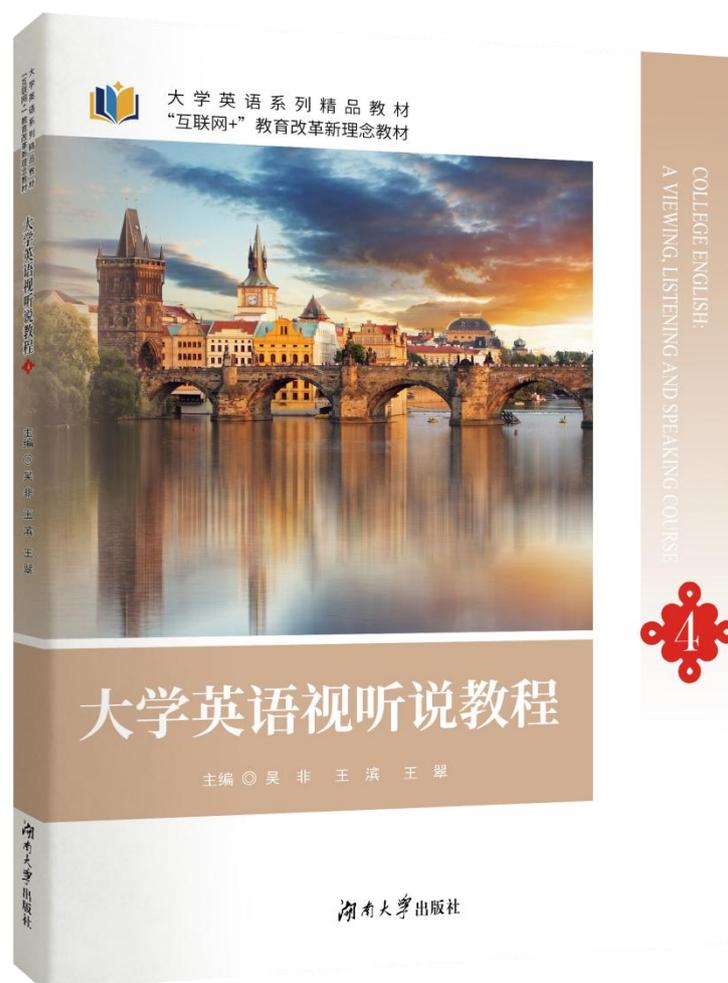


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大学英语系列精品教材
“互联网+”教育改革新理念教材

COLLEGE ENGLISH:
A VIEWING, LISTENING AND SPEAKING COURSE



大学英语
视听说教程 4

“互联网+”教育背景下大学英语系列精品教材

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大学英语听说教程

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湖南大学出版社

· 长 沙 ·

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前言 / Preface

《大学英语视听说教程》系列教材的编写以《大学英语课程教学要求》为指导，遵循“以人为本”的理念，注重对学生语言综合应用能力，跨文化交际意识以及创造性、批判性思维的培养。在市面上多数英语教材中中国文化内容融入不足的背景下，《大学英语视听说教程》系列教材增加大量中华优秀传统文化内容，致力于提高学生的语言表达能力和跨文化交流能力，为学生提供更多关于中国文化的英文表达素材，以帮助学生熟悉相应表达灵活运用于跨文化实践中。

《大学英语视听说教程》系列教材共4册，每册8个单元，单元结构内容如下：

1. Warming up

以调查问卷、趣味测试、话题讨论等多种形式的口语练习导入单元主题，开拓思维，激发兴趣。

2. Watching and Speaking

根据《大学英语综合教程》主题设计二至三个视频，帮助学生了解西方文化，学习地道表达，也帮助学生了解中国文化在西方的传播，并学习用地道英语介绍中国文化。选取真实视频资料，展现社会万象，开拓学生视野，引发深入思考。本部分视频内容丰富，体裁多样，涵盖纪录片、新闻、访谈、专题节目等多种形式。

3. Listening Skills

根据主题从不同角度探讨听力技巧，对听力策略进行讲解，并提供大量丰富生动的例子。

4. Listening Practice

包括两篇短新闻、两段与主题相关的长对话以及一个听力篇章。提供大量的实战练习，尤其是新闻听力部分，并提供生词及新闻术语讲解。长对话中讲话者身份各异，语音生动自然，语言鲜活地道。

5. Speaking Skills

提供了口语技巧，巧妙设置信息差，营造真实语言环境。

6. Speaking Practice

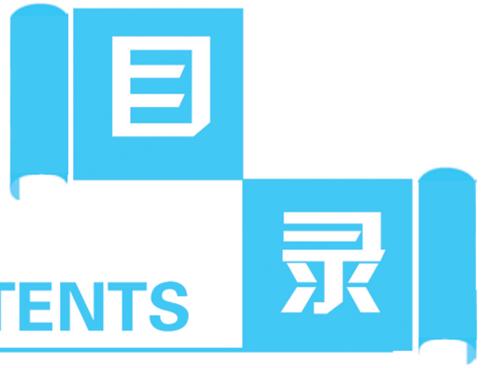
通过形式多样、生动有趣的口语活动引导学生探讨单元主题，调节学习节奏。



7. Pronunciation

以单元视频、听力材料为例，讲解听力中的弱点和难点，并训练学生发音，包括语音、语调、弱读、连读、停顿等。

编 者



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Unit 1

Western Architecture



In this unit, we will:

- *Give You an Egypt Pyramid Tour*
- *Discover the Roman Pantheon*
- *Talk About Western Architecture*



Warming up



Work in pairs, connect the architecture with its location.

- _____ the Eiffel Tower
- _____ the Pyramid
- _____ the Big Ben
- _____ the Forbidden City
- _____ the Kremlin
- _____ the Acropolis
- _____ the White House
- _____ the Statue of Liberty
- _____ the Golden Gate Bridge



- | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| A. Washington, the U. S. | B. Moscow, Russia | C. New York, the U. S. |
| D. Paris, France | E. San Francisco, the U. S. | F. London, the U. K. |
| G. Beijing, China | H. Athens, Greece | I. Egypt |

Do you know some other famous sites of interest around the world?



Watching and Speaking



Video 1 The Pyramid

I. Work in pairs. Look at the culture box. Answer the following questions.

1. What do you know about Egypt?
2. How many pyramids are found till the year of 2008?
3. When was the first pyramid built?
4. What is the name of the largest pyramid in Egypt today?
5. Why did ancient Egyptian make mummies?

II. Watch video 1 and check (✓) the true statements according to the video.

- () 1. The Khufu pyramid was built 5, 000 years ago.
- () 2. The Khufu Pyramid is situated on the Giza plateau.
- () 3. Pyramids were the secret gateways that let kings pass through to the land of immortal life after death.



