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总 序

“新世界大学英语系列教材”以广大学习者的英语水平为基础,从实际需求出发,紧紧围绕并充分体现《大学英语课程教学要求》所提倡的教学原则、内容和方法。本系列教材选材新颖、内容丰富、理念先进、体系完备,是一套集视、听、说、读、写、译为一体,特色鲜明的大学英语立体化教材。

在引进美国著名教育出版公司 McGraw-Hill Education 最新版教材 *Hemispheres* 的基础上,出版社组织国内知名高校教师对其进行改编。编写组充分发挥外版教材优点,在此基础上自主研发出“新世界大学英语系列教材”,实现了本土化和国际化相结合的编写目标。

“新世界大学英语系列教材”具有以下几个特点:

一、力求体现基础性、科学性和时代性。基础性是指教材巩固并拓展学生的英语知识和能力,打好语言基础;科学性是指内容编排循序渐进,深入浅出,输入与输出紧密结合,符合语言学习规律;时代性是指教材根据大学英语教学改革的最新趋势,注重培养学生的英语综合应用能力,特别是听说能力。

二、体现了以学生为本的思想,使学习者想学、会学、乐学。在编写指导思想上,传统与现代教学理念相结合,既强调语言基础知识的掌握,又突出语言运用能力的培养。所选话题贴近学生生活,兼顾知识性与趣味性。同时,有机渗透素质教育,注意培养学生健康的人格,注重对学生的人文主义教育。

三、语料来自当代英语,题材广泛,体裁多样,语料真实,语言鲜活、地道。练习形式丰富多样,有针对性,有利于培养和发展学生的英语交际能力和自主学习能力,有利于学生掌握学习策略和方法。

四、教材体系比较完备。包括“读写教程”、“视听说教程”和“阅读教程”三个系列。每个系列均包括四个分册,供大学基础阶段英语教学使用。各系列教材自成系统,相对独立,以满足个性化、分层次外语教学的需要。同时,三个系列相互补充,彼此关联,配合起来使用可以有效提高学生的英语水平。

五、提供一个系统、完整的立体化英语教学平台。除学生用书外,本系列教材配有教师用书、助学光盘、电子课件、试题库、网络教程、教学资源库等,这种以网络技术为支撑的交互式、开放性学习环境既能发挥教师的主导作用,又便于学生开展自主学习。

六、与时俱进,精益求精。第一版教材自出版以来,受到了广大师生的好评,并被评为“十二五”本科国家级规划教材。为了更好地服务教学,我们对本套教材进行了全面修订,在保留教材原有特点和优点的基础上,进一步提升了教材的品质。修订内容主要包括以下几个方面:

1. 更新了部分语言素材,使其更加与时俱进,体现热点话题,以更好地激发学生的学习兴趣,增强其语言交流的活跃性。

2. 更新了部分练习与活动设计,以更加突出基本语言能力的训练,帮助学生打好语言基础,更有效地调动学生的积极性,增强活动的可操作性。

3. 更新了部分排版设计,使全书版面更加活泼、美观。

“新世界大学英语系列教材”各教程及主编如下:

教材名称	主 编	
读写教程	王玉括	南京邮电大学
	乔小六	南京工程学院
视听说教程	肖 飞	南京林业大学
阅读教程	吴鼎民	南京航空航天大学

本系列教材单元内容按每两周 8 课时设计,具体操作各院校可根据实际情况灵活掌握。

王守仁

前 言

《视听说教程》是“新世界大学英语系列教材”的主干教材之一。全书共四册,每册八个单元,供一个学期使用。本教程依据教育部《大学英语课程教学要求》编写,旨在培养和提高学生的听说技能,并配合《读写教程》和《阅读教程》,全面实现《大学英语课程教学要求》规定的“一般要求”的教学目标。

《视听说教程》主要有以下特点:

1. 本教程在美国著名教育出版商麦格劳-希尔(McGraw-Hill)公司推出的 *Hemispheres* 系列教材的基础上改编而成。编者在将原书改编为《读写教程》和《视听说教程》两个系列的过程中,尽量保持了原书整体框架的完整性,实现了两大主干教程的有机衔接。

2. 本教程的语料主要取自于原版教材,题材新颖,语言地道。编者在对话料进行加工和补充时,注重了中西方文化的结合,融知识性、趣味性于一体,实现了语言基本能力和评判性思维能力的有机结合。

