Exercise 1: Using visuals to predict content 練習1: 觀看內容作答

Look at the photographs taken from an article on road accidents. Which topics do you think the article will mention?

觀看從文章內拍攝的交通事故圖片.你認為這文章將提到那些題目?

How many people are killed in road traffic accidents.

有多少人們死在道路上的交通事故.

☑ Yes

The reasons for traffic accidents.

交通事故的原因.

☑ Yes

Suggestions about how car manufacturers can improve the design of their cars.

關於汽車業者提升汽車的設計建議.

☑ No

Suggestions about what can be done to prevent these accidents.

關於能防止事故的建議.

☑ Yes

Why wearing a seat belt is a good idea.

系安全帶是好點子.

☑ Yes

Exercise 2: Reading for detail (1) 練習2: 閱讀內容(1)

Read the text. Choose the correct answer to each question.

閱讀這文章.選擇每個問題的正確答案.

Deaths on the road – what can be done?

死於路上 – 能做什麼?

One of the major transport issues today is that of death on the road. In 2010, over 1.24 million people were killed in traffic accidents. That is an amount equal to the population of Bahrain. Of these 1.24 million people, the majority were young; in many countries, car accidents are the most common cause for the 18-24 age group. We look at the situations that lead to traffic accidents and propose some solutions to these problems, and suggest some of the most useful actions that can be taken to reduce deaths on the road.

今天主要交通問題之一,死於路上.在2010年,超過1.24百萬人死於交通事故.這數量相當於巴林人口.在這1.24百萬人,大多是年輕人;在許多國家的車禍普遍死於18到24歲.我們看看導致交通事故的情況,並提出解決方案,並建議最有效的行動能減少死於路上.

Although there are many reasons for the high number of deaths on road, 90% of accidents are caused by human error. This major cause includes activities such as speeding, not wearing a motorcycle helmet – which protects against head injuries – and not wearing a seat belt. Other causes of accidents can be the condition of the road and of the cars on them. The number of cars in a country and the drives’ attitude to road safety both have an effect on the number of people killed in road accidents.

雖然在路上有許多死亡的原因,90%都是由人為疏失造成.主要原因包括超速,不戴機車安全帽(保護頭部受到傷害),不系上安全帶.其他事故原因可能是道路和車子的狀態.在國家內的汽車數量和駕駛者對道路安全的態度,影響人們在道路事故的死亡數量.然而,可以採取行動減少道路死亡的數量.

Most solutions to improve road safety are about changing the behavior of drivers. One of the most obvious actions that can be taken is to introduce speed limits. People who go faster than the speed limit should be punished with a heavy financial penalty. In areas where road accidents are common, cameras can be put on the sides of the road to watch the speed of the traffic. Laws should be introduced to make it compulsory for all drivers and passengers to wear a seat belt, with financial penalties if they do not. In areas where people live, speed bumps, which encourage drivers to go slower, should be introduced. Finally, drivers should be made aware of the dangers of driving too fast or without care.

大多提升道路安全的方法,改變駕駛者的行為.其中最明顯的方式就是限速.超速的人要處以大量的罰金.在這區域道路事故是常見的,能在路旁放置攝影機來觀看交通速度.使用法律,駕駛者和乘客必須系上安全帶,如果不系上將開罰單.在這區域應該使用減速坡道,鼓勵駕駛者緩慢前進.最後,駕駛者應該要注意駕駛速度或意料外的危險.

There is no doubt that road accidents are one of the major causes of death in the world today and it is an issue that affect all of us. Unless governments take action, more people will be killed on the road. However, if everyone drove more slowly and carefully, fewer people would die.

不要懷疑,道路事故是現今主要死亡原因之一,是影響全部人的問題.如果政府不採取行動,會有更多人死於路上.然而,如果沒個人緩慢並小心駕駛,死亡人數就會減少.

1. What is one of the main transport problems today?

現今主要的交通工具問題?

Choose: The number of people killed in traffic accidents.

人們死於車禍的數量.

1. In some countries, what is the most frequent cause of early death in young people?

在一些國家,年輕人常見的早死原因?

Choose: Traffic accidents.

車禍.

1. What is the cause of most traffic accidents?

什麼是車禍的主要原因?

Choose: Drivers’ mistakes.

駕駛者失誤.

1. What can some motorists be distracted by?

什麼能讓駕駛分心?

Choose: Mobile phones.

行動電話.

1. What is it most important to change to reduce the number of road accidents?

什麼重要的改變來減少車禍?

Choose: The behavior of drivers.

駕駛者的行為.

1. What do speed cameras do?

什麼是測速照相機?

Choose: Check the speed of cars.

檢查車速.

Exercise 3: Reading for detail. 練習3: 閱讀內容

Read the text again. Complete the sentences using the words in the box.