- () 4. The first tombs were step pyramids, like the pyramid of Djoser at Saqqarah.
- () 5. The pyramid of Djoser is the first true, smooth sided pyramid.
- () 6. Pyramids were the earthly incarnation of the sun's rays.
- () 7. Khafre is Sneferu's son.
- () 8. Khafre was the last monumental pyramid that Egypt built.
- () 9. Workers who built the pyramid were once believed to be slaves.
- () 10. Khufu is the tallest man-made structure ever built until the end of the 20th century.

New Words

Memorandum /,memə'reɪndəm/ of Understanding

谅解备忘录, 协议

enigmatic /enɪg'mætɪk/ *n.* 神秘的

Pharaonic *adj.* 法老的

wholeheartedly /,həʊl'hɑ:tɪdli/ *adv.* 全心全意地

immortal /ɪ'mɔ:tl/ *adj.* 不朽的; 名垂千古的

limestone /'laɪmsteɪn/ *n.* 石灰岩

archaeologist /,ɑ:kɪ'ɒlədʒɪst/ *n.* 考古学家

monumental /mɒnju'mentl/ *adj.* 不朽的

undergo /,ʌndə'geʊ/ *v.* 经历

plague/pleɪg/ *v.* 使痛苦; 折磨

drought /draʊt/ *n.* 干旱

ravage /'rævɪdʒ/ *v.* 毁坏

strife /straɪf/ *n.* 冲突; 争斗

tumultuous /tju:'mʌltʃuəs/ *adj.* 骚乱的

Egyptologist /i:dzɪp'tɒlədʒɪst/ *n.* 埃及古物学家

unearth /ʌn'z:θ/ *v.* 发掘

excavation /,ekske'veɪʃn/ *n.* 挖掘

staggering /'stægərɪŋ/ *adj.* 难以置信的

granite /'grænɪt/ *n.* 花岗岩

lever /'li:və(r)/ *n.* 杠杆

ramp /ræmp/ *n.* 斜坡

spiral /'spaɪrəl/ *adj.* 螺旋式的

Culture Box

Pyramid: After 2, 700 BC, the Egyptians began building pyramids, until about 1, 700 BC. The first pyramid was built during the Third Dynasty by King Djoser and his architect Imhotep, as a step pyramid by stacking six Mastabas (玛斯塔巴陵墓). The largest Egyptian pyramids are the pyramids at Giza (also known as the Khufu Pyramid). As of 2008, some of 135 pyramids have been discovered in Egypt. The Great Pyramid of Giza is the largest in Egypt and one of the largest in the world.

Pharaoh is the common title of the monarchs of Ancient Egypt from the First Dynasty until the Macedonian conquest in 305 BCE.

King Sneferu was the first pharaoh of the Fourth Dynasty in Egypt.

木乃伊, 英语 mummy, 源自波斯语 mumiai, 意为“沥青”。世界许多地区都用防腐香料处理尸体, 年久干瘪, 即形成木乃伊。古埃及的木乃伊最为著名。古代埃及人用防腐的香料、香油或药料殓藏尸体。他们笃信人死后, 其灵魂不会消亡, 仍会依附在尸体或雕像上, 所以,



法老王死后，被制成木乃伊，作为对死者永生的祝愿。



The Pharaoh



Mummy



The Sphinx

III. Listen to video clip 1 again and complete the following passage.

Khufu is also (1) _____ with a granite chamber tugged away at its heart, with beings (2) _____, a genuine (3) _____. The pyramid's staggering height and this granite chamber are (4) _____. Nobody until now has ever solved this riddle (5) _____. Still, many theories (6) _____. In the fifth century B. C., the Greek historian Herodotus (7) _____. Egyptologists then imagine massive ramps (8) _____ or else (9) _____. But in the end, these theories, which we find (10) _____, have never been very convincing.

IV. Watch video 1 again and choose the best answer to the questions.

1. How tall is the pyramid of Khufu?

- A. 140 meters. B. 146 meters. C. 160 meters. D. Not mentioned.



2. What were the Egyptians wholeheartedly committed to?

- A. Serving the Pharaoh. B. Building the pyramids.
C. Obtaining fortune. D. Questing for eternity.

3. For the Pharaohs, pyramids were _____

- A. the means of achieving immortality.
B. the means of gathering fortune.
C. the representative of afterlife.
D. the incarnation of death.

4. Which of the following belongs to the “step pyramid”?

- A. The pyramid of Khufu.
B. The pyramid of Khafre.
C. The pyramid of Sneferu.
D. All of the above.



5. Why did the outer stones of the pyramids get pillaged?
- Because Egyptians used them to build the granite chamber in Khufu.
 - Because they were used to build palaces and temples.
 - Because Egypt underwent serious climate changes.
 - Because the country was plagued by drought.

V. Work in pairs, look at the pictures and discuss the questions.

- Why are pyramids regarded as one of the Seven Wonders of the World?
- What do you think did the Egyptians build the pyramids for?
- How did people build these pyramids 4,500 years ago?
- What else do you know about the secrets of the pyramids?

Successors of Sneferu(斯尼夫鲁):胡夫(公元前 2598—公元前 2566)是古埃及王国第四王朝第二位法老,是法老斯尼夫鲁和其妻子赫特弗瑞丝的儿子,赫特弗瑞丝的父亲是第三王朝的最后一位法老。胡夫名字 Khufu 的意思是“赫努姆神保护我(Khnum protects me)”, Khufu 是 Khnum-khuefui 的缩写。

哈夫拉(Khafre),埃及第四王朝的第四位法老,希腊人称他为希夫伦,他继承了胡夫的王位,在吉萨建立了世界上第二大金字塔——哈夫拉金字塔。



VI. Try to write a short summary of the video clip, which should include:

- the history of the pyramids
- the recent discovery about the pyramids
- the two mysteries of the Khufu Pyramid

Talking about famous places of interest

VII. Work in pairs and describe one of the famous scenery spots or historical sites you have been to. The following tips might be useful.

the Great Wall 长城
 the Forbidden City 故宫
 the Summer Palace 颐和园
 the Statue of Liberty 自由女神像
 the Eiffel Tower 埃菲尔铁塔
 the Big Ben 大本钟



这里景色真美啊!

How beautiful this place is!

What a beautiful place!

The scenery is really fantastic!

我喜欢这个地方。

I like this place very much.

I took to the place immediately.

I wish I could stay here forever.

我对四处旅游毫无兴趣。

Travelling around is not for me.

I have no passion for travelling.

I'm not interested in travelling.

Travelling doesn't appeal to me.

屋檐上带有寓意的雕塑是故宫建筑物的特征。

Statuettes with symbolic meanings on the eaves of the houses characterize the architecture of the Forbidden City.

The architecture of the Forbidden City is famous for the statuettes with symbolic meanings on the eaves of the houses.

