



21世纪研究生英语规划教材

A New English Listening-Speaking Course for Graduate Students

新编 研究生英语 听说教程

主 编 刘旭华 谷健飞

副主编 胡行超 王 彬

随书赠送MP3光盘



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听说教程



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前 言

随着我国对外开放和国际化程度的加深,社会对各种人才的外语水平的要求越来越高。英语作为国际通用语,其重要性更是显而易见的。然而,我国的英语教学中还存在着不容忽视的问题:相当一部分学生(即使在研究生阶段)在用英语口语交流上仍有不小的困难,而在现阶段,作为学习、提高英语口语交流能力的重要支撑体系的教材无论从内容上还是形式上已很难满足学生的需求。作为研究生英语课程改革与建设的一部分,我们编写了这本《新编研究生英语听说教程》。

全书共分 16 个单元,每一单元均提供一个与学生目前学习、生活及工作息息相关的话题。围绕该话题,学生先学习掌握本书中提供的大量的话题素材及丰富多彩的练习,再结合自身的实际情况,在老师的引导下进行各种形式的听与说的练习。本书话题包括文化遗产、身心健康、环境保护、饮食文化、家庭生活、语言学习、工作与职业、恋爱与婚姻、科技与生活、节假日、旅行、购物、运动、娱乐、保险等。本教材可满足一个学年的教学要求,也可以根据实际情况选择一部分内容作为学期和阶段目标强化使用。

此外,我们还为学生提供了一些对象语国家风俗习惯等方面的文化信息。凭借自己多年的教学经验,我们认为:学习一种语言,应该尽可能多地了解其文化特点。只有了解了对象语国家的风俗文化,了解了他们的谈话方式,才能真正掌握其语言的运用,知道在什么场合说什么,怎么说。为此,书中每一单元为学生提供了有关英语国家的文化信息,并配了相关的练习。另外,结合近年来研究生扩招带来的具体情况,我们在每一单元还配了功能意念表达内容,教师在课堂上可根据实际情况有选择的利用。

本教材由刘绪华、谷健飞主编,胡行超、王彬副主编。编者有刘绪华、谷健飞、胡行超、王彬、吴爽、张帆、张蓓。

由于编者水平有限,疏漏之处在所难免,敬请批评指正。

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Unit One

Modern Science and Our Life

Sayings

*True science teaches, above all, to doubt and be ignorant.
The man of science does not discover in order to know;
he wants to know in order to discover.
That is the essence of science: ask an impertinent question,
and you are on the way to the pertinent answer.*

Part one The Secrets of Good Communication in English

I . British and American Cultural Notes

1. Listen to the passage and then answer the following questions.

- 1) What is the first initial decision about the appropriate address form based on?

 - 2) How are we supposed to address a child Veronic Brown in an informal situation?

 - 3) How will, for example, John Smith be addressed in the medical setting of office or hospital?

 - 4) John says, "Pete, I'd like you to meet Harry." What assumption can we make about their possible relationship?

 - 5) When relative age and relative rank are not both the same, can the young use the NN formula?

- 2. Fill in the missing words or expressions as you are listening to the passage again.**

As native speakers in the 1) _____, we have grown up learning the 2) _____ at the same time that we were 3) _____ the grammatical rules of "American-English". At first thought, it might seem 4) _____ examine the ways in which we address one another. But forms of address 5) _____ we make about members of our speech community.

6) _____ also alters some of the rules. A speaker usually addresses a stranger whose

7) _____ indicate higher status by saying sir. But sometimes speakers 8) _____ address those with obviously higher status by 9) _____ this rule and instead using Mac or buddy—as when a construction worker asks 10) _____, socially identified by his attaché case “You got a match, buddy?”

II. Related Dialogues

Dialogue 1

Directions: Susan hears that there are a couple of jobs available in the school library, so she goes there for job application. Listen to the dialogue and decide whether the following statements are true or false. Write “T” for true and “F” for false.

Words and Expressions

a. filing cabinet: a piece of office furniture, usually made of metal, which has drawers in which files are kept. 档案橱柜

1. _____ Susan heard about the job from the radio broadcast.
2. _____ Susan was quite upset when addressed as Ms.
3. _____ The librarian put the application forms that Susan asked for on the table next to the filing cabinet.
4. _____ The librarian rudely refused Susan’s request to take the application forms home.
5. _____ They might let Susan know their decision in a couple of days.

Dialogue 2

Directions: Dana and Brown are in an Italian restaurant. Jacqueline was expected to be present an hour ago, but obviously she is late. Listen to the dialogue and complete the following sentences.

