

Art and creativity

单词

词汇	发音	词性	翻译
evoke	[us]i'vʊk [uk]i'vʊk	verb	唤起
craft	[us]kræft [uk]kræft	noun	手工艺
graphic	[us]'græfɪk [uk]'græfɪk	adj.	图形
design	[us]dɪ'zaɪn [uk]dɪ'zaɪn	noun	设计
ceramic	[us)sə'ræmɪk [uk)sə'ræmɪk	noun	制陶工艺,陶器制法
architecture	[us]'ɑ:kɪtektʃər [uk]'ɑ:kɪtektʃə(r)	noun	建筑学,建筑美学
photograph	[us]'fəʊtəgræf [uk]'fəʊtəgrɑ:f	noun	相片, 照片
industrial	[us]ɪn'dʌstriəl [uk]ɪn'dʌstriəl	adj.	工业的, 与工业有关的
painting	[us]'peɪntɪŋ [uk]'peɪntɪŋ	noun	油画
drawing	[us]'drɔ:ɪŋ [uk]'drɔ:ɪŋ	noun	图画
pottery	[us]'pɒtəri [uk]'pɒtəri	noun	陶器
contrast	[us]'kɒntræst [uk]'kɒntrɑ:st	noun	对比, 对照
convey	[us]kən'veɪ [uk]kən'veɪ	verb	传递,表达(思想、感情等)
theme	[us]θi:m [uk]θi:m	noun	主题, 话题, 题目
inference	[us]'ɪnfərəns [uk]'ɪnfərəns	noun	推断结果,结论;推论,推理,推断
fascinate	[us]'fæsɪneɪt [uk]'fæsɪneɪt	verb	吸引
character	[us]'kærəktər [uk]'kærəktə(r)	noun	主要人物
thin	[us]θɪn [uk]θɪn	adj.	瘦的, 肉少的
wiry	[us]'waɪəri [uk]'waɪəri	adj.	肌肉强韧的,坚硬的,瘦长而结实的
dark	[us)dɑ:rk [uk)dɑ:k	adj.	黑暗的, 暗的, 阴暗的
sculpture	[us]'skʌlptʃər [uk]'skʌlptʃə(r)	noun	雕塑; 雕刻

architecture	[us]'ɑ:rkɪtektʃər [uk]'ɑ:rkɪtektʃə(r)	noun	建筑学,建筑美学
perspective	[us]pər'spektɪv [uk]pə'spektɪv	noun	观点,态度,看法
foggy	[us]'fɒ:gi [uk]'fɒgi	adj.	模糊的, 有雾的
dim	[us]dɪm [uk]dɪm	adj.	暗淡的
glow	[us]gləʊ [uk]gləʊ	noun	辉光
stimulate	[us]'stɪmjuleɪt [uk]'stɪmjuleɪt	verb	刺激
innovation	[us],ɪnə'veɪʃn [uk],ɪnə'veɪʃn	noun	新方法,新事物;革新,创新
curiosity	[us],kjʊəri'æ:səti [uk],kjʊəri'ɒsəti	noun	好奇心
visualize	[us]'vɪʒʊəlaɪz [uk]'vɪʒʊəlaɪz	verb	形象, 想象, 形象化; 想象, 显现

Describing visual art you like

You're going to describe art that you like.

Select a card and listen to the audio.



painting:油画



drawing:素描



sculpture:雕塑



photograph:照片



graphic design:平面设计



industrial design:工业设计



architecture:建筑学



ceramics:陶瓷



crafts:手工艺

视觉艺术	
视觉艺术的范围可以从 paintings 到 industrial design 。	
A drawing is usually done with pen, pencil or charcoal.	素描通常用钢笔、铅笔或木炭画。
A sculpture is often made of stone or metal.	雕塑是由石头或金属制成。
Ceramics can be pottery made of hardened clay.	陶瓷可以是由硬化的粘土制成的陶器。
Graphic design communicates an idea using words and images.	平面设计用文字和图像传达想法。
Design for products to be mass-produced is called industrial design.	为可大量生产的产品做的设计称为工业设计。
Crafts include quilts, woodworking and pottery.	手工艺品包括棉被、木工和陶器。
Every period of history in every culture has a distinct architecture.	每一个文化中的每一段历史都有一种独特的建筑。

Watch the video and study the language. https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/19/80/70/v/198070/GE_13.2.1.2.1_x.mp4

[ART HISTORIAN] Paris. It's the most popular tourist destination in the world.

[ART HISTORIAN] It's the capital of France, the capital of fashion, and it has a reputation for being one of the most beautiful and romantic cities in the world.