The architecture of the Forbidden City is characterized by the statuettes with symbolic meanings on the eaves of the houses.

故宫的历史悠久,建筑风格独特。

The Forbidden City has a long history and a unique style.

The buildings in the Forbidden City are characterized by their long history and unique style.

VIII. Work in pairs, look at the pictures below and discuss the questions.

1. Have you been to these places?
2. Could you tell the name of the architecture in each picture?
3. Do you know which country the architecture in each picture is located in?
4. If you are given a chance to make a tour abroad, which would you like to visit most? Why?





Video 2 The Roman Pantheon



The Roman Pantheon

I . Work in pairs and discuss the following questions.

1. What do you know about the history of the Roman Empire?
2. In addition to the Pantheon, what is the representative architecture in Rome?
3. What do you think was the Pantheon built for?

II . Watch video 2 for its general idea. Then, exchange your opinion with the rest of the class.

III . Compare the Roman Pantheon and the Greek Parthenon. Fill in the form.

| The Roman Pantheon | The Greek Parthenon |
|---|------------------------------------|
| Much more shocking, (1)_____ (2)_____ and (3)_____. | |
| Contains all the gods. | |
| You can go inside. | You have to (4)_____ and (5)_____. |
| There are altars (6)_____. | |
| More inclusive. | (7)_____. |

IV . Watch video 2 again and choose the best answer to the questions.

1. Who was the first builder of the Roman Pantheon?
 - A. Emperor Hadrian.
 - B. Emperor Caesar.
 - C. Marcus Agrippa.
 - D. Not clear.
2. Which part of the Pantheon looks very much like the Parthenon?
 - A. The courtyard.
 - B. The portico.
 - C. The walls.
 - D. None of the above.
3. What does the word “pantheon” mean?
 - A. It has no specific meaning.
 - B. It is the name of a single god.



- C. It means all the gods or religions.
 D. It refers to the Christ.
4. The building is in a(n) _____ form.
 A. circular
 B. exclusive
 C. Panathenaic
 D. religious
5. Which of the following is **Not** true?
 A. You cannot worship Athena inside the Parthenon.
 B. The Pantheon has an all-encompassing form that is continuous.
 C. People in ancient Rome agreed that the planet was flat.
 D. Some people in ancient times have even computed the actual circumference of the globe.



New Words

Byzantine /'bɪzənti:n/ *adj.* 拜占庭帝国的

inscribe /ɪn'skraɪb/ *v.* 雕刻; 题献

marvel /'mɑ:vl/ *n.* 奇迹, 成就

diagram /'daɪəgræm/ *n.* 示意图

initially /ɪ'nɪʃəli/ *adv.* 最初

portico /'pɔ:tɪkəʊ/ *n.* 门廊

ideology /aɪdɪ'ɒlədʒɪ/ *n.* 观念; 思想意识

symbolology /sɪm'bɒlədʒɪ/ *n.* 符号学

iconography /aɪkə'nɒgrəfi/ *n.* 图示法

circular /'sɜ:kjələ(r)/ *adj.* 环形的

all-encompassing 包罗万象的

circumference /sə'kʌmfərəns/ *n.* 圆周长

cutaway /'kʌtəwei/ *n.* 剖面图

arch /ɑ:tʃ/ *n.* 拱门

dome /dəʊm/ *n.* 圆顶

Culture Box

万神庙(Pantheon)位于意大利首都罗马,是罗马最古老的建筑之一,也是古罗马建筑的代表作。万神庙采用了穹顶覆盖的集中式形制,重建后的万神庙是单一空间、集中式构图的建筑物的代表,它也是罗马穹顶技术的最高代表。

帕特农神庙(Parthenon)是供奉雅典娜女神的最大神殿,帕特农原意为贞女,是雅典娜的别名。此庙不仅规模最宏伟,坐落在雅典卫城中央最高处,庙内还存放一尊黄金象牙镶嵌的全希腊最高大的雅典娜女神像(菲迪亚斯亲手制作)。

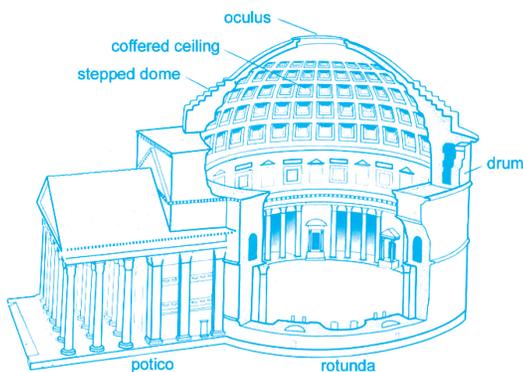


V. Watch video 2 again and fill in the missing information.

...

Now the other thing that I think is kind of important is (1) _____ that we just discovered or not just discovered, that they had discovered at that time, for instance, there was (2) _____ cement and concrete to build the dome, and there was also that arch technology. So if you were to (3) _____ and (4) _____, basically (5) _____, it would... the keystone at the top that we have studied before would become the oculus at the top of that. The oculus is just basically (6) _____ with a ring of stones around it that lock it into place. And the circulation of that, of that arch, umh, (7) _____.

...



The Structure of the Pantheon



VI. Watch video 2 again and number the sentences in the order you hear them.

- () And one of the best ways to take a look at this is actually to look at a painting by this guy Giovanni Paolo Panini from the 16th hundreds.
- () And that hole in the ceiling would have been used to allow smoke to come out.
- () So this painting shows you actually the dome on the ceiling and shows you how the coffers were poured cement.
- () Now, the dome that is created by the concrete and the cement that's been... the cement just slowed down, it was actually poured in to make what's called coffers in the ceiling.
- () And the interior structure itself was this structure that, umh, was poly-crowned because it was basically brick in cement and then other kinds of stone were placed on top different colors of stone.
- () That dome is supported mainly by a drum that runs around the exterior of it, and also by the cement and concrete and brick that's used to build it.
- () So we kind of need to go back and take a look at the overarching form of it again as some plans of it.
- () And the actual, for instance, the columns and something like that aren't really there to support it.



VII. Work in pairs. Use the following questions as a quiz. Ask each other interchangeably. Try to answer as much as possible.

Replace the Pantheon with other famous architecture in this list:

The Parthenon

The Arc de Triomphe (凯旋门)

The Colosseum (罗马斗兽场)

The Khufu Pyramid

The Buckingham Palace

The Empire State Building

...

1. When was the Pantheon built?

2. Who was the first builder?

3. Where is the Pantheon located?

4. Why was the Pantheon built?

5. What is the general style or form of this architecture?

...

If you find them difficult, you may check these answers online.