3. 本教程充分考虑和尊重大学英语教学的实际,认真借鉴国外最新的教育理论与实践,博采众长,全面落实《大学英语课程教学要求》提出的教学原则、教学内容和教学方法。

4. 本教程在确保学生接收原汁原味的英语语言文化的同时,独辟蹊径,注重用地道的英语表达当代中国现实,以培养学生在国际交往中准确表达自己身边事物的能力。

5. 本教程由《学生用书》、《教师用书》、电子教案、网络课程、配套试题库等内容组成,构成了立体化的教学解决方案。

《视听说教程》每个单元的板块划分如下:

- **Lead-in:** 通过具有知识性、趣味性的问题,配以精美动感的插图,切入到本单元的内容主题,开启与学生的互动。
- **Listen and Practice:** 包含若干与单元主题相关的对话、短文和相应的练习,根据不同的学习内容,加入有关听力方面的学习策略指导。
- **Communication Strategy:** 给定某个场景,提供表达某一交际功能必需的语言手段。要求学生通过两人对话、角色扮演等活动,完成所需要的交际功能。
- **Watch and Talk:** 这部分由情节生动有趣的情景生活短剧 *Hemispheres* 和相应练习组成。该短剧由美方摄制组聘请专业演员,历时四年精心打造而成,语言生动,寓教于乐。

《视听说教程 4》由苏州科技学院负责编写。

本书力求整合丰富的信息,探索全新的教学模式,不妥之处,敬请广大使用者批评指正。

Map of the Book

Unit	Lead-in	Listen and Practice	Communication Strategy	Watch and Talk
Unit 1 Social Experiments P2	A Social Experiment P2 A Sociology Assignment P2	Street Performers P3 Healthy or Harmful Habits? P4 Kaotic Drumline P5 The Message Stick P6 Scientific Experiments and Deception P7 Six Items or Less P8	Expressing Doubts and Skepticism P9	Let's Switch Our Jobs! (Part A) P10 Let's Switch Our Jobs! (Part B) P12
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Unit	Lead-in	Listen and Practice	Communication Strategy	Watch and Talk
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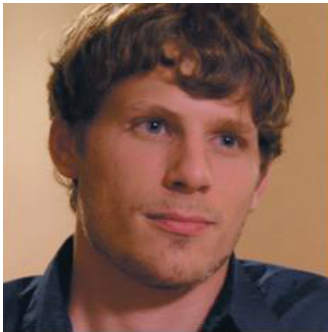
Hemispheres 4 features six young adults who work and live in New York:



Name: Elizabeth
Age: 22
Home Town: Dallas, US



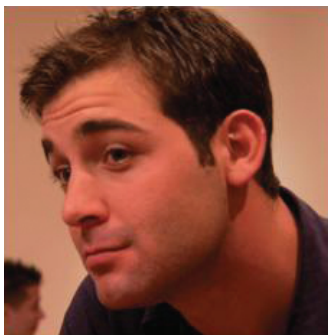
Name: Martina
Age: 31
Home Town: São Paulo, Brazil



Name: John
Age: 28
Home Town: New York, US



Name: Julia
Age: 26
Home Town: New York, US



Name: Mark
Age: 29
Home Town: Chicago, US



Name: Mia
Age: 25
Home Town: Seoul, ROK

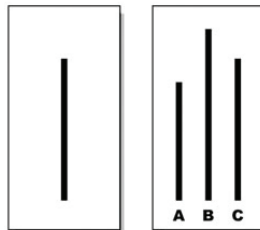
UNIT

1

Social Experiments

➤➤ I. LEAD-IN

A. Look at the figure below. Compare the line on the left with the three lines on the right: A, B & C. Which of these three lines is the same length as the line on the left?



It's obviously C. And yet in a social experiment conducted in the 1950s, 75% of participants denied their own senses at least once, choosing either A or B. Can you think of a way to make them do this?

B. Suppose your sociology teacher made an assignment of distributing flyers saying “Drinking Coffee Is Harmful to Health!” in a coffee shop. How would customers there react? Discuss this with your partners. Then try to come up with more original ideas of social experiments, for example:

- exchanging roles with your parents for one day
- playing a joke on your most serious teacher on April Fool's Day
- using WeChat to collect donation for the homeless
- writing a letter to living species on the Venus
- living one week without cell phone and computer