[ART HISTORIAN] If you're an art lover, the 'City of Lights' has dozens of art museums and galleries for you to explore.

[ART HISTORIAN] Three of these are a 'can't miss' for your trip to Paris: the Louvre, The Musee D'Orsay and the Centre Georges Pompidou.

[ART HISTORIAN] The Louvre is the place to see ancient art and masterpieces, such as da Vinci's famous portrait, 'The Mona Lisa.'

[ART HISTORIAN] But for art from a later period, and especially if you enjoy impressionist art, the Musee D'Orsay on the left bank of the river Seine is a museum that is sure to charm you.

[ART HISTORIAN] Home to many sculptures and impressionist paintings, the Musee D'Orsay has become one of Paris's most popular museums.

[ART HISTORIAN] The museum is housed in a former rail station.

[ART HISTORIAN] The train station Orsay was finished in 1900 for the Paris World Exposition and was considered a masterpiece of industrial architecture.

[ART HISTORIAN] But soon the platforms had become too short for the now much longer trains, and as early as 1939, it was out of use as a train station.

[ART HISTORIAN] In 1978, the French president decided to use the station as a museum for 19th- and 20th-century art.

[ART HISTORIAN] Famous works you will find in this museum are Cezanne's still life, 'Apples and Oranges'; Whistler's famous portrait, 'Whistler's Mother'; and Vincent van Gogh's magnificent oil on canvas, 'Starry Night Over the Rhone.'

[ART HISTORIAN] And if you like Monet, there's an entire room dedicated to this famous French impressionist painter.

[ART HISTORIAN] And now, for the lover of modern and postmodern art, there's the Centre Georges Pompidou, which is home to France's National Modern Art Museum.

[ART HISTORIAN] When first constructed, the daring and strange architecture of Centre Georges Pompidou had Paris residents in a heated debate.

[ART HISTORIAN] Many were offended by the curious design of the building.

[ART HISTORIAN] The building's insides are situated on the outside and color-coded: Water pipes are green, air ducts are blue, electrics are yellow, and things like elevators and escalators are red.

[ART HISTORIAN] It's a crazy, colorful design, but over time, it has become a local favorite.

[ART HISTORIAN] Many would say that the most appealing part of Centre Georges Pompidou isn't the modern art museum inside –

[ART HISTORIAN] which houses major works by Matisse, Modigliani, Marcel Duchamp and Picasso –

[ART HISTORIAN] but rather the outside, with its crowds of eccentric street performers, such as mimes and jugglers.

[ART HISTORIAN] There are hundreds of other museums and galleries for your art enjoyment in Paris.

[ART HISTORIAN] But if you're on a schedule, these are the famous three to see.

[ART HISTORIAN] From ancient art to modern art, you'll see it all when you visit the Louvre, the Musee d'Orsay and the Centre Pompidou.

The museum is housed in 、 、 、 博物馆位于.....之中

finished in 1900 完成于 1900 年

was considered a masterpiece 被视为一幅杰作

an entire room dedicated to 一间房全部用于

When first constructed 、 、 、 初建时.....

Many were offended by 、 、 、 许多人被.....惹恼了

The building's insides are situated 、 、 、 这栋建筑的内部结构位于.....

复习：被动句	
当动作比执行动作的人更重要时，使用 the passive 。描述你喜欢的艺术，你通常会使用现在被动式或者过去被动式。现在被动式由现在的 be+ 过去分词构成。	
My favorite work is called 'Sunflowers.'	我最喜欢的作品叫‘向日葵’。
Van Gogh's paintings are loved by millions of people.	梵高的画被无数人所喜爱。
过去被动式由 was 或者 were 和过去分词构成。注意如果提及创作这个艺术的人时，单词 by 要用在名字前。	
The Guggenheim Museum in Bilbao, Spain, was designed by Frank Gehry.	位于西班牙毕尔巴鄂的古根海姆博物馆是由弗兰克·盖里设计的。
The train station Orsay was finished in 1900 for the Paris World Exposition.	为巴黎世界博览会建造的奥赛火车站于1900年完成。

Move the text to the correct gaps.

My favorite painting is in the National Gallery in London. It's (called) , 'Rain, Steam and Speed,' and it (was painted by) J.M.W. Turner in the 19th century.

My favorite building is the Guggenheim Museum in New York City. It was (designed by) Frank Lloyd Wright. It was (finished) and opened its doors in 1959.

Listen to an artist talk about how to critique a piece of art. Watch the video, and answer the questions. <https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/20/52/0/v/20520/11.6 Scene 3.mp4>

[NEW-AGE ARTIST] Do you want to impress people with your profound understanding of art?

