

普通高中教科书

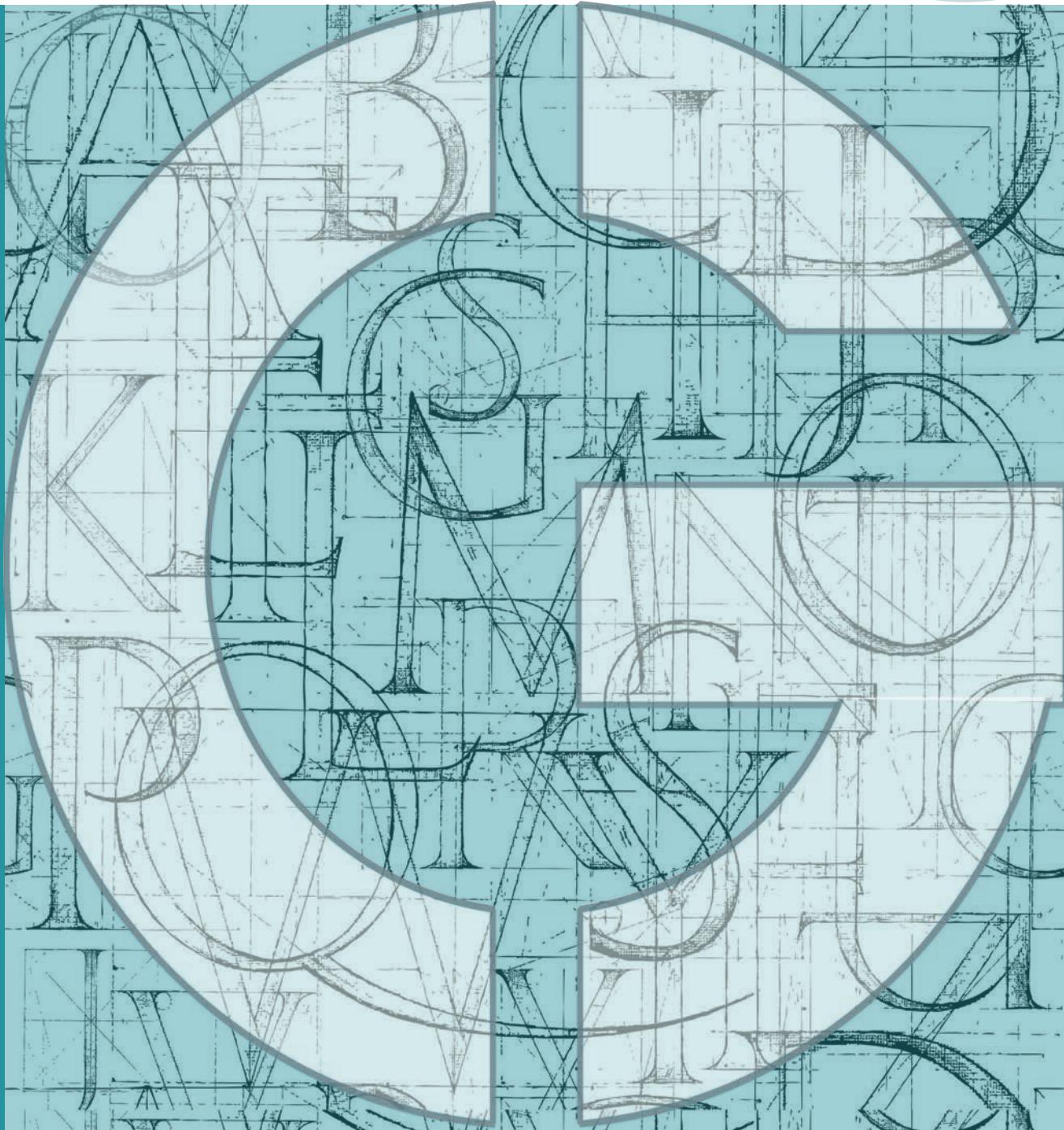
# 英语·练习部分

## 必修 第三册



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## 必修 第三册



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主 编: 邹为诚

副 主 编: 桑紫林

编写人员: 葛 伟 詹 玲 吴文涛

责任编辑: 周长天

特约编辑: 陈峤琦

封面设计: 赵志文

美术编辑: 朱博韡

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# 致同学们

亲爱的同学们：

本册练习部分是高中《英语》（上教版）学生用书必修三的配套教学参考资料，是学生用书的重要补充。该册练习部分由四个单元组成，每个单元有五个板块。各板块的具体内容和建议完成时间如下：

## Vocabulary

词汇板块帮助你们进一步训练本单元中出现的高频词汇和课标词汇，题型包括选词填空、多项选择、翻译等形式，由句子填空、篇章填空逐步过渡到汉译英。此外，该部分还包含一项开放性任务，供同学们进行探究学习。建议完成时间：45分钟。

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## Listening and speaking

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本册练习部分的内容安排紧扣学生用书，容量和难度适中。相信它会帮助你们在必修三学习阶段拾级而上，取得进步。

华东师范大学高中《英语》编写组

2020年12月

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# Unit 1 The media

## A Vocabulary

### 1 Choose the correct words.

- (1) Would you like to watch *A Bite of China*? It had really good **reviews / opinions**.
- (2) My teacher asked, "What's **on your mind / in your mind**? Why do you look so unhappy?"
- (3) Some magazines are full of **advertising / articles** and pictures. There isn't much to read.
- (4) The teacher believes that his students are **at their best / in their best** in the morning classes.
- (5) You should read the **journal / article** about the Brazilian rainforest in today's newspaper. It's very interesting.
- (6) That famous Chinese martial arts actor **stars / plays** in a new television series.
- (7) Who will trust her story? Her explanation is complete **fiction / fancy**.

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

■ broadcast ■ report ■ confirm ■ gather ■ investigate ■ publish

- (1) I was greatly relieved when the editor-in-chief finally decided to \_\_\_\_\_ my book.
- (2) The police are quietly \_\_\_\_\_ evidence against the suspect and will soon arrest him.
- (3) He noticed that something was wrong, and the medical tests \_\_\_\_\_ his doubts.
- (4) Such accidents were very unusual in this small country, so the national newspapers all \_\_\_\_\_ the event.
- (5) Parents in some countries are worried about violence on TV, and they don't want their children to see bloody scenes in the evening news \_\_\_\_\_.
- (6) Some journalists cooperate with the police to \_\_\_\_\_ cases.

**3 Complete the passage with the words and the phrase below. There is one that you do not need.**

- international
- guide
- editor
- front page
- finance
- published
- journalists
- investigate
- interview
- articles

## Newspapers in the UK

### History

Surprisingly, the first newspaper in the English language was not (1)\_\_\_\_\_ in England. It was printed in Amsterdam by Joris Veseler around 1620. At the beginning of the eighteenth century, many famous writers, such as Daniel Defoe and Jonathan Swift, worked as (2)\_\_\_\_\_, too. Defoe set up his own newspaper, *The Review*, while Swift was a(n) (3)\_\_\_\_\_ for *The Examiner*. By 1720, there were twelve London newspapers and twenty-four in other English cities.

### Tabloids and broadsheets

Broadsheets are newspapers that are printed on large sheets of paper, and these usually contain more serious news. Out of all the various newspaper formats, this is the largest.

The word "tabloid" comes from the name given to a type of small tablet of medicine in the 1880s. Later, people started using it for newspapers that have short news (4)\_\_\_\_\_ and are small in size.

Broadsheets used to be about twice the size of tabloids, but now some have become smaller. In the past, a broadsheet didn't have colour photos on the (5)\_\_\_\_\_, but this has changed, and both kinds of newspapers now do this. You will not usually find a gossip column in a broadsheet, and although both kinds of papers often (6)\_\_\_\_\_ famous people, a tabloid newspaper is more likely to speak to a celebrity (名人; 名流) than to a politician. Broadsheets focus more on (7)\_\_\_\_\_ news, politics, business and (8)\_\_\_\_\_. Both kinds of newspapers have a television (9)\_\_\_\_\_.



#### 4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrases below.

- |                |                                 |             |
|----------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| ■ keep up with | ■ keep one's eyes and ears open | ■ turn in   |
| ■ come across  | ■ under time pressure           | ■ appeal to |
| ■ care about   | ■ get to                        |             |

- (1) In order to make his sister change her mind, Maxim tried to reason with her, \_\_\_\_\_ her common sense.
- (2) Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ interesting people while travelling in Thailand?
- (3) Sally felt a bit down after the class meeting, because she thought that her classmates didn't \_\_\_\_\_ her feelings.
- (4) The Internet enables all of us to \_\_\_\_\_ world news.
- (5) The teacher reminded the class that the experiment reports should \_\_\_\_\_ by this Friday.
- (6) To him, teaching is fun, but also a great challenge. One difficulty is that he is always working \_\_\_\_\_.
- (7) My parents taught me to be an open-minded person, so I always try to \_\_\_\_\_ for new things to try.
- (8) My father often said to us, "You guys should work hard. I didn't \_\_\_\_\_ study at high school when I was your age."

#### 5 Translate the sentences into English by using the words in brackets.

- (1) 我认为要确保工作效率，最好是专心于手头的事。 (ensure, focus)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (2) 这部动画片讲述了一个机器人的伟大冒险，片中有一些有趣的台词。 (lines)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (3) “让我和你们一起玩吧，我不会给你们添乱的。” 小女孩哀求她的哥哥道。 (get in the way)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (4) 这个画廊收藏了二十世纪八九十年代一些杰出画家的油画作品，深受年轻人的喜爱。 (collection)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (5) 晚上，护士每隔两个小时就要检查一下病人。 (check on)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (6) 这些插图精美的书籍非常吸引家里有小孩的母亲。 (appeal)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (7) 一则好的新闻故事应该客观地向读者呈现事实。 (objective)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (8) 留学不仅带给我们体验国外生活的机会，而且拓展了我们的文化视野。 (open one's eyes)  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 6** Imagine that the school sports meeting has just finished. You have watched some games and heard a few newsworthy stories. Write a short passage for the school newspaper in about 120 words, describing one particularly unforgettable game or match you watched.



Handwriting practice lines for the writing task. The page features a vertical margin on the left side with circular punch holes and horizontal dotted lines for handwriting practice.

## B Grammar

### 1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- (1) Can you hear the phone \_\_\_\_\_ (ring) upstairs?
- (2) It is really hard to make myself \_\_\_\_\_ (understand) by the young audience, who are interested in the topic but lack the necessary background knowledge.
- (3) I caught the little boy \_\_\_\_\_ (chase) the cat in the garden.
- (4) To my surprise, I saw most of the students \_\_\_\_\_ (seat), with their eyes fixed on their phone screens.
- (5) I saw the delivery man \_\_\_\_\_ (approach) my apartment building.
- (6) As I left, I heard the naughty boy \_\_\_\_\_ (punish) by his father for his misbehaviour.
- (7) I observed the chemistry teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (do) an experiment in the lab this morning.
- (8) We found him \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) in thought, looking at that photo taken 20 years ago.
- (9) Over the next few weeks, I saw them \_\_\_\_\_ (exercise) in the garden as I walked to work.
- (10) It is interesting to hear English \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) in different accents.

### 2 Complete the sentences with the words in brackets, using the structure "have / get + something + verb-ed".

- (1) Yesterday he went to the hairdresser's to \_\_\_\_\_ (hair; cut).
- (2) At the moment, they are \_\_\_\_\_ (packages; post) to the flood-stricken area.
- (3) Last Sunday Jimmy \_\_\_\_\_ (eyesight; check) in the clinic.
- (4) It is urgent to \_\_\_\_\_ (website; test) before the weekend, because it will have to be in use next week.
- (5) When she bought this historic building, she decided to \_\_\_\_\_ (it; restore) to its original condition.
- (6) We need to \_\_\_\_\_ (lawn; mow) and \_\_\_\_\_ (windows; clean) by the domestic service company (家政服务公司).
- (7) Don't worry about the language. I have already \_\_\_\_\_ (it; proofread) by the English editor.
- (8) The computer crashed again last night, so this time I would rather buy a new one than \_\_\_\_\_ (it; mend).

