Advance with English

牛津高中英语

Student's Book 10
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牛津高中英语

（模块十·高三上学期）

Student's Book  10
前言

同学们：

欢迎使用《牛津高中英语》，它将伴你走过高中阶段的学习历程，实现你的英语学习目标。根据国家《普通高中英语课程标准》（实验）的要求，你已经完成了高中阶段前面五个必修模块的英语学习，在此基础上，还有顺序选修教材供你学习。选修部分有六个模块，共六本书，每个模块安排四个单元。现在，让我们一起走进教材，了解本套教材为我们展示的新天地。

进入新的单元，首页上的图画和问题会激活你已有的和单元话题相关的知识，让你轻松自然地进入本单元的学习，这就是单元的第一个板块：Welcome to the unit。顺着前面所引出的话题，你将来到 Reading 板块。该板块是你接受英语语信息的重要环节，在这里，你将有机会感受真实、地道、优美的英语。你也将通过阅读了解现实生活和社会发展的方方面面。课文后面的 Reading strategy 和阅读练习将帮助你掌握英语阅读策略，提高英语阅读能力。在英语学习中，你所面临的挑战之一是扩大词汇量。接下来的板块 Word power 能为你迎接这一挑战提供有效的帮助。在该板块中，你将学到各种词汇学习技巧。语法学习，贵在运用，在 Grammar and usage 板块中，你既可得到系统的语法辅导，又能在该板块精心设计的语言情境中学会灵活运用语法知识。Task 板块要求你能综合运用所学的语言知识和语言技能。你将在教材为你设计的语言情境中，通过听、说、读、写等一系列活动，获取信息，处理信息，完成特定的任务，在使用过程中学习英语。Project 是课堂教学的延伸和拓展，属于探究式学习，要求你走出课堂，与同学分工合作。你将首先认真阅读所提供的阅读材料，从中得到启发，然后通过讨论、调查、专访、文献检索等活动，完成一个特定课题。在 Self-assessment 板块，你将对照单元各个学习项目按五个等级进行自我评价，并算出百分比。通过自我评价，你可以对单元的学习进行自我反思，为下一步的学习制定行动计划。

游历了单元的各个板块以后，你一定会发现，这套由中外专家根据《普通高中英语课程标准》联合编写的《牛津高中英语》是从学习者的角度设计的。相信你在使用这套教材的过程中，通过自己的努力和老师的帮助，一定能够顺利完成高中阶段的学习任务。

祝你学习进步，天天向上！

《牛津高中英语》编写组
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In this unit, you will
- read an essay about food and development aid, and a newspaper article about sustainable development
- listen to a conversation between a student and her grandfather about development
- talk about helping poor people and interview a government official
- write an essay on the development of your city or town
- prepare and present a report on how your city or town supports sustainable development

Welcome to the unit

Many countries around the world are developing at a very fast rate. Is this development always good for the future of a country? Look at these pictures and discuss the following questions with a partner.

1. Is your city developing at a fast rate? What will it look like in twenty years’ time?
2. Do you think that giving food and money to poor people will solve all their problems? Why or why not?
3. Do you think that development may be bad for a country in some ways? Why or why not?
Reading

A Read the essay quickly and answer the following questions.

1 When was Live Aid held?

2 What does WFP stand for?

3 How many people has the WFP helped since it was founded?

B The following is one of the winning essays of a student writing competition. Read it to find out more about helping developing countries.

Teach a man to fish

In 1985, there was little rainfall in Ethiopia, which led to poor harvests and the death of many of the country’s cattle. The gravity of the situation shocked Bob Geldof, an Irish musician, so he organized a charity concert called Live Aid to raise money for the victims of hunger in Ethiopia. The concert took place on 13 July 1985 in two places—London and Philadelphia—and included the biggest stars of the time. Geldof intended the concert to raise money for hunger relief and to make the public more aware of the problem. In the end, $100 million was raised, which was used to buy food and to provide help with development projects in Ethiopia. The concert also made the headlines around the world, and put great pressure on politicians and statesmen to do something about the problem of world hunger.

Live Aid was in 1985, but for many people in the developing world, disease and poverty are still a serious problem. According to the United Nations, ten million people die every year of starvation or problems related to having a poor diet. In fact, hunger is the world’s number one health risk, killing more people than any disease.

In wrestling with the dilemma of worldwide hunger, the United Nations set up an agency called the World Food Programme (WFP) in 1963. The WFP has organized a number of programmes, including the Food-for-Life programme, which sends emergency food aid to countries during times of trouble; the Food-for-Growth programme, which targets people most at risk, such as babies, pregnant women and old people; and the Food-for-Work programme, which helps people without jobs support themselves by giving them work and paying them in food aid. Through programmes like these, the WFP has helped more than one billion people since it was set up. This is beyond doubt an amazing achievement, but is it enough?

Today, some developing countries in Africa, Asia and South America stand at a crossroads. While they are seeing great development, they are still poorer than many countries in other parts of the world, and there is a danger that they could fall further behind developed countries. They need help, but the sad truth
is that merely sending loaves of bread is not enough. It is only a short-term solution to a long-term problem. There is a saying that goes, ‘Give a man a fish, and you feed him for a day. Teach a man to fish, and you feed him for the rest of his life.’ In order to find a permanent solution to this long-term problem, countries need to develop so that they can either grow the food they need, or have enough money to buy this food on the world market.

What developing countries really need to do is to stop poverty by fighting the causes of it. One way to help a country develop is to improve its infrastructure. The infrastructure of a country is what makes everything run well, and it includes things like transport, irrigation, electricity, telephones and schools. These things provide a framework for new jobs to be created, allowing people to help themselves so that they no longer need to depend on others.

Another way to help a country is through the development of private enterprise along with job training in order to address the problem of unemployment. For example, in Afghanistan, housewives and widows have been taught to sew clothing, which they can sell for extra income. In eastern Nigeria, young people are being trained to use computer technology to develop their problem-solving and communication skills, and to find new occupations in the field of technology. In South Africa, a community programme is providing training and help for people without jobs or homes, so that they can learn to make works of art to sell to tourists. Although this is a bit different from conventional businesses, the programme is growing fast, and many people have been quite successful in it.

Finally, we must remember that the future of a country lies in the hands of its children. This is why education and training for young people is so important.

There are hundreds of success stories from all over the developing world, showing that a lot is being done to fight poverty, yet we cannot pretend that the fight is over. Poverty is still killing people. However, these small victories are a good start towards a better future, as they are not the result of giving a man a single fish so that he can eat for a day. They are the result of teaching a man to fish so that he can fill his belly for a lifetime.

**Reading strategy: understanding a title**

Most essays and articles have a title. Sometimes, readers may not understand a title until they have read the whole text. The title of this essay is ‘Teach a man to fish’. Before reading the essay, readers are not clear what this means. In the first three paragraphs, the author gradually introduces the theme of the essay. Then, in the fourth paragraph, the author quotes a saying and readers understand that this is where the title comes from. Afterwards, the author uses this saying to develop the theme. In the last paragraph, the author returns to the saying, shows that it is relevant, and brings the essay together by referring once again to the title.
C1 How well do you understand the student essay? Read it again and answer the following questions.

1 Why was the Live Aid concert organized by Geldof so important?

2 What has the United Nations done to fight the problem of world hunger?

3 Why is food aid alone not enough to help poor countries?

4 What do countries need to do to find a permanent solution to the problem of poverty?

5 What things are included in the infrastructure of a country?

6 Why is education and training for young people in developing countries so important?

7 Why is it better to teach a man to fish than to give him a fish?

C2 Read the following explanations and decide which UN World Food programme is being described in each one. Write Food for Life, Food for Growth or Food for Work in the blanks.

1 In a poor country, this programme focuses on development and reducing unemployment: __________________________

2 In a country that has suffered a disaster such as an earthquake or a war, this programme would help: __________________________

3 In a poor country, this programme targets those most at risk such as babies, children, pregnant women and old people: __________________________

D Match these new words from the essay with their meanings. Write the correct letters in the blanks.

1 gravity (Line 2) ______ a the title of a newspaper article printed in large letters
2 headline (Line 9) ______ b lasting for a long time or even forever
3 politician (Line 10) ______ c at an important point of development
4 wrestle (Line 16) ______ d the structure of a particular system
5 at a crossroads (Line 27) ______ e a person whose job is concerned with influencing the way a country is run
6 permanent (Line 33) ______ f struggle or deal with something that is difficult
7 framework (Line 40) ______ g extreme importance and a cause for worry
Development programmes can take many different forms. Read the following report on one such programme. Fill in the blanks with the words in the box below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>beyond doubt</th>
<th>agencies dilemma</th>
<th>conventional pregnant</th>
<th>enterprise</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>irrigation</td>
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Many experts stress the need for developing the infrastructure of a country. However, one (1) ______________ is that the benefits of this kind of development do not always flow to farmers living in small villages.

(2) ______________, one programme targeting farmers that has seen great results in South-East Asia is the water buffalo bank. (A water buffalo is a kind of ox.) In South-East Asia, many farmers cannot afford (3) ______________ farm equipment such as tractors, so most of the work is done with human labour. With a water buffalo, a farmer can work much larger fields with less effort, allowing for bigger harvests, and therefore improving the life of the farmer and his family.

A water buffalo bank is an (4) ______________ where each village gets one water buffalo. This water buffalo is lent to a farmer for use on his farm. When the water buffalo is needed for a village project, such as digging (5) ______________ canals or building dams, the farmer must share it with the rest of the village. In time, this water buffalo will get (6) ______________, and the farmers will have another water buffalo. This is given to another farmer in the village. Within a few short years, nearly every family in the village will have their own water buffalo. Aid (7) ______________ like projects such as water buffalo banks, as the main expense for helping a village is the cost of one water buffalo.

What do you think about helping the poor? Discuss these questions with a partner. Use the following conversation as an example.

Do you think that giving food aid alone is a good way to help poor countries?

I think that it is only a short-term solution to the problem of poverty.

Yes, I think it is a good way to help poor countries. Hungry people need to eat! What do you think?

1 Have you ever done something to help poor people? How did you help them?
2 Do you think the infrastructure of a country is important? Why or why not?
3 What success stories have you heard of in the fight against poverty?
**Word power**

**Industries**

A  Xue Song goes to the school library and finds a study guide about different industries. Read the guide with him.

The word **industry** refers to all the businesses involved in supplying a certain **product** or **service**. All kinds of jobs belong to one industry or another. People who work in the **construction industry** include those who work on building sites and those who produce building materials. The **catering industry** does not just refer to restaurants but to all businesses involving food and drinks. The **publishing industry** involves those businesses which provide materials both printed and online. The **fashion industry** involves all the people who work with clothes, from designing to making and even modelling.

One industry, which is very important today, is the **information technology** (or **IT** industry). This industry is perhaps one of the fastest growing of all industries. Another big industry, and one that is growing annually, is the **tourism industry**. Many people love to travel, enjoying different scenery and experiencing different cultures. Places with a long history are seeing more and more visitors. This will affect people employed at local travel agencies and places of interest, as well as many others.

B  Xue Song interviewed some people from different industries. Can you judge what industry each person works in? Choose the correct industry for each person from the box below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>construction</th>
<th>catering</th>
<th>tourism</th>
<th>IT</th>
<th>fashion</th>
<th>publishing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. It's my job to make sure all the tables are set properly for each meal. I work in the ________ industry.

2. I love surfing the Internet and really enjoy my job designing websites. I work in the ________ industry.

3. I work for a world-famous brand. I design handbags. I work in the ________ industry.

4. I'm an editor for a national newspaper. I work in the ________ industry.

5. I help people plan each stage of their holiday. I work in the ________ industry.

6. I often work on a building site and have to wear a helmet. I work in the ________ industry.
Synonyms for ‘develop’

A synonym is a word or expression that has the same or nearly the same meaning as another word or expression. The following are synonyms for the word ‘develop’, but each word has a slightly different meaning.

**develop** gradually grow or become bigger; think of a new idea and make it successful:
*He is glad to see that the company has developed into one of the most successful in the world.*

**improve** become better than before; make somebody or something better than before:
*They are trying hard to improve the working conditions in this factory.*

**evolve** develop gradually, especially from a simple to a more complicated form:
*Many people believe that humans evolved from apes.*

**promote** help something happen or develop:
*The new policy aims to promote economic growth in this area.*

**grow** increase in size, number, strength or quality:
*They are working hard and hope that the company will grow over the next few years.*

**advance** (knowledge, technology, etc.) develop or improve
*His lecture has advanced their understanding of this policy.*

B Fill in the blanks with the correct words in brackets. Change the form where necessary.

1. My uncle has just opened a new seafood restaurant and he wants me to help him [promote/grow] it. He hopes it will become the most famous seafood restaurant in the city.

2. This excellent idea [promote/evolve] from an article he found in the newspaper.

3. She is very talented. If she works hard and practises often, she will [grow/advance] into a fine young pianist.

4. If they follow the plan, the town will [develop/promote] into one of the biggest tourist destinations in the country.

5. The research has done much to [advance/evolve] our knowledge of the disease.

6. Their quality of life will [improve/evolve] greatly with the addition of running water to their town.
**Grammar and usage**

**Linking words**

Links are needed between sentences to connect the ideas of the sentences to each other. Without these links, it is easy for readers to get confused. These links help readers work out what is going to happen next in a text.

Here are some common types of links between sentences.

1 **Time sequence words** show the order of ideas or actions. Common expressions that show time sequence are *first, second, finally, now* and *in the end*.

   The programme has several aims: *first*, to help unemployed people find work; *second*, to teach new mothers about nutrition; and *third*, to help young people develop problem-solving skills.

   Geldof intended the concert to raise money for hunger relief and to make the public more aware of the problem. *In the end*, $100 million was raised.

2 **Cause and effect words** show reasons or results of doing something. Common expressions that show cause and effect include *for one thing, therefore, so* and *as a result*.

   **Reporter:** Why did you organize the concert?
   **Bob:** Well, *for one thing*, I wanted to raise money for hungry people. Also, I wanted to raise public awareness of poverty.

   Very often, people who receive food aid become lazy and do not want a job, *so* it is possible that the gift of a single meal sometimes causes more harm than good.

   These people will be given a chance to help themselves so that they no longer need to depend on other people. *As a result*, they will enjoy a higher standard of living.

3 **Contrasting words** are also important links between sentences. They introduce an idea that is in contrast to the idea mentioned before. Common examples include *however, in contrast, instead, on the contrary and on the other hand*.

   Poverty is still killing people. *However*, these small victories are a good start towards a better future.

   Many people believe that hunger is only a problem in the developing world. *On the contrary*, it is a problem all over the world.

4 **Addition words** introduce additional information. Common expressions that show addition include *also, on top of, above all, besides, furthermore, in addition and moreover*.

   In some places, red indicates sadness, as in South Africa, where it is the colour people wear when they mourn. *In addition*, red *also* has political meanings, as it has been used on the national flags of many countries, often to mean bravery.

   Our organization is working to raise money for homeless people. *Furthermore*, we are collecting clothing to give to those in need.
A  Ding Yan is reading a magazine article about debt in the developing world. Help her underline all the linking words in the article and write them under the correct headings in the table below.

Today, many developing countries are heavily in debt. In fact, most of them have debts that can never be repaid. During the 1970s and 1980s, many developing countries borrowed money from developed countries. However, very high interest rates have created a situation where countries in the developing world now spend $13 on debt repayment for every $1 that they received. Therefore, these countries will never be able to repay the money. As a result, these countries are always struggling to catch up on their repayments; government finances that could be spent on health, education and long-term development are instead used for debt repayment. This means that a country’s debt weakens its development.

Moreover, as debt continues to rise, poverty will remain a problem in developing countries. To stop the rise of debt, the World Development Movement (WDM) is campaigning for rich countries to cancel debts owed by developing countries. The WDM is working hard, but developing world debt is still a problem. As long as these debts remain, developing countries will feel the economic squeeze, and they will be unable to focus on long-term development to end poverty.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Time sequence</th>
<th>Cause and effect</th>
<th>Contrasting</th>
<th>Addition</th>
<th>Other</th>
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<td>in fact</td>
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</table>

B  Ding Yan is writing about the different industries she is interested in. Help her complete the article by filling in the blanks with the correct words from the box below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>second</th>
<th>so</th>
<th>for one thing</th>
<th>first</th>
<th>however</th>
<th>third</th>
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</table>

I read a fascinating book today about jobs and different industries. I think that being a designer must be exciting. (1) ________, I would really like to work in the fashion industry. I would love to design casual and fashionable T-shirts for children.

Writing is also something I love to do. I enjoy writing stories on my mother’s handy old typewriter, and I have always wanted to write novels. There are several reasons for this. (2) ________, I could work from the comfort of my basement. (3) ________, I could use my creativity. (4) ________, I could share my experiences with others.

(5) ________, there are many other interesting industries. (6) ________, I love cooking, and I think that working in the catering industry would be a lot of fun. I enjoy watching films as well, so working in the film industry would be great, too. As long as I can use my creativity, I will be happy.
Task  Writing about development

Skills building 1: recognizing language that expresses feelings

People use language to express how they feel about something. When you are conducting an interview, it is important to recognize the feelings of the person you are interviewing. If you are able to do this, you will better understand how the speaker feels about a situation. Here are a few signals to look out for when conducting an interview:

1  Adjectives that express feelings
   These can be positive, e.g., wonderful, excellent and fantastic, or negative, e.g., terrible, horrible and awful.

2  Exaggerations
   Exaggerations are often used to stress how one feels, e.g., ‘I could sleep for a thousand years!’ and ‘It weighed a ton!’

3  The rise and fall of someone’s voice
   You can usually tell how somebody feels by the rise and fall of their voice, e.g., angry, sad, pleased or happy.

Step 1: asking about life in the past

Listen to the conversation between a student and her grandfather about changes he has seen during his lifetime, and take notes in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transport</th>
<th>Buildings</th>
<th>Jobs</th>
<th>Environment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In the past</td>
<td>Walked or (1) ___________ ___________ to school</td>
<td>A lot of (3) ___________ ___________ and a few shops; biggest building: the (4) ___________</td>
<td>A lot of people caught (6) ___________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Today</td>
<td>Takes a bus or (2) ___________</td>
<td>The new (5) ___________ ___________; far bigger than the old school</td>
<td>Big industries include: the (7) ___________ industry and restaurants</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Listen to the conversation again and note any language you hear that expresses feelings. Circle the words you hear in the left column and fill in the missing words in the right column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjectives</th>
<th>Exaggerations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Positive:</td>
<td>as cold as (1) ___________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sleep for (2) ___________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative:</td>
<td>as (3) ___________ as a mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>as (4) ___________ as a whale</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This is an article about the city’s first shopping centre from an old newspaper in the library, but it is impossible to read all of the words. Listen to the grandfather talk about the shopping centre and take notes. Then fill in the blanks in the old newspaper article using the information from your notes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Catering industry</th>
<th>Type of restaurant: (1) ________________</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>(2) ________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jobs: chefs and</td>
<td>(3) ________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fashion industry</td>
<td>Clothes being sold: made by (4) __________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publishing industry</td>
<td>Authors made appearances at the Readers Bookshop: authors from (5) ________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism industry</td>
<td>Types of business: travel agencies and tourist (6) ________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

City Shopping Centre opens its doors

Today is a happy day as the City Shopping Centre opens its doors for business. It is also a good day for people looking for jobs as the (1) ________________ is creating hundreds of new jobs. Passers-by can also win prizes.

The shopping centre is host to many new restaurants, which shows how well the (2) ________________ industry is doing. On the top floor is a (3) ________________ restaurant, where the famous (4) ________________, Gao Dahai, will prepare delicious dishes.

Another attraction at the City Shopping Centre is the developing fashion industry. Several shops will sell clothing made by local designers, including Fang Yi, who is known for the belts she designed.

Also of interest is the Readers Bookshop, where several (5) ________________ from around the area will make appearances.

To welcome tourists, the City Shopping Centre is also opening a (6) ________________ information office. This office has a window on the first floor and provides information about the beautiful beaches and sea here. Now thousands of tourists will come to our city. All of this is certainly good news for the (7) ________________ industry!
Skills building 2: discussing the future

When you are discussing the future, there are certain expressions you can use to express yourself. The expression that you use depends on how sure you feel about a future event.

1. If you are certain that something is or is not going to happen in the future, you can use the following expressions:
   - It will (not) ...
   - It will certainly (not) ...
   - It is (not) going to ...

2. If you expect something to happen or not to happen in the future but are not very certain, you can use the following expressions:
   - It will probably (not) ...
   - It is (not) likely to ...
   - It should (not) ...

3. When something in the future is not very likely but possible, you can use the following expressions:
   - It may (not) ...
   - It could (not) ...
   - It might (not) ...

4. If you think that something has no chance at all of happening in the future and want to express this in strong terms, you can use the following expressions. However, you should be careful in doing so as this is usually considered very rude:
   - no way
   - out of the question
   - not in a million years

Step 2: interviewing the City Development Council

You are going to interview an official at the City Development Council, but you want to practise with a partner first. Switch roles when you are finished.

Student: Form questions using the information in the left column.

Official: Answer the questions according to how certain you are in the right column. Refer to Skills building 2 for the different language used for expressing how probable things are.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questions</th>
<th>Feelings about the future</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>city/become a major tourist attraction in the future?</td>
<td>not very certain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>city/continue to develop?</td>
<td>certain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>more shopping centres/open?</td>
<td>not very certain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the problem of pollution/get worse?</td>
<td>possible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>development/necessary for the fishing industry?</td>
<td>certain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the fashion industry/ever disappear from the city?</td>
<td>no chance at all</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Skills building 3: writing an essay

When writing an essay, it is very important that you organize it in an ordered way. Otherwise, it will not make sense to readers. To do this, you should divide the information into sections—the introduction, the main body and the conclusion. You should also:

1 use objective language
   It should look as if the essay has not been influenced by personal feelings or opinions. You should avoid subjective sentences such as:
   
   In my opinion, ...                              I think ...

2 provide facts and figures
   It is important to back up the points you make in your essay with facts and figures. It is also important to include the source of your information.

   The United Nations reported that one out of every five children in the world lived in poverty.

3 give examples
   Giving examples can help readers understand the points you are trying to make.

   In one village in Africa, there is a family of ten. All of the family members are working for a local factory.

4 discuss what might happen in the future
   At the end of an essay, write what will likely happen in the future. Give your own opinion about what you think will happen and why you think so. Remember to use the useful expressions in Skills building 2.

   In the future, it will probably develop into the biggest industry in the area.

Step 3: writing for a competition

- Write an essay on the development of your city or town for a writing competition.
- Include all the information in Steps 1 and 2. Then find a partner, show him or her your essay, and discuss any changes he or she thinks you should make.
A gift for the future
by Lin Wen

In the next several decades, the world's population will increase to about nine billion people. This should set alarm bells ringing, since the bare fact is that in order for everyone to survive, serious adjustments need to be made in worldwide development. This development needs to be different from past development, which polluted the environment and wasted natural resources.

One possible solution to this problem now being discussed is sustainable development. Sustainable development focuses on preserving the environment and natural resources. It is all about creating better health care, education, housing and improved standard of living for everyone. This is a simple idea, but one that is hard to put into practice. However, it is something that we must do, because without sustainable development our future and the lives of our children and our grandchildren will be in danger.

Nearly everything we do in our modern lives requires the use of the Earth's natural resources. These natural resources provide the energy for many important things: for transport, for boiling water, and for powering electrical equipment. The list is almost endless. For all these things, we mostly depend on fuels such as coal, gas and oil to produce energy.

Coal, gas and oil are found underground. Once deposits of these fuels are used up, they are gone. We are now consuming these fuels at a much higher rate than they are being produced. Some people believe that if this continues, oilfields and coal mines will become empty in the future.

On top of this, burning these fuels produces carbon dioxide, which is harmful to the environment. Carbon dioxide contributes to air, water and soil pollution. This is why many people are pushing for the use of alternative energy sources.

Alternative energy sources can be used without running out. Some examples of
the alternatives are solar energy, wind energy and hydroelectricity. As people are becoming more aware of the need to protect the environment, these types of energy are becoming more and more popular.

Solar energy uses the sun to provide heat, light, hot water and electricity. The most common way to gather solar energy is to use a complex system of mirrors, pipes and a storage tank. The solar radiation shines onto the mirrors and heats them as well as the pipes below them. The pipes have oil or water inside them, which is heated and sent to the storage tank until needed or used to produce electricity.

In the past, wind power was used to pump water and make flour from grain. Today, wind power is used to produce electricity. Wind power units are placed at least thirty metres above the ground, where there is a lot of wind.

Of all the alternative energy sources, hydroelectricity is the oldest and most common. Hydroelectricity uses the force of water flow to produce electricity, so power plants must be over a water source. Developments in technology have allowed us to store and send electricity from water power so that it can be used by people not near the power source.

In many parts of the world, tentative steps are being taken to introduce these forms of alternative energy. For example, some people in Nigeria are training to use solar power, and in Costa Rica, people are now using hydroelectricity to provide power for their small villages. Many of these communities did not have any form of electricity or power before this. The introduction of programmes like these will hopefully help end the systematic destruction of the environment and see alternative energy promoted around the world. This will mean good things for our future, our children’s future and our grandchildren’s future.

Your group is going to research what your city or town is doing to support sustainable development. You will then write a report and present it to your class. The following questions will help you get organized.

1. What is sustainable development?
2. Why is it important to look after the environment?
3. Why should we use alternative energy sources?
4. What areas of sustainable development will you research (recycling, pollution control, etc.)?
5. Where can you get information on the areas of sustainable development you will research?
6. Who will you interview? Who will conduct the interviews?
7. Who will write the report?
8. Who will present the report to the class?
Self-assessment

A. Rank your confidence level with the following skills. Write 1 to 5 in each box. Then work out your percentage.

How confident are you of:

- reading an essay about food and development aid?
- understanding a title?
- using the new vocabulary in this unit?
- talking about helping poor people?
- using vocabulary about different industries?
- using synonyms for the word ‘develop’?
- using linking words between sentences to show:
  - time sequence?
  - cause and effect?
  - contrast?
  - addition?
- recognizing language that expresses feelings?
- discussing the future?
- writing an essay?
- reading a newspaper article about sustainable development?
- writing and presenting a report on sustainable development in your city or town?

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B. If you are not confident about some of the items above, make an action plan so you can improve on them.
In this unit, you will
- read a magazine article about population movement and a website article about the Romany
- listen to a TV show about someone who studied abroad and returned to China
- talk about moving, and talk to a careers officer
- write a letter to convince a friend to move back home
- create a classroom poster about the history and culture of the Jews

Welcome to the unit

*People have many reasons for moving to new flats, cities and even countries. Read the reasons these people have for moving, and then discuss the questions below with a partner.*

1. Have you ever moved to a new flat or a new city? What was the experience like?
2. Do you think moving house can change people’s lives in a positive way? Why or why not?
3. Where would you like to move if you could choose a place to move to? Why?
Population movement in the USA

In this edition of American Living, we are looking at some population trends in the USA.

Aging in the sun

Older Americans are on the move. Throughout the Midwest and the Northeast, people aged 60 and over are packing their bags and heading south along the freeway to states like Florida. For some of these people the move is permanent, but for others it is only for a few months of the year.

For decades, Florida has been attracting older people. In fact, according to the national population survey conducted recently, Florida is home to the largest population of people aged 65 and older. This group makes up over 17 percent of the state’s population. The national average is only about 12.7 percent, so it is not surprising that Florida is known as the oldest place in the USA.

The question is, though, why are so many people retiring and spending their pensions in Florida? People give a variety of reasons, from wanting better health care to looking for communities of older people. Most agree, however, that they like the climate in Florida, which, apart from a few hurricanes, is warmer than in other places.

“Younger people might like snow and cold, but for people my age, such weather is very tough; snow can turn into ice, which is easy to slip on. We prefer staying comfortable, and that’s why moving somewhere warmer makes sense,” says Edna, a 78-year-old woman living in Florida.

Most US citizens retire around the age of 62, and the trend seems to be for them to move to warmer places. Florida is a popular choice for these people because of the pleasant climate and the low cost of living there. As the number of older Americans moving there increases, more changes are made to cater to them. For example, ambulances respond faster now, and many houses have bathrooms designed for older owners, with things like easy-to-use bathtubs that reduce the risk of slips and
falls. Such adaptations are making Florida even more attractive to older people. “My wife and I have come to Florida every winter for years, but now we want to buy a house here because the community understands the needs of older people. I can play bingo here, plant my herb garden and watch seagulls at the beach. Also, I know that we will get good medical care and will be surrounded by friends our age,” 68-year-old David says.

**Bright lights, big cities**

Recently, there has been a boom in population movements, and according to the national population survey, 12.5 percent of the population moves each year. Many of these more mobile people are moving to large cities; of these, most are young adults, who are flexible and can adapt to new places and situations well.

“Where are all the young people?” asks Frank Smith, owner of the Oceania Inn in a small Midwestern town. “Twenty years ago, young people moved here and locals stayed after graduation. Now, young people—even my own flesh and blood—move away.” Across the USA, people are noticing the same thing: young people are electing to live in cities.

Young mobile adults give many different reasons for swapping their home towns for big cities. Some are looking for a good job, while some others seek exciting and fun things to do. The one thing that is clear, however, is that young people are speaking with one voice: “To the cities!”

Daniel, 27, explains, “Cities are more exciting. The rent is high, but it’s a great place to meet people and find entertainment. Cities have theaters, museums and big sporting events, but small towns have none of these. Maybe I’ll move to a small town when I get married, but for now, I want to have fun.”

Angela, 21, adds, “I’d love to stay in the community where I grew up, but there are no good jobs. I have to go where the big companies are, because I want to be a successful accountant, not a clerk or a waitress. That’s why I’ll move to Los Angeles when I graduate from university.”

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**Reading strategy: understanding pictures and captions**

When reading a magazine or newspaper article, we often find pictures of the people that were interviewed, along with a short comment from what they said in the interview. These comments are called captions. An author uses these not only to give us some of the important points from the story, but also to match the comment to a visual object, which helps us understand the point of view and who expressed it. For example, “The community here understands the needs of older people,” says one man in Florida. Looking at these pictures and reading the captions can give us a quick and general idea of what an article is saying, and can help bring the text to life.
C1. How well do you understand the magazine article? Read it again and answer the following questions.

1. Why is Florida 'the oldest place' in the USA? 
2. Why is Florida a popular choice for older people? 
3. What has been done in Florida for older people? 
4. What is the percentage of American people who move each year according to a recent survey? 
5. Why are young people moving to cities? 
6. How many people were interviewed for the article?

C2. What are the reasons each person below has for moving? Fill in the table with the correct information from the article.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Move to</th>
<th>Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edna</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angela</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D. Match these new words from the article with their meanings. Write the correct letters in the blanks.

1. pension (Line 13) _____ a. able to change to suit new conditions or situations
2. slip (Line 18) _____ b. money paid by governments or companies to old people who don’t work any more
3. ambulance (Line 25) _____ c. someone who works as a receptionist or shop assistant
4. bingo (Line 30) _____ d. choose to do something
5. flexible (Line 37) _____ e. replace one thing with another
6. elect (Line 42) _____ f. a game in which players have to match a line of numbers to win a prize
7. swap (Line 43) _____ g. a vehicle with special equipment, used for taking sick or injured people to a hospital
8. clerk (Line 53) _____ h. fall over by accident, usually because the ground is wet or covered in ice
A recent university graduate in the USA wrote this e-mail home after she moved to a big city. Complete it using the words in the box below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hurricanes</th>
<th>accountant</th>
<th>edition</th>
<th>mobile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>retire</td>
<td>cater</td>
<td>boom</td>
<td>rent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Date: 29 October  From: Jessie  To: Mom and Dad  Subject: Chicago

Hi Mom and Dad,

Thanks for the cookies!

I really enjoy living in Chicago. The (1) ____________ is high, but my salary is high too! I'm so glad I chose to be an (2) ____________. I think it's a great privilege to work here. I'm happy I didn't have to go back to being a waitress after college!

So it's your 62nd birthday soon, right, Dad? Have you thought about what you will do when you (3) ____________?

The new (4) ____________ of American Living had an interesting article in it, about the (5) ____________ in people moving every year. It said the trend was for people to move to Florida when they retire. The weather there is great, and the communities (6) ____________ especially to older people. Are you still going to buy that motorcycle? If you do, you'd be so (7) ____________ that you could explore the whole state!

I hope you do move there—then I can come and visit you, and we can go to the beach! The article did say they have (8) ____________ sometimes though, so we'll have to be careful!

Love,
Jessie

What do you think about young people moving to cities? Have a discussion with your partner, using the following conversation as an example.

Do you think you want to live in a big city in the future?

I want to work in a big company, so I'll have to live in a big city.

I don't know. I like small cities and the countryside, too. What about you?

1  Do you think it is better to live around people who are all the same age as you are? Why or why not?
2  What do you think will happen to cities if people continue to move there?
3  What do you think will happen to small towns if all the young people move away?
Word power

The country and the city

A  
Hu jie attended a seminar about how development affects where people live and why they move. She realized that there are reasons for moving within a country other than those mentioned in the magazine article. Read the transcript of one of the speeches.

As more and more countries begin to rely on industry rather than agriculture for the majority of their national profit, their cities become industrialized. During this process of industrialization, people who live in the countryside begin to move to cities, and those who move between these two areas bring technology to the countryside. Therefore, the rural areas gradually come to have more and more similarities to the industrialized, urban areas. However, urbanization is not always welcomed by all people. As this happens, a small percentage of people move further away from the urban areas. These phenomena can also influence population in both a city and the countryside on national and even international levels.

Also, we find that as modern technology enters a country, it spreads from the cities into the surrounding areas. This process is called modernization, and it gives young people a chance of living a life that they did not think was possible. Soon, they leave the surrounding areas and move to cities. Through industrialization and modernization, the living standards and the cost of living in a country will be raised. Some people, when they become wealthier, decide to spend holidays in the countryside or move there when they retire.

B  
Hu jie draws a diagram to show population distribution in relation to the development of cities and the countryside. Help her complete the diagram with words from Part A.

City (urban area)

In the past
• population small
• cost of living low

Now
• population large
• mostly
• (1) _______ people
• (2) _______ high

(3) _______—technology enters a country
(4) _______—countries rely on industry rather than agriculture; urbanization—people living in the countryside, especially young people, move to (5) _______ areas

Countryside (rural area)

In the past
• (6) _______ large
• cost of living low

Now
• population small
• mostly old people
• cost of living high
A  *Hu Jie is trying to decide which subject to study at university, and finds this introduction to sociology on the Internet.* Read the article with her.

**The importance of sociology**

Many people are interested in sociology, but are not sure what it means or why it is important. Here is a brief summary to help you.

Sociology is the study of society and the behaviour of people in groups. It examines the way one learns to behave within society. This learning process is called socialization. Primary socialization occurs within one’s family. The family background (both economic and social) affects this learning process greatly. Secondary socialization is influenced by education (at school and university), the media (through television, newspapers and books), the government (through laws) and other people in society (through social rules). Through socialization, people learn values and patterns of behaviour particular to their society.

By studying sociology, we can identify important factors such as education that help make people more successful within society. Identifying these factors and creating sociological theories can help society in many different ways. It can make people realize the importance of education, and assist the government in making policies that emphasize the importance of education for everyone. This is just one example of how useful studying sociology can be.

B  *Hu Jie is taking notes when she reads the article. Help her complete her notes using words from Part A.*

**Sociology**

- Sociology is the study of society and the (1) ____________ of people in groups.
- Education and the media are two types of (2) ____________ socialization.
- Sociological theories can help society, including (3) ____________ and (4) ____________.
Grammar and usage

The elements of a paragraph

Paragraphs are one of the major building blocks of good writing. They are used to organize information in an essay, a story or an article. When writing paragraphs, we usually include the following:

1  Topic sentence
   - Each paragraph should have a point. This is usually expressed in a topic sentence, which clearly states what information the paragraph will give.
     Young mobile adults give many different reasons for swapping their home towns for big cities.
     Not all paragraphs have a topic sentence. This is sometimes the case when, for example, a paragraph is continuing a topic introduced in the previous paragraph, which contains a topic sentence.
   - The topic sentence is usually the first sentence of a paragraph. However, in the first paragraph of an essay, a story or an article, the topic sentence may follow a hook, which is often an interesting fact, a question or a quotation. We use a hook to grab the attention of readers.
     Older Americans are on the move.

2  Supporting sentences
   - The topic sentence should be followed by sentences which help explain or prove it.
     For decades, Florida has been attracting older people. In fact, according to the national population survey conducted recently, Florida is home to the largest population of people aged 65 and older.
   - The sentences in a paragraph should be listed in an order that makes sense. We can use transitions to link each sentence to the previous or following ones. Transitions we can use include for example, for instance, furthermore, first, second, third, on the other hand, however and also.
     As the number of older Americans moving there increases, more changes are made to cater to them. For example, ambulances respond faster now, and many houses have bathrooms designed for older owners.
     I can play bingo here, plant my herb garden and watch seagulls at the beach. Also, I know that we will get good medical care and will be surrounded by friends our age.

3  Concluding sentence
   A paragraph should end with one sentence that repeats the topic in a new way. We can also use the concluding sentence to express a final idea about the topic or to help introduce the topic of the next paragraph.
   Across the USA, people are noticing the same thing: young people are electing to live in cities.
A Luo Ping found these paragraphs in his English textbook. Help him choose the best topic sentence to add to each paragraph. Write the correct letters in the blanks.

1 __________ At first, the leaves on the trees turn yellow and red. One day, they turn brown and fall to the ground. Night falls a bit earlier each day. Then, one morning, everything is covered by a soft blanket of snow. When people go outside, their hands feel cold and numb. Winter has come!

- a Autumn passes too quickly.
- b Autumn leaves are beautiful.

2 __________ If one wishes to become a scientist, such as a physicist, biologist or chemical engineer, he or she may study physics, botany, biochemistry and mathematics. However, if a student pays attention only to these subjects, he or she will develop analytical skills, but not creative skills. Many jobs require creative skills, and arts students have more creative skills than those who focus on science. To me, this is evidence of the importance of teaching the arts in our schools.

- a Schools should teach maths and science.
- b Arts education is a necessary part of school.

B Luo Ping is editing several paragraphs he wrote about moving to a new city. Help him make his writing clearer by adding transitions from the box below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>however</th>
<th>but</th>
<th>then</th>
<th>finally</th>
<th>at first</th>
<th>so</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

My dad is an engineer and has recently joined another company, so we moved to a new city. When my mum first told me that we were moving, I was sad, but I have made some adjustment and learnt to love our new bungalow. (1) ___________, I spent a lot of time watching TV after we moved. I missed my old friends and did not have anyone to spend time with. (2) ___________, I started school and made some friends. I went bowling with my new friends, and they taught me how to ride a skateboard.

Going out with my new friends was helpful, (3) ___________ I still did not feel ‘at home’. My mum suggested that I join some clubs at school to make friends. I was interested in the stars, (4) ___________ I joined the Young Astronomers Club. At club meetings, we talked about the stars and looked at them through a telescope.

Sharing interests with a group of people really helped me, and I started to feel like our new city was really my home. (5) ___________, when I read e-mails from my old friends, I still felt very sad. (6) ___________, dad found the solution. He told me I could invite two of my old friends to visit during the winter holidays. After they left, I thought about how much I enjoyed it when I showed them around the city, including my favourite bakery and the botanical gardens. This made me realize that I really have learnt to love my new city.
Task  Convincing a friend

Skills building 1: listening for the chain of events

When listening to a story, or to someone telling you their experiences, it is important to note the chain or order of events. Sometimes, people begin by discussing their situation now, and then go back to discuss events in the past; sometimes, people start their story at the beginning and then go forward. When you are listening for the chain of events, pay attention to some words and phrases that will help you understand when things happened and in what order. Here are some examples:

in the beginning   in the end   after that   when
eventually        then          before      after

Step 1: finding information

A  Listen to a TV programme about Zhu Lin, a man who went abroad and returned years later. Fill in the notes below. The notes are in the wrong order, so you must also put the events in the order that they happened. Write 1 to 9 in the boxes.

☐ a  Did some research and found a (1) ___________ course in the UK  
☐ b  Left (2) ___________ and returned to China  
☐ c  Felt there were new (3) ___________ in China  
☐ d  Started to call (4) ___________ in Shanghai and Beijing  
☐ e  Realized that he wanted more (5) ___________ to get a good job  
☐ f  Had thought of coming back but couldn’t (6) ___________ the position  
☐ g  Got offered a job in (7) ___________  
☐ h  Lived in the UK for (8) ___________  
☐ i  Found a job much (9) ___________ than the previous one

B  During the programme a student calls the TV station to ask Zhu Lin some questions. Listen to the conversation and fill in the missing information below.

Reasons why companies like to hire people who return from abroad

1  good command of ___________  
2  direct experience of ___________  
3  valuable knowledge of how ___________ is done in another country
Has the brain drain stopped?

Many people have heard of the ‘brain drain’. This is what happens when people with good skills and a good education move to other countries for study or work, often at great expense to their home countries. Recently, though, it seems that this process is beginning to change in China.

Since Chinese people began going abroad to study and work in the 1970s, some of them have not returned. Perhaps they felt that foreign countries offered better opportunities, as well as a salary in foreign currency such as dollars and pounds. However, China’s rapid development and the increasing number of international companies registering to do business in China have led many Chinese living abroad to swap their lives there for a new life back in China.

These Chinese have come back to China to take advantage of new opportunities here. According to the government statistics, more than 130 thousand people came back in 2010, earning incomes as senior managers, engineers, business owners, etc. Many of these had benefited from the government’s special new policies encouraging people to start their own businesses.

A change in the way people pay for studying abroad has also begun to affect the return rate. Rather than being asked to pay for their degrees, more and more students who go abroad for study are now having their fees paid by the state or by companies. Such students are returning to work for these sponsors upon completing their education.

This mixture of better jobs, special government policies and having sponsors for studying abroad is what lies behind the changes to China’s brain drain. Moreover, many people say that word of mouth also brought them back. Friends tell friends about the beneficial situation in China, and the news spreads. Soon, others like the idea and want to come back as well. They find that there are many chances in China to make use of the experience and skills gained while living abroad. This is a big change from the late 1970s, when people first began leaving China for study and work, and it is expected that the situation will only continue to improve. With China now having the fastest growing number of millionaires in the world, the future looks bright indeed for these Chinese coming home!

Reasons why the brain drain has changed

1.

2.

3.

4.
Skills building 2: answering questions with more than one answer

Not all questions have one simple answer. In fact, most questions have several different answers, and often people want to give complex answers. Complex answers usually have several different parts, so it is important to make sure that the person you are talking to understands the relationship between the different parts of your answer.

- When you give several answers that build on each other or are linked in a way that one supports the other, use connecting words such as and and also.
- When the answers you give are contradictory or do not directly agree with each other, use words to connect them, such as however, but and even though.

Step 2: talking to a careers officer

Your friend is studying abroad and hesitates about whether to return to China when she finishes her studies. You want to help her and talk to a careers officer to find out more information. Role-play with a partner. Switch roles after you are finished.

Student: Ask the questions in the left column.

Careers officer: Form answers with the information in the right column. Use the information in Skills building 2 to help with your answers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Why do people decide to stay abroad?</th>
<th>job training and progress/learn new skills</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What are the advantages of studying abroad?</td>
<td>international environment/learn different ways of thinking or doing business/degree recognized worldwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What are the disadvantages of studying abroad?</td>
<td>lose touch with local people/don’t know what is happening in China any more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why do people return to China?</td>
<td>comfort/familiar culture/be part of China’s growth/better job opportunities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What kind of people return?</td>
<td>want to help China grow/help future progress/want to experience an exciting life in China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What can someone do to prepare to return?</td>
<td>call local friends, family or old teachers/send personal information to appropriate companies/get references from companies or professors abroad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What kind of jobs can people who come back find?</td>
<td>all/most popular: business administration, project planning and technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What skills are employers most interested in?</td>
<td>the ability to speak several languages/understanding of other cultures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What other advice would you give to someone returning from studying abroad?</td>
<td>get to know what is happening in the local area and what business is like in China/get advice from local people and old schoolmates</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Skills building 3: using language to convince people

When you need to convince someone of something, or get them to agree with your point of view, there are several things to remember.

- Avoid the passive voice. It is much better to state things in the active voice when you are trying to convince someone.
- Find good sources of information. If you are using facts, statistics and what other people said to make your point, be sure to mention why they are good and can be trusted. Explain why they apply to the situation and how you found the information.
- Tell the truth. Never make up facts or try to make facts support things they do not. This will only hurt your chances of making someone trust and believe you.
- Do not be afraid to use strong language. In formal writing, you should avoid expressing too many feelings, but if you are trying to convince a friend, you can use your feelings a little.

Step 3: writing a letter to convince your friend

Use the information you gathered in Steps 1 and 2 to write to your friend. Convince her that moving back to China is the best thing to do. Be sure to use language that makes her believe and agree with you. After you are finished, find a partner and discuss whether your letter is convincing or not.
Project  Making a classroom poster

Have you ever wondered why groups of people move to different parts of the world? You can research the history of groups from different cultures to find out about where they came from and what they are like today.

Read the following website article about a group of people who are spread out all around the world. It will help you with your research for a classroom poster about another group of people.

The wandering Romany

No group is associated more with moving and travelling than the Romany, who have been wandering around Europe and Asia for nearly 1,000 years. This article explains the history of the Romany and some of the reasons for their movement.

Asian origins
The Romany are thought to have first come from India. Over the centuries, they split into different groups with different names, spreading into many countries, mostly in Europe. They also developed their own language, of which there are now approximately sixty varieties. The Romany have never written down their history, so it is hard to clarify their origins or exact history. It is also difficult to be precise about how many Romany people there are, though the Council of Europe has suggested a number of about 9.8 million.

A travelling culture
Many people often refer to the Romany as ‘travellers’. In English-speaking countries, they are often called ‘Gypsies’ because of the belief that they first came from Egypt. However, today it is not considered polite to use this term. Their main characteristic is that they do not stay settled for a long period of time, and always move on to another place. In the past they lived in carriages pulled by horses, but nowadays they often use trucks or coaches. They resist making permanent homes, and choose not to become citizens of the countries that they move to. Instead, they prefer to stay in small groups, to protect and preserve their culture and freedom.

The Romany’s culture is rich and diverse, and has been preserved for centuries from its roots in India. There is a strong focus on large families and on wearing traditional clothes and jewellery. They often know many different trades, so they can find work wherever they travel. The Romany love music and they have influenced many musical styles throughout Europe. They have also been represented in many stories, books and films. They are known for fortune-telling, which is trying to predict a person’s future by looking at their hands or special cards. Although they have traditions of their own, they also adopt the languages and religions of the places they move to, to show respect for the local traditions.
Romany rights?

However, throughout their long history, the Romany have faced many troubles. Their way of life is very different, and their traditions are strange to people in the countries they move to. The Romany were not trusted, and the way they dressed and looked was a reason for prejudice. People thought their clothes were worn and shabby, and their darker skin, due to their eastern origins, made them look different too. With their frequent movements, they gained a reputation as thieves, who robbed people, moved away, and were then difficult to find. Many people also thought it was unfair that they lived in countries but didn’t pay taxes. Others thought they were pests, moving to free areas of land and always looking for work.

This collision of cultures between Europeans and the Romany led to many nations taking action against them, even banning Romany groups from entering. Laws were once made to try and break up their families, and force them to settle and become part of society. Men and boys were made to join the army or work, and women were forbidden from having children. In Norway and Switzerland, children were even taken away from their mothers and put into institutions. In Spain, laws were passed forbidding the use of the Romany language and the wearing of their traditional clothes. During World War II, the Romany, along with gays and Jews, lived in terror. The Nazis classified them as a dangerous group, and followed a systematic policy of hunting and killing them in large numbers.

Future relations

Today, relations with the Romany are much better than in the past. This has been helped by the International Romany Union, which was recognized by the United Nations in the 1970s. Some modern nations are now trying to help the Romany preserve their history, language and culture. However, incidents still happen, and many people still do not tolerate them. The topic of the Romany will continue to be controversial, and the peace between them and many Europeans is tentative at best. Their story is important for us to learn. It both makes us feel sympathy for them, and also makes us think about why we tend to have prejudice against other people just because they have a different culture or a different way of life.

B Your group is now going to research the history and culture of the Jews, and create a classroom poster showing what you have learnt. The questions below will help you get started.

1. What examples are given in the article to show the Romany are different from groups in other cultures?
2. What examples are given that show Europeans’ prejudice against the Romany throughout history?
3. How will you get information to use in your research?
4. If you find information that doesn’t match, who will decide what to use?
5. Will you each research a different topic (e.g., history, culture and politics) or will you discuss each part in your group and agree on one point of view?
6. How will you divide the work on the poster? Will you all work on it or will one person be in charge of the design?
7. How will you arrange the written parts of your poster?
8. How will you arrange the pictures on the poster?
Self-assessment

A. Rank your confidence level with the following skills. Write 1 to 5 in each box. Then work out your percentage.

How confident are you of:

- understanding the magazine article about population movement?
- understanding pictures and captions?
- using the new vocabulary in this unit?
- discussing your ideas about moving?
- using vocabulary related to the country and the city?
- using vocabulary about sociology?
- understanding and using:
  - topic sentences?
  - hooks?
  - supporting sentences?
  - transitions?
  - concluding sentences?
- listening for the chain of events?
- answering questions with more than one answer?
- using language to convince people?
- understanding the website article about the Romany?
- researching history?
- creating a classroom poster about the Jews?

B. If you are not confident about some of the items above, make an action plan so you can improve on them.
In this unit, you will
♦ read a TV news transcript about Aids and an article about the dangers of drugs
♦ listen to a lecture by a doctor on the dangers of taking medicine when it is not necessary
♦ talk about diseases and discuss alternatives to taking medicine
♦ write an article giving warnings on the dangers of taking medicine when it is not necessary
♦ make a poster warning people of the dangers of drugs

Welcome to the unit

Nowadays, we know a lot about the human body and what things are good or bad for our health. Even with all of this medical information, many people still do things which harm their bodies. Look at these posters and discuss the questions below with a partner.

1 Why do you think people do things that are harmful to their health and lives?
2 What do you know about Aids?
3 Can you think of some other bad habits that harm people’s health and lives?
Aids today

In an African village, eleven-year-old Ajani is bathing his younger sister. His father is dead and his mother is sick. He hopes that his mother will become healthy again, but this is not to be. He hears an abrupt scream—his mother has just died of Aids, the same disease that took his father. He knows the meaning of the scream but—too numb with sorrow to weep—he gives a sideways glance, and then continues to bathe his sister. What will happen to them?

Aids is caused by a virus called HIV. Sometimes, people with this deadly virus live for years with no outward symptoms, so they do not know that they are carriers. When someone has Aids, the person loses the ability to fight other illnesses. Eventually, the body’s immune system becomes so weak that the person often becomes very ill from usually mild sicknesses. So far, there is no cure for Aids.

HIV is spreading across the world at a high rate, with about 7,000 people catching the virus daily. The virus is spread in three ways—it can be passed on through unprotected sex, through blood and from a mother to her child. The vast majority of people receive HIV through unprotected sex with someone who already has HIV. HIV can also be spread through blood, for example, if a person with HIV shares needles with another person, or if someone receives his or her blood during an operation. Finally, mothers with HIV can pass the virus on to their child when they are pregnant or giving birth, or through their breast milk. To avoid having a child with HIV, some women with HIV seek abortions. Contrary to what many people think, HIV cannot be spread through mosquitoes, a cough or sneeze, or by merely touching someone with Aids.

Although most people are familiar with Aids and how it is spread, many people think that HIV and Aids are an African problem because there are so many HIV and Aids victims in Africa. However, since the disease burst on the scene in the 1980s, it has become a serious problem around the world.
There are over 30 million people living with HIV worldwide. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), more than 4 million children have died of Aids, and more than 15 million children have lost their parents to Aids. Something must be done to stop this disease.

China has also been affected by Aids. By the end of 2009, there were about 740,000 HIV carriers in China, among whom about 105,000 were Aids patients. In a bid to control the problem, the government has opened labs to monitor the disease, and in 2003 it also started providing free drugs for Aids patients.

International help has also been very important in fighting Aids in China. Dr David Ho, a Chinese-American Aids expert, has devoted himself to bringing up-to-date technology and international attention to China's Aids problem. Since 2001, organizations such as the United Nations have also been supporting Aids education and medicine programmes in China.

The United Nations has been very active in fighting Aids and HIV around the world. UNAIDS, an organization within the United Nations, was founded in 1996 with the agenda of helping prevent the spread of Aids. UNAIDS provides people with HIV testing and HIV or Aids medical care. It also teaches young people how to prevent Aids, and sets up treatment centres where mothers with HIV can receive medicine to help keep them from passing HIV on to their children.

The work of international organizations is even more important when you consider how much more severe the situation could become. Between 2000 and 2020, over 68 million people will die of Aids. The number of children losing both parents to Aids is also expected to rise.

While losing one's parents to this disease seems terrible and unfair, Ajani and his sister are fortunate. Their grandfather is now caring for them, and because their mother had access to prescription Aids medicines when she was pregnant, they did not get HIV from her. Ajani now wants to be a doctor when he grows up. He believes that education as well as medical treatment is the key to stopping the disease in the future.

**Reading strategy: identifying links between paragraphs**

When reading a text, one should be able to follow the thoughts of the author from one paragraph to the next. Sometimes, the last sentence of a paragraph introduces the topic of the next paragraph. This allows a smooth flow of ideas and makes sure that readers do not lose the focus of the text.

The sixth paragraph of the TV news transcript ends with, 'Since 2001, organizations such as the United Nations have also been supporting Aids education and medicine programmes in China.' This introduces the topic of the next paragraph: ‘The United Nations has been very active in fighting Aids and HIV around the world.’ By identifying these links between paragraphs, readers can follow the logic of the text.
**C1** How well do you understand the TV news transcript? Read it again and answer the following questions.

1. How does Aids affect the body?
2. What are the three ways Aids is spread from person to person?
3. What has been done in China to help control the spread of Aids?
4. What is the aim of UNAIDS?
5. What does UNAIDS do for people?
6. Why didn’t Ajani and his sister catch HIV from their mother?

**C2** Do you know the figures concerning HIV and Aids? Match each item below with the correct number. Write the correct letters in brackets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Children who have lost their parents to Aids</th>
<th>Number of HIV carriers in China by the end of 2009</th>
<th>Number of people who have HIV</th>
<th>Number of people who will die of Aids between 2000 and 2020</th>
<th>Number of Aids patients in China by the end of 2009</th>
<th>Number of people who catch HIV per day</th>
<th>Number of children killed by Aids</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a &gt; 30 million</td>
<td>b about 105,000</td>
<td>c &gt; 4 million</td>
<td>d about 7,000</td>
<td>e about 740,000</td>
<td>f &gt; 68 million</td>
<td>g &gt; 15 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**D** Match these new words from the TV news transcript with their meanings. Write the correct letters in the blanks.

1. bathe (Line 1) _______  a. a flying insect that bites humans and animals
2. abrupt (Line 3) _______  b. causing death
3. sideways (Line 6) _______  c. wash someone’s body with water
4. deadly (Line 8) _______  d. sudden
5. abortion (Line 23) _______  e. the deliberate ending of being pregnant at an early stage
6. mosquito (Line 24) _______  f. to, towards or from the side
Neil is writing an e-mail to a friend about a TV programme. Help him complete the e-mail using the words in the box below.

burst on the scene
weeping
prescription
outward
breast milk
bid

Dear Shoshanna

I saw a TV news special focused on the worldwide spread of Aids last night. The reporter was doing a story about a small child who had caught HIV from his mother’s (1) _______________. From the child’s (2) _______________ appearance, he looked very healthy. However, within a year the child developed Aids, and soon died. His story was so sad that I could not keep myself from (3) _______________.

Before last night, I had thought Aids was just a problem in Africa, but there are people with HIV and Aids in every country of the world. The Aids problem is also worrying in China, and the country is trying to prevent its spread. The government has opened labs in a (4) _______________ to monitor the disease. It also provides free (5) _______________ drugs for people in need. It is fortunate that many new medicines have (6) _______________ to help fight Aids.

Aids prevention education is very important, and I think we all have to do something to support it. If everyone in the world spent just a penny on it, we could make a really big difference!

Regards

Neil

---

What do you think about diseases and prejudice against people with certain diseases? Have a discussion with a partner using the conversation below as an example.

Do you think it’s proper to treat people with HIV or Aids differently?

I agree. We should also work hard to try and find a cure for Aids.

No. I think it’s very important to treat them with respect, and not show them prejudice. What do you think?

You’re right. What do you think we should do to fight the spread of Aids?

1 Why do some people treat those with HIV or Aids in a bad way?
2 Do you know of any other diseases which have no cures? What is the general attitude in society to people who have these diseases?
3 When in your life have you felt very ill? How would you like to be treated by other people if you were very ill?
Word power

Stopping bad habits

A. Lucy is worried about her cousin’s health, so she wrote to her grandfather, who is a doctor, and asked for advice. This is the reply she received.

Dear Lucy

A healthy diet and lifestyle are very important. First of all, Daniel should **stay away from** food containing a lot of sugar. He should also **get out of the habit** of having snacks late at night and **keep away from** soft drinks. I also think that Daniel should **break the habit** of sleeping until noon at the weekend. He used to wake up early at the weekend and play football, but he no longer does. He would feel much better if he started exercising again. Daniel should also **avoid** going to fast food restaurants after school. He does not have to **stop** eating fast food entirely, but he should certainly eat it much less often than he does now. He said that he was trying to **quit** going there, but it seems that he has not been able to yet. I think that Daniel will **give up** his bad habits, but it will not happen overnight and it will not be easy.

Take care of yourself. I hope to see you soon.

Love

Grandpa

B. Lucy is asking some of her friends to stop their bad habits. Look at the pictures below and help her make suggestions using the words or phrases in Part A.

(1) ___________ chocolate and other sugary food!

(2) ___________ of staying up too late!

(3) ___________ watching TV all day long!

(4) ___________ of spitting in public!
Abbreviations

A. Tommy found this explanation for abbreviations on a website about AIDS. Read the article with him.

When discussing the problem of AIDS, we use a lot of technical and scientific terms on this website. To make it easier to understand, we have used a lot of different types of **abbreviations**. The words AIDS and HIV are both abbreviations. Abbreviations are formed from the first letter or letters of words in a phrase. AIDS is the abbreviation of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, and HIV is short for Human Immunodeficiency Virus. These phrases would be difficult to use if they were not abbreviated.

The abbreviations of AIDS and HIV are different in that AIDS is pronounced as one word: /eudz/, while HIV is pronounced letter by letter: /ɛtʃfuːviː/. If an abbreviation is a pronounceable word, it is an **acronym**. If an abbreviation is pronounced letter by letter, it is called an **initialism**. Another example of an initialism is UN, for the United Nations, pronounced /ˌjuːˈɛn/.

There is also another type of abbreviation—the shortened forms of very familiar things, known as **general abbreviations**. An example would be the common disease influenza, which is sometimes abbreviated to **flu** or the **flu** on this website.

B. Help Tommy decide which type of abbreviation the following short forms are. Write each short form in the correct category.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Short form</th>
<th>Long form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CD</td>
<td>compact disc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>info</td>
<td>information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eve</td>
<td>evening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCTV</td>
<td>China Central Television</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scuba</td>
<td>self-contained underwater breathing apparatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATM</td>
<td>automated teller machine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOEFL</td>
<td>Test of English as a Foreign Language</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Acronyms:**

**Initialisms:**

**General abbreviations:**
Grammar and usage

The development of a text

A text should be written in the way that allows readers to move from one idea to the next easily. For a text to develop logically, we should include the following:

1  A title
   It should not be too long and should be clear and simple (e.g., ‘Aids today’).

2  A beginning paragraph
   • It usually contains a topic statement, which is often the first sentence.
     When discussing the problem of Aids, we use a lot of technical and scientific terms on this website.
     In some cases, the beginning paragraph does not need a topic sentence at all. For instance, a topic sentence may not be needed in a paragraph which explains a series of events, or a paragraph in which details are clearly about a main point. The first paragraph of ‘Aids today’ is an example of the latter.
     • As in other paragraphs, the beginning paragraph should have supporting sentences following the topic sentence.
     • The beginning paragraph should attract readers and keep them interested in reading the text. We can achieve this by raising questions or giving only some of the details to create a hook. The following is a good example:
       In an African village, eleven-year-old Ajani is bathing his younger sister.

3  Body paragraphs
   • Topic sentence
     The topic sentence is usually the first sentence of the paragraph and contains the main idea of it.
     Aids is caused by a virus called HIV.
   • Supporting sentences
     Supporting sentences follow the topic sentence and provide details or proof to support it.
     When someone has Aids, the person loses the ability to fight other illnesses.
   • Concluding sentence
     The last sentence of a paragraph sometimes introduces the main idea of the next paragraph.
     Since 2001, organizations such as the United Nations have also been supporting Aids education and medicine programmes in China. (concluding sentence of a paragraph)
     The United Nations has been ... (the first sentence of the next paragraph)

4  A concluding paragraph
   It should contain a final topic statement (or a prediction), or it could refer to the example mentioned in the beginning paragraph.
   While losing one’s parents to this disease seems terrible and unfair, Ajani and his sister are fortunate. Their grandfather is now caring for them ... Ajani now wants to be a doctor when he grows up. He believes that education as well as medical treatment is the key to stopping the disease in the future.
Stella is planning an essay on the importance of Aids education. Help her complete the plan by choosing sentences from those below and putting them in the right order. Write the correct letters in the boxes on the right.

a   In this way, students will learn more about the disease and how it spreads.
b   To conclude, Aids education is the best way to protect ourselves from this terrible disease.
c   Teachers should teach students not to discriminate against people with the disease.
d   Education is a powerful weapon we can use to fight Aids.
e   Schools should include information on the deadly disease in Biology classes.
f   Knowledge is power

g   How can education help us fight Aids?
h   It is hard for Aids patients to suffer the additional pain caused by discrimination.
i   Aids is not something that we can simply ignore.

Title

Beginning paragraph

Body paragraph 1

Body paragraph 2

Concluding paragraph

Topic sentence
Supporting sentence
Hook

Topic sentence
Supporting sentence
Topic sentence
Supporting sentence

Concluding sentence
Task  Writing an article giving advice and warnings

Skills building 1: identifying degrees of obligation

When you are listening to advice, it is important to identify the degree of obligation. Some advice is in the form of a suggestion of what would be best for us, while some advice is more of an order telling us what is necessary or compulsory. We use modal verbs to express these types of advice. Each modal verb below has an asterisk or asterisks to show how strong the advice is.

- do not have to*
  You do not have to go to school tomorrow if you are feeling ill.

- ought to/ought not to**
  You ought to eat some fruit every day.
  You ought not to eat so much ice cream.

- should/should not**
  You should get enough rest every night.
  You should not play computer games all evening.

- had better/had better not**
  You had better get up earlier tomorrow.
  You had better not walk home in the rain.

- have to***
  You have to take medicine if you want to get better.

- must/must not***
  We must finish our project today because it is due tomorrow.
  You must not forget to do your homework.

Step 1: categorizing notes about warnings

Listen to a lecture by Dr Grey on the dangers of taking medicine when you do not need to, and write down the modal verbs he uses in the blanks below.

1. Realize our bodies are not machines that can be fixed fast when they are broken.
2. Do not take any medicine for a common cold.
3. Use drugs from the chemist’s with care.
4. Do not take too many pain pills as they can damage the stomach and the liver.
5. Talk to your doctor before you take a mixture of prescription drugs.
6. Make sure you know if certain medicines might have bad side effects.
7. Do not leave any medicine lying around in the house so that children can get it.
Categorize all the sentences in Part A according to their obligation level.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obligation level: *</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Obligation level: **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obligation level: ***</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You found a case study about how taking antibiotics can be dangerous if you do not need them. Read the article and take notes on what Mr and Mrs Tang did wrong.

Case study

One day last winter, Mrs Tang went jogging in the rain. The next day, she felt like she had the flu, so she took a lot of pain pills. She went to work, but she did not feel better. Her husband saw that she was not well and gave her some over-the-counter cold medicine. However, after a while Mrs Tang said that she still felt ill. Then Mr Tang gave her some antibiotics he had left from a previous illness. After a few days, she felt better.

Several months later, Mrs Tang was promoted at work. She was under a lot of pressure and not sleeping much. One morning, she woke up with a fever and worried that she would be too ill to go to an important meeting. She got another box of antibiotics from a drawer in the bathroom. After a while, she felt better.

Last month, Mrs Tang started to feel ill again, but she continued to go to work. Her husband gave her antibiotics, but this time, they did not help.

One day, Mrs Tang’s nose started bleeding and she fell and became unconscious while cooking up a pan of porridge for breakfast. Her husband took her to the hospital, and the doctor said she had a super virus. He scolded Mrs Tang and warned her and her husband of the dangers of taking antibiotics when it was not necessary. Mrs Tang spent a week in hospital. It is fortunate for her that she got better and is now resting at home.

Things Mr and Mrs Tang did wrong

- Mrs Tang took a lot of pain pills.
Skills building 2: asking for and offering alternatives

When you are receiving or offering advice, you often need to ask for or give alternatives. An alternative is something that can be chosen instead of a current solution or plan. Below are some common ways to ask for or offer alternatives.

Asking for alternatives:
- What can I ... instead of ...?
- Besides ..., is there ...?
- Rather than ..., is there ...?
- What is a good substitute for ...?
- Is there a better/another way to ...?

Offering alternatives:
- Instead of ..., you could ...
- Rather than ...
- Replace ... with ...
- Substitute ... with ...
- A better way to ... is to ...
- Another way to ... is to ...

Step 2: asking a doctor for alternatives

As part of the research for an article, you plan to speak to a doctor about alternatives to medicine. Role-play with a partner. Switch roles when you are finished.

Student: Use the information in the left column in the table below and the information from Skills building 2 to form questions.

Doctor: Use the ideas in the right column in the table below and the information from Skills building 2 to form answers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asking for alternatives</th>
<th>Offering alternatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>take/instead/headache tablets?</td>
<td>instead/taking headache tablets/lie down in a quiet, dark room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>good substitute/cough medicine?</td>
<td>substitute/cough medicine/with/a glass of hot water with honey and lemon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>good treatment to replace/pain pills for aches and pains?</td>
<td>replace pain pills/with/a long, hot bath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a better way/avoid catching the flu than getting a flu shot?</td>
<td>better way/avoid catching the flu/eat well, exercise and keep warm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rather than taking antibiotics/another way to recover from a</td>
<td>give your body the strength to fight the illness by getting a lot of rest/rather than/take</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cold?</td>
<td>antibiotics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>besides cold and flu medicine/another way to clear a blocked</td>
<td>another way/clear a blocked nose/put a towel over your head and breathe in the steam from a bowl of boiling water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nose?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Skills building 3: writing warnings

When you are writing an article containing advice, you may want to include some warnings. A warning usually includes an order followed by a consequence of doing or not doing what is ordered. The imperative is used in the following ways to express warnings:

1. The imperative to give orders
   Be careful!
   Take care!

2. The imperative + or else you will (might) ...
   Otherwise, you will (might) ...
   to show consequences
   Do not walk home in the rain, or else you might catch a cold.
   Get plenty of sleep. Otherwise, you will feel tired in the morning.

Step 3: writing an article for the school newsletter

Write an article for the school newsletter to give advice and warnings on the dangers of taking medicine when it is not necessary. Use the information you gathered in Steps 1 and 2. Then, discuss the article with your partner and make any necessary revisions.
Project  Making a poster about the dangers of drugs

It is important for young people to know that drugs can be very dangerous. Have you ever seen a poster warning people about the dangers of drugs? Do you know what kind of information to include in this kind of poster?

畸 Read the following article warning young people of the dangers of drugs. This will help you with your project.

Just say NO!

Taking drugs often begins as just an experiment, but it often ends in a messy situation. In this article, we will discuss the dangers of this vice.

Why do people take drugs?

People take drugs illegally for a number of reasons. Some people try them because they are curious. Others take drugs to rebel against their families or society. A number of people also try drugs for the first time because they want to be accepted by their friends who are drug users.

What happens when people take drugs?

There are three main classes of drugs, each of which has a different effect on the body. Some drugs may make people feel happy, while others can make users feel tired or see things that are not really there. Although these drugs can produce different reactions, they can all make people addicted. One class of drugs is called uppers. Uppers can increase the heart rate and make users feel very energetic and happy. The side effects of drugs in this class include difficulty sleeping, nervous tension, heart attacks and, in some cases, death. An example of an upper is a drug called speed, which is usually taken as a tablet or capsule. Speed is often used as a weight-loss pill, because it reduces one’s appetite. Some uppers are legal, such as nicotine, which is found in cigars and cigarettes, and caffeine, which is in coffee, tea and cocoa. As smokers may tell you, people can become easily addicted to nicotine, which is why they have trouble quitting smoking.

Another class of drugs is often referred to as downers. Drugs in this class can decrease the heart rate, make users sleepy and may give users an artificial sense of pleasure—though this effect fades after a time. Downers are known to cause headaches, feelings of sadness and a weak pulse. In some situations, using downers can lead to death. An example of this type of drugs is heroin, which is usually taken as a shot or is sniffed. Heroin is one of the most powerful drugs in the world. Even a small amount of it is enough to slow the brain and the body’s reactions, and heroin users usually become addicted and begin a downward slide after only a few uses of the drug. Alcohol is also classified as a downer, and although it is legal, it can damage the
liver and do great harm if consumed in large quantities.

The last group of drugs can change the way people think and see the world. They confuse the brain and sometimes cause people to see and/or hear things that are not real. An example of this type of drugs is LSD, which produces reactions ranging from increased heart rate to acute anxiety. In severe cases, LSD users may kill themselves because of what they see and/or hear.

While in the beginning some people may even enjoy abusing drugs, in the end drug users find themselves trapped in a prison from which they cannot escape. Drug abuse often sucks the life right out of a person.

**What does the law say about taking drugs?**

Most drugs are illegal unless they are given to you by a doctor. The type and quantity of illegal drugs a person is carrying when caught by the police determine the punishment. Punishments range from a small fine and a few days in prison to a large fine and even the death sentence.

**How can drug users seek help?**

Many drug users wish they could start over again. While they cannot wipe away the stain of the past, they can certainly move forward. They should first admit their problem with drugs, and then they should seek help from a hospital or drug clinic. Programmes offered at such hospitals and clinics may include a stay in hospital and taking special medicines to help break the addiction. Since many former drug abusers have psychological problems, they often need support groups where they can talk about their struggles and find new ways to manage in the world.

The easiest way to avoid the health problems and hardships caused by illegal drugs is not to use them in the first place. Saying NO to drugs is an important part of protecting one’s health and life for the future.

---

**B** Now you and your group are going to make a poster about the dangers of drugs for your school magazine. You need to discuss what your poster will focus on and what you will need to do in preparation. The questions below will help you get organized.

1. What are the different types of drugs?
2. Will you focus on drugs in general or a specific type of drugs?
3. What are the effects of drugs on the body or mind?
4. How do you think taking drugs affects the user’s family?
5. What are the legal punishments for carrying drugs?
6. Who will do the research for each part of the poster?
7. What title will you use for your poster?
8. Who will do each task in your group?
Self-assessment

A Rank your confidence level with the following skills. Write 1 to 5 in each box. Then work out your percentage.

How confident are you of:
- understanding the TV news transcript about Aids?
- identifying links between paragraphs?
- using the new vocabulary in this unit?
- discussing your ideas about diseases?
- using verbs or verb phrases to express the action of stopping bad habits?
- recognizing abbreviations?
- recognizing acronyms?
- recognizing initialisms?
- recognizing general abbreviations?
- understanding the development of a text?
- identifying degrees of obligation?
- asking for and offering alternatives?
- writing warnings?
- writing an article for the school newsletter containing advice and warnings?
- reading an article warning young people of the dangers of drugs?
- making a poster warning people of the dangers of drugs?

B If you are not confident about some of the items above, make an action plan so you can improve on them.
Law and order

In this unit, you will
- read a transcript of a speech about cybercrime and an information sheet about intellectual property
- listen to an interview between a teacher and a student
- discuss cybercrime and interview a parent
- write a report on an investigation
- make a proposal for protecting intellectual property

Welcome to the unit

In the past, criminals committed obvious crimes like robbing someone, injuring someone or destroying things. Now, many crimes are hard to spot and occur over the Internet. Look at these pictures and discuss the questions below with a partner.

Some crimes like theft have existed for many hundreds of years.

There are also new crimes like cybercrime, which have developed in recent years.

The police help keep order and protect us from crime.

Copying films and music without permission is a crime, too.

1. Why do you think people break the law?
2. What is your opinion about people who commit cybercrime?
3. What can we do to make our society safer?
Reading

A Read the speech transcript quickly and answer the following questions.

1 According to the Council of Europe, how many types of cybercrime are there?

2 How many companies and government agencies were surveyed by the Computer Security Institute?

3 What is the solution to cybercrime?

B A conference has been organized to discuss the problem of cybercrime. An IT expert from the Council of Europe is addressing a group of business people and politicians on the subject. Read the transcript of his speech.

Fight against cybercrime

Ladies and gentlemen, as the Internet has expanded in recent years, the opportunities for crime have expanded as well. Committing crime online is no longer a theoretical possibility. We are facing criminals who realize that they can make money with little risk of being caught. Fighting this kind of crime, which is called cybercrime, requires great effort and involves many countries working together.

Cybercrime refers to any criminal offence related to the Internet. The Council of Europe has classified Internet crimes into four categories. First, the Council lists crimes related to a lack of proper Internet security, such as downloading or deleting other people’s files without permission, and spreading computer viruses. Second, it records crimes that are usually committed without a computer, but which can occur over the Internet. For example, some criminals use the Internet to cheat others of their money. Third, the Council mentions websites which contain offensive information or encourage hatred and violence. Last of all, it names those offences related to intellectual property (intellectual property is a design, patent, book, film, etc., that the law prevents other people from copying).

At the Council of Europe, we feel that it is important to classify such crimes, as it helps us assess the problem of cybercrime. All Internet users are affected by cybercrime in one way or another. Most people have received computer viruses, and many have been the targets of e-mails that try to cheat them of money. Some criminals send e-mails promising money or cheques. The people receiving these e-mails are asked to supply information about their bank accounts, and in the end, their money is stolen.

Although there are an increasing number of such cases against people, crime against large companies is a bigger problem. Large companies are ripe targets for these criminals, who are often information technology experts. Let me give you some statistics. A survey conducted in 2010 by the Computer Security Institute, a private organization in the USA, showed that 45.6 per cent of the 351 biggest companies and government agencies had had their security systems broken into in the previous year. Security consultants tell us that cybercrime is costing firms
worldwide hundreds of billions of dollars every year.

In some cases, the criminals steal money from the companies. In many other cases, company databases or customer secrets are stolen, and the companies must pay the thieves money to keep them from leaking the contents. Considering how bad the situation with cybercrime against companies has become, many people wonder why so little is known about this. The main reason is that most cybercrime is not reported. Until now, most companies have been unwilling to report cases of cybercrime. They fear that by doing so, they will lose customers, who may think that the company cannot protect their confidential information or their money.

All of this is made more difficult by the legal situation regarding cybercrime. Cybercrime is so new that many governments have not yet passed laws against it, and there are many holes in their legal systems. Some countries have laws against traditional crimes committed using computers, but others have no laws against cybercrime at all. In addition, most countries do not have arrangements for dealing with suspects from other countries who may have committed cybercrime. These criminals can be anywhere and can move fast, especially in Europe, where visas are not required to travel between many countries. Thus, it is difficult to catch criminals of cybercrime.

The only answer to this problem is international cooperation. The technical skills of these criminals are among the best in the world, which means that governments must join forces to keep up with the advances in technology used by the criminals. It is also important to draft new laws and negotiate international standards for fighting cybercrime. This will allow states to follow criminals across borders. Steps have been taken towards this. In 2001, the Council of Europe produced an agreement on cybercrime, which has been approved by the USA, Canada, Japan and South Africa, as well as by many European countries.

The Council of Europe’s agreement is only a first step. One of the fathers of the Internet, Vinton Cerf, would no doubt agree that teamwork is a key to dealing with cybercrime, as he has said the problem of cybercrime is so huge that it requires the United Nations to form a special agency to act. Certainly, governments and private businesses must work together to stop the widespread problem of cybercrime.

**Reading strategy: understanding definitions in a text**

In formal writing that gives specific information about something, it is common to find definitions and explanations of the difficult vocabulary and expressions used in it. The definition usually appears after the first use of the word or phrase, for example, ‘Cybercrime refers to any criminal offence related to the Internet.’ Sometimes, the explanation will appear in brackets after the word or phrase, e.g., ‘intellectual property (intellectual property is a design, patent, book, film, etc., that the law prevents other people from copying),’ but normally, it appears after a comma. Understanding such definitions is helpful for comprehension, especially of difficult or formal texts.
G1 How well do you understand the speech transcript? Read it again and answer the following questions.

1 What is the meaning of cybercrime? ____________________________
2 Can you name two examples of cybercrime? ___________________
3 According to the Council of Europe, who is affected by cybercrime? ____________________________
4 Why is most cybercrime against companies not reported? ____________________________
5 Why are criminals who use the Internet difficult to catch? ____________________________
6 What do governments need to do to fight criminals with computer skills? ____________________________

G2 The Council of Europe has listed four types of cybercrime. Use the information from the text to match each crime with the correct case. Write the correct letters in brackets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cybercrime</th>
<th>Case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( ) 1 not always computer-related</td>
<td>a someone created a website that aims to cause people to hate each other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( ) 2 related to security</td>
<td>b someone sent e-mails that promised money and asked for receivers' bank account information to steal their money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( ) 3 related to website content</td>
<td>c someone is selling a DVD over the Internet without permission from the people who made the DVD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( ) 4 related to intellectual property</td>
<td>d someone broke into the computer system of an organization and downloaded secret information</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D Match these new words from the transcript with their meanings. Write the correct letters in the blanks.

1 delete (Line 10) _______ a write the first rough version of something such as a letter, speech or book
2 offensive (Line 13) _______ b a set of information stored on a computer that can be used in various ways
3 assess (Line 18) _______ c causing offence to others
4 firm (Line 30) _______ d remove something stored on a computer
5 database (Line 33) _______ e decide or arrange something by formal discussion
6 draft (Line 52) _______ f a business or company
7 negotiate (Line 52) _______ g make a judgement about something or somebody
The IT Manager of a big company sent out a notice about the company’s computer and Internet policy. Complete it using the words in the box below.

confidential    hatred    download    leaking    files    ripe

---

**Notice**

To: All staff  From: IT Manager  
**Subject:** Computer and Internet policy  **Date:** 10 October

Because of the increased risk of cybercrime, the time is (1) ________ for us to take measures to protect our computers and (2) ________. In an effort to have proper computer and Internet security, we have recently adjusted our company policy. We would like to draw your attention to the following:

- All computers must have up-to-date virus protection software.
- If you think someone has broken into your computer or the company’s computer network, you should report it immediately to the head of your department.
- It is against company policy to use computers to (3) ________ pictures or videos that are not moral, or to go to websites which encourage (4) ________ and violence. People found visiting such websites will be punished.
- Information related to applicants, staff and the administration of our company is private and (5) ________. Anyone found (6) ________ such information will lose his or her job.

It takes teamwork to make sure that this challenge is met, so let’s work together to make our computers and network safe and secure.

---

**What do you think about cybercrime? With your partner, have a discussion using the conversation below as an example.**

I’ve just ordered an electronic dictionary on the Internet.  
How did you pay for it, and are you sure you’ll get it?  
I paid by cheque, and I’m sure the seller will post it to me.  
I’d be worried about this. This person may get your money and never give you a thing!  
I don’t think so because ...

1 Do you think online shopping and banking could encourage cybercrime? If so, in what way?  
2 What do you think is more important, the convenience of online shopping or the safety of your money? Why?  
3 How would you suggest we solve the problem of cybercrime?
Word power

The law

A. Katie is reading a leaflet about the role of the police. Read the leaflet with her.

To solve a crime, many people are involved. First, there is a victim, which is the person or group injured or most directly affected by the crime. Then, the police officers become involved. A detective may also be needed to search for the person responsible for the crime. The police officers and detectives then conduct an investigation and look at the evidence that may suggest who committed the offence. They may interview people as well to find out if anyone saw something suspicious or was a witness to the crime. If they discover that someone was responsible, that person will be arrested, but he or she may or may not be a criminal. The police will interview the suspect at the police station to see if he or she committed the crime. If the police have enough evidence to prove that the person is guilty, the person will be charged with the crime, and then must go to court for a trial.

B. Katie also found this flow chart about the stages of the legal process. Look at the flow chart with her.
Katie, first you should go to the police station and talk to the detective in charge. Ask him about recent (1) ___________ statistics, that is, the number of different kinds of crimes that have been reported to the police in the last month.

Then, find out what (2) ___________ are being held this week in the local court. Make sure you go and listen to as many of these as you can. I believe that the police have arrested a man and (3) ___________ him with hacking into a bank’s computer system. You should find out if the police and the detectives have completed their investigation and what (4) ___________ the lawyer for the prosecution is presenting to show that the man is guilty. Try and find out if they are going to call any (5) ___________ to help their case as well.

Also, it was reported in the international press last week that a man in California, in the USA, has been found (6) ___________ because he cheated 5,000 people around the world out of millions of dollars. The man has been (7) ___________ to 30 years in prison. Find out if any of his (8) ___________ , the people who have lost money to him, are living in this city. If there are, we can interview them.

**D** Look at the words used to describe different crimes and then match them with their definitions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 burglary</th>
<th>• a stealing things</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 armed robbery</td>
<td>• b deliberately killing someone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 theft</td>
<td>• c selling illegal drugs to people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 assault</td>
<td>• d attacking somebody physically</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 shoplifting</td>
<td>• e taking money or property from a person or place using a weapon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 fraud</td>
<td>• f breaking into someone’s house and stealing things</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 murder</td>
<td>• g cheating people in order to get money or goods illegally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 drug dealing</td>
<td>• h taking something from a shop without paying</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Grammar and usage

Language styles

There are many different styles of English. The style of English to use depends on the situation. The most important difference is between spoken and written forms of English. Within spoken and written forms of English, there are also differences between formal and informal styles.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Written text</th>
<th>Formal</th>
<th>Informal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>essays</td>
<td>letters to friends or family</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reports</td>
<td>e-mails</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>letters of application</td>
<td>text messages</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spoken language</th>
<th>formal speeches</th>
<th>talking to people we know well (family members and friends)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>addressing strangers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1  Formal style

- We often find complex sentence structures, including the passive voice and subordinate clauses.

  The criminals can be anywhere and can move fast, especially in Europe,

  passive voice

  where visas are not required to travel between many countries.

  subordinate clause

- We also find more abstract nouns.
  Committing crime online is no longer a theoretical possibility.

2  Informal style

- We often use simple sentence structures.
  People are worried about computer viruses.

- We often use the active voice.
  You should go to the police station and find out if the police have completed their investigation.

- We also find a lot of colloquial language, and there are contractions.
  We've heard lots of reports of cybercrime.
  I paid by cheque, and I'm sure the seller will post it to me.
A Tony wants to know about different styles of language. Help him sort the following situations into the correct styles in the table below.

| a | a telephone conversation with a friend |
| b | a telephone call to a teacher |
| c | an e-mail to a penfriend |
| d | a presentation to the class |
| e | a job interview |
| f | a scientific report |
| g | the entertainment section of a newspaper |
| h | an application letter for a job |
| i | a note to your mum |
| j | a chat with your next-door neighbour |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spoken</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Informal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Written</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Informal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B Tony has written two sets of example sentences, which say the same thing in different ways. Look at each set and help Tony rank them in order of formality (1 being the most formal and 6 the least formal).

Hey, you—shut the door!
Would you be so kind as to shut the door, please?
Visitors are requested to shut the door quietly when leaving the building.
By order of the headmaster, these doors must be kept shut at all times.
Please shut the door.
Would you mind shutting the door?

Be quiet.
Could I trouble you to turn down the radio a little, please?
Visitors are politely requested to keep their voices down at all times.
Shut up!
Silence is requested in this area while the examinations are being given.
Please stop talking!
Task  Investigating and reporting facts

Skills building 1: identifying the tone of voice

When people are speaking, they are not only expressing facts and ideas, but also showing something about how they feel. How are feelings expressed? The tone of voice is the most obvious way. Many different feelings can be expressed through different tones of voice, for example:

- With anger, a person’s tone of voice will usually be louder and stronger than normal.
- If someone is afraid, his or her tone of voice will probably be soft and not very strong.
- A person who is ashamed will be likely to be very quiet and hesitate. He or she may have a flat tone of voice.

Step 1: finding out about a boy’s feelings

A teacher is interviewing a boy who has stolen some money at school. Listