B1 U6 KEY TO EXERCISES

**Pre-reading activities**

1.

1

1) A teaching assistant in kindergarten or a tutor

2)A cashier in a store

3)A waiter in a restaurant

4)A car cleaner

2 ·I would like to work as a teaching assistant in kindergarten. I really enjoy spending time with small children and I am thinking of working as a teacher in kindergarten in the future. So working as a teaching assistant would definitely be a great experience for me.

·I would like to work in a company, whether big or small, because in the future I plan to establish my own business. Working part-time in a company would give me some idea of what it is like to work in a company, how a company is run, and what job a boss should do.

2.

In my opinion, the most important advantages of doing part-time jobs are: gaining work experience, acquiring communicative skills, and building connections for future career. In doing part-time jobs, especially those jobs which are related to my field of study, I can build up my work experience and enrich my resume. Besides, in working, I may have to communicate with different kinds of people, so it can help develop my communicative skills, which are essential to success. And in getting to know some important people in the workplace, I can build some contacts for my future career.

**Reading comprehension**

1.

1 To measure the impact

2 According to the research, a heavy commitment to part-time work undermines and significantly interferes with school achievement and commitment.

3 About 10 hours per week or less.

4 Students become interested in study again.

5 Students may take easier classes, copy others’ assignments, and over time, students’ commitment to school is eroded bit by bit.

6 Students may find school less rewarding and interesting, and it is highly possible that those who have been working long hours will drop out of school before graduation.

7 Because teenagers working long hours frequently have more money to spend than their peers, and they often become used to spending their earnings on drugs and alcohol.

8 Doing part-time jobs while studying is acceptable, but students should work no more than 10 hours a week if they want to be successful in school.

3.

1 indicate 2 conventional 3 assess 4 decrease 5 alter

6 has undermined 7 compromise 8 controversial 9 resolved 10 abandon

4.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Words learned | New words formed |
| *-ion* |  |
| represent | *representation* |
| form | *formation* |
| occupation | *occupy* |
| solve | *solution* |
| persuade | *persuasion* |
| transmit | *transmission* |
| *-ity* |  |
| productive | *productivity* |
| original | *Originality* |
| flexibility | *Flexible* |
| secure | *security* |
| simple | *Simplicity* |
| prosperous | *prosperity* |

5.

1 solution 2 transmission 3 prosperity 4 formation 5 flexible 6 occupied

7 originality 8 productivity 9 simplicity 10 persuasion 11 representation 12 security

6.

1 J 2 C 3 H 4 D 5 M 6 G 7 I 8 A 9 E 10 N

7.

1 cutting back on 2 interfere with 3 take a toll on 4 at risk of 5 dropped out

6 in turn 7 contribute to 8 are accustomed to 9 held on to 10 in other words

8.

**Topic sentence:** We uncovered numerous explanations for the undesirable effects of working on students’ engagement in school. (Para. 5)

**Explanation 1:** *With more time on work and less time on school assignments, students cut corners by taking easier classes, copying others’ assignments, cutting class, or refusing to do assignments.* (Para. 5)

**Explanation 2:** *Many working students have to work late until midnight. Getting less rest and eating less healthy meals, they often get too tired from work to study.* (Para. 6)

**Explanation 3:** *The excitement of earning large sums of spending money makes school seem less rewarding and interesting. The strong desire to earn and spend money is more likely to cause students who have been working long hours for a long time to drop out of school.* (Para. 7)

**Explanation 4:** *Working students take drugs and use alcohol more often than non-working students. Working students have more money to spend. The longer hours they work, the more drugs and alcohol they are likely to use. This may lead to disengagement from school and depress their school performance.* (Para. 8)

10.

间隔年指的是学生休假不去上学而去旅游或工作等的一段时间，但不一定是一年。

间隔年通常选在高中毕业和进入大学之前的一段时间。

在这段时间里，学生可以旅游、参加志愿者或者在国外边打工边度假。

一种新潮流是参加集语言学习、住家、文化交流、社区服务和自主学习于一体的国际教育活动。

间隔年的做法于20世纪60年代兴起于英国。

它在英国、澳大利亚、新西兰和加拿大已经变得非常流行。

但是在美国，间隔年的做法仍然只是个别现象。

不过近年来，间隔年对美国人来说变得稍微普遍起来。

2013年有大约四万美国学生参加了间隔年活动，比2006年增加了近20%。

普林斯顿大学、哈佛大学、麻省理工学院等大学都有明文规定允许学生延迟入学。

11.

Since its economic reform and opening-up to the world, China’s education has gone through rapid development and made remarkable achievements.

The Chinese government gives top priority to the development of education, persists in revitalizing the country by science and education, and fully advocates quality-oriented education. Meanwhile, it actively promotes equality in education to guarantee everyone access to education.

China’s achievements in education can be reflected in two different layers: One is the popularization of the nine-year compulsory education; the other is the realization of mass higher education.

The development of education has made significant contributions to China’s economic development and social progress.

In recent years to satisfy the needs of social and economic development, the Chinese government has sped up the training of qualified personnel urgently needed in various fields.

Section B

1.

1. As the cost of attending university has soared over the last two decades, a frank and vigorous debate is emerging over who should pay for the cost of higher education. While in some countries students have always been expected to absorb part or even all of their tuition costs through work or borrowing, in other countries the tremendous cost of attending university has been provided by the relevant education authority or by parents. I am proud to be in the small minority of students who “earn as they learn” and absorb the cost of their own university education in spite of the many obstacles. (Para.1)

2. I am aware that my work and study choices are not popular and that many influential studies claim to illustrate that working while going to school negatively impacts educational performance. They cite increased dropout rates, lower scores and reduced lifetime earnings. Besides, these studies also give evidence that many students exhaust much of their earnings not on school, but on entertainment and partying while attending school. The studies also show increased abuse of alcohol and drugs, which leads me to question these students’ resolve and commitment to the serious side of life. (Para. 7)

2.

1. B 2. C 3. C 4. D 5. B 6. C 7. B 8. C

4.

1 advanced 2 tremendous 3 claim 4 endure 5 relieve

6 ensure 7 relevant 8 convinced 9 illustrate 10 soared

5.

1 In spite of 2 catch/get/ have a glimpse of 3 are in the/a minority 4 relieves…of 5 a matter of

6 As for 7 is envious of 8 look back

6.

1 Whereas my friend was dressed in a black hat and coat, I was dressed in jeans and sneakers.

2 Whereas having meals at home can cost as little as two or three dollars, eating out at a restaurant is always more expensive.

3 Whereas Asian people do not look into each other’s eyes as they talk, in the Western world it is polite to maintain eye contact during a conversation.

7.

1 Given that you had very little help, I think you did very well in the research.

2 Given that students had learned how to do the experiment in class, the teacher allowed them to do it by themselves in the lab.

3 Although the statistics show the number of teenagers using tobacco has started to decline, experts say the number is still disturbing given that nearly 90% of adult smokers began smoking at or before the age of 18.

8.

1 formal education 2 working students 3 educational funding 4 non-working students

5 educational experience 6 school engagement 7 school commitment 8 school performance

9 commitment 10 educational aspirations 11 undergraduate students 12 school careers