### 3 Complete the passage with the correct form of the words in brackets.

Yesterday a typhoon hit our small town, so I stayed inside all day, but I still felt its power. From the apartment I saw the rain (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (pour) down and the wind (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (blow) away everything in its way. I heard the wind (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (roar) like a pack of beasts, violently (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (strike) the window. There were few people in the street; however, I noticed a man in a blue raincoat (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) unsteadily against the wind. I wondered where he was heading.

The typhoon is over now, but it left the town in a mess. All the people are busy (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) the streets and (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (clear) away the fallen trees. Some shop owners are having their broken windows (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (repair) before reopening the shops. Even the stray dog downstairs is lying on the ground enjoying the warm sunlight. It is good to see everything returning to normal.



## C Listening and speaking

### 1 Complete the sentences with the film genres below. There is one film genre that you do not need.

- romantic comedies
- documentary film
- animated films
- horror films
- musicals
- historical dramas
- science-fiction films

- (1) Pixar Animation Studios makes excellent \_\_\_\_\_, such as *Wall-E*. The drawings are wonderful.
- (2) My mum loves \_\_\_\_\_, like *The Sound of Music*.
- (3) I always think the costumes in \_\_\_\_\_ look a bit silly. Did people really use to dress that way?
- (4) Would you rather watch a \_\_\_\_\_ about something real, or a fictional story?
- (5) \_\_\_\_\_ are usually about aliens and outer space. I'm just not that interested in those films.
- (6) I'm not very keen on \_\_\_\_\_. I get too frightened.

### 2 Listen to two dialogues and choose the correct answers.

- (1) What kind of film are they going to watch in dialogue 1?  
A. A musical.      B. A science fiction film.      C. A horror film.
- (2) What kind of film is going to be made according to dialogue 2?  
A. A documentary.      B. A romantic comedy.      C. A historical drama.

### 3 Listen again and complete the dialogues.

#### Dialogue 1

Oliver: Here's your ticket!

Carrie: Thank you—I can't wait to see this film. I love sci-fi. Here, I've bought some popcorn for you.

Oliver: Thank you! I love science fiction films too, and (1)\_\_\_\_\_. By the way, have you heard about Lucy?

Carrie: No. What happened?

Oliver: (2)\_\_\_\_\_.

Carrie: Oh, no! Poor Lucy! Was there anything valuable in it?

Oliver: Mostly books, her lunch and homework, but she also had her keys in there.

Carrie: That's terrible!

Oliver: Luckily, (3)\_\_\_\_\_.

## Dialogue 2

James: Hey, Lili. (4)\_\_\_\_\_. You won't believe this. I was just talking to Mr Young, (5)\_\_\_\_\_, and he said that they're going to film some scenes for a new film in our school. It's called *A Butterfly on the Window*.

Lili: Really? What's it about? Is it a romantic comedy? Or a documentary?

James: I think (6)\_\_\_\_\_.

Lili: Cool. I'm really excited. That's fantastic news. Maybe we'll be in the actual film.

**4 Conduct a survey of at least ten of your classmates or friends. Ask them about their favourite films and why they like them. Summarize the findings and make a one-minute oral presentation. You may record your presentation and send it to your teacher. Use the outline and the language guide below to help you.**

Outline	Language guide
Part 1  Introduce the purpose of the survey, the participants and the questions that were included.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● The purpose of the survey is to find out ...</li><li>● I interviewed ... (number) classmates / friends ... (time).</li><li>● My survey questions were:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ What's your favourite film?</li><li>■ What type of film is it?</li><li>■ What's the most impressive part of the film?</li><li>■ ...</li></ul></li></ul>
Part 2  Present the key findings of the survey.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Many of my classmates / friends are movie-goers, and they have different film preferences.</li><li>● Their favourite films include ...</li><li>● Some classmates prefer ... and some favour ... (types of film: action, fantasy, science fiction, animation, thriller, comedy, documentary, adventure, ...)</li><li>● They like the films for various reasons.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Some like the film because the plot / story is entertaining / exciting / interesting / dramatic / fascinating / touching / inspirational / extraordinary / ...</li><li>■ Some like the film because the actors' performance is beautiful / brilliant / excellent / flawless / impressive / magnificent / superb / ...</li></ul></li></ul>
Part 3  Summarize the findings and present your conclusions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● In all, teenagers enjoy different films for different reasons: some like ... because ...; others like ... because ...</li><li>● Despite various film types, most movie-goers prefer films with ...</li><li>● Most of them think their favourite films deserve recommendation because ...</li></ul>

## D Reading

Read the passage and complete the exercises.

# What's good in the hood?

Serious crime rises dramatically

Unemployment reaches 18%

Double murder in Lawrence

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

If you read the news about what happens in Lawrence, Massachusetts, you might wonder why anyone would choose to live there. The headlines are all about murder, crime and unemployment. In fact, a recent report showed that only 15% of all news items are positive. More and more people just don't want to watch or read ordinary news any more, especially younger people. This isn't because they're lazy or don't care about the world. It's because the news is mostly depressing, and it makes people feel that the world is a bad place.

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

But some young people understand that although the stories about war, disaster and crime are true, they don't show everything that's happening. A group of high school students are proud to live in Lawrence and want to change this **view** of their city. A couple of years ago, they set up a different **kind** of newspaper. The newspaper is called "What's good in the hood?" ("hood" is American slang for neighbourhood, or the area where you live). The WGITH team of teenagers feels that ordinary newspapers just don't show what life is really like in Lawrence. All the negative stuff gives people the wrong idea about the city. Their newspaper focuses on sharing all the positive things happening in Lawrence.

(3) \_\_\_\_\_

The group's co-founder, Gladys Gitau, arrived in Lawrence a few years ago as "a shy Kenyan girl". To start with, she had a lot of negative feelings about the city because of what she heard and read in the news. Setting up the paper has completely changed her opinions. Rather than reporting the latest shooting, WGITH is full of entertaining and inspiring



stories. For example, the latest **issue** has got an article about a new skateboarding craze, called longboarding. It tells the story of Marcus Jimenez, a local youth who, after getting a small grant of money from a charity, has successfully set up his own business, making longboards. Another story describes how a group of teenagers worked together to build a garden for a local elementary school. Stories like this give people hope for the community, and for their own lives.

(4) \_\_\_\_\_

But isn't it unrealistic to only print good news? Bad things do happen in the world, after all. Should we just ignore them? A well-known British newsreader, Martyn Lewis, has got a suggestion. He has started a campaign to encourage television and newspapers to also talk about how to solve problems. For example, after reporting on a natural disaster, why don't journalists write about how the city is being rebuilt? Lewis thinks that this would be a more balanced approach and would make people feel less helpless.

(5) \_\_\_\_\_

WGITH must be doing something **right** because it's a big success. The paper is available online and it's distributed to local cafés and community centres. In fact, the eighth issue is just out. Gladys won a competition to get the money to start the paper, but now WGITH gets local businesses and organizations to pay for advertising, which pays for the printing costs. So, it certainly looks like something is changing. The good news is that there are more and more positive news sites online, and even ordinary newspapers are starting to publish sections with good news stories. One day, the positive approach **adopted** by WGITH might even change the world.

**1 Match subheadings A–G to paragraphs 1–5. There are two headings that you do not need.**

- A. How a newcomer changed her initial opinion of Lawrence
- B. A new type of newspaper
- C. How to get the balance right
- D. How the newspaper is financed
- E. Why some people have stopped reading the news
- F. How to set up a new newspaper
- G. How to become a newsreader

(1) \_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_\_ (5) \_\_\_\_

## **2 Choose the correct answers.**

- (1) What does the writer say about the usual news stories in Lawrence, Massachusetts?
- A. Only a small percentage are about local events.
  - B. Only a small percentage are actually true.
  - C. Only a small percentage are written by residents.
  - D. Only a small percentage are about good news.
- (2) What do some teenagers in Lawrence think about ordinary newspapers?
- A. They give a bad picture of the city.
  - B. They are too expensive for students.
  - C. They are really boring to read.
  - D. They show how things really are.
- (3) How did Marcus Jimenez start his business?
- A. A group of friends helped him to raise money.
  - B. He sold newspapers to raise the cash.
  - C. An organization gave him some money.
  - D. He received some money from a relative.
- (4) What is Martyn Lewis's campaign about?
- A. Only having positive news stories.
  - B. Not showing children negative news.
  - C. Raising money to prevent natural diseases.
  - D. Showing solutions as well as problems.
- (5) What evidence does the writer have that WGITH is popular?
- A. Everyone can read it online for free.
  - B. It has already printed several issues.
  - C. People buy it in cafés and community centres.
  - D. It has made a lot of money through advertising.
- (6) What is the writer's conclusion?
- A. That ordinary newspapers don't need to publish more good news.
  - B. That publishing more good news can really make a difference.
  - C. That the Internet is making it easier to publish good news.
  - D. That people don't want to read good news.

## **3 Study the words in bold in the passage. Then choose the correct meaning for each word as it is used in the passage.**

- (1) view
- A. an opinion
  - B. the things you can see from a particular position

(2) kind

- A. behaving in a way that shows you care about other people
- B. a type of thing or person

(3) issue

- A. a subject or problem that people discuss
- B. a magazine or newspaper published for one particular day or month

(4) right

- A. correct or good
- B. the opposite of *left*

(5) adopt

- A. to take somebody else's child into your family and look after them
- B. to accept or start to use something new

#### 4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in exercise 3.

- (1) In my \_\_\_\_\_, drivers who put other people's lives in danger should receive large fines.
- (2) The famous car company spent a lot of money on marketing. However, the advertising campaign failed, and the company had to \_\_\_\_\_ a new strategy.
- (3) Some students thought the teacher was rather strict, but she was always \_\_\_\_\_ to me.
- (4) Piracy (盗版) is a big problem for the film and TV industry. Next month, experts from different countries are meeting in London to discuss the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (5) When we went to Prague last year, we visited the Zizkov Television Tower. It's about 260 metres tall, and the \_\_\_\_\_ from the top is amazing.
- (6) —Is it true that British tabloids are also called red tops?  
—Yes, that's \_\_\_\_\_. It's because some of them have got the title in red at the top of the front page.
- (7) Have you seen the latest \_\_\_\_\_ of this magazine? There's an article in it about me!
- (8) The editor's office is just down this corridor, on the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (9) The old couple have got six children. They \_\_\_\_\_ the eldest three, two boys and a girl, from Cambodia, Vietnam and Ethiopia.
- (10) —What \_\_\_\_\_ of TV programme is *The Generations Project*?  
—It's an American reality show that helps people to learn more about their family history.

## E Writing and viewing

1 Think about a popular TV programme that you have watched. It can be a talent show, a quiz show, a TV drama, a talk show, or a singing / dancing competition. Plan and write a review in about 120 words. You may refer to the guide given below.

