

普通高中教科书

ENGLISH

英语

选择性
必修
第二册



练习部分

学校 _____ 班级 _____

姓名 _____ 学号 _____

上海外语教育出版社

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前　　言

《高中英语》(上外版)配套练习部分是教科书的必要补充。它紧密围绕教材的有关内容,以新颖的题型、真实且贴合主题的素材、多样的练习和有趣且有意义的活动给同学们提供各种提高语言实践能力的机会。在使用练习部分之前,同学们要了解它的几个特点。

第一,结构严谨。练习部分对接教材中每单元的教学目标,将课堂教学与语言实践有效连接,形成闭环。教材中,每单元均会从语言能力、文化意识、思维品质和学习策略等方面向你们提出学习目标。同样,练习部分也紧紧围绕这些单元目标,将课堂教学中的内容迁移过来供大家巩固、提高并拓展。其中,教材中的 Discovering 对应练习部分中的 Grammar in Use 和 Vocabulary Focus; Understanding 对应 Listening and Viewing 和 Reading and Viewing; Producing 对应 Speaking 和 Writing; Extending 对应 Extended Reading 部分。在选择性必修中,练习部分还设置 Integrated Tasks 和 Long-term Project 等板块,通过综合项目、长周期项目等活动形式充分调动学习兴趣,培养实际运用语言的能力。

第二,设计新颖。练习部分兼顾题型的新颖性与素材的可读性。比如,在检测同学们是否掌握核心词汇方面,我们引进了“猜词游戏”的题型;在语法环节,我们引进了“大家来找茬”的题型等。又如,在综合练习题中,我们不仅要求大家理解阅读素材的意义,还要基于这些材料来完成说和写的任务,让学和用完美结合。以必修第二册第四单元 Sports 为例,大家在写作练习中需要复听听力练习中的一则材料(有关 Wilma Rudolph 的励志故事),然后回答有关问题,再基于同学们自己的作答,以 Wilma Rudolph 的视角来完成一篇发言稿,用于在电视节目中播出。

第三,内容丰富。练习部分在选材中兼顾素材的多样性和真实性。在多样性方面,选材要素包括连续性和非连续性文本、插图和漫画等。在真实性方面,部分听力材料选自真实的生活场景,并伴有真实的背景音效等。这些都让你们在练习中不仅感受到试题的趣味性,也增强了英语学习的有效性,不断提升大家进行课外自主学习的能力。

在此,我们也向同学们提出一些使用练习部分的建议。

第一,考虑到同学们对练习需求的差异,在不同板块中,我们均设计了基础级和提高级的试题。每单元还有拓展阅读训练,学有余力的同学可以将拓展的内容作为切入点,进一步开展探究式的学习。每本练习部分的最后还附有一套复习题,同学们可根据教师的指导认真完成。

第二,练习部分的编写宗旨是让同学们练习高质量的习题,避免陷入题海战术。因此,我们建议必修三册的单元练习总时长控制在 100—120 分钟,选择性必修四册的单元练习总时长控制在 110—140 分钟。同学们可根据教师的指导,在规定的时间内分批次认真完成。

第三,请大家留意练习部分每页都留有空间,这是供同学们做笔记使用的。大家不仅可以在教师讲评中记录要点,也可以将自学过程中查阅的单词含义和用法记录在这一区域,供日常翻阅和复习使用。

同学们,学习需要日积月累、持之以恒的努力。让我们用好配套练习内容,巩固教材中的知识,延伸教材中的内容,提升对教材中主题的理解。练习部分将伴随并见证同学们在高中英语学习过程中的成长。同学们在其中收获的点点滴滴,汇聚在一起,也必定成为大家今后语言实践能力和综合素养的重要组成部分。

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UNIT 1

Scientists

GRAMMAR IN USE

Section A Read and complete the tasks.

Task 1. What qualities does it take to become a scientist? Read the passage and fill in the blanks with the clues in the bubbles by using proper *-ing* or *-ed* forms as predicative. One example is given.

Elizabeth Blackwell

Her achievements have inspired so many people

Elizabeth Blackwell was the first woman in America to be awarded a medical degree. She initiated the education of women in medicine, opening her own medical college for women. (0) Her achievements are so inspiring (inspire) that she is widely accepted as a pioneer in the field of medicine.

made up her mind to continue submitting applications

Elizabeth Blackwell was born on February 3, 1821 in Bristol, United Kingdom. She moved to Philadelphia in 1847, aiming to study at one of its medical schools. Unfortunately, she was rejected out of hand by all the medical schools she applied to. However, Blackwell (1) _____



which lasted for a long time in her whole life

(determine). She seemed to have won her battle in October 1847, when Geneva Medical College accepted her application – the thirtieth she had made. The established tradition in America at the time was that women did not study medicine. Her graduating thesis emphasised the importance of *personal hygiene and sanitation* (个人和公共卫生) in disease prevention – indeed this was to become one of her passions, (2) _____ (endure).



wanted to be a surgeon

On 23 January, 1849, Elizabeth Blackwell, age 28, graduated top of her class. Her ambition was (3) _____ (become). On 30 June, 1849, she enrolled at a hospital in Paris and

there she obtained valuable training and hands-on experience,
(4) _____ (reward) in her later life.
Blackwell returned to New York at the age of 30. Nobody would employ
her as a physician, so she set up her own practice.

In 1857, she raised enough funds from donors to open a hospital,
which became a centre for nurse training. Finally, in 1868, Blackwell
founded a women's medical college. It aimed to provide an ideal
education for women training to practice medicine. As a woman
(5) _____ (devote), she eventually
fulfilled her lifelong passion and became a role model for later
generations.

which turned out
to bring her lots of
benefits

who spent her whole
life on a medical career

Task 2. According to the passage, what qualities does Elizabeth Blackwell possess? Find supporting details to support your answer. One example is given.

Notes

Qualities	Supporting Details
goal-oriented	She wanted to become a surgeon, so she worked at a hospital after graduating from medical school and when nobody was willing to employ her as a physician, she started her own practice.
...	...

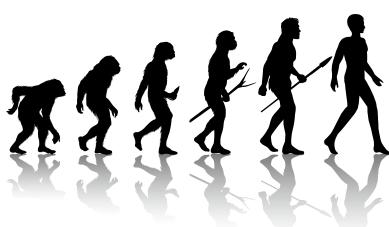
Section B Speaking of the theory of evolution, what comes to your mind first? Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words to make it coherent and grammatically correct.

Evolution Before Darwin

You've heard of Charles Darwin, right? The (1) _____ (celebrate) scientist who proposed a theory of evolution. You (2) _____ have just heard of Alfred Russel Wallace, who co-authored,

with Darwin, the revolutionary work on *The Origin of Species*, published in 1859. But what about Patrick Matthew? "Patrick who?" you might ask. Well, Darwin and Wallace got the fame but Matthew did the legwork too.

This British gardener actually thought (3) _____ evolution first, as Dr Mike Weale, geneticist at King's College London, explains. He says, "Matthew published a brief outline of the idea of species being able (4) _____ (change) into other species through natural selection. And he did that 27 years before Darwin and Alfred Russel Wallace. (5) _____ they recognised that he did so, other people since have simplified the story and tended to concentrate just on Darwin."



So Patrick Matthew's relative *obscurity* (默默无闻) may simply be owed to us — the general public — (6) _____ (want) to simplify things. But Dr Patricia Fara, senior tutor at Cambridge, points out that Darwin's work might be (7) _____ (well-received) because he had powerful friends: "He had the most well-known members of the scientific society in Victorian times, (8) _____ were pushing on his behalf. Having a scientific theory being accepted is not just a matter of (9) _____ the theory's right."

Maybe it is time for us to remember Patrick Matthew, who (10) _____ (pioneer) in story of survival through adaptation that is at the heart of evolution.

leaf VOCABULARY FOCUS

Section A Do you know any Chinese scientists and their contributions? Read the two paragraphs and paraphrase the underlined sentences by using the phrases in *Reading A*. One example is given.

Example:

Although scientists have realised that there are difficulties in front of them, they have made up their mind to stick to their goal.

While scientists are aware of the difficulties in front of them, they have made up their mind to stick to their goal.

1. Yuan Longping is recognised as the "Father of Hybrid Rice" and received the 2004 World Food Prize for his breakthrough achievement in breeding high-yielding hybrid rice varieties. Despite the assumption that developing a hybrid variety was not possible, Yuan spent his life doing his innovative scientific work, until his pioneering research has helped to transform China from food shortage to food security within three decades.



Yuan Longping, (1) _____ the "Father of Hybrid Rice", received the 2004 World Food Prize for his breakthrough achievement in breeding high-yielding hybrid rice varieties. Although it is wrongly assumed that developing a hybrid variety was impossible, Yuan (2) _____ his innovative scientific work, until his pioneering research has helped China solve food shortage within three decades.

2. We can surely thank Deng Jiaxian for his contributions to China's military achievements. He is the founding father of China's nuclear

programme. Although there were many hardships, Deng and his team still didn't give up on building an atomic bomb. In an interview, Deng said, "It is in the interest of Chinese people to develop nuclear weapons. Our devotion pays off. While we must be willing to be unknown

heroes, we never feel sorry for our commitment to this cause."



We can surely (3) _____, who is the founding father of China's nuclear programme. (4) _____. Deng and his team still persisted in building an atomic bomb. In an interview, Deng said, "It is in the interest of Chinese people to develop nuclear weapons. (5) _____. While we must be willing to be unknown heroes, (6) _____."

Section B Read and complete the tasks.

Task 1. There are various fields of scientific studies. Can you name some? Read the passage and complete it by using the words/phrases in the box. Each word/phrase can only be used once. Note that there is one more word/phrase than you need.

advancement	allergy	assigned	coupled with
crucial	depending on	devoted to	diverse
passion for	preserve	require	

Anyone with a curiosity about the world around us can become a scientist, at least in an amateur or informal sense. All that is required to get started is the (1) _____ knowledge, the willingness to ask questions and the ability to investigate an idea. Famous scientists throughout history, from Galileo to Albert Einstein began their life's work by being curious and being (2) _____ seeking answers.

According to a recent survey, here are the top jobs for scientists. As you can see, the range of careers is quite (3) _____. Is one of them right for you?

Biochemists study the chemical makeup of living things. They look at biological processes such as cell development, disease and growth. Biochemists can also be called cell biologists, (4) _____ the type of work they do. Most positions (5) _____ a doctoral or professional degree.

Environmental Scientists look for solutions to problems affecting the environment and human health. They may be (6) _____ to involve cleaning polluted areas, advising policy makers how to (7) _____ endangered species or develop economy in a sustainable way. A bachelor's degree is the minimum requirement for many entry level positions. Getting a master's in biology, environmental science or related field can contribute to pay rise and career (8) _____.

Forensic Science Technicians help with criminal investigations by collecting and analysing evidence. A bachelor's degree, (9) _____ a specialty in a particular type of forensic test, is highly desirable. If working in a laboratory, forensic science technicians usually work normal business

hours. Techs who work as crime scene investigators may be on call and work irregular hours. A bachelor's degree is often enough to get hired.

Industrial Psychologists use principles of psychology and research methods to solve problems in the workplace and improve the quality of life for employees. They may help to train and motivate a workforce, study consumer behaviour or devise ways to improve business efficiency. A master's degree in psychology, counselling or social work is (10) _____.

Task 2. Match the jobs mentioned in Task 1 with the people in the pictures. Which job interests you most? State your reason(s).



(1) _____

(2) _____



(3) _____

(4) _____

The job that interests me most is _____. I think the job also requires _____ because _____.

LISTENING AND VIEWING



Section A Listen to the conversations and choose the best answer to each of the questions. The conversations and the questions will be read only once.

- () 1. A. Maths. B. Physics. C. Biology. D. Botany.
- () 2. A. He was a research student.
B. He worked as a scientist before.
C. His lectures are short of information.
D. He likes making fun of his students.
- () 3. A. He knows how to get rid of stress.
B. He has a presentation due in 15 minutes.
C. He has some difficulty with his research paper.
D. He is not willing to attend Ms Macartney's class.
- () 4. A. Talented. B. Optimistic.
C. Determined. D. Competitive.
- () 5. A. Boys are generally better at science subjects than girls.
B. Girls should take pride in distinguished women scientists.
C. The job duties of scientists should not be wrongly assumed.
D. Gender can't determine one's achievements in science subjects.



Section B Leonardo da Vinci is the creator for the world-famous painting *Mona Lisa*. What else do you know about him? Watch a video clip and complete the tasks.

Word Bank

chronologically /'krɒnə'lɒdʒɪkəli/ *adv.* 按年代地，按时间顺序地

symmetry /'sɪmətri/ *n.* 对称

scribble /'skrɪbəl/ *v.* 潦草（或匆忙地写）

Task 1. Fill in the blanks with the missing information.

Da Vinci's Notebooks

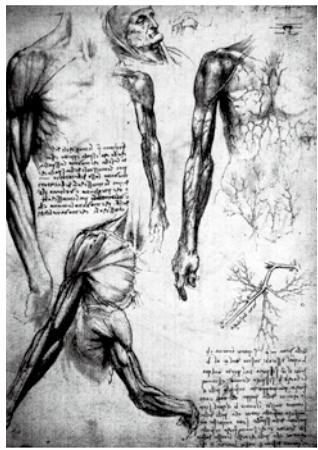
Content: all of his (1) _____

Feature: the idea of (2) _____ things

Status: some lost, a lot (3) _____; mostly in (4) _____

Value: (5) _____ to science

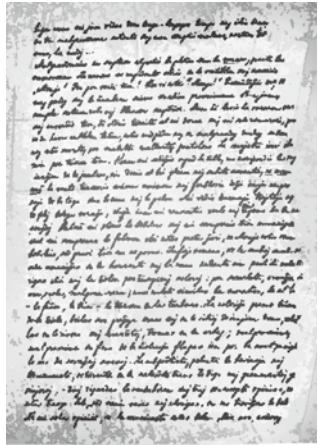
Task 2. Tick the picture(s) that are most probably taken from da Vinci's notebooks.



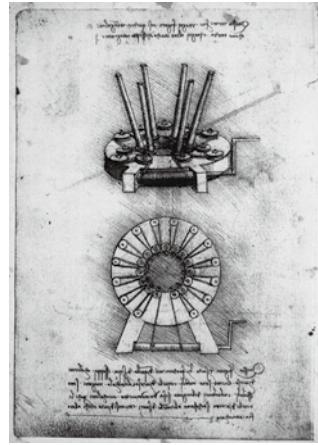
()



()



()



()

Task 3. Watch again and complete the summary.



Da Vinci was interested in various topics such as

- (1) _____ and the symmetry of wings. In particular, he was fascinated with (2) _____ and always wanted to build (3) _____.
- He understood things that other people didn't figure out for hundreds of years. When he encountered problems, he was largely (4) _____.
- (5) _____ that enabled today's people to have so many (6) _____ at hand.

READING AND VIEWING

Section A Do you think science is a blessing or a curse? Why? Read the passage and choose the best word/phrase for each blank.

By now, most of us may have heard of GMOs. In case you haven't, GMO stands for genetically-modified organism. This basically means that an organism has had a foreign genetic sequence (1) _____ into it. In theory, this gives the organism certain (2) _____ — it may become stronger by developing a resistance to disease, or in the case of GM food, may be bigger and require fewer (3) _____ to develop.