[NEW-AGE ARTIST] If so, learn how to critique.

[NEW-AGE ARTIST] To critique a painting, all you have to do is remember these four simple steps: description, analysis, interpretation, judgment.

[NEW-AGE ARTIST] Description.

[NEW-AGE ARTIST] If you want people to think you're an expert, you have to at least know the basics of the painting.

[NEW-AGE ARTIST] For the description, you should state the name of the work, the artist, the medium.

[NEW-AGE ARTIST] Next, say what it looks like, but don't use opinion words like 'beautiful' or 'nice.'

[NEW-AGE ARTIST] You want to sound objective and intelligent.

[NEW-AGE ARTIST] Colors, line, shape. Give an articulate description of everything you see.

[NEW-AGE ARTIST] The painting is called 'The Scream.'

[NEW-AGE ARTIST] It was created with tempera paint and pastel by the expressionist artist Edvard Munch.

[NEW-AGE ARTIST] The subject is a single, solitary figure standing on a bridge, his hands raised to his face; his mouth is open; he stares directly at the viewer with a look of terror.

[NEW-AGE ARTIST] Analysis.

[NEW-AGE ARTIST] This is an important part of the critique.

[NEW-AGE ARTIST] For the analysis, you should tell how the elements in the painting are organized, how they complement one another.

[NEW-AGE ARTIST] Is there movement, variety, balance, contrast?

[NEW-AGE ARTIST] What does the artist emphasize?

[NEW-AGE ARTIST] The painting evokes such intense emotion because of two things: line and color.

[NEW-AGE ARTIST] The wavy lines of the sky and the landscape contrast intensely with the straight lines of the bridge.

[NEW-AGE ARTIST] The bold streaks of yellow and red stand out against the deep hues of blue and green.

[NEW-AGE ARTIST] The strong diagonal of the bridge moving out towards the viewer, the rapid swirling motion of the landscape, and the wild colors all combine to create an image of chaos and anxiety.

[NEW-AGE ARTIST] The motion and chaos of the colors and lines create an image of noise, emotion, panic.

[NEW-AGE ARTIST] Interpretation.

[NEW-AGE ARTIST] For the interpretation, you should describe what you think the artist was trying to say with the work.

[NEW-AGE ARTIST] The subject, the terrified person, is alone on the bridge and consumed by panic and fear.

[NEW-AGE ARTIST] The vastness of the sky and the bridge, which surround the person, give this painting a feeling of alienation and loneliness, while at the same time conveying chaos and emotional intensity.

[NEW-AGE ARTIST] Although it was painted in 1893, it makes me think of the stress and anxiety felt in the modern world.

[NEW-AGE ARTIST] The author may be trying to express the idea of loneliness in a crazy, stressful, chaotic world.

[NEW-AGE ARTIST] The man is totally alone and totally consumed by fear.

[NEW-AGE ARTIST] Judgment.

[NEW-AGE ARTIST] The last step in our critique is the judgment.

[NEW-AGE ARTIST] This is when you say whether it is a success or failure in your opinion.

[NEW-AGE ARTIST] This is your opportunity to really express your opinion of the painting.

[NEW-AGE ARTIST] The painting evokes feelings of fear, loneliness, despair.

[NEW-AGE ARTIST] I look at it and I am overwhelmed by this man's terror, his panic, the overwhelming feeling of stress and terror, but also his loneliness.

[NEW-AGE ARTIST] I can feel what he's feeling. Although it is a frightening feeling, I admire the skill of the artist to evoke such an emotional response.

[NEW-AGE ARTIST] I think the painting is fascinating to look at.

[NEW-AGE ARTIST] Munch has successfully created a composition which conveys a universal emotion, a feeling that can be recognized and understood by all.

[NEW-AGE ARTIST] I can almost hear that terrifying scream.
[NEW-AGE ARTIST] And there you have it.
[NEW-AGE ARTIST] Next time you're admiring art at a gallery or museum, just remember: description, analysis, interpretation, judgment.
[NEW-AGE ARTIST] You'll wow your friends with your deep understanding of art. And you might even enjoy yourself.