VIII. Look at the information given in the box below. Give a brief introduction to the Panthéon in Paris.

| | |
|---|--|
| Le Panthéon national | |
|  | |
| The Panthéon | |
| General information | |
| Type | Mausoleum (陵墓) |
| Architectural style | Neoclassicism (新古典主义) |
| Location | Paris, France |
| Construction started | 1758 |
| Completed | 1791 |
| Design and construction | |
| Architect | Jacques-Germain Soufflot Jean-Baptiste Rondelet |



Listening Skills



Listen with an open mind

When you listen to a piece of news or an introductory passage, it is important that you listen with an open mind. This is to say you should not let the existent knowledge in your mind affect your understanding of the passage. This is because:

- 1) Some of the existent ideas or beliefs you have in mind may not be consistent with the listening material. In this situation, you should put more emphasis on the words you hear than the words in your brain. Since many questions have mentioned “according to what you heard” or “according to the passage”, you should not stick to your beliefs when they contradict with the listening material.
- 2) Sometimes, the ideas in your mind may be consistent with the material. It is just they are expressed in a different way in English. In this situation, don't rush to conclusions. Try to take notes and think twice before you choose the answer.
- 3) No matter how much we know, we have to admit there are things we don't know in this world. So when you hear a topic you are totally unfamiliar with, don't lose confidence. Use note-taking skills to help you figure out what the speakers say, and try to organize them before you choose the answer.



When you listen, pay attention to the following words and phrases. They might affect your understanding of the text. Don't jump to conclusions after you hear them.



| | |
|---|---|
| A. Transitional words | but, however, nonetheless, nevertheless |
| | yet, although, though |
| | while, whereas |
| | on the other hand... |
| | on the contrary/contrarily/in contrast/conversely |
| | despite, in spite of... |
| B. Words that express uncertainty | It can be... |
| | There might be... |
| | It is possible/probable that... |
| | Perhaps/Maybe... |
| | It is likely that... |
| C. Words that indicate more information | also/besides/further... |
| | In addition (to)... |
| | What's more/what's worse... |
| | moreover/furthermore... |



Listening Practice



News item 1

New Words

substandard /sʌb'stændəd/ *adj.* 不达标的

plywood /'plaiwud/ *n.* 胶合板

prefabricated /,pri:'fæbrɪkeɪtɪd/ *adj.* 预制的

News language

Wiki House: Wiki House is an open-source project for designing and building houses. It enables users to download Creative Commons-licensed building plans from its website, customize them using SketchUp, and then use them to create jigsaw puzzle-like pieces out of plywood with a CNC router (数控雕刻机).



I . Listen to news item 1 and choose the best answer to the questions.

1. What is the problem with city dweller's housing today, according to the researchers?
 - A. Their living standard is too high.
 - B. About 1/3 of them live in substandard housing.
 - C. Country dwellers live in poor condition.
 - D. The houses they live in are satisfactory.
2. By 2030, what number is the world population expected to grow to?
 - A. 18 million.
 - B. 18 billion.
 - C. Over 8 million.
 - D. Over 8 billion.
3. What is the aim of Wiki House technology?
 - A. To construct new-style houses.
 - B. To put everything under numerical control.
 - C. To simplify the process of making good houses.
 - D. To establish open-source software.

II . Listen to news item 1 again and check the true statements according to the passage.

- () 1. A house made of prefabricated plywood panels and parts is called a Wiki House.
- () 2. Some parts of the Wiki House are not cut in a Computer Numerical Control.
- () 3. Wiki House could be the solution for affordable housing.
- () 4. The Wiki House project is still in its early stages.





News item 2

I. Listen to news item 2 and choose the best answer to the questions.

- What cannot be done by the new backpack-mounted device?
 - It can create a 3D model of the building.
 - It allows engineers to quickly collect data of the house.
 - It makes the heating and cooling systems more efficient.
 - It gathers information of the building's energy efficiency.
- What information can the 3D model bring to the engineers?
 - An infrared image.
 - The thermal capacity of the building.
 - How the energy is dispersed within the building.
 - All of the above.
- What improvements are the researchers trying to make to the backpack device?
 - To improve the accuracy of the so-called point cloud map.
 - To make it useful for the construction industry.
 - To lower the backpack's weight and make it cheaper.
 - To create a model of the ducts and the pipes.

New Words

infrared /ˌɪnfə'red/ *adj.* 红外线的

configuration /kən.fɪgə'reɪʃn/ *n.* 布局; 配置

sophisticated /sə'fɪstɪkətɪd/ *adj.* 复杂精密的

geometry /dʒi'ɒmətri/ *n.* 几何(学), 几何

图形

barometer /bə'rɒmɪtə(r)/ *n.* 气压计; 标志

magnetometer /ˌmæɡnɪ'tɒmɪtə/ *n.* 磁力计

metallic /mə'tælɪk/ *adj.* 金属制的

algorithm /'ælgərɪðəm/ *n.* 计算程序; 算法

News language

Barometer: A barometer is a scientific instrument used in meteorology (气象学) to measure atmospheric pressure. Pressure tendency can forecast short term changes in the weather. Numerous measurements of air pressure are used within surface weather analysis to help find surface troughs, high pressure systems and frontal boundaries.

Magnetometers: Magnetometers are measurement instruments used for two general purposes—to measure the magnetization of a magnetic material like a ferromagnet (铁磁体), or to measure the strength and, in some cases, the direction of the magnetic field (磁场) at a point in space.



Dialogue 1



I . Listen to dialogue 1 and decide whether the following statements are (T) or (F).

- () The Eiffel Tower was not built for the 1889 International Exhibition.
- () The Eiffel Tower embodies a political idea.
- () The Prince of Wales was invited to attend the ceremony in 1889.
- () Gustave Eiffel's design was appreciated by Emile Zola and Charles Gamier.
- () In 1954 two Englishmen parachuted off the Eiffel Tower.

II . Listen to dialogue 1 again and complete the sentences.

1. _____, Gustave Eiffel was unanimously chosen.
2. Eiffel was _____ for a project so large.
3. They all thought he was a good architect but they saw the Tower as _____ and _____.
4. The construction of the Eiffel Tower is important _____.
5. In 1923 a journalist _____ from the first level.
6. Some accounts say _____, other accounts suggest _____.
7. Anyway, the Eiffel Tower doesn't _____, but it's _____.

Dialogue 2

Listen to dialogue 2 and choose the best answer to the questions.

1. According to the dialogue, what should people see first when they travel to Sydney?
 - A. The kangaroos.
 - B. The Sydney Opera House.
 - C. The Koalas.
 - D. The desert.
2. What is the nationality of the architect who built the Opera House?
 - A. Austrian.
 - B. Australian.
 - C. American.
 - D. Danish.
3. What is the prize for the winner of the competition for the Opera House design?
 - A. 5,000 U. S. dollars.
 - B. 5,000 English pounds.
 - C. 5,000 Australian pounds.
 - D. 5,000 Australian dollars.
4. According to the dialogue, which of the following is true?
 - A. Joern Utzon visited the Opera House in 2003.
 - B. Joern Utzon received the Nobel Prize at the age of 85.