Scientists in the UK are experimenting with a GM wheat which is claimed to produce 40% more crop in greenhouse conditions. More recently, scientists in China used information from the genome of a plant to increase the production of a key malaria drug, helping to meet the global (4) _____.



But now scientists at the University of Edinburgh have created GE pigs which are said to be *immune* (免疫的) to one of the world's costliest livestock diseases. GE stands for gene editing. Unlike GM, gene editing merely (5) _____ the DNA of the creature. In this case, a small region of pig DNA was deleted, preventing contraction of the PRRS virus.

The virus causes breathing problems and death, but even after the GE pigs were exposed to it, none has become ill. The effect is (6) _____, so the resistance will be passed on through natural breeding. Tests so far showed that the animals are not (7) _____ in any other way by the process, claims research leader Christine. "The main thing that this edit will do is benefit animal welfare because the animals will not get a fatal disease."

However, critics have argued that the creature's welfare will actually (8) _____ because of this. Certain expert believes this only (9) _____ the symptom of the problem and not the root cause. "It is not encouraging companies to change the way they keep their pigs so they don't become (10) _____ in the first place", she says.

Regardless, this is an experiment and while the technique appears to work, it is several years away from regulation and (11) _____.

"On top of that, only if these studies are successful and the public are (12) _____, would we integrate these gene edits into commercial breeding stocks." Christine said. So it seems we may have a while yet.

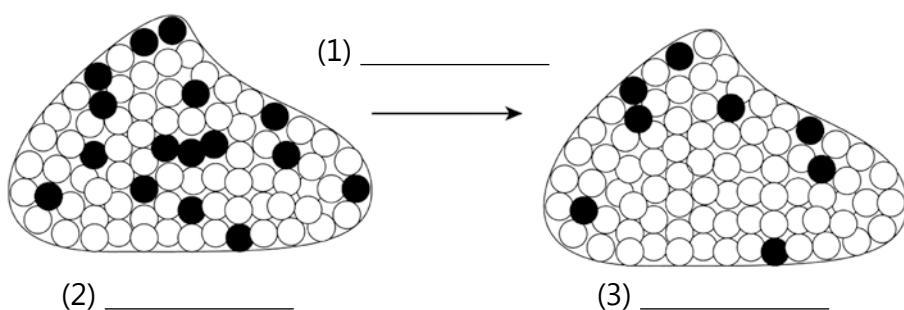
- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. injected | B. introduced | C. turned | D. employed |
| 2. A. limitations | B. characters | C. therapies | D. advantages |
| 3. A. ingredients | B. elements | C. nutrients | D. pesticides |
| 4. A. demand | B. condition | C. change | D. standard |
| 5. A. creates | B. alters | C. combines | D. shapes |
| 6. A. instant | B. significant | C. permanent | D. inspiring |
| 7. A. reduced | B. energised | C. threatened | D. weakened |
| 8. A. suffer | B. improve | C. emerge | D. remain |
| 9. A. benefits | B. addresses | C. identifies | D. demonstrates |
| 10. A. mature | B. domesticated | C. diseased | D. obese |
| 11. A. implementation | | B. evaluation | |
| | C. efficiency | | D. enforcement |
| 12. A. changing | B. following | C. considering | D. accepting |

Section B Read and complete the tasks.

Task 1. Read the definitions of the following terms and write them in the diagram.

parent isotope/daughter isotope: a parent isotope is one that undergoes decay to form a daughter isotope

half-life: the time taken for the radioactivity of a substance to fall to half its original value



□ Task 2. Read the passage about how scientists calculated the age of the earth and complete it by using the sentences in the box below. Each sentence can only be used once. Note that there are two more sentences than you need.

- A. Rock cycle has remained a mystery to scientist for centuries.
- B. They will decay into other more stable elements known as daughter isotopes.
- C. One problem with the radiometric dating approach is the presence of the rock cycle.
- D. Using radiometric dating techniques, scientists could determine the actual age of a sample.
- E. Radiometric dating techniques have proved one of the most cutting-edge approaches to determine the age of the earth.
- F. They have examined rocks from the moon, but found they have not been altered by the rock cycle.

How Did Scientists Calculate the Age of the Earth?

Scientists have calculated the age of our planet to be approximately 4.6 billion years. But how did scientists determine that age?

Advances in chemistry, geology and physics continued, and in the early to mid-1900s, scientists found a way to determine the absolute age of a rock or mineral sample. The absolute age of a sample is its actual age in years. The method of determining absolute age is called radiometric dating, and it involves the decay, or breakdown, of radioactive elements.

(1) _____

Radiometric dating requires an understanding of isotopes. Isotopes are different forms of the same element that have a different number of neutrons, which are tiny particles inside the nucleus, or core of an atom. The isotopes of unstable radioactive elements are known as parent isotopes. (2) _____ The parent isotopes decay into daughter isotopes in a predictable way. The amount of time it takes for a parent isotope to decay is called a half-life. The half-life of an element is the amount of time required for exactly half of a quantity of that element to decay. The age of a sample can be determined based on the ratio of parent to daughter

isotopes within the sample.

(3) _____ During the rock cycle, rocks are constantly changing forms. Old rocks may even be destroyed as they slide back into the Earth's *mantle* (地幔), to be replaced by newer rocks formed by solidified *lava* (火山岩浆). This makes finding an exact age for the Earth difficult, because the original rocks that formed on the Earth at the earliest stages of its creation are no longer here.

To get around the difficulty presented by the rock cycle, scientists have looked elsewhere in the solar system for even older rock samples.

(4) _____ The same techniques of radiometric dating have been used on those rocks. All of the data from this planet and beyond has led to the estimated age for the Earth of 4.6 billion years.

INTEGRATED TASKS

Section A There will be a career planning seminar in Rex's class next Friday. Rex's father, who is a scientist, has been invited to talk about his job. Suppose you were Rex, help your father to translate his speech script into English. Note that some key words are given in the brackets.



大家下午好！我是 Rex 的爸爸。听闻你们正在开展职业规划的讨论，我有幸受邀分享一些个人工作经历。我是一名科学家，每天都要花大量时间做实验。我们在
中国西部的一个山区发现了一些植物，目前正在努力挖掘这些植物的医学和农业价值。这个地区同时也是许多稀有物种的家园，因此我们还致力于保护这个地区的生物多样性。在实地考察的过程中，科学家们要应对多变的气候和植物过敏。尽管困难重重，但我们每次都会有一些新发现。我对于自己的工作感到十分自豪，因为我能够为人类的进步作出贡献。如果你们也想成为科学家，你们要对科学怀有持久的热情，怀有好奇心并且能够坚持不懈。希望在不久的将来能够在职场看见你们。谢谢大家！



Good afternoon, everyone! I'm Rex's father. Hearing that you are having a discussion on career planning, I feel honoured to share some of my work experiences. I am a scientist and (1) _____ (spend). In the mountainous area in Western China, we have discovered some plants and (2) _____ (value). Meanwhile, (3) _____ (home), so we (4) _____ (biodiversity). When we visited the area, we had to deal with varying climates and plant allergies. (5) _____ (despite). I feel proud of my job, for I can make contributions to human advancement. If you want to become a scientist as well, (6) _____ (passion). Hope to see you in the workplace in the near future. Thank you!

Section B Read and complete the tasks.

Task 1. Among the jobs of lawyers, nurses, teachers and scientists, which one do you think has the highest and the lowest proportions of women? Why? Share your ideas with your classmates.

Task 2. Read and answer the question.

A Lack of Women in Science

There's an old *riddle* (谜语) used by psychologists which shows the gender discrimination people have when it comes to the types of jobs men and women do. Let's see if you can solve it: A father and son are in an accident. The father dies. The surgeon refuses to operate on the injured boy, saying, "The boy is my son." Can you explain?

According to a previous research, only 14% of those surveyed were able to imagine that a surgeon could be a woman.

Stereotypes (刻板印象) about who should do what type of job are mirrored in the makeup of the workforce. For example, as is indicated in a recent report, only 10% of UK engineers are women. That's the lowest in Europe, where most other countries put the figure at around 20%.

That's still only a fifth. And it's not just engineering either. Last year, a research team in Scotland found that only 10% of the top jobs in science, technology, engineering and mathematics are held by women.



So why is it that women don't go into scientific jobs? Sophie, a girl from a school in Hertfordshire, England, who studied engineering at secondary school, says, "It starts at a young age... girls are put in a corner with a doll while boys play with trucks and cars."

There's also the lack of female role models. "I don't think they get as much visibility as they deserve," says Priyanka Dhopade, one of the Women's Engineering Society top 50 under-35 women engineers. She says that it would make a huge difference for young girls to have someone to look up to and say, "I want to be like her."

Regardless of their lack of visibility, a number of pioneering women have paved the way to amazing discoveries. Let us not forget Marie Curie, whose groundbreaking work made her the first Nobel Prize winner in two different fields: physics and chemistry.

Quite clearly, women have made significant contributions to science, technology and engineering. If these achievements were more celebrated, it may encourage girls and young women to consider science as their future career. And as more women start to do these jobs, more people might instantly recognise that the surgeon in the riddle is a woman.

Question: What two factors contribute to a lack of women in science?

(1) _____

(2) _____

Task 3. Do some library work on a female scientist. Describe in detail one of her experiences of doing scientific research.

EXTENDED READING



Pre-reading questions:

Will you cast doubt on the scientific information you read?
Why or why not?

Zhang Zhouxiang is a science writer at *China Daily*. Here are his perspectives on the impact of species extinction on mankind.

Humans Most Fragile^① to Species Extinction

As a rather critical science writer, I have a habit of finding the errors of science reports on media and correcting them. Some people believe I am over too critical sometimes, but I am so addicted to them that I cannot allow any single science report error to go unnoticed.

Today's media always give us big headlines like "A million species are endangered! Save the Earth!". This headline claims that the extinction of animals threatens the survival of the Earth, calling on people to "save the Earth". However, the cause of species protection is not what they describe and that fact must be corrected.

Actually, the mass extinction of species has little, if anything, to do with the Earth as a planet. The Earth, a rocky planet of medium size, has been evolving around the sun for 4.6 billion years and will continue doing so for another billions of years. Life only occupies its surface, and whatever happens to life, the Earth will be there.

Moreover, the mass extinction of species won't even threaten life as a whole. Since life originated on Earth about 3.5 billion years ago, there had been at least five mass extinctions, each of which killed more than half of the life on the planet.

Yet after each of these extinction events, life prospered again very soon. New species quickly took the places of the old ones and flourished^②. Life is still flourishing on the Earth within a few million years. For the Earth, millions of years are like minutes to a human.

① adj. weak and uncertain

② v. to develop quickly and be successful or common

The Earth does not care what kind of life it hosts, either. For it, each of the mass extinctions is just like a round of shuffling^③ cards. Whichever life inhabits it, it makes little difference to the planet.

Actually, a browse of the past five extinctions will find that the higher a creature stays on the food chain, the more fragile it is facing disasters, because it has to consume too much food and other resources. As one theory goes, when an asteroid^④ hit the Earth about 60 million years ago, dinosaurs as giants permanently perished^⑤, while mammals of smaller size survived, flourished, and became the new dominant species on the planet.

Some scientists think that we are already in the middle of the sixth mass extinction, the cause of which is human actions. Human's damage of ecological environment, human's occupying of inhabiting regions of wildlife, human's poaching^⑥ of wildlife — All these caused the mass extinction.

If these scientists are right, there might be another shuffling of life on Earth very soon — "Very soon" in terms of geological time measurements. If that happens, we can almost be sure that humans will not be in the new set of cards because of its fragility.

Therefore, please give up any illusion^⑦ of being a savior when it comes to the protection of species. We humans are saving ourselves in order to survive, that's all.

Food for thought

- According to the passage, what are the author's arguments against the media's appeal for saving the Earth?

- Are you in favour of the author's arguments? Why or why not?

- In your opinion, what role should media play in educating the public about scientific issues?

Notes

③ v. to mix cards up in a pack

④ n. any one of the many small planets that go around the sun

⑤ v. to be lost or destroyed

⑥ v. to illegally hunt birds, animals or fish on sb else's property or without permission

⑦ n. a false idea or belief, especially about sb or about a situation



Challenge

The author believes the Earth will continue to exist despite the extinction of certain species. Do you agree or disagree with the view? If you agree, list more reasons. If you disagree, state your own reason(s). Make an oral presentation to your class and write down your script.

GRAMMAR IN USE

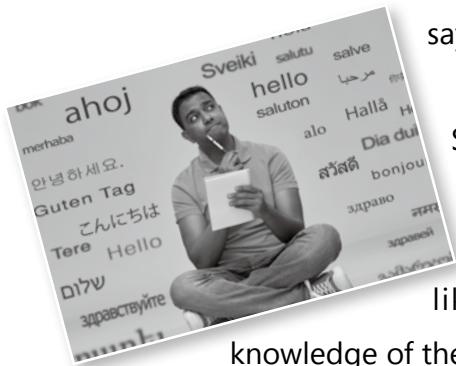
Section A If you study or stay in a foreign country, will you teach local people your mother tongue? Why or why not? Read the passage and fill in the blanks with the clues in the bubbles by using noun clauses.

Learn Acceptance Through Teaching Each Other Their Languages

In Acacia Wesley's class at a California high school, students chat with each other in Spanish, Arabic and the students have only been in the United States for a few weeks or months. Some are from Yemen, and many are from countries in Central America.

(1) _____ was that she started hearing the Spanish-speaking students laugh when their classmates spoke Mam or Arabic or make fun of how those languages sounded.

Wesley came up with an idea. She asked her students to take turns teaching a little bit of their home language each day. Students taught their peers (2) _____, introduce themselves and say basic phrases or words like "Cool". Then, they recorded themselves saying those phrases in short video clips.



Wesley saw the differences in her students. She said they grew more confident after seeing their own languages displayed on the whiteboard and hearing it in the video clips. They felt like experts if they were asked to share their knowledge of their home language. Yet the greatest difference was

(3) _____.

Wesley's classroom is just one of many across the country with an increasing number of immigrant students. (4) _____ more than 200,000 teenagers have crossed the border alone for the past few years. These students face tremendous obstacles to get through high



Wesley was concerned about a situation

how to count from 1 to 10

their willingness to make friends across cultural lines

according to an estimate

Wesley has an expectation

school, but they also bring powerful strengths with them, one of which is their fluency in their home languages.

(5) _____ is that her school will use her class videos as part of an orientation at the beginning of the year, to help build mutual respect and understanding among all students, both newcomers and those born in the United States.

Section B Read and complete the tasks.

Task 1. Do you think it a challenge for your parents or grandparents to learn a new language? Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words to make it coherent and grammatically correct.



The Benefits of Failing at French

What would it be like to learn a foreign language in adulthood? I used to joke that I spoke French like a 3-year-old (1) _____. I met a French 3-year-old and couldn't hold up my end of the conversation. This was after a year of intense study, including at least two hours a day with self-instruction software and an intensive weekend class, followed by two weeks of immersion course (沉浸式课程) at a top language school in France, which was (2) _____. I'd hoped would be the *coup de grâce*, a French expression meaning heavy blow.

Yet my failure was quite unremarkable. The reason for my "French resistance" was (3) _____ my brain rejected every strategy I employed. The truth is (4) _____ despite advertising claims, learning a foreign language is challenging for any adult. It bothered me (5) _____ difficult what a child accomplishes before learning to tie his shoes could be for grown-ups. In the end, though, it turns out (6) _____ spending a year "not learning" French may have been the best thing (7) _____ I could have done for my 57-year-old brain.