II. LISTEN AND PRACTICE <<<



Street Performers

pedestrian 行人

mime 哑剧演员



A. Listen to people discussing a problem. Match the sentence parts to form true statements.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. The speaker is annoyed by _____. | a. traffic stop |
| 2. Performers on Elm Street have made _____. | b. noise made by street performers |
| 3. Concerned citizens got the mayor _____. | c. reduce the noise and crowds |
| 4. The mayor will have _____. | d. the police check for licenses |
| 5. The new law should help _____. | e. to investigate the problem |



B. Listen again and circle the correct answers.

1. What is NOT mentioned about the street performers in the conversation?
 - A. They make so much noise.
 - B. They've made traffic stop on Elm Street.
 - C. They bother pedestrians.
 - D. They got the mayor to pass a new law.
2. According to the man, the city _____.
 - A. should limit traffic on Elm Street
 - B. should limit art performance on the streets
 - C. shouldn't allow audience to make noise on the streets
 - D. should force everyone to listen to music
3. What kinds of performers fill the streets sometimes?
 - A. Actors, actresses and models.
 - B. Artists, musicians and singers.
 - C. Guitarists, pianists and violinists.
 - D. Clowns, magicians and dancers.
4. What will the performers have to do next year?
 - A. To investigate the problem and pass a new law.
 - B. To make some licenses to perform.
 - C. To show their licenses at all times.
 - D. To review all their songs and dances.

Healthy or Harmful Habits?



A. Listen to the introduction to a TV show. Write *S* by each “soft addiction”. Write *H* by each “hard addiction”.

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a. _____ smoking cigarettes | e. _____ shopping |
| b. _____ drinking coffee | f. _____ drinking alcohol |
| c. _____ playing video games | g. _____ talking on a cell phone |
| d. _____ doing drugs | h. _____ exercising |



B. Listen to the rest of the program. Write down each person’s addiction and whether the experiment worked.

Person	Soft addiction	Experiment successful? (Yes/No)
1. Lisa		
2. Steve		
3. Amy		



C. Listen again. Write down one piece of information from each speaker that supports this specific idea: *There are attractive things about some habits.*

1. Lisa: _____
2. Steve: _____
3. Amy: _____



D. Take this quiz about soft addictions. Add up the total for each column. Discuss your results with a partner.

How often do you do these activities?	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Frequently
drink coffee	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
play video games	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
shop (in stores or online)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
talk or text on a cell phone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
exercise	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Kaotic Drumline

drumline 鼓乐队
captivating 迷人的
rhythmic 节奏的, 合拍的
bounce 反弹, 转播
venue 集合地点, 比赛地点



A. Listen to the report and circle the correct answers.

1. The report is mainly about _____.
 - A. Jamie Poindexter's desire to be famous
 - B. Jamie Poindexter's focus on helping children through music
 - C. Jamie Poindexter's ties to his community
 - D. Jamie Poindexter's management of a marching band
2. Jamie Poindexter wants to make a difference in the lives of children because _____.
 - A. he wants to show off his talent
 - B. he wants to provide the community with music
 - C. he wants to help the kids in his community find direction in their lives
 - D. he needs more band members
3. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
 - A. Jamie Poindexter believes drum can help people have self-control.
 - B. Jamie Poindexter once dropped out of high school.
 - C. Kaotic Drumline had adequate funding since beginning.
 - D. Kaotic Drumline is successful not only in Poindexter's community.



B. Listen again and answer the questions by filling in the blanks.

1. What is Kaotic Drumline?
It is a _____ Jamie Poindexter.
2. When did Jamie Poindexter start to love drums?
He started his love of drums _____.
3. Why did Jamie Poindexter start Kaotic Drumline?
He started it _____ and help other children _____ their mind.
4. How do the residents respond to the drumline's practicing in the community?
They think _____ for the community and _____ to youngsters there.
5. According to the report, what is the achievement of the drumline?
The group _____ around Chicago and a few other cities, and frequently at NBA games, _____ to so many young lives.

The Message Stick



indigenous 土生土长的,本地的

undertaking 事业,任务

publication 出版物,书刊

discourse 演讲



A. Listen to the interview and check (✓) True or False.

	True	False
1. <i>The Message Stick</i> is a newsletter published by the United Nations.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. The woman is not sure about what they can accomplish through this effort.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. The man thinks of <i>The Message Stick</i> as a large and well-known publication.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. <i>The Message Stick</i> is a tool for spreading governments' decisions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. The woman hopes to get more attention on a national level.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

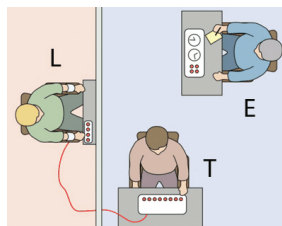


B. Listen again and complete the notes below.

Question	Answer
1. What does <i>The Message Stick</i> do?	It focuses on _____ that are critical to the well-being of numerous indigenous societies and their _____ around the world.
2. Is it a large _____ for such a publication?	It is definitely a _____, but we have support from different groups within the United Nations and countries where indigenous people _____.
3. Does it need _____ for various activities?	People can choose to _____ more about a particular indigenous society, or simply start a discourse.
4. How can people know about <i>The Message Stick</i> ?	_____ will become our best means of advertising, and we also let people _____ and share _____.

