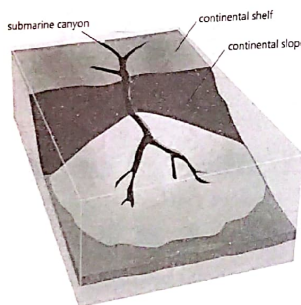


UNIT 3 Exploring the Unknown

GRAMMAR IN USE

Section A What might have happened to a ship on the sea without maps of seafloor? Read the passage and rewrite the sentences in the boxes with appositive clauses. One example is given.

Mapping the Seafloor



The Basic Structure of the Seafloor

On January 8, 2005, a nuclear submarine crashed into an underwater mountain. The hit sent sailors crashing into walls and flying across the rooms. One map noted that there was a potential disaster several miles from the site of the crash, but the lack of precise charts undoubtedly played a major role in

the accident. In the area where the nuclear submarine is thought to have crashed, the maps were nearly nonexistent. We were shocked at (0) the fact that to date, more than 85 percent of the seafloor has not been mapped using the modern methods. Since 70 percent of the Earth is covered in oceans, this means that we don't know our own planet. A researcher at Stockholm University expressed his (1) regret that we know the surface of Mars better than therefore, a group of scientists were trying to change that. They

hammered out an ambitious plan to map most of the world's seafloor by 2030. No one can deny (2) that an in-depth knowledge of the seafloor isn't important is also vital to understand where tsunamis (海啸) are likely to travel! just for navigation

But the scientists faced tough challenges, including a lack of funding, which adds up to \$3 billion. Nobody has come up with (3) an idea about where money comes from. Many projects are

To date, more than 85 percent of the seafloor has not been mapped using the modern methods.

A researcher at Stockholm University felt regretful because we knew the surface of Mars better than we did the seafloor.

Everyone acknowledges that an in-depth knowledge of the seafloor isn't important just for navigation.

Question: Where does money come from?

nevertheless going forward, and some organisations are funding efforts.

Anyway, an agreement has been reached (4) that more exploration is vital. In the past year and a half, governments, militaries and many companies are involved in the mapping. A company — the biggest of its kind — has mapped nearly 390,000 square miles of seafloor, an area the size of Egypt.

Section B Are you really familiar with "common cold"? Read the extracts and complete the tasks.

Task 1. Fill in the blanks to make the first FIVE extracts grammatically correct.

1. The term common cold is incorrect. Common implies it is a single ordinary virus (1) that is to blame for your runny nose and coughing. Actually, there are over 200 viruses that cause colds, each with its means of attacking your body.

3. Breathing dry winter air dries out mucus, the thick liquid produced in the nose. When that happens, the body fights back by secreting more mucus to flow out the virus. So don't blame your runny nose due to the easily overlooked fact (4) that your own body is telling you it's fighting back!

2. As for the "cold", it's complicated. Scientists raised doubts (2) whether low temperatures affect a virus's activities. However, they do hold the belief (3) that colds are more common in winter.

4. We get colds more often than we might realise. Adults suffer an average of two to three each year, and some children get eight or more. They're costly too. A past research drew a conclusion (5) that colds decreased productivity by 26 %. Another survey estimated the total cost of lost productivity to be almost \$25 billion each year.

8 THINGS

You didn't know about the common cold

5. Although your body needs rest, an excellent way (6) that your body can boost your immune system is with a bit of light exercise. A recent review uncovered a secret (7) that regular moderate-intensity exercise may help to prevent a cold.

6. We can't ignore ...

7. The fact/conclusion/idea surprises us ...

8. We can't deny ...

Notes

Governments have reached an agreement: more exploration is vital.

5/23

接受, 收养.

rise

die of pneumonia

have nothing to do with

势均力敌的对手

1. 个词

2. verb. beaten

5. against

1. 有关

2. 原谅, 谅解

1. 不要在恐惧中消磨斗志

23 The orphanage was adopted by the couple.

25 The boy was beaten by his father for concealing his scores.

27 for three-story

31 to

33. 向上

35. 快速跳动

37 磨损, 磨子

38. 并非你想象的那么简单.

41 Knowing that I had never heard of household name, she couldn't help introducing him to me.

43 What others' comments on me has nothing to do with my decision because I don't want to wear out my life in regret.

II. Use the keywords in brackets to form appositive clauses in the sentences.

1. The Pyramids of Giza in Egypt are really something special. We still don't know exactly how the Egyptians built them some 5,000 years ago. These structures are claimed by some to possess the unexplained phenomenon of Pyramid Power. Despite such claims, there is no scientific evidence ~ has existed (Pyramid Power; exist).
2. There's no doubt that the story ~ has drawn ~ firmed (the story of Nessie; draw huge tourist interest; famed Loch Ness). While some people believe the monster is a living plesiosaur, *New Scientist* points out that such a creature could not physically lift its head up out of the water like the photos and anecdotes suggest.
3. More recently, scientists have put forward the idea ~ may have actually travelled ~ and made (the Easter Islanders; travel to South America; make contact with the Native American people; long before; the first Europeans; arrive on the continent).

III. Combine the sentences with the words in brackets. The first one has been done for you.

1. An unknown animal exists in Loch Ness.
Scientists simply laugh it off in spite of many eye-witness stories and remarkable photographs. (idea)
In spite of many eye-witness stories and remarkable photographs, scientists simply laugh off the idea that an unknown animal exists in Loch Ness.
2. Nineteenth-century archaeologists uncovered evidence.
It shows that Troy existed and that the Trojan War was, at least in part, a real event. (evidence)
Nineteenth ~ evidence that Troy in.
3. The classical Greeks were not sure whether Homer had ever actually seen Troy, but they had no doubt about the battles.
There is no doubt that the battles Homer described had taken place. (doubt)
~ no doubt that the battles ~
4. Columbus believed that he'd found Paradise.
It in no way contradicted his claim to be en route to Asia. (belief)
~ believed that in no way ~
5. The question has not yet been answered. Why did the ancient people build the monument? (question)
The questions why ~ has ~