Notes

In the last few years, I became unable to hold a list of just four grocery items in my head, so to reassure myself (8) _____ nothing was wrong, I took a cognitive assessment just before tackling French. The results were (9) _____ I scored below average for my age group in nearly all of the categories, especially on the memory test, (10) _____ was nothing but reassuring.

After a year of struggling with the language, however, I retook the assessment, and the results shocked me. My scores had increased dramatically. It seemed that studying a language had been like drinking from a mental fountain of youth.

...

Task 2. Help the writer to complete the last paragraph. Try to include a noun clause.

My experience indicates that _____

leaf VOCABULARY FOCUS

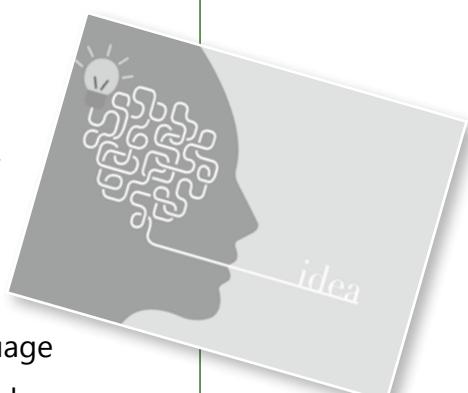
Section A Many linguists are interested in the relationship between language and mind. How much do you know about their discoveries? Read the two short paragraphs and rewrite the underlined sentences by using the phrases in *Reading A*. One example is given.

Example:

The way different cultures express space varies from language to language.

Languages differ from one another when used to express space.

1. Linguists have been focusing on the link between language and mind for a long time. They discover that people think in language much of the time. However, there might be a question whether people can think about something if they don't have a word for it.



Linguists (1) _____ the relationship between language and mind for ages. It is true that people think in language much of the time. However, this view might (2) _____ whether people can think about something if they don't have a word for it.

2. For hundreds of years, people have been asking the question whether the language they speak influences the way they think. For example, people from an aboriginal community in Australia have a better sense of direction. Russian speakers are faster at distinguishing light blue from dark blue. English speakers tend to treat time as a group of objects, such as seconds, minutes, hours, because of the way they break up time as countable chunks.

People have been doubting whether the language they speak (3) _____ the way they think since hundreds of years ago. For example, people from an aboriginal community in Australia (4) _____ which direction they are heading for. Russian speakers perform much better in the case of (5) _____. English speakers (6) _____ treat time as a group of objects, such as seconds, minutes, hours, because they break up time as countable chunks.

Section B Read and complete the tasks.

Task 1. In an age of data explosion, do you have any solution to detecting fake news? Read the passage and complete it by using the words/phrases in the box. Each word/phrase can only be used once. Note that there is one more word/phrase than you need.

depend on	enhance	highlight	influence
invisible to	linguistic	noting	on our guard
reliable	statements	telling	

Could Language Be the Key to Detecting Fake News?

The Internet represents the biggest explosion of data in human

history. There's more out there, and more access to it than ever before. Deliberately misleading articles, websites and social media posts can come about for lots of different reasons: they might be trying to (1) _____ elections or policies; they might be aimed at raising someone's influence, or ruining their opponents' reputation. Or they might simply be about making money, relying on the attention-grabbing nature of shocking lies to (2) _____ advertising earnings.

One thing they may have in common, however, is the language they use. Having a rather (3) _____ way of recognising fake news is important. The whole reason why it's a problem is that it imitates dependable reporting — and people can't always tell the difference. That's why, for the past few years, researchers have been trying to work out what the (4) _____ characteristics of fake news are. Computers that are fed material already classified as misleading are able to identify patterns in the language used. They're then able to apply that knowledge to new material, and (5) _____ it as potentially questionable.

Though people don't have a dependable means of (6) _____ fact from fake yet, there are certain features that should put them on their guard. Is the writing more informal than expected? Does it contain lots of emphatic language? Does it make subjective judgments or read more like narrative than reporting? Finally, people may have to (7) _____ artificial intelligence to do the heavy lifting for them — and it should be able to tell them whether the linguistic patterns seen in large data files of fake news, (8) _____ the "naked eye", are present.

For me there's an interesting connection with certain kinds of *rhetoric* (辞令) here. The language of fakery, with its powerful subjective (9) _____ and focus on anxiety, has something in common with that used by civilian leaders. Their style, which often involves "opposed, emotional, patriotic and annoying speech" should put us (10) _____ too. Cooler heads make for a more boring read, but they might get you a little closer to the truth.



□ Task 2. According to the passage, what do you think of the following headlines of news reports? Point out the possible fake news and state your reason(s).

Artificial Intelligence Does Control What People Think

Be a Real French Man in 3 Days!

Plant-Based Meats' Popularity Takes Root in China

My reason(s):

LISTENING AND VIEWING

🎧 **Section A** You will hear part of a lecture about an ancient language, Silbo Gomero. Complete the lecture notes. The lecture will be read twice.

Silbo Gomero

- Function: intended for (1) _____.
- Feature: sounds like (2) _____.
- Challenge: started to (3) _____
because of (4) _____ and the arrival
of the (5) _____.
- Solution: introduced into the (6) _____ for teenagers.



 **Section B** There are more and more bilinguals in this increasingly globalised world. Learn the new words and complete the tasks.

Notes

Word Bank

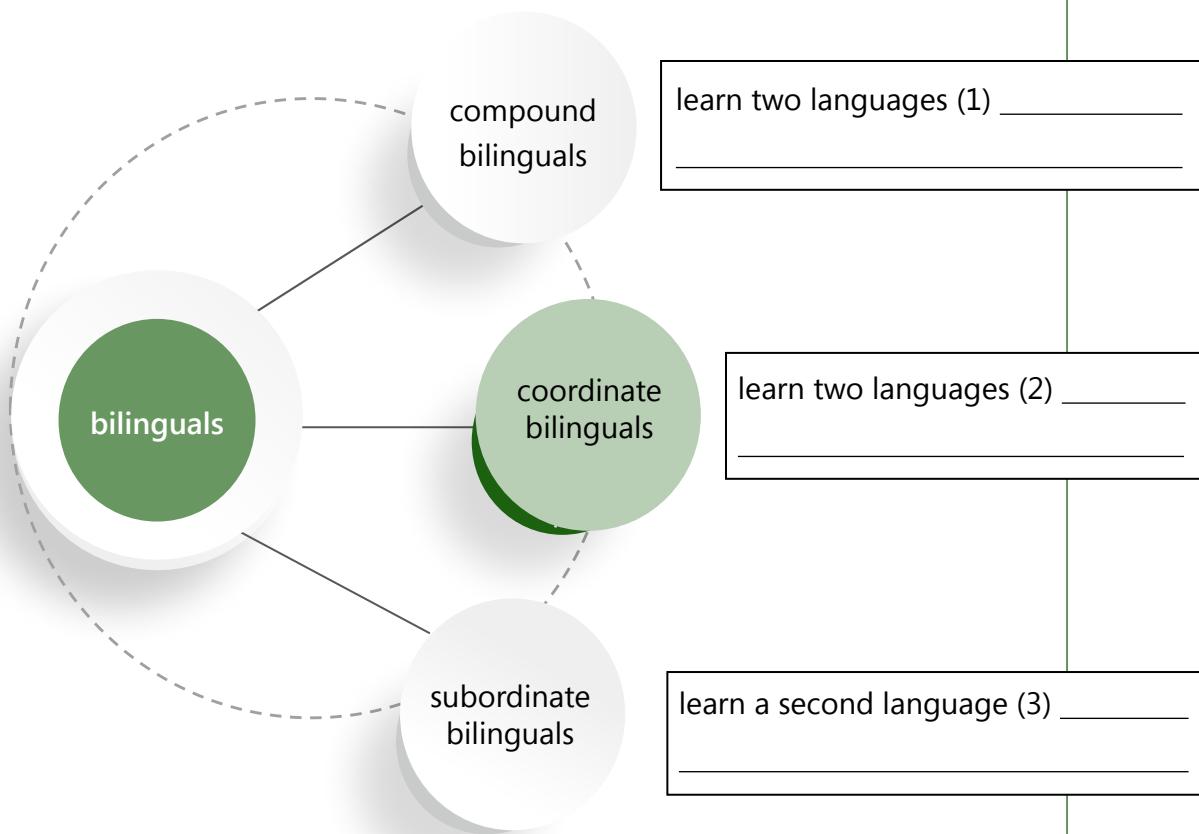
hemisphere /'hemɪsfɪə/ *n.* (大脑的) 半球

lateralise /'lætərəlaɪz/ *v.* (大脑) 表现出偏侧性

plasticity /plæ'stɪsəti/ *n.* 可塑性

rational /'ræʃnəl/ *adj.* 理性的

Task 1. Listen to a speaker talking about different types of bilinguals and complete their definitions.



Task 2. Watch a video clip about little Gabriella and her family and identify what type of bilinguals they are respectively.

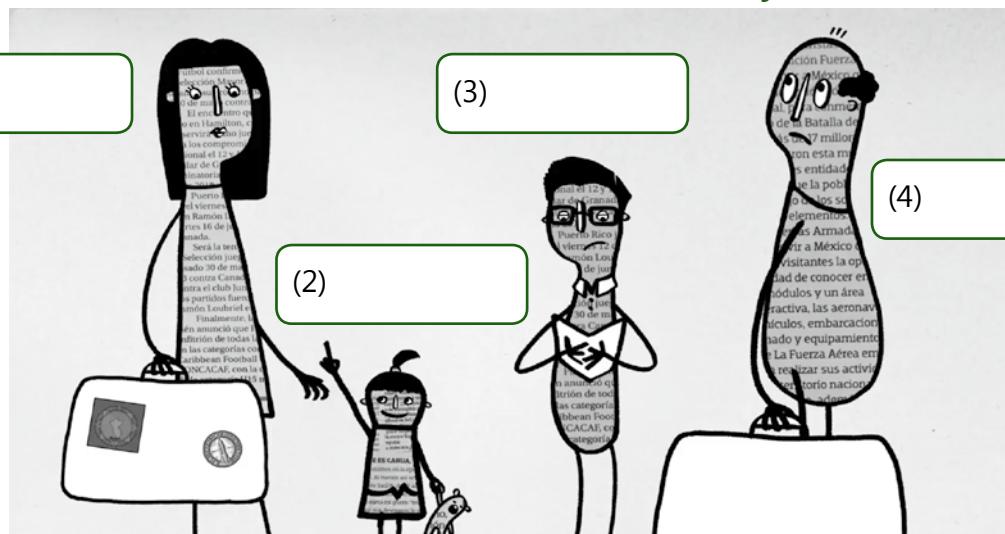


Little Gabriella and Her Family

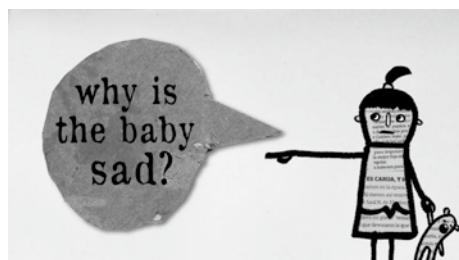
(1)

(3)

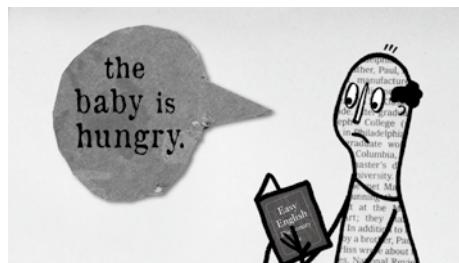
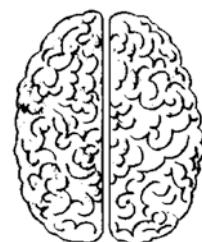
(4)



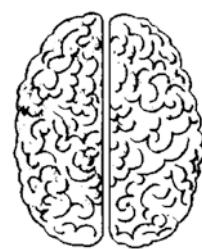
Task 3. When a baby is crying, a bilingual child and a bilingual adult respond differently because their brains work differently. Highlight the part(s) of the brain involved when they speak a second language and explain your reasons.



(1)



(2)



My reasons:

The brain's left hemisphere is responsible for (3) _____, while the right hemisphere is more active in (4) _____. Children use (5) _____, By contrast, most adults (6) _____. Therefore, a bilingual kid grasps social and emotional contexts, while a bilingual adult appears more rational.

Notes

READING AND VIEWING

Notes

Section A Speaking of language functions, what comes into your mind? Read the passage and find out more. Choose the best word/phrase for each blank.

The Functions of Language

The question "Why do we use language?" hardly seems to need an answer. But our everyday familiarity with speech and writing can make it (1) _____ to realise how complex the skills that we have learned can be. This is particularly so when we try to define the (2) _____ of functions where language can be put.

"To communicate our ideas" is the answer that most of us would give to the question. But it would be wrong to think of it as the only way in which we use language. There are several other functions where the communication of ideas is (3) _____.

(4) _____ Expression

Mr X carefully leans his walking stick against a wall, but it falls over. He tries again, and it falls a second time. He shouts at the walking stick. How should we (5) _____ this function of language?

Here we have one of the commonest uses of language — a means of getting rid of our (6) _____ emotion when we are under stress. Swear words are probably the commonest signals to be used in this way, especially when we are angry. But there are also many words that we use to express (7) _____ feelings, such as affection, or a reaction to beautiful art or scenery.

Social Interaction

Mrs P sneezes violently. Mrs Q says, "Bless you!" Mrs P says, "Thank you." This seems to (8) _____ a comfortable relationship between people, rather than communicate ideas. No factual content is involved. (9) _____, the use of such phrases as "Good morning" or "Pleased to meet you" does not "communicate ideas" in the usual sense.

Phrases of this type often state the (10) _____ (e.g. "It's a lovely day") or have no content at all (e.g. "Hello"). They arise out of the basic



human need to signal a friendly attitude. If someone does not say these sentences when they are expected to, their (11) _____ may be interpreted as a sign of distance or even danger.

These illustrations (12) _____ English and to many European languages, but cultures vary greatly in the topics which they permit in this type of social interaction. The weather is not as universal a conversation-filler as English people might like to think! Other topics are used to serve the same purpose, and some cultures avoid this type of language and prefer silence.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. vital | B. difficult | C. simple | D. essential |
| 2. A. limit | B. feature | C. range | D. importance |
| 3. A. unpleasant | B. unnecessary | C. irrelevant | D. irreplaceable |
| 4. A. Physical | B. Cultural | C. Facial | D. Emotional |
| 5. A. highlight | B. classify | C. distinguish | D. introduce |
| 6. A. nervous | B. sensitive | C. powerful | D. excited |
| 7. A. individual | B. negative | C. positive | D. overall |
| 8. A. restore | B. examine | C. weaken | D. maintain |
| 9. A. Instead | B. Similarly | C. Consequently | D. Furthermore |
| 10. A. routine | B. obvious | C. good | D. real |
| 11. A. attitude | B. performance | C. absence | D. appearance |
| 12. A. give rise to | B. get used to | C. adapt to | D. apply to |

Section B Read and complete the tasks.

Task 1. Oracle Bone Script, dating back to over 4,000 years ago, is the earliest known Chinese writing. Identify what Chinese characters the pictures illustrate.



(1) _____



(2) _____



(3) _____

Task 2. Read the passage about a dying language in China and complete it by using the sentences in the box below. Each sentence can only be used once. Note that there are two more sentences than you need.