Words and Expressions

- a. be stuck: be fixed tightly in a particular position and unable to move 陷入, 困入
- b. canoeing: *n.* the sport of using and racing a small, narrow boat that one moves through the water using a stick with a wide end called paddle 划独木舟
- c. rapid: *n.* a section of a river where the water moves very fast, often over rocks 急流

1. Where have you been? I was just about to _____ you.
2. The bus was _____ in traffic and _____ forever to get here.
3. A _____ of us are getting away for the weekend to go canoeing.
4. The _____ is beautiful, and it gets too hot we can _____ whenever we _____ it.
5. The river’s really _____ this time of the year, no _____ to deal with.

Part Two How to Say: Modern Science and Our Life

I. An Introduction to the Topic

Great development and change in modern science and technology is one of the basic features of modern times. Their advance by leaps and bounds has altered the world picture of science and the human modes of thinking.

Yet, the question haunts our minds continually: does improved technology mean progress? The idea that technological improvements are a primary basis for — and an accurate gauge of — progress has been a fundamental belief. However, that belief has lost some of its credibility. A growing number of people have adopted a skeptical, even negative view of technological innovations as an index of social progress. Maybe we should say that the new science and technologies should not be regarded as ends in themselves, but as instruments for carrying out a comprehensive transformation of society.

In the last 200 years our entire society has been transformed by the relationship between science and technology. During that time our relationship to nature has become unrecognizable and the result is that we have far less contact with nature directly, but only meet it through its processed and industrialized form. Similarly we live our lives less and less in accordance with natural rhythms and more and more in accordance with mechanical rhythms.

An increasing number of people are finding this existence soulless and inherently meaningless, which is not surprising if within your own soul you feel the constant tidal forces at play between the worlds of matter and spirit, and strive to enter into social dialogue about such matters. Such people, or such souls are questioning and challenging the wholesale conversion of living nature to machine nature and this has given rise to the worldwide panic.

Our problem, nevertheless, remains: are we becoming better or worse on account of its push? Where, on earth, is it leading us?

Is modern science and technology our savior or the terminator?