<b>Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ What type of programme is it?</li><li>■ When is it broadcast?</li><li>■ Who are the participants?</li><li>■ Who watches it?</li><li>■ Why is it popular?</li><li>■ Is there a presenter?</li><li>■ What three adjectives best describe the programme?</li></ul>
<b>Organization</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Paragraph 1: Include general information about the TV programme. Very briefly give your opinion of the programme.</li><li>■ Paragraph 2: Summarize the programme and explain in more detail what happens in it.</li><li>■ Paragraph 3: Give your opinion of the programme in more detail. Use examples to justify your opinion.</li><li>■ Paragraph 4: Summarize your opinion of the programme. Try to finish the review in an interesting way, using one of the following ideas: a quote / a memorable moment from the programme and a recommendation / a rhetorical question / a prediction.</li></ul>
<b>Check</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Are your ideas divided into paragraphs? <input type="checkbox"/></li><li>■ Have you used a variety of adjectives? <input type="checkbox"/></li><li>■ Have you included examples from the programme to justify your opinion? <input type="checkbox"/></li><li>■ Have you checked spelling, grammar and punctuation? <input type="checkbox"/></li></ul>



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- 2 Watch the video “Pinewood Studios” again and take notes. Select two or three details that impressed you most. Write a short passage explaining why Pinewood Studios has become so popular in about 120 words. You may read your writing aloud and record it, and then send it to your teacher.



Take notes here!

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# Unit 2 The things around us

## A Vocabulary

1 Rewrite the sentences, replacing the words in italics with the correct form of the phrasal verbs below. Use the pronouns *it* or *they* when necessary.

■ pick up   ■ hang up   ■ look around   ■ try on   ■ sell out   ■ take off

(1) Hello. I'd like to *see what's in* your shop.

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(2) The white T-shirt with the slogan—can I *lift it off the shelf and hold it*?

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(3) Well, it's nice. Can I go into the changing room and *put it on to see if it fits*?

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(4) It's a great T-shirt, but it doesn't fit. I'll just *go and remove it from my body*.

---

(5) Right. I'll *put it back on this clothes hook*.

---

(6) Unfortunately, someone bought the last T-shirt in your size yesterday, so *there aren't any of these T-shirts for sale any more*.

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2 Put the materials in the correct category.

■ wool   ■ linen   ■ leather   ■ cotton   ■ nylon   ■ fur   ■ denim

Made from plants:

Made from animals:

Man-made:

**3 Complete the passage with the correct form of the words and phrases in exercises 1–2.**

## A history of protest in clothes

In the 1950s, many American teenagers wore black (1)\_\_\_\_\_ jackets and rode motorbikes. People called them “greasers” because of their hairstyles. Most of them were ordinary factory workers from the cities. They hardly ever (2)\_\_\_\_\_ their jackets! They didn’t have much money, but their clothes said that they wanted to be free, cool, wild and dangerous.



In London, in the mid-1960s, men dressed up in velvet (天鹅绒) suits, (3)\_\_\_\_\_ coats and fashionable, expensive silk scarves. They loved going to the boutiques (精品店) in Carnaby Street, (4)\_\_\_\_\_ and (5)\_\_\_\_\_ things



\_\_\_\_\_. The latest fashion items often (6)\_\_\_\_\_ very quickly because they were so popular. The men were protesting against the boring, grey clothes that older people wore at that time. They wanted society to be less strict.

In the late 1960s, hippies wore T-shirts with peace slogans and old, torn (7)\_\_\_\_\_ jeans. Hippies wanted to protest against war. They often wore flowers in their hair, and they shopped in discount shops because they didn’t want to spend a lot of money.



#### 4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrases below.

- second-hand shop
- export company
- price tag
- discount shop
- try on
- pick up
- hang up
- sell out

- (1) The granny rushed to \_\_\_\_\_ the baby as soon as it started to cry.
- (2) If you like these shoes, \_\_\_\_\_ them \_\_\_\_\_ for size.
- (3) It is said that the team's star player is less likely to transfer because the \_\_\_\_\_ on him is too high.
- (4) My friend, who loves collecting old things, often goes to \_\_\_\_\_ in search of furniture from past decades.
- (5) Although he is 35 years old, the team captain has decided not to \_\_\_\_\_ his football boots.
- (6) In the last quarter, our newest smart phone model \_\_\_\_\_ faster than we had expected.
- (7) When Henry worked for a(n) \_\_\_\_\_, he often went on overseas business trips.
- (8) \_\_\_\_\_ are getting increasingly popular in the local community since they provide more attractive prices.

#### 5 Translate the sentences into English by using the words in brackets.

(1) 台风过后，人们纷纷为我们提供帮助。 (flood v.)

(2) 尽管开着空调，我仍是满头大汗。 (sweat)

(3) 如果你需要更多信息，尽管和我联系。 (hesitate)

(4) 她卖了公司并用所得利润买了一个农场。 (profit)

(5) 在我看来，他是在世的最伟大的作曲家之一，创作了很多人们耳熟能详的作品。 (living)

(6) 大多数学生都认为必须禁止在课堂上使用手机。 (majority)

(7) 大量的心理学研究表明，幽默能够使人心情舒畅，还可以帮助人们化解尴尬的局面。 (awkward)

(8) 很多专家认为，北斗系统将会在农业、交通运输等诸多领域有许多实际应用。 (application)

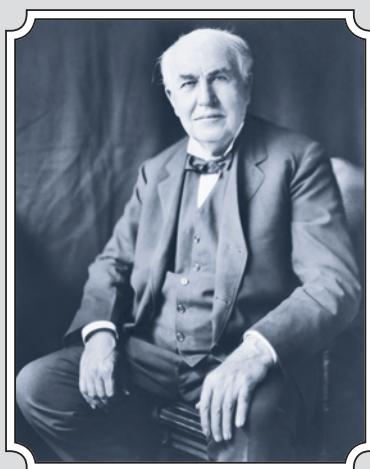
- 6 Imagine you were a T-shirt that went through the same journey as the one described in the reading passage. Write a narrative of your journey from the cotton field to the African market in about 120 words.**

A vertical column of 18 small, circular punch holes is positioned along the left edge of the page. To the right of these holes is a large rectangular area containing a faint, repeating pattern of white t-shirts. This pattern is created by a grid of 18 horizontal dotted lines, each corresponding to one of the punch holes. The t-shirts are shown from the side, slightly overlapping each other, creating a sense of depth and a visual metaphor for the journey of a single garment through various stages of production and distribution.

## B Grammar

1 Read the passage and complete the sentences below. Use the simple present or simple past passive.

### Thomas Edison—superstar inventor



Thomas Edison was born in Ohio, USA, in 1847. As a child, he wasn't a good student and only spent three months at school.

When he was twelve, Edison got a job selling newspapers and sweets on a train. At fifteen, he was the manager of a telegraph (电报) office, and by the time he died in 1931, he had become one of the greatest inventors of all time. We still use many of his inventions today. In 1877, he invented a type of record player, called the "phonograph". Then, he built the world's first independent research laboratory in New Jersey.

Edison didn't invent the first light bulb, but in 1879 his company manufactured the first practical light bulbs. In the 1890s, the company designed the "kinetoscope", an early movie camera. It also developed a machine for taking X-rays. Today, people know Edison's electric company as General Electric. It's one of the largest companies in the USA.

- (1) Many of Thomas Edison's inventions \_\_\_\_\_ today.
- (2) The phonograph \_\_\_\_\_ by Edison in 1877.
- (3) The world's first research laboratory \_\_\_\_\_ in New Jersey.
- (4) The first light bulb \_\_\_\_\_ by Edison.
- (5) The first practical light bulbs \_\_\_\_\_ by Edison's company in 1879.
- (6) The kinetoscope \_\_\_\_\_ by Edison's company in the 1890s.
- (7) Other machines, including an X-ray machine, \_\_\_\_\_ during the 1890s.
- (8) Edison's electric company \_\_\_\_\_ as General Electric today.

**2 Complete the sentences about the Mars chocolate company with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the present perfect active or passive.**

- (1) The Mars family \_\_\_\_\_ (own) a factory for making sweets and chocolate since 1911.
- (2) The family's company \_\_\_\_\_ (manufacture) chocolate bars since the 1920s.
- (3) Mars products, such as M&M and Orbit gum, \_\_\_\_\_ (sell) all over the world for over eighty years.
- (4) Mars bars \_\_\_\_\_ (make) in the UK since the 1930s.
- (5) Snickers bars used to be called Marathons in the UK. However, they \_\_\_\_\_ (not call) Marathons since 1990.
- (6) The Mars company \_\_\_\_\_ (produce) pet food as well as chocolate for many years.
- (7) One of Mars's British factories \_\_\_\_\_ (close) by the company in recent years.
- (8) The Mars company \_\_\_\_\_ (start) making more products in the Czech Republic recently.

**3 Complete the sentences with the active or passive form of the (phrasal) verbs below.**

■ survive	■ ban	■ conserve	■ support
■ cut down	■ use up	■ reduce	■ destroy

- (1) It is important to \_\_\_\_\_ the Gir Forest in India because the last wild Asiatic lions live there.
- (2) In the 1950s, no fish lived in the River Thames in London because of the pollution. However, between 1950 and 2010, levels of pollution in the river \_\_\_\_\_ and now there are a lot of fish.
- (3) How do I \_\_\_\_\_ the World Wildlife Fund? Well, I give €200 a year to the organization.
- (4) Before we \_\_\_\_\_ all the oil and gas, we will have to find other sources of energy, such as wind, solar or nuclear power.
- (5) Camels \_\_\_\_\_ in the desert because they can drink and store 100 litres of water at one time.
- (6) Since 2010, thousands of ancient trees in the Amazon rainforest \_\_\_\_\_. At this rate, there will be no trees there in 2060.
- (7) In 2007, Hurricane Dean reached the Mexican coast. The town of Majahual \_\_\_\_\_ in the hurricane. Almost every house fell down.
- (8) We should \_\_\_\_\_ whale hunting because it is cruel and unnecessary. Countries can make more money from whale watching, which is very popular with tourists, than from whale hunting.

**4 Complete the passage with the correct form of the words below. Some words are used more than once.**

■ clean   ■ invent   ■ use   ■ add   ■ manufacture   ■ make

## The story of toothpaste

Toothpaste (1)\_\_\_\_\_ by billions of people every day, but how much do we know about its history and the way it (2)\_\_\_\_\_? The Romans (3)\_\_\_\_\_ their teeth with crushed shells, and a type of toothpaste (4)\_\_\_\_\_ by a Persian musician called Ziryab in the ninth century. We don't know exactly what was in his toothpaste, but it tasted really nice. However, modern toothpaste (5)\_\_\_\_\_ only since the nineteenth century. Nowadays, calcium fluoride (氟化钙) (6)\_\_\_\_\_ to toothpaste to help protect your teeth. However, some experts say that toothpaste isn't really necessary. It (7)\_\_\_\_\_ your breath smell nice, but your teeth (8)\_\_\_\_\_ by the mechanical action of your toothbrush!

**5 Complete the passage with the correct form(s) of the words in brackets.**

## Using satellites to follow the whales

In our view, the hunting of whales is thoughtless and cruel, and may one day result in their extinction. Whales are in danger because, even today, they (1)\_\_\_\_\_ (hunt) for their meat, bones and teeth. Whales are also victims of harmful pollution in the oceans. That's why STOP, the Satellite Tagging Observation Programme, (2)\_\_\_\_\_

(start) a few years ago to follow their travels across the world's oceans. Next year, twelve more whales (3)\_\_\_\_\_ (tag) as part of our programme. We (4)\_\_\_\_\_ (follow) their migrations north to Arctic waters during the coming year. If you want to help, please (5)\_\_\_\_\_ (sign) our online petition or (6)\_\_\_\_\_ (post) a comment on our message board.