- A. The mass media is another factor behind the change.
- B. However, most of them are on their way to extinction.
- C. Another driving force is the isolation of the minority groups.
- D. Huge economic losses may emerge when so many languages are dying.
- E. Languages such as Nanai, spoken by the Hezhe minority, are on the verge of extinction.
- F. The disappearance of a language may seem like an unfortunate loss only to the people involved.

An Endangered Language in China

China's National Museum received a donation of 150 rolls of Dongba manuscript from the Naxi ethnic groups living in Lijiang, Southwest China's Yunnan Province. Those works in written form will be essential for the study of the ancient Naxis and other southwestern Chinese minority groups, ensuring they are not lost to history.

China has 130 languages, 10 major dialects of Mandarin and countless minor *vernaculars* (本地话), according to government statistics. (1) _____

There are seven Chinese minority languages that are spoken by fewer than 100 people, and another 15 minority languages spoken by fewer than 1,000 people in the country. (2) _____ This situation is closely related to the tiny population of the minority group, with only a handful of elderly people using them.

Besides, the cities have had a huge impact on the young. Because they work in the cities and even bring their children with them, they stop using the Nanai language. They find it to be "out of style." Even greeted in Nanai, they reply in Mandarin.

(3) _____ It is easier to hold on to one's mother tongue when

the minority community is sealed off. But as radio, TV, and the Internet are so dominant, it is natural for those people to learn Mandarin.

Apart from China, languages disappear at an alarming rate each year across the globe. (4) _____ However, the impact for all of us is real and substantial, because each language is a piece of the puzzle that we need in order to determine how language works in the mind. With each missing piece, we are further from seeing the full picture.

INTEGRATED TASKS

Section A Read and complete the tasks.

Task 1. Allen intends to contribute to a language-learning magazine, whose topic of the latest issue is “Being Bilingual”. Can you help him to complete his translation? Note that some key words are given in the brackets.

如今，越来越多不同年龄不同背景的人都在学习第二语言。拥有双语能力确实有不少好处。

众所周知，学习语言是保持大脑健康和敏锐的好方法。最近的研究表明：双语人士的大脑老化速度较慢，因此他们的寿命更长，生活更令人满意。学习第二语言还有利于打破常规思维，提高解决问题的能力和创造力。

另一方面，学习外语可以使人们接触来自不同地域的文化习俗和思想观点。即便人们可以通过其它途径了解异国文化，但语言学习为学习者提供更身临其境的体验。此外，掌握第二种语言会带来一系列全新的社交机会，并可以增强社交技巧和自信心。当双语人士运用语言技能与更广泛的人群交流时，更能增强自己在不同社交情境中的信心。

.....



More and more people of all ages and backgrounds are learning languages today. In fact, there are some benefits of being bilingual.

(1) _____ (It) learning a language is a great way to keep your brain healthy and sharp. Recent studies reveal

that bilingual people's brains age more slowly (2) _____
 _____ (live) and more satisfying lives. (3) _____
 _____ (impact) outside-the-box thinking,
 promoting problem solving and creativity.

(4) _____, learning a foreign language
 (5) _____ (expose).
 Even if (6) _____,
 language learning really allows for a more immersive experience. (7) _____

_____ (open up).
 As they use their language skills to connect with a wider range of people,
 bilingual people will improve their confidence in social situations more
 generally.

Task 2. Allen hasn't finished his article for the magazine. Help him to add more benefits of learning a second language to it. Do some library work if necessary.

Section B Listen and complete the tasks.

Task 1. Emojis are everywhere in our daily life. Describe the possible situations where the following emojis fit in best respectively.



Task 2. Listen to the passage about the rise of emojis and complete the summary.

Pros	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Emojis, as a substitute for the visual signals or non-verbal hints, enable us to (1) _____.✓ Emojis, which can (2) _____, can be considered an international language.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Emojis you send (3) _____ because they can sometimes be misinterpreted.✗ The rise of emojis might mean (4) _____.

Task 3. Brainstorm with your classmates about other pros and cons of the use of emojis and complete the following index card. Conduct a mini debate about the pros and cons.

Notes

Our group is for/against the rise of emojis for the following reasons.

Firstly, _____

so _____.

Secondly, _____

because _____.

...

To sum up, the rise of emojis has a positive/negative effect on our life.

**Pre-reading questions:**

What do you think is the purpose of learning a foreign language? If you have a chance to learn a new foreign language, what will be your first choice? Why?

Should Everyone Learn at Least One Other Language?

With translation apps commonly available on our phones, and with English becoming such a commonly spoken language around the world, is learning a second language still important?

Room for Debate asked a similar question several years ago after Lawrence Summers, the former president of Harvard University, said the following:

English's emergence as the global language, along with the rapid progress in machine translation and the fragmentation^① of languages spoken around the world, make it less clear that the substantial^② investment necessary to speak a foreign tongue is universally worthwhile.

The six Room for Debate panelists^③, however, suggested lots of reasons multilingualism^④ is still important. For example, it can help you get a job, it can increase your cognitive^⑤ abilities, and it can provide "insight into another way of thinking, another mindset".

In this Sunday Review essay, Katherine Kinzler writes about another reason multilingualism is helpful: It can improve social abilities. She writes: Being bilingual has some obvious advantages. Learning more than one language enables new conversations and new experiences. But in recent years, psychology researchers have demonstrated^⑥ some less obvious advantages of bilingualism, too. For instance, bilingual children may enjoy

① *n. separating sth into fine particles*

② *adj. large in amount, value or importance*

③ *n. a person who is a member of a panel answering questions during a discussion*

④ *n. using, speaking, or written in several different languages*

⑤ *adj. connected with mental processes of understanding*

⑥ *v. to show sth clearly by giving proof or evidence*

^⑦ adv. used meaning “by itself” to show that you are referring to sth on its own, rather than in connection with other things

certain cognitive benefits, such as improved executive function — which is critical for problem solving and other mentally demanding activities.

Now, two new studies demonstrate that multilingual exposure improves not only children’s cognitive skills but also their social abilities. She continues: Multilingual exposure, it seems, facilitates the basic skills of interpersonal understanding. Of course, becoming fully bilingual or multilingual is not always easy or possible for everyone. But the social advantage we have identified appears to emerge from merely being raised in an environment in which multiple languages are experienced, not from being bilingual per se^⑦. This is potentially good news for parents who are not bilingual themselves, yet who want their children to enjoy some of the benefits of multilingualism.

Food for thought

1. According to the passage, what are the benefits of speaking more than one language?

2. In your experience of learning a foreign language, do you have any good learning methods?

3. With so many translation apps available now, do you think it still necessary to learn a foreign language? Why or why not?

Challenge

From the perspective of the writer, multilingualism does good to people in some ways. But what may be the disadvantages or hardships of learning a foreign language? Do some library work and present your findings.

GRAMMAR IN USE

Section A What would you do to raise funds for kids in poor areas? Read the passage and complete it by using the expressions in the box in their proper forms.

- guide a child along a path
- push Internet users to send digital funds
- install solar-powered lighting
- engage users through a fun game on the Internet
- (the game) launch successfully
- make dangerous trips just to reach their nearest school

A New Game Launched to Help Children in Rural China

An Internet platform has launched a new built-in game with a charitable mission at its heart. Entitled *Light Mountain Action*, the game attractively tests the players' skills of (1) _____ from home to school in the dark, picking up torches along the route to help to light the way.

It's the kind of straightforward but inviting game that you can see becoming popular with Internet users — similar to some platform-jumping games. (2) _____ claimed attention from 100 million users in its first two weeks.

Light Mountain Action's gameplay is based on a real-life situation where scores of children in China's rural areas keep (3) _____ . This is emphasised each time a user plays the game via images and stories of students in a remote part of Jiangxi Province,



who get up before dawn to make their way to class.

Each time you play, the game encourages you to donate money to support the children who face this challenge in real life. Within two days of launching, the game had reportedly encouraged people to donate a large amount of money. The funds raised will go toward (4) _____ in Jiangxi's Suichuan County.

The company has made a big deal about charitable efforts in recent years, helping launch China's first "Internet Philanthropy (慈善) Day" years ago, an event (5) _____ to good causes every September.

(6) _____ seems like a smart move in this field, and will hopefully lead to some real changes in the rural areas.

Section B Read and complete the tasks.

Task 1. Do you think kids can be active participants in charity? What do you think of kids doing charity?

Task 2. Read the story about kids doing charity and fill in the blanks to make it coherent and grammatically correct.

A Story to Inspire Generosity and Charity in Kids

My kids love stories. And stories about other kids? Even better. Therefore, when it comes to teaching my two daughters about generosity, what could be better (1) _____ to tell them stories of kids who happened upon a need in society and set out to fix it? Because when kids hear stories of other kids making a difference, it can be (2) _____ (inspire). It breaks through mental barriers saying that kids are too young (3) _____ (create) change or kids don't have enough experience.



Below are kids (4) _____ have set up their own charity making influences internationally. Years ago, Gary and Kyle attended the World Cup Soccer Games in Germany. At a game between Iran and Angola, they discovered (5) _____ a *privilege* (特权) it was to play soccer in Angola. However, kids of their age in Africa did not have the opportunity to participate in a sport that (6) _____ (build) skill, teamwork and confidence. Since they were lucky enough to have well-equipped team and able to play on well-kept soccer fields, the brothers decided to fund fields for kids in (7) _____ (fortunate) areas of the world so they too can take part in the game. In addition to (8) _____ (construct) 10 soccer fields around the world, FUND & FIELD, a charity organisation, says the money collected will also cover the construction of poor regions around the world.



My hope is (9) _____ at the very least when my girls hear the story, they will better understand why it's important to support and donate to charitable organisations. It would be even better for the story to inspire ideas about (10) _____ my daughters could themselves begin non-profit organisations.

VOCABULARY FOCUS

Section A Why do people choose to spend money on other people rather than themselves? What is behind their urge to donate? Read the two paragraphs and paraphrase the underlined parts by using the phrases in *Reading A*.

- Some scholars are conducting a research on what is behind the urge to donate. What they have found is that for more than 85 percent of charitable donations, people give because someone asks them to. Yet that doesn't solve the question of how donors who are approached by many causes choose which ones they will support.



Some scholars interested in people's motives to donate have discovered some key motivations for charitable giving. For more than 85 percent of charitable donations, people (1) _____
_____. However, the research doesn't reveal how donors decide (2) _____ when the causes all make contact with them.

2. Many donors say that they give because their donations matter to someone they know and care about. People who know someone who has a disease or who has died from one may identify with people suffering from the same disease. Therefore, they are more willing to donate to the charity that promotes research for that disease. Donors are also more likely to give when they think that their donation will make a difference. But donors don't give only from the heart; instead, they also consider the costs and benefits of giving, and the benefits to themselves such as feeling good or looking good to others. For example, the tax breaks that many people get in exchange for their gifts to charity are another motivating factor for giving.

Many donors maintain that they give because (3) _____
_____ they know and care about. People who know someone who has a disease or who has died from one (4) _____. Thus,



they are more likely to donate to the charity carrying out research for that disease. Donors are also more willing to give when they think that their donation will have an impact. However, donors (5) _____

_____, and the benefits to themselves such as feeling good or looking good to others rather than give only from the heart. For example, many people are encouraged to (6) _____

Section B Charity volunteers' own experiences are valuable. Read the passage and complete it by using the words/phrases in the box. Each word/phrase can only be used once. Note that there is one more word/phrase than you need.

confused	fallen apart	focusing on	homelessness
inspire	leading	participants	priorities
recall	slipped into	tricky	

The Hard Lessons Are Helping My Charity Work

The hard lessons I learned when I used to be broken and homeless are helping my charity work. Growing up, I had a rather (1) _____ relationship with money. At 18, I left for university and rebranded myself with clothes, the latest tech and other must-haves.

I found it impossible to make the money from my part-time job stretch until the next payment. I didn't know how to budget, used spending as a "pick-me-up" and soon (2) _____ the quick-cash trap of payday lenders. Eventually I left St. Andrews University with a degree in history and £4,000 of debt on top of my student loans. My zero-hour contract at a hotel wasn't a stable income, (3) _____ me to sofa-surf between the few people I knew, when they'd let me.

It all occurred because I felt (4) _____ about how to make money work and thought only in the short term. I had never had any advice or asked what my (5) _____ were. I'd basically gone broken trying to look rich.

Eventually I got a job in the local government, joined a graduate scheme, where I worked on strategies and accommodation for children in care, and got my current job (6) _____ youth homelessness. I worked hard and was lucky, but it was scary how easily it had all (7) _____ right at the beginning and how ill-prepared I was for that step into independence.

Today, I frequently see young people going down the same path I did, and too often they also suffer from (8) _____ and poor mental health. Not many get lucky and hard work doesn't always pay off.



Now, at 26, I have become one of the (9) _____ of the charity Money & Pocket, which delivers financial education to young people aged between 7 and 25 across the UK. I'd (10) _____ any young adult disappointed with the systems or structures that were supposed to protect and support them to make use of their experiences and help others in a similar position. By finding a cause, you can give yourself a voice and help to make vital changes.

LISTENING AND VIEWING

Section A Listen and complete the tasks.

Task 1. Listen to Tracy's interview with Peter, a pioneer in public welfare. Judge whether the statements are True (T), False (F) or Not Given (NG). Correct the false statements.

- () 1. "66 Charity" is a new charity organisation.
- () 2. Tapping the "Donate" button on the phones is a new way to make donations to people in need.
- () 3. It is out-of-date for charity volunteers to collect funds from passers-by with buckets.
- () 4. The tradition of Sichuan locals prompts Peter to get involved in charity.

Task 2. Listen again and complete the notes about digital charity.



Notes

"Digital charity" is a new means to (1) _____ in charity. With a more advanced (2) _____, digital transfers can be dealt with more efficiently and the resources in a disaster-hit area can (3) _____. Therefore, Peter and his team are trying very hard to (4) _____.

 **Section B** Home, sweet home is the safest place to be. What if a person loses his home? Watch a video to complete the tasks.

Notes

Word Bank

evict /ɪ'vɪkt/ *v.* 驱逐

redundant /rɪ'dʌndənt/ *a.* 被解雇的, 失业的

brink /brɪŋk/ *n.* 边缘

thrive /θraɪv/ *v.* 繁荣

Task 1. Before watching, complete the sentence first and share yours with your class. Check what the video clip tells you later.

We all need a home so that _____

Task 2. There are all sorts of reasons why homelessness happens. Watch the video clip and try to list some.

Homelessness might happen when ...



(1) _____
to keep up with.



a young person
(2) _____
but doesn't get
timely support.



an unemployed
person doesn't
(3) _____.

Task 3. Watch again and summarise how the coaches at Crisis help the homeless to rebuild their lives. Think about why they do not directly donate money to them.

- 1 The expert coaches and tutors are willing to lend a hand to rebuild the homeless people's lives. First of all, coaches will give advice on (1) _____.
- 2 _____. Besides, homeless people are given access to (2) _____.
- 3 Therefore, the homelessness can make a living on their own.

The reason why Crisis experts don't directly donate money is (3) _____.

READING AND VIEWING

Section A Read and complete the tasks.

Task 1. How can would-be donors carry out assessments before they decide to make a donation? Read the passage and choose the best word/phrase for each blank.

Checking out a Charity

For a would-be donor, evaluating a charity of any size can be discouraging, since there are more than one million of them out there. Still, there are ways to become a knowledgeable donor. They involve taking time to carry out assessments and (1) _____ some common sense in checking out a charity.