- C. The final cost was 15 times the estimate.
- D. It takes 15 years to build the Opera House.



New Words

Dialogue 1:

commemorate /kə'meməreɪt/ *v.* 纪念
 centenary /sen'ti:nəri/ *n.* 一百周年纪念
 unanimously /ju'nænɪməslɪ/ *adv.* 一致地;
 意见一致地
 parachute /'pærəʃu:t/ *v.* 跳伞
 mountaineer /,maunte'nɪə(r)/ *n.* 登山运动员
 slope /sləʊp/ *v.* 倾斜

Dialogue 2:

novice /'nɒvɪs/ *n.* 新手,初学者
 inclined /ɪn'klaɪnd/ *adj.* 想(做某事); 有
倾向
 prestigious /pre'stɪdʒəs/ *adj.* 有声望的

Passage 1

Listen to passage 1 and answer the questions.



1. What is the length and height of the Golden Gate Bridge?

2. What is the Golden Gate Bridge famous for?

3. What is the Golden Gate Bridge named after?

4. What causes the bridge to rust?



5. List the three tall bridges in San Francisco Bay mentioned in the passage.
-

Passage 2

Listen to passage 2 and choose the best answer to the questions.

- Where did Abraham Lincoln spend his summer during the civil war?
 - In the Ithaca College in New York.
 - In Gettysburg.
 - In a cottage built around 1842.
 - Not mentioned.
- According to the passage, what is a “point cloud”?
 - It is a whole team of conservators.
 - It is a 3D picture of the building.
 - It is a full coverage of the room.
 - It is a coordinate system.
- Who is the preservation manager of Lincoln’s cottage?
 - Abraham Lincoln himself.
 - Michael Rogers.
 - Jeffrey Larry.
 - Ithaca College.
- According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
 - Lincoln’s cottage was built in the Gothic Revival style.
 - Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation in Ithaca College.
 - Michael Rogers is a history professor.
 - The laser camera used to scan photos is worth \$9,500.
- Where can you most probably find such an article?
 - From a TV commercial.
 - From a science magazine.
 - From a collection of paintings.
 - From Lincoln’s autobiography.



Speaking Skills



Giving a tour of a place

When you give a tour of a place to a friend or a guest, you should...

1. Make some preparations.

If it is possible, find out through the Internet or the dictionary the correct ways to translate the Chinese words into English.

E. g.

亭子 pavilion

长廊 corridor

池塘 pond

牡丹 peony

假山 rockery

庭院 yard

景点 scenic spots

古迹 historical sites

在……前面 in front of/in the front of

在……后面 behind/in the back of

在……左边 in/to the left of

在……右边 in/to the right of

在……上面 above/in the top of

在……下面 under/below

在……里面 inside/in the interior of

在……外面 outside

2. Make good arrangement of time.

Many historical sites are open only in the daytime. Some places are open only in the morning or in the afternoon. So when you give a tour of a place, remember to arrange the time.

E. g.

—This place will be closed at... , so shall we meet at the entrance/exit at... o'clock?

—There is only half an hour left. Let's move faster.

—It is getting dark. Maybe we should go back...

3. Follow the rules.

Almost every place of interest has rules or regulations for visitors. Remember to let your friends or guests know about these rules.



E. g.

—It is not allowed to take photos here/Taking pictures is forbidden in this place.

—Please don't leave a mark on this wall.

—Please don't drop litter carelessly.

—Please take care of your belongings.



Speaking Practice



The following passage is a short travel guide for the Summer Palace. Read it and learn from it the ways to give a tour.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Welcome to the Summer Palace. I hope this will be an interesting and enjoyable day for you.

During our tour, you will be introduced to time honored historical and cultural traditions, as well as picturesque views and landscapes.

The Summer Palace can be divided into two parts: Longevity Hill and Kunming Lake. The whole garden covers an area of 290 hectares, of which three-fourths consists of a lake and rivers. This imperial garden features 3,000 room—units and covers an expanse of 70,000 square meters with more than 100 picturesque spots of interest. The layout of the Summer Palace includes three groups of architectures: palaces where the emperor attended to state affairs, resting palaces of the emperor and empress, and sightseeing areas. Entering the East gate we will come to the office quarters. The annex halls(附殿) on both sides were used for officials on duty.

...

This grand hall is the Hall of Benevolence and Longevity. It was built in 1750, and was known as the Hall of Industrious Government. Emperor Qianlong ruled that the halls where monarchs attended to state affairs would be named after them. After the rebuilding of the Summer Palace, the hall was renamed, suggesting that benevolent rulers would enjoy long lives.

...

The following sentences might be helpful when you give a tour.

建议去别处参观:

—Now let's visit/see/go to...

—Shall we go to...?

介绍建筑物:

—This architecture is built in Qing dynasty/500 years ago.

—It has a history of 500 years.



- It is used as the Emperor's meeting room/ ...
 - This gate/pavilion/yard is designed by...
 - In order to worship... , ancient Chinese people built...
 - If you look inside this building/at the roof of the house, you will see...
 - These carvings/statues/stones carry symbolic meanings...
 - They represent ancient Chinese people's wishes for happiness/longevity/peace/harmony...
- 介绍基本情况:
- We can buy tickets from the entrance, and the price is... Yuan.
 - There is a discount for children, teachers, the seniors, and the soldiers.
 - We can take bus No. 15/call a taxi/rent a bike to go to...
 - Today this place is visited by a thousand million travelers every year/travelers from all over the world/ ...
 - Many people come here to have a picnic/to relax their mind/to cherish the memory of martyrs...



Pronunciation



I . Sense groups and numbers.

A sense group is a group of words that are connected closely according to the meaning and grammar. A sense group can be a word, an expression, a phrase or a clause.

We often use the sign “/” to mark off different sense groups in a sentence.

Basic rules for dividing a sentence into sense groups.