II. Useful Words, Expressions and Sentences

1. Internet

voice mail 语音信箱

electronic bank 电子银行

e-business; e-commerce 电子商务

the on-line shopping 在线购物

virtual doors 虚拟(网上)书店

junk e-mail; spam 垃圾邮件

anti-spam industry 反垃圾邮件业

computer virus 电脑病毒

computer crime 电脑犯罪

geek (精通电脑和网络的)高手

cyber terrorism 网络恐怖主义

2. Medicine and food

herbal medicine 草药

patent medicine 成药

traditional Chinese medicine 中药

radiation treatment 放疗

drug cocktail therapy (treatment) 鸡尾酒
疗法

dietary treatment; food therapy 饮食疗法

musical therapy 音乐疗法

green food 绿色食品

health-care food 保健食品

instant food; convenience food 方便食品

3. *Tele-Communication*

mobile phone disease 手机综合征

electromagnetic radiation 电磁辐射

telephone network 电话网络

4. *Modern education*

education through broadcast media 空中
教育

superior education 超前教育

quality education; competence-oriented
education 素质教育

optimize the education structure 优化教育
结构

5. *Hi-technology*

the high-tech industry 高技术产业

high-definition TV (HDTV) 高清晰度
电视

video conference 电视会议

TV home shopping 电视直销

video-telephone 可视电话

6. *Transportation*

maglev (magnetically levitated train)
磁悬浮列车

inter-city train 城际列车

light rail train 轻轨火车

double-decker bus 双层公共汽车

trolleybus 无轨电车

7. *Astronautical technology*

spacecraft 航天器

manned space flight 载人航天飞行

the manned space flight project 载人航天
工程

the Age of Aquarius 太空时代

space walks 太空行走

remedy diet 疗效食品

food processing 食品加工

GM food (genetically modified food)
转基因食品

pesticide residue; agricultural chemicals
residue 农药残留物

long-distance call, trunk call 长途电话

local call 市内电话

distance learning 远程教育

vocational education and continuing
education 职业教育和继续教育

computer-assisted instruction (CAI) 计算
机辅助教学

computer-aided learning (CAL) 计算机
辅助学习

closed-circuit television 闭路电视

caller ID telephone 来电显示电话机

green science and technology 绿色科技

green energy resource 绿色能源

green agriculture 绿色农业

tramcar, streetcar 电车, 有轨电车

express train 特别快车

(passenger) liner 邮轮, 客轮

long-range aircraft, long-haul aircraft
远程飞机

turbojet 涡轮喷气飞机

space station 太空站

carrier rocket 运载火箭

launch a satellite 发射卫星

multistage rocket 多级火箭

artificial satellite 人造卫星

telecommunication satellite 通信卫星

lunar module 登月舱
astronaut 航天员

space suit 航天服

III. Warming-up Activities

1. A brief introduction about Nobel Prize

The Nobel Prize is the first international award given yearly since 1901 for achievements in physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine, literature and peace. In 1968, the Sveriges Riksbank (Bank of Sweden) instituted the Prize in Economic Sciences in memory of Alfred Nobel, founder of the Nobel Prize. Each prize consists of a medal, personal diploma, and prize amount.

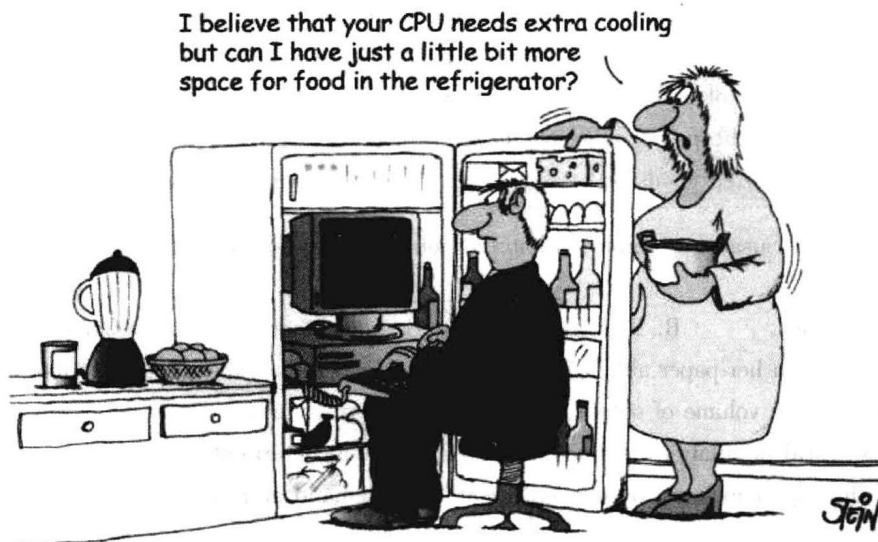
Alfred Nobel was born in 1833 in Stockholm, Sweden. His family was descended from Olof Rudbeck, the best-known technical genius of Sweden's 17th century era as a great power in northern Europe.

Nobel invented dynamite in 1866 and later built up companies and laboratories in more than 20 countries all over the world.

On November 27, 1895, Nobel signed his last will providing for the establishment of the Nobel Prize. He died of cerebral haemorrhage in his home in San Remo, Italy on December 10, 1896.

A private institution established in 1900 based on the will of Alfred Nobel. The Foundation manages the assets made available through the will for the awarding of the Nobel Prize in Physics, Chemistry, Physiology or Medicine, Literature and Peace. It represents the Nobel institutions externally and administers informational activities and arrangements surrounding the presentation of the Nobel Prize. The Foundation also administers Nobel symposia in the different prize areas.

2. Enjoy the following cartoon



- 1) What is the probable relationship between the two persons?
 - 2) What does the woman want? Why is it necessary for her to negotiate with the man?
 - 3) Can you describe this picture?
 - 4) Do products of modern science indeed influence our daily life? Can this cartoon support your idea?
3. **Answer the following questions**
- 1) Do you always keep yourself informed of the latest development in science and technology? How?
 - 2) Are you interested in scientific fictions? In these fictions, what attracts you most? Do you think they are likely to come true one day?
 - 3) Someone says, "Leave science to the care of the scientists. We just mind our own business." What's your attitude?
 - 4) Can we live in a world completely free from scientific influence?
 - 5) Have you heard of "time travel"? If it is possible, which era are you planning to travel to? Travel backwards or forwards?

IV. Dialogues and Passages

Dialogue 1

Directions: Professor Smith and Susan are talking about her term paper on effects that Information Technology might have on employment. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer.