First of all, charitable commitment calculates how much of a charity's total (2) _____ went directly to the charitable purpose,

as opposed to management, certain general expenses and fundraising. Charities that receive most of their donations as gift-in-kind do better here, mainly because (3) _____ gifts involve little or no fundraising expense. Charity advisors say charitable (4) _____ should be no lower than 65%.

Secondly, fundraising efficiency shows the percent of private donations remaining after (5) _____ the costs of getting them. The average for all 100 charities is 91%, unchanged from the previous year, meaning that it cost 9 cents to raise \$1. But this is an average of many different kinds of charities using many different (6) _____ procedures. With fewer but larger donations and perhaps proud assessments, some gift-in-kind charities look very (7) _____, with fundraising efficiencies of 100% or very close. At the other end are charities employing expensive direct-mail and telephone appeal.

Thirdly, the donor dependency proportion is extremely sensitive to financial markets and for many charities (8) _____ wildly from year to year. For the other two proportions, the higher the rate, the better, especially in year-to-year change. But what makes this proportion interesting is that its significance (9) _____ the donor. If the contributor is looking for a charity that (10) _____ needs contributions and is likely to put them to work immediately, a rating above 100 might be considered good. On the other hand, if the sponsor wants a charity that can better stand on its own long term, a rating below 100 might be viewed as (11) _____.

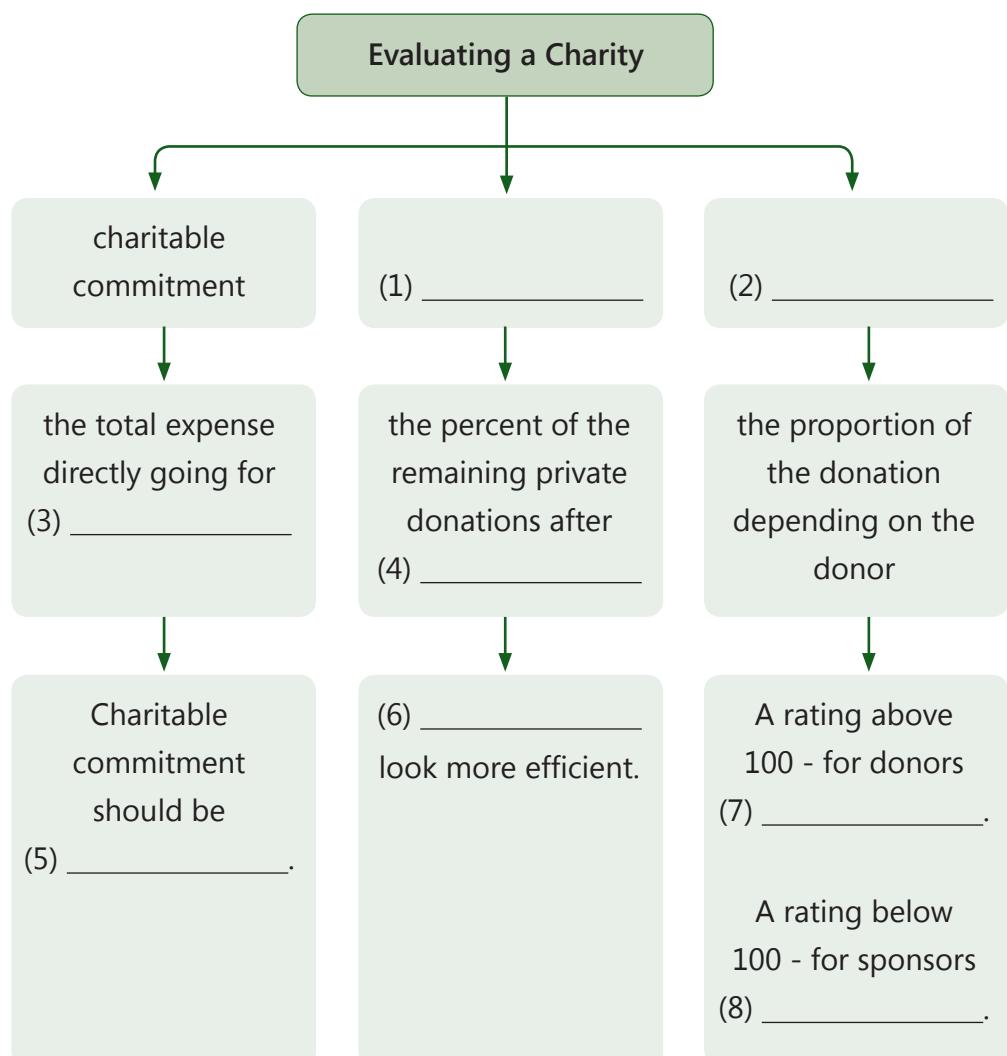
Above all, do not be rushed into making a contribution. This is especially true if you're on the receiving end of a cold-call folk on the telephone (12) _____ you to commit to a donation before you have a chance to do your own research. Therefore, once you get off the phone, make sure that you look online for financial statements.



1. A. trusting B. applying C. challenging D. improving
2. A. donation B. tuition C. expense D. wealth

3. A. luxurious B. individual C. customised D. unique
4. A. commitment B. account C. institution D. status
5. A. adding to B. raising up C. paying for D. taking away
6. A. fundraising B. management C. calculating D. evaluating
7. A. attractive B. efficient C. generous D. rewarding
8. A. varies B. survives C. increases D. decreases
9. A. contributes to B. works on C. depends on D. arises from
10. A. potentially B. desperately C. unnecessarily D. barely
11. A. stimulating B. disappointing C. excellent D. negative
12. A. forbidding B. enabling C. reminding D. pressuring

Task 2. Read again and complete the mind map.



Section B Is it a nice move for some charitable organisations to help kids with a new form of sponsorship? Read the passage and choose the best answer to each question.

Nice Vision, a US-based charitable organisation, is one of the largest nonprofits working in global health and development, with more than \$1 billion in annual earnings. The group raises money for children with a sponsorship model: People browse through files with images of children in the communities Nice Vision wants to serve, picking out a child to sponsor with monthly payments.

It's a model that does extraordinarily well at one important thing — getting wealthy Americans, who often don't think much about addressing poverty overseas, to commit to giving to some of the world's poorest people. Nice Vision has moved a lot of money to areas where people experience extreme poverty, and there's no question that it has saved and improved many lives in doing so.

Now, they're changing their model to give the kids more choice, too. The change is a welcome corrective. For all the good Nice Vision does, something about its original model can feel troubling. Isn't there something off about looking through pictures of people to pick one you want to help? Do the cuter children deserve sponsors more?

And then there's the strategy. "Potential sponsors get to see photos of children around the world, and they choose someone, and the kid usually waits — for weeks, months, for years sometimes," Edgar Sandoval, Nice Vision's US president, told me.

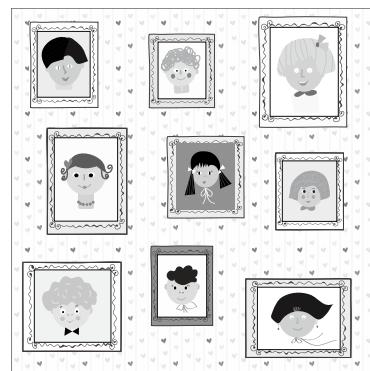
Waiting and hoping to be chosen is obviously a frustrating and, depending on the outcome, sometimes **devastating** experience for kids. And beyond that, much of the way we talk about charity, and fundraise for it, ends up positioning recipients as unchanging, helpless, and uninvolved in their rescue by donors — objects of pity rather than partners.

Therefore, Nice Vision is trying something different. Under their new model, announced last week, people who'd like to sponsor a child take pictures of themselves. The pictures are then presented to children at a community-wide event, and the children select the people they want as a sponsor. The kids go home with a picture of the sponsors they've chosen,



and the sponsors find out a short time later that a child has selected them.

It's a delightful way of changing up how we think about international charity. It also seems to be working — that is, providing a satisfying experience for recipients while building new interest among donors.



- () 1. According to the passage, what can we know about Nice Vision?
- A. It develops rapidly despite its scale.
 - B. It creates files with pictures of kids in need.
 - C. It aids people in poverty from all over the world.
 - D. It organises fundraising events for kids in poor health.
- () 2. Why is Nice Vision changing its current sponsorship model?
- A. To encourage more people to be donors.
 - B. To simplify the procedure of sponsoring kids.
 - C. To avoid the problems in the course of raising fund.
 - D. To provide recipients with a comfortable experience.
- () 3. The word "**devastating**" in paragraph 5 most probably means _____.
- A. disastrous
 - B. influential
 - C. fascinating
 - D. significant
- () 4. What is the author's main purpose in writing the passage?
- A. To inform Nice Vision of their annual earnings.
 - B. To support the new step that Nice Vision has taken.
 - C. To persuade poor kids to choose their donors instead.
 - D. To arouse more people's awareness of doing charity.

INTEGRATED TASKS

Section A Read Section B of *Reading and Viewing* on page 45 again and complete the tasks.

Task 1. Read aloud the paragraph and translate it into Chinese.

Waiting and hoping to be chosen is obviously a frustrating and, depending on the outcome, sometimes devastating experience for kids. And beyond that, much of the way we talk about charity, and fundraise for it, ends up positioning recipients as unchanging, helpless, and uninvolved in their rescue by donors — objects of pity rather than partners.

Task 2. There is a heated discussion in a class meeting about how to make the sponsorship model more friendly to the recipients. Your classmate Xiao Hua will present her opinion to win support. Help her to translate it into English.

事实上，正是出于同理心，人们才会乐意资助一些身处困境中的孩子。但有时由捐助者单方面选择受助者会给他们带来伤害。那么，为何不改变这种资助模式，让受帮助的孩子们也参与到这个选择的过程中呢？一方面，双方都会更好地了解彼此，为自己的选择负责。另一方面，日后他们回想起这段经历，会发现善行会给世界带来更多的美好，于人于己都是极大的祝福。

In fact, (1) _____
 _____ (it). But it sometimes brings hurt when the donor plays a decisive role in the selection of the recipient. So, why not (2) _____ (involve)?
 On the one hand, (3) _____
 _____ (responsible). (4) _____
 _____ (recall), which is a great blessing to both others and themselves.

Section B Read and complete the tasks.

Kids Doing Charities

Below are several stories of kids who saw a need in the world and set out to fix it. Hearing the stories of these kids doing charities will inspire generosity and charity in your life.

Janine Licare and Aislin Livingstone –

Kids Saving the Rainforest: Janine Licare and Aislin Livingstone were 9 years old in 1999 when they saw the rainforest disappearing from their beloved home in Costa Rica and the negative impact on animals, particularly the mono titi monkeys. After being dissatisfied with how their donations were being spent with other rainforest charities, Janine and Aislin set out to begin their own organisation – Kids Saving the Rainforest. The mission of Kids Saving the Rainforest is to protect the diverse wildlife of Costa Rica's Pacific coast by preserving wildlife, conducting original scientific research, training volunteers, and promoting conservation.



Austin Gutwein – Hoops of Hope: Austin Gutwein watched a video of children who had lost their parents to AIDS. Moved to do something to

help these kids, Austin decided to shoot basketball free throws as a way to raise money on World AIDS Day. He shot 2,057 free throws to represent the 2,057 kids who would become orphans that day. Through sponsorships he was able to raise almost \$3,000. From that year forward, Austin organised a charity called Hoops of Hope, whose participants have raised over \$2.5 million to provide orphans of AIDS access to food, clothing, shelter, a new school, dormitories, a computer lab, two medical centres and more.



Annie Wignall – Care Bags 4 Kids: At eleven years old, Annie Wignall began the Care Bags Foundation when she discovered there are many kids in crisis situations who have to leave their homes with very few of their own belongings. Annie's organisation creates and distributes care

bags filled with essential and comforting items for needy children aged baby to 18 years. Over the years, with increased support and donations from businesses, groups, and individuals, along with agencies who hand-deliver the bags, Annie's idea has grown from a small home-based project helping a few kids in Iowa, into a nationally-recognised nonprofit that provides services to thousands of kids worldwide.

Notes



Task 1. Complete the table with the information you summarise from the passage.

Stories of Kid Charities

Names	Events	Missions
Kids Saving the Rainforest	preserving wildlife, conducting original scientific research, training volunteers and promoting conservation	
Hoops of Hope		to help many orphans who suffer from AIDS
Care Bags 4 kids		

Task 2. Suppose you have read the kids' stories on a blog and you want to interact with the kid charity founders. Post your comments or questions on the forum. One example is given.

A screenshot of a computer window showing a comment from a user named Janine Licare and Aislin Livingstone. The comment discusses saving the forest and witnessing a mono titi monkey.

 @ **Janine Licare and Aislin Livingstone**
Saving the forest is extraordinarily cool! Have you ever witnessed a mono titi monkey and waved "Hi"?

 @

Task 3. Are there any disadvantaged groups or any social concerns you care about? If you have sponsorship for a non-profit group, what will you do? Brainstorm with your classmates and complete the table. Design a poster for your own charity.

Name	
Events	
Missions	

leaf Extended Reading



Pre-reading questions:

Do you know the Chinese idiom illustrated in the picture? What is the story about?

The Spirit of Giving and Charity in Ancient China

Many stories can be found from classical China about people of noble character whose kindness made all the difference for those less fortunate. Their hearts were focused not on themselves but on the welfare of others and their compassion^① prompted them to help their neighbours. Here are two such stories that convey the wisdom of kindness.

Dumplings of Kindness and Healing

The classic Chinese dumpling, called jiaozi, has been a much-loved Chinese food for nearly 2,000 years. According to folklore, jiaozi was invented by Zhang Zhongjing, an outstanding doctor and county governor known for his kindness who lived during the Eastern Han

① *n. a strong feeling of sympathy for people who are suffering and a desire to help them*

Dynasty (C.E. 25–220).

When Zhang retired from his post and returned to his hometown, he was saddened to see many poor people suffer from severely frostbitten^② ears in the winter, and Zhang determined to help.

He did so by creating a remedy^③ called "drive away cold from the delicate ears" soup. The recipe starts with making a filling of minced mutton, hot chili pepper, and medicinal herbs effective in strengthening the body to resist cold. The fillings were wrapped in thin dough^④ in the shape of a human ear and then cooked in boiling water.



This type of dumpling became known as "jiao'er," literally "delicate ear." By eating jiao'er in a bowl of hot soup for a period of time, everyone's ears eventually healed.

People later began to make a similar dumpling called jiaozi, which became a popular food eaten year-round but especially during the winter solstice and on Chinese New Year's Eve.

Charity Toward Neighbours

Zi Rudao, who lived during the Yuan Dynasty (C.E. 1279–1368), was another historical figure known for his charitable deeds.

When some fellow villagers fell on hard times, Zi gave them each a piece of farmland as property that they could in turn lease^⑤ to farmers. This gave them the means to earn a livelihood for themselves. Zi did not claim back the land until his fellow villagers passed away from old age.

One year, a plague^⑥ spread through Zi's village and it was said that the only cure was to eat a type of melon that caused sweating as a way of cleansing the body and driving away the disease.



Learning of this, Zi purchased many of these melons along with other food to be distributed to his neighbours. Despite the risk of getting the plague, Zi did not worry about himself but personally delivered the food to every household in the area, thus saving many lives.