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. 名词词组 | Examples |
| 1)冠词+名词 | a country |
| 2)名词+名词 | comrade Li |
| 3)指示代词+名词 | this book |
| 4)形容词+名词 | natural science |
| 5)名词作形容词+名词或分词+名词 | New Year's Day; the working class |
| 6)数词+名词 | thirty notebooks |
| 7)数词+数词 | two hundred and one |
| 8)不定代词+名词 | some ink |
| 2. 介词短语 | from now on |
| 3. 副词短语 | day and night |
| 4. 副词+介词短语 | early in the morning |
| 5. 副词+动词/动词+副词 | quite understand; study hard |



| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 6. 固定的动词词组(不定式词组) | to take a rest; to have a meeting |
| 7. 系动词+表语 | be sick |
| 8. 主语+谓语(简短语句) | He stands up. |
| 9. 主语+谓语+宾语(简短语句) | I can speak English. |
| 10. 简短的名词性从句(主语从句、表语从句、宾语从句) | That he will come here/is certain. This is/how he studies English. He tells me/where I can find my book. |
| 11. 简短的定语从句 | This is a factory/that makes cloth. |
| 12. 简短的状语从句 | I waited/till he come back. He can't come/because he is ill. |

Now read the sentences with your partner. Try to divide them into sense groups using the sign “/”.

1. We study hard for our country.
2. There are only two windows in that room.
3. I will be glad to meet you again next year.
4. He said that he would do better in his English study.
5. We worked with the workers there and learned a lot from them.
6. The forest had been green in the summer when we had come into the town.

After your divide the sense groups, read these sentences again. Pause a little in the place you put “/”.

II . Numbers.

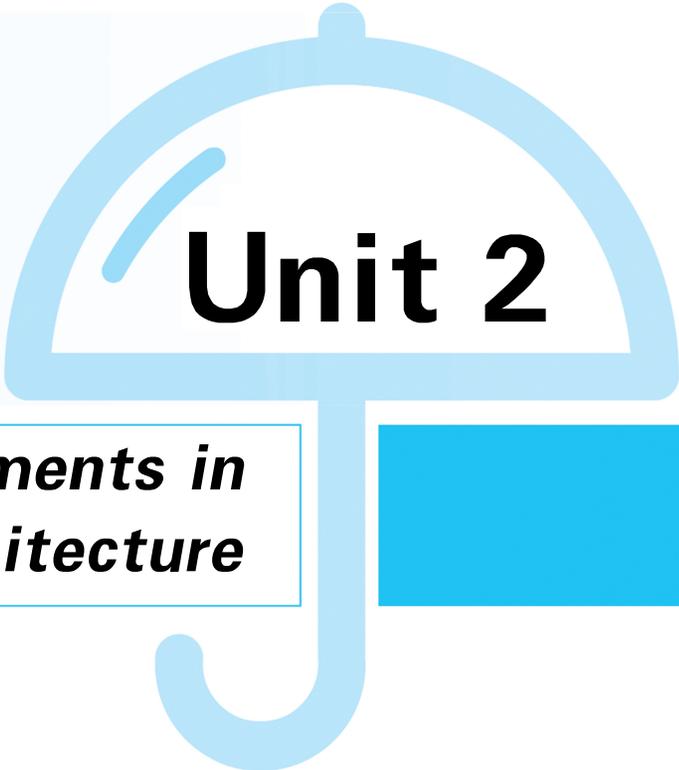
Read the following numbers. Pay special attention to the spelling and pronunciation of the “teen”s and the “ty”s.

| | |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| 1 one | 13 thirteen /θɜ:ˈti:n/ |
| 2 two | 30 thirty /ˈθɜ:ti/ |
| 3 three | 14 fourteen /ˌfo:ˈti:n/ |
| 4 four | 40 forty /ˈfɔ:ti/ |
| 5 five | 15 fifteen /ˌfɪfˈti:n/ |
| 6 six | 50 fifty /ˈfɪfti/ |
| 7 seven | 20 twenty |
| 8 eight | 21 twenty-one |
| 9 nine | 100 hundred |
| 10 ten | 1,000 thousand |
| 11 eleven | 1,000,000 million |
| 12 twelve | 1,000,000,000 billion |

Note:

In the “teen”s (thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, etc.), the stress is on the second syllable.

In the “ty”s (twenty, thirty, forty, etc.), the stress is on the first syllable.



Unit 2

Chinese Elements in Architecture



In this unit, we will:

- *Give You a Chinese Architecture Tour*
- *Talk About Chinese Elements in Architecture*



Warming up



Work in pairs, check (✓) the things which you think that belong to the traditional Chinese architecture.

- _____ Hutong
- _____ Beijing quadrangles
- _____ The Eiffel Tower
- _____ Suzhou Gardens
- _____ Westminster Abbey
- _____ Great Wild Goose Pagoda
- _____ Colosseum
- _____ The Pyramids
- _____ The Forbidden City
- _____ Taj Mahal
- _____ Empire State Building
- _____ Sydney Opera House



Now add some more ideas to the list.



Watching and Speaking



Video 1 Adventures in Architecture



I . Watch the video carefully and then answer the following questions in detail.

1. What inspires the building of the Hanging Temple?
2. When was the Hanging Temple built?
3. Where is the Hanging Temple ascending towards?



4. What is the main feature of the Taoist architecture?
5. According to the video, what is the sadness experienced by the temple?

II. Watch video 1 and check(✓) the true statements according to the passage.

- () 1. The Hanging Temple is a typical Taoist temple.
- () 2. Rivers represent the yin and yang of the Taoist universe.
- () 3. The Hanging Temple was first built around 1,600 years ago.
- () 4. Throughout history, the main structure of the temple has not changed.
- () 5. The horizontal beams are purely decorative.
- () 6. The design of the communal bed in the monk's room aims to keep warm and to make the most of the space in the rather small temple.
- () 7. The heads of the small images were decapitated in the 1950s.
- () 8. The Taoist spirit has already deserted these sacred mountains.
- () 9. There are monks living in the Hanging Temple and they feel close to the immortals.
- () 10. Living in the mountains makes one be closer to the immortals.