使用批判艺术的策略	
当你 critique (批判) 艺术时，使用这个策略： 1) description (描述)； 2) analysis (分析)； 3) interpretation (解释)； 4) judgment (评判)： DAIJ 。	
描述	
在描述步骤中，陈述事实，而不是观点。先从给出标题和做的人开始。然后描述艺术作品是什么。	
It's popularly known as 'The Scream' and was painted by Edvard Munch.	它通常被称为‘尖叫’，是由爱德华·蒙克所画。
We see a man on a bridge. His hands are raised up to his face.	我们看见桥上有一人。他的双手捂着脸。
分析	
当你分析艺术时，说一说客观的元素，如线条或颜色，是怎么组织起来的。	
The bold streaks of yellow stand out against the deep blue background.	大胆黄色条纹在深蓝色的背景下非常跳跃。
The lines of the sky are a sharp contrast to the straight lines of the bridge.	天空的线条与桥梁的直线形成鲜明的对比。

解释	
当你在 interpret (解释) 艺术时，陈述你认为这个艺术家在试图表达什么。	
The major themes are loneliness and isolation.	主要的主题是寂寞和孤独。
He's conveying chaos and emotional intensity.	他在表达混乱和情绪的紧张。
The painting evokes a sense of panic.	这幅画唤起了一种恐慌感。
评判	
在评判这一步，你给出你对这个艺术品是成功还是失败的意见。你谈论你对这件作品的反应。	
It gives me a feeling of this man's terror, but also his loneliness.	它让我感到这个人的恐惧，但也有他的孤独。
I think it works because the artist has evoked such an emotional response.	我认为这个作品是成功的，因为艺术家已经唤引起了如此强的情绪反应。

准备谈论艺术
当你想睿智地描述一件艺术品，先准备一下你的看法是一个好主意。这里有一些步骤：
1.用你的母语先写下你的看法。遵循 description-analysis-interpretation-judgment (DAIJ) 的步骤。
2.看一下你的笔记，并在你的母语关键词下划线。把你不知道英语如何说的单词翻译出来。
3.用英语写你的评判。
4.大声排练说出你的评判。根据需要对你的草稿进行调整来作出改进。

Reading for enjoyment

We're going to learn how to read effectively. Read the first part of a short story, 'The Stranger on the Lake.'

Select the two correct options.

The Stranger on the Lake They had been fishing for hours but had caught nothing. The night was dark,and the blackness was impenetrable. A stillness had settled over the lake likea blanket, and nothing stirred – just the gentle sound of water lapping against their canoes. Brad was leaning back in his canoe, smoking a cigarette that glowed in the night. Suddenly, there was the clattering of the bait bucket and the rod from Ernie's canoe.'Going in,' sighed Ernie. 'Had enough

of this. Nothing's biting, nothing's gonna bite, and nothing's gonna keep me awake any longer. Going in."Yep."You coming?"No, I'm gonna stay out a little while longer. Had a few nibbles, and I just have a feeling that a big one is ..."You're always waiting for that big one. Well, you keep waiting, and I'll be cozy in my sleeping bag.'Brad chuckled, then listened as Ernie paddled off into the darkness. Brad loved the feeling of being out on the lake at night, dropping his line into the black water, having no sense of where the watery darkness became night air. He felt like the night was embracing him, rocking him gently. He let his eyes close. It didn't matter if they were open or closed – it was all blackness. There was a tug on his line. He was suddenly alert. Something nibbling, something under there that was checking out the bait. But then it stopped. He watched the blackness for a few more minutes, then slowly relaxed into the waiting. His thoughts drifted. A sharp sound startled him. One, two, three loud shots in rapid succession. He whipped around to face the direction of the sounds. He was sure it was gunshot, knowing guns as he did. It was from behind him, away from the camp, thank goodness. Straining to see, he couldn't make out anything but a blanket of dense darkness. And a new silence. A different silence. He dropped his cigarette into the water. A cold, clammy feeling came over him, as if someone were watching him.

体验性阅读

read experientially（体验性阅读）指的是在你阅读时体验这个故事。当你阅读小说时，作者的话帮助你想象这个故事并感受正在发生什么。这是一些体验性阅读的策略。

想象出来

当你阅读时，尝试在你的脑海中想象这个场景。这将帮助你享受和理解故事。

联系到你的个人经历

当你阅读的时候，想想你是否有过类似的经历。或者你可能会想起一部你看过的电影，并想知道这个故事是否会有所不同。想想这个故事给你的感觉。

用言语表达

当你阅读时，尝试跟自己重复这些话，尤其是对话部分。也可以尝试与你自己讨论你在阅读的内容。

容忍模糊

当你容忍模糊的时候，你知道你不会明白一切，但你会理解大体思想。不清楚的故事的某部分可能会在后面变得清晰。

预测

当你阅读时，尝试预测接下来会发生什么。想象一下你认为会发生的事情。

进行推断

当我们读小说时，我们不得不做出**make inferences**（进行推断）来理解这个故事。当你做推断时，你根据上下文来下结论。我们可以对人物，背景和情节进行推断。看故事的第一段。布拉德和厄尼在同一个独木舟上吗？阅读摘录并作出推断。

A stillness had settled over the lake like a blanket, and nothing stirred – just the gentle sound of water lapping against their canoes. Brad was leaning back in his canoe, smoking a cigarette that glowed in the night. Suddenly, there was the clattering of the bait bucket and the rod from Ernie's canoe.