再次閱讀文章.使用文字方塊完成句子.

1. The number of people killed on the road in 2010 was the same as the number of people who live on Bahrain.

在2010年人們死在道路上的數量,相當於巴林的人口數.

1. Not wearing a helmet is a major cause of many road deaths.

不穿戴頭盔是許多道路死亡的主要原因.

1. The number of people who own cars is another factor in the number of road deaths.

有車的人的數量,跟道路死亡數量有關.

1. A speed limit is one of the most obvious ways of improving road safety.

限速是有效提高道路安全的方法.

1. Wearing a seat belt should be made compulsory.

系上安全帶是義務.

1. If speed bumps were introduced, drivers would have to go more slowly.

如果採用減速波,駕駛者經過就要減速前進.

Exercise 4: Collocations 練習4: 配對

Choose the correct words to complete the paragraph.

選擇正確的字來完成段落.

In every city in the world, the worst time for traffic congestion is the rush hour in the morning and the evening. Different cities have reached different solutions to this problem. For example, in London there is a congestion charge which makes it expensive to drive in the centre of the city. This encourages people to travel by public transport or to use bicycles. To help cyclists in London, special cycle lanes have been created. In Canada, car sharing is encourage, with special lanes on the motorway for cars with more than one person inside. In old cities where the roads are narrow, parking restrictions can be introduced to stop parked cars blocking traffic.

全世界的城市,最糟糕的時間是早晨和夜晚,是塞車的巔峰期.不同城市有不同的解決方案.例如在倫敦的擁堵費,進入城市要昂貴的費用.鼓勵旅行時搭乘大眾交通工具或是騎自行車.幫助在倫敦騎自行車的人,建立特別的腳踏車步道.在加拿大,鼓勵租借汽車(汽車分享),租借的車在公路旁有專門的道路.在老舊的城市道路狹窄,能採用停車限制來停止停車,防止道路堵塞.

Exercise 5: Academic synonyms 練習5: 學術代名詞

Complete the table using the words in the box.

(做成表格)

Academic verb Common verb

學術動詞 普通動詞

prevent 避免 stop 停止

select 選擇 choose 選擇

attempt 嘗試 try 嘗試

consider 考慮 think about 思考

convince 說服 get 得到

realize 實現 understand 理解

organize 組織 run 跑;執行

require 需求 need 需要

Exercise 6: Word formation 練習6: 詞的構造

Complete the table.

完成表格

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Verb 動詞 | Noun 名詞 | Adjective形容詞 |
| prevent 避免 | prevention 阻止 | preventable 預防 |
| select 選擇 | selection 選擇 | selected 選 |
| attempt 嘗試 | attempt 嘗試 | attemptable |
| consider 考慮 | consideration 考慮 | considered 考慮 |
| convince 說服 |  | convincing 使人相信 |
| realize 實現 | realization 實現 |  |
| organize 組織 | organization 組織 | organized 安排 |
| require 需求 | requirement 必要條件 | required 需要 |

Exercise 7: Condition clauses 條件子句

Link the pairs of sentences using if and will/won’t.

使用if will won’t 連結句子

1. If public transport is made cheaper, more people will use public transport.

如果大眾交通工具使用便宜,將會有更多人使用.

1. If more people use public transport, there will be less pollution form cars.

如果更多人使用大眾交通工具,將減少車子造成的汙染.

1. If there is less pollution form cars, children will be healthier.

如果減少車子造成的汙染,孩子將會更健康.

1. If there is less traffic congestion, people won’t get road rage.

如果減少塞車,人們就不會憤怒.

1. If wearing seat belt become compulsory, fewer people will die in road accidents.

如果系上安全帶是規定,更少人死於車禍.

Exercise 8: Conditional clauses 練習8: 附帶條件子句

Put the words and phrases in the right order to make conditional sentences.

按照附帶條件句子的順序,放置文字和短句.

1. If people drive more carefully, there will be fewer accidents.

如果開車注重安全,車禍將會更少.

1. If people live near their work, they will be able to walk home.

如果離工作不遠,將能走路回家

1. If there is a bridge over the river, people will not use the ferry.

如果橋能過河,將不用搭船.

1. If public transport is good, people will use it instead of their cars.

如果大眾交通工具是好的,將會取代車子.

1. If young people realize the dangers of speed, they will drive more carefully.

如果年輕人意識到速度的危險,將會更安全駕駛.

1. If people turn of their phones when driving, there will be fewer accidents.

如果在開車時關到手機,車禍將減少.

Exercise 9: Vocabulary 練習9: 詞彙

Read the clues and then fined the academic vocabulary in the word search.

閱讀提示再找字遊戲中尋找學術詞彙.