New Words

the Hanging Temple 悬空寺

Taoist /'daʊɪst/ *n.* 道教

shrine /ʃraɪn/ *n.* 圣地; 神殿

audacity /ɔ:'dæsəti/ *n.* 大胆无礼; 鲁莽

portal /'pɔ:tl/ *n.* 壮观的大门

immortal /'ɪmɔ:tl/ *n.* 神仙; 不朽的人物

slither /'slɪðə(r)/ *v.* 滑行; 爬行

beam /bi:m/ *n.* 横梁

socket /'sɒkɪt/ *n.* 孔穴; 槽

wedge /wedʒ/ *v.* 楔入

wobble /'wɒbl/ *v.* 摇晃; 摇摆

cantilever /'kæntɪli:və(r)/ *n.* 悬臂

monastery /'mɒnəstri/ *n.* 寺院

sacred /'seɪkrɪd/ *adj.* 神圣的

majesty /'mædʒəsti/ *n.* 雄伟壮观

evict /'ɪvɪkt/ *v.* 驱逐

decapitate /dɪ'kæpɪteɪt/ *v.* 斩首

desert /dɪ'zɜ:t/ *v.* 遗弃

vandalize /'vændəlaɪz/ *v.* 蓄意破坏

the Temple of the Ninth Heaven 九天宫

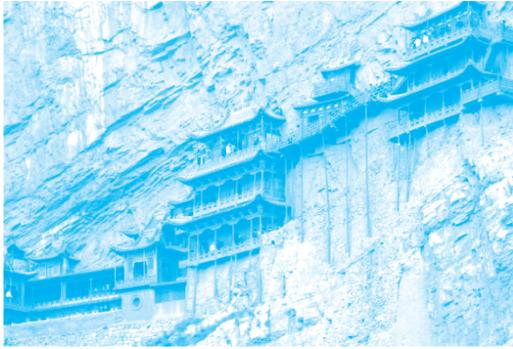
flicker /'flɪkə(r)/ *v.* 忽隐忽现

meditate /'medɪteɪt/ *v.* 冥想

realm /reɪlm/ *n.* 领域; 王国

Culture Box

The Hanging Temple: 悬空寺又名玄空寺, 是国内仅存的三教合一的寺庙。古代工匠在建造悬空寺时, 利用力学原理半插飞梁为基, 巧借岩石暗托梁柱上下一体, 廊栏左右相连, 曲折繁复。纵览外观, 悬空寺的建筑特色可由“奇、悬、巧”三个字来概括, 形成一种窟中有楼, 楼中有穴, 半壁楼殿半壁窟, 窟连殿, 殿连楼的独特风格, 它既融合了我国园林建筑艺术, 又不失我国传统建筑的格局。



The Hanging Temple



The Temple of the Ninth Heaven

III. Watch video 1 again and choose the best answer to the questions.

- Most of the structure of the temple dates from _____.
 - 15th century.
 - 16th century.
 - 17th century.
 - 18th century.
- Which of the following buildings is not included in the temple courtyard?
 - The prayer room.
 - The prayer hall.
 - The drum tower.
 - The monk's bedroom.
- Which component carries most of the weight of the temple?
 - Horizontal beams.
 - Vertical beams.
 - Wedge.
 - Socket.
- What can the monks see from their bedroom?
 - The whole monastery.
 - The crystal sky.
 - The sacred mountain.
 - The lake at the foot of the mountain.
- Which of the following adjectives is NOT proper to describe the temple?
 - Extraordinary.
 - Minimal.
 - Bold.
 - Large.

IV. Listen to the introduction of the Hanging Temple in video 1 and fill in the blanks.

- (1) _____ represent the yin and yang of the Taoist universe.
- The temple's (2) _____ by nature, like a child in the (3) _____.
- The temple sort of slithers along the cliff face, forever ascending higher and higher towards the (4) _____.
- Everything you'd expect to find in a big temple is here, but (5) _____ and (6) _____.
- The Taoist monks who lived and (7) _____ here for centuries have been (8) _____.
- It appeared that after almost (9) _____ years, the practice of Taoism here had been silenced, at least for a time.
- Though the Hanging Temple itself bears the scars of that era—(10) _____ and



temporarily silenced during (11) _____—the Taoist spirit was never truly severed.
8. Up here, the laws of nature (12) _____.

V. Work in pairs, look at the following pictures and discuss the questions.

1. What are the similarities and differences between northern and southern architecture?
2. Which kind of architecture do you prefer? Why?
3. Do you think it necessary to protect the traditional Chinese architecture?



Now, read the following words and expressions aloud.

1. gorgeous 华丽的, 漂亮极了
2. towering skyscrapers 高耸的摩天大楼
3. run-down 破旧的
4. sprawling 空旷的
5. architectural heritage 建筑遗产
6. time-honored traditions 历史悠久的传统

VI. Write a short summary of the video clip, which should include:

- the basic structure of the Hanging Temple
- the sadness to the Hanging Temple
- the status quo of the temple and Taoism



Talking about Chinese architecture

VII. Work in pairs, discuss the traditional Chinese architecture that you admire most and comment it. The following example might be useful.



Imperial Palace

In order to consolidate the emperors' control, highlight the dignity of the imperial power, and satisfy their extravagant material lives, grand palaces were always built in large scale. For thousands of years, successive emperors spare no labor, material or money to build majestic palaces for them. Those solemn and magnificent palaces fully exhibit the wisdom and creative power of the Chinese people.

VIII. Work in pairs, look at the architecture and discuss the questions.

1. Have you been to these places before?
2. Do you know the names of these buildings?
3. Who are the designers of these buildings?
4. In which cities can you find these buildings?
5. How would you describe these buildings?
6. Which building do you like most? Why?





Listening for ideas, not just words

Unless, for some reason, you wish to record every word that the lecturer says, you will have to select what to write down. You will naturally want to select the main points, and perhaps some subordinate or subsidiary points, which relate to the main points. How does one recognize the main points?

Usually, the speaker will make it clear which ideas he wishes to emphasize by the way in which he presents them. In other words, the main ideas are cued. They are often cued by such semantic markers as:

I would like to emphasize...

The general point you must remember is...

It is important to note that...

I repeat that...

The next point is crucial to my argument...

Let's move on to another matter...

My next point is...

Another problem to be discussed is...

A related area would be...

Other ways in which lecturers may cue their main points while speaking are by emphasis or repetition; or perhaps by visual display.

Often examples and points of lesser importance are also cued. The speaker may use such phrases as:

Let me give you some examples...

For instance...

I might add...

To illustrate this point...



Listening Practice



News item 1

News language

Rock art refers to ancient paintings or carvings created on natural rock surfaces by early human communities. These artworks often record daily life, rituals, or cultural beliefs, serving as important historical and archaeological evidence of human civilization.

Digital conservation is a modern method that uses technology (such as 3D scanning, drones, and digital modeling) to protect, document, and preserve cultural heritage. It helps prevent loss of ancient artifacts due to time, climate, or human activity, while making heritage accessible through digital tools like virtual museums.

New Words

archaeologist /ˌɑːkiˈɒlədʒɪst/ *n.* 考古学家

3D scanning / *n.* 3D 扫描

drone /drəʊn/ *n.* 无人机

digital copy 数字副本

virtual museum 虚拟博物馆

erosion /ɪˈrəʊʒn/ *n.* 侵蚀

I . Listen to the passage and choose the best answer to the questions.

- What is the main purpose of the new project mentioned in the passage?
 - To build a museum in the desert region.
 - To protect ancient rock art from time and climate damage.
 - To study the daily lives of early human communities.
 - To promote tourism to remote desert areas.
- What technology is used to create detailed digital copies of the rock paintings?
 - Drone cameras.
 - 3D scanning.
 - Traditional painting tools.
 - Climate monitoring devices.
- Who works with researchers to share knowledge about the rock art's meaning?
 - Local elders.
 - Government officials.
 - International tourists.
 - Young students.