Humanity's kind nature shines brightly not only in stories such as these. Many of us will be able to think of caring people that we know in

^② adj. a medical condition in which parts of the body, especially the fingers and toes, become damaged as a result of extremely cold temperatures

^③ n. a treatment or medicine to cure a disease or reduce pain that is not very serious

^④ n. a mixture of flour, water, etc. that is made into bread or pastry

^⑤ v. to use or let sb use sth, especially property or equipment, in exchange for rent or a regular payment

^⑥ n. any infectious disease that kills a lot of people

our own lives. True to the wisdom of kindness, we may then find ourselves, our communities, and our nation blessed with health and happiness on the path to the brightest of futures.

Food for thought

1. According to the passage, what motivated Zhang Zhongjing to create "jiao'er"?

2. How did Zi Rudao lend a hand to his neighbours when a plague spread?

3. What is the spirit of giving and charity in ancient China? Find more stories with brightly shining human nature.

Challenge

The spirit of giving is still influential today. Do you know any story about a Chinese person who has been devoted to charity? Do some library work with your classmates and present your findings.

UNIT 4

Disaster Survival

GRAMMAR IN USE

Section A Read and complete the tasks.

Task 1. If you can pack only five emergency supplies into an earthquake kit, what will you choose? Read the passage and fill in the blanks with the clues in the bubbles by using proper -ing forms.

Five Most Important Supplies for a Starter Earthquake Kit

As a resident in an earthquake country, I know people's constant anxiety. Every time we put a glass vase on a shelf, we're reminded that it's not a matter of if, but when the ground will start shaking. If you feel overwhelmed, start small, and gather the following basic items for your emergency kit.

No. 1 Water Storage

It's hard to overstate the importance of water. After an earthquake, you could be without it for days or weeks, (1) _____.

and it depends on how bad the damage is

Experts recommend one gallon per person, per day. The bare minimum to store is three days' worth, but after a major disaster, planning for two weeks' worth of water is more appropriate.

No. 2 A Portable Headlamp

In case of a power cut, a headlamp is the most useful lighting tool in an emergency. Unlike a flashlight, a lantern or your phone's camera flash, a headlamp keeps your hands free, and (2) _____ is wise to prevent undetected gas leaks specifically after an earthquake.

avoid using candles and matches

No. 3 Phone Chargers or Battery Packs

Nowadays, (3) _____ during and after a natural disaster makes it important to have a power source for your phone

that people rely so much on their phones

who do not carry a wallet with important numbers

that won't die quickly. Get a battery pack that can charge a smartphone once a day for about a week. Don't forget to prepare an extra power cable for your device as well.

No. 4 Emergency Contact Numbers

Finally, pick an emergency contact who lives out of town. Then, write the number down and put it in your wallet. Also, be sure to coach young children (4) _____, in case they get separated. And finally, know that sending a text is better than calling: Texts are more likely to get through when signal coverage is limited.

No. 5 _____



after they reviewed and tested various products

To sum up, (5) _____, experts concluded that assembling relevant tools one by one is a better bet than buying a pre-made kit. Nevertheless, buying a pre-made kit at the very least is always better than not having anything prepared.

Task 2. Add the fifth most important supply to the earthquake kit. Include at least two -ing forms. The picture above is for your reference.

Section B To what extent will a city or a country's identity be affected by disasters? Read the passage and fill in the blanks with the words to make it coherent and grammatically correct.

France Is Burning and Weeping

Notre Dame has occupied the heart of Paris for the better part of a millennium, with its twin towers (1) _____ (rise) from the small central island.

Now, France is burning and weeping.

The fire at Notre Dame happened when the restless nation was



struggling to cope with its own problem, witnessing its national pride and identity (2) _____ (go) up in smoke.

So was the cathedral, which for centuries has been representing a(n) (3) _____ (evolve) notion of Frenchness. This fire is not like other recent disasters. Notre Dame, where no one died, is a different kind of disaster, no less destructive but more (4) _____ (do) with beauty, spirit and symbolism.

(5) _____ (visit) by some 13 million people a year, the cathedral, established during the 12th century, is the biggest architectural attraction in Paris. It is a symbol of the old city — the Paris of stone and faith — (6) _____ the Eiffel Tower symbolises the Paris of modernity and change.

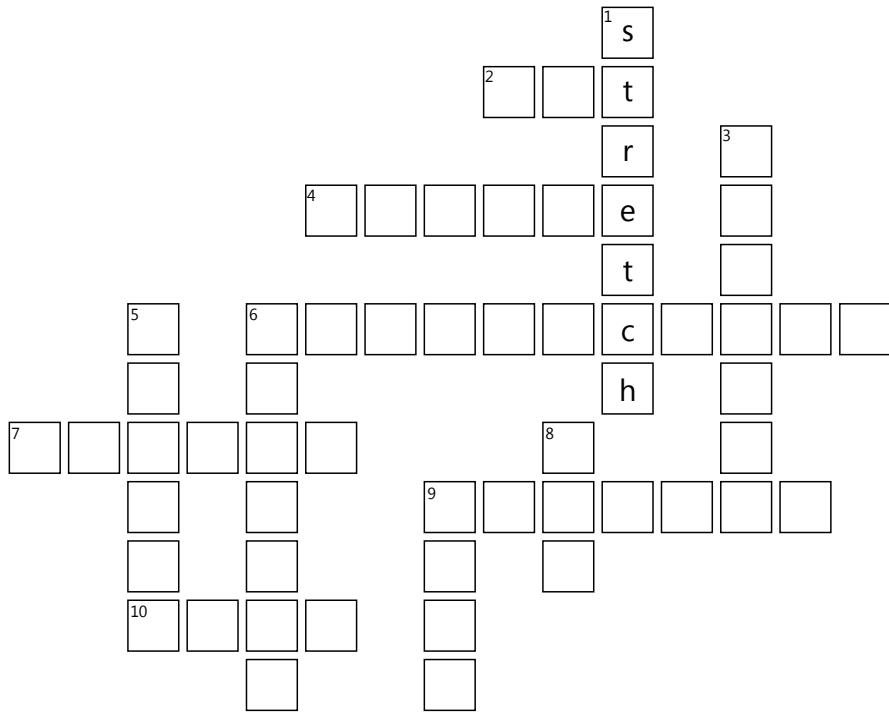
France today (7) _____ (wrestle) with how to reinvent itself for a new age. The current chaos will no doubt come to seem like just another data point in the long evolution of a nation that has survived setbacks and returned, again and again, to glory.

(8) _____ (stand) in front of Notre Dame, an art historian asked in his landmark television series *Civilisation*: "What is civilisation? I don't know. I can't define it in abstract terms, (9) _____ I think I can recognise it when I see it." He turned toward the cathedral: "And I am looking at it now."

Someday, the fire of 2019 may fade into the history of Notre Dame. It may take many years (10) _____ (repair) the damage. But the great cathedral will reinvent itself, too.

VOCABULARY FOCUS

Section A This crossword consists of a few words Across and a few words Down. Read the clues to each word and fill in the corresponding boxes with the letters that spell out the word. One example is given.



Down

1. to put your arms and legs out straight or contract your muscles
3. to burst loudly and violently, causing damage
5. something that you can use to replace another of necessary
6. with great energy, speed or anger
8. red and painful because the skin has been damaged
9. to move slowly from side to side

Across

2. a set of tools and equipment used for a particular purpose
4. to make sure that sth happens or is definite
6. quickly and with a lot of activity but in an unorganised way
7. not likely to move or fall down
9. to suddenly break into smaller pieces
10. to flow quickly and in large amounts

Section B Disasters may destroy homes, but they never destroy hope. Read the two paragraphs and paraphrase the underlined sentences by using the phrases in this unit.

- The mayor appealed to non-governmental organisations to work together, along with major figures in all kinds of industries, and provide support for students in the disaster-stricken area. He delivered a moving speech in public that ten men united in love can accomplish what ten thousand separately could not.

The mayor (1) _____

along with major figures in all kinds of industries, and provide supports for students in the disaster-stricken area. He delivered a touching speech in public that (2) _____ can accomplish what ten thousand separately could not.

- A devastating earthquake struck the city before dawn, burying thousands of lives in a flash. By the time the rescue team arrived, the residents had been looking for signs of life in piles of rubble. Instead of pausing to catch his breath, a teacher searched for his students furiously from room to room through the ruins of what had been a school. One of his students had been trapped in the building for more than 6 hours before the rescue workers finally broke into the room violently. With the slightest hope, a girl reached out from the crack calling for help, her voice trembling in panic. The rescue workers informed her heartbreakingly that she had lost her left leg, but she maintained that she would never stop trying to pursue her dream of becoming a ballet dancer.



A devastating earthquake struck the city before dawn, burying thousands of lives in a flash. By the time the rescue team arrived, the residents had been looking for signs of life in piles of rubble. Rather than (3) _____, a teacher searched for his students furiously from room to room through the ruins of what had been a school. One of his students had been trapped in the building for more than 6 hours before the door



(4) _____ With the faintest hope, a girl (5) _____

_____ with her voice trembling in panic. The rescue workers informed her heartbreakingly that she had lost her left leg, but she maintained that she would never (6) _____.

_____.

Section C What kind of information do you think should be included in an earthquake news report? Read the passage and complete it by using the words/phrases in the box. Each word/phrase can only be used once. Note that there is one more word/phrase than you need.

buried in	circulating	cautioned against	damage to
eventually	initially	measured	struck
tumbling	unsafe	waterproof	

The Philippines Struck by Second Big Earthquake

MANILA, the Philippines — A strong earthquake struck the southern Philippine island of Mindanao on Thursday, killing at least five people and rattling an area still unsettled from a quake that killed at least several people two days before.

The earthquake on Thursday, which the United States Geological Survey (1) _____ at magnitude 6.5, struck about 25 miles southwest of the city of Davao.

A village elder was killed in Batasan with the village hall (2) _____ down on him. Elsewhere in the province, at least four other people were killed, including a 7-year-old child who was crushed by falling debris and two adults (3) _____ a landslide.

Tuesday's quake, which was magnitude 6.6, caused wide destruction of schools and other buildings on Mindanao. When Thursday's quake (4) _____, more than 12,700 people had been forced from their homes into the evacuation centres in the Tuesday quake. In some instances, (5) _____ buildings caused on Tuesday may have saved



lives on Thursday, as residents avoided homes and buildings thought to be (6) _____. However, officials declared an emergency, when cracks appeared in the walls and ceiling of a hospital in the southern city of Kidapawan.

"We need (7) _____ tents and mats because the residents are sleeping outside," said the governor. "We also need water, mosquito nets, food packs, blankets and certain medicines."

Images (8) _____ on social media showed the collapse of Eva's Hotel in the town of Kidapawan. The authorities (9) _____ feared that up to 10 people could be trapped in the building, but the town's mayor later confirmed that no one was left inside. On the other hand, rescue officials on Thursday (10) _____ trusting unconfirmed posts on social media reporting that an even bigger quake could be on the horizon.

LISTENING AND VIEWING

 **Section A** Listen to the conversations and choose the best answer to each of the questions. The conversations and the questions will be read only once.

- () 1. A. She is an expert in natural disasters.
B. She is a news reporter from Sky News.
C. She is a survivor in the Tohoku tsunami.
D. She is a doctoral student at Keio University.
- () 2. A. The man spoke highly of the disaster movie.
B. The woman hasn't been in a natural disaster.
C. The woman doesn't consider flood a natural disaster.
D. The movie brought back the woman's awful memories.
- () 3. A. He should take shorter showers.
B. He was fined for not conserving water.
C. He watered his front yard in case of droughts.
D. He was unwise to water his front yard on such a hot day.
- () 4. A. To give the definition of two terms in geography.
B. To stress the difference between two natural disasters.
C. To illustrate the serious consequences of an avalanche.
D. To explain a new word based on another familiar concept.

- () 5. A. Kansas is a state subject to tornadoes.
B. Storm shelters should be built all over the U.S.
C. *The Wizard of Oz* is a book on natural disasters.
D. Natural disasters rarely occur in the central U.S.

 **Section B** Some say that disasters occur when people lack preparedness or the ability to cope with them. Complete the tasks as instructed.

Word Bank

drought /draʊt/ *n.* 旱灾
famine /'fæmɪn/ *n.* 饥荒
cyclone /'saɪkləʊn/ *n.* 旋风
hazard /'hæzəd/ *n.* 危险；危害
vulnerability /'vʌlnərə'bɪləti/ *n.* 脆弱性；易损性
resilient /ri'zɪliənt/ *adj.* 可迅速恢复的；有适应力的

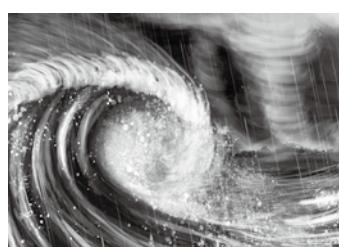
Task 1. Listen to a speaker talking about disasters and fill in the blanks.



- disaster type: drought and famine
- causing (1) _____ deaths since 1980



- disaster type: (2) _____
- claiming (3) _____ lives between 2000 and 2010



- disaster type: (4) _____
- affecting (5) _____ people

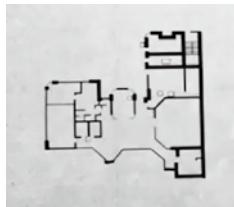
Task 2. Watch the video clip and identify the different responsibilities of schools and learners from the pictures.

(1) Schools' responsibilities:

(2) Learners' responsibilities:



A



B

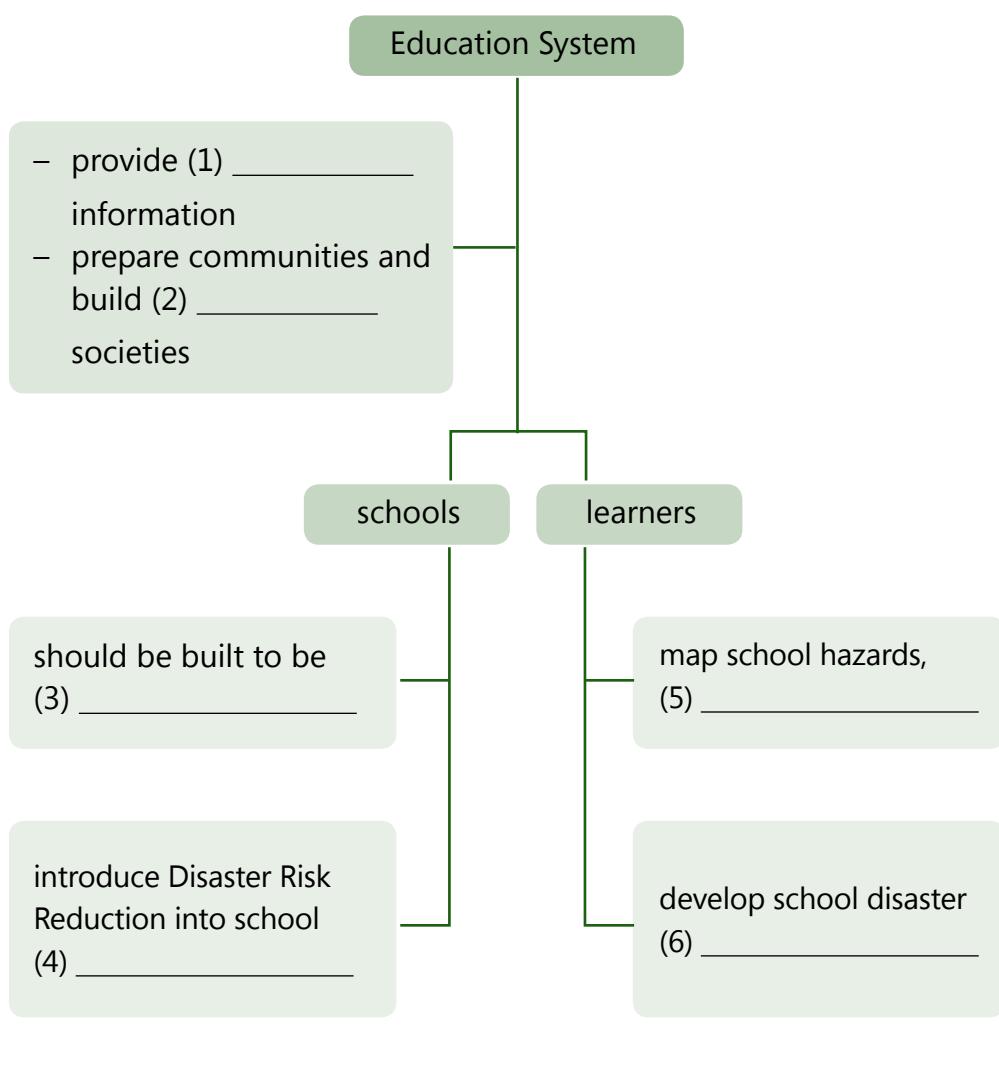


C



D

Task 3. Watch again and complete the mind map.