这是一些线索：**their canoes**；**his canoe**；**Ernie's canoe**。很明显，他们是在不同的独木舟上。

从标题进行推断

在小说中，标题往往给出关于故事的主要思想的重要线索。从标题，'**The Stranger on the Lake**'你可以推断出关于这个故事中的重要人物的什么事情？在第一个片段中，我们只读到了布拉德和厄尼，但标题中有陌生人，所以我们可以推断，至少还有一个人会出现。

Read 'The Stranger on the Lake' again, including the new paragraph at the end.

Select the correct answer.

The Stranger on the Lake They had been fishing for hours but had caught nothing. The night was dark, and the blackness was impenetrable. A stillness had settled over the lake like a blanket, and nothing stirred – just the gentle sound of water lapping against their canoes. Brad was leaning back in his canoe, smoking a cigarette that glowed in the night. Suddenly, there was the clattering of the bait bucket and the rod from Ernie's canoe. 'Going in,' sighed Ernie. 'Had enough of this. Nothing's biting, nothing's gonna bite, and nothing's gonna keep me awake any longer. Going in.' 'Yep.' 'You coming?' 'No, I'm gonna stay out a little while longer. Had a few nibbles, and I just have a feeling that a big one is ...' 'You're always waiting for that big one. Well, you keep waiting, and I'll be cozy in my sleeping bag.' Brad chuckled, then listened as Ernie paddled off into the darkness. Brad loved the feeling of being out on the lake at night, dropping his line into the black water, having no sense of where the watery darkness became night air. He felt like the night was embracing him, rocking him gently. He let his eyes close. It didn't matter if they were open or closed – it was all blackness. There was a tug on his line. He was suddenly alert. Something nibbling, something under there that was checking out the bait. But then it stopped. He watched the blackness for a few more minutes, then slowly relaxed into the waiting. His thoughts drifted. A sharp sound startled him. One, two, three loud shots in rapid succession. He whipped around to face the direction of the sounds. He was sure it was gunshot, knowing guns as he did. It was from behind him, away from the camp, thank goodness. Straining to see, he couldn't make out anything but a blanket of dense darkness. And a new silence. A different silence. He dropped his cigarette into the water. A cold, clammy feeling came over him, as if someone were watching him. Suddenly, out of the silence, came noises. A rustle, a mumble, as if unseen people were moving around on the shore, arguing quietly with each other. Then another gunshot. It took Brad a few seconds to work out that, this time, the gunshot had been at him. He felt a hot pain in his shoulder. He touched it and felt hot liquid – blood! He realized he was incapacitated – there was no way he would be able to paddle his canoe back to the shore. But he had to do something! He scanned the darkness and tried to catch sight of his assailants. Then he remembered Ernie.

Select the two correct options.

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讨论书籍	
使用这些表达方式来讨论你读过的书籍。	
What drew me in were the characters' inner thoughts.	吸引我的是人物的内心想法。
I was expecting an easy read, but the book was hard.	我本以为很容易看懂，但书很难。
I had thought it would be uplifting, but it was depressing.	我原以为它会是令人振奋的，但它是令人沮丧的。
It reminds me of the novel, 'The Martian.'	这让我想起了小说‘火星救援’。
I can relate to the story because of my grandparents.	由于我祖父母的缘故我能理解这个故事。
用各种各样的形容词来表达这本书给你的印象如何。例如，你可以使用 surprised, intrigued, horrified, bored with, amazed by 和 fascinated 。	
I was fascinated by how the author used imagery.	我被作者对形象的描述性语言的使用所迷住。

Writing descriptively

We're going to learn how to write more descriptively.