II. Listen to the passage again and check(✓) the true statements according to the passage.

- () 1. The ancient rock art site has paintings dating back over 8,000 years.
- () 2. Wind erosion and rising temperatures are threats to the rock art.
- () 3. Drones are used to create 3D copies of the paintings.
- () 4. The virtual museum allows people worldwide to “visit” the rock art online.

News item 2

Listen to news item 2 and choose the best answer to the questions.

1. Japan has the world's _____ economy.
 - A. first-largest
 - B. second-largest
 - C. third-largest
 - D. fourth-largest
2. The average Japanese family has about _____ in savings.
 - A. \$ 164,000
 - B. \$ 165,000
 - C. \$ 166,000
 - D. \$ 167,000
3. Which of the following statements is NOT the reason for the recession of Japanese economy?
 - A. The population in Japan is growing older and the country is not diverse.
 - B. The Prime Minister is unable to tackle the problems in the labor market or with pensions.
 - C. Retired senior citizens are saving money, so that the spending power is quite low.
 - D. Young citizens are quite certain about the future so they spend a lot of money every day.

News Language

The Group of 7 (G7) is a group consisting of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The European Union is also represented within the G7. A net national wealth and a very high Human Development Index are the main requirements to be a member of this group.

New Words

host /həʊst/ *v.* 主持; 主办; 做东

deflation /,di:'fleɪʃn/ *n.* 通货紧缩

diverse /daɪ'vɜ:s/ *adj.* 多种多样的

pension /'penʃn/ *n.* 退休金

tackle /'tækl/ *v.* 处理



Dialogue 1



Listen to dialogue 1 and answer the following questions.

- What are the speakers discussing?
 - Chinese food.
 - Chinese history.
 - Chinese culture.
 - Chinese technology.
- What's the difference between Chinese food outside China and what they've got right here?
 - The food here is original.
 - The food here tastes bad.
 - The food here is more delicious.
 - The food here is much cheaper.
- What meal did they have?
 - Breakfast.
 - Lunch.
 - Dinner.
 - Brunch.

Dialogue 2

I . Listen to Dialogue 2 and answer the following questions.

- What makes a good interview in Neil's opinion?

- What is an open question?

- What is a closed question?

- How to be a good interviewer according to Alice?

II . Listen to dialogue 2 again and complete the sentences.

- I'm a big fan of chat shows. But what do you think _____?
- You know—to surprise them so _____ and don't know what to say.
- So what's a good interview _____, Alice?
- Asking open questions—questions the _____ can't easily _____ with a short answer.
- That's a closed question—you're going to _____ and no juicy details!
- To be good interviewers, one need to _____ from being the centre of attention.
- Good interviewers are able to _____.



New Words

catch somebody off guard 趁某人不备;乘虚而入
chat show (电视或广播电台的)访谈节目

open questions 开放式问题
juicy details 刺激性的细节
closed question 封闭式问题

Passage 1

I. Listen to passage 1 and number the sentences in the order you hear them.

- () For that reason, Mathews moved the work to a tape player, which could be sped up to play the music at a normal speed.
- () He had a huge influence on the development of electronic music and how it is written, recorded and played.
- () He said he did not want computer sounds to replace live music.
- () The user does this by moving the two sticks on a special electronic surface.
- () The Groove Program he developed was the first computer program made for live performances.

II. Listen to passage 1 again, and answer the questions.

1. What is Max Vernon Mathews known as?

2. When did Max Vernon Mathews write the first computer program that enabled a computer to create sound?

3. What is the Radio Baton used for?

4. Did he think that in the future computer sound would replace live music? Why?

Passage 2

I. Listen to passage 2 and choose the best answer to the questions.

1. Which is often the last stop for empty containers?

- A. The recycling centre.
- B. The recycle bin.
- C. The dump trucks.
- D. The belt that carries the glass and plastic.

2. Yehenew Gedshew's recycling centre processes about _____ tons of material an hour.

- A. 33
- B. 34
- C. 35
- D. 36



3. Who does all the work of separating plastics, papers and glass?
 - A. Local government.
 - B. Local residents.
 - C. The director of the recycling centre.
 - D. The sorters of the recycling centre.
4. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?
 - A. Many cities and towns in the United States now have recycling programs.
 - B. Yehenew Gedshew's recycling center near Washington, D. C. is lowly organized.
 - C. Dump trucks bring materials to the recycling site and dump them on the first screen.
 - D. The glass gets crushed and the papers get sorted and flattened.

II . Listen to passage 2 and check the true statements according to the passage.

- () 1. Recycling has become an important part of the waste-processing industry.
- () 2. The recycle bin in the home or office is often the last stop for papers, plastics, cardboards and cans.
- () 3. Yehenew Gedshew's recycling center processes about 33 tons of material an hour.
- () 4. The center ships most of its plastic to a processing center in North Carolina, more than 500 kilometers to the south.
- () 5. Mountains of bottles become piles of plastic and they can only be melted and shaped into new bottles.



Speaking Skills



Building rapport with your audience

Most of us would like people in the audience to ask questions. A lively Q&A session is stimulating and engaging for the audience. But sometimes you ask for questions, and you're just met with blank gazes back from your audience. It's a letdown and your presentation ends on a sour note.

So as the presenter, you need to nurture your audience's questions. Here are some tips to help.

1. Pitch your presentation at the right level for your audience.

If your presentation is too simple for the level of knowledge in your audience—it's all material they've covered before—they won't have any questions. Conversely, if it's too complicated for them, they'll turn off rather than risk asking a question which might make them look stupid.



2. Don't cover every aspect of your topic in the presentation.

If you cover everything there is to know on the topic—you won't leave room for questions. So don't be exhaustive in your coverage.

3. Let your audience know you would like questions and when to ask them.

Near the beginning of your presentation let your audience know that you welcome questions. Then let them know when to ask them. There are a number of options.

(1) Let them ask a question as soon as they have one.

If you're serious about ensuring that people get their questions answered, invite people to interrupt you and ask their question. It's the only way to ensure this. That's when the question is burning for them. The longer you make people wait, the less likely they are to remember it.

(2) Invite people to write down their questions as they think of them.

If you don't want to take questions throughout, you can help people remember their questions by suggesting that they write them down.

4. Validate every question.

People are held back by wondering if their question is stupid or did they miss something and you already answered it. So you need to do your bit to make it a safe environment for people to ask questions. Do that by responding warmly to all questions that are asked—even if the question is stupid or you had already covered it. You'd better not use the saying "Good question". It's become a cliché, which is often used when the presenter can't immediately think of the answer.



Speaking Practice



The following list of expressions might be helpful in encouraging questions.

—Glad you asked that question.

—I get asked that question by many people.

—Does that answer your question?

—Is that the kind of information you were looking for?

—I am not quite sure about the answer. Let me research the answer for you and get back to you.