## C Listening and speaking

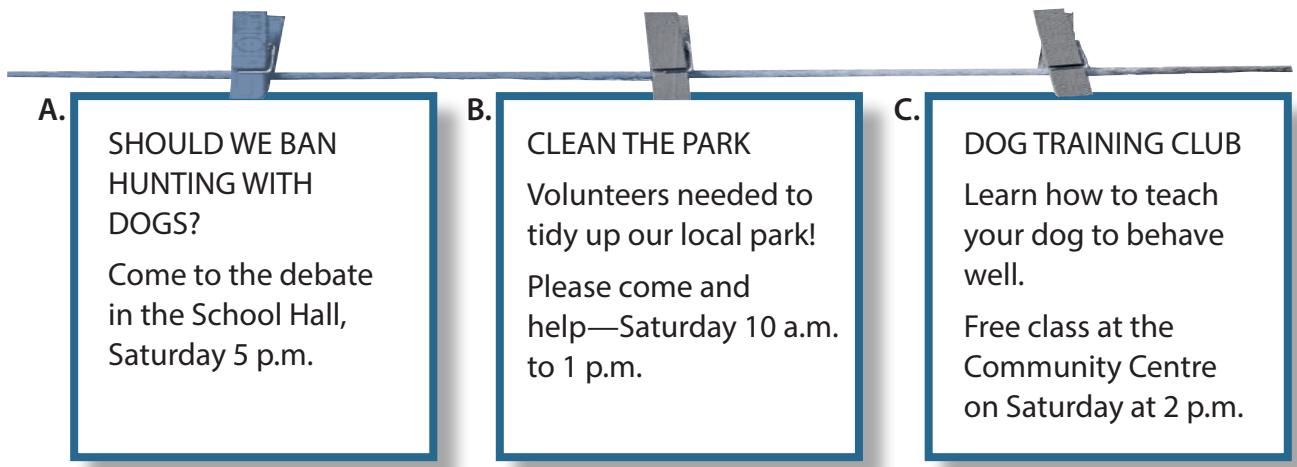
### 1 Listen to a dialogue and answer the question.

What are the speakers talking about?

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### 2 Look at the posters. Which of these events is the dialogue about?



### 3 Listen to the dialogue again and choose the correct answers.

(1) Where did Evie see the poster?

- A. At the sports centre.
- B. At the dog training centre.
- C. At school.

(2) Which of these problems does Evie mention?

- A. Trees have fallen down.
- B. There's a lot of rubbish in the park.
- C. There are too many dogs.

(3) What does Jack usually do on Saturdays?

- A. He does sport.
- B. He walks his dog.
- C. He goes to the park.

(4) Which of these arguments does Evie not use to persuade Jack to help?

- A. There aren't other people to clean the park.
- B. He's often in the park.
- C. The park will close if he doesn't help.

(5) What does Jack agree to do?

- A. He agrees to help out, but not for a long time.
- B. He agrees to come and help all morning.
- C. He agrees to help, but not on Saturday.

- 4 Choose one of the other two posters in exercise 2. Write a dialogue where you persuade a friend of yours to come with you to the event. Record the dialogue with your deskmate and send it to your teacher. Use the outline and the language guide (based on poster C) to help you.**

Outline	Language guide
Round 1  Introduce the poster of dog training club.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Have you seen the poster on the school noticeboard?</li> <li>● I (your friend) want to get a dog but know nothing about raising dogs.</li> </ul>
Round 2  Mention the benefits and potential problems dogs bring to their owners.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● People love dogs mainly because they bring so much joy and laughter / light up owners' lives / ...</li> <li>● Lack of dog-raising knowledge may result in difficulties and risks. For example, ...</li> </ul>
Round 3  Try to persuade your friend to attend the club activity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● In order to improve the dog's quality of life / make the dog more delightful and entertaining / ..., we should ...</li> <li>● ... is really fun!</li> </ul>
Round 4  Reach an agreement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● OK. Let's try it out! When and where shall we meet?</li> </ul>

Take notes here!

## D Reading

Read the passage and complete the exercises.



# the rise of the fur trade

*It takes forty dumb animals to make a fur coat ... but only one to wear it.*

*1990s anti-fur slogan*

- 1 In the 1990s, five of the world's most famous supermodels protested against wearing fur. Their campaign was so successful that most **fashion-conscious** people in Europe **gave up** their fur boots, coats and hats, and it became embarrassing to put on a fur coat in public. There were programmes on TV about how cruel the trade in animal skins was, and people who continued to wear fur in public were criticized or shouted at in the street.
- 2 Today, several decades later, the situation has changed. The **fur trade** is a powerful industry again, and global sales of fur are now worth over eight billion euros a year. In some European capitals, shops that sell products made from animal skins have reported a 50% increase in business. Supermodels have returned to promoting fur on the catwalk, and people in fur coats aren't shouted at in the street any more. It's cool to wear fur again. But why? Is it because the cruelty of the industry has been forgotten?
- 3 Many groups that campaign against the fur industry are **reaching out** to a new



generation of young people who love **fashionable** clothes. This generation was too young to be aware of the campaign in the 1990s, and so the anti-fur groups are targeting them with their anti-fur trade message. A spokesperson for the fur industry was interviewed recently by a fashion magazine, and told a reporter that **fur farming** has been modernized and isn't as cruel as it used to



be. Many people believe that this isn't true, and that animals used by the fur trade are still treated badly. Reports show that over fifty million animals will be killed for their fur this year, and most of them will spend their short lives on fur farms before they're killed. Mink (水貂) and foxes are kept in small cages, in crowded conditions, and they often feel very stressed. These animals can't live in cages because they're naturally **wild**. Moreover, in a number of countries, where **domesticated** animals such as cats and dogs are used to provide fur, there are no strict rules about how to look after animals, and they're often kept in terrible conditions.

- 4 So, what should be done? In some countries, like Britain and Austria, fur farming is banned, and in the EU and the USA, there are very strict controls on importing fur. Fur from cats and dogs is banned in the EU, for example. However, these laws haven't stopped the trade. Britain imports and sells more fur than ever before. As long as there are people who buy and wear fur, there will be companies which make a profit out of it.
- 5 Anti-fur campaigners are eager to encourage people who share their views to join them and spread their message. They use a variety of means to appeal to people who feel it's wrong to wear an animal's skin to support their campaigns. They educate young people about the fur trade by providing information showing the conditions that animals are kept in on farms, and by telling them which clothes shops in Europe continue to sell fur products. Their supporters can help by signing online petitions and **handing out** information either to people they know or to people on the street. Frequent demonstrations are held in major cities around the world where supporters keenly **take up** the fight. Anti-fur campaigners strongly believe that cruelty to animals can be stopped if people are educated about the issue and join together to support the campaign.

**1 Study the title and the layout of the passage. Read the last paragraph and choose the correct answers.**

- (1) This text is \_\_\_\_.  
A. a blog      B. a leaflet      C. a letter      D. a review
- (2) It is written for \_\_\_\_.  
A. people who have never worn fur coats  
B. people who want to work in the fur trade  
C. young people who are against the fur trade  
D. young people who want to be fashionable

(3) Its main purpose is \_\_\_\_.

- A. to warn people about harmful materials that are used to make clothes
- B. to explain why people in some countries wear fur boots, coats and hats
- C. to encourage companies to sell fur in other countries
- D. to educate people about the anti-fur campaign

**2 Match summaries A–G to paragraphs 1–5. There are two summaries that you do not need.**

- A. Animals are still treated badly by companies in the fur industry.
- B. Nowadays, in the clothes stores and on the catwalks of Europe, fur clothes are growing in popularity.
- C. Although farming or importing fur is prohibited by many countries, the fur trade continues to be successful.
- D. The anti-fur campaign groups want the government to stop the fur trade by introducing stricter rules.
- E. Several decades ago, people in the fashion industry were responsible for making fur clothes very unpopular.
- F. Anti-fur campaigners ask young people to take action to support their campaign.
- G. A representative of companies that buy and sell furs argued that fur farming has never been cruel.

(1) \_\_\_\_      (2) \_\_\_\_      (3) \_\_\_\_      (4) \_\_\_\_      (5) \_\_\_\_

**3 Study the words in bold in the passage. Then match the words in each pair below to their correct definitions.**

(1) fashionable (clothes, place, person)

fashion-conscious (person)

A. very interested in fashion

B. following a style that is popular at a particular time

(2) give up

take up

A. start doing something, or join something

B. stop doing something

- (3) fur trade \_\_\_\_\_  
fur farming \_\_\_\_\_  
A. buying and selling fur  
B. producing fur from animals in cages
- (4) wild \_\_\_\_\_  
domesticated \_\_\_\_\_  
A. living in nature; not raised or grown by humans  
B. raised or grown by humans; kept in a house or farm
- (5) reach out \_\_\_\_\_  
hand out \_\_\_\_\_  
A. put in somebody's hand  
B. ask for help

#### 4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in exercise 3.

- (1) We stood in the street all afternoon, \_\_\_\_\_ leaflets to people as they walked past.
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_ teenagers are always reading magazines or watching TV programmes about the latest styles. They want to know what's cool, and they want to wear \_\_\_\_\_ clothes.
- (3) We want to \_\_\_\_\_ to young people who can help us.
- (4) No one knows exactly when humans first started keeping dogs as pets. However, we know that they were the first \_\_\_\_\_ animals.
- (5) Jack has got a shop that sells coats made from foxes and mink. He works in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (6) We shouldn't keep \_\_\_\_\_ animals like lions and tigers in zoos. It's cruel.
- (7) After she saw a documentary on TV, Jenny \_\_\_\_\_ the fight to stop the hunting of whales.
- (8) I used to have a hat and a scarf made of fox fur, but I \_\_\_\_\_ wearing them after I watched a documentary about fur farming.

## E Writing and viewing

1 Read the interview with an ice cream manufacturer. Then write a description of the process using the passive and proper linking words in about 120 words. You may refer to the guide given below.

**Interviewer:** Has ice cream always been popular?

**Manufacturer:** Oh, yes. People invented it over 2,000 years ago and we know that the Roman Emperor Nero ate ice cream in the 1st century BC.

**Interviewer:** Really? So, how do you make ice cream in your factory?

**Manufacturer:** Well, we weigh all the ingredients that we need and we mix them together. We heat the mix at a really high temperature and kill any harmful bacteria.

**Interviewer:** And then? What do you do next?

**Manufacturer:** We leave the mix for four hours. When it's cool, we add colours and flavours.

**Interviewer:** OK. So that's it?

**Manufacturer:** Not quite. The people in the factory pump the mix through a freezer. It freezes some of the water in the ice cream and puts air in it. We add nuts, fruits and chocolate.

<b>Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Brief introduction of the history of ice cream.</li><li>■ How is it made?</li></ul>
<b>Organization</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Paragraph 1: Introduce ice cream and explain what kind of people ate ice cream in the past. Add some interesting facts.</li><li>■ Paragraphs 2 and 3: Describe how it is made, using linking words and verbs in the passive.</li></ul>
<b>Check</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Do the linking words make the stages of the process clear? <input type="checkbox"/></li><li>■ Did you use the passive to describe the production process? <input type="checkbox"/></li><li>■ Have you checked spelling, grammar and punctuation? <input type="checkbox"/></li></ul>

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- 2 Watch the video “How a paper mill works” again and take notes. Write a short passage describing the process of making paper in about 120 words. You may read your description aloud and record it, and then send it to your teacher.

Take notes here!

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# Unit 3 The way we are

## A Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences with the words below. There is one word that you do not need.

■ elegant   ■ handsome   ■ overweight   ■ plump  
■ slender   ■ stunning   ■ unattractive

- (1) I think too much make-up is actually \_\_\_\_\_.
- (2) Stylish and \_\_\_\_\_ clothes don't need to be expensive.
- (3) This good-looking actor was recently voted the most \_\_\_\_\_ man in Hollywood.
- (4) More than a billion adults globally are unhealthily \_\_\_\_\_, with many being obese.
- (5) Most ballerinas (芭蕾舞女演员) are very \_\_\_\_\_ in order to be light.
- (6) This \_\_\_\_\_ Ukrainian (乌克兰的) model is well known in the fashion community, but few ordinary people have heard of her.