阅读描述性的文章	
作者有各种各样的方式把读者吸引到一个故事中。这里有几个方式。	
人物和气氛	
作者用对话或描述性语言勾画 character （人物）。	
The old man was thin and wiry. He spoke wearily: 'So what's up?'	老人消瘦而结实。他疲惫地说：‘什么事？’
mood （气氛）通过描述背景，环境和光线来渲染出来。	
The street was dark and foggy, and the streetlights had only a dim glow.	街道昏暗而又雾气昭昭，路灯照射出幽暗的光芒。

描述性语言	
作者使用描述性语言，如形容词和副词，来将故事写得饱满。	
He methodically folded the wrinkled newspaper.	他有条不紊地把皱巴巴的报纸折了起来。
明喻和暗喻	
在 simile （明喻）中，作者将一个事说成像另一个事。	
He moved like an ancient tortoise.	他像老乌龟一样地移动。
在 metaphor （暗喻）中，作者说一个事是另一个事。	
He is a tortoise on the sidewalk.	他是人行道上的一只乌龟。

Read the story, and answer the questions.

My Dinner With Mother Last weekend, my mother drove into the city to visit me. We met at the art museum, and after that, we drove to the restaurant where we had a dinner reservation. It was a fancy restaurant, so we were anticipating a very special dinner. The restaurant is on a busy commercial street where there is never any available parking. So we started driving up and down the residential streets looking for a place to park. Up and down, and 'round and 'round. It was amaze. Finally, we found a spot. We were so delighted because we had started to fear we would lose our restaurant reservation. My mother locked the car, and we hurried toward the restaurant, chatting about the dinner reviews we had read. Of course, the dinner was everything we expected and more. The service was impeccable, the meal was scrumptious and the dessert was elegant. Slowly, we left the restaurant in the dark, headed back to my mom's car. 'Wasn't it up this street?' 'Really, I thought it was the other direction.' We looked at each other dumbfounded. We were completely turned around and mystified about where the car was. We knew it was about four blocks from the restaurant, but after a few tries, all of the streets looked the same, and we were retracing our steps. We thought of turning on the car alarm but decided that wouldn't be a polite

thing to do in a quiet residential area on a Sunday evening. We began to wonder if it had been stolen. After about 20 minutes of searching, feeling more and more desperate, we found it. We laughed and giggled like two children who had just escaped a scary situation! We couldn't believe how stupid we had been not to notice where we had parked.

Move the text to the correct gaps.

Of course, the dinner was everything we expected and more. The service was impeccable, the meal was (scrumptious) and the dessert was elegant. (Slowly) , we left the restaurant in the dark, headed back to my mom's car. 'Wasn't it up this street?' 'Really, I thought it was the other direction.' We looked at each other dumbfounded. We were completely turned around and (mystified) about where the car was. We knew it was about four blocks from the restaurant, but after a few tries, all of the streets looked the same and we were retracing our steps. We thought of turning on the car alarm but decided that wouldn't be a polite thing to do in a quiet, (residential) area on a Sunday evening. We began to wonder if it had been stolen. After about 20 minutes of searching, feeling more and more desperate, we found it. We laughed and (giggled) like two children who had just escaped a (scary) situation!

写作中的形容词与副词	
当你在进行描述性写作时，用形容词和副词来使你的写作更有趣。	
形容词	
你可能已经知道，形容词经常通过名词后添加后缀来形成。后缀 -ous 将名词变成形容词。	
danger – dangerous	危险 – 危险的
caution – cautious	注意 – 谨慎的

后缀 -able 和 -ible 表达某事有某个特性或某事是可能的。例如，形容词 affordable 的意思是产品的价格低到能够买得起。	
afford – affordable	支付得起 – 买得起的
flex – flexible	弯曲 – 可变通的
后缀 -ful 表达的是某事的某种特性或者数量。例如，形容词 fearful 意思是‘充满了’恐惧。	
fear – fearful	害怕 – 恐惧的

方式副词	
方式副词描述某事是如何发生的。大部分是通过形容词后添加-ly构成。	
apprehensive – apprehensively	担心的 – 担心地
一些形容词和副词形式相同。例如: early, fast, hard, high, late, low, right, wrong 。	
The exam was very hard. (adjective)	这次考试很难。
I had studied hard for the exam. (adverb)	我已经为考试很努力地学习了。

Select the correct words.

I did (reasonably / reasonable / reason) well on the exam.

It was a (wonderfully / wonder / wonderful) feeling to be selected for the position.

He (cautiously / caution / cautious) walked across the ledge.

She (anxious / anxiously / anxiety) messed with her hair as she waited.

The man had a very (distinctively / distinctive / distinction) face.

I felt a great deal of (apprehensive / apprehensively / apprehension) as I opened the door.

She seemed to think it was a (sensible / sensibly / sense) decision.