Task 4. What is your understanding of the formula below?

$$\text{disaster risk} = \frac{\text{natural hazard} \times \text{vulnerability}}{\text{capacity of societal system}}$$

My understanding: _____

leaf READING AND VIEWING

Section A How differently do natural disasters affect the rich and the poor? Read the passage and choose the best word/phrase for each blank.

Severe storms fall on the rich and poor alike, but low-income neighbourhoods suffer more damage from urban flooding, according to a new study.

The report notes that the gaps include an underestimation of the historic damage caused by urban floods and the inability of governments to (1) _____ where damage will occur. It stresses a need for stronger (2) _____ among local, state and federal agencies.

The scientists conducted interviews in four cities and found that the poor, racial and ethnic minorities, the elderly, and the disabled were "disproportionally (3) _____" by floods.

"Low levels of citizen engagement" (4) _____ to the problem, it says. The report notes that urban flooding damaged not only homes, but also schools and medical centres used by low-income families. (5) _____, in nearby neighbourhoods, "residents of valuable properties" received additional federal flood insurance to restore their homes.

The scientists visited a frequently flooded neighbourhood where middle-income African-American residents (6) _____ they were given a lower priority on major flood relief projects than wealthier neighbourhoods. Among the basic problems faced by all four cities:

Historical records of flooding contained gaps that (7) _____ previous flooding damage. The records don't include the costs of more frequent small floods and uninsured damage, including resulting health problems and unemployment in areas where businesses are (8) _____.

Factors related to climate change, such as record rainfall, also make it more (9) _____ to predict both the extent and locations of future flood damage. The report notes that before Hurricane Harvey hit Texas, the worst storm (10) _____ flooded about 73,000 homes. Harvey damaged 208,353 homes; 59 percent were outside the areas where record flooding was estimated to occur once in 500 years.

Over 280 million Americans live in (11) _____ areas. "In order to better understand and manage urban flooding," said a civil engineering professor who chaired the committee behind the report, "each city must take into account its (12) _____ and natural environment, the impacts on people, information available to understand or communicate flood events, and the mix of local, state and federal policies in force."



1. A. draw B. expect C. predict D. ensure
2. A. conversation B. cooperation C. combination D. concentration
3. A. affected B. downsized C. overwhelmed D. constructed
4. A. devoted B. referred C. contributed D. appealed
5. A. Moreover B. Instead C. Therefore D. Meanwhile
6. A. concluded B. assured C. warned D. complained
7. A. understated B. documented C. overestimated D. measured
8. A. called on B. taken over C. shut down D. burnt out
9. A. acceptable B. difficult C. reasonable D. impossible
10. A. on average B. on schedule C. on occasion D. on record
11. A. rural B. alpine C. metropolitan D. regional
12. A. secure B. newly-built C. unsteady D. man-made



Section B Read and complete the tasks.

Task 1. To the best of your knowledge, write the highest temperature in Adelaide and the lowest temperature in Chicago in January.



Adelaide, Australia
highest temperature in January:
(1) _____ °C



Chicago, America
lowest temperature in January:
(2) _____ °C

Task 2. Read the passage about weather extremes and complete it by using the sentences in the box. Each sentence can only be used once. Note that there are two more sentences than you need.

- A. The real-life numbers back up the climate models.
- B. They may also be a result of warming, strangely enough.
- C. Heat records were reset from Norway to Algeria last year.
- D. A hotter planet makes extreme weather more frequent and more intense.
- E. NGOs sent out buses to cruise the streets as mobile warming centres for homeless people.
- F. Soaring air-conditioner use overloaded electrical grids and caused widespread power failures.

Age of Weather Extremes

In Chicago, officials warned about the risk of almost instant frostbite on what could be the city's coldest day ever. Warming centres opened and schools and universities closed throughout the Midwest as rare polar winds streamed down from the Arctic.



At the same time, on the other

side of the planet, wildfires raged in Australia's record-breaking heat.

(1) _____ The authorities slowed and canceled trams to save power. Labour leaders called for laws that would require businesses to close when temperatures reached alarming levels: nearly 47 Celsius, as was the case last week in Adelaide, the capital of South Australia.

This is weather in the age of extremes. It comes on top of multiple extremes, all kinds, in all kinds of places.

Consider these recent examples: (2) _____ In parts of Australia, a drought has gone on so long that a child in kindergarten will hardly have seen rain in her lifetime. And California saw its most disastrous wildfires ever in 2018, resulting in bankruptcies by some of the state's largest utilities

Is it climate change?

Heat and drought extremes are in line with scientific findings: More greenhouse gas emissions bring a greater likelihood of abnormally high temperatures.

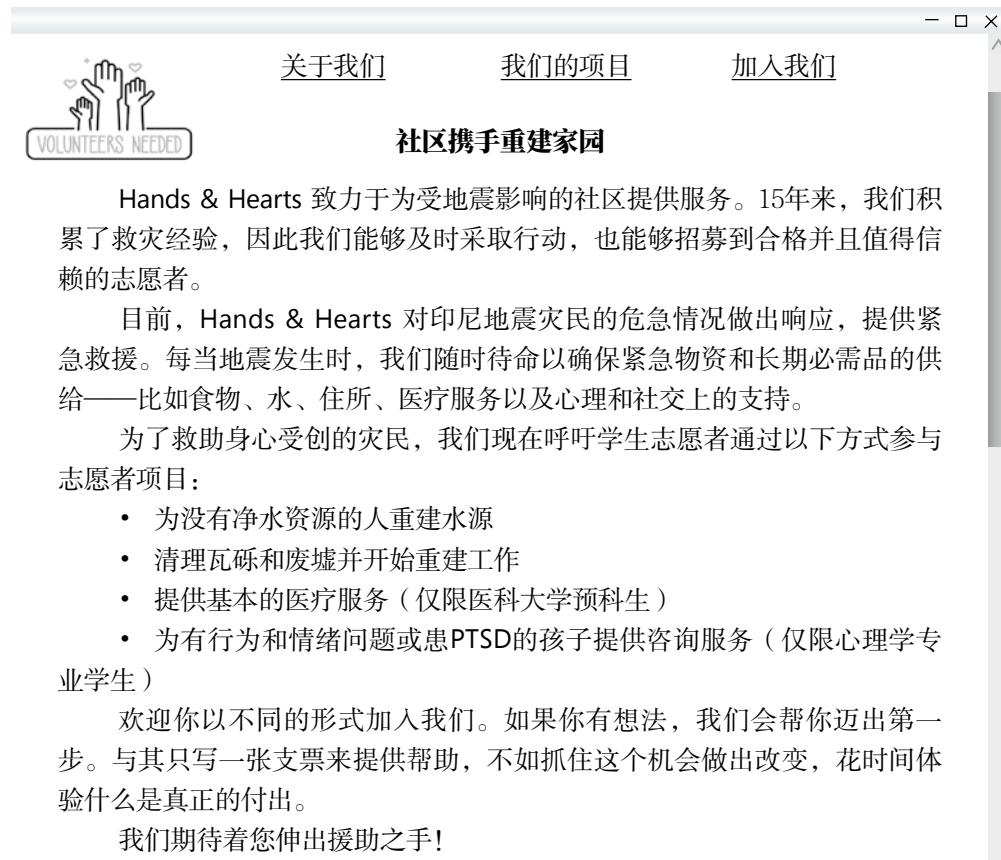
(3) _____ Concentrations of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere are higher than they have been in 800,000 years. The last four years have been the hottest on record and the 20 warmest years on record have all come in the past 22 years.

As for the extremely low temperatures this week in parts of the United States, they stand in sharp contrast to the trend toward warmer winters. (4) _____ Emerging research suggests that a warming Arctic is causing changes in the jet stream and pushing polar air down to latitudes that are unaccustomed to them. Hence this week's unusual chill over the Midwest.

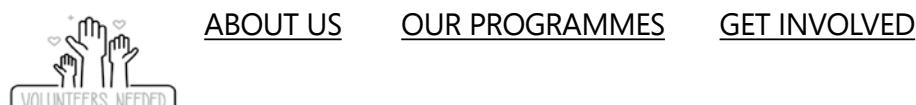


INTEGRATED TASKS

Section A Have you ever participated in a volunteer programme? What benefits have you gained from the experience? Help *Hands & Hearts* to translate their volunteer recruitment with the words given in the brackets.



The screenshot shows a website header with three navigation links: '关于我们' (About Us), '我们的项目' (Our Programmes), and '加入我们' (Get Involved). Below the header is a banner with the text 'VOLUNTEERS NEEDED' and a graphic of hands reaching up. The main content area features a heading '社区携手重建家园' (Community Rebuild Together) and a paragraph about the organization's 15 years of disaster relief experience and its ability to respond quickly. It also describes the services provided to earthquake victims in Indonesia, including food, water, shelter, health care, and psycho-social support. The text ends with a call to action: '我们期待着您伸出援助之手!' (We look forward to your help!).



ABOUT US OUR PROGRAMMES GET INVOLVED

It takes a COMMUNITY to rebuild a COMMUNITY.

Hands & Hearts is a disaster relief service committed to communities affected by earthquakes. Our initiative is built upon our 15 years of disaster relief experience, enabling us to recruit qualified and trustworthy volunteers.

Currently, Hands & Hearts (1) _____
_____ (emergency) to victims of recent earthquake in Indonesia. We (2) _____

_____ (ensure) — food, water, shelter, health care and psycho-social support — whenever an earthquake strikes.

We (3) _____
_____ (call on) as a means to aid

victims suffering from both physical and mental pain in following ways:

- Reestablish water sources for people without clean water
- (4) _____
_____ (rebuild)
- Provide basic medical care (pre-med students only)
- (5) _____
_____ (counselling) or those
with post-traumatic stress disorder (psychology majors only)

There are so many ways to get involved. If you have an idea, we'll help you to get started. (6) _____
_____ (grab) and not just write a check.

We are looking forward to your helping hand!

Section B Listen and complete the tasks.

Task 1. Tornado chasers are those who brave severe weather, closely monitor and film tornadoes. Listen to the interview of three tornado chasers and complete the table.

	Is there such a thing as being too close to a tornado?	Do you think extreme storm chasing encourages "copycat" chasing?
Chuck	Yes, when we (1) _____ _____ from the tornado, we are being too close.	I would be concerned if someone had been killed following my example.
Victor	We should (2) _____ _____ from tornadoes out of respect for nature.	"Copycat" activities are occurring, as there will always be someone willing to risk their lives to (4) _____.
Darin	If a tornado appears weaker, we can approach while (3) _____ and making an escape plan; if it is violent, we had better lay off.	We cannot keep others from chasing but only hope that they (5) _____ from tornadoes until they become more experienced.

Task 2. Tornado chasing is a controversial topic, which is also heatedly debated among students. Talk in at least five sentences about the three pictures. Begin your talk with the sentence given.

Li Lei and Wang Hui were surfing the Internet.



Task 3. Based on Li Lei and Wang Hui's debate, make an oral report to express your attitude towards tornado chasing.

Extended Reading

Notes



Pre-reading questions:

In *Reading A: Surviving the Earthquake* in this unit, the mayor called on the survivors to rebuild San Francisco after the earthquake. Do you agree or disagree with his decision? Why?

How to Rebound^① after a Disaster: Move, Don't Rebuild, Research Suggests

What should communities do as climate change escalates^② threats like sea-level rise?

Until now, much of the focus has been on disaster response, with very little discussion of orderly, strategic retreat^③ from areas at risk. After Hurricane Sandy in 2012, for example, the New York State governor's office ran a public service announcement that made clear the focus would be on rebuilding. But a paper published in the journal *Science* makes a case that, sometimes, retreating from nature instead of fighting it can actually open up new opportunities.

"There's a definite rhetoric^④ of, 'We're going to build it back better. We're going to beat this. Something technological is going to come and it's going to save us,'" said A.R. Siders, an assistant professor with the disaster research centre at the University of Delaware and lead author of the paper.

"It's like, let's step back and think for a minute," she said. "You're in a fight with the ocean. You're fighting to hold the ocean in place. Maybe that's not the battle we want to pick."

In fact, people have often retreated after catastrophic weather events. New Orleans, for example, lost roughly half of its population after Hurricane Katrina in 2005, and the city's population is still only 85 percent of what it was before the storm. But those retreats have generally been ad hoc^⑤, not necessarily done with broader social interests in mind.

① *v. (of prices, etc.) to rise again after they have fallen*

② *v. to become or make sth greater, worse, more serious, etc.*

③ *v. to move away from a place or an enemy because you are in danger or because you have been defeated*

④ *n. speech or writing that is intended to influence people, but that is not completely honest or sincere*

⑤ *adj. arranged or happening when necessary and not planned in advance*

"After major storms, a lot of communities want to relocate," Dr Siders said. She noted that in New York after Sandy, a number of communities applied for programmes to relocate but that only two of them actually got funding. That left people in those other communities with limited options, most of them bad.

If they were wealthy, they could walk away from their homes and take the financial loss. But if they had lower income, they often couldn't make that decision and faced the prospect of remaining in houses they knew were at high risk of flooding. And even if they did manage to sell their homes, they wouldn't be lessening the risks so much as transferring them to others.

If communities could practice strategic retreats, the study says, doing so would not only reduce the need for people to choose among bad options, but also improve their circumstances.

Dr Siders pointed to Soldiers Grove, Wisconsin, a town of about 500 that moved itself out of the flood plain after too many floods. The community took that challenge and turned it into opportunity, reorienting^⑥ the business district so that it could take advantage of highway traffic and powering it entirely with solar energy — and they did this in the 1970s.

The article not only stresses the viability of retreat but challenges the idea that retreat is based exclusively on geographical factors like elevation and proximity^⑦ to the coast. "Retreat, in practice, depends at least as much on sort of social, economic, cultural geography," Dr Koslov said.

"It's not that everywhere should retreat," Dr Siders said. "It's that retreat should be an option. It should be a real viable option on the table that some places will need to use."