2 Complete the compound adjectives, each with a different ending. Then use them to complete the sentences.

■ blue-\_\_\_\_\_   ■ pale-\_\_\_\_\_   ■ blonde-\_\_\_\_\_   ■ middle-\_\_\_\_\_  
■ short-\_\_\_\_\_   ■ sun-\_\_\_\_\_   ■ broad-\_\_\_\_\_

- (1) Jack spent most of his summer holiday lying on the beach—look how \_\_\_\_\_ he is!
- (2) Anna hasn't got brown eyes and black hair—she's \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- (3) If both parents are \_\_\_\_\_, there is a 60% chance that their children will also need glasses.
- (4) Indeed, \_\_\_\_\_ people and seniors are likely to experience more night-time pain than they might have in their younger years.
- (5) The \_\_\_\_\_ look is becoming more popular because of the dangers of sunbathing.
- (6) Tom's new jacket is a bit small, but he thinks it makes him look very \_\_\_\_\_!

### 3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words below.

■ represent      ■ desirable      ■ bombard      ■ fattening      ■ display  
■ acceptable    ■ routine      ■ identity      ■ sharpen

- (1) Wherever we go, we are \_\_\_\_\_ with ads for all kinds of products.
- (2) Soft drinks may taste nice, but they are actually very \_\_\_\_\_: they are full of sugar.
- (3) In today's workplace, teamwork is extremely important, so young people really need to \_\_\_\_\_ their interpersonal skills.
- (4) She \_\_\_\_\_ confidence in the interview and has the right kind of experience, so I think we should hire her.
- (5) He is very careful about his work and before sending an e-mail to his boss or colleagues, he will \_\_\_\_\_ check it twice.
- (6) Twenty years ago, the levels of pollution in this area were \_\_\_\_\_, but the government has done a good job cleaning it up.
- (7) After staying indoors for several months, he had a strong \_\_\_\_\_ to breathe the fresh air outside.
- (8) Paintings \_\_\_\_\_ religious themes were common in the Renaissance ( 文艺复兴 ).
- (9) The clothes we wear and the language we speak are also part of our \_\_\_\_\_.

### 4 Complete the passage with the words below. There is one word that you do not need.

■ unacceptable      ■ campaign      ■ representation  
■ attach              ■ streetwise      ■ conscious  
■ commonplace      ■ ambassador      ■ elegant

It has long been (1)\_\_\_\_\_ for women to wear make-up. However, if a man did that in the past, he would have become a laughing stock ( 笑柄 ).

Nowadays, with more and more fashion-(2)\_\_\_\_\_ people gathering in large cities, some young men living in urban areas have started using cosmetics and other beauty products—in other words, it is no longer quite as (3)\_\_\_\_\_ for men to wear make-up as it was before. As a matter of fact, there are now companies that specialize in cosmetic products for men, and some of these brands have begun running PR (4)\_\_\_\_\_ to attract attention.



However, not everyone is happy with this new trend. A recent survey of people in the local area shows that opinions are divided, to say the least: 41% said they were strongly against it, whereas 13% thought it was a good idea. However, only 4% of men said they would consider trying it themselves. Overall, 92% of respondents thought that make-up was mainly for women. Another interesting finding was that 77% of them believed that “people (5) \_\_\_\_\_ too much importance to physical appearances”.

The school newspaper interviewed some (6) \_\_\_\_\_ teenagers who pay attention to the latest urban fashion trends to see what they had to say on the subject. Their opinions were mixed: a few of them thought that it might look (7) \_\_\_\_\_ on some men, but they all agreed that it's not for everyone. Overall, they thought men's make-up is mostly useful when people are having their picture taken: “It's great for photo shoots, but otherwise, I wouldn't wear it”, one of them said.

According to a brand (8) \_\_\_\_\_ for a men's cosmetics company, men's make-up will become a perfectly normal thing in the future. Perhaps he's right, but the men of today clearly aren't ready for it.

## 5 Translate the sentences into English by using the words and phrases in brackets.

(1) 他过去重达 120 公斤，但经过运动和控制饮食，现在他的体重只有 80 公斤了。 (weigh)

---

(2) 人们心目中的理想外貌类型可能因文化而异。 (desirable)

---

(3) 这些珍贵的展品以前属于私人收藏，但后来捐献给了博物馆。 (used to)

---

(4) 一些曾经在某些文化中不被接受的做法如今都司空见惯了。 (consider)

---

(5) 看起来李明很受大家欢迎，有望成为校园大使。 (It appears ...)

---

(6) 无论是提升自己的内在素养还是积极参与健身，人们都在以自己的方式让自己变得美丽。 (Whether ... or ...)

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(7) 这位学生没有意识到他已经被贼盯上了。 (conscious)

---

(8) 各种因素影响着人们对美的看法。 (factor)

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**6 Conduct a survey of at least four people of different ages and genders to find out what factors influence their views on fashion. Write a short passage about your survey in about 120 words. Use the questions and the language guide below to help you.**

**Questions:**

- (1) What are their views on fashion?
- (2) What factors (e.g. price, style, fabric, colours, size) will influence their choice of clothes?

**Language guide:**

- To ..., I conducted a survey on ...
- In order to ..., I interviewed a total of ... and asked them a few questions.
- The people surveyed included ...
- The survey shows that ...
- The results reveal that ...
- To summarize, ...



## B Grammar

### 1 Rewrite the sentences by using the **to-infinitive, verb-ed or verb-ing** to replace the attributive clauses.

- (1) The paintings which will be displayed at the 145th anniversary of the school are all painted by students.

The paintings \_\_\_\_\_ at the 145th anniversary of the school are all painted by students.

- (2) I'm sure the textbooks that will be used next term will be of high quality.

I'm sure the textbooks \_\_\_\_\_ next term will be of high quality.

- (3) The articles that are published in this magazine are all of high quality and are definitely worth reading.

The articles \_\_\_\_\_ in this magazine are all of high quality and are definitely worth reading.

- (4) It is reported that the bridge that is being built across the river will greatly shorten the travel time between the two cities.

It is reported that the bridge \_\_\_\_\_ across the river will greatly shorten the travel time between the two cities.

- (5) The first person in China who was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine was Tu Youyou, for her discovery of artemisinin (青蒿素).

The first person in China \_\_\_\_\_ the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine was Tu Youyou, for her discovery of artemisinin.

- (6) There is a lot of evidence that we have to collect before we can make any conclusion.

There is a lot of evidence \_\_\_\_\_ before we can make any conclusion.

- (7) The young man who is delivering the speech right now is a successful entrepreneur.

The young man \_\_\_\_\_ right now is a successful entrepreneur.

### 2 Complete the sentences with the correct form(s) of the verbs in brackets.

- (1) Many people like to wander around in the shopping mall because there seems to be a thousand and one things \_\_\_\_\_ (buy).

- (2) Anyone \_\_\_\_\_ (wish) to leave the campus needs to inform the class teacher.

- (3) The relief packages \_\_\_\_\_ (send) to the flood-stricken areas were all donated by the local businesses.

- (4) The trade fair \_\_\_\_\_ (hold) early next month will be the largest of its type in that province.

- (5) The old man still has two sons and a daughter \_\_\_\_\_ (depend) on after the death of his wife.

- (6) The boy \_\_\_\_\_ (elect) to be the group leader did a wonderful job organizing the debate.

(7) There is plenty of evidence \_\_\_\_\_ (base) the charge on.

### 3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs below.

■ spare      ■ display      ■ give      ■ pay      ■ shoulder  
■ cage      ■ set      ■ realize      ■ conduct

- (1) Although it will be a difficult dream \_\_\_\_\_, he is devoting all his time and energy to making it come true.
- (2) Please note that there is a £20 fee \_\_\_\_\_ before you can start your course.
- (3) For people who have little money \_\_\_\_\_, it's best to wait until the summer sales before buying a new phone.
- (4) When travelling Europe, I like to visit small antique shops, where there are always interesting items \_\_\_\_\_ in the shop windows.
- (5) The standard \_\_\_\_\_ a decade ago needs to be adapted to the new era.
- (6) It's a heavy responsibility \_\_\_\_\_, but I'm confident that he will be successful.
- (7) "The \_\_\_\_\_ bird sings of freedom," wrote Maya Angelou in her famous poem.
- (8) The advice \_\_\_\_\_ in the book was useful, but I no longer needed it.
- (9) There will be two surveys \_\_\_\_\_ next week, and they will form a very important part of this research project.

### 4 Complete the passage with the correct form of the words in brackets.

Human beings have a strong desire (1)\_\_\_\_\_ (fit) in and be liked by those around them. Physical appearance does play an important role in our interactions with others, and this means that many people, especially women, feel a need to live up to the current norms of beauty. Some are even willing to endure physical pain just to become more beautiful. Their attempts (2)\_\_\_\_\_ (perfect) their appearance may require dieting, expensive beauty treatments, or even cosmetic surgery.

South Korea is famous for its make-up industry, (3)\_\_\_\_\_ (know) as K-beauty, which attracts a large number of shoppers from abroad. However, it seems that the beauty industry has found a new consumer group (4)\_\_\_\_\_ (target)—younger girls. Recently, an online video of a primary school student using cosmetics products, (5)\_\_\_\_\_ (title) "I love make-up", has attracted millions of views. Many experts are worried about the negative effects that this may have on children: isn't it too early for girls so young to pay attention to their appearance? However, the beauty industry sees this as an opportunity: younger customers (6)\_\_\_\_\_ (lack) confidence about their looks are the perfect customers.

## C Listening and speaking

- 1 Listen to how the head teacher and the PE teacher introduce themselves. Complete the table with the words they used to describe their personality and appearance. 

People	Appearance	Personality
Head teacher	(1) have _____ hair and a _____  (2) wear _____ clothes	(3) seemingly _____ and _____  (4) actually _____
PE teacher	(5) strong and _____	(6) Students think she is _____ and _____ when they first meet her.  (7) Later, they realize she is quite _____.

- 2 Listen again. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F). Then correct the false ones. 

(1) The head teacher looks like a typical head teacher.

(2) The head teacher dresses casually in order to build a good relationship with the students.

(3) Students are surprised that the head teacher has a beard.

(4) The head teacher will not accept students' laziness.

(5) The PE teacher used to run hurdle races.

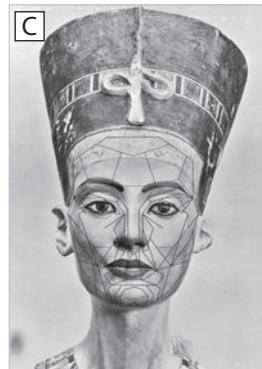
(6) The PE teacher wants students to enjoy her classes so that they develop a life-long love of sports.

- 3 Do some research on the Internet on the person that you admire the most. Then interview at least three people about their opinions of the person you chose. Make a one-minute presentation, summarizing your research findings and your interviewees' opinions. You may record your presentation and send it to your teacher. Use the outline and the language guide below to help you.**

<b>Outline</b>	<b>Language guide</b>
Part 1  In a brief sentence introduce the person you admire the most.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The person whom I admire enormously is none other than ...</li> <li>● ... is my role model, and I admire him / her a lot.</li> </ul>
Part 2  Describe the person's appearance, personality and the way he / she behaves or acts.	<p><b>Appearance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● He is plain-looking with dark / suntanned skin.</li> <li>● He is tall and muscular / strongly built.</li> <li>● He is imposing with thick eyebrows, big eyes and straight nose.</li> <li>● She is of medium height with pretty eyes.</li> <li>● She has a round face with delicate features. She always has a smile on her face.</li> <li>● He / She likes to be neatly-dressed with primly-combed hair.</li> </ul> <p><b>Personality</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● He / She tends to speak in a mild / strong / ... voice, which is what I love about him / her most.</li> <li>● He/ She is optimistic / determined / mild-tempered / easy-going / outgoing / humorous / quick-minded / cultured / patient / persevering / diligent / thoughtful / generous / open-minded / ...</li> </ul> <p><b>The way he / she behaves or acts</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● He / She is always attentive and looks people in the eye when he / she is speaking to them.</li> <li>● He / She walks gracefully with head held high.</li> </ul>
Part 3  Summarize how you or others think of the person you admire.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● He / She strikes me as approachable / energetic / ambitious / professional / insightful / devoted / ...</li> <li>● He / She is famous for his / her commitment to issues related to education.</li> <li>● He / She has a reputation for embracing responsibility with passion.</li> <li>● He / She has distinguished himself / herself from other writers / business people / ... in that ...</li> <li>● I / We see him / her as a role model because ...</li> <li>● I / We respect him / her because ...</li> </ul>

## D Reading

1 Look at photos A–C and answer the questions. Then read the passage and check your ideas.



- (1) The face in B is more symmetrical than that in A. Which face do you think looks more natural and attractive?