Words and Expressions

- a. OECD: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development 经济合作与发展组织
- b. offset: *v.* to counterbalance, counteract, or compensate for 平衡、中和或补偿
- c. boost: *v.* to increase, to improve 推进, 增进
- d. personal stereos: a small cassette or CD player with very light headphones, which people carry around so that they could listen to music while doing something else 随身听
- e. contact lenses: small plastic lenses that one puts on the surface of his eyes to help himself see better, instead of wearing glasses 隐形眼镜
- f. protectionism: *n.* the policy some countries have of helping their own industries by putting a large tax on imported goods or by restricting imports in some other ways 保护主义

1. According to Susan's example, what old job, besides blacksmiths, is destroyed by new technology?
 - A. Mechanics.
 - B. Drivers.
 - C. Coachmen.
 - D. Car salesmen.
2. Susan argues in her paper although new technology may reduce the amount of labor necessary to produce a given volume of output, this doesn't necessarily reduce overall employment. Why?
 - A. The world population declines as the environment deteriorates.
 - B. Technology can boost output and create new demand and new products.
 - C. Old jobs are constantly being destroyed by new technology.
 - D. People nowadays are less optimistic than they used to.

3. What product might have possibly existed 20 years ago?
A. VCR. B. Computers. C. Personal stereos. D. Glasses.
4. What conclusion does Susan come to in her paper?
 - A. Although jobs are destroyed by new technology, new ones are constantly being created which offset the losses.
 - B. In order to ensure a better and safer life, fewer latest products should be used in daily life.
 - C. For lack of a favorable business climate, and a well-educated, high-skilled workforce, IT is sure to destroy jobs.
 - D. Blacksmiths and coachmen disappeared, because mechanics, drivers and car salesmen took their place.
5. What kind of environment might be interpreted by Susan as “favorable business climate” in her paper?
 - A. There are too many restrictions, rules and regulations.
 - B. A large tax has been put on imported goods.
 - C. Local people have a natural hatred towards the foreign investors.
 - D. Minimum wage levels are reasonable.
6. What comments does Professor Smith offer on Susan’s paper?
 - A. Eloquent and optimistic. B. Confusing and groundless.
 - C. Clear logic and persuasive. D. Boastful and refined.

Dialogue 2

Directions: Peter is interviewing Fukuyama, an expert in Bioethics. Listen to the dialogue and complete the table.

Words and Expressions

- a. laissez-faire: *n.* the policy which is based on the idea that governments and the laws should not interfere with business, finance or the conditions of people’s working lives 放任, 自由主义
 - b. realm: *n.* any area of activity, interest or thought 领域
 - c. play out: take place 发生
 - d. FDA: Food and Drug Administration (美国) 食品及药物管理局
 - e. embryo: *n.* 胚, 胚胎
 - f. Human Fertilization and Embryology Agency 人类授精和胚胎学机构
 - g. IVF: invitro fertilization 试管授精
 - h. therapeutic: *adj.* of the art of healing or the curing of diseases 治疗术的, 治病的, 治疗学的
 - i. lay out: to explain or present ideas, principles or plans clearly, for example in a document or a meeting 解释, 阐释
-

US policy	Genetically engineered foods	
	Biomedical industry	
	Reason for policy difference	
The current problems	The whole regulatory structure	
	Argument between FDA and lawyers	
Policies in other countries	Germany	
	Britain	
Tendency towards development	Possible result	
	Likelihood	
	Reason	

Passage 1

Directions; Read the following passage and then answer the questions.

1. Why did the California legislature make headlines? What is the purpose of this anti-spam law?
2. What is the chief obstacle to solving the spam problem?
3. How is “spam” defined by many net users? How do companies respond to this definition?
4. What do several interviews with spammers reveal?

Words and Expressions

- a. legislature: *n.* the body of people who have the power to make or change laws 立法机关
- b. make headlines: get a lot of publicity from the media 成为重大新闻, 大张旗鼓的新闻
- c. anti-spam: 反垃圾邮件
- d. unsolicited: *adj.* to be given without being asked for and may not have been wanted 未被要求, 主动提供的
- e. consensus: *n.* general agreement among a group of people 一致同意, 舆论
- f. fraudulent: *adj.* deliberately deceitful, dishonest, or untrue 欺诈性的, 欺骗性的
- g. grey area: something that is unclear, for example, because nobody is sure how to deal with it or who is responsible for it, or it falls between two separate categories of things 灰色区域 (不易归纳故难以处理的方面, 题目等)
- h. mortgage: *n.* a loan of money which one gets from a bank or building society in order to buy something 抵押

The California legislature ^a recently made headlines ^b by creating the toughest anti-spam ^c law in the US. The new measure, which will take effect in January, makes it a crime to send any spam—unsolicited^d commercial e-mail—from, or to, any e-mail account with a California address.