Truth: reasonably; wonderful; cautiously; anxiously; distinctive; apprehension; sensible

代词指代的问题	
代词代替名词的位置。在写作的时候，代词能清楚地指代一个名词是重要的。在下面的句子中，不清楚 the bookshelf 还是 ceramic piece 被擦去了灰尘。 It 可以指任何一个。	
She took the ceramic piece from the bookshelf and dusted it.	她从书架上把陶瓷片拿了下来，并且给它擦了灰尘。
下一句话也不清楚。谁弄的烂摊子-汤姆还是他的朋友？	
Tom asked his friend to clean up the mess he had made.	汤姆让他的朋友把他弄的烂摊子收拾一下。
有时代词用在名词前。这意味着你必须在文章中向前看才知道代词指的是什么。	
He walked quickly down the sidewalk. Jack was always in a hurry.	他快速地沿着人行道走了下去。杰克总是很急。

Read the paragraph, and answer the questions.

Select the correct answer.

Carol leaned against the wall of the station. It was crowded with commuters, hurrying to their jobs, to their appointments. She couldn't believe how late he was. It was typical for him to be so late, but it still annoyed her. She looked at her cellphone, but there were no texts. Another train pulled in, and when the doors opened, people spilled out. There he was, tall above the crowd. Adam smiled at her.

Think of something weird, exciting or funny that happened to you recently, and describe it in an email to a friend. Make it interesting and descriptive, and remember to check for pronoun reference.

We take your privacy seriously. Please don't share any personal information (race, religion, health status, etc.) about yourself.

Type in the input box. Write 150-200 words.

Example:

Dear Mark,

How are you doing? I've been doing well. I had an amazing experience last week.

I had tickets to go to a rock concert by the band Carthago on Saturday. We were waiting in an endless line to get into the concert hall. I was feeling impatient and restless, so I walked up to the front of the line. Unbelievably, there was a manager who was giving out five backstage passes, and I got one! I was so excited that I flew back to my friends in line and jumped up and down with excitement. During intermission, I went to a special stage door and was let in by a big, muscled security guy. Finally, they let the five pass winners into the large room where the band members were relaxing. We all just nervously introduced ourselves and chatted about the music for about 10 minutes. Then we were escorted out. It was a once-in-a-lifetime experience. So amazing! I guess I was just in the right place at the right time.

Maybe the next time you're in town, we can see a concert together. Until then, keep in touch.

Best,

Jenny

Solving problems creatively

Let's learn some new ways to solve problems.

Watch the video and study the language. https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/juno/19/71/75/v/197175/GE_13.2.4.1.1_x.mp4

[ENTREPRENEUR] Creativity is important, not only for artists and writers, [ENTREPRENEUR] but also for people who work in professions such as business, architecture, science, engineering \ \ \

[ENTREPRENEUR] The world we live in today is driven by innovation.

[ENTREPRENEUR] And in order to have innovation, you need creativity.

[ENTREPRENEUR] Creativity is not something that only a lucky few are born with.

[ENTREPRENEUR] In fact, it can be developed.

[ENTREPRENEUR] Here are some ways you can inspire, refresh and enhance your creativity.

[ENTREPRENEUR] Routines send your brain into a comfort zone.

[ENTREPRENEUR] When you do the same things every day –

[ENTREPRENEUR] go to work the same way, eat the same food, read the same newspapers –

[ENTREPRENEUR] your brain goes on autopilot and stops being stimulated by fresh perspectives.

[ENTREPRENEUR] Try to keep things fresh.

[ENTREPRENEUR] Do things differently.

[ENTREPRENEUR] Take a different route to work.

[ENTREPRENEUR] The freshness will stimulate your mind, keeping it active, leading to more creativity.

[ENTREPRENEUR] Creativity happens when the brain is stimulated.

[ENTREPRENEUR] A new environment is the most stimulating environment.

[ENTREPRENEUR] Think of babies.

[ENTREPRENEUR] Everything around them is new.

[ENTREPRENEUR] They are filled with curiosity, and they love to explore everything!

[ENTREPRENEUR] See the area around you as a tourist would see it.

[ENTREPRENEUR] You might see something new, and it might spark a new idea!

[ENTREPRENEUR] Mind maps are used to generate and visualize ideas.

[ENTREPRENEUR] They are a brainstorming technique which helps to show connections between concepts,

[ENTREPRENEUR] often leading to new, creative ideas.

[ENTREPRENEUR] Write a central concept on your paper.

[ENTREPRENEUR] Add branches, writing words which are related to the central concept.

[ENTREPRENEUR] Use lines, colors, arrows, branches or some other way of showing connections between the ideas generated on your mind map.

[ENTREPRENEUR] Write quickly, trying not to limit yourself.

[ENTREPRENEUR] Leave lots of space so you can come back later and add more ideas.