1. to try to something, especially something difficult: attempt

嘗試做某件事,特別困難的事情: 嘗試

1. to spend time thinking about a possibility or making a decision: consider

花時間想關於可能行的,或花時間做出決定: 思考

1. to persuade someone or make them certain: convince

說服某人使他們確定: 說服

1. a subject or problem that people are thinking and talking about: issue

人們思考並交談關於課程或問題: 問題

1. more important, bigger, or more serious than others of the same type: major

比其他同類更重要更大或更嚴重: 主要

1. to stop something from happening or someone from doing something: prevent

停止某件事,或停止某人做某件事: 避免

1. to need something or make something necessary: require

需要某東西,或需要必須使用: 需要

1. to choose someone or something from a group: select

在組合中選擇某人或某件事: 選擇

Exercise 10: Conclusions 練習10: 結論

Put the sentences in the right order to make two essay conclusions.

結論這兩篇文章的句子放置正確順序

Conclusion 1 結論1

In conclusion, the best way to reduce the number of deaths in traffic accidents is to educate drivers. In my opinion, it is the responsibility of every driver to drive with care and attention. Training new drivers at the time they are learning to drive is the best way to solve this problem.

結論,教育駕駛者是減少車禍死亡的最好方法.我的想法,專心開車是每的駕駛者的責任.訓練新的駕駛者學習最好的開車方式,來解決問題.

Conclusion 2 結論2

I would say that laws on speed limits and wearing a seat belt would solve this problem. Unless drivers know that they can be punished financially by going too fast, they will not reduce their speeds. Overall, although there a number of ways to reduce the problem of deaths on the road, the main problem is not enough laws.

我說法律解決限速和系上安全帶的問題.除非駕駛者知道開太快會被處以罰款,否則他們不會減速.

Exercise 11: Writing task 練習11: 寫作任務

Unit 4: Additional writing task 單元4: 額外寫作任務

Compare and contrast the advantages and disadvantages of public and private transport.

比較並對照大眾交通和專人接送的優點和缺點.

You want to travel alone, but do not have their own transport. At this time there are two options, to take the ride with others, or take their own one. The following is a real case.

想要自己一個人去旅行,但沒有自己的交通工具.在這時候有兩個選擇,要跟別人一起搭乘,還是自己一人搭乘.以下有實際案例.

Public transport:

With public transport by means of public transport, you can increase the chances of communicating with others, maybe meeting people who want to go to the same destination with them to increase travel companions. Because it is a large number of passengers, so the price will be cheaper than the pick-up and drop-off, and The impact of environmental pollution is also less.

On the contrary, you do not have a lot of room for yourself, and may interfere with the people next to it.General passenger transport will have several stations.When there are people in every station who want to get off, the journey will be longer.Most important thing is that the route is Can not change itself, can only choose the route to plan your trip.

Advantages: to recognize new friends, cheap, less pollution to the environment

Disadvantages: it is difficult to have their own free space, take a long time, can not change the passenger to go to the place

大眾交通:

跟大眾一起搭乘交通工具,可以增加跟別人交流的機會,說不定會遇到要去跟自己相同目地的人,增加旅遊同伴.因為是一次載大量的乘客,所以價錢會比專人接送便宜,而且對環境物染的影響也較少.

相反的,你不會有很多自己的空間,而且可能配旁邊的人干擾.一般的客運都會有好幾站,當每一站都有人要下車時,路程會更久.最重要的事,路線是不能自行改變得,只能選擇路線,來規畫你的旅行.

大眾客運的優點: 能認識新朋友、價錢便宜、對環境的污染少

大眾客運的缺點: 很難有自己的自由空間、乘坐時間久,不能自己改變客運要去的地點

Private transport:

One person traveling alone can have leisure and free space, no one interferes with you and can concentrate on enjoying your trip, because only a few passengers can be picked up, the price will be more expensive than that of the public, and the impact on the environment is even worse Big.

Conversely, you can not meet new friends and lose the chance to talk face-to-face with you.Private pick-up You can choose your own location and plan your travel more freely because you only need to pick-up and pick-up your passenger so go straight to where you are going location.

Advantages: to concentrate on their own travel, to choose their own place, spend less time

Disadvantages: not recognize new friends, expensive, more pollution to the environment

專人接送:

自己一人搭乘交通工具,可以有悠閒並自由的空間,不會有人干擾你,能專心享受自己的旅行.因為只接送少數乘客,所以價錢會比大眾交通昂貴,而且對環境物染的影響也較大.

相反的,你無法認識新朋友,而且失去跟人面對面談話的機會.專人接送你能自己選擇地點,你能更自由的規劃旅行路線.因為只需要接送你這個乘客,所以直接前往你要去的地點.

專人接送的優點: 能專心自己的旅行、能選擇自己要的地點、花的時間少

專人接送的缺點: 不能認識新朋友、價錢昂貴、對環境的汙染多

Game:

Speak or swim 說話或游泳