That may be a note of cheer for American spam victims who feel that finding real e-mails from friends is getting harder.

Although many countries also look for ways to deal with spam, the results are not so positive. The chief obstacle to solving the spam problem is that there is still no consensus^e on what spam really is.

Many net users would simply say it's any e-mail they don't expect or want. But plenty of companies feel they have the right to contact people with information and that consumers often want these services. Only misleading unsolicited e-mail is spam, they say—meaning, e-mail with an obscured sender, or messages that make fraudulent^f offers.

Legitimate companies, according to this view, should have at least one chance to e-mail people an advert. And people who sign up for e-mail offers are fair game.

But, while the debate continues, the grey area^g grows larger, and e-mail-marketing companies with questionable practices can find cover.

And people do respond. Few will admit it, but several interviews with spammers have revealed some products really do sell via unsolicited e-mail marketing.

On a good day, a sophisticated spammer might have to send out 10 million e-mails to get 40 or 50 positive responses—but if they are requests for more information on a new mortgage^h, the spammers just made US \$ 10 for each response, or \$ 400 to \$ 500. Not a bad day's work.

In fact, about as many people buy from spam e-mails as complain about spam e-mails. A 2 million message mailing will generate 40 or 50 complaints, according to Jim Gregory, a former spam fighter. Without complaints, no spammer is ever shut down.

So, for now, the fight about spam is limited to a relatively narrow cast of characters, including some large e-mail providers, high-tech companies, and legislators.

Passage 2

Directions: Read the following passage and then answer the questions.

1. What achievements have already been made in biotechnology, according to the passage? And what do these achievements set us to thinking about?
2. How do you understand the old expression: "To a man armed with a hammer, everything looks like a nail."? For what purpose is this expression quoted here?
3. According to the passage, what can really make us happy in life?
4. Do we have the power to predict the future? If we stop thinking about it now, what might happen to our ideals?

Words and Expressions

- a. growth hormone: 生长激素
 - b. temperament: *n.* basic nature 气质, 性情
 - c. peer: *n.* people who are the same age as well as the same status 同龄人
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Some of our popular dreams and nightmares—for example, a world of genetically engineered “designer babies”—are scientifically unlikely. But other things are quite possible, and many uses of biotechnology are already here: embryo screening or sperm—sorting to choose the sex of offspring; growth hormones^a to make children taller; and drugs to control behavior, improve performance in the young, brighten the mood, or alter temperament^b. Many of these are used for good medical reasons. But not always.

And, all this leaves us asking ourselves: What’s wrong with doing these things? What’s wrong with seeking better children, superior performance, ageless bodies and happy souls? These are, after all, very old human desires, which biotechnology finally promises to help us satisfy. Why should we worry, then, about letting people decide for themselves which drugs or devices are right for them? Or, which purpose they should serve?

In the optimistic view, the picture is of progress and improvement. It is a world in which more human beings can live lives of achievement, contentment and self-esteem. They are biologically better-equipped, aided by performance-enhancers, liberated from the limits of nature and fortune.

But there are reasons to wonder whether life will really be better using biotechnology to fulfill our greatest desires. There is an old expression: “To a man armed with a hammer, everything looks like a nail.” To a society armed with biotechnology, all of human life may seem easier to improve than it really is. Or we may imagine ourselves wiser than we really are. Or we may get what we ask for much easier—only to find that it is less than what we really wanted.

We want better children—but not by turning the act of creation into manufacturing or by changing their brains to let them beat their peers^c. We want to do better in life’s activities—but not if we become the creatures of chemists or by turning ourselves into something designed to win and achieve in inhuman ways. We want to live longer—but not at the cost of living carelessly or shallowly with less hope for living well. We want to be happy—but not because of a drug that gives us happy feelings without a deeper love, attachment and sense of achievement that is essential to life.

We lack the power to predict the future, so no one can say for certain what life in the biotechnology age will be like. But we must begin thinking about it now, before we build a future that cheapens, rather than enriches, our ideals.

V. Drills for Imagination

Imagine some famous scientist from history, say, Albert Einstein or Sir Isaac Newton, now suddenly appears in this modern world. You are chosen to show him around this world. What would you like to show him? Why? Can you picture his excitement as well as his puzzlement?

Dramatize this scene. Make it funny and interesting.

VI. Arguments or Debates

For many, modern science and technology is a blessing, which is making our life easier and more pleasant. While for some, modern science and technology is no more than Pandora’s Box.