[ENTREPRENEUR] You'll be surprised at how a mind map can move you towards that great idea.

[ENTREPRENEUR] 'What if' questions can take you on a creative, conceptual journey.

[ENTREPRENEUR] Who knows what crazy ideas you might come up with . . .

[ENTREPRENEUR] What if 12-year-olds could drive cars?

[ENTREPRENEUR] What if skateboards could fly?

[ENTREPRENEUR] What if toasters could make cheeseburgers? What if?

[ENTREPRENEUR] Strengthening your creative muscles is something that can help you in all aspects of your life.

[ENTREPRENEUR] Try these things, and see if you can get those creative juices flowing!

[ENTREPRENEUR] You might have the next great idea that changes the world.

creativity 创意
innovation 创新
a comfort zone 舒适区
fresh perspectives 新鲜的视角
stimulate 刺激
curiosity 好奇
mind maps 思维导图
visualize ideas 将想法可视化
brainstorming 头脑风暴
central concept 中心概念

Match the word to the definition.

(creativity) – imagination or ideas to produce something new

(visualize) – to form a picture in your mind

(stimulate) – to encourage or give energy

(perspective) – a viewpoint or particular attitude

(curiosity) – a strong desire to know about something

(innovation) – introduction of new things or methods

Watch the video, and answer the questions. https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/19/71/76/v/197176/GE_13.2.4.2.1_x.mp4

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制作思维导图

思维导图是一种集思广益，以获取关于某个主题创意想法的方式。思维导图基本上是一个用于直观地组织想法的图表。

具体步骤如下：

- 1.在纸或白板中心写出一个概念（你的主题）。
2. 添加与核心概念相关的新想法。
- 3.将想法用支叉连接起来，支叉可以是线条或箭头。
- 4.快速写出，并且不限制你的想法。不要编辑你写的东西。
5. 留出大量的空间，以便你稍后可以回来添加更多的想法。
- 6.为头脑风暴设置一定的时间。然后停止并讨论哪些想法你想更深入地探讨。

A team brainstormed ways to increase motivation. Look at the team's mind map, and answer the question.



提出解决办法	
可以用非常直接的语言给出建议。	
How about a stand-up meeting?	一个站会怎么样？
If you ask me, I think we ought to postpone it.	如果你问我的话，我认为我们应该把它推迟。
The obvious solution is to cancel the order.	明显的解决办法是取消订单。
在会议上，使用不太直接的语言通常是一个好主意。	
What I would suggest would be to run a trial.	我所建议的是试验一下。
Another option would be to test different styles.	另一个选择是测试不同的风格。
What do you think of using the cafeteria?	你觉得用自助餐厅怎么样？

这是一些回应一个建议的方法。	
I tend to agree with his suggestion.	我倾向于同意他的建议。
That's a good idea, but what about budget?	这是一个好主意，但是预算呢？
Another option would be to meet earlier.	另一个选择是早些时候见面。
I'm not sure that would work. Perhaps we could change the day.	我不知道那是不是会行得通。也许我们可以改变日期。

Move the text to the correct gaps.

Another (option) would be to rethink our meetings.

I'm not (sure) that would work.

I (tend) to agree with what he said.

If you ask me, we (ought to) purchase it.

What I (would suggest) is to reschedule it.

What (do you) think of this idea?

带着问题阅读

当你在有目标或有目的地阅读时，你会理解得更多。将你的目标具体化的一个方法是带问题阅读。在你开始阅读之前想三个问题。

例如，如果你正在读一个公司是如何解决问题的，把这些问题记在心里：

问题是什么？

解决方案是什么？

结果是什么？

Read the article again.

Select the correct answer.

The Tylenol Nightmare Johnson & Johnson, the multinational health-related corporation, faced a publicity nightmare in 1982. Seven people in the Chicago area died from taking one of its products – Extra Strength Tylenol capsules, a non-prescription pain medicine. The capsules had been tampered with, filled with the deadly poison potassium cyanide. Customers were panicked. What happened next has become a textbook example of how a company should handle a potential public relations disaster. First, Johnson & Johnson acted quickly and put the safety of its customers first. It recalled 31 million bottles of Tylenol, pulling them off store shelves, and stopped all production and advertising of the medication. It also teamed up with federal and local law enforcement to investigate the crime and offered a \$100,000 reward. Within weeks of the incident, Johnson & Johnson introduced the industry's first tamper-resistant packaging, which later became a standard for over-the-counter medicines. Because of its rapid response to the crisis and its emphasis on consumer safety, the company regained all of the market share it had before the crisis. The criminal case was never solved.

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