Food for thought

1. According to the author, what are the advantages of relocating compared with rebuilding after a disaster?

2. Apart from the financial factor, what are some other factors that may keep people from relocating after a disaster?



Challenge

Notes

City X is subject to rainstorms and landslides. Given its geographical, social, economic and cultural factors in the table below, do you think the people in City X should rebuild or retreat after a destructive landslide? Give your reasons.

Factors	Descriptions
geographical factors	mountainous terrain; accessible by highway; 100 kilometres away from the nearest coastal city
social factors	a relatively small population
economic factors	yearly income slightly below average; depending on manufacturing industry
cultural factors	with rich culture and a long history

My opinion: _____

My reasons:

Revision

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Section A Listen to the conversations and choose the best answer to each of the questions. The conversations and the questions will be read only once.

- () 1. A. Go to a park.
B. Stay at home.
C. See the exhibition.
D. Have a brunch.
- () 2. A. An act of generosity.
B. A charitable organisation.
C. A large amount of money.
D. Migrant children's current situation.
- () 3. A. There are not enough of them.
B. They are in a poor situation.
C. They are not very impressive.
D. Some of them are outstanding.
- () 4. A. He majors in Spanish.
B. He wants to become a linguist.
C. He doesn't like to do programming.
D. He is interested in language learning.
- () 5. A. See the show some other night.
B. Eat dinner after the show.
C. Take a taxi to save time.
D. Walk to the theatre.

Section B Listen to the passage and choose the best answer to each of the questions. The passage will be read twice, but the questions will be read only once.

- () 6. A. What to do before a speech.
B. How to make a great speech.
C. Why we need to keep a speech simple.
D. Where we can practise making a speech.
- () 7. A. Using stories that the audience are familiar with in a speech.
B. Delivering a speech clearly with the help of beautiful slides.
C. Making a connection to the audience when you give a speech.

- D. Greeting the audience sincerely at the beginning of a speech.
- () 8. A. Make the speech after a shower.
 B. Write down the speech from memory.
 C. Deliver the speech in front of a mirror.
 D. Practise the speech with a small audience.

Section C Listen to the longer conversation and choose the best answer to each question. The conversation will be read twice, but the questions will be read only once.

- () 9. A. Data tests. B. Climate changes.
 C. Graph reading. D. Parenting approaches.
- () 10. A. Finishing a draft version by Friday.
 B. Using different methods to analyse data.
 C. Talking to her parents about climate change.
 D. Making the content of the paper easy to understand.
- () 11. A. It tracks the research results.
 B. It appears more professional.
 C. It helps to understand climate charts better.
 D. It shows the development of thoughts.
- () 12. A. To show how the research paper is written.
 B. To give credit for the source of information.
 C. To explain the graphs used in the research paper.
 D. To make comparisons between a variety of data.

GRAMMAR

Read the passage and fill in the blanks to make it coherent and grammatically correct. For the blanks with a given word, fill in each blank with the proper form of the given words; for the other blanks, use one word that best fits each blank.

From Volunteer to Career

Volunteering overseas can be a fantastic way to combine adventure and personal growth. Putting yourself outside of your comfort zone in a new country, with new people, can spark that “lightbulb moment” (1) _____ you decide your future direction.

Callum, 19 years old, from Aberdeenshire, had volunteered throughout school but had never considered volunteering abroad

□ (2) _____ he was introduced to the charity Project Trust. When he left school, he had his sights (3) _____ (set) on a career in architecture, but an underlying interest in education inspired him to teach English and IT at a primary school in Nepal for a year first. "Volunteering as a teacher in such a rural setting," he explains, "was a prime opportunity for me to develop my leadership and confidence, as well as gain experience in the education sector."

Callum's year in Nepal wasn't easy. His mum (4) _____ (diagnose) with a fatal illness and his teaching partner had to return home (5) _____ sickness. Callum was faced with a difficult choice. "It was a rather (6) _____ (define) moment in my life," he says, "I chose to double my workload, live and cook by myself, and cope with being away from home and away from my mum, without my normal support mechanisms." He (7) _____ wake up at 5 am to work on the farm, build relationships within the community, teach all day and mark homework all evening. "It was a real test of character and it made me realise that I thrived under pressure. In reflection, (8) _____ I did set my career path so far."

Since returning home from his year abroad, Callum (9) _____ (shelf) his architectural ambitions and taken up an internship with the Project Trust. He now helps to support new volunteers and spread the message about the benefits of voluntary work.

"I feel strongly that gaining real world experience is incredibly important for life after school. The voluntary sector is the perfect chance for young people to gain these experiences and make themselves (10) _____ (employable) – no matter what sector they would like to go into."



VOCABULARY

Read the passage and complete it by using the words in the box. Each choice can only be used once. Note that there is one more word than you need.

critically	diversity	endangered	extinct
fluent	leading	preservation	reintroduced
reviving	volunteering	widely	

Saving Endangered Languages

Academic departments and nonprofit organisations around the world are dedicated to saving endangered languages. Researchers are currently recording and documenting some of the most (1) _____ endangered languages in order to ensure a record remains after the last speaker is long gone. What is the idea behind this (2) _____ technique? The reason largely lies in the fact that the language could be (3) _____ at some point in the future if a person or group of people should be interested in (4) _____ the tongue. One example of this is with the North American native language Miami, which became (5) _____ in the 1960s. Today, it is offered as a course at the Miami University in the US.

Another way of preserving languages is by introducing language revitalisation classes to children. By encouraging children to study and become (6) _____ in a language, linguists hope it will survive through them and be passed along to future generations. The Eastern Band of Cherokee Natives in the US have begun just such a program. One interested party began (7) _____ to teach the Cherokee language to school children when he realised not many people were left who could understand the indigenous tongue.

Technology also plays a role in preserving languages. Digital classrooms, podcasts, audio recordings, phone applications, and computer programs are all available in a number of (8) _____ languages. At the same time, however, technology also works to *suppress* (抑制) language (9) _____ by being available in only a few languages. For example,

- the vast majority of online information is only published in English, one of the most (10) _____ spoken languages in the world.

READING COMPREHENSION

Section A Read the passage and choose the best word/phrase for each blank.

Lee Sedol is the world champion of Go (圍棋), the ancient board game that is considered the world's most complex. Last month, the South Korean (1) _____ an artificially intelligent computer programme called AlphaGo. In a series of five matches, the machine won 4-1.

The victory, however, should partly be (2) _____ to a human mastermind: Demis Hassabis. The 39-year-old is a former chess master and video-games designer. In 2010, He co-founded DeepMind, a British company which created AlphaGo.

"I think the win is pretty huge, but, ultimately, it will be for history to judge," says Hassabis. "Many people predicted it was at least a decade away, so we're (3) _____ to have achieved this milestone."

Hassabis was first (4) _____ to AI while studying computer science as an undergraduate at Cambridge University. Lecturers insisted on teaching "(5) _____" AI, where programmers attach "labels" to data for a computer to make sense of information. Hassabis was (6) _____ this approach. He wanted to create "general" AI systems that use "(7) _____" information from their surroundings to make independent decisions and predictions.

At DeepMind, Hassabis and his engineers created programmes based on neural networks, modelled on the human brain. These systems make (8) _____ but learn and improve over time. They can be set to play other games and solve other tasks. (9) _____, the intelligence is general, not specific. This AI "thinks" like humans. As a chess master by age 13 and once a winner at the Mind Sports Olympiad, Hassabis was eager to (10) _____ his programmes to play Go.

"I know how to play Go well," Hassabis says, "but it is not one of the games I'm strong at, so I've not actually played against AlphaGo myself as it (11) _____ my ability almost from the beginning."

Hassabis, in fact, had long dreamt about AlphaGo's victory against Lee Sedol, but his ambitions stretch far beyond the Go board. Hassabis said he was on a mission to "solve intelligence, and then use that to solve everything else—from cancer and climate change to energy and physics." Coming from almost anyone else, that statement would be (12) _____; from him, however, not so much.

1. A. took up B. took on C. took away D. took to
2. A. committed B. restricted C. applied D. owed
3. A. concerned B. keen C. thrilled D. reluctant
4. A. linked B. introduced C. devoted D. assigned
5. A. narrow B. crucial C. challenging D. flexible
6. A. dissatisfied with
C. addicted to
B. ignorant of
D. aware of
7. A. uninterrupted B. analysed C. processed D. unstructured
8. A. predictions B. mistakes C. highlights D. significance
9. A. Rather B. However C. Therefore D. Furthermore
10. A. train B. prompt C. relate D. schedule
11. A. affected B. assessed C. enhanced D. exceeded
12. A. reliable
C. laughable
B. understandable
D. considerable

Section B Read the passage and choose the best answer to each question.

In the mountains of northern Turkey, you might hear the strains of whistling on the breeze. It sounds like birdsong, complete with *trills*, *chirrups* and *lilting whistles* (颤声、唧唧声和轻快的口哨声). But this whistling is entirely human. And, for around 10,000 villagers in a town there, it's a highly efficient form of communication.

Using only their fingers, tongue, teeth, lips and cheeks, people can quickly convey messages to one another with whistled language. They use it to say things as simple as "okay," or as complicated as "Would you like to join us tomorrow to do the harvest?"

In the days before mobile phones, these high-pitched noises allowed people to communicate across great distances. Their whistles would wing

through the air. They connected one remote house on the steep ground with the next. But as technology has made its way across the region, bits of bird language have been replaced by much more private text messages.

For centuries, the language has been passed on from grandparent to parent, from parent to child. Now, though, many of its most **proficient** speakers are aging and physically weak. Young people are no longer interested in learning the language. They are not finding ways to update its vocabulary with new words.

In a few generations, the language may be gone for good. A modern researcher found that young women barely use it. Some young men do, but more as a point of pride than for any practical purpose.

This week, UNESCO put this dying language on its List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding. There, it joins other whistled languages in need of protection. Neapolitan pizza spinning was recently added to the list as well. UNESCO hopes that this recognition will help inspire and motivate the people still able to use the language to pass it on and safeguard it for future generations.

In Kuşköy, there is an annual Bird Language Festival. People come together there to practice, improve and share in their heritage. For these people, the head of the local Bird Language Cultural Association said, having their cultural treasure on the world stage has been met "with joy, as a dream come true."

- () 13. What can be learned about the whistled language?
- A. Its vocabulary has been found to stop evolving.
 - B. Its sounds help people to communicate more efficiently.
 - C. It is a kind of birdsong which is commonly used among birds.
 - D. Young men have a good command of it for its practical value.
- () 14. Why is the whistled bird language disappearing in northern Turkey?
- A. A new kind of whistled language is created and widely used.
 - B. Young people feel it too difficult to learn the language.
 - C. It becomes easier for people to reach remote places.
 - D. People prefer to enjoy more individual privacy.
- () 15. What does the word **proficient** in paragraph 4 mean?
- A. Educated. B. Enthusiastic. C. Powerful. D. Skilled.

- () 16. What is the purpose of people in Kuşkoy holding an annual Bird Language Festival?
- A. To create a chance to gather together and have fun.
 - B. To promote the language and prolong its existence.
 - C. To attract the attention from UNESCO and gain its help.
 - D. To have their dying language put into the list for protection.

Section C Read the passage and complete it by using the sentences in the box. Each sentence can only be used once. Note that there are two more sentences than you need.

- A. The researchers asked the participants what they thought the emojis meant, how they would describe them and how they might use them.
- B. This universal expression gains the popularity because it is easy to use and understand.
- C. The researchers suggested people be careful when they are expressing themselves using emojis.
- D. It will cost them a lot of efforts to truly understand what our emoji texts exactly mean.
- E. However, this universal expression may have one big problem: No one can agree on exactly what is being said when we send each other emojis.
- F. It's impossible to know for sure how they are going to interpret our emoji texts.

Lost in Emoji Translation

Emojis, the little faces and characters that can be added to our texts, emails and chat messages, form a language of their own. *The Oxford Dictionaries* went so far as to name one emoji its Word of the Year in 2015. It described the Japanese-born characters as "a form of expression that is able to cross language barriers."

(17) _____ A new study from a group of computer scientists at the University of Minnesota found that people interpret emojis in very different ways.

In the study, researchers talked to 334 people across the US. They analysed 22 emojis from Apple, Microsoft, and Huawei. (18) _____

□ They found that about 25 percent of the time, even when people are viewing the same emoji on exactly the same kind of device, they disagree about whether the emotion being conveyed is positive, negative or neutral. Add in the fact that emojis can show up very differently depending on what kind of phone our friends have. (19) _____

One of the most confusing emojis turned out to be the "toothy face with smiling eyes." People in the study described the Apple one as "ready to fight." Even among Apple users, however, people can't seem to agree. (20) _____ Sometimes, just words or old-fashioned emoticons like :-(and :-) work better!

SUMMARY WRITING

Read the paragraph. Summarise its main idea in no more than 30 words. Use your own words as far as possible.

Thousands of the current living languages are spoken by native individuals. Because these languages are usually only spoken at home by older generations and not typically taught in schools, children do not become fluent speakers. Additionally, once these children become adults, they are less likely to need knowledge of the indigenous language in their daily lives and instead adapt more commonly spoken tongues (like English, Arabic, Swahili, and Chinese). Because of this movement toward more dominant languages, these individuals do not go on to teach the indigenous languages to their children, believing that the dominant language is more valuable for future employment opportunities. Over time, the remaining speakers pass away, causing the language to become extinct.

TRANSLATION

Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in the brackets.

1. 政府呼吁社会各界人士捐款捐物帮助当地居民重建家园。 (call on)

2. 为了让孩子懂得做人的道理，家长们让自己的孩子积极参与慈善活动的筹备工作。 (involve)

3. 学习一种新的语言就犹如打开了一个新世界，这也是了解不同文化的绝佳方式。 (feel like)

4. 我们应该清楚地认识到，在追求科学真相的过程中，我们不得不面对诸多艰难险阻。 (aware)

GUIDED WRITING

Write an English composition in 100–120 words according to the following instruction.

如果人类不采取行动，到21世纪末，全球6000多种语言中将有一半以上会消失。然而，拯救濒危语言又是一项极为艰巨的任务。你觉得拯救濒危语言是否应该获得绝对支持呢？请写一封邮件给联合国教科文组织（UNESCO），谈谈你的想法。

你的邮件需包括：

1. 你的观点；
2. 持有此观点的理由。

Dear Sir or Madam,

It is estimated that, if nothing is done, half of the 6,000 plus languages spoken today will disappear by the end of the 21st century. However, saving a language can be a tough and, at times, impossible job. I can't wait to state my viewpoint —

Yours Sincerely,

(Your signature)

SPEAKING

Section A Read aloud the passage.

Languages Around the World

While it may seem that only a handful of languages are used around the world, the reality is that a vast number are spoken by people in different countries and cultures. In fact, linguists suggest that around 6,500 languages are currently used for daily communication needs. Many of these are not well known and are utilised by indigenous peoples. The diversity in languages, however, is declining. Over 400 languages were lost over the last 100 years, at a rate of one every three months and approximately 50% of the languages remaining today are expected to

disappear over the next century. In other words, one language will go extinct every two weeks. Some researchers believe that the percentage is higher.

 **Section B** You will hear a short passage. The passage will be read twice. After you hear the passage, answer the first question with the information you hear and the second in your own opinion.

Questions:

1. What has UNICEF done to achieve its aim?
2. If you worked for UNICEF, what would you propose to improve the well-being of children in poor families?

Section C You will have one minute to prepare and another minute to talk in at least five sentences about the following pictures. Begin your talk with the first sentence given.

Mike was surfing the Internet checking the latest news of the day.



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