agency and hotels service, catering to so-called birth tourists, actively markets birth tourists, a number from the National Center of Health Statistics shows there is not so much birth tourism.
- ♦ There is some evidence however that some of the law makers did not approve that foreigners born here is a citizen.
- But still the Courts have repeatedly supported the notion that people who are born here are automatically citizens.

Home Listening

- 1) impact 2) potential 3) essential
- 4) deeper connections with 5) Contrary to popular belief 6) budgets
- 7) are often cheaper than 8) required 9) conserving
- 10) contributing positively to

Transcript

Lesson One

Audio Studio

№ Clip 1 Virgin America Safety

Hello, and thanks for flying with Virgin America. A few announcements as we begin our flight. Everyone should have a look at the safety card that is in the seat pocket in front of you. Not only does it has pretty pictures, but it has important information about the location, and how to operate all exits and explains other safety features of this airplane. Please keep your seat belt fastened whenever the seat belt light is on. To be safe, we recommend your seat belt stays fastened whenever you are in your seat, just in case there is unexpected turbulence. And please comply with instructions from the in-flight team with regard to the fasten seat belt signs. For the 0.0001% of you who have never operated a seat belt before, it works like this: just insert the metal end into the buckle until it clicks, and pull on the loose end to tighten. To open, lift on the top of the buckle. Be sure the seat belt fits low and tight across your lap and you're good to go. Thanks.

№ Clip 2 Money-saving Summer Travel Tips

It's May, Memorial Day, the end of school are both in sight, and it's time to start thinking about summer vacation. But before you book that trip, there are a few things to keep in mind that could save you and your family hundreds of dollars. The biggest thing that I am asked is, what is the best time to buy airfare? And to be honest, there is no perfect answer, but generally about four to six weeks in advance. Other things to think about, what day are you flying? If you're flying on Tuesday or Wednesday, it's typically cheaper than

Monday when all the business travellers are heading out for their week on the road. The other thing to remember when booking tickets is you can cancel within 24 hours for any reason. Use that to your advantage, and go ahead and play a game, and see where the prices go the next day. Airlines these days are charging extra for just about anything: legroom, cutting security lines, even boarding a plane first. Is it right for you? Well, it depends. If you are short, you probably don't want to spend the extra 10 to 200 dollars for more legroom. If you are tall, it might make a difference. If you don't have a carry-on bag, there is no reason to pay extra to board early. If you don't want to pay the extra fee, you can always take a chance at check-in and see if there's better seats available, but I wouldn't hold my breath on that.



Chinese Tourism Soars in US

ROTH: It's hard not to run into Chinese tourists on the sidewalks of New York. Large Chinese tour groups are everywhere and ready to spend. From Lady Liberty in New York Harbor to the top of the Empire State Building, the Chinese tourist is ever present.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE (via translator): We actually see New York City all the time in the movies and TV, on TV, and we really wanted to come here.

ROTH: How come you don't have a sign in mandarin saying "Beijing this way"? (LAUGHTER)

JEAN-YVES GHAZI, EMPIRE STATE BUILDING OBSERVATORY: Because Beijing is actually here in New York City right now, right here with us.

ROTH: First it was Chinese business travelers, now relaxed visa rules and a strong economy back home brings busloads full of vacationers.

GEORGE FERTITTA, CEO, NYC AND CO.: The Chinese tourist is clearly an incredibly

growing market. Over the last year we have grown about 22 percent.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: So now we're driving to the eastern part of Manhattan.

ROTH: 40 percent of all Chinese visitors to America come to New York City.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: I love New York. We're on the east side, and this is the East River.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Every single Chinese people have (person has) heard about New York when they heard about America, so we just want to come and see it.

ROTH: Would you be interested in buying a piece of the Brooklyn Bridge? I can sell you that. That is a New York tradition.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: If I can, sure.

ROTH: L&L Tours shows them a good time. Ten years ago tourists brought their own food and didn't want to buy anything.

RICH SUN, V.P. L&L TRAVEL ENTERPRISES: The purchasing power has grown dramatically. Now we have the customers who are here to buy iPad, iPod, different computers, and all of the luxury brands.

LILY FAN, CHINESE TOURIST: I know my friends spend \$10,000 by shopping.

ROTH: Luxury goods stores, like *Tourneau*, make sure to have Mandarin speaking employees to watch out for that growing clientele.