Scientific Experiments and Deception

debriefing 情况汇报
distrustful 不信任的



A. Listen to a lecture about scientific experiments and circle the correct answers.

- According to the lecture, what would make lying in an experiment unacceptable to most people?
A. Damage. B. Deception. C. Debriefing. D. Distrust.
- What can be inferred from the lecture about the American Psychological Association?
A. It opposes deception in experiments.
B. It is a government agency.
C. Many of its members are experimenters.
D. Scientists oppose its rules.
- What is the main idea of the lecture?
A. How scientific experiments are conducted.
B. Deception is unavoidable in some scientific experiments.
C. Although deception in scientific experiments exists, it should not be allowed.
D. Deception exists in some scientific experiments and views on it vary.
- On the whole, the lecturer's attitude toward lying in scientific experiments is _____.
A. unclear B. positive C. negative D. neutral



B. Listen to the lecture again and check (√) True or False.

- | | True | False |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. According to the lecturer, some experimenters lie to their subjects on purpose. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. According to the lecturer, in psychology experiments, deception is common. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Most scientists oppose deception in scientific experiments. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. The lecturer finds it easy to define "damage". | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Economists do not use deception in their experiments because they don't have enough subjects. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Six Items or Less



self-imposed 自愿接受的

frugality 节俭

apparel 服装

cutoff 裤腿剪短的

blazer 外衣



Listen to a passage and fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard.

What am I going to wear today?

That daily question often (1) _____ time and causes stress. Some people might even stand before a (2) _____ and still think, “There’s nothing to wear.”

But, what if they had only six items of clothing to choose from and wear for an (3) _____? That’s the idea behind Six Items or Less, a self-imposed exercise in frugality.

Six Items or Less is a (4) _____, a gentle protest against fashion consumerism and the high cost of apparel. New York City advertising (5) _____ Heidi Hackemer came up with the idea.

And Hackemer says it was a very interesting month for a wide (6) _____ of people. “We had an 11-year-old girl and we had a woman that was in her 60s. We had people from all (7) _____ of life. We had people from anywhere from Singapore to Dubai to London to Amsterdam, Brazil, all across the U.S. It just seems that a lot of people are (8) _____ with their relationship with clothes and the way they consume them. And so that’s why I think we had such a wide range of people participate.”

Hackemer says she was (9) _____ how few people seemed to notice that she was wearing the same six items the whole month.

“I had a pair of cutoff shorts that I would just wear on the weekend. And I had another item, a black blazer, that was very much about (10) _____. I then mixed in other things like a black pair of pants, a black-pink top, a skirt and a black dress.”

She noticed that having fewer choices reduced stress in her life.



Expressing Doubts and Skepticism



A. Pair work. Complete the conversations with phrases from the box. Listen and check your answers. Then practice the conversations with a partner.

- * I don't see how that would work. Aren't you going out of town?
- * That doesn't ring true. Why would they give away coffee?
- * I'll believe it when I see it. I'm sure there's no such website.
- * I don't know. It sounds too good to be true.

Skill Focus

Expressing Doubts and Skepticism

If we aren't sure about a speaker's information, there are phrases we can use to express uncertainty. We can also use a soft tone to avoid sounding rude.

1. **A:** I found a free music site. I downloaded 20 free songs.

B: _____

A: Then look right here. It says "no fees".

2. **A:** I heard that Starbucks is offering free coffee all day.

B: _____

A: Maybe they want to expose people to a new flavor.

B: _____

3. **A:** I'll help you study for the test this weekend.

B: Thanks, but _____

A: I am. But I can help you by e-mail.



B. Role-play. For each of the situations below, role-play a conversation in which one person explains an innovation and one person expresses doubts.

- Several fast-food chain restaurants are being opened at your school.
- Your school plans to give a free laptop computer to every student next year.
- Starting next year, your school will make every student take an exercise class.

IV. WATCH AND TALK



Part A: Let's Switch Our Jobs!

swamped 忙得不可开交
bookkeeping 记账
pun 双关语

A. Predict and watch. What is each person saying? Check () your guesses. Then watch Part A.



- John needs to work harder.
- Maybe I can make a sale.
- I'm tired of working so hard.

- I think that you would be great running this café!
- I would love to see you try to run this café for a day.







- Come on Mark, we'll show them.
- John, could you clean up the kitchen?
- We need you to make coffee.

B. Second watching. Watch Part A again and circle the correct answers.

1. What do Martina and Mark challenge John and Julia to do?
 - A. Run around the café.
 - B. Sell a lot of art.
 - C. Manage the café for a day.
2. John and Julia think that _____.
 - A. they would be able to run the café without problems
 - B. running the café would be difficult
 - C. Martina and Mark are being unfair
3. At the end of Part A, John expresses _____.
 - A. confidence
 - B. enthusiasm
 - C. doubt

C. Third watching. Who said it? Watch Part A again and match each quotation to the correct person by checking (✓) the box.

	 John	 Julia	 Mark	 Martina
1. "You two are always sooo busy."				
2. "I should be able to run a café."				
3. "I don't see how that would work."				
4. "I don't think you realize just how complicated running a theater or a gallery can be."				
5. "You? Make coffee? I'll believe that when I see it."				
6. "I'm pretty skeptical that you or Martina could even run the theater for one night."				
7. "I'm game. Let's do it."				
8. "That will be easy. No problem."				
9. "Come on, master chef, put your apron on."				

D. After watching. Who's your money on? Answer the questions below.

1. Check (✓) any sentences that you agree with.

___ I'm pretty skeptical that John and Julia can run the café.

___ Mark and Martina run the gallery and theater? I'll believe it when I see it!

2. Who do you think will do the better job of running a different business: Mark and Martina or John and Julia? Briefly explain your opinion below.

▶ Part B

A. Predict and watch. Mark and Martina are in the ticket booth. John and Julia are in the café. Check (✓) the sentences that you predict they will say.

aisle 过道
pole 杆, 柱
diet soda 无糖汽水
latte 拿铁(一种鲜奶咖啡)
overflow 溢出



Mark and Martina	John and Julia
1. ___ “Geez, everybody wants the best seats.”	1. ___ “This is easier than I thought it would be.”
2. ___ “I kind of like this job.”	2. ___ “Please, I’m new here.”
3. ___ “The customers are so polite!”	3. ___ “We have coffee—plain old-fashioned coffee.”
4. ___ “He hung up. How rude!”	4. ___ “I can’t take any more of this.”
5. ___ “Oh, oh no. I sold them to someone else.”	5. ___ “This coffee is better than Martina’s.”

B. Second watching. Read the sentences below from Part B. Look at the underlined idiom. Select the word or phrase that is closest to its meaning.

- I’ll hold them for you.
A. put B. keep C. sell
- You say you have four reservations under Arthur.
A. in the name Arthur B. sitting next to Arthur C. that you bought from Arthur
- It’s on the house.
A. We’re giving it to you free. B. It’s over in the theater.
C. I’ll get it on the second floor.
- The grass is always greener on the other side.
A. You can do anything that you want to do.
B. Other people’s lives always seem better.
C. Coffee always tastes fresher when someone else makes it.

C. Third watching. Read the summary of Part B and circle the correct word in parentheses.

Mark and Martina are working in the (café/theater)¹ and John and Julia are working in the (café/theater)². In both places, (things are going smoothly/there are big problems)³. Martina accidentally sold (two/four)⁴ tickets that were for “Arthur”. A woman is (very angry/satisfied)⁵ about it. A man is unhappy because his seat is (too far in the back/behind a pole)⁶, so he can’t see the play. In the café, a woman is unhappy because she was given (the wrong kind of drink/stale bread)⁷. The coffee machine has (run out of coffee/overflowed)⁸ twice. Martina comes to the café and tells John that there is (chaos/few customers)⁹ at the ticket booth. The four people decide to (keep their new jobs/go back to their old jobs)¹⁰. Chaz helps us listen for (general ideas/specific information)¹¹ about their troubles.

D. After watching.

The four people all think that the other people’s jobs are easier. Eventually, they realize that the other jobs are NOT easier. Write about a time in your life when you thought that something would be easy, but then learned that it was actually very difficult. Give specific information that supports what you learned.
