

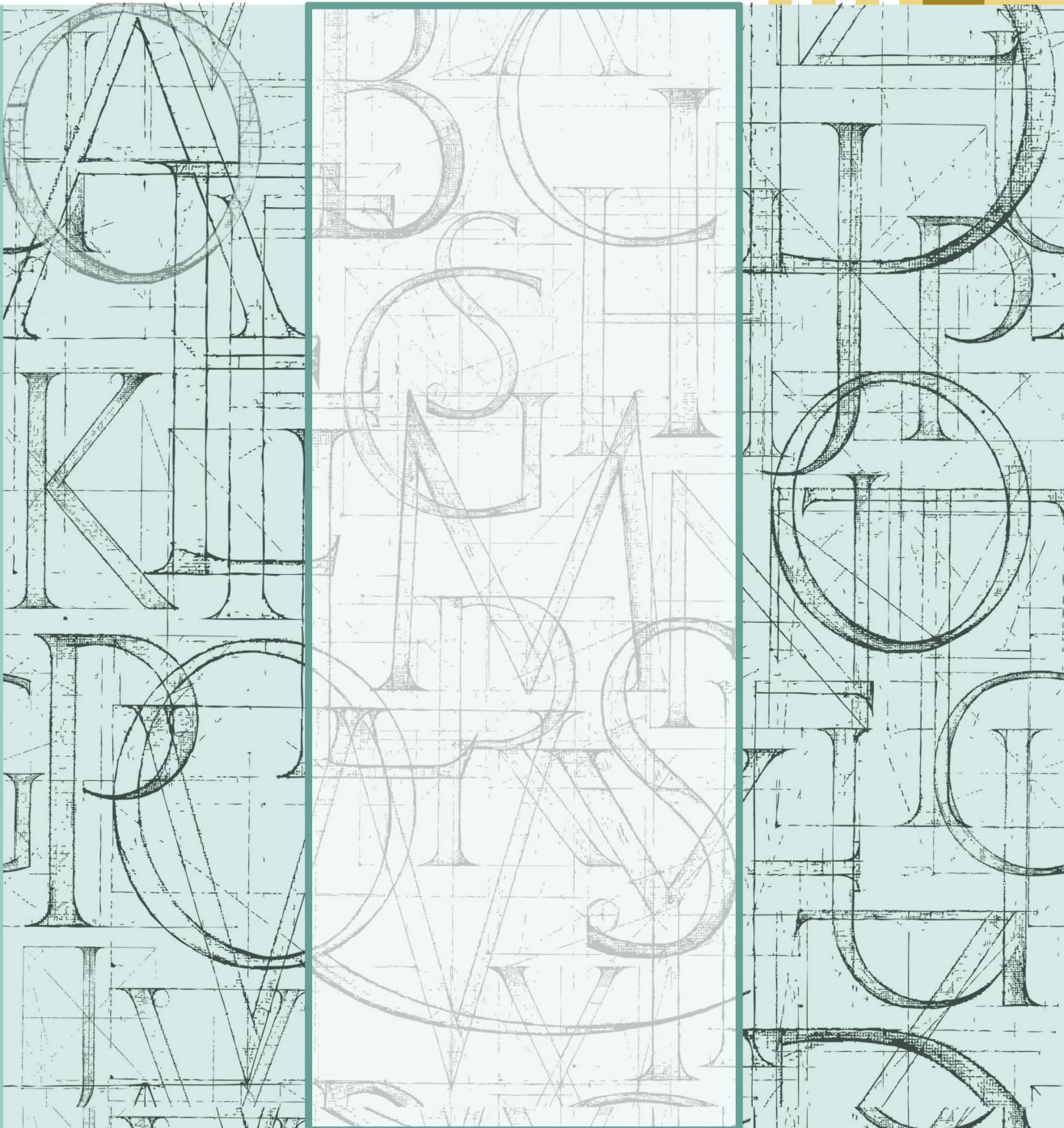


普通高中教科书

英语 English

● 选择性必修

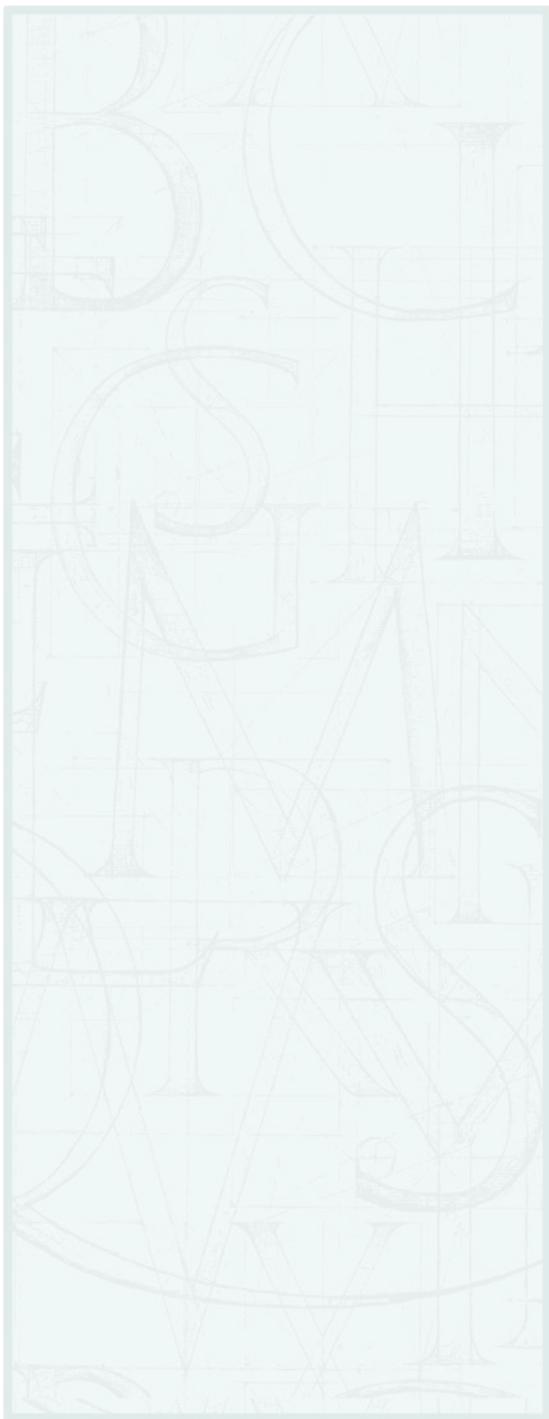
第二册



普通高中教科书

英语 • 选择性必修
English

第二册



主 编: 邹为诚
副 主 编: 李伟英
编写人员: 张建琴 桑紫林

本套教材项目编辑团队
总 编辑: 程 林
责任编辑: 黄 艳 庄夏影
特约编辑: 戴思泉 陈娇琦 Johan Uusitalo
装帧设计: 赵志文 张淇萌
美术编辑: 朱博韓

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致同学们

亲爱的同学们：

本册为选择性必修第二册，共有四个核心主题（Decisions、Digital humans、Creativity、Inspiration）。同学们在这四个主题语境的引领下开展听说读写的活动。

本册教材共由四个单元组成，每个单元有五个板块，各板块的具体内容和学习方式如下：

- **Reading and interaction** 是单元的核心内容，其中的主课文搭建了一个活动丰富的学习平台，供同学们研读文章的思想内容和语言特点。同学们可以据此联系生活实际，开展听说读写的综合性交际活动，全面提高语言能力、思维品质，把握文化内涵，提升文化意识和学习能力。
- **Grammar activity** 是《普通高中英语课程标准（2017年版 2020年修订）》（以下简称《课程标准》）所规定的相关语法学习内容，其中的语法范例展示了语法知识的特点，随后的语法合作学习活动将帮助你们建立规范和得体的语法知识体系，发展有效的语法应用能力。
- **Listening and speaking** 分为听力活动和口语活动。同学们可在教师的指导下开展听前预备活动，准备得越充分，听力学习的效果就越大；口语活动和听力活动紧密相依，为同学们创造了听说相结合的训练机会。
- **Writing** 为同学们提供了发展写作能力的机会。在教师的指导下，同学们可以首先根据问题提示研究范文在内容和语言方面的特点，然后开展独立的写作训练。
- **Cultural focus** 提供了丰富的优秀中华文化和世界其他国家及地区的文化内容。同学们通过学习这些内容，理解丰富多彩的文化现象和文化特点，提升文化意识和文化比较能力，加强对中国文化的自信，树立家国情怀，培养人类命运共同体的理念，将价值塑造、知识传授和能力培养三者融为一体。本板块还有一个视频学习项目，蕴含丰富的语言和文化内容，同学们通过视听学习，能够有效地提升“看英语”的能力。

本套教材还有以下特点：

- **丰富的学习活动助你改进学习方式**

《课程标准》提倡通过活动来提高语言学习效能。为此，本套教材含有大量的综合性语言交际活动，有助于同学们不断改进学习方式，主动、积极地参与到合作探究的学习活动中去。

- **“学习目标”和“自我评价”手段有助于提高“教学评”一体化程度**

明确的学习目标和准确的自我评价是保证“教学评”一体化的重要条件。本套教材为同学们提供了两个助学工具：(1) 单元开始时的“学习目标”提出了各个板块的学习内容和期望达成的学习结果；(2) 单元结束时的自我评价活动可以帮助同学们准确地评价自己的学习成果，并据此规划下一步的学习目标。

成功的英语学习需要建立在强有力的动机、合理的学习方式和持之以恒的努力之上。希望同学们在新的学习阶段中，积极参加各种交际活动，用耐心和恒心铺就成功之道。预祝同学们学习成功！

华东师范大学高中《英语》编写组

2020年6月

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1

Decisions

Objectives

A Reading and interaction

- Appreciate the humour and analyse the questioning skills as described in the passage

B Grammar activity

- Use the *to-infinitive* as the subject or predicative correctly in the given context

C Listening and speaking

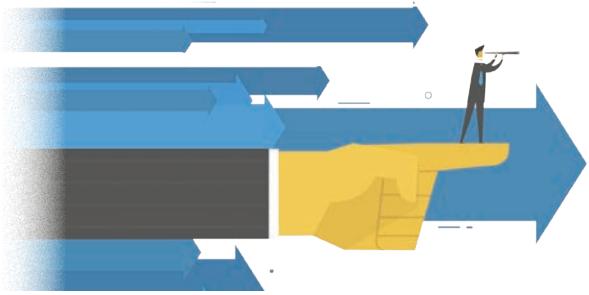
- Talk about decisions and regrets in life using appropriate language

D Writing

- Write a covering letter using appropriate language and format

E Cultural focus

- Understand the background and results of Rosa Parks's bus ride
- Evaluate the important decisions that four people made



Pre-reading activity

1 Think about what kind of job you would like to do in the future. Which of the things below are important? Put them in order from 1–8. Compare your list with other students in the class.

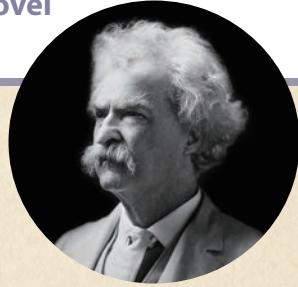
- make a lot of money
- travel to different places
- do many different things every day
- use your talent
- help other people
- make your own decisions
- work with a variety of people
- have the same job for a long time

2 Work in pairs. Discuss the statements. Do you agree? Why or why not?

- (1) Many people want to find a job that pays lots of money. But if you love what you do, money isn't important.
- (2) You should listen to your parents and teachers when choosing a job. They have experience and can give you advice.

Finding one's true vocation

(This is an excerpt from Mark Twain's autobiographical novel *Roughing It*.)



What to do next?

It was a big question. I had gone out into the world to fend for myself. I had gained a **livelihood**^① in various vocations, but no one was impressed with my successes. I had once been a grocery clerk, for one day, but had consumed so much sugar that I was fired. I had studied law an entire week, and then given it up because it was so tiresome. I had been a bookseller's clerk for a while, but it was too stressful. The customers bothered me so much that I could not read with any comfort. I had been a private secretary, a silver miner, and amounted to less than nothing in each, and now—

What to do next?

I gave in to Higbie and tried mining once more. We climbed far up on the mountain side and went to work. Higbie descended into the shaft and got the ball rolling by working with his pick till he had loosened up some rock and dirt, and then I went down with a shovel^② to throw it out. I made the toss, and landed the mess just on the edge

① livelihood /'ləvlihʊd/ n. 生计 ② shovel /'ʃəvl/ n. 铲；铁铲

²⁵ of the shaft. It all came back on my head and down the back of my neck. I never said a word, but climbed out and walked home.

Back in the small wooden house, I put my feet up and thought about my situation. In the past, I had amused myself with writing letters to the chief paper of the territory, the *Virginia Daily Territorial Enterprise*, and had always been surprised when they appeared in print. I ³⁰ had found a letter in the mailbox as I came home from the hillside, and opened it. Eureka^①! It was an offer to me of 25 dollars a week to come up to Virginia and be city editor of the *Enterprise*. Twenty-five dollars a week was a fortune.

I went up to Virginia and entered upon my new vocation. I asked the chief editor, Mr Goodman, to **show me the ropes**, and he told me to go all over town and ask all sorts of ³⁵ people all sorts of questions, make notes of any worthwhile information gained, and write them out for publication. It was the whole thing **in a nutshell**.

I can never forget my first day's experience as a reporter. I wandered about town questioning everybody, boring everybody, and finding out that nobody knew anything. At the end of five hours, my notebook was still bare. I spoke to Mr Goodman. He said, "Dan ⁴⁰ used to **rise to the challenge** of finding stories by looking up and down the streets. He'd write good stories about the hay wagons when there was no news. Are there no hay wagons around? If there are, you might speak of the renewed activity in the hay business. It isn't sensational or exciting, but it fills up the ⁴⁵ newspaper and looks businesslike."

I went out into the city again and found one poor old hay truck from the country. Next I discovered a wagon train from the East and found that it had lately come through the dangerous Indian country. The group was in rather rough shape.

⁵⁰ My two columns were filled. When I read them over in the morning, I felt that I had found the right occupation at last. News was what a paper needed, and the bottom line was that I felt that I had the ability to provide it. Mr Goodman said that I was as good a reporter as Dan. I desired no higher praise.



① eureka /ju'rɪkə/ exclamation (惊叹语) 我发现了, 我找到了

A Reading and interaction

Comprehension work

1 Read the passage and answer the questions.

(1) What jobs had Mark Twain tried before he became a reporter? Were they right for him? Why or why not?

.....
(2) What offer did Twain receive from a newspaper?

.....
(3) What was Twain's first day as a reporter like?

.....
(4) What advice did the chief editor give Twain?

.....
(5) What was the first story Twain wrote for the newspaper?

.....
(6) What did Twain find out after reading his first story printed in the paper?

2 Read the summary below and fill in each blank with a suitable word based on the language of the passage. You may change the form if necessary.

I had tried various vocations, but was ¹ I had been a grocery ² and got fired on the first day. I had studied law, but found it tiresome. I had been a bookseller's clerk, but it was too ³ for me. I even had tried ⁴ with Higbie once more, but failed. Fortunately, I received a letter from the Enterprise and was asked to be its city ⁵ I asked the chief editor to show me the ⁶ and he suggested that I interview people and note down ⁷ information. But I didn't get any useful information. The chief editor urged me to learn from Dan, a journalist who rose to the ⁸ to find good stories. Some stories might not be ⁹ or exciting, but as long as they looked ¹⁰ , they would do. I set out again to finish the task. This time I found a good story. I realized that I had found a suitable occupation for myself.



Deep reading

- 1 **Mark Twain used humour to describe his frustrations and difficulties in finding the right job. Study the following sentences in pairs and discuss where the humour lies.**

Sentences	My explanations
(1) I had once been a grocery clerk, for one day, but had consumed so much sugar that I was fired.	Mark Twain was fired as a grocery clerk because he ate much sugar without the owner's permission. The owner was not happy about this and fired him. However, Mark Twain took it as a matter of course by saying he just "consumed" some sugar, suggesting he did not deserve to be fired. This different way of thinking creates humour in the sentence.
(2) I had been a bookseller's clerk for a while, but it was too stressful. The customers bothered me so much that I could not read with any comfort.	
(3) I made the toss, and landed the mess just on the edge of the shaft. It all came back on my head and down the back of my neck.	
(4) In the past, I had amused myself with writing letters to the chief paper of the territory, the <i>Virginia Daily Territorial Enterprise</i> , and had always been surprised when they appeared in print.	
(5) I wandered about town questioning everybody, boring everybody, and finding out that nobody knew anything.	

A Reading and interaction

2 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

- (1) Twain interviewed people twice and got different results. What do you think caused the difference?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

- (2) What lessons do you think Twain learnt from working as a reporter?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Mini-project

Doing an interview

Journalists are good at asking questions. Imagine you are a journalist, and that you are going to interview some classmates for your school newspaper. Work in groups and decide on a topic.

- Brainstorm at least three specific questions.
- Interview your classmates and note down their answers.
- Make suggestions based on their answers.
- Select one person to report on behalf of your group.

Topic: Getting to school	
Questions	Answers
How did you get to school today?	my dad drove me / dropped me off at the gate
How long did it take you to get to school in the morning?	30 minutes
What did you see on your way to school?	traffic jam near school / too many cars arriving at the same time / waste of time waiting
My suggestion: Encourage students to take public transportation.	

My topic:	
Questions	Answers
My suggestion:	

Focus on language

1 Read the passage again. Find the idiomatic phrases in bold in the passage (e.g. *gain a livelihood*) and match them to the meanings below.

(1) to earn a living

(2) to teach someone new how to do something correctly

(3) to make something start happening

(4) to try your best to do something difficult and be successful

(5) in a few words

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words below.

■ rough

■ loosen

■ column

■ impress

■ amused

■ suitable

■ bare

■ fortune

■ descend

■ gain

(1) As a famous writer said, man's mind, once stretched by a new idea, never its original size.

(2) Sometimes when we are generous in small, detectable ways it can change someone else's life forever.

(3) His books can be divided into three categories: science fiction stories, travel writing and historical novels.

(4) It is far more when others discover your good qualities without your help.

(5) The stories in the book are connected: they are set in different small towns.

(6) A is a writer who contributes regular articles to a column in a newspaper or magazine.

(7) Since the printing press came into being, poetry has ceased to be the joy of the whole community of man; it has become the and joy of the few.

(8) Everyone enjoys doing the kind of work for which they are best

(9) Focus on your strengths, not your weaknesses. Focus on your blessings, not your

(10) The wise man must remember that while he is a of the past, he is a parent of the future.

B Grammar activity

The to-infinitive as the subject or predicative

The to-infinitive can be used as the subject or predicative of a sentence.

- (1) **To drive this car** is easy. = **It** is easy **to drive this car**.
- (2) *The most important thing* is **to relax**.

⇒ Grammar reference 1 (p. 88)

- 1 Read the passage. Match sentences 1–7 to grammar rules a–d on page 13 and complete the rules in c and d.



¹Sometimes, it doesn't take much to improve someone's life. In the case of Beatrice Biira, all that was needed was a goat.

Beatrice, her mother and her seven brothers and sisters lived in a small village in Uganda. They were very poor and basic necessities were a luxury. Worse still, Beatrice couldn't read or write. ²To send a child to school only costs \$20 in Beatrice's village, but her family didn't have that kind of money.

They were not alone: in fact, one in three girls in Uganda can't read or write. ³It is easy to forget how valuable basic education is: in many parts of the world, the poor cannot afford to send their children to school.

However, when Beatrice was nine, the family was given a goat by a small charity called Heifer International. ⁴Heifer's aim isn't to give people food or pay for their schooling. Rather, the organization wants to provide people with the means to make a living. Within three months of receiving the goat, Beatrice and her family had raised enough money from the sale of the goat's milk to send Beatrice to school. Without any further help from Heifer, she managed to get an education. Although she was much older than the other children in her class, she did well, studied hard and soon won a scholarship to study abroad. In 2010, she graduated with a master's degree.

Beatrice has many people to thank for their support and encouragement along the way. But most of all, she's grateful to that first goat. ⁵To say that it improved her and her family's circumstances is not an exaggeration.

⁶It's hard not to be touched by Beatrice's story, and it is proof that charity does work. Many people have been inspired by her, including a children's book author who wrote a story called *Beatrice's Goat*. Beatrice now works as an ambassador for Heifer. She's very passionate about her work. ⁷Her goal is to help children in need: she wants to return the gift of hope that Heifer gave her when she was nine years old.