LARRY BARKLEY, V.P. OF RETAIL, TOURNEAU: We sent key members of the marketing team to China in order to reach out to the different groups that are organizing tours to come to the United States.

ROTH: One U.N. study said the Chinese spent \$102 billion last year in their world travels, surpassing the U.S. and Germany.

Any final thoughts?

GHAZI: Welcome to New York City.

Richard Roth, CNN, New York

Lesson Two

Audio Studio

Q Clip 1 Cultural Tourism

Host: Welcome to Comcast news makers. I'm Elena Russo. Sometimes when you live in or near a big city, somehow you forget to relish some of its natural assets. Today's guests invites everybody, from residents to visitors, to show their pride in America's capital city. Please welcome Pat Wheeler, the director of marketing for cultural tourism, DC. Pat, thanks for coming in today.

Pat: Thank you very much

Host: Cultural tourism DC, you guys run the gamut from showing visitors and residents everything our city has to offer.

Pat: Well, that's true. We want to tell, well, we want to celebrate the real Washington DC. We know when visitors come, they usually go to the mall, and that's great. We are glad that they go to the mall. But we want them to see the rest of DC. DC has dozens of neighborhood that featured their own type of culture. There's the food, there's the music, and there's the whole flavor of the rest of Washington DC.

Host: It is so rich in its heritage.

Pat: It really is rich in history. Not only is there the federal history, but it's the history of the city. That's we try to tell people for our heritage trails. We actually have ten heritage trails. We are going to get ready to launch our 11th one in November.

Host: Sound like a blast. Thank you so much for coming in and telling us all about it.

Pat: Thank you so much.

Q Clip 2 Eco-Tourism

Back to nature is a new travel concept increasing popularity. More and more tourists eager to go out and carve their own eco-tourist adventure. China is home to a great number of natural landscapes and magnificent scenery. Spectacular views like mountains, rivers and forests attract thousands of tourists to China every year. Eco-tourism is nature-based travel which aims to promote awareness of ecological systems and preserves the natural environment and cultural heritage. Tourists can learn about environmental conservation by embarking on this type of travel. Types of eco-tourism include: bird-watching, wildlife travel, bike tours, desert exploration, a tour of Shangri La, marine tours, and so on. Since 1999, the China national tourism administration and relevant departments, have developed a number of areas specifically for eco-tourism, such as: oceans, mountains, deserts, grasslands and places that are home to unique animals and tropical plants.

Video Studio

Birthing Tourism Myth or Reality

Woman Reporter:

Now, to the emotional debate about illegal immigrants and the US constitution. We told you last night about the push by some Republicans to rewrite the 14th amendment; which gives automatic citizenship to anyone born in the US, including the children of undocumented workers. And in reporting this story we heard a provocative charge from a Senator, so we ask Dan Harris to investigate.

OFF Voice:

This is the sound bite from the Republican Senator Lindsey Graham that got the whole debate started.

Senator Graham:

People come here to have babies. They come here to drop a child, it's called drop and leave. They have a child in America, they cross the border, they go to the emergency room, have a child, and that child is automatically an American citizen.

OFF Voice:

So, we wanted to know, is this allegation true? We did find there is a cottage industry of travel agencies and hotel chains, catering to so-called birth tourists.

Men Reporter (Dan Harris):

For example, this is a Turkish-owned luxury hotel right here in Manhattan. That actively markets birth tourism packages to expectant mothers from overseas. They lured more than a dozen pregnant foreigners last year.

OFF Voice:

The package includes: a room for 2 months, a baby cradle, and a gift set for the mother. Estimated cost, north of \$17.000.

So, we asked Senator Lindsay Graham's office, how much is birth tourism really happening?

His office cited a number from the National Center of Health Statistics, which says, of the more than 4 million live births every year, 7,670 were children born to mothers who said they did not live here. Not a huge number.

There is some evidence however that some of the law makers who wrote the 14th amendment to the Constitution, which says anyone born here is a citizen. Did not design it to apply to foreigners but instead for recently emancipated slaves.

Jonathan Turley:

In defending the 14th amendment citizenship provision, the Senator said clearly that he did not believe it applied to aliens or foreigners, and yet another senator said, equally

clearly, that he believed that it did.

OFF Voice:

But still the courts have repeatedly supported the notion that people who are born here are automatically citizens and if congress passed a law changing that, experts say it would likely be struck down.