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- (2) The woman in C is Queen Nefertiti of ancient Egypt. Do you think she is beautiful by modern standards? Why?

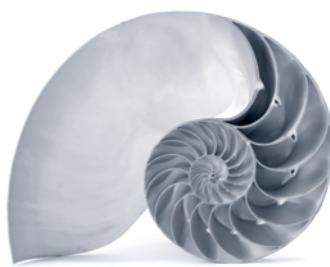
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- (3) What do you think the lines in C show?

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### The maths of beauty

It's often said that "beauty is in the eye of the beholder", and our ideas of attractiveness certainly depend on personal preferences. Nevertheless, there are faces which most people agree are very beautiful or handsome. Is this something that we just feel about a certain face, or does it mean that there are "rules" for what makes someone look beautiful?



It was long thought that symmetry was the key to explaining beauty. If the two halves of a face are **symmetrical**, we find it **pleasing**. There is also a deeper reason why symmetry is desirable to someone looking for a partner of the opposite sex, especially when a girl is looking for a boy. A symmetrical face and body suggests that someone's **genes** must be in very good condition, and that their children will be strong and healthy.

Increasing amounts of symmetry enhances the attractiveness of a face, but recent experiments have revealed that there is a limit to this. When one side of a person's

face is used in a mirror image in a photograph to make a perfectly symmetrical face, the result can make us feel **uneasy** (photo B). It seems too unnatural, and we even begin to find it unattractive.

For a better explanation of what makes a face appear **ideal**, we need to enter the world of mathematics. The Greek mathematician Euclid developed his theory of the “golden ratio” ( 黃金比例 ) in 300 BC. He saw that if you measure different parts of many of the things we find beautiful in nature—flowers and seashells for example—and divide the measurements by each other, you keep finding the same ratio. This golden ratio is 1.62\*. It was used when the Greeks designed the Parthenon ( 帕特农神庙 ) in Athens, which is considered to be one of the most perfect buildings ever built.

Leonardo da Vinci used the golden ratio in the lengths of each part of the body of his perfect man, and when he painted the Mona Lisa. The ratio is easily found when measuring the different parts of a beautiful face. If the height of a face divided by its width comes to 1.62, it will be seen as perfectly shaped. If the distance from the top of the head to the pupils of the eyes, divided by the distance from the pupils to the lips is 1.62, that is also perfect. The ideal width of the central teeth compared to the next teeth is 1.62. There are **numerous** opportunities for the golden ratio to appear in a face. Dr Stephen Marquardt, a surgeon, **developed** a “mask” that can be put on top of a photo of a face to show how close it comes to “perfect beauty”.



The power of the golden ratio is so great that it appears to work across cultures and across time. Queen Nefertiti of ancient Egypt (photo C) was clearly just as successful an example of the golden ratio as many of the leading movie stars are today. And although different cultures show strong preferences for particular eye and hair colours in their ideals of beauty, the impact of the golden ratio is the same for both men and women.

Magazines know all about this of course, and photographs of beautiful models are usually **manipulated** to appear even more beautiful by moving the nose, or an eye, a millimetre across, up or down. And there are apps which allow you to upload a photograph and get a score for how closely a face matches the golden ratio. Don't be too disappointed if your score seems low, though. No one is perfect, and of course, there are people with **asymmetrical** faces and less than golden ratios who many people find incredibly attractive!

\*The full number, called *phi*, is similar to the better-known number *pi*—neither can be fully calculated. *Phi* is actually 1.6180339887.., never-ending.

## **2 Choose the correct answers.**

- (1) What suggests that there are rules for which faces we find beautiful?
- A. We each prefer some faces to others.
  - B. A majority of people find the same faces beautiful.
  - C. We have strong feelings about beauty.
  - D. We all disagree about who is attractive.
- (2) Why aren't we comfortable with a face that is perfectly symmetrical?
- A. It suggests that someone's genes aren't perfect.
  - B. It doesn't look good in a mirror.
  - C. It doesn't look like the face of a real person.
  - D. It always looks unattractive.
- (3) How can we find the golden ratio?
- A. By developing theories about it.
  - B. By reading the works of Euclid.
  - C. By visiting Athens in Greece.
  - D. By dividing different measurements of beautiful things.
- (4) A preference for the golden ratio is found in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. women more than men
  - B. all cultures and historical periods
  - C. modern times especially
  - D. western cultures more than eastern ones
- (5) How can you compare your face to the ideal of the golden ratio?
- A. By using an app on your mobile phone.
  - B. By visiting a surgeon.
  - C. By looking at a photograph of yourself.
  - D. By matching your face with other ideal ones.

## **3 Study the words in bold in the passage. Then match them to definitions 1–9.**

- (1) having two sides that are not the same in size or shape
- (2) change something so that it does what you want
- (3) many
- (4) not relaxed or comfortable
- (5) produce a new product
- (6) having two sides that are the same in shape and size

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- (7) giving you pleasure or satisfaction \_\_\_\_\_
- (8) the best possible \_\_\_\_\_
- (9) units of information inside a cell of a living thing which controls what it will be like \_\_\_\_\_

**4 Write the noun form of the adjectives. Check your answers in the passage.**

- (1) high \_\_\_\_\_
- (2) wide \_\_\_\_\_
- (3) long \_\_\_\_\_
- (4) symmetrical \_\_\_\_\_
- (5) attractive \_\_\_\_\_
- (6) powerful \_\_\_\_\_

**5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in exercise 4.**

- (1) The Changjiang River is 6,300 kilometres \_\_\_\_\_.
- (2) The Shanghai government has gone to great \_\_\_\_\_ to promote rubbish sorting.
- (3) Many people want to climb Mount Qomolangma to push their limits. However, inexperienced climbers may not be aware how dangerous it is at the \_\_\_\_\_ of 8,000 metres.
- (4) This photo is an example of perfect \_\_\_\_\_: the left side has exactly the same shape as the right side.
- (5) China has been developing at a fantastic speed and has made its \_\_\_\_\_ felt around the world.
- (6) I don't understand the \_\_\_\_\_ of a suntan; instead, I much prefer being pale-skinned.

## E Writing and viewing

1 Read the letter below, which a parent sent to an advice column. Write a reply to give her your advice in about 120 words. You may refer to the guide given below.

*My daughter Mary keeps asking me to buy her clothes from expensive brands: she claims that she needs to wear such clothes because all her classmates do. The problem is that we don't have that much money at the moment, so we can't afford it. However, I don't want to disappoint my daughter. What should I do?*

—A worried mother

<b>Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ How do you understand her situation?</li><li>■ What is your opinion on expensive clothing brands?</li><li>■ How do you justify your opinion? Have you used examples from real life to support your point of view?</li><li>■ What is your advice to the letter writer?</li></ul>
<b>Organization</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Paragraph 1: Show your sympathy for the letter writer.</li><li>■ Paragraph 2: Present your opinion on expensive clothing brands and illustrate your opinion with convincing stories or examples.</li><li>■ Paragraph 3: Your suggestions or your wishes.</li></ul>
<b>Check</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Have you expressed your understanding of the letter writer's feelings? <input type="checkbox"/></li><li>■ Have you explained your purpose of writing the letter? <input type="checkbox"/></li><li>■ Have you presented clearly your opinion? <input type="checkbox"/></li><li>■ Have you justified your opinion in a convincing way? <input type="checkbox"/></li><li>■ Have you used stories or examples to illustrate your point of view? <input type="checkbox"/></li><li>■ Have you expressed your wishes and suggestions? <input type="checkbox"/></li><li>■ Have you checked spelling, grammar and punctuation? <input type="checkbox"/></li></ul>

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- 2 Watch the video “Junky Styling” again. Describe how Junky Styling is different from other clothes shops, and then describe how this shop can inspire people to recycle old things in a creative way in about 120 words. You may read your writing aloud and record it, and then send it to your teacher.

Take notes here!

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# Unit 4 Travellers' tales

## A Vocabulary

### 1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words below.

■ guide      ■ transport      ■ trap      ■ resort  
■ park      ■ package      ■ destination

- (1) China is one of the favourite travel \_\_\_\_\_ for tourists from all over the world.
- (2) The Yellowstone National \_\_\_\_\_ in the US is actually on top of a giant super volcano.
- (3) Shanghai's famous maglev train (磁悬浮列车) is part of the city's public \_\_\_\_\_ system.
- (4) \_\_\_\_\_ holidays have become less popular, since people can now book flights and accommodation online.
- (5) A tour \_\_\_\_\_'s salary often isn't very high, but it's obviously a great job for those who love travel.
- (6) People don't think of Shenzhen as a place for beach \_\_\_\_\_, but there are actually seven beaches on its coastline.
- (7) It's a good idea to visit some of the other pyramids in Egypt, as Giza is a bit of a tourist \_\_\_\_\_.

### 2 Match the (phrasal) verbs in column A to the nouns in column B to form phrases. Then use the phrases to complete the sentences.

A	B
take part in	the sun
escape	the sights
take	the beaten track
soak up	people
get off	time out
see	the crowds
get to know	guided tours

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_! Our guide shows you great places to eat which only the locals know about.

- (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of the city with one of our downloadable audio tours!
- (3) Tired of cold, grey winter? \_\_\_\_\_ on one of our package holidays to Hainan Island!
- (4) Too much work? Why not \_\_\_\_\_ and spend a few days at our mountain resort?
- (5) \_\_\_\_\_ one of our \_\_\_\_\_, with expert local guides.
- (6) Come to the beach barbecue at 8:00 tonight and \_\_\_\_\_ staying in different hotels.
- (7) Hire one of our 4x4 jeeps, and \_\_\_\_\_. Discover hidden parts of the island!

### 3 Match types of holiday 1–8 to descriptions A–H.

(1) a self-catering holiday	A. when you see the most famous sights of a place in a couple of days
(2) a working holiday	B. when you do jobs, often to help local people
(3) a house swap	C. when a couple celebrate having just got married
(4) a backpacking holiday	D. when you do all the cooking for yourself
(5) a city break	E. when you go to many different places by bus
(6) a coach tour	F. when people live in each other's homes
(7) a honeymoon	G. when you explore new places and do unusual and exciting things, such as a safari
(8) an adventure holiday	H. when you travel to many places, carrying all your things on your back

(1) \_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_\_ (5) \_\_\_\_ (6) \_\_\_\_ (7) \_\_\_\_ (8) \_\_\_\_

### 4 Study the words in bold with the help of a dictionary. Then choose the correct answers.

- (1) You need to be very fit if you want to do that **excursion** / **trek** through the mountains of Nepal.
- (2) I'd love to do a **voyage** / **expedition** across the Atlantic Ocean on a big ship.
- (3) There are so many **expeditions** / **excursions** to Antarctica these days—does it ever get crowded?
- (4) My mum bought these Russian dolls for me on her business **voyage** / **trip** to Moscow.
- (5) The longest non-stop **flight** / **tour** is from New York to Singapore—nearly nineteen hours!
- (6) The San Francisco Bay cruise leaves from **platform** / **pier** 41 on Fisherman's Wharf.
- (7) Excuse me, is there a **cabin** / **buffet car** on this train?
- (8) The Cambridge coach goes from **platform** / **stand** 11. It's a bit late today.
- (9) Please put all hand luggage in the **carriages** / **overhead lockers** and prepare for take-off.
- (10) I don't think I would enjoy a six-week **flight** / **cruise**—I don't like the sea that much.