- a** The *to-infinitive* can be used as the subject of a sentence. This is very formal.
 - b** In everyday language we often use the anticipatory subject *it* with *to-infinitives*.
 - c** It is common to use the anticipatory subject *it* with adjectives that describe the level of difficulty or possibility, such as , ,
difficult, possible or impossible.
 - d** The *to-infinitive* can also be used as a predicative.
It often comes after nouns that indicate plans, wishes, choices or other future possibilities, such as , , *dream, mission, option or purpose*.

2 Rewrite the sentences using the *to-infinitive* and the words in brackets.

- (1) I want to be a teacher in the Confucius Institute. That is my dream.
It

(2) On long train rides, people have difficulties staying awake.
It is (hard, fall asleep) on a long train ride.

(3) Sending rockets into space is expensive.
To (cost a lot of money).

(4) Many students have trouble reciting this long poem.
..... (hard) this long poem.

(5) He doesn't want to apply for new patents.
..... (goal) new patents.

3 Work in groups. Think of three things that are easy or difficult to do for most people. Write them on the lines below. You may use the examples below to help you.

It is hard for most people to learn how to play an instrument.

To learn how to play an instrument is hard for most people.

Now ask the other group members about their ideas. Select the one you like most and report to the class.

- **You may ask questions like this:** What is easy / difficult for people to do?
 - **You may respond like this:** It is easy to make empty promises. / It is difficult to actually do it.
 - **You may report like this:** I think Li Chen's views are very interesting. He says, "It is easy to make empty promises about what you can do. But it is difficult to actually do it."

C Listening and speaking

1 Listen to three people talking about their regrets. Match speakers 1–3 to their regrets

a–c. 

a accepting a job offer Speaker

b listening to parents Speaker

c leaving a team Speaker

2 Listen again. Decide whether the sentences are true (T) or false (F).

- (1) Speaker 1 followed his teacher's advice.
- (2) He decided to do more training.
- (3) He's still in contact with his friend.
- (4) Speaker 2 missed a great opportunity.
- (5) She needed to make money.
- (6) Speaker 3 experienced problems at school.
- (7) He had a serious disagreement with his parents.

3 Complete the statements about the speakers according to what you have heard.

Speaker 1:

I wish I hadn't (1)

If only I had (2)

Speaker 2:

I wish I had (3)

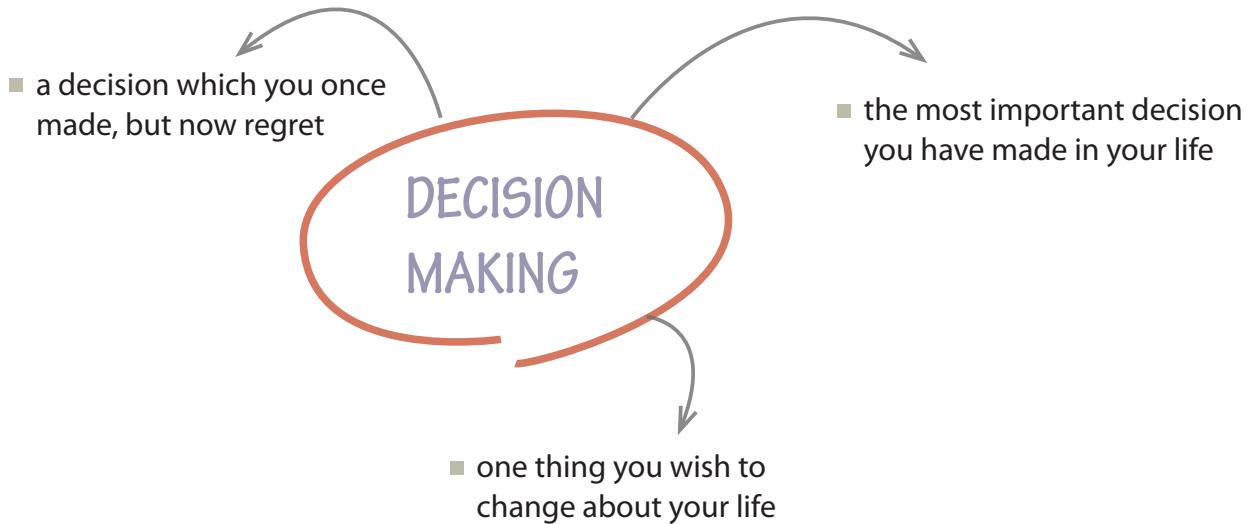
If only I hadn't (4)

Speaker 3:

I wish (5)

If only (6)

4 Work in pairs. Student A chooses one of the options below. Student B should interview him / her about it. Switch roles afterwards.



Student A

Talk about the option you choose, such as a decision you made regarding your studies or hobbies.

Student B

Ask your partner questions about his / her decision, including:

- how it has influenced his / her life;
- whether he / she regrets that decision;
- what he / she has learned from this experience.

Take your notes here!

Language guide

You may talk about your decisions like this:

- It was a wonderful / meaningful time when ...
- It was challenging when ...
- It was a difficult decision since ...
- Then I started having problems with ...
- At the time / In the end / Finally, / Unfortunately, I ...
- How I wish ...
- If only ...
- My life was never the same after ...

You may ask questions like this:

- How does it influence your life?
- Have you ever regretted your choice?
- Why do you want to make the change?
- Have you learnt anything from it?
- What insight into life did you get from it?

D Writing



Imagine that you are looking for an internship^① position during the summer vacation. You find the two advertisements below online. Write a covering letter to apply for one of the positions.

Summer camp counsellor

National Summer Camp is looking for young, enthusiastic people to help with teaching, food preparation and evening entertainment at our summer camps for 7–14-year-olds.

We are looking for people who:

- ★ enjoy working with children;
- ★ have experience in teaching sports, arts and crafts or music.

Please write to Ms Ellis Brook if you are interested in this position.

Library assistant

The Central Library has a summer position for a hard-working student who has excellent IT skills and is organized and efficient. Daily tasks will include:

- ★ sorting books;
- ★ answering customers' inquiries and helping promote the library;
- ★ scanning and filing documents.

Please write to Ms Mary Frank if you are interested in this position.

1 You may prepare your writing by thinking about the question.

What do you need to include? Select different aspects from the list below.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| ■ your qualifications | ■ a request for an interview |
| ■ where you saw the advertisements | ■ when you are available |
| ■ your CV ^② | ■ your experience |
| ■ your reasons for applying | ■ questions about the pay |

2 Read the sample letter. Which aspects from exercise 1 are mentioned? Then complete the table on page 17 before you write.

Dear Ms Frank,

Re: Library Assistant position

I am writing to apply for the above post, which was advertised online. Please find my CV enclosed.

I am currently studying English and Drama at Walworth High School and feel that my love of books and literature would make me a very good candidate for this job.

As you will see from my CV, I achieved excellent grades in my exams, and also received a computer certificate in May last year. Furthermore, for the last two years, I have held the role of library assistant at my school and have gained some useful experience in sorting books. In this role, I have also developed an online catalogue and organized training for the students. I have also facilitated monthly book discussions in the library's reading group.

① internship /'ɪntɜːnʃɪp/ n. 实习 ② CV /,sɪvɪ:/ n. 个人简历

Last year, as part of my work experience at the local sports centre, I advised customers about the services and assisted with filing and scanning documents. I also designed a new leaflet for the centre advertising its tennis coaching plan, and arranged an Open Day for new customers. This experience has given me a good understanding of dealing with customers and helping promote services.

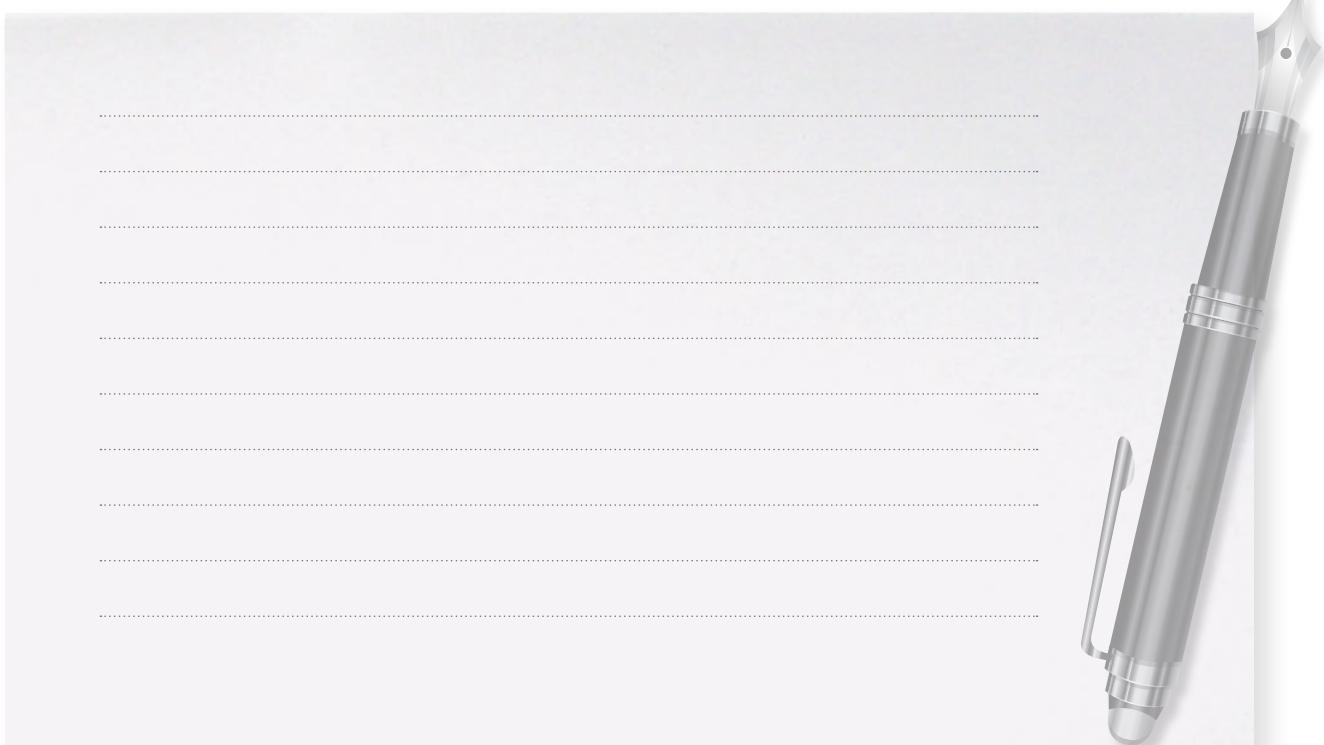
I am available for an interview immediately and look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

Jonathan Smith

Aspects of writing	Guiding questions	My exploration
Content	Why does the writer use "Re: ..." at the beginning? What is the purpose of this letter?	
	What qualifications does the writer have?	
	What job experience does the writer have?	
Language	How does the writer address the receiver?	
	Does the writer describe his experience and qualifications generally or specifically? Give examples.	
	What language does the writer use to connect ideas?	

3 Now write a covering letter. Edit your writing properly.



E Cultural focus



However important or trivial the matter at hand is, it can be difficult to make decisions. Our choices may have a huge impact on other people's lives, as well as on our own, and some decisions may even change the world.

In this section, you will first read a passage about the historically important decision that Rosa Parks made. You will then watch a video where people talk about big life decisions.

1 Some decisions and laws can affect people's lives significantly. How would you feel if the things below became law? Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

- (1) The minimum age for having a mobile phone is 18.
- (2) All clothes worn by teenagers must be approved by parents.
- (3) Under-18s may only use the Internet for study purposes.

2 Read the passage about Rosa Parks. Match paragraphs 1–6 to descriptions a–g. There is one description that you do not need.

- a What would have happened if Rosa hadn't done what she did
b Where African Americans could sit on buses
c How Martin Luther King reacted to violence
d How the driver on Rosa's bus felt
e Why Rosa admired Martin Luther King
f How Rosa's actions improved everyday life for African Americans
g How people showed their support for Rosa

A bus ride to freedom



- 1 On 1 December 1955, Rosa Parks had just finished work at a department store in Montgomery, Alabama. She had a job there, and was making her way home to help with an NAACP^① youth meeting. There were a lot of people at the bus stop that evening, so Rosa did some shopping, and then caught the next bus home. Luckily, she found a seat at the back, but after a few stops, more passengers got on, so the driver

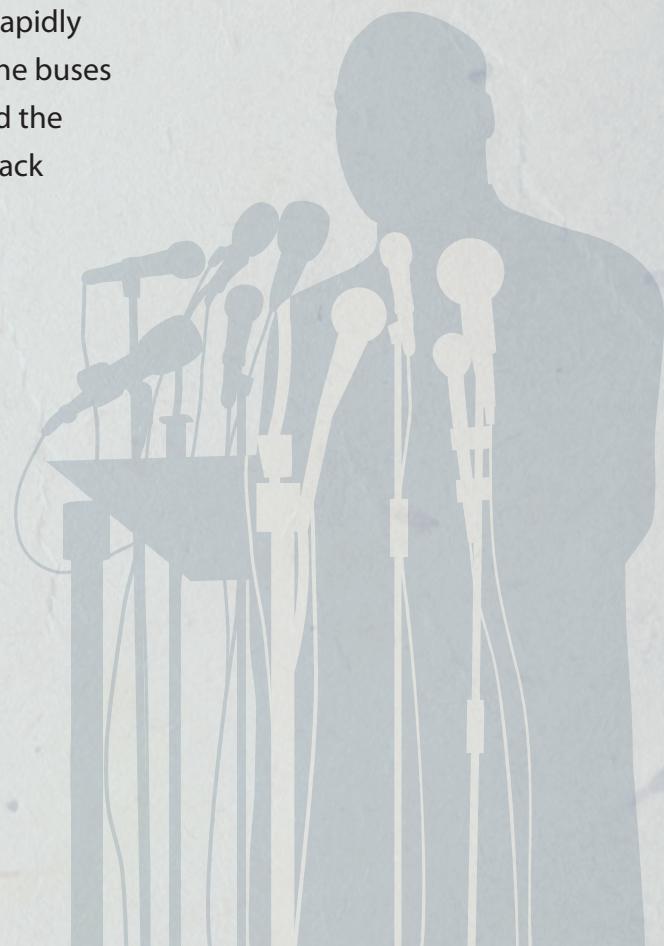
^① NAACP: The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, founded in 1909 in the USA. Its mission is to secure the political, educational, social and economic equality of rights in order to eliminate race-based discrimination.

told Rosa to stand up. Why? Because the new passengers were white and Rosa was black. African Americans could only sit at the back seats of the bus but when the bus was full, they had to give up their seats to white people.

10 2 In the 1950s, African Americans were treated like second-class citizens. Segregation^① laws separated people of different races and meant that inequality was present everywhere—on buses, in restaurants, in cinemas and in shops. Such unfair treatment was permitted by the US Constitution. Even schools were divided up according to the colour of people's skin. Back on the bus, the driver
15 shouted at Rosa to stand up again. She wasn't tired and her feet didn't hurt, but she didn't move. By now, the driver was very angry and told Rosa he would get the police. "You may go and do so," she calmly replied. The police arrived and Rosa was arrested. She must have felt humiliated as she was driven to prison, but she didn't back down. She didn't know it at the time, but her simple act of opposition had
20 sown the seeds of something that would change the course of history and end segregation in America.

3 The next day, news of Rosa's arrest spread rapidly through the city. People decided to boycott^② the buses and use other means of transport. They wanted the
25 bus company to stop discrimination against black passengers. In fact, 75% of the bus company's passengers were African Americans, so surely they would listen? They didn't, so on Monday 5 December, thousands of people walked,
30 shared cars and rode bicycles to get to work. It can't have been easy, but everyone was united in a common struggle.

4 In the end, the boycott lasted 381 days. During that time, many African
35 Americans received threatening phone calls and homes were damaged on purpose. A young minister at the local church called Martin Luther King led the boycott and his home was



① segregation /'segri'geɪʃn/ n. 隔离政策 ② boycott /'bɔɪkɒt/ v. 拒绝购买(或使用、参加); 抵制

E Cultural focus

40 attacked too. People were ready to fight back, but Dr King made them stop and think. "We cannot solve this problem with violence," he said. "We must meet violence with non-violence." The attacks and threats failed to scare off supporters. In fact, they united people and taught everyone the value of peaceful opposition.

5 All this finally led to important legal reforms. On 13 November 1956, the Supreme Court finally ruled that segregation on buses in Alabama was illegal. The next day, Rosa Parks, along with Martin Luther King, got on a city bus. Proudly, she took a seat right at the front. Rosa had shown how one person's decision could make a huge difference. She had bravely taken a stand against racism in America, and through this small but powerful action, she inspired others to do the same. Less than a decade later, laws discriminating 50 against African Americans were cancelled.

6 "When I declined to give up my seat, it was not because of that day or bus in particular," Rosa said later. "I just wanted to be free, like everybody else." But what would have happened if Rosa Parks hadn't refused to stand up on the bus that day? Another African American passenger might have done the same soon afterwards. On the other hand, they 55 might not have. Without Rosa's brave actions, segregation could have lasted for longer than it did.

3 Complete the timeline below with the key events that happened in the passage. Then summarize it orally.

(1)	5 December 1955	381 days' boycott	13 November 1956
Rosa Parks was arrested.	(2)	(3)	(4)

4 Research the topic and discuss the questions with your partner.

(1) What was the significance of the bus boycott?

(2) Is there still racial discrimination in the US today? If there is, what does it look like?

Video Making decisions

Start thinking

1 Answer the questions.

- (1) How easy do you find it to make decisions?
- (2) Who do you consult when you have to make a decision?
- (3) What is the most important decision that you have made in your life so far?

Comprehension check

2 Watch the video. Answer the questions.

- (1) Which important decision did James make?

He decided to

- (2) What was the hard part of the decision made by Matt?

He says that the hard part was

- (3) How many of the speakers think that they made the right decision?

..... of them.

- (4) Apart from his parents, who else did John use to consult about making decisions when he was younger?

He used to consult

- (5) In Matt's view, who shapes our future?

He believes that

Vocabulary

3 Complete the text with the correct form of the words below.

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------|----------|----------|
| ■ determine | ■ talk | ■ parent | ■ regret |
| ■ defeat | ■ make | ■ wise | |

It is not always easy to make the right decision. To do that, people may need to consult different people. John talked to his family members when he was younger. Even now, he sometimes asks his parents for their thoughts on important matters: he says he needs "¹ advice and words of ² " from them. Caroline knew her decision to move to a different country

was the right one because she never ³ it. People have different views about fate.

Matt believes in ⁴ efforts to change one's life. He thinks that believing in fate is very ⁵ People can change their lives if they are ⁶ and passionate, and if they ⁷ to the right people.

Extension

4 Work in groups. Think of people who have managed to control their own fates, and then prepare a presentation to the class.

- (1) Suggest several people.
- (2) Decide on one person in your group.
- (3) Make a list of things that this person did.
- (4) Make a class presentation about this person's life.

Self-assessment

Use the checklist and reflective questions below to evaluate your study in this unit.

Checklist*	1 Me	2 My teacher / classmate	3 Action
A Reading and interaction <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I can retell Mark Twain's story about his search for a suitable job.• I can explain the humour in the story in simple language.• I can raise at least three specific questions that will provide suitable information for a brief news report.			
B Grammar activity <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I can recognize the <i>to-infinitive</i> as the subject or predicative in the passage.• I can use the <i>to-infinitive</i> as the subject or predicative to write sentences if the context is clear.			
C Listening and speaking <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I can retell the three stories about regrets.• I can talk about my experiences of decision-making and regrets.			
D Writing <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I can identify the basic elements and the features of language in the sample covering letter.• I can write a covering letter to apply for a position using appropriate language and format.			
E Cultural focus <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I can retell the story of Rosa Parks's fight for freedom and social justice.• I can make comments on the decisions that the four interviewees made in the video.			

Reflective questions

Besides having good English skills, an interviewer should also have good people skills. Think of some successful or unsuccessful experiences from your mini-project, and what lesson(s) can you draw from them?

* Ask your teacher or your classmate to assess what you can do. Use the four symbols (**✓✓**, **✓** and **!**, **!!**). In column 1 or 2, **✓✓**=I'm confident about this; **✓**=I'm OK, but not quite sure. In column 3, **!**=I must review this part; **!!**=I must seek help about this. The symbols can be applied to other **Self-assessment** sections in the book.

2

Digital humans



Objectives

A Reading and interaction

- Understand the influence of social media and discuss online behaviour

B Grammar activity

- Use the non-defining relative clause correctly in the given context

C Listening and speaking

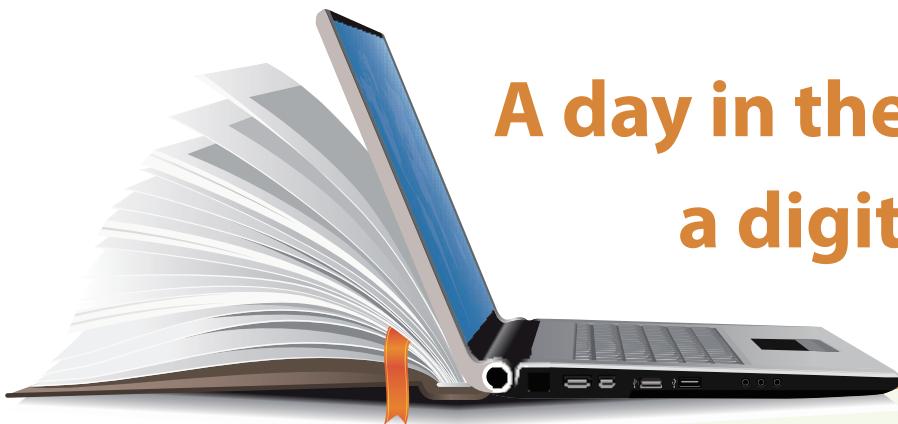
- Describe the appearance and functions of a gadget

D Writing

- Write a for and against essay using appropriate language and format

E Cultural focus

- Identify the speaker's attitudes in the poem
- Explain the process of designing an app and the benefits it brings



A day in the life of a digital human

Pre-reading activity

1 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

(1) What are the advantages and disadvantages of sharing information on social media?

.....

(2) Is it easier to be mean to people in the digital world? Why or why not?

.....

.....

2 Discuss the meanings of the following terms related to social media in pairs.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| ■ log in | ■ status update |
| ■ post | ■ likes |
| ■ comments | ■ tagged |
| ■ friend requests | |

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

As part of our week on digital humans, we asked teenager Song Lili to keep a digital diary. Psychologist Mia Graham analysed the results.

7:30 a.m.

*5 I'm usually on social media first thing and today was no different. I actually logged in while I was still in bed, just to see what my friends had posted the night before and to catch up with the gossip. Over breakfast, I
10 did a status update and within 30 minutes, I had a dozen likes and two comments. Nothing special about that—it was just another ordinary day. I bet everyone does the same thing.*

*15 **Mia:** It's natural for humans to share experiences and open up to people. Lili enjoys being part of a community. She likes it when people from this community comment on her status.*

8:45 a.m.

*As I was walking to school, I noticed that I'd been tagged in a picture. I looked absolutely awful, so I clicked "untag". It's stressed me out, so I'm currently checking
25 the latest updates again. I pray that no one will recognize me in the picture.*

Mia: On social media, Lili is always on display and she is under intense pressure to consistently "look good". In a recent survey, 41% of teens said their online image was extremely important; consequently, they made more of an effort to look good at all times. However, friends can
30 compromise this image by tagging you in photos, saying where you've been or what you've said. You might not like it, but you can't stop friends sharing information about you.

12:30 p.m.

At lunchtime, a friend posted quite a nasty comment about another friend on my profile.
The two girls recently had a row, but they need to get over it and make up with each other. I
35 deleted the comment because I don't want to get involved.

Mia: It's easy to pick on people in the digital world. Cyberbullies^① can post an ugly picture or a nasty comment and reach a wide audience. And in an online world, you can't see people break down and weep. As a result, you're less sympathetic and less likely to stick up for them. Lili did the right thing when she deleted the comment.

40 5:30 p.m.

At home, I wrote a post about a boy I quite like. He left his mobile in class today and I found it. It was nice to talk to him. He was friendly and we have a lot in common—we really hit it off!

Mia: Like so many of us, Lili shares personal details of her life online. The problem is that these details stay on the web forever and are easy to dig up again. In a recent survey, 40% of teens
45 said they were concerned about who could view their online activities.

They also worried about how these activities might eventually be perceived by parents, teachers, future employers or their peers. They are right to be concerned about who is watching. The Internet never forgets, so Lili needs to think before she posts. The exposure of personal information online may be dangerous: it is easy to become a victim of cybercrime.

50 11:00 p.m.

I updated my status before I went to bed and I had two friend requests, which I accepted. I didn't know one of them, but that's why social media is so exciting. You can chat with people who you possibly wouldn't run into in your everyday life and you can contact people who you haven't seen for years ...

55 **Mia:** Lili's right—it's good to talk, but she needs to be extremely careful about who she talks to. The average teen has 237 social media friends; however, they have talked to only a fraction of these people in real life. Essentially, it's a question of trust, so before you accept a friend request, consider this: who is this person and do I really want them to read my posts? Don't forget there are people behind the machines.

① cyberbully /'saɪbəbʊli/ n. 网络欺凌者

A Reading and interaction

Comprehension work

1 Read the passage and answer the questions.

(1) Why did Lili say "it was just another ordinary day"?

.....

(2) Why do human beings like sharing experiences with each other?

.....

(3) What kind of pressure do people have on social media?

.....

(4) What is the difference between the real world and the online world that makes cyberbullying easier?

.....

(5) Why are young people concerned about who can see their online activities?

.....

(6) What should we consider before accepting a friend request?

2 Read the summary below and fill in each blank with a suitable word based on the language of the passage. You may change the form if necessary.

Lili recorded her day as a¹ human. She logged on to her social media account first thing in the morning to check her friends'² , catch up with the gossip, and³ her status. She found she was tagged in a photo by a friend and felt stressed out because she didn't look nice in it. She⁴ a nasty comment from one friend about another on her⁵ and wrote a post about a boy she likes. She also accepted two friend⁶ in the evening. Mia Graham, a psychologist,⁷ Lili's journal. She thinks that people like to be part of a⁸ and they all want to look good on social media. However, that can be compromised by other friends when they share information online. Online users also need to be aware of the harm of cyberbullying, as people are less sympathetic towards others in the online world. And some users are⁹ about what parents, teachers, future employers and¹⁰ might think about them. She advised people to think twice before accepting friend requests from strangers.



Deep reading

- 1 In the passage, psychologist Mia Graham makes a few remarks about young people's behaviour on social media. Think about these remarks and give opinions or examples from your own life with the help of the guiding questions.

Points of view in the passage	My opinions or examples
(1) People like to share their experiences and open up to people. Guiding question: How do you use social media to share things and connect to people?	As a young student, I like to share my experiences and feelings with the people around me both in person and through social media. I share my secrets with my best friend and tell the people around me openly how I feel if they ask me. Open communication makes me feel part of a community.
(2) Teenagers want photos of themselves to "look good". Guiding question: What kind of things do you do in order to give a good impression online?	
(3) It's easy to pick on people in the digital world. Guiding question: How might people get hurt in the digital world?	
(4) Young people worry about who can see their private information online. Guiding questions: What kind of information do you usually share online? Do you share different things with different people? Why?	
(5) People should think twice before accepting a friend request. Guiding question: What are the potential dangers of accepting friend requests from strangers?	

A Reading and interaction

- 2 Make a list of Lili's activities on social media and compare it with yours on a typical day. Write a short passage to discuss the differences between you and Lili. What do these differences tell you about your life?

.....
.....
.....

Mini-project

Dos and don'ts for social media

The Students' Union in your school plans to provide a list of dos and don'ts to guide students' online behaviour. Work in groups and write down your suggestions.

- Discuss the questions in groups.
 - What rules should people follow on social media? Why?
 - What shouldn't people do? Why?
- Share ideas within your group.
- Select one person to report on behalf of your group.

Dos

- 1 We should respect people on social media.
- 2
- 3
- 4

Don'ts

- 1 We shouldn't accept friend requests from people we don't know.
- 2
- 3
- 4

Focus on language

1 Read the passage again. Find some language points in the passage and list them in the blanks.

- (1) Phrasal verbs for relationships (e.g. *make up with*)

.....
.....
.....
.....

- (2) Words in the passage with different parts of speech (e.g. *like*, *n.* line 11; *v.* line 18; *prep.* line 43).

.....
.....
.....
.....

2 Replace the underlined parts with the correct form of the words below.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-------------|---------------|
| ■ intense | ■ analyse | ■ potential | ■ sympathetic |
| ■ consequently | ■ pray | ■ profile | ■ weep |

- (1) Man's main task in life is to give birth to himself, to become what he could possibly be.

Man's main task in life is to give birth to himself, to become what he is.

- (2) Nothing fixes a thing so deeply in the memory as the wish to forget it.

Nothing fixes a thing so in the memory as the wish to forget it.

- (3) Make up your mind to act decidedly and accept the results. No good is ever done in this world by hesitation.

Make up your mind to act decidedly and accept the No good is ever done in this world by hesitation.

- (4) We should be caring towards those who are less fortunate than we are.

We should be towards those who are less fortunate than we are.

- (5) Do not wish for easy lives. Pray to be stronger men.

Do not for easy lives. Pray to be stronger men.

- (6) If you dared ask any good poet to explain his work, he would say: if you see it, then it's there.

If you dared ask any good poet to his work, he would say: if you see it, then it's there.

- (7) A job description is a useful tool to provide necessary information to your future employees.

A job is a useful tool to provide necessary information to your future employees.

- (8) Those, who don't know how to cry with their whole heart, don't know how to laugh either.

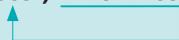
Those, who don't know how to with their whole heart, don't know how to laugh either.

B Grammar activity

The non-defining relative clause

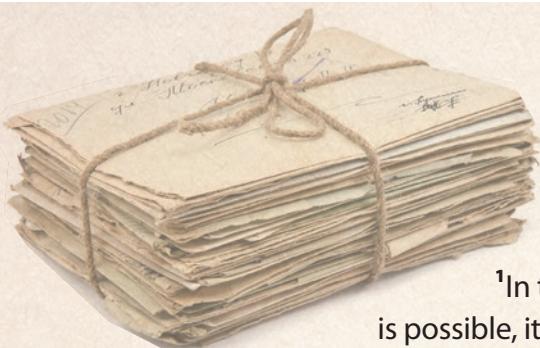
The non-defining relative clause adds information to a noun phrase or a main clause. They are separated by a comma in writing or a brief pause in speaking.

That's **Peter, who lives next door.**



→ Grammar reference 2 (p. 90)

- 1 Read the passage. Match clauses 1–9 to grammar rules a–g on page 31.



Maggie and Tessa: a lasting friendship



¹In the 21st century world, where instant communication is possible, it is easy to forget that things were once very different.

Seventy years ago, Maggie Wilkinson and Tessa Langley became good friends. ²At that time, when smartphones didn't exist and a mouse was something you wouldn't dare to have on your desk, they managed to make friends despite being 5,000 miles apart—using only pen and paper.

³The two women, both of whom are now in their eighties, have been writing to each other ever since. How did they do it? ⁴The answer is simple: they were both members of a club, which was set up to encourage friendships between children from different countries.

At first sight, Maggie and Tessa couldn't have been more different. ⁵Maggie, who was a shy English girl, lived in a small flat in east London. ⁶The first letter from Tessa, in which she described her life and family, came as a big surprise. "It was so exciting," says Maggie, "I had never travelled abroad before. ⁷Now, I was writing to this outgoing and adorable American girl, who lived nearly five thousand miles away on a huge farm in Colorado!"

Despite these differences, it turned out that the girls had many things in common: they loved animals and enjoyed reading detective stories. ⁸In the letters they sent each other, most of which were more than ten pages long, they discussed books they had read.

Maggie and Tessa kept writing to each other for 25 years prior to their first meeting. Then, one summer, Tessa came to England on a family holiday and met up with her penfriend at Paddington Station in London. ⁹Maggie, whose long blond hair made her stand out from the crowd, was easy to spot. "I recognized Maggie from her photograph, but she was much taller than I thought," says Tessa.

Maggie and Tessa hit it off in person, just as they had on paper; now their grandchildren have also become friends. "They all get on very well with each other, but of course, they don't write proper letters!" laughs Tessa. "They keep in touch on social media."

To form non-defining relative clauses, we can use:

- a *who* for people as the subject of the clause
- b *which* for things as the subject or object of the clause
- c *whose* to indicate belonging
- d *where* for places
- e *when* for time
- f preposition + relative pronoun (more formal)
- g *both, most, some, ... + of whom or of which*

2 Read the passage and complete the sentences with *who, whom, which* or *when*. Add a preposition where necessary.

Nowadays, people use social media to stay in touch with friends across the globe. However, before the 1990s,¹ it became possible for ordinary people to access the Internet, long-distance communication was a lot more difficult than it is now: there weren't any chat apps, and international phone calls were much more expensive. Back then, it was instead common for young people to write letters to penfriends in other countries, many² they would never meet in real life.

The traditional penfriend letter,³ students got to communicate directly with one another across continents, was seen as a way to promote peace and understanding across the world. The students,⁴ had never met before, got a chance to find out about each other's lives. Penfriend programmes are still common, but nowadays people mostly use email to communicate with international penfriends.

3 Work in pairs. Think of a person, an object or a location in your school. Make two sentences about each of them and then combine these using *who, which, where*, etc. You may use the example below to help you.

A: My friend Daming likes playing basketball.

B: He is very strong.



Daming, who is very strong, likes playing basketball. Or:

Daming, who likes playing basketball, is very strong.

Now ask other classmates about their ideas. Select the most interesting one and report to the class.

- **You may ask questions like this:** What do you want to talk about?
- **You may respond like this:** I want to talk about the small canal that passes our school. The canal, which is often covered by thick layers of foggy mist in the early summer mornings, is a rich source of inspiration for the students' poems.
- **You may report like this:** I think the most interesting topic is from Linlin. She says, "The industrial estate next to our school, which has been abandoned for a long time, is covered in weeds and rusty wires. I wish someone could clean it up."

C Listening and speaking

- 1 Listen to four people talking about their favourite gadgets. Match the speakers to the gadgets A–E. One gadget is not mentioned. 



tablet

[A]



mobile phone

[C]



camera

[D]



music player

[E]



electric kettle

Speaker 1:

Speaker 2:

Not mentioned:

Speaker 3:

Speaker 4:

- 2 Listen again and answer the questions. 

- (1) Who uses a gadget when driving?
- (2) Who talks about a friend who broke his gadget?
- (3) Who talks about the size of a gadget?
- (4) Who says that a gadget is not new?
- (5) Who uses a gadget to help with their coursework?
- (6) Who makes calls with a gadget?
- (7) Who talks about accessories^① for a gadget?
- (8) Who talks about the cost of a gadget?

Speaker
Speaker

Speakers,

Speaker

Speaker

Speakers,

Speakers,

Speaker

- 3 Complete the statements about the speakers according to what you have heard. 

Speaker 1 uses her favourite gadget to

Speaker 2 likes his gadget a lot because

Speaker 3 finds her gadget very useful because

Speaker 4's old gadget has some problems:

- 4 Work in groups. Describe a gadget and play a guessing game.

- Write a short poem in the first-person about an electronic gadget, like in the example on page 33. Describe its function, the material, colour and shape, etc.
- Read the poem to your group members and have them guess what gadget it is.
- Select the best poem in your group and share it with the class.

① accessory /ək'sesəri/ n. 附件; 配件

Example

I'm a sharp-eyed box of black colour, smooth to touch.
Sitting in my cased seat, I watch the world.
The pretty scenes and wonderful people
All reward me with unforgettable memories.

What gadget am I?

Answer: Camera

Language guide

You may make your description like this:

- Here's / Here comes my description.
- Now, I'd like to introduce my gadget ...
- Can you guess what it is?
- My eyes ... my lungs ... and my feet ...
- It's wrapped by a piece of square cloth like a handkerchief ...
- When you plug in ...
- You may wear it on your wrist / finger / waist.
- The body comprises a number of components ...

You may ask your group members questions like this:

- Could you repeat the first line?
- What do you mean by ...?
- Could you give more clues?
- Could you please clarify ...?

You may respond to your group members like this:

- You are almost there.
- No, not exactly.
- Want more clues?
- Try again.
- Think about ... in my poem.
- Bingo^①.

① bingo /'bɪŋgəʊ/ *exclamation* 好; 成功了; 猜中了



Modern technology has a strong impact on people's lives. Some people say it makes life more convenient, while others think it causes problems like unemployment. What is your view?

- 1 Imagine that you are going to write an essay analysing the advantages and disadvantages of modern technology. You may prepare your writing by thinking about the questions.**

(1) What are the advantages of modern technology?

.....
(2) Are there any disadvantages? What are they?

- 2 Read the sample essay and complete the table on page 35 before you write.**

The advantages and disadvantages of constant connection

With smartphones and computers, it is often said that we are rarely more than a few minutes away from our emails, updates from friends or global and local news. However, it could be claimed that we have become too reliant on technology. Does this make our lives better or more stressful? In this essay, I will discuss the advantages and disadvantages of being constantly connected.

One advantage is that people can find important information very quickly and they don't have to go to the library or read books for research. Another point is that people can buy many things online. This is useful for people who have mobility problems. It may also be argued that people are safer because they know that they can instantly get help if there is an emergency. Furthermore, photographs, videos and news can be shared online, so people can always catch up with friends who live on the other side of the world.

However, there are also some disadvantages of constant connection. Firstly, although people can access a lot of information online, some claim that the information is often misleading or inaccurate. Anyone can put information onto a web page and, as a result, it can be difficult to check the source. Secondly, it seems evident that some shops on the high street are now struggling due to the rise in online shopping. Many shops are being closed down. Thirdly, although there are people who feel safer because of mobile phones, others would argue that there are new dangers like cyberbullying. It is true that constant connection helps us keep in touch with friends, but it can be very stressful when people expect instant responses.

In conclusion, I believe that although there are many advantages of constant connection, we should also switch off our phones sometimes, walk away from our computers and talk to real people.

Aspects of writing	Guiding questions	My exploration
Content	What is the main idea introduced by the writer in the first paragraph?	
	What advantages does the writer talk about?	
	What disadvantages does the writer talk about?	
	What is the writer's conclusion?	
Language	What language does the writer use to make the writing more objective?	
	What language does the writer use to present different viewpoints?	
	What language does the writer use to state the opposite viewpoint while presenting the argument?	

3 Now write your essay. Edit your writing properly.



E Cultural focus



For better or for worse, digital technology is all around us, and it affects how we interact with other people and the rest of the world.

In this section, you will first read a poem where a young man describes the frightening effects technology has had on his life. You will then watch a video about how two teenagers designed an app to help improve people's skiing experience.

1 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

- (1) Some people say that our lives are becoming more and more digital. Do you agree? Why or why not?

- (2) Do you think we are happier than previous generations thanks to this change? Why or why not?

2 Read the poem on page 37. Identify the lines in the poem that refer to modern technologies or gadgets below and explain their effects on our lives. Then complete the table below.

Modern technologies / gadgets	Lines in the poem	Effects
any gadget with a touchscreen	e.g. smartphone and tablet (line 4)	Using our mobile devices is fun, and we can become completely absorbed in it. However, there's a risk that they will make us withdraw from real social life and forget about our friends and family.
apps		
social media		
voice-to-text technology		

Touchscreen



Introducing the new digital person complete with multitouch
doesn't it feel good to touch?
doesn't it feel good to touch?
compatible with your smartphone and tablet

5 doesn't it feel good to touch?
doesn't it feel good to touch?
no friends, there's an app for that
no life, there's an app for that
you're a complete loser, there's an app for that
10 doesn't it feel good to touch?
doesn't it feel good to touch?
doesn't it feel good to touch?

My world, my world has become so digital
I have forgotten what that feels like
15 it was difficult to connect when friends formed cliques^①
now it's even more difficult to connect
now that clicks form friends

I text, I post, I like, I chat
I can do all of these things without making eye contact
20 can't hear the sound of mother nature speaking over all this bleeping^②
and our ability to feel along with it is fleeting
so when my phone goes off in my hip I touch and I touch
and I touch and I touch and I touch because in a world
where laughter is never heard
25 and voices are only read
we are so desperate to feel
that we hope our technology can reverse the universe
until the screen touches us back
and maybe one day it will
30 when our technology is advanced enough ...
to make us human again.

Note: A poetry slam^③ is a type of poetry competition where poets perform their works in front of an audience, without props^④, costumes or music. This slam poem is an adapted version of "Touchscreen" by Marshall "Soulful" Jones.



① clique /kli:k/ n. 小团体；小集团 ② bleep /bli:p/ v. 发出短促响亮的声音；发哔哔声

③ poetry slam /slæm/ 诵诗擂台赛 ④ prop /prɒp/ n. 道具

E Cultural focus

- 3 Jones used some poetic devices to create certain effects. Read the four examples and the definitions of poetic devices and their effects below. Match them and then explain your reasons.

Poetic devices:

- a repetition of vowels
- b repetition of consonants
- c repetition of words, phrases or sentences
- d rhyming

Effects of the poetic devices:

- A A sense of familiarity in speaking when you arrive at that word in reading.
- B A monotonous^①, mechanical and lifeless impression.
- C The familiar sounds help you associate the meanings of the two words.

Examples	Poetic devices	Effects
(1) doesn't it feel good to touch? doesn't it feel good to touch?		
(2) compatible with your smartphone and tablet you're a complete loser, there's an app for that		
(3) I text, I post, I like, I chat I can do all of these things without making eye contact		
(4) can't hear the sound of mother nature speaking over all this bleeping and our ability to feel along with it is fleeting		

4 Discuss the questions in groups.

What is the speaker's^② attitudes towards modern technologies and humanity? Is it positive, negative or neutral? Why? Find evidence from the poem to support your view.

.....

.....

.....

① monotonous /mə'notənəs/ adj. 单调乏味的 ② speaker: The speaker is the voice of a poem. It is not necessarily the poet, as the poet may be writing from a different perspective.

Video Alpine app

Start thinking

1 Answer the questions.

- (1) What apps do you use most often?
- (2) What can the apps do?
- (3) What benefits do they bring?

Comprehension check

2 Watch the video. Answer the questions.

- (1) What do Kit and Ed like doing in their free time?
.....
- (2) What did city boys enjoy doing when they were running and cycling around London?
.....
- (3) What was the first step for Kit and Ed when they designed the app?
.....
- (4) Do people have to pay to use the app?
.....
- (5) What can skiers use the app for?
.....

Vocabulary

3 Complete the text with the words below.

- | | | |
|--------|-----------|-----------|
| ■ data | ■ basics | ■ resorts |
| ■ code | ■ maximum | ■ measure |

Skiing is an exciting sport. But when people have mastered the ¹ , they would like to be able to ² their progress. This is what motivated Kit and Ed to design a special app for skiing and snowboarding. First, they found out what kind of ³ skiers wanted. Some people would like to know the ⁴ speed they reached on the run, as well as the average speed. They worked out a simple design and wrote the ⁵ They got financial support from many people, as well as from ski ⁶ Their app made skiing even more fun.

Extension

4 Work in groups. Find something in your daily life or study that could be improved and design an app that could solve this problem.

- (1) Brainstorm problems or difficulties you have encountered.
- (2) Choose one of the most common problems in your group and brainstorm how an app might help you.
- (3) Explain what the app should be able to do.
- (4) Present your app to the class and vote on the most useful one.

Self-assessment

Use the checklist and reflective questions below to evaluate your study in this unit.

Checklist	1 Me	2 My teacher / classmate	3 Action
A Reading and interaction <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I can retell the events of a typical day in the life of a teenager on social media based on the passage.• I can explain the impact of social media on people's lives with examples.• I can express my views on appropriate online behaviour using words and phrases from the passage.			
B Grammar activity <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I can recognize non-defining relative clauses in the passage.• I can use the correct relative pronouns to form non-defining relative clauses in the given context.			
C Listening and speaking <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I can understand the four speakers' descriptions of their favourite gadgets.• I can describe a gadget in a short poem.			
D Writing <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I can identify the basic elements and the features of language in the sample essay.• I can write a for and against essay presenting viewpoints clearly and logically in a well organized structure.			
E Cultural focus <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I can identify the technologies mentioned in the poem.• I can explain the process of designing an app and the benefits it might bring.			

Reflective questions

While a defining relative clause is used to give essential information about someone or something, a non-defining relative clause gives additional information. Have you tried to make this distinction with two or more relevant examples? What did you discover?



Objectives

A Reading and interaction

- Explore the stories of two artists and design a quiz about their lives

B Grammar activity

- Use the verb-*ing* form as the subject, object or predicative correctly in the given context

C Listening and speaking

- Explain the pros and cons of art classes in the school curriculum

D Writing

- Review a school event using appropriate language and format

E Cultural focus

- Evaluate the value of Kun opera by studying its historical development
- Evaluate the value of creativity and the role it plays in our lives

A Reading and interaction

Pre-reading activity

Work in pairs on the KWL table below. Before you read the passage, talk about what you know about Pablo Picasso and Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart and complete the first column of the table. Then talk about what you would like to know about them and complete the second column.

Artists	K (What I know)	W (What I want to know)	L (What I have learned)
Picasso			
Mozart			

Now read the passage about the two artists and fill in the third column.

The stories behind the names

You might see a Picasso painting printed on a T-shirt or hear the beginning of Mozart's Piano Sonata^① played as a ringtone on a phone, but how much do you know about these artists? Picasso and Mozart were both child geniuses, but with very different stories ...

Pablo Picasso (1881–1973)

When Picasso was born in Málaga, Spain, in 1881, the midwife^② thought he was born dead. Luckily the doctor, who was smoking, blew some smoke into the baby's face and Pablo started screaming. Picasso was alive and well, to everyone's relief!

Pablo Picasso was a born artist and to prove it, his first word was *piz*, short for *lápiz* (pencil in Spanish). His father Ruiz, who was an art professor, recognized his son's talent and taught him from the age of seven. Picasso completed his first painting when he was nine (*Le Picador*).



① sonata /sə'na:tə/ n. 奏鸣曲 ② midwife /'mɪdwaɪf/ n. 助产士

- Between 1892 and 1897, Picasso studied art in Madrid and Barcelona. His work
- 15 showed a brilliance and maturity that was years ahead of his classmates, but Picasso was not a good student. He was sick and tired of school, so he didn't listen to his teachers. As punishment he was put in a room on his own. "I took along a sketch pad and drew ...," said Picasso later. "I could have stayed there forever, drawing without stopping."
- 20 Eventually Picasso left art school and went to Paris, where he met a painter and sculptor called Georges Braque. Picasso began to experiment and through trial and error produced many different styles. One of these styles was cubism, which grew into an art movement founded by Picasso and Braque. They used squares and triangles in their paintings and showed the front and side view of people at the same time. Picasso used this technique in his most famous works, such as *Les Demoiselles d'Avignon* (1907) and *Guernica* (1937). Many people found the style shocking and controversial, but others applauded his genius.

Picasso enjoyed much success in his life and could pick and choose what he painted, but he never stopped experimenting. That's why he is known as the master of modern art.

30 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756–1791)

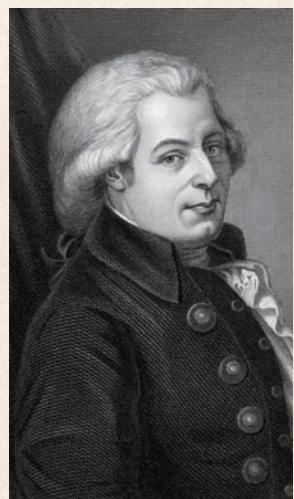
Like Picasso, Mozart was a child genius—he wrote musical notes before he could write words and began composing music when he was only four years old. One day, his father came home and found Wolfgang at his desk. There were bits and pieces of paper everywhere and at first his father was angry. Then he realized that the child

35 had written a sonata for the piano. When he commented that it was difficult to play, little Wolfgang replied, "not with some practice," and began to play the piece himself. Mozart went on to write his first symphony at the age of nine.

The Mozart family were very talented and his sister, Maria

40 Anna, was also a brilliant musician. The family lived in Austria, but the two children and their father toured Europe several times, travelling far and wide, giving superb performances for noble families and royal courts. Unfortunately, the children often fell ill. But thanks to his

45 travels, Mozart learnt 15 different languages.



A Reading and interaction

During Mozart's life, many people admired the beauty and originality of his music. Young Mozart could compose anything, anywhere—during meals, while talking to friends, or while travelling on a coach. He composed very quickly and wrote huge amounts of music—his artistic output included more than 600 pieces in all, including symphonies, piano concertos^① and even operas, like *The Magic Flute*. He also gave music lessons and played at concerts. But despite this hard work and devotion, his life had many ups and downs. Mozart spent money faster than he made it. He loved the high life: he bought fancy clothes from the finest tailors and had servants, and all this meant that he was often anxious about his finances.

In July 1791, a stranger wearing dark clothes came to Mozart's house, asking him to compose a piece of music for remembering the dead. Mozart was ill, but needed the money, so he agreed to do the work. As Mozart composed the piece, he had a vision that he was writing music for his own funeral. In fact, he died before it was finished. Mozart was 35 years old and had so little money that he was buried in an unmarked grave.



Comprehension work

1 Read the passage and answer the questions.

(1) Why were people surprised when Picasso was born?

(2) Did Picasso like school? Why or why not?

(3) What did people think of Picasso's painting style called cubism?

(4) How was Mozart's talent discovered?

(5) How did travelling influence Mozart?

(6) Why did Mozart experience a lot of financial problems?

① concerto /kən'tɔ:təʊ/ n. 协奏曲

- 2** Read the summary below and fill in each blank with a suitable word based on the language of the passage. You may change the form if necessary.

Both Picasso and Mozart were born artists. Their ¹ was first discovered by their fathers at an early age. From then on, they stepped into the art world, but their life journeys were very different. As a school boy, Picasso showed an unusual brilliance and ² in his paintings. Later on, he moved to France where he constantly ³ with different forms of art and helped to found cubism, a bold style of art that received both ⁴ and criticism. However, his ⁵ and works were gradually accepted and he became an established artist.

Mozart was no less talented. He ⁶ his first symphony at the age of nine. As a child, he travelled far and ⁷ with his family around Europe and learned many languages. He was a productive composer, and his music was splendid and ⁸ Throughout his short life, he worked hard and was ⁹ to composing music, playing at concerts and teaching. He produced substantial amounts of musical works. Despite his success at these, he always had ¹⁰ problems because he lived the high life. He died at 35 as a poor man before he finished composing his last piece of music.

Deep reading

- 1** Read the passage and study the details. Create a quiz with eight questions, and then provide four options as in the examples below. There should only be one correct answer to each question. Then ask your classmates to complete the quiz.

Questions	A	B	C	D
Which country was Picasso from?	Austria	Italy	Spain	Canada
Who discovered Mozart's talent for music?	his father	his sister	his teacher	not given
(1)				
(2)				
(3)				

A Reading and interaction

(4)				
(5)				
(6)				
(7)				
(8)				

2 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

(1) How do you think their teachers and classmates felt about the two artists?

.....

(2) What would be the advantages and disadvantages of being a child genius?

.....

Mini-project

Factors for success

As geniuses, Picasso and Mozart are special cases of success stories. For ordinary people, however, there are other factors for success. What are these other factors?

■ Read the list below. Select five factors you think are the most important for achieving success and put them in order of importance. Explain your reasons.

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| • interest | • perseverance | • inspiration | • cooperation |
| • ambition | • loyalty | • honesty | • modesty |
| • motivation | • creativity | • reasoning ability | |
| • devotion | • problem-solving ability | • communication ability | |
| • hard work | • interpersonal skills | • critical thinking skills | |

- Share your list and reasons within your group.
■ Select a student to report on behalf of your group.

- I think the most important factor is interpersonal skills because harmonious social relationships will ensure that we have a happy life and a successful career. The second most important factor is cooperation: we are more likely to achieve success as a group rather than alone. The third most important factor is creativity, which in my opinion will equip us with the potential to go beyond our limits. Finally, devotion and hard work also contribute to success.

Focus on language

1 Read the passage again. Find some language points in the passage and list them in the blanks.

(1) Abstract nouns used to indicate quality, property, state, etc. (e.g. *maturity*)

(2) Phrases formed by using *and* to link two words of similar / opposite meanings (e.g. *ups and downs*)

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words below. There are two words that you don't need.

■ substantial	■ vision	■ sculptor	■ splendid	■ found
■ finance	■ maturity	■ compose	■ criticism	■ royal

(1) All his music pieces were performed in the order of their

(2) The organization has grown enormously since its in the early 1950s.

(3) To my disappointment, the price of the computer was higher than I had expected.

(4) The decision has been for not giving due attention to those in need.

(5) I am convinced that what kids need today is someone who can make a judgment.

(6) He is both an oil painter and a collector of modern

(7) The Chinese women's volleyball team played in the Olympic Games.

(8) There is no doubt that the company has the strength to do more deals.

B Grammar activity

The verb-ing form as the subject, object or predicative

The verb-ing form can be used as the subject, object or predicative of a sentence.

(1) *Seeing is believing.*

(2) Many people avoided *driving* in the rush hour.

⇒ Grammar reference 3 (p. 91)

- 1 Read the passage. Match sentences 1–6 to grammar rules a–c on page 49.



Dancing around the world

Matt Harding was a video game designer working in Australia.¹ He loved travelling, so in 2003, he decided to leave his job to go on a trip around South East Asia with his friend Brad.² Their hobby was making videos, so they filmed short clips wherever they went.

One day in Hanoi, Brad asked Matt to dance in front of the camera.³ Matt liked doing silly dance moves and thought the idea was great fun.⁴ Soon, the dancing became an important part of their travels: Matt danced in front of the ruins of Angkor Wat in the jungles of Cambodia. He made a video showing his silly dances all around the world and posted it on his blog. It quickly became an Internet sensation.

A chewing gum company contacted him and wanted him to make a video for them. In 2006, Matt made a round-the-world tour sponsored by the company.⁵ Dancing was now his job, even though he was really bad at it!⁶ Some of the other unlikely things Matt did was writing a book and going on a speaking tour.

But then, something changed. Matt didn't want to dance around the world any more; he wanted to dance with the world. So his new videos, made in 2008 and 2012, have a sense of joy and community. They show crowds of people dancing and laughing together.



- a** We can use the verb-*ing* form as a subject.
- b** We can also use the verb-*ing* form as a predicative.
- c** We can also use the verb-*ing* form as an object. This is common with verbs that express opinions, such as *like, love, prefer, enjoy, dislike* and *hate*, as well as a few other verbs, such as *avoid, imagine, remember* and *forget*.

2 Rewrite the sentences using verb-*ing* forms and the words in brackets.

- (1) It is fun to learn a new language.
..... fun.
- (2) People can't smoke anywhere in this building. (is not allowed)
.....
- (3) Football is a sport that I enjoy. (play)
.....
- (4) Carlos isn't very patient. He doesn't want to wait for people. (dislike)
.....
- (5) I like to ski. It's my favourite sport, but I don't have many opportunities to do it.
My
- (6) It can be very difficult to run a business.
.....

3 Work in groups. Think of one thing you love doing, one thing you hate doing, and one thing you don't mind doing. Write them on the lines below. You may use the example below to help you.

I love hanging out with my friends on Sundays.

- (1)
- (2)
- (3)

Now ask the other group members about their answers. Select some interesting ones and report to the class to see whether they can guess who the person is.

- **You may ask questions like this:** What do you love doing?
- **You may respond like this:** I don't mind reading English novels for a whole day.
- **You may report like this:** X loves reading fantasy books. X hates wearing leather shoes. And X doesn't mind watching football matches even though it is raining. Do you know who X is?

C Listening and speaking

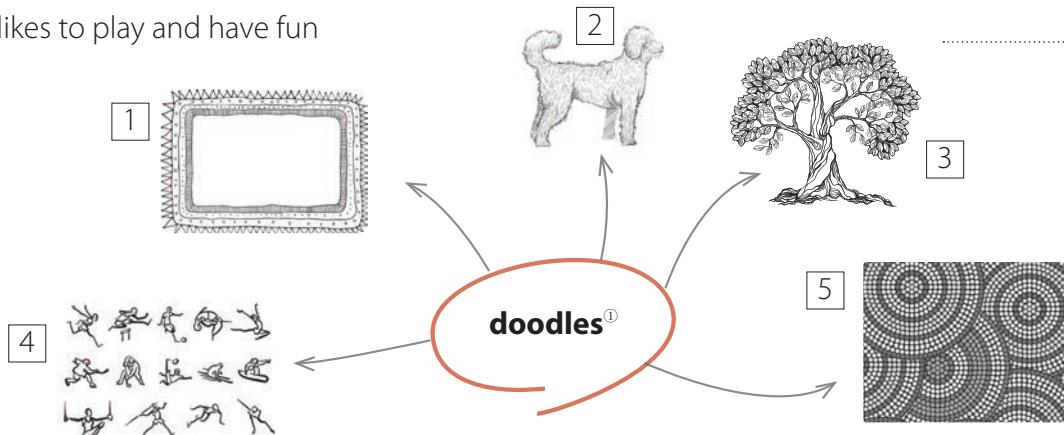
- 1 Listen to an expert talking about the following doodles and discuss the questions in pairs. 

(1) What is the main idea of the talk?
.....

(2) What do you think the speaker's job is?
.....

- 2 Listen to the talk again. Note down key information about the drawer's personality. Then match personality descriptions a–e to doodles 1–5. 

- a is emotional and perhaps romantic
b has physical or creative energy
c wants to develop as a person
d is practical and needs security
e likes to play and have fun



- 3 Listen to the interview with an art therapist. Decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F). Correct the false ones. 

(1) Art therapists only work with children or sick people.

(2) It's important to look at all the small details in a doodle, not just at the main picture.

(3) Frank usually asks people to talk about their doodles.

(4) Drawing is a good way of using both the left and the right sides of the brain.

(5) Frank thinks it's important to help people improve their drawing technique.

(6) Art therapists teach people how to understand their own drawings and paintings.

① *doodle* /'du:dəl/ n. 乱涂的作品；乱涂乱画

4 Your school is planning to introduce art lessons for all students. They want to know your attitudes towards the plan. Make a survey on your group members' opinions. You may take the steps below.

- Consider factors such as the skills to be taught, their usefulness, the cost of the materials, etc., and write down a few survey questions to ask your classmates.
- Decide how you would answer these questions yourself and give reasons.
- Interview the other group members and make notes about their opinions.
- Discuss the topic as a group and share your opinions.
- Summarize the discussion and share your group's opinions with the class.

Group member	Attitude towards the plan	Reasons
Me		
Student A		
Student B		
Student C		

Language guide

You may ask for someone's opinion like this:

- What do you think of this plan?
- Do you support this plan?
- Are you opposed to this plan?
- Why do you think so?
- What are the benefits of art lessons?
- Are there any problems with this plan?

You may report your group's opinion like this:

- The majority opinion of my group is that ...
- Most of my group members welcome it because ...
- I, however, think otherwise.

You may state your opinion like this:

- The plan of adding art lessons might ...
- To my understanding, art lessons could ...
- The plan sounds reasonable because ...
- Art lessons are sure to be popular with ...
- The skill taught in art lessons may ...
- It's not quite as straightforward as that.
- There are all sorts of ...
- We can use art to ...
- Art allows people to share their emotions / express things that ...

D Writing



As a senior high school student, you must have experienced some interesting and meaningful school events, either as a participant or an audience member. One way of sharing your experiences is to write a review of the event.

- 1 Imagine that you are writing a review of a school event. You may prepare your writing by thinking about the questions.

(1) What event would you like to review?

.....

(2) What information do you need to include in the review?

.....

- 2 Now read the sample review and complete the table on page 53 before you write.

The “One Table, Two Chairs” festival

On 21 October, a Shakespeare drama festival called “One Table, Two Chairs” was held at No. 1 High School. Participants from several other local high schools in our city attended the festival.

Clearly, No. 1 High School International Division put a lot of effort into organizing and preparing this wonderful festival. Besides the students who performed the plays, the school also invited recognized experts from Shanghai Dramatic Arts Centre to the festival. The experts provided direction and support to the participants, and all of their hard work paid off: all of the drama teams from the invited schools gave wonderful performances, and there was never a boring moment. The teams competed in two categories: prepared dramas and unprepared performance. The amazing thing about all of the performances during the festival was the absence of props: the only objects allowed on the stage were a table and two chairs.

Some of the more remarkable performances included No. 2 High School’s funny play *Bank Robber* and No. 1 High School Musical Club’s amusing interpretation of *A Midsummer Night’s Dream*. They were both so funny that the audience couldn’t help laughing. No. 1 Foreign Language School’s interesting performance of *Macbeth* was also one of the festival’s great shows. For the unprepared performance, student teams had to think on their feet and come up with clever responses together, and the scenes they created were extremely creative. The toughest task of the festival, however, was selecting the winners from so many brilliant performances!

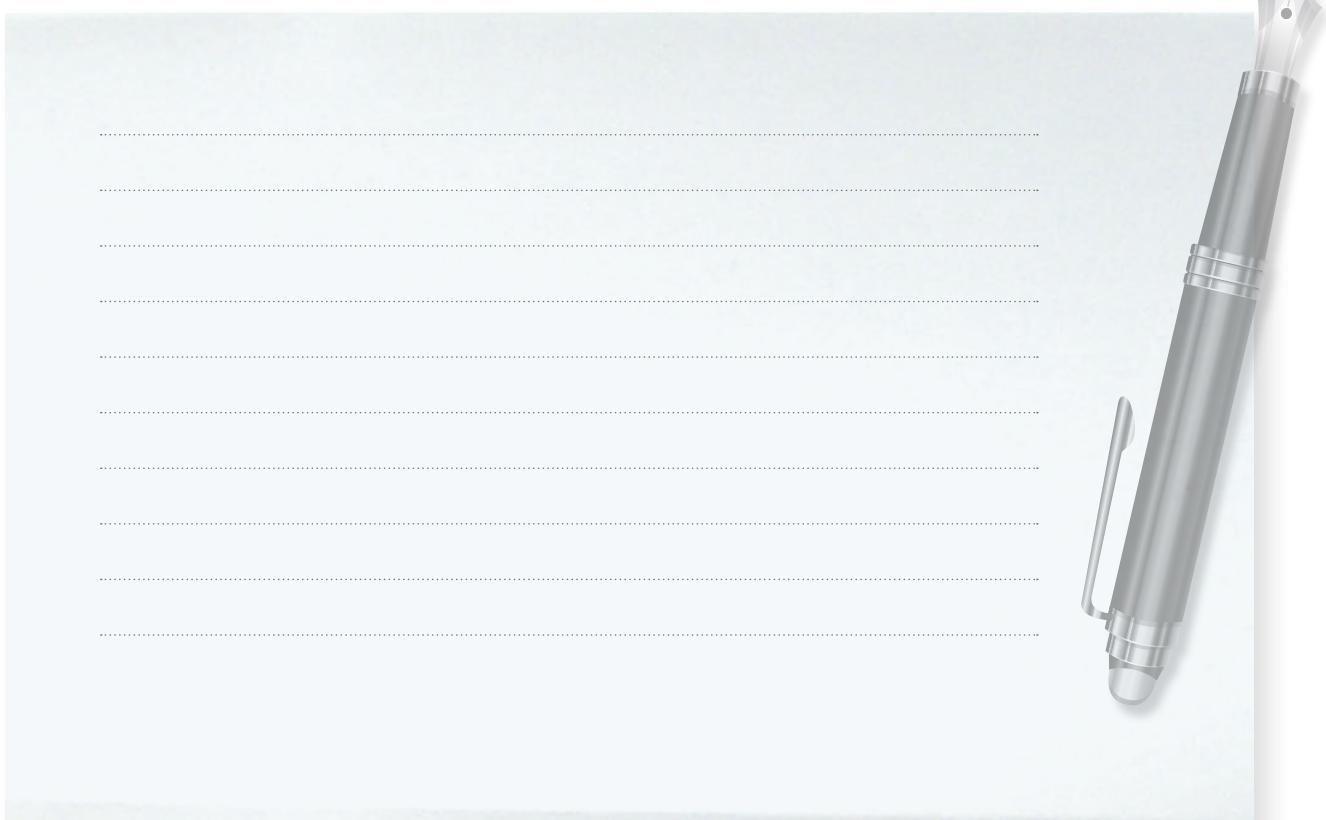
The judges did their best, though. Each show and actor were rated for overall expression, control of the stage, precision in performance and originality in script adaptation.

At the end of the day Cloud Drama Club from No. 1 Foreign Language School took home the most awards of the festival. This team of actors won Best Original Screenplay^①, Best Actor and Best Supporting Actress. However, the biggest winners of the day were the audience. It was a rare treat to watch such interesting performances by talented actors in a festival in honour of the greatest English playwright^②.

① screenplay /'skri:npleɪ/ n. 剧本 ② playwright /'pleɪərɪt/ n. 剧作家

Aspects of writing	Guiding questions	My exploration
Content	What background details are provided in the review, e.g. type of event, time and place?	
	What information is provided about the participants and their performances?	
	What information is provided about the quality of the event?	
	What information is included at the end of the review?	
Language	What tenses does the writer use in the review?	
	What evaluative adjectives are used in the review, and for what purposes?	

3 Now write a review of a school event. Edit your writing properly.



.....

.....

.....

.....

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.....

.....

.....

.....

E Cultural focus



Creativity is a vital part of life, and progress would be impossible without it: just think about the work of artists, composers, writers and scientists, whose efforts continue to play a crucial role in the development of human civilization.

In this section, you will first read a passage about the history of Kun opera, and how this art form has found a global audience. You will then watch a video about inventors who use their creativity to help people around the world.

1 Work in groups and discuss the questions.

(1) What Chinese operas have you heard of?

(2) Do you know anything about Kun opera?

2 Read the passage. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F). Correct the false ones.

(1) The idea that Tan Dun had was to create a new kind of opera.

(2) The opera mentioned the most often in the passage is *A Dream of Red Mansions*.

(3) Tan Dun is not important in the development of Kun opera.

(4) One thing audiences will appreciate when they watch traditional Kun opera is how the story is told without speaking.

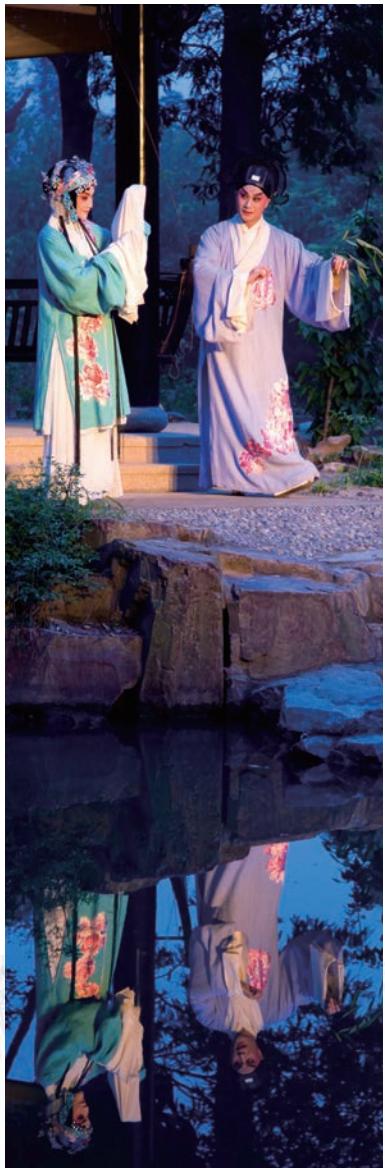
(5) The passage mentions that Kun opera has been performed in the UK and Greece.

The return of Kun opera

One of the best-known works of Kun opera is *The Peony Pavilion*. This magical story of dreams, death and love was written in 1598. In 2010, Tan Dun created new music and a new setting for the story, breathing fresh life into the opera.

The composer hit on the idea of bringing back *The Peony Pavilion* while sitting in a garden outside of Shanghai one evening: he realized that it would be a perfect setting for the story.

Tan Dun adapted music from the original Kun opera and added his own work to these traditional pieces. Of course, the actors still sang in the centuries-old Kun opera style in a high



voice. Although the garden where the performances were given was small, no one could deny that Tan Dun's opera
10 was a success. It played to sold-out crowds every weekend for two years.

The origin of Kun opera goes back to the 16th century in Kunshan, when a musician and actor named Wei Liangfu developed a new form of music for theatres. The new opera
15 style soon spread across China for about two centuries. It was the most popular form of opera among well-educated Chinese audiences. Then in the 1800s, Beijing opera slowly replaced Kun opera as the favoured form of opera.

The distinctive features of Kun opera are spoken story-telling, singing and dancing, and each character has their
20 own particular style of movement on stage. This includes the way the character stands while speaking, and the way they dance to show their inner spirit or essence. Actors may also be required to perform kung fu during their performance. Given the emphasis on how actors move,
25 Kun operas do not normally have complicated stage sets. Audiences will usually see only a few objects on stage to suggest where a scene is taking place: in a house, in a garden or in a dream. With its characteristic style, UNESCO
30 listed Kun opera among the Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity in 2001.

Many Kun opera actors and musicians have a great desire to share this art form with a wider audience. In 2016, they finally found the perfect opportunity: that year marked the 400th anniversary of the death of Tang Xianzu, the writer of *The Peony Pavilion* among many other
35 works. In addition, 2016 marked the 400th anniversary of the death of William Shakespeare. And who could miss the striking similarities in the love stories of *The Peony Pavilion* and *Romeo and Juliet*? To celebrate the anniversary, *The Peony Pavilion—The Young Lovers' Edition* was staged as part of the China–United Kingdom Year of Cultural Exchange. Then the year after that, three Kun operas were performed at the Greek National Opera in Athens. Perhaps
40 Kun opera, "the mother of traditional Chinese opera", may soon come to a theatre near you, as well.

E Cultural focus

- 3 Throughout its long history, Kun opera has experienced its ups and downs. Work in groups and identify the relevant events at different stages of its development. There could be more than one activity / event at one stage. Then fill in the table below.

Time / Stage	Activities / Events
In the 1500s	<i>Wei Liangfu created Kun opera as a new form of music for theatres.</i>
Before the 1800s	
In the 1800s	
In 2001	
In 2010	
In 2016	

4 Work in groups and discuss the questions.

- (1) What is implied in the title "The return of Kun opera"? Is it possible for young people to like Kun opera? Why or why not?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

- (2) If you were a director or an actor of Kun opera, what would you do to make it more popular with young people?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Video Inventors

Start thinking

1 Answer the questions.

- (1) What do you think are the greatest inventions of the last 50 years?
- (2) Which invention could you not live without?
- (3) Have you got a mobile phone? What do you use it for?

Comprehension check

2 Watch the video. Answer the questions.

- (1) How many people in the world own a mobile phone?
.....
- (2) Who inspired Emily Cummins to invent things?
.....
- (3) What's the purpose of Emily's invention?
.....
- (4) What percentage of people need glasses in the world?
.....
- (5) What does Professor Silver teach at university?
.....
- (6) What is Henry AJ Mensa's job?
.....
- (7) What motivated Michael Pritchard to make his invention?
.....
- (8) What is removed from sea water when it moves from the sea to the clouds?
.....

Vocabulary

3 Join a word in A to a word in B. Then complete the sentences.

A ■ eye-care ■ modern ■ Mother ■ phone ■ sewing ■ water

B ■ app ■ bottle ■ convenience ■ machine ■ Nature ■ professional

- (1) Our latest **phone app** allows you to test your own eye sight!
- (2) My sister makes a lot of her own clothes on her :
- (3) I always carry a with me when I go hiking in the mountains.
- (4) You should ask your for advice about reading glasses.
- (5) The mobile phone is an essential for most people in China.
- (6) Even the most powerful countries in the world cannot control

Extension

4 Work in groups. Make a poster about a famous inventor. Present it to the class.

- (1) Make a list of the famous inventors you know about. What did they invent?
- (2) Choose one inventor. Brainstorm and discuss about the inventor and his / her invention(s).
- (3) Make a poster about the inventor.
- (4) Present your poster to the class.

Self-assessment

Use the checklist and reflective questions below to evaluate your study in this unit.

Checklist	1 Me	2 My teacher / classmate	3 Action
A Reading and interaction <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I can recount key information about the two artists' lives and achievements.• I can create a quiz based on the information in the passage.• I can present my views on the factors for success.			
B Grammar activity <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I can recognize the use of the verb-<i>ing</i> form as the subject, object or predicative in the passage.• I can use verb-<i>ing</i> forms correctly if the context is clear.			
C Listening and speaking <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I can identify the key information from an expert's talk on the relationship between doodles and personality.• I can explain my views on the role of art lessons in the school curriculum.			
D Writing <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I can recognize the main elements and the features of language in the sample review.• I can write a review of an event with sufficient details and appropriate language.			
E Cultural focus <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I can describe the important stages of development and the cultural significance of Kun opera.• I can explain how creative inventions help people in need as shown in the video.			

Reflective questions

Which activity in this unit gave you the biggest sense of achievement? What lesson(s) can you draw from it to improve your language learning?

4

Inspiration



Objectives

A Reading and interaction

- Explore the characters of a short story

B Grammar activity

- Use the present perfect continuous correctly in the given context

C Listening and speaking

- Describe heroes in terms of their qualities, achievements and influence on society

D Writing

- Write a response essay to a newspaper article using appropriate language and format

E Cultural focus

- Evaluate the qualities of a historic leader
- Describe the life of a 16-year-old boy who starts his own business



Pre-reading activity

1 Discuss the quotes in pairs. Which quote do you like best? Why?

- (1) "Big words seldom accompany good deeds^①." (Charlotte Whitton)
- (2) "How far that little candle throws his beams! So shines a good deed in a weary world." (William Shakespeare)
- (3) "A good deed is never lost." (Alexandre Dumas)

.....
.....
.....

2 Good deeds are often the result of some kind of sacrifice. Discuss the reasons for this before you read the story.

.....
.....
.....

① deed /di:d/ n. 行为；行动

② storey /'stɔ:ri/ n. 楼层

③ pneumonia /nju:'məʊniə/ n. 肺炎

④ ivy vine /'aivɪ vəm/ 常春藤

A At the top of a three-storey^② brick house Sue and Johns^y had their studio. In November Johns^y was struck down by pneumonia^③. She lay, hardly moving, on her bed looking through the window at the blank side of the next brick house.

One morning the doctor told Sue something privately. "Johns^y has made up her mind that she's not going to get well. I will do all that I can. But unless she changes her mind, chances are 50 / 50 whether she will pull through or not."

In the room, Johns^y whispered to Sue. "They're falling faster now. Three days ago there were almost a hundred. There goes another one. There are only five left now." "Five what, dear?"

"Leaves. On the ivy vine^④. When the last one falls, I must go too. Didn't the doctor tell you?"

"Oh, I never heard of such nonsense," complained Sue. "I don't want you to keep looking at those silly ivy leaves. Try to sleep, dear," said Sue. "I want to draw and I must call Behrman up to be my model. I'll not be gone a minute. Don't try to move till I come back."

B Old Behrman was a painter who lived on the ground floor. He was past 60 and was a

failure in art. He had been always about to
30 paint a masterpiece, but had never yet begun it. He earned a little by serving as a model to young artists. He regarded himself as a special protector of the two young artists in the studio above.

35 Sue told Behrman of Johnsby's fancy about the ivy leaves outside her window.

Old Behrman was not happy to hear such stupid thoughts.

"What!" he cried. "That's silly. Who in the world
40 dies because leaves drop off from a vine? I have not heard of such a thing. Someday I will paint a masterpiece, and you shall both leave this awful house with the money I give you!"

45 Johnsby was sleeping when they went upstairs. Sue pulled the shade down, and motioned Behrman into the other room. They peered out the window fearfully at the ivy vine. Then they looked at each other for a moment without speaking. A constant, cold rain was falling, mixed with snow.

C When Sue awoke the next morning, she found Johnsby staring at the drawn green shade.

55 "Pull it up; I want to see," she ordered, in a whisper.

Sue pulled it up. But, lo! After the heavy rain and strong wind, there yet stood out against the brick wall one firm ivy leaf. It was the last
60 on the vine. Still dark green near its stem, it hung bravely from a branch some 20 feet above the ground.

"It is the last one," said Johnsby calmly. "It will fall today, and I shall die at the same time."

65 The day wore away, and they could see the

lone ivy leaf clinging to its stem against the wall. And even the next day, the ivy leaf was still there. Johnsby lay for a long time observing it. And then she called to Sue, who
70 was cooking her chicken soup in the kitchen.

"I've been a bad girl, Sue," said Johnsby. "Something has made that last leaf stay there to show me how bad I was. It is a sin to want to die. You may bring me a little soup now. I
75 will eat it." Sue eagerly did what she said.

The doctor came in the afternoon. He hopefully noted Johnsby's change for the better. The doctor told Sue, "Johnsby is recovering. Now I must see another case
80 downstairs. Behrman, some kind of an artist, I believe. Pneumonia too. He is an old, weak man. There is no hope for him."

D Johnsby seemed stronger the next morning. That afternoon Sue came to the bed where Johnsby lay and put one arm around her.

"I have something to tell you," she said. "Mr Behrman died of pneumonia today.

He was ill only two days. The doorkeeper
90 found him sick in his room downstairs. His shoes and clothing were wet through and icy cold.

They couldn't imagine where he had been. And then they found a lantern and a ladder,
95 and some brushes, and green and yellow paint—look out of the window, dear, at the last surviving ivy leaf on the wall. Didn't you wonder why it never moved when the wind blew? It's Behrman's masterpiece—he
100 painted it there the night that the last leaf fell."

A Reading and interaction

Comprehension work

1 Read the passage and answer the questions.

(1) Who are Johnsy, Sue and Behrman?

.....

(2) What happened to Johnsy in part A?

.....

(3) What did the doctor tell Sue about Johnsy's condition?

.....

(4) How did Old Behrman react when Sue told him about Johnsy's condition?

.....

(5) How did Johnsy feel when she saw the last leaf for the first time? Did she change her mind when she saw it again the next day?

.....

(6) What was the good deed in the story? Who did the good deed?

2 Read the summary below and fill in each blank with a suitable word based on the language of the passage. You may change the form if necessary.

Johnsy and Sue were young artists sharing a¹ in a three-storey brick house. Downstairs lived an amateur artist called Old Behrman. He was a² in art, but insisted that he would paint a³ someday. Though he lived a humble life, he regarded himself as a protector of the two young artists. After Johnsy was⁴ down by pneumonia, she was in low spirits and ready to die along with the ivy leaves on the vine outside of her bedroom window. The doctor told Sue that Johnsy would not⁵ through unless she changed her mind. Sue told Old Behrman of Johnsy's⁶ about the ivy leaves outside her window. Old Behrman was⁷ to hear such a silly idea. Together with Sue, he went to Johnsy's room and peered⁸ out at the ivy vine amid the long-lasting cold rain mixed with snow. Then quietly, he came back to his small room downstairs. The next day, it was quite surprising that one firm ivy leaf had survived the storm and⁹ to its stem against the wall. Seeing this, Johnsy realized how¹⁰ it was to want to die and she regained the courage to live on. As she was recovering, Old Behrman died of pneumonia because on that icy cold rainy night he had completed his masterpiece—the last leaf on the ivy vine.



Deep reading

1 O. Henry ended the story in a surprising way. But to make the surprise ending sound reasonable, he provided many clues to prepare readers for it. Discuss the questions and complete the table in pairs.

- (1) What clues does the writer give? Identify at least five such clues in the passage.
- (2) How do you think these clues lead to the surprising ending?

Clues	My interpretation
But unless she changes her mind, chances are 50 / 50 whether she will pull through or not.	This sentence hints that Johnsy might survive. The reader can be either pessimistic or optimistic about Johnsy's fate. Generally, readers hope for the best result, so "50 / 50" is one of the clues to the surprising ending.

A Reading and interaction

2 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

- (1) What makes a sick person give up the hope of ever becoming well again? What makes a sick person want to fight and become well again?

.....

- (2) Would you do the same as Behrman to help Johns? Why or why not?

.....

Mini-project

Characterization

Character analysis is essential for understanding short stories. Readers can get to know a character by studying:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| ■ his / her words | ■ his / her actions |
| ■ how the writer describes him / her | ■ comments from other characters |

Discuss the following questions and present the results to the class.

- (1) What kind of person is Old Behrman? You may use the words given below.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|------------------------------|---------|
| ■ selfless | ■ optimistic | ■ single-minded | ■ poor |
| ■ materialistic | ■ ambitious | ■ compassionate ^① | ■ brave |
| ■ warm-hearted | ■ humble | ■ others: | |

- (2) How did you come to the conclusion? Find evidence of your answer in the passage.

- (3) Is this character credible? Why? Can you find such people in your life?

Old Behrman was a humble man with a big heart. Though he struggled to make a living, he still had a dream of painting a masterpiece sometime in the future. For example, the author wrote that the old man "had been always about to paint a masterpiece" and Behrman himself told Sue that "Someday I will paint a masterpiece" even though he only "earned a little by serving as a model to young artists". I think such people are not uncommon in real life. There are always ordinary people who dream big. Therefore, the character is credible.

.....

① compassionate /kəm'pæʃənət/ adj. 有同情心的

Focus on language

- 1 Read the passage again. Find some language points in the passage and list them in the blanks.

An adverb used to give extra meaning to the verb or adjective (e.g. *eagerly* did what she said)

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

- 2 Translate the Chinese part into English by using the words given in brackets.

(1) (作为乐团中的业余小提琴手), I soon realized
that there was a limit to how far I could go as a musician. (amateur)

(2) (有进取心是一件好事), but it is a terrible
mistake to let your goals get in the way of treating people with kindness. (ambitious)

(3) Write on one side of the paper and (把另一
面空出来). (blank)

(4) I think that (你们对于获胜的可能性过于悲观了).
(pessimistic)

(5) (我坚信任何人的美好的时刻) is that moment
when he has worked his heart out in a good cause. (firm)

(6) It was a terrible night, with (狂风夹着暴雨).
(accompany)

(7) We should (虚心地从自己的错误中学习).
(humble)

(8) (人并非命运的俘虏), but only prisoners of
their own minds. (fate)

(9) Hearing the doorbell, the little girl (急切地去
开门迎接参加她生日聚会的朋友们). (eagerly)

(10) It all happened so fast that the young man did not have time to think and
(除了紧紧抱住一棵树, 别无他法). (cling)

B Grammar activity

The present perfect continuous

The form of the present perfect continuous is *have / has been + verb-ing*.

It has been raining all day long. The little pond in the garden is flowing over.

⇒ Grammar reference 4 (p. 91)

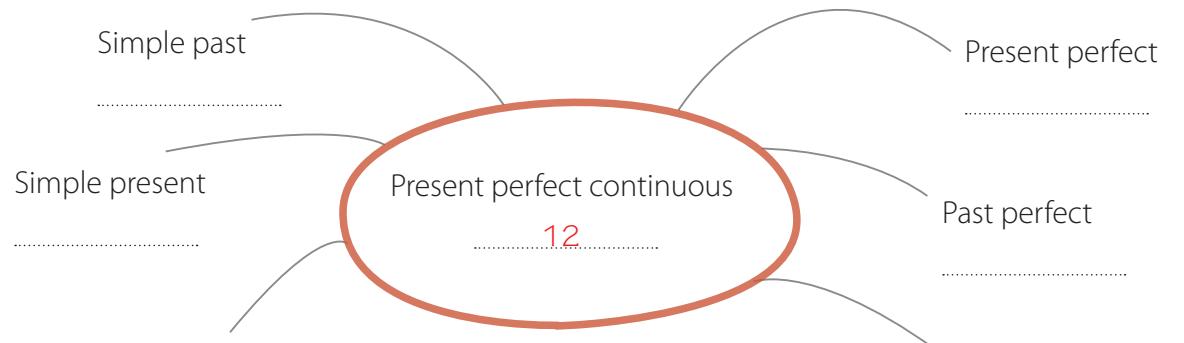
- 1 Read the passage. Study the numbered verb structures. Number 12 is an example of the present perfect continuous. Work in pairs and complete the following tasks.



Craig Kielburger ¹was reading a newspaper when he ²came across an article that would change his life. The story was about Iqbal, a Pakistani^① child, whose parents ³had sold him into forced labour. Eventually, Iqbal ⁴escaped and joined an organization that fought for children's rights. As a small child, he ⁵had worked twelve-hour days on handmade carpets and blankets, so he ⁶knew the hardships suffered by child workers. When Craig read this shocking news story, he ⁷felt he ⁸needed to do something. That's why he ⁹founded Free the Children together with some classmates. Twelve years later, he also ¹⁰created We Day together with his brother Marc. Every year, We Day ¹¹organizes special six-hour events or parties around the country. Recently, ¹²it's been growing in popularity—it has 3.3 million followers on social media. One volunteer said that it is not hard to find young people who want to make a contribution: "¹³I've always believed there are plenty of hard-working, selfless teens out there." In fact, since We Day began in 2007, school children ¹⁴have given over 6 million hours of service. Charities like We Day ¹⁵are turning "me" into "we", one click at a time.



- (1) Classify verb structures 1–15 into groups. Put the numbers in the corresponding blanks.



- (2) Discuss the differences between the present perfect continuous and the other verb structures. Form a rule for how to use the present perfect continuous.

We use the present perfect continuous to

① Pakistani /'pækɪstæni/ adj. 巴基斯坦的 n. 巴基斯坦人

2 Complete the passage with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.



A voice for the voiceless

Thirteen-year-old Kesz Valdez ¹ (smile) as he receives his award. Today is a big day as he ² (just / win) the International Children's Peace Prize for helping street children in the Philippines. However, life ³ (always / not be) kind to Kesz. When he was just two years old, his father ⁴ (force) him to work in the city dump. Life was so bad that when he was four, he ⁵ (run away) from home and began living in the streets. Then, a few years later, an accident happened. While he ⁶ (look for) food in a rubbish dump one night, he ⁷ (fall) into some burning rubbish and severely injured his arm.

Things couldn't get any worse for Kesz, but fortunately, his luck started to change. A community worker called Harnin Manalaysay ⁸ (take) him in, ⁹ (look after) him and treated his wounds. Kesz ¹⁰ (never / know) such kindness before, and the experience changed his life.

He wanted to help other street children in the same way, so, with his guardian's help, Kesz ¹¹ (found) an organization called Championing Community Children. Kesz and his friends ¹² (visit) poor communities to talk to children about their rights for eight years now. They ¹³ (give out) "Hope Gifts" to more than 5,000 children, which include hygiene products, clothing and toys. Since 2006, Kesz ¹⁴ (become) a new voice for the voiceless. "I want children in the streets to get the same chance I had," he says. "My belief is: we can change the world one heart at a time."

3 Work in groups. Think of three things that you (or your family or friends) began doing a long time ago and are still doing now. Write them on the lines below. You may use the examples below to help you.

I have been jogging every week for one and a half years.

My brother has been practising rock climbing for two years.

(1)

(2)

(3)

Now ask the other group members about their answers. Select some interesting ones and report to the class.

■ **You may ask questions like this:** What have you been doing for a long time?

■ **You may respond like this:** I have been reading an English novel for two weeks.

■ **You may report like this:** My group members have been doing some interesting things. For example, Li Ming has been learning how to make bows and arrows for two years.

C Listening and speaking

1 Listen to a radio discussion, take notes and answer the question.

What are the speakers talking about?

2 Why do some people help in life-threatening situations while others just stand back and do nothing? Listen to the radio discussion again and write your answers in the box.

Why do people help?	Why do people stand back and do nothing?
e.g. They themselves are threatened directly.	

3 Listen again. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F). Correct the false ones.

(1) Wesley risked his own life to save a stranger.

(2) During the bank robbery, people panicked when they saw the gun.

(3) Our first reaction to danger is to acknowledge the threat.

(4) Stress always helps us think faster.

(5) The bank customer reacted quickly to protect himself.

(6) Heroes usually feel in control of their lives.

(7) Heroes tend to get stressed very easily.

(8) Heroes interact more with their local community.

(9) Not many people are truly heroic.

4 Play a game of “Who is the hero?” Prepare clues in groups of four and have the class guess which heroes you are describing. You may use the words below in your descriptions.

- selflessness ● bravery ● materialism ● self-interest ● optimism ● single-mindedness
- Decide on two heroes (Chinese or foreign) to describe in your group.
- Brainstorm and decide what information to include in your descriptions, such as the heroes' achievements, etc. Remove any information that will make it too easy to guess the answer.
- Choose one person from your group to describe the heroes and let the class guess who they are.
- Be prepared to answer possible questions raised by your classmates.

Language guide

You may discuss your choice of heroes like this:

- I think ... may be a good pick because ...
- ... might be a better choice.
- If we choose ..., it will be too easy to guess the answer.
- ... might be too challenging.
- What about a national hero from the Chinese People's Liberation Army?

You may describe the hero like this:

- The first hero is a familiar figure in Chinese history.
- He / She served in the army / navy / air force.
- He / She was part of the crew of ...
- He / She was assigned to work on ...
- ... gave no consideration to self-interest.
- ... is a typical hero by our standard.
- ... showed unmatched bravery when confronted with ...
- ... is considered a hero because ...
- He / She seized the initiative and ...
- ... as a member of the Communist Party of China ...
- ... went so far as to sacrifice his / her life to ...

You may invite questions like this:

- Now, do you know who that might be?
- Do you have any questions about the hero?
- Shall I give you some more information?

D Writing



A famous writer recently claimed that teenagers today have few teen role models. The local newspaper has asked high school students to write short essays in response to this, where they share stories about outstanding teenagers they know.

- 1 Imagine that you are writing an essay in response to this. You may prepare your writing by thinking about the questions.

(1) Do you support or oppose this argument?

.....
(2) What information do you need to include in the essay?

.....
(3) How are you going to structure the essay?

- 2 Now read the sample essay. Then complete the table on page 71 before you write.



No teen role models?

Recently, a famous writer claimed that there were no teen role models. I strongly disagree with this and I have decided to prove the writer wrong. In my opinion, there are plenty of inspiring teens out there and Li Yifan is just one of them.

Li Yifan is very fond of nature and also good at raising plants and animals. At the age of four, he watched a documentary about dinosaurs, which awakened his passion for the natural world. From then on, he spent most of his spare time learning more about different kinds of animals and plants. He also started going out in nature to do field observations. His outings often start at sunrise and end at sunset. Though tiring, they are definitely fun and worthwhile. He enjoys these trips because they allow him to experience the beautiful scenery and meet others with the same interests. According to Li, "The wide variety of life forms makes me feel humble. There are so many, and I know I won't be able to study them all in my lifetime."

In order to keep a record of these fascinating plants, he learnt how to draw them. Moreover, he set up his own garden at home: it is home to 66 families of plants, including some rare herbs and flowers. His garden is very popular and receives a lot of visitors: people from all over the neighbourhood come to see his extraordinary plant collection. After graduating from senior high school, he naturally chose gardening as his university major so that he could continue developing his skills.

I am not the only one who looks up to Li Yifan: many young people in the local community see him as a role model. By simply pursuing something he loves with his whole heart, he inspires others to do the same. Li Yifan has taught me that it is important to have a clear goal in life and actively develop one's talents. We can all learn from people like him.

Aspects of writing	Guiding questions	My exploration
Content	What is the writer's central argument?	
	Why does the writer think that Li Yifan is a teenage role model? Find details and examples in the essay.	
	How does the writer end the essay?	
Language	What tenses does the writer use to describe Li Yifan? Why?	
	Why does the writer quote Li Yifan's words?	

3 Now write your response essay. Edit your writing properly.



E Cultural focus



Ordinary people like Old Behrman, Wesley Autrey and Li Yifan can achieve extraordinary things, and they inspire others to take action and make the world a better place. In fact, we can also find inspiration in the lives of great people.

In this section, you will first read an excerpt from the autobiography of the great South African leader Nelson Mandela, who sacrificed his freedom for his beliefs. You will then watch a video about a British teenager who starts a new business to save the family farm.

1 Work in groups and discuss the questions.

- (1) Some people dedicate their lives to helping others. They sometimes do so even at a great cost. Why do you think they do so?
-

- (2) If you could interview Nelson Mandela, the former South African leader who fought for the liberty of black South Africans, what would you ask him? Think of three questions for your interview.
-

2 The extract is from the book *Long Walk to Freedom*. Read the extract. Then work in pairs and answer the questions.

- (1) Why was Mandela's impression of time different from other people's?
-

- (2) What did Mandela realize when he saw his mother?
-

- (3) Why did he have mixed emotions when he saw his mother?
-

- (4) What family tradition was Mandela forced to break?
-

- (5) What made him reflect on his life choices? What regrets did he have?
-

- (6) What is the "struggle" he refers to? How did his family initially react to his commitment to this "struggle"?
-

- (7) What conclusion does he come to about the life choices he made?
-

From Robben Island: the dark years

Time may seem to stand still for those of us in prison, but it did not stop for those outside. I was reminded of this when I was visited by my mother in the spring of 1968. She had journeyed all the way from the Transkei, accompanied by my son Makgatho, my daughter Makaziwe, and my sister Mabel. I had not seen her since the end of the Rivonia Trial. Change is gradual, and when one lives in the midst of one's family, one rarely notices differences in them. But when one doesn't see one's family for many years at a time, the transformation can be striking.

My mother suddenly seemed very old. She had lost a great deal of weight, which concerned me. Her face appeared tired. Only my sister Mabel seemed unchanged.

- 10 While it was a great pleasure to see all of them and to discuss family issues, I was uneasy about my mother's health.

Several weeks later, after returning from the work site, I was told to go to the Head Office to collect a message. It was from Makgatho, informing me that my mother had died of a heart attack. I immediately made a request to the officer to be permitted to go home for her funeral, which he turned down. "Mandela," he said, "while I know you are a man of your word and would not try to escape, I cannot trust your own people, and we fear that they would try to keep you." It added to my sorrow that I was not able to bury my mother, which was my responsibility as her eldest child and only son.

15 In the subsequent months I thought about her a great deal. Her life had been far from easy. I had been able to support her when I was practising as a lawyer, but once I went to prison, I was unable to help her. I had never felt so painful.

A mother's death causes a man to look back on and evaluate his own life. Her difficulties, her poverty, made me question once again whether I had taken the right path. That was always the problem: Had I made the right choice in putting the people's welfare even before that of my own family?

20 For a long time, my mother had not understood my commitment to the struggle. My family had not asked for or even wanted to be involved in the struggle, but my involvement brought them suffering.

- 25 But I came back to the same answer. In South Africa, it is hard for a man to ignore the needs of the people, even at the expense of his own family. I had made my choice, and in the end, she had supported it.

E Cultural focus

- 3 Read the passage again. Discuss the following two questions in groups. Then complete the table.

- (1) What qualities do you think Nelson Mandela had either as a person or as a leader?
- (2) How do Mandela's actions illustrate these qualities? Find evidence (his words, actions, or how other people described him) in the passage.

Qualities	Evidence
honest, principled	"Mandela," he said, "while I know you are a man of your word and would not try to escape ..."

- 4 Work in groups and list those qualities that you believe are essential to a leader. Rank them in order of importance and report them to the class. You may use the words given below.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| ■ courage | ■ dignity | ■ devotion | ■ willpower |
| ■ persistence | ■ humbleness | ■ compassion | ■ nerves of steel |
| ■ determination | ■ resourcefulness | ■ emotional stability | ■ negotiating skills |
| ■ a persuasive manner | | ■ problem-solving capacity | |
-
-

Video 16-year-old boss

Start thinking

1 Answer the questions.

- (1) Have you ever thought of running a farm? Why or why not?
- (2) What do you think dogs can be used for in the farm?

Comprehension check

2 Watch the video. Answer the questions.

- (1) When did Philip finish secondary school, and how did he feel about it?
.....
- (2) Why did Philip and his mother decide to stop milking altogether and sell the cows?
.....
- (3) What new idea for making money did Philip come up with?
.....
- (4) Where did Philip buy his first dog?
.....
- (5) Why was it a significant summer for Philip?
.....

Vocabulary

3 Complete the sentences with one of the phrases below. Change the form if necessary.

■ take control of ■ strike a deal ■ feel on top of the world

■ split the difference ■ at the end of the day

(1) All my friends when they discovered that the maths quiz had been cancelled.

(2), it's up to the managers to decide which strategies to adopt for the company.

(3) My father with the dealer and bought the second-hand sports car at a reasonable price.

(4) The seller offered a price much higher than I expected, so I suggested with him.

(5) Things have been running a lot more smoothly ever since the newly appointed manager the project.

Extension

4 Work in groups. You are going to discuss the qualities essential to the success of young people who start their own business.

- (1) Brainstorm and list some qualities of a successful young business person.
- (2) Share your ideas in your group and give reasons for your choices.
- (3) As a group, discuss and select the five most important qualities.
- (4) Choose one group member to report to the class.

Self-assessment

Use the checklist and reflective questions below to evaluate your study in this unit.

Checklist	1 Me	2 My teacher / classmate	3 Action
A Reading and interaction <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I can retell the story of "The Last Leaf" and relate it to my own life.• I can interpret the clues to the surprising ending that the writer gives.• I can analyse the personality of the character Old Behrman and compare him to people I know.			
B Grammar activity <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I can recognize the use of the present perfect continuous in the passage.• I can use the present perfect continuous correctly if the context is clear.			
C Listening and speaking <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I can summarize the main idea of the radio discussion about people's reactions in life-threatening situations.• I can describe the necessary qualities of a hero.			
D Writing <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I can recognize the central argument and the different strategies to support the argument in the sample essay.• I can write a response essay about a role model for teenagers with enough details and in an appropriate format.			
E Cultural focus <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I can retell the story of Nelson Mandela's hardship and explain the reasons for his commitment.• I can retell the story of how the 16-year-old boy started and managed his own business on a farm.			

Reflective questions

What role did you play in the mini-project? Were you cooperative? Why is cooperation with your classmates important for improving your English?

Appendices

Vocabulary

词汇等级说明：

1. 不标星的词汇为高中英语选择性必修课程要求。
2. 标一颗星的词汇为课标以外高频词汇。

Words and phrases by unit

Unit 1

***vocation** /vəʊ'keɪʃn/ *n.* a type of work that one thinks is suitable for oneself (适合自己的) 工作，职业

gain /geɪn/ *v.* to obtain something, especially something that you need 获得；取得

n. increase 增加

impress /ɪm'pres/ *v.* to make somebody feel admiration 使钦佩；使敬仰；给……留下深刻的好印象

clerk /kla:k/ *n.* a person who keeps the records or accounts in an office or store, etc. 职员；文员

***descend** /dr'send/ *v.* to come down from a higher to a lower level 下来；下降

***shaft** /ʃa:f/ *n.* a long, narrow passage that goes straight up and down in a building or underground (电梯或矿井中的) 升降机井；通风井

loosen /'lu:sn/ *v.* to make something less tight or fixed (使) 放松；变松

***toss** /tɒs/ *v.* to throw something lightly or carelessly (轻轻或漫不经心地) 扔，抛

edge /edʒ/ *n.* the outside limit of an object, a surface or an area 边；边沿

amused /ə'mju:zd/ *adj.* thinking something or somebody is funny 被逗笑的；觉得好笑的

territory /'terətri/ *n.* land that belongs to a particular country 领土；版图

mailbox /'meilbɒks/ *n.* a small box near a building or by the road, which mail is delivered to 信箱

worthwhile /,wɜ:θ'waɪl/ *adj.* worth spending time, money or effort on 值得花时间(或花钱，努力等)的

wander /'wɒndə(r)/ *v.* to walk slowly around a place, often without any particular purpose 漫游；闲逛；游荡

n. a short walk in or around a place, usually with no special purpose 游荡；溜达

bare /beə(r)/ *adj.* empty 空的

***sensational** /sen'seɪʃnl/ *adj.* causing great surprise, excitement, or interest 轰动的

rough /rʌf/ *adj.* not feeling well 不舒服的

not smooth 不平滑的

column /'kɒləm/ *n.* a part of a newspaper or magazine which appears regularly (报刊的) 专栏

occupation /,ɒkju'peɪʃn/ *n.* a job or profession 工作；职业

suitable /'su:təbl/ *adj.* right or appropriate for a particular purpose or occasion 合适的；适当的

deserve /dɪ'zɜ:v/ *v.* if somebody / something deserves something, it is right that they should have it, because of the way they have behaved or because of what they are 值得；应受

cease /si:s/ *v.* to stop doing something or stop happening 停止

goat /gə:t/ *n.* an animal with horns and a coat of hair, that lives wild in mountain areas or is kept on farms for its milk or meat 山羊

scholarship /'skɒləʃɪp/ *n.* an amount of money given to somebody by an organization to help pay for their education 奖学金

circumstance /'sɜ:kəmstəns/ *n.* the conditions and facts that are connected with and affect a situation 条件；环境

***exaggeration** /ɪg'zædʒə'reɪʃn/ *n.* a statement or description that makes something seem larger, better, worse or more important than it really is 夸张；言过其实

proof /pru:f/ *n.* information, documents, etc. that show that something is true 证据；证明

passionate /'pæʃənət/ *adj.* showing enthusiasm for something or belief in something 热诚的

mission /'mɪʃn/ *n.* particular work that you feel it is your duty to do 使命

rocket /'rɒkɪt/ *n.* a spacecraft in the shape of a tube that is driven by a stream of gas when fuel is burned inside 火箭

recite /ri'saɪt/ *v.* to say a poem, piece of literature, etc. that you have learned 背诵；吟诵

patent /'pætn/ *n.* an official right to be the only person to make, use or sell a product or an invention 专利

insight /'ɪnsaɪt/ *n.* an understanding of what something is like 洞悉；了解

***counsellor** /'kaʊnsələ(r)/ *n.* a person who is in charge of young people at a summer camp 夏令营负责人
a person trained to advise people with problems 顾问

enthusiastic /ɪn'θju:zɪ'æstɪk/ *adj.* feeling or showing a lot of excitement and interest about somebody / something 热情的；热心的

entertainment /,entə'teɪnmənt/ *n.* things that are intended to amuse people 娱乐节目；娱乐活动

assistant /ə'sɪstənt/ *n.* a person who helps somebody in their job 助理；助手
adj. having a rank below that of a senior person and helping them in their work 助理的；副的

inquiry /ɪn'kwaɪəri/ *n.* a request for information about somebody / something 询问；打听

***scan** /skæn/ *v.* to pass light over a picture or document using a scanner in order to copy it and put it in the memory of a computer 扫描(图像或文件)

qualification /'kwɒflɪf'keɪʃn/ *n.* an exam that you have passed or a course of study that you have successfully completed (通过考试或者学习课程取得的) 资格，学历

***enclose** /ɪn'kləʊz/ *v.* to put something in the same envelope, package, etc. as something else 随函(或包裹等)
附上

drama /'dra:mə/ *n.* a play for the theatre, television or radio 戏；剧

candidate /'kændɪdət/ *n.* a person who is trying to be elected or is applying for a job 候选人；申请人

certificate /sə'tifikət/ *n.* an official document proving that you have completed a course of study or passed an exam 文凭；合格证书

***catalogue** /'kætəlɒg/ *n.* a complete list of items 目录

sincerely /sɪn'stəli/ *adv.* in a way that shows what you really feel or think about somebody / something 真诚地；诚实地

minimum /'mɪnɪməm/ *adj.* the smallest that is possible or allowed; very small 最低的；最小的；最低限度的
n. the lowest or smallest amount 最小值；最低额度

approve /ə'pru:v/ *v.* to think that somebody / something is good, acceptable or suitable 赞成；同意

freedom /'frɪ:dəm/ *n.* the right to do or say what you want without anyone stopping you (指权利) 自由

citizen /'sɪtɪzn/ *n.* a person who has the legal right to belong to a particular country 公民

constitution /,kɒnstrɪ'tju:ʃn/ *n.* the system of laws and basic principles that a state, a country or an organization is governed by 宪法；章程

arrest /ə'rest/ *v.* (of a person) to be suspected of a crime and taken to the police station 逮捕；拘留
n. the act of arresting somebody 逮捕；拘捕

***humiliate** /hju:'mɪlieɪt/ *v.* to make somebody feel ashamed or stupid 羞辱

prison /'prɪzn/ *n.* a building where people are kept as a punishment for a crime they have committed 监狱

sow /səʊ/ *v.* to plant or spread seeds in or on the ground 播种；种

seed /si:d/ *n.* the small hard part produced by a plant, from which a new plant can grow 种子；籽

discrimination /dɪ'skrɪmɪ'nейʃn/ *n.* the practice of treating somebody or a particular group in society less fairly than others 歧视

damage /'dæmɪdʒ/ *v.* to harm or spoil something / somebody 损害；伤害

church /tʃɜ:tʃ/ *n.* a building where Christians go to worship (基督教的)教堂

threat /θret/ *n.* a statement in which you tell somebody that you will harm them if they do not do what you want 威胁；恐吓

reform /rɪ'fɔ:m/ *n.* change that is made to a social system, an organization, etc. in order to improve or correct it 改革；变革

v. to improve a system, an organization, a law, etc. by making changes to it 改革；改进

illegal /'ɪlɪ:gɪl/ *adj.* not allowed by the law 不合法的；非法的

decline /dɪ'klaɪn/ *v.* to refuse politely to accept or to do something 谢绝；婉言拒绝

n. decrease in the number, value, quality, etc. of something (数量、价值、质量等的)减少，下降，衰落，衰退

racial /'reɪʃl/ *adj.* happening or existing between people of different races 人种的

Phrases

fend for oneself to take care of oneself without help from anyone else 自谋生计

in a nutshell using fewest possible words 简而言之

hay wagon a four-wheeled vehicle for carrying dried grass 运干草的四轮车

autobiographical novel a novel that contains many of the writer's own experiences 自传体小说

traffic jam too many vehicles in one place so that it is impossible to move 交通阻塞

arts and crafts some handmade pieces with decorative and practical purposes 手工艺品

department store a large store selling different types of goods or services 百货公司

Unit 2

log /lɒg/ *v.* to gain access to social media websites 登录；注册

n. a thick piece of wood 原木

***status** /'steɪtəs/ *n.* the situation at a particular time during a process (进展的)状况，情形

the legal position of a person, group or country 法律地位(或身份)

analyse /'ænəlaɪz/ *v.* to examine the nature or structure of something 分析

***gossip** /'gɒsɪp/ *n.* informal talk or stories about other people's private lives 流言蜚语

dozen /'dʌzn/ *n.* a group of twelve of the same thing (一)打；十二个

bet /bɛt/ *v.* used to say that you are almost certain that something is true or that something will happen 敢说

***untag** /'ʌntæg/ *v.* to remove a friend's account in one's posts 去除标签

pray /preɪ/ *v.* to hope very much that something will happen 企盼；祈望

intense /ɪn'tens/ *adj.* very great; very strong 很大的；十分强烈的

consistently /kən'sɪstəntli/ *adv.* in a systematic or consistent manner 一直；持续地

consequently /'kənsɪkwəntli/ *adv.* as a result; therefore 因此；所以

***compromise** /'kɒmp्रəmaɪz/ *v.* to bring someone or something into danger 使陷入危险

***nasty** /'na:sti/ *adj.* very bad or unpleasant 极差的；令人厌恶的

profile /'prəʊfaɪl/ *n.* a description of somebody or something that gives useful information 概述；简介

delete /dɪ'lɪ:t/ *v.* to remove or make invisible 删除；移除

weep /wi:p/ *v.* (wept, wept) to cry, usually because you are sad (通常因悲伤)哭泣，流泪

sympathetic /,sɪmpə'θetɪk/ *adj.* caring or feeling sorry about someone's problems 有同情心的

employer /'em'plɔɪə(r)/ *n.* a person or company that pays people to work for them 雇主；老板

exposure /'ek'spəʊzə(r)/ *n.* the act of showing something that is usually hidden 暴露

harm /ha:m/ *n.* damage or injury that is caused by a person or an event 伤害；损害

potential /pə'tenʃl/ *adj.* that can develop into something or be developed in the future 潜在的；可能的

***pause** /paʊz/ *n.* a period of time during which somebody stops talking or stops what they are doing 停顿；停顿的时间

instant /'ɪnstant/ *adj.* happening immediately 立刻的；立即的

dare /deə/ *v.* to be brave enough to do something 敢于；胆敢

outgoing /'aʊtgoʊɪŋ/ *adj.* liking to meet other people, enjoying their company and being friendly towards them 爱交际的；外向的

adorable /ə'dɔ:rəbl/ *adj.* very attractive and easy to feel love for 可爱的；讨人喜爱的

prior /'praɪə(r)/ *adj.* happening or existing before something else or before a particular time 先前的；在前的

globe /gləʊb/ *n.* the world 地球；世界

canal /kə'næl/ *n.* a long straight passage dug in the ground and filled with water for boats and ships to travel along 运河

foggy /'fɒgi/ *adj.* not clear because of fog 有雾的

mist /mɪst/ *n.* a cloud of very small drops of water in the air just above the ground 薄雾

estate /'estet/ *n.* an area of land with a lot of houses or factories of the same type on it 住宅区；工业区

weed /wi:d/ *n.* a wild plant growing where it is not wanted 杂草；野草

wire /'waɪə(r)/ *n.* metal in the form of thin thread 金属丝；金属线

kettle /'ketl/ *n.* a container used for boiling water 水壶

lung /lʌŋ/ *n.* either of the two organs in the chest that you use for breathing 肺

handkerchief /'hæŋkətʃɪf/ *n.* a small piece of material that you use for blowing your nose 手帕

plug /plʌg/ *v.* to connect a piece of electrical equipment to the main supply of electricity 接通(电源)

wrist /rɪst/ *n.* the joint between the hand and the arm 手腕；腕关节

waist /weɪst/ *n.* the area around the middle of the body between the ribs and the hips, often narrower than the areas above and below 腰；腰部

comprise /kəm'praɪz/ *v.* to have somebody / something as parts or members 包括；由……组成

component /kəm'pəʊnənt/ *n.* one of several parts of which something is made 组成部分

clue /klu:/ *n.* a fact or a piece of evidence that helps you discover the answer to a problem 线索；提示

clarify /'klærəfaɪ/ *v.* to make something clearer or easier to understand 使更清晰易懂；阐明

constant /'kɒnstaŋt/ *adj.* happening repeatedly or all the time 不断的；连续发生的

rarely /'reəli/ *adv.* not very often 罕有；很少

instantly /'ɪnstəntli/ *adv.* immediately 立刻；马上

emergency /'ɪmɜ:dʒənsi/ *n.* an unexpected and dangerous situation that one must deal with 紧急情况；突发事件

inaccurate /ɪn'ækjərət/ *adj.* not exact or accurate 不准确的

objective /ə'b'dʒektɪv/ *adj.* not influenced by personal feelings or opinions 客观的；不带个人感情的

device /dɪ'veɪs/ *n.* an object or a piece of equipment that has been designed to do a particular job 装置
a method of doing something that produces a particular result or effect 手段；方法；技巧

absorb /əb'zɔ:b/ *v.* to interest somebody very much so that they pay no attention to anything else 吸引全部注意力

withdraw /wɪð'draʊ/ *v.* (withdrew, withdrawn) to stop taking part in an activity or being a member of an organization (使)退出

***compatible** /kəm'pætəbl/ *adj.* the state of two things possible to be used together 相容的；兼容的

***fleeting** /'flɪ:tɪŋ/ *adj.* lasting only a short time 短暂的；闪现的

***hip** /hɪp/ *n.* one of the two parts on each side of your body between the top of your leg and your waist 臀部

desperate /'dɛspərət/ *adj.* needing something very much 极想的；渴望的

feeling little hope and are ready to do anything without worrying about the results (因绝望而)不顾一切的

***reverse** /rɪ'vers/ *v.* to change something completely so that it is the opposite of what it was before 颠倒；使完全相反

version /'vɜ:s̩n/ *n.* a film / movie, play, etc. that is based on a particular piece of work but is in a different form, style or language 版本；改编形式

rhyme /raɪm/ *v.* to put words that sound the same together 使押韵

mechanical /mə'kænɪkl/ *adj.* (disapproving) (of people's behaviour and actions) done without thinking, like a machine 机械般的；呆头呆脑的

operated by power from an engine 机械的；机械驱动的

***neutral** /'nju:t्रəl/ *adj.* without strong feeling 中立的

Phrases

log in to perform the actions that allow you to begin using a computer system 登录；注册

have a row with to have an argument with somebody (与某人)吵架

human being a person rather than an animal or machine 人(类)

detective story a story whose plot involves the investigation and solving of a crime 偷探小说

Unit 3

genius /'dʒi:nɪəs/ *n.* a person who is intelligent or artistic or has a high level of skill, especially in one area 天才人物；(某领域的)天才

scream /skri:m/ *v.* to give a loud, high cry, because you are hurt, frightened, excited, etc. 尖叫

professor /prə'fesə(r)/ *n.* a university teacher of the highest rank 教授

maturity /mə'tʃʊərəti/ *n.* the quality of thinking and behaving in a sensible, adult manner (思想行为、作品等)
成熟

sculptor /'skʌltptə(r)/ *n.* a person who makes sculptures 雕刻家；雕塑家

***cubism** /'kjubɪzəm/ *n.* a style and movement in early 20th century art in which objects and people are

represented as geometric shapes, often shown from many different angles at the same time (20世纪初艺术的)立体主义，立体派

found /faʊnd/ *v.* to start an organization or an institution, especially by providing money 创建；创办

***triangle** /'traɪæŋgl/ *n.* a flat shape with three straight sides and three angles; a thing in the shape of a triangle
三角形；三角形物体

***controversial** /,kɒntrə'versɪəl/ *adj.* causing a lot of angry public discussion and disagreement 引起争论的；有争议的

applaud /'aplɔ:d/ *v.* to express praise for somebody / something because you approve of them or it 称赞；赞许；赞赏

to show your approval of somebody / something by clapping your hands 鼓掌

compose /kəm'pəuz/ *v.* to write music 作曲；创作

symphony /'simfəni/ *n.* a long complicated piece of music for a large orchestra, in three or four main parts 交响乐；交响曲

brilliant /'brɪliənt/ *adj.* very successful 很成功的

very intelligent or skillful 聪颖的；技艺高的

superb /su:'pɜ:b/ *adj.* excellent; of very good quality 极佳的；卓越的

noble /'nəʊbl/ *adj.* belonging to a family of high social rank 贵族的；高贵的

royal /'rɔɪəl/ *adj.* connected with or belonging to the king or queen of a country 皇家的；王室的
beauty /'bju:tɪ/ *n.* the quality of being pleasing to the senses or to the mind 美；美丽
output /'aʊtput/ *n.* the amount of something that a person, a machine or an organization produces (人、机器、机构的)产量，输出量
opera /'ɑ:pərə/ *n.* a dramatic work in which all or most of the words are sung to music; works of this type as an art form or entertainment 歌剧；歌剧艺术
devotion /dɪ'veʊʃn/ *n.* the action of spending a lot of time or energy on something 奉献；忠诚；专心；热心
tailor /'teɪlə(r)/ *n.* a person whose job is to make men's clothes, especially somebody who makes suits, etc. for individual customers 裁缝
servant /'sɜ:vənt/ *n.* a person who works in another person's house, and cooks, cleans, etc. for them 仆人；佣人
finance /'fainæns/ *n.* money available to a person, an organization or a country; the way this money is managed (个人、组织、国家的)财力，财源，财务管理
vision /'vɪʒn/ *n.* an idea or a picture in your imagination 想象；幻想
a dream or similar experience 梦幻
***funeral** /'fju:nərəl/ *n.* a ceremony for burying a dead person 葬礼；丧礼；出殡
***grave** /græv/ *n.* a place in the ground where a dead person is buried 坟墓；墓穴；坟头
financial /fa'nænʃl/ *adj.* connected with money and finance 财政的；财务的；金融的
criticism /'krɪtɪsɪzəm/ *n.* the act of expressing disapproval of somebody / something and opinions about their faults or bad qualities; a statement showing disapproval 批评；批判；责备
gradually /'grædʒuəli/ *adv.* slowly, over a long period of time 逐渐地；逐步地；渐进地
splendid /'splendɪd/ *adj.* very impressive; very beautiful 壮丽的；雄伟的；华丽的
substantial /səb'stænʃl/ *adj.* large in amount, value or importance 大量的；价值巨大的；重大的
property /'prɒpəti/ *n.* a quality that something has 性质；特性
ruin /'ru:ɪn/ *n.* (pl. ruins) the parts of a building that remain after it has been destroyed or severely damaged 残垣断壁；废墟
v. to damage something so badly that it loses all its value, pleasure, etc.; to spoil something 毁坏；破坏
jungle /'dʒʌŋgl/ *n.* an area of tropical forest where trees and plants grow very thickly (热带)丛林，密林
fantasy /'fæntəsi/ *n.* a product of your imagination 幻想作品
a pleasant situation that you imagine but that is unlikely to happen 幻想；想象
leather /'leðə(r)/ *n.* material made by removing the hair or fur from animal skins and preserving the skins using special processes 皮革
practical /'præktrɪkl/ *adj.* (of a person) sensible and realistic 明智的；实事求是的
security /sɪ'kjʊərəti/ *n.* the state of feeling happy and safe from danger or worry 安全；平安
straightforward /'streɪt'fɔ:wəd/ *adj.* easy to do or to understand; not complicated 简单的；易懂的；不复杂的
emotion /'eməʃn/ *n.* a strong feel such as love, fear or anger; the part of a person's character that consists of feelings 强烈的感情；激情；情感；情绪
division /dɪ'veɪʒn/ *n.* a large and important unit or section of an organization (机构的)部门
compete /kəm'pi:t/ *v.* to try to be more successful or better than somebody else who is trying to do the same as you 竞争；对抗
category /'kætəgori/ *n.* a group of people or things with particular features in common (人或事物的)类别，种类
absence /'æbsəns/ *n.* the fact of somebody / something not existing or not being available; a lack of something 不存在；缺乏
the fact of somebody being away from a place where they are usually expected to be 缺席；不在

- remarkable** /rɪ'ma:kəbl/ *adj.* unusual or surprising in a way that causes people to take notice 非凡的；奇异的；显著的；引人注目的
- ***robber** /'rɒbə(r)/ *n.* a person who steals from a person or place, especially using violence or threats 强盗；盗贼；抢劫犯
- interpretation** /ɪn,tɜ:pri'teɪʃn/ *n.* the particular way in which somebody chooses to perform a piece of music, a role in a play, etc. 演绎；演奏方式；表演方式
- adaptation** /,ædæp'teɪʃn/ *n.* a film, book or play that is based on a particular piece of work but that has been changed for a new situation 改编本；改写本
- evaluative** /ɪ'velju:tɪv/ *adj.* based on an assessment of the values, qualities, and significance of a particular person or thing 评估的；评价的
- deny** /dɪ'nai/ *v.* to say that something is not true 否认；否定
- favoured** /'feɪvəd/ *adj.* preferred by most people 大众喜爱的
- distinctive** /dɪ'stɪŋktɪv/ *adj.* having a quality or characteristic that makes something different and easily noticed 独特的；特别的；有特色的
- inner** /'ɪnə(r)/ *adj.* private and secret; not expressed or shown to other people 内心的；隐藏的
- emphasis** /'emfəsɪs/ *n.* special importance that is given to something 强调；重视；重要性
- complicated** /'kɒmplɪkɪteɪtɪd/ *adj.* made of many different things or parts that are connected; difficult to understand 复杂的；难懂的
- characteristic** /,kærəktə'rɪstɪk/ *adj.* very typical of something or of somebody's character 典型的；独特的；特有的
- ***anniversary** /,ænɪ've:səri/ *n.* a date that is an exact number of years after the date of an important or special event 周年纪念日
- striking** /'straɪkɪŋ/ *adj.* interesting and unusual enough to attract attention 引人注目的；显著的

Phrases

- sketch pad** a number of pieces of paper for writing or drawing on, that are fastened together at one edge 速写簿；画板
- trial and error** the process of solving a problem by trying various methods until you find a method that is successful 反复试验；不断摸索

Unit 4

- accompany** /ə'kʌmpəni/ *v.* to travel or go somewhere with somebody 品同；陪伴
- ***beam** /bi:m/ *n.* a line of light 光线
- brick** /brɪk/ *n.* something used for building walls, houses and other buildings 砖；砖块
- blank** /blæŋk/ *adj.* empty; with no pictures, marks or decoration 空的；无图画(或装饰、标记)的
- ***nonsense** /'nɒnsns/ *n.* ideas, statements or beliefs that you think are ridiculous or not true 谬论；胡扯；胡言乱语
- shade** /ʃeɪd/ *n.* a covering for a window, especially one made of a roll of cloth that is fixed at the top of the window and can be pulled up and down 窗帘；卷帘
an area that is dark and cool under or behind something because the sun's light does not get to it 阴凉处；背阴；(树)荫
- firm** /fɜ:m/ *adj.* strongly fixed in place 牢固的；稳固的
- ***stem** /stem/ *n.* the main long thin part of a plant above the ground from which the leaves or flowers grow; a smaller part that grows from this and supports flowers or leaves (花草的)茎；(花或叶的)梗，柄
- ***sin** /sɪn/ *n.* an offence against a religious or moral law 罪；罪恶；罪过
- ***ladder** /'lædə(r)/ *n.* a piece of equipment for climbing up and down a wall, the side of a building, etc., consisting

of two lengths of wood or metal that are joined together by steps or rungs 梯子

fate /feɪt/ *n.* the things, especially bad things, that will happen or have happened to somebody / something 命运的安排

amateur /'æmətə(r)/ *n.* a person who takes part in a sport or other activity for enjoyment, not as a job 业余爱好者；业余运动员

adj. done for enjoyment or interest, not as a job 业余的

humble /'hʌmbl/ *adj.* showing that you are not as important as other people 谦逊的；虚心的

***amid** /ə'mɪd/ *prep.* in the middle of or during something, especially something that causes excitement or fear 在……过程中；在……中

***hint** /hɪnt/ *v.* to suggest something in an indirect way 暗示；透露；示意

n. something that you say or do in an indirect way in order to show somebody what you are thinking 暗示；提示；示意

pessimistic /,pɛsɪ'mɪstɪk/ *adj.* expecting bad things to happen or something not to be successful 悲观的；悲观主义的

ambitious /æm'bɪʃəs/ *adj.* determined to be successful, rich, powerful, etc. 有野心的；有雄心的

pond /pɒnd/ *n.* a small area of still water, especially one that is artificial 池塘；水池(尤指人工的)

labour /'leɪbə(r)/ *n.* work, especially physical work 劳动；(尤指)体力劳动

carpet /'ka:pɪt/ *n.* a thick woven material made of wool, etc. for covering floors or stairs 地毯

blanket /'blæŋkit/ *n.* a large cover, often made of wool, used especially on beds to keep people warm 毯子；毛毯

***classify** /'klæsɪfaɪ/ *v.* to arrange something in groups according to their common features 分类

to decide which type or group somebody / something belongs to 划分

corresponding /,kɔrə'spɔndɪŋ/ *adj.* matching or connected with something that you have just mentioned 符合的；相应的；相关的

severely /sɪ'veɪli/ *adv.* extremely badly or seriously 非常严重地

belief /bri'lɪ:f/ *n.* a strong feeling that something / somebody exists or is true; confidence that something / somebody is good or right 相信；信心

bow /bəʊ/ *n.* a weapon used for shooting arrows, consisting of a long curved piece of wood or metal with a tight string joining its ends 弓

arrow /'ærəʊ/ *n.* a thin stick with a sharp point at one end, which is shot from a bow 箭

acknowledge /ək'nɒlɪdʒ/ *v.* to accept that something is true 承认(属实)

interact /,ɪntə'rækɪt/ *v.* to communicate with somebody, especially while you work, play or spend time with them 交流；沟通；合作

liberation /,lɪbə'reɪʃn/ *n.* the act of freeing a country or a person from the control of somebody else 解放

navy /'neɪvɪ/ *n.* the part of a country's armed forces that fights at sea, and the ships that it uses 海军；海军部队

crew /kru:/ *n.* all the people working on a ship, plane, etc. (轮船、飞机等上面的) 全体工作人员

assign /ə'saɪn/ *v.* to give somebody something that they can use, or some work or responsibility 分配(某物)；分派，布置(工作、任务等)

***confront** /kən'frənt/ *v.* to make somebody face or deal with an unpleasant or difficult person or situation 使面临，使面对，使对付(令人不快或难处的人、场合)

seize /sɪ:z/ *v.* to take somebody / something in your hand suddenly and using force 抓住；捉住；夺

communist /'kɒmju:nɪst/ *n.* a person who believes in or supports communism 共产主义者；共产主义的支持者

outstanding /aʊt'stændɪŋ/ *adj.* extremely good; excellent 优秀的；杰出的；出色的

***fascinating** /'fæsɪneɪtɪŋ/ *adj.* extremely interesting and attractive 极有吸引力的；迷人的

herb /hɜ:b/ *n.* a plant whose leaves, flowers or seeds are used to flavour food, in medicines or for their pleasant smell 药草；香草

extraordinary /ɪk'strɔ:dneri/ *adj.* not normal or ordinary; greater or better than usual 不平常的；不一般的；非凡的；卓越的

pursue /pʊ'sju:/ *v.* to do something or try to achieve something over a period of time 追求；致力于；执行；贯彻

***dedicate** /dɪ'dikeɪt/ *v.* to give a lot of your time and effort to a particular activity or purpose because you think it is important 把……奉献给

liberty /'lɪbəti/ *n.* freedom to live as you choose without too many restrictions from government or authority 自由
initially /'ɪnɪʃəli/ *adv.* at the beginning 开始；最初；起初

transformation /,trænsfə'meɪʃn/ *n.* a complete change in somebody / something (彻底的) 变化，改观，转变

sorrow /'sorəʊ/ *n.* a feeling of great sadness because something very bad has happened 悲伤；悲痛；悲哀

subsequent /'sʌbsɪkwənt/ *adj.* happening or coming after something else 随后的；后来的；之后的

lawyer /'la:ʒə(r)/ *n.* a person who is trained and qualified to advise people about the law and to represent them in court, and to write legal documents 律师

welfare /'welfə(r)/ *n.* the general health, happiness and safety of a person, an animal or a group (个人、动物或群体的) 幸福，福祉，安康

involvement /ɪn'velvment/ *n.* the act of taking part in something 参与；加入；插手

expense /ɪk'spens/ *n.* the money you spend on something 费用；价钱

principled /'prɪnsəpld/ *adj.* having strong beliefs about what is right and wrong; based on strong beliefs 是非观念强的；原则性强的；基于坚定信念的

persistence /pə'sistəns/ *n.* the fact of continuing to do something despite difficulties 坚持；锲而不舍

dignity /'dɪgnəti/ *n.* a sense of your own importance and value 自豪；自尊；自重

steel /sti:l/ *n.* a strong hard metal that is made of a mixture of iron and carbon 钢

stability /stə'biliti/ *n.* the quality or state of being steady and not changing or being disturbed in any way 稳定 (性) ；稳固 (性)

negotiate /nɪ'gəʊʃieɪt/ *v.* to try to reach an agreement by formal discussion 谈判；磋商；协商

manner /'mænə(r)/ *n.* the way that somebody behaves towards other people 举止；行为方式

the way that something is done or happens 方式；方法

capacity /kə'pæsəti/ *n.* the ability to understand or to do something 领悟 (或理解、办事) 能力

Phrases

cling to to hold on tightly to somebody / something 抓紧；紧握；紧抱

fond of having a liking for somebody / something 喜爱

in the midst of in the middle of 在……中间；在……中部

turn down to reject or refuse to consider an offer, a proposal, etc. or the person who makes it 拒绝；顶回 (提议、建议或提议人)

Proper nouns

说明:

专有名词表包括人名、地名、机构名、作品名和专有概念名。

Unit 1

Mark Twain 马克·吐温
Roughing It 《艰苦岁月》
Higbie 希格比
Daily Territorial Enterprise 《边区企业报》
Virginia 弗吉尼亚市
Goodman 古德曼
Beatrice Biira 比阿特丽斯·比耶拉
Uganda 乌干达
Heifer International 国际小母牛组织
the Confucius Institute 孔子学院
Ellis Brook 埃利斯·布鲁克
Mary Frank 玛丽·弗兰克
Walworth High School 沃尔沃斯高中
Jonathan Smith 乔纳森·史密斯
Rosa Parks 罗莎·帕克斯
Martin Luther King 马丁·路德·金
Montgomery 蒙哥马利
Alabama 亚拉巴马州
the Supreme Court (美国)联邦(州)最高法院

Unit 2

Mia Graham 米娅·格雷厄姆
Maggie Wilkinson 玛吉·威尔金森
Tessa Langley 泰萨·兰利
Colorado 科罗拉多州
Paddington 帕丁顿
Marshall "Soulful" Jones 马歇尔·“索福”·琼斯

Unit 3

Pablo Picasso 巴勃罗·毕加索
Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart 沃尔夫冈·阿玛多伊斯·莫扎特
Málaga 马拉加
Ruiz 鲁伊斯
Le Picador 《斗牛士》
Madrid 马德里

Barcelona 巴塞罗那
Georges Braque 乔治·布拉克
Les Demoiselles d'Avignon 《亚维农的少女》
Guernica 《格尔尼卡》
Maria Anna 玛丽亚·安娜
Austria 奥地利
The Magic Flute 《魔笛》
Brad 布拉德
Hanoi 河内
Angkor Wat 吴哥窟
Cambodia 柬埔寨
Carlos 卡洛斯
A Midsummer Night's Dream 《仲夏夜之梦》
Macbeth 《麦克白》
The Peony Pavilion 《牡丹亭》
A Dream of Red Mansions 《红楼梦》
UNESCO 联合国教科文组织 (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)
Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity 人类口头和非物质遗产
William Shakespeare 威廉·莎士比亚
the United Kingdom 英国, 联合王国(由英格兰、苏格兰、威尔士和北爱尔兰组成的政治实体)
Athens 雅典
Greece 希腊

Unit 4

Charlotte Whitton 夏洛特·惠顿
Alexandre Dumas 亚历山大·仲马
O. Henry 欧·亨利
Sue 苏
Johnsy 约翰西
Behrman 贝尔曼
Craig Kielburger 克雷格·基尔伯格
Iqbal 伊克巴尔
Kesz Valdez 凯斯·瓦尔德斯
the Philippines 菲律宾

Harnin Manalaysay 哈宁·马纳莱赛

Wesley 韦斯利

the Chinese People's Liberation Army 中国人民解放军

the Communist Party of China 中国共产党

Wesley Autrey 韦斯利·奥特雷

Nelson Mandela 纳尔逊·曼德拉

Robben Island 罗宾岛

Transkei 特兰斯凯(南非)

Makgatho 马克贾托

Makaziwe 玛卡兹维

Mabel 梅布尔

Rivonia Trial 瑞佛尼亞审判

Glossary

说明:

专业术语表按书中出现顺序排列，不分单元。

predicative 表语

anticipatory subject 形式主语

non-defining relative clause 非限定定语从句

main clause 主句

vowel 元音

consonant 辅音

abstract noun 抽象名词

present perfect continuous 现在完成进行(结构)

simple infinitive 一般不定式

complex infinitive 复杂不定式

perfect infinitive 不定式的完成(结构)

continuous infinitive 不定式的进行(结构)

perfect continuous infinitive 不定式的完成进行
(结构)

passive infinitive 不定式的被动(结构)

perfect passive infinitive 不定式的完成被动(结构)

Grammar reference

1 The infinitive as subject and predicative

An infinitive is the base form of a verb. The infinitive is most often used with *to*, such as *to go*, though sometimes we use the bare infinitive (infinitive without *to*). There are also six other complex forms in addition to the simple one.

Simple form	Negative form	Perfect form	Continuous form	Perfect continuous	Passive form	Perfect passive
to do	not to do	to have done	to be doing	to have been doing	to be done	to have been done

Simple infinitive, bare infinitive and complex infinitive

1 Simple infinitive

Infinitives (*to + verb*) or negative infinitives (*not to + verb*) are usually used after nouns, verbs, or adjectives.

I'm excited to visit the museum.

John promised not to lie any more.

The second *to* is usually omitted when two infinitives are used together, and linked with *and*, or with *or*.

I just want to lie down and (to) have a rest.

Do you plan to buy a computer or (to) rent one?

To or *not to* can be used alone instead of a complete infinitive to avoid repetition.

Billy wanted to go swimming but his father told him not to. (Billy's father told him not to go swimming.)

But if there is *be* in the infinitive, it cannot be omitted.

Is Betty sad? She seems to be. (NOT: She seems to.)

2 Bare infinitive

Bare infinitives (infinitives without *to*) are used after some verbs with objects.

I didn't see Tom enter the room. (NOT: ... see Tom to enter ...)

Please let me go. (NOT: ... let me to go)

These verbs include *make*, *let*, *have* and perception verbs such as *feel*, *notice*, *observe*, *overhear*, *watch*, etc. Notice when these verbs are used in passive sentences, *to* in the infinitive cannot be omitted.

He was seen to enter the room.

Either an infinitive with or without *to* can be used after the verb *help*.

Tom helped me (to) finish my assignment.

3 Complex infinitive

Perfect infinitives (*to have + verb-ed*) are used to refer to a completed activity or an activity that happened at an earlier time.

I'm sorry to have caused so much trouble.

Continuous infinitives (*to be + verb-ing*) are used to describe an activity in progress.

The girl pretended to be reading a book.

Perfect continuous infinitives (*to have been + verb-ing*) are used to describe a continuing but not completed activity.

She seemed to have been working for hours.

Passive infinitives (*to be + verb-ed*) are used to describe an activity that happens to the subject at the present time or in the future.

This assignment is to be finished tomorrow.

Perfect passive infinitives (*to have been + verb-ed*) are used to describe an activity that happens to the subject at an earlier time.

It was supposed to have been finished last week.

Infinitive used as subject and predicative

- 1 An infinitive can be used as a subject or the subject complement.

To listen to lectures all day is very tiring.

To let such a thing bother you is silly.

Quite often *it* is used as an anticipatory subject for the infinitive. The structure is *it + be + adjective / noun phrase + to-infinitive*.

It's silly to let such a thing bother you.

It's a pleasure to meet you, Mr Smith.

After some adjectives, *for* is used with a noun phrase to identify the subject of the infinitive.

It is good for him to learn to do some housework.

Notice that *of* (NOT *for*) is used when we are evaluating someone's action.

It is good of him to do some housework for his mother.

Other adjectives which are used like this include *bad, kind, nice, silly, stupid, wrong*, etc.

A wh-word (*what, when, where, which, who, how, why*) can be used with an infinitive as the subject of a sentence.

When to start the project hasn't been decided yet.

- 2 An infinitive can be used as a predicative.

What I suggest is to postpone the meeting.

To leave is to give up.

Linda seems to be a shy girl.

We can use the structure *be + to-infinitive* to talk about future actions.

He is to take your place.

2 Non-defining relative clause

A non-defining relative clause provides additional information which is not essential to understanding the meaning of the sentence. It tells us more about someone or something, but does not define it.

The first student, who is from No. 3 Middle School, didn't give the correct answer.

The book, which I didn't like at first, turned out to be very interesting.

If the non-defining relative clause occurs in the middle of a sentence, a comma is put before the relative pronoun and at the end of the clause. If the non-defining relative clause occurs at the end of a sentence, a comma is put before the relative pronoun.

(1) Non-defining relative clauses with *who*, *whom* and *which*

The following relative pronouns are used in non-defining relative clauses.

	Person	Thing
Subject	who	which
Object	who / whom	which

The new president, who is very unfriendly, has criticized Mr Johnson, who(m) he replaced.

The meeting, which was scheduled at 10 o'clock, has been delayed.

The car accident, which I saw yesterday, killed three people.

The relative pronoun *which* at the beginning of a non-defining relative clause, can refer to all the information contained in the previous part of the sentence, rather than just one word.

The film will be on tomorrow, which is exciting.

An elephant and a mouse fell in love, which is most unusual.

Notice that we do not use a zero relative pronoun in a non-defining relative clause. We cannot use *that* in place of *who*, *whom* and *which*.

Non-defining relative clauses can be introduced by *all / many + of +* relative pronoun to add information about the whole or part of a particular number of things or people. Words like this include *both*, *each*, *most*, *neither*, *none*, *part*, *some*, etc. and superlatives.

He had many books, many of which were borrowed from the library.

The teacher selected 80 students, some of whom were girls.

(2) Non-defining relative clauses with *whose*

Whose can also be used after noun phrases for towns, countries and organizations, etc.

Mr Black, whose wife is also a teacher, teaches us English.

(3) Non-defining relative clauses with *where* and *when*

We can use *where* and *when* after noun phrases referring to places and time. Notice that *why* is usually not used in non-defining relative clauses. Like in defining relative clauses, in formal English a phrase with preposition + *which* can often be used instead.

I will go back to my hometown, where (in which) I was born and lived for 18 years.

I really miss my childhood time, when (during which) I never worried about so many things.

3 The verb-ing form as subject, object and predicative

- 1 The verb-ing form can be used as the subject. It is usually followed by a linking verb.

Dancing is fun.

Having a picnic seems a good idea for this weekend.

The verb-ing form as a subject can also be followed by other verbs occasionally.

Sarah's teasing / singing / dancing makes me embarrassed.

But after the anticipatory subject *it* and *be + adjectives*, only infinitives are used. (See Infinitive 1: Simple infinitive)

It is important to listen carefully.

Other adjectives used like this include *crucial, essential, unnecessary, vital*, etc.

- 2 We use the verb-ing form as an object.

We can use the verb-ing form as an object after verbs such as *admit, avoid, consider, delay, deny, enjoy, feel like, finish, imagine, miss, recall, risk, suggest*.

I enjoy listening to music.

Just imagine living in such a big house.

Notice that some verbs, such as *begin, cease, start* and *continue*, can be followed by either a to-infinitive or a verb-ing form with almost no difference in meaning.

Though feeling tired, he continued to study / studying.

While some other verbs can also be followed by either a to-infinitive or a verb-ing form, there can be a difference in meaning. These verbs include *go on, regret, remember, stop, try*, etc.

I really regret telling you the secret. (I shouldn't say it, but I have said it.)

I regret to tell you that I can't come next week. (I'm sorry that I can't come.)

- 3 We use the verb-ing form as a predicative.

The verb-ing form can be used as a predicative to provide information about the subject. The verb-ing form usually follows the verb *be*, sense verbs such as *feel, look, taste, smell, sound*, verbs of perception such as *seem* and *appear*, change-of-state verbs such as *become, grow, get, go, turn*, etc.

Seeing is believing.

My hobby is playing the piano.

4 The present perfect continuous

- 1 The present perfect continuous (*have / has been + verb-ing*) is used for speaking about a situation or event that started in the past and has been going on for some time until the present.

He is out of breath. He has been climbing the mountain. (He is out of breath now because of the climbing.)

You look very excited. What have you been talking about? (You look excited now because of the conversation.)

- 2 The present perfect continuous is often used with *how long, for ...* and *since ...* to indicate that the activity is still happening or has just stopped. There is usually a connection with the present.

How long have you been waiting for him? (You're still waiting now.)

He has been working for 15 hours. (He's still working.)

You have been watching TV since you came back. (You're still watching TV.)

Your clothes are so dirty. What have you been doing? (You have just stopped doing something.)

- 3 The present perfect continuous can be used to talk about actions repeated over a certain length of time.

Tom has been saying that for months.

We have been seeing quite a lot of each other recently.

Present perfect continuous and present perfect

- 1 When the present perfect continuous is used, we focus on the action or the event. It is not important whether it has been finished or not.

When the present perfect is used, we focus on the result of the action, instead of the action itself. What matters is that something has been done or finished.

John has been watching the programme for two hours.

John has already watched the programme.

Look at my dirty hands. I have been repairing the bicycle.

The bicycle is OK to ride. I have repaired it.

- 2 The present perfect continuous is used when we ask or say *how long* (for an activity or an event that is still going on).

The present perfect is used when we ask or say *how much*, *how many* or *how many times* (completed actions or events).

How long has Mary been reading that novel?

How many pages of the novel has Mary read?

How long have you been repairing the bicycle?

How many times have you repaired this bicycle?

- 3 Verbs describing states (*know, like, believe, etc.*) are usually not used in the present perfect continuous.

They have known each other for 30 years. (NOT: They have been knowing ...)

These verbs include:

believe	belong	consist	contain	depend	hate	know	like	love
mean	need	prefer	remember	realize	seem	suppose	understand	want



后记

本教材根据教育部颁布的《普通高中英语课程标准(2017年版2020年修订)》编写并经国家教材委员会专家委员会审核通过。

1997年底，上海市教委和课改委决定在“二期课改”中引进牛津英语教材进行改编并试验用。2005年原教材编写组依据课标对教材作成套修订，送审通过后于2006年始在全市范围内试用。该套教材对上海市英语教育教学水平、教师专业发展、学生英语语言能力和交际能力的提高作出了较大贡献，在这些方面所积累的宝贵经验是此次修订的主要基础和重要参考。本次修订也是对上海市“二期课改”重要成果的传承和发展。

本次教材修订使用了牛津大学出版社语料库中的部分优秀素材，在修订过程中牛津大学出版社的外籍专家帮助修改语篇、润色语言，在此表示衷心感谢。

修订过程中，上海市中小学(幼儿园)课程改革委员会专家工作委员会，上海市教育委员会教学研究室，上海市课程方案教育教学研究基地、上海市心理教育教学研究基地、上海市基础教育教材建设研究基地、上海市英语教育教学研究基地(上海高校“立德树人”人文社会科学重点研究基地)及基地所在单位上海外国语大学，编写组所在单位华东师范大学等单位给予了大力支持。此外，全市数十位高中英语教师、教研员和专家给我们提供了良好的教学试验机会和有价值的意见。在此表示衷心的感谢！

华东师范大学高中《英语》编写组
上海教育出版社
2020年5月

致 谢

本书含有改编自牛津大学出版社 2013 年和 2014 年出版的 *Insight: Intermediate Student's Book* 和 *Insight: Upper-Intermediate Student's Book* 的内容，在此谨向原作者 Jayne Wildman、Cathy Myers、Claire Thacker、Fiona Beddall 表示真挚的感谢！

另外，向为本书提供图片和视频的单位致谢！

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