Dan Harris, ABC News New York

Lesson One



Task 2 Expanding Your Vocabulary

1. C 2.E 3.D 4.B 5.A 6.F

Audio Studio

Clip 1

Task 1 Note-taking

- 1) when you are depressed, lonely or angry
- 2) feel a sense of guilt
- 3) the amount you spend on shopping
- 4) luxury goods
- 5) more than your budget allows
- 6) whether you can afford anything or not
- 7) more serious denials

Task 2 Note-taking

- 1) being the person they would like to be
- 2) the person they would like to be
- 3) luxury goods can never show how rich they are
- 4) unrepeatable financial worries

Clip 2

Task 1 Note-taking

- 1) cigarette smoking
- 2) It is the most prevalent addiction in our society

- 3) People are familiar with it.
- 4) The same processes apply to illegal substances, like heroin or cocaine.

Task 2 Brain Challenge

- 1) People ask him all the time: what is addiction.
- 2) He's often using a substance to make them feel better.
- 3) He is convincing in illustrating what addiction is.
- 4) addiction therapist



Task 1 Note-taking

- 1) The struggle between blackberry phone and family time
- 2) Working moms suffer more than working dads
- is constantly juggling his needs and those of her company's (the Cincinnati Ad Agency she works for)
- 4) felt 40% more stress
- 5) nearly twice as much guilt
- 6) the guilt of being addicted to smartphones.
- 7) it's still the working mums who do a lot of housework and childcare.
- 8) Kids also resent the buzzing blackberry.
- 9) Switch off smartphone

Task 2 Idea Box

- People love them and hate them. (Blackberries smartphones, call them what you
 will, devices ensure we are connected to the office 24/7, whether we want to be
 or not.)
- 2) People never want to be addicted (I never want my son to remember me as that person who sat behind the glow of computer screen.)
- 3) People are forced to be addicted (We think we should be paying attention to our kids when we're finally home, and then the world comes marching right in.)
- 4) People can take control of smartphone addiction. (There are certain times when I'm not going to look at my blackberry, or not answer my cellphone.)

Task 3 Summary

- So many of us with kids have gotten that look: we can't put down the blackberry smartphone at home.
- But a new study shows that the weakness for technology takes a harder toll on working moms than dads.
- ♦ Blackberry smartphones are devices that ensure we are connected to the office 24/7.
- Parents are constantly juggling the kids' needs and those of the company they work for.
- Working mums feel more guilt because they need to work and do the housework in childcare as well.
- The solution is to create boundaries or switch off the phone.

Lesson Two



Task 1 Reflecting on the Reading

- 1. It may become compulsive and interfere with ordinary life responsibilities.
- 2. He might feel an extra pull to have a drink
- 3. They are always emotionally stressed.
- 4. It's the need to take action under certain kinds of stress.
- 5. Its cause is not simply a search for pleasure.

Task 2 Expanding Your Vocabulary

1. C 2.F 3.E 4.A 5.D 6.B

Audio Studio

Clip 1

Task 1 Note-taking

- 1) It can destroy careers, families, even individuals.
- 2) There is no special cause for addiction.
- 3) There are at least six different types based on the brain imaging work.
- 4) You can target the treatment specifically to their brain according to the types.

Task 2 Dictation

- 1) that people are addicted to
- 2) that we do
- 3) which type of addiction they have
- 4) that you can do

₩ Clip 2

Task 1 Note-taking

- 1. Addiction is a brain disease.
- 2. The brain is like a control tower and sends out signals.
- 3. The chemical signals in your brain change. /The part of your brain that lets you feel pleasure can be changed by drugs.
- 4. The addicts need the drug to keep from feeling bad.

Task 2 Dictation

- 1) your choices
- 2) your actions
- 3) even the way you feel
- 4) eat
- 5) fall in love
- 6) experience something else you enjoy



Task 1 Note-taking

- 1) Why can't some of the people stop eating?
- 2) a healthy women and a food addict
- 3) Ask questions;
- 4) Show them pictures to see the responses in their brain.
- 5) The actual responses;
- 6) The addicts need more food to feel satisfied;

- 7) The way a food addict's brain responds to food is similar to the way a drug addict's brain responds to drugs.
- 8) Researcher should work on new ways of prevention and treatment of food addiction.

Task 2 Short Answer Questions

- 1) He overate and even was stealing to get the food and money to get food.
- 2) It's a real addiction and has something to do with the way our brain is wired.
- 3) They have to have it, craving it, like a drug.
- 4) She doesn't feel satisfied.
- 5) He went to rehab to treat his food addiction.

Task 3 Summary

- Michael Prager was once a cute chubby kid who didn't just overeat but was stealing to get the food.
- ♦ But now, a new study reveals why some of us can't stop eating.
- ♦ First, researches ask women whether they feel sluggish, anxious or withdrawn about food.
- Then, they will show a picture about chocolate milkshake and be given an extra taste of milkshake.
- The part of the brain that deals with anticipation lights up when a food addict sees the picture but barely responds when she tastes.
- ♦ So doctors say they're more likely to overeat, chasing that fulfilled feeling.
- ♦ To gain health, Michael Prager went to rehab to treat his food addiction.

Home Listening

- 1) symptoms 2) covers 3) turn to the Internet
- 4) relieve 5) accessible 6) temporarily
- 7) healthier and more effective ways 8) alternate 9) to engage in
- 10) intend to deal with

Transcript

Lesson One

Audio Studio

№ Clip 1 Signs and Symptoms of Shopping Addiction

Addiction to shopping? Are you addicted? Tell me something. Do you prefer to go shopping when you are depressed, lonely or angry? Do you feel a sense of guilt after you shop? Be honest here. Do you often lie regarding the amount you spend on shopping? In this case, if your answer to any of these questions is yes, then you are addicted. And in medical terms, this is known as addiction to shopping. Well, you hardly do realize what causes, but however you simply tend to feel good whenever you shop, and thus eventually it becomes a serious problem for three obvious reasons. You start spending more than your budget allows when you go shopping. You don't even consider whether you can afford anything or not. It pushes you towards more serious denials. In most cases, the compulsive shoppers are addicted to buying luxury goods. Possibly this is because they feel more comfortable in being the person they would like to be or even be seen as. The sad part is they do not even realize that luxury goods can never show how rich they are and can only cause unrepeatable financial worries.

№ Clip 2 What Is Addiction

People asked me all the time: what is addiction? And I always fall back on the example of cigarette smoking. It's the most prevalent addiction in our society. You see it all the time and most people, maybe that have smoked themselves, or currently dependent on cigarettes, or know people in their family that have had experience. So once you start

thinking about addiction from the point of view of tobacco, it's very easy to think of it as a habit; as something that people are doing frequently. And often using a substance to make them feel better. So in the case of cigarettes, you smoke because you're feeling cravings. You are feeling withdraw symptoms from a lowering of nicotine in your blood stream and you are replacing that by lighting up. So that example, I think, serves us well because if we then start to move into areas where, you know, we're less familiar, if we think about, for example, heroin or cocaine, the drugs that we treat in the NHS. While those might be, you know, kind of unusual substances, but the same processes apply.



Parents and Blackberry Addiction

Now to a story about the struggle between technology and family time. So many of us with kids have gotten that look, the one they come we can't put down the blackberry or iPhone at home. But a new study shows that the weakness for technology takes a harder toll on working moms than dads. Lisa Stark explains why.

We love them and hate them. Blackberries, smartphones, call them what you will, devices ensure we are connected to the office 24/7, whether we want to be or not.

"I never want my son to remember me as that person who sat behind the glow of computer screen."

Tiller Derben is the mom of 4-year-old Owen. She's constantly juggling his needs and those of the Cincinnati Ad Agency she works for.

"Trying to do it all. To make sure that you are pleasing everyone at work, and that you are pleasing everyone at home."

The University of Toronto surveyed more than 1,000 men and women. The women felt

40% more stress than men and nearly twice as much guilt when that digital lease to the office went off after hours.

We think we should be paying attention to our kids when we're finally home. We want to be with them, we want to pay attention to them and then the world comes marching right in.

Perhaps it's the guilt that we're so often away for our families. Stuck at the office, unlike many of our moms, who stayed home with the kids.

In the 1950's, only about a third of women worked. Now 60% of women do. But surveys tell us it's still the women who do the bulk of housework and childcare.

And it's not just moms who resent that buzzing blackberry, kids do too.

Nobody likes it when their kids roll their eyes at you.

So what's the solution? Create boundaries. There are certain times when I'm not going to look at my blackberry, or not answer my cellphone.

And of course there's always this option, the off switch.

Lisa Stark, ABC News, Washington

Lesson Two



Ordinary Clip 1 Types of Addiction and Your Brain

Hostess: Addiction is a global epidemic, whether it is drugs, alcohol, sex, gambling, food, or even shopping. Addiction can destroy careers, families, even individuals. And joining me to discuss this common problem in our society is Dr. Daniel Amin. Dr. Amin, thank you for being

here.

Dr. Amin: Thanks for having me.

Hostess: So as I mentioned earlier, there are so many things that people are addicted to. But is there one specific cause for addiction?

Dr. Amin: Well, there's not, and unfortunately most addiction treatment centers, they have one treatment program. And, well, (what) we've seen from the brain imaging work that we do is it's at least six different things and giving someone the wrong treatment can make them worse.

Hostess: So it's really determining then which type of addiction they have, so you can treat it better?

Dr. Amin: You know that's one of the most important things that you can do. When you know their type, you can then target treatment specifically to their brain. That's where our brain imaging work comes in. So it can be just so helpful for people. And then the treatment is targeted individually to them.

Hostess: That makes a lot of sense. Thank you so much for showing your expertise with us.

Dr. Amin: Thank you.

№ Clip 2 Why Are Drugs So Hard to Quit

Ever hear someone with a drug problem talking about quitting, and then they try to quit on their own with no help. They tell their friends they've given up drugs forever. It usually doesn't work. Eventually they slip and start using again. Why are drugs so hard to quit? Because addiction is a brain disease. Addition is when you feel a strong urge to keep taking a drug even if it is causing harm. To stop, ask for help. Your brain is like a control tower. It sends out signals that direct your actions and choices. When you take drugs, the chemical

signals in your brain change. This affects your choices, your actions and even the way you feel. The part of your brain that lets you feel pleasure can be changed by drugs. Normally this pleasure center is active when you eat, fall in love or experience something else you enjoy. After a while, the drug becomes more important. When someone takes a drug, they first feel a rush or a high. But over time, the high is not as strong and they need the drug to keep from feeling bad. This is what happens when you are addicted.

Video Studio

Brain Scans Show Food Is Like Drugs for Some

Women Reporter:

We have new insight into the power of food cravings and the human brain. Here's Sharon Alfonze on what's new and what you do.

OFF Voice:

The pictures of a cute chubby kid only tell part of the story. Michael Prager says he didn't just overeat.

Michael Prager:

I was stealing to get food; both food, and money to get food. There was never really enough for me.

OFF Voice:

But now, a new study reveals why some of us can't stop eating. It's not willpower. It's a real addiction and has to do with the way our brains our wired. First, researchers asked women a series of questions: did they feel sluggish, anxious or withdrawn about food. Then, they were shown a picture of a chocolate milkshake. When a healthy woman saw it, a part of the brain that deals with anticipation, called the caudate, does not respond. The picture doesn't trigger any cravings. But when a food addict saw the milkshake picture, that same part of the

brain lights up. They have to have it, craving it, like a drug. Then the women will be given an extra taste of milkshake. With normal women, the part of the brain that shows you're satiated lights up, they feel fulfilled. But the brain of the women with food addictions barely respond, they don't feel satisfied, so doctors say they're more likely to overeat, chasing that fulfilled feeling. Researchers say the way a food addict's brain responds to food is strikingly similar to the way a drug addict's brain responds to drugs.

Study author:

There's probably very important implications for prevention and treatment that we can learn from the substance abuse literature and apply it to overeating.

OFF Voice:

To that end, Michael Prager went to rehab to treat his food addiction. Today he is 165 pounds lighter.

Michael Prager:

I am recovering, a day at a time, but I have no doubt, oh God, I have no doubt that if I let these boundaries down I would be back with my head in a trough of food, in very short order.

Sharon Alfonze, ABC News, New York

Lesson One



Task 2 Expanding Your Vocabulary

1. C 2.E 3.F 4.A 5.D 6.B

Audio Studio

Clip 1

Task 1 Note-taking

- 1) a meal 2) a child
- 3) one out of every seven 4) family history
- 5) peace, security and stability

Task 2 Dictation

- 1) think about 2) remember 3) rarely
- 4) driven 5) fundamental

₩ Clip 2

Task 1 Note-taking

- 1) a job 2) poverty 3) 40
- 4) gas or electric 5) a family of three

Task 2 Sound Club

- 1. right~ at the edge(连读)
- 2. live~ on (连读)
- 3. har(d) to get~ out (失去爆破)(连读)
- 4. How hard~ is~ it (连读)
- 5. the course~ of (连读)

- 6. profile(d) the lives (失去爆破)
- 7. that~ edge(连读)
- 8. months~ ago (连读)
- 9. has~ a tax system (连读)
- 10. hard~ on (连读)



Task 1 Note-taking

1) exposure 2) 85 3) contagious 4) treated 5) swelling 6) painful

Task 2 Short Answer Questions

- 1. For every pair sold, the company donates a pair to a child in need.
- 2. They do business for social well-being and the betterment of people."
- 3. He recently gave away most of his belongings and now lives on a sailboat.

Task 3 Summary

- ♦ For every pair of TOMS Shoes Blake sales, the company donates a pair to a child in need.
- Many people in Ethiopia are afflicted with a disease caused by prolonged exposure to the soil.
- The disease causes extreme swelling of the feet and legs, so painful that some people are unable to walk.
- ♦ A combination of proper footwear and washing can treat the disease.
- ❖ To meet demand and give away more shoes, Blake has to sell more.
- Blake does business for the social well-being and the betterment of whoever he's focusing on.
- ♦ Blake gave away most of his belongings and now on a sailboat in Los Angeles.

Lesson Two



Task 1 Reflecting on the Reading

- 1. To cut poverty in half by 2015.
- 2. Foreign aids can help villages in the development of agriculture, education and health.
- 3. Because they were hungry.
- 4. Because they don't have enough food for all students.
- 5. Sufficient foreign aid from rich countries.

Task 2 Expanding Your Vocabulary

1. B 2. E 3. F 4. D 5. A 6. C

Audio Studio

Clip 1

Task 1 Note-taking

- 1) survival 2) 1.3 billion
- 3) 870 million 4) The successes
- 5) economic outlook 6) economic growth
- 7) income levels 8) resources

Task 2 Dictation

1) extraordinary effort 2) doubts 3) worth it 4) lived on 5) extreme

Clip 2

Task 1 Idea Box

- 1) eliminated by 2030 2) 200 million unemployed 3) getting better
- 4) budgets 5) stimulus efforts

Task 2 Sound Club

- 1. around(d) the worl(d) live in~ extreme poverty (失去爆破)(连读)
- 2. Worl(d) Bank (失去爆破)
- 3. determine(d) to (失去爆破)
- 4. is~ asking (连读)
- 5. the poores(t) people (失去爆破)
- 6. quite~as (连读)
- 7. as~ i(t) di(d) nine months~ ago (失去爆破)(连读)
- 8. Bu(t) growth (失去爆破)
- 9. develop(d) nations (失去爆破)



Task 1 Note-taking

- 1. animals 2. people 3. beautiful places 4. poverty
- 5. create the jobs 6. lift everybody out of poverty 7. a compelling opportunity

Task 2 Short Answer Questions

- 1. It lies along the east coast of Southern Africa on the Indian Ocean.
- 2. Lakes, plains, rain forest, hippos, antelopes and elephants
- 3. He has signed an agreement with the government and is putting \$40 million into the project.

Task 3 Summary

- Mozambique has been laid waste by decades of war, by malaria and by HIV.
- ❖ It takes a lot of vision to see opportunity there, but Greg Carr thinks he's found it, in a wildlife park called Gorongosa,

- ♦ Gorongosa is a tragedy in two parts, with the loss of its animals and the suffering of its people.
- You have one of the most beautiful places and perhaps the worst poverty of anywhere in the world, side by side.
- ♦ The idea is to take the beauty of **the park and use that to do human development**.
- Attract the tourists who will spend the money to create the jobs and lift everybody out of poverty.
- ♦ He is putting in \$40 million of his own money to try to bring Gorongosa back to what it used to be.

Home Listening

- 1. concrete 2. resources 3. expenses 4. aimed at 5. agency
- 6. present 7. seeking 8. on the decline 9. write off 10. paid off

Transcript

Lesson One

Audio Studio

○ Clip 1 Josette Sheeran

And I found myself in the places where people are fighting everyday to survive and can't even obtain a meal. This red cup comes from Rwanda from a child named Fabian. And I carry this around as symbol, really, of the challenge and also the hope, because one cup of food a day changes Fabian's life completely. But what I'd like to talk about today is the fact that this morning, about a billion people on Earth or one out of every seven – woke up and didn't even know how to fill this cup, one of every seven people.

First, I'll ask you: Why should you care? Why should we care? For most people, if they think about hunger, they don't have to go far back in their own family history — maybe in their own lives, or their parents' lives or their grandparents' lives—to remember an experience of hunger. I rarely find an audience where people can go back very far without that experience. Some are driven by compassion, feel it's perhaps one of the fundamental acts of humanity. As Ghandi said, "To a hungry man, a piece of bread is the face of God." Others worry about peace and security, stability in the world.

Many people think of poverty in America. And they might have a vision of depression-era photos from Walker Evans, people living in homes without roofs and no running water. What is the prevailing view of poverty in America now?

EDWARDS: Millions of people who live in poverty in this country, in fact, don't fit that

7

Unit 8 A Better Way to Fight Poverty

description. There are millions of people who have a job—millions who work full-time and still live in poverty. They just literally can't make ends meet. I mean, just a week or so ago in Newark, New Jersey, I met a woman who's goin' to college full time, who's—working two jobs, working more than 40 hours a week. She said to me, "I wait until I get the cutoff notice for my gas or electric bill before I pay it; because it's the only way I can make ends meet."

BRANCACCIO: So they're living right at the edge?

EDWARDS: They live on the edge all the time. And anything puts 'em in the ditch. And if they get in the ditch, it's incredibly hard to get out.

BRANCACCIO: How hard is it? In the course of our reporting on now, we've profiled the lives of many families living on that edge. A few months ago, we visited Alabama—which has a tax system that falls hard on poor people, including charging sales tax on basic groceries.

HINOJOSA: They have good prices here?

When working mom Callie Greer goes to the supermarket, she has to make some tough choices.

So you always get the sale paper?

GREER: First thing.

HINOJOSA: While she and her husband both work, Callie struggles every day to find a way to stretch her dollars far enough to feed a family of three.

GREER: For a whole week, week before last, we had no milk.

HINOJOSA: When Callie Greer goes to the register, she'll pay an extra ten percent in state and local taxes. This tax may not faze well-to-do shoppers, but for Callie Greer, it all adds up.



First Pair of Shoes

"Do you like it?"

This is his first pair of shoes.

"You know, we take it for granted in the U.S. We have so many shoes. And when you give some of these children a pair of shoes, I mean, it is like, a prize possession. It's not an accessory. It's a necessity."

"We need a smaller size."

Internet entrepreneur Blake Mycoskie is on a mission. The founder of TOMS Shoes calls himself the "chief shoe giver." The concept is simple: for every pair of TOMS Shoes he sales (TOMS is short for "Tomorrow's Shoes"), the company donates a pair to a child in need; from New Orleans to South Africa, Blake has given away 400,000 pairs of shoes.

"It used to make me really sad and I used to get really ... I used to cry a lot at these things. But now it's just a joy."

If he looks familiar, Blake appeared with his sister on the CBS reality show "Amazing Race" in 2002.

"I think once you start traveling, you don't stop."

Here in Ethiopia, Blake is doing more than handing out shoes. He is helping to prevent a devastating disease called Podoconiosis. As many as 1 million of the country's 85 million people are afflicted with it. It causes extreme swelling of the feet and legs, so painful that some people are unable to walk.

"You can bet for sure he has lived a life with, you know, great stigma attached to it. And that's why he brought his kids here, you know, today to the clinic."

"Part of the problem here is that people don't understand how they get Podoconiosis.

They think it might be contagious, but it's not. They actually get it from prolonged exposure

Unit 8 A Better Way to Fight Poverty

to the soil, which has got volcanic ash in it that aggravates the skin."

But a combination of proper footwear and washing can treat the disease. Ayellit has suffered its stigma for years.

"She knows what it's like not to be loved. And now she knows love again, from other people and from God."

People here are so desperate. When word about the free shoes got out, villagers forced open the gate to the clinic. To meet demand and give away more shoes, Blake has to sell more. Word is getting out and the company has recently turned a profit.

"I think the word 'social entrepreneur' is a really good description of what I am."

"And what does that mean to you?"

"That means to me is that you have the entrepreneurial gift and spirit to create something out of nothing."

"So, [it's] still a business?"

"Still business. But you do it for other reasons than just make a profit. You do it for the social well-being and the betterment of whoever you're focusing on."

Not that he lives the life of a typical Executive. The 33 year old recently gave away most of his belongings and lives on a sailboat in Los Angeles.

"It might sound too good to be true, but the truth is, once you've seen the happiest people you've ever seen in your life who have nothing, you really start rethinking about, you know, all these, kind of what the world and society tells us we need to be happy."

A business with soul.

Daniel Sieberg, CBS News, Soddo, Ethiopia.

Lesson Two

• Audio Studio

© Clip 1 Elimination of Poverty

The President of the World Bank, Dr. Jim Yong Kim.

World Bank President Jim Yong Kim says the problems of poverty, hunger and inequality are massive, urgent, and a matter of survival for millions.

"We know that despite the dramatic successes of the last decade, there are still around 1.3 billion people living in extreme poverty, 870 million who go hungry every day, and 6.9 (million) children under five dying every year."

But Kim told a Washington audience previous successful efforts to cut the number of people mired in extreme poverty by half give him hope.

"We are at an auspicious moment in history, when the successes of past decades and an increasingly favorable economic outlook combine to give developing countries a chance - for the first time ever - to end extreme poverty within a generation." Kim says success will require accelerating economic growth, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia.

But he warned that civil unrest of the kind seen in the Arab Spring revolts could erupt if economic growth does not help people of all income levels, and also include women and youth.

Kim says the World Bank and other development agencies will need more resources to get this job done right.

"Meeting this 2030 goal will require extraordinary effort, but is there anyone, anywhere, who doubts that the reward will be worth it? Is there anyone who has lived on less than \$1.25 a day who would not join me here today in telling you that it is time to end

extreme poverty?"

№ Clip 2 World Bank to Discuss Poverty

More than one billion people around the world live in extreme poverty, and World Bank President Jim Yong Kim is determined to change that. He is asking the bank's member nations for more resources to help the poorest people.

Kim says the deepest poverty can be eliminated by 2030.

"Is there anyone who has lived on less than \$1.25 a day who would not join me here today in telling you that it is time to end extreme poverty."

Economists say global economic growth will help the poor and make it easier for the world's 200 million unemployed to find work.

IMF Chief Christine Lagarde says overall growth is getting better.

"The economic world no longer looks quite as dangerous as it did nine months ago."

But growth will still be tepid, she warns, especially in wealthy developed nations. She says growth could be hurt by ill-considered cuts in government budgets and economic stimulus efforts, or further disruptions in Europe.

Video Studio A Wildlife Park in Mozambique

How much can one man do to save a desperate country? American entrepreneur Greg Carr is finding out, throwing himself and much of his fortune into one of the poorest places on Earth. Mozambique, in East Africa, is a country of spectacular beauty, but it's been laid waste by decades of war, by malaria and by HIV. It takes a lot of vision to see opportunity

Unit 8 A Better Way to Fight Poverty

there, but Greg Carr thinks he's found it, in a wildlife park called Gorongosa, which he believes could be the salvation of a nation, and maybe a model for the world.

Greg Carr wanted our first experience of Gorongosa to be just like his was four years ago – a helicopter ride to see the park's vast size and breathtaking diversity.

"When we flew over this, I said, 'This is it.' You know, because, I mean, it's beautiful. It's magnificent."

It's almost 1,500 square miles of African wilderness – lakes, plains, even a rain forest.

Gorongosa spreads across the heart of Mozambique, a country that lies along the east coast of Southern Africa on the Indian Ocean. Carr can't fly over it without sounding like a kid.

"OK. Look at this. This is great."

"There it goes."

We saw hippo, antelope and elephant, but not many. Gorongosa is a tragedy in two parts, with the loss of its animals and the suffering of its people, whose lives haven't improved much in a few hundred years.

"I wonder why you chose this place. Of all the places in the world, why here?"

"Gorongosa was, most people consider, the most popular national park in all of Africa and the most density of animals, the most beauty, the most diversity of ecosystems. So, you have one of the most beautiful places in the world and you also have perhaps the worst poverty of anywhere in the world, side by side."

To Carr, that's an opportunity. And it's the same kind of business sense that made him a fortune.

Right out of Harvard in the mid 80's, he and a partner developed a hot new product called Voicemail. In 1998, he cashed out with \$200 million and devoted himself to bringing entrepreneurship to charity.

Unit 8 A Better Way to Fight Poverty

"So, the idea is [to] take the beauty of the park and use that to do human development.

Attract the tourists who will spend the money to create the jobs and lift everybody out of poverty. For an entrepreneur, it's kind of a compelling opportunity to, you know, one plus one equals ten."

Carr's non-profit foundation has an agreement with the Mozambican government to develop Gorongosa Park over the next 20 years. He is putting in \$40 million of his own money to try to bring Gorongosa back to what it used to be.