**5 Match the words in A to the words in B to make compound nouns. Then complete the passage with the correct form of the compound nouns.**

- |   |               |         |             |           |        |           |
|---|---------------|---------|-------------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| A | ■ national    | ■ beach | ■ package   | ■ public  | ■ tour | ■ tourist |
| B | ■ destination | ■ guide | ■ transport | ■ holiday | ■ park | ■ resort  |

## On top of the world

It's one of the most famous places in the world, and it's a dream destination for millions of people around the globe. But it isn't a beautiful (1)\_\_\_\_\_ by the sea and you can't use (2)\_\_\_\_\_ to get there. In fact, you can't even go there on a normal (3)\_\_\_\_\_, since it's one of the most dangerous places on Earth. Every year, only around a thousand people visit it, and they risk their lives doing so. You've guessed right—it's Qomolangma, the tallest mountain in the world.

It is very expensive and dangerous to climb the mountain, and over 300 people have lost their lives on the way to the top. To reach the peak and get back alive, climbers need help, and this requires more than an ordinary (4)\_\_\_\_\_. They typically rely on the expertise of the locals, who are among the most skilled mountain climbers in the world.

While the peak is unavailable to everyone except the most dedicated mountaineers, the base camps on the Chinese and the Nepalese sides of the mountain have become popular (5)\_\_\_\_\_. The area around the mountain is famous for its hiking trails, and there are (6)\_\_\_\_\_ on both sides of the border.

While most visitors won't have a chance to climb to the top, they can at least admire the majestic mountain from afar and experience the breathtaking scenery of the Himalayas.



**6 Translate the sentences into English by using the words and phrases in brackets.**

(1) 这个旅游目的地提供各种各样的活动，因此它吸引了许多不同类型的游客。 (appeal to)

(2) 离开家时锁上门是常识。 (common sense)

(3) 这家医院承诺提供最好的医疗服务。 (provide)

(4) 积极的生活态度和人的身心健康有密切的关系。(positive)

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(5) 对于这些失明的孩子来说，音乐是他们表达自我的重要手段。(vehicle)

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(6) 这两个国家一直保持着密切关系。(maintain)

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(7) 当他们登上飞往海南的飞机时，他们很高兴能躲过寒冬的天气。(escape)

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(8) 通过采纳这些建议，你可以为自己的家庭做一个切实可行的预算。(set up)

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7 Imagine that you are Amy or Neal, and that you are going to give a short speech to a group of high school students. Tell them about your achievements and the challenges you overcame in your responsible tourism project in Mozambique. Write a speech in about 120 words.



This section provides a lined writing area for students to compose their speech. The page has a spiral binding on the left side and features horizontal dashed lines for writing.

## B Grammar

### 1 Choose the correct answers.

- (1) \_\_\_\_ by the teacher's words, I began making more of an effort in class.  
A. Encourage                    B. Encouraging                    C. Encouraged
- (2) \_\_\_\_ herself in hospital when she woke up, she knew she had to change the way she lived her life.  
A. Find                        B. Finding                        C. Found
- (3) \_\_\_\_ by the motivation to earn enough money for a trip to South America, Jane worked as hard as she could.  
A. Drive                        B. Driving                        C. Driven
- (4) \_\_\_\_ to cope with all the problems on her own, the manager realized she needed to hire a personal assistant.  
A. Leave                        B. Leaving                        C. Left
- (5) If \_\_\_\_ for the job, you'll be the first female to work in this department.  
A. accept                        B. accepting                        C. accepted
- (6) This old water town is always crowded with visitors from near and afar \_\_\_\_ the relaxing atmosphere and the marvellous traditional buildings.  
A. enjoy                        B. enjoying                        C. enjoyed
- (7) The balloon flew higher and higher, \_\_\_\_ into the sky.  
A. disappear                    B. disappearing                    C. disappeared

### 2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- (1) With numerous houses \_\_\_\_\_ (destroy) by the hurricane, the local people had to seek shelter in a stadium.
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) in thought, he forgot to get off the bus at Renmin Park.
- (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (earn) enough money to pay for his first-year college tuition, Thomas decided to end his gap year with a sightseeing trip to South East Asia to get a taste of local life there.
- (4) In that small country, people \_\_\_\_\_ (catch) eating or drinking on the subway can be fined a lot of money.
- (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (write) for teenage readers, the book combines humorous stories with clear explanations of scientific ideas.
- (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (pay) little regard to the instructions, I made some silly mistakes in the writing assignment.
- (7) Widely \_\_\_\_\_ (consider) one of the top medical experts in China, Zhong Nanshan is trusted by the general public.
- (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (judge) from the audience's reaction, the speech was more successful than expected.

### 3 Complete the passages with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

#### (A)



Nowadays (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (see) as a source of air pollution and traffic jams, cars have changed cities in countless ways. No wonder then, that people generally believe life was nicer in cities before the motor car. In the past, horses were used as transport, and travelling on horseback seems a romantic idea.

However, we often forget that horses produce their own form of pollution. In the early days, when there didn't use to be so many horses, the problem may have been less serious—it even had some advantages. (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (know) as a good source of fertilizer, horse droppings would quickly be collected from the streets. The people doing this somewhat unpleasant work could make a lot of money (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (sell) this "black gold" to farmers. However, with the ever increasing number of horses, people began leaving it in the street, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (cause) a terrible smell and transmitting diseases.

The metal horse shoes would make a lot of noise too, so much that people couldn't hear each other when (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) in the street. Life in a horse-filled city used to have other dangers too. Horses would often panic and run through the streets, (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (pull) people with them and running over others.

When the motor car became popular in the early 1900s, cities became significantly less dangerous than they used to be when they were full of horses.

#### (B)

I was travelling up to Scotland on the morning express when the train suddenly started to slow down. (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (puzzle) by the fact that we were not stopping at a station, I asked the train conductor why we were going so slowly.

(8) \_\_\_\_\_ (explain) that the engine at the back of the train had broken down and that we were travelling with the front engine only, he added that we would arrive about an hour late. Though (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (annoy) because we had left London on time, I could say nothing, but really didn't want to be late for my meeting in Scotland.

A few minutes later, the train came to a stop in the middle of the countryside. The train conductor came over to apologize, (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) us that he had some good news, and some bad news.

The good news was that we would get free coffee and sandwiches. The bad news was that the front engine had stopped working as well!



## C Listening and speaking

### 1 Study the lines from a dialogue. Then answer the questions. Listen and check.

Tim: Dad wants to know if we've agreed on which theme park we want to go to next weekend.

...

Kelly: And you said you loved Old MacDonald's Children's Farm, the first time we went ...

...

Tim: Well, don't pretend you've seen horror movies. Only grown-ups can watch them.

(1) What's the relationship between Tim and Kelly?

---

(2) How old do you think they are?

---

(3) What are they discussing?

---

### 2 Listen again. Write T (Tim) or K (Kelly) next to their lines of dialogue.

(1) That sounds brilliant! But I'm not so sure about Thorpe Park.

---

(2) OK, you've convinced me. I'll agree if you promise not to take any embarrassing photos of me screaming this time!

---

(3) Let's say we want to go there. Come on, you won't be sorry.

---

(4) It's still definitely got the best rides. What do you think?

---

(5) And anyway, you've got nothing to lose—we can always go to Alton Towers another time because it only takes an hour in the car!

---

(6) I think we should try somewhere different. Why don't we go to Thorpe Park?

---

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

(1) Tim suggested going to Alton Towers next weekend.

---

(2) Swarm is a ride where tourists fall head first from a height of forty miles.

---

(3) Alton Towers doesn't have rides for little kids.

---

(4) Kelly thinks that Thorpe Park isn't just for children.

---

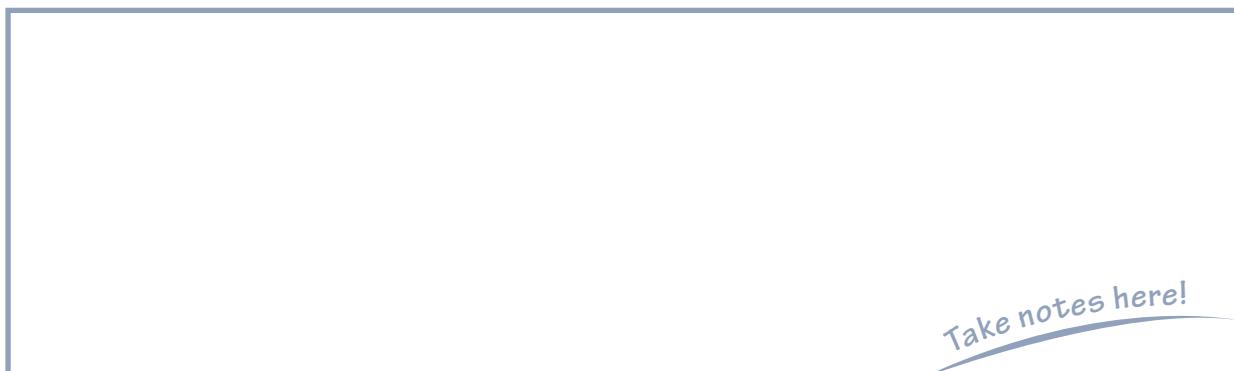
(5) Only grown-ups can go on the horror movie ride in Thorpe Park.

(6) Alton Towers is a one-hour drive away from where they live.

(7) Kelly and Tim finally decided to go to Alton Towers.

**4 Discuss with your classmates travel plans for the upcoming weekend. Propose one or two destinations, give reasons, and persuade your classmates to go with you. Make a one-minute presentation about your proposal. You may record your presentation and send it to your teacher. Use the outline and the language guide below to help you.**

Outline	Language guide
Part 1  Introduce the purpose of going for an outing and your suggested destination.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>I strongly recommend that we go to ... to get some fresh air and to do something for a change at the weekend.</li><li>Although there are many destinations for us to choose from, I suggest ...</li></ul>
Part 2  List the features of the suggested destination.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>... is the best place in ... for us to get close to nature.</li><li>... holds (held) a national flower exhibition every (last) year.</li><li>It enjoys the largest greenery in ...</li><li>It is home to different wild birds, such as ...</li><li>The place is also famous for its food, such as ...</li></ul>
Part 3  Draw a conclusion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Besides doing something fun together, this trip will ...</li><li>I promise it will bring you more than you can imagine.</li><li>I can't recommend it enough.</li></ul>



## D Reading

Read the passage and complete the exercises.

# Unforgettable getaways

*Last month, we asked you to send us your stories about holiday trips that were truly unforgettable. Here are some of our favourites.*

## A Hunderfossen Winter Park—Norway

We went here on our half-term holiday, and it was by far the best thing I've ever done! We had to wait until after sunset for the park to open, and as we were getting near, we could see the lights of the log cabins **twinkling** in the white snow, with the stars twinkling in the black sky above them. You travel around by horse-drawn sleigh, past the huge Fairy Tale Palace and I did feel like I was in a fairy tale! If this all sounds a bit **soppy**, then how about some ice-climbing, ice-bowling, snow-rafting, or driving around on snowmobiles (they have special ones that kids can drive)? We spent a night in the ice hotel, and although it's pretty **chilly** (about -5°C), they have really warm sleeping bags, and I had one of the best nights of sleep ever. It was a fantastic experience!



*Paula, 15*

## B Riverside Ride, Rotterdam to Vienna

I did this ride with student friends from university. It sounds like a cycling marathon for sporty types, but that wasn't us! We'd discovered a really important secret ... the roads that follow rivers are usually pretty flat and easy to cycle on! We followed the Rhine (莱茵河) and Danube (多瑙河) most of the way (with just one short boat ride!), and there are cycle tracks and quiet country roads that wind along the riverside and keep you off the beaten track. We stayed in B&Bs and it wasn't very expensive. The views were amazing, especially the fairy tale castles overlooking the river. There were plenty of sights to see, but it was mostly about taking time out and going at a nice slow **pace** through a landscape full of history and natural beauty. It's also a good way to get to know people well, as we chatted most of the time we were cycling. Finally, you won't find a holiday with less environmental impact!



*Dan, 23*

### C Angkor Wat—Cambodia ( 吳哥窟，柬埔寨 )

I spent my gap year backpacking around Asia. I loved Cambodia, and the most unforgettable experience was Angkor Wat, which is an amazing ruined temple. It's officially the eighth wonder of the world, and it's on the Cambodian national flag! It's unbelievably enormous—more than one square kilometre in size. It took forty years to build, but a modern engineer said it would take about 300 years to build today, probably because you couldn't use thousands of unpaid **slave** workers! I'd recommend getting there early to escape the crowds. I cycled there and arrived just as the sun was rising—it was awesome! I love the fact that nature is taking back parts of the temple, with huge tree **roots** growing up through them.



Jenny, 19

### D Grand Canyon—USA

If you don't think the Grand Canyon is the most unforgettable thing you've ever seen, then you haven't been there! I'd never thought of it as a family holiday, but it certainly is. We did a trekking and camping holiday, with a guide who set up camp every night, cooked and organized games. We camped right on the edge of the Grand Canyon. The next day the adults headed down the fourteen-kilometre trail into the canyon on foot, and our fourteen-year-old son decided to go by mule! We slept well that night, after we'd spent a couple of hours lying on our backs looking up at the stars! We also went through the Bryce Canyon National Park, which has incredible rock formations, and then went down the canyon on **rafts** along the Colorado River! It wasn't cheap, but it's a memory we'll have for life.



Richard, 42

#### 1 In which descriptions do people do the following? The first one has been done as an example.

- |  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| (1) say that things seem to be from a children's story | _____ A _____ B _____ |
| (2) talk about very big buildings                      | _____ , _____         |
| (3) travel by river                                    | _____ , _____         |
| (4) say they got a good night's rest                   | _____ , _____         |
| (5) travel by animal                                   | _____ , _____         |
| (6) travel by bicycle                                  | _____ , _____         |
| (7) see the sun go up or down                          | _____ , _____         |
| (8) look at the night sky                              | _____ , _____         |
| (9) talk about the cost of the holiday                 | _____ , _____         |

## **2 Answer the questions.**

(1) When does the Winter Park open?

---

(2) Why is it easier to cycle along the side of rivers?

---

(3) Why doesn't the Riverside Ride have much environmental impact?

---

(4) How was Angkor Wat built as quickly as it was?

---

(5) Why is it a good idea to get to Angkor Wat early?

---

(6) What do people on the Grand Canyon holiday do in the evenings?

---

## **3 Study the words in bold in the holiday descriptions. Then match them to definitions 1–7.**

(1) flat boats that go along rivers, especially where the water moves very fast

---

(2) a person owned by another person and made to work for them

---

(3) shining brightly and then less brightly, like stars

---

(4) how fast you do something

---

(5) quite cold

---

(6) the parts of a tree that are in the ground

---

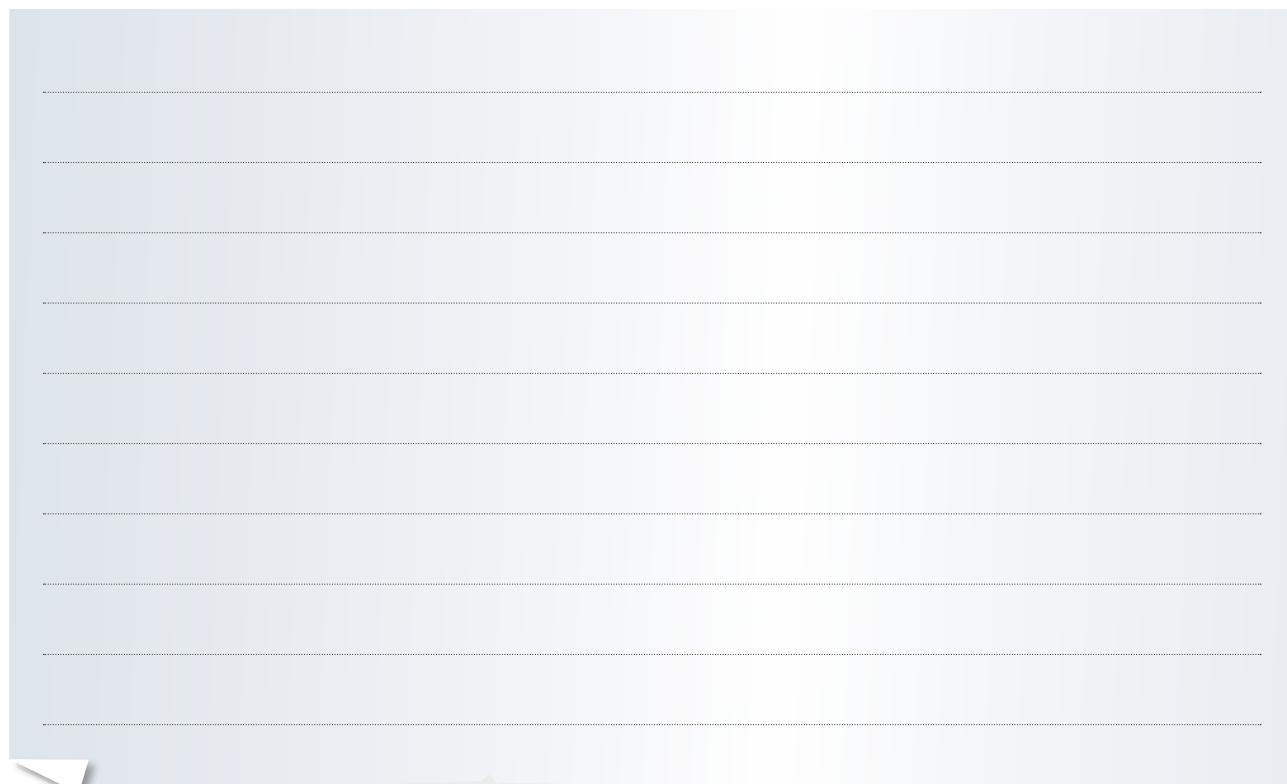
(7) very sentimental and romantic

---

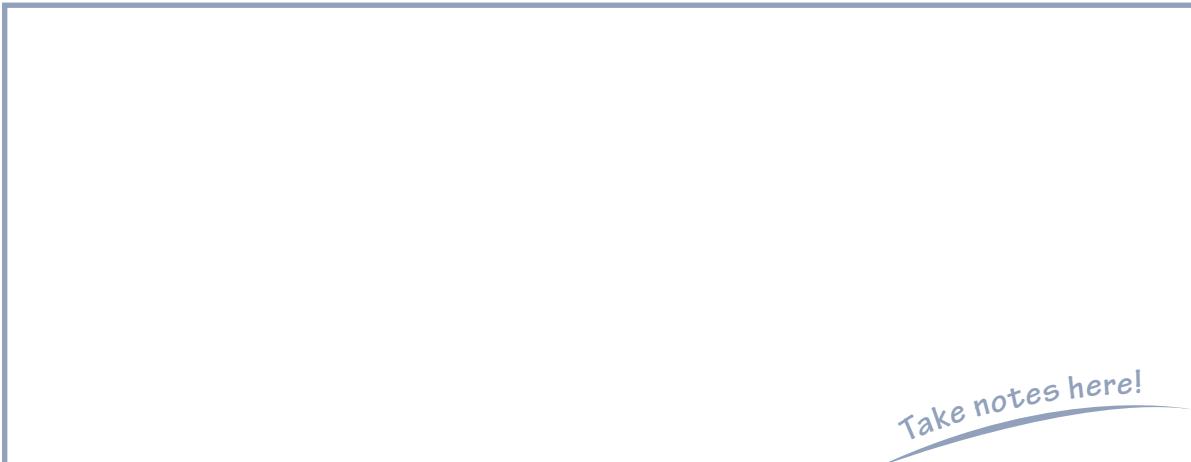
## E Writing and viewing

1 Think about your travel experiences. Have you ever taken part in “responsible tourism”, and what does it mean to be a responsible tourist? Write a short passage on the topic in about 120 words. You may refer to the guide given below.

<b>Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Where did you go?</li><li>■ What did you do as a responsible tourist?</li><li>■ How did you feel on the trip?</li></ul>
<b>Organization</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Paragraph 1: Give basic information about your visit, e.g. time, place, purpose and who you went with.</li><li>■ Paragraph 2: Introduce the place briefly.</li><li>■ Paragraph 3: Describe the situation there.</li><li>■ Paragraph 4: Describe what you did there.</li><li>■ Paragraph 5: Conclude with a reflection on this trip.</li></ul>
<b>Check</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Have you included all the information asked for in the task? <input type="checkbox"/></li><li>■ Does each paragraph stay focused on one central idea? <input type="checkbox"/></li><li>■ Have you checked spelling, grammar and punctuation? <input type="checkbox"/></li></ul>



- 2 Watch the video “Chicago to LA” again and take notes. Select two or three particularly impressive details. Write a description and explain why these things impress you in about 120 words. You may read your writing aloud and record it, and then send it to your teacher.

A large sheet of white paper with horizontal grey ruling lines. The paper is positioned below the note-taking box. A small, light-grey triangular graphic is located in the bottom-left corner of the paper area.

## 后记

本练习部分是为高中《英语》(上教版)学生用书编写的配套教学参考资料，经上海市中小学教材审查委员会审查通过，准予使用。

本练习部分借鉴并使用了牛津大学出版社语料库中的部分优秀素材，编写过程中得到了牛津大学出版社外籍专家在修改语篇和润色语言方面的帮助，在此表示衷心感谢。

编写过程中，上海市中小学(幼儿园)课程改革委员会专家工作委员会，上海市教育委员会教学研究室，上海市课程方案教育教学研究基地、上海市心理教育教学研究基地、上海市基础教育教材建设研究基地、上海市英语教育教学研究基地(上海高校“立德树人”人文社会科学重点研究基地)及基地所在单位上海外国语大学，编写组所在单位华东师范大学等单位给予了大力支持。此外，众多高中英语教师、教研员和专家为练习部分的编写提供了很多有价值的意见。在此向这些单位和个人表示衷心的感谢！

华东师范大学高中《英语》编写组

上海教育出版社

2020年12月

# 致 谢

本书含有改编自牛津大学出版社 2013 年出版的 *Insight: Pre-Intermediate Workbook* 和 *Insight: Intermediate Workbook* 的内容，在此谨向原作者 Mike Sayer、Rachael Roberts、Paul Hancock 表示真挚的感谢！

另外，向为本书提供图片的单位致谢！

壹图网（第 4 页一张图，第 16 页一张图，第 18 页一张图，第 21 页一张图，第 24 页两张图，第 31 页一张图，第 38 页三张图，第 46 页一张图，第 49 页两张图，第 52 页一张图，第 53 页一张图）；

图虫网（第 2 页一张图，第 6 页五张图，第 9 页一张图，第 33 页一张图，第 38 页一张图，第 52 页一张图，第 53 页一张图）；

Wikipedia（第 19 页一张图，第 39 页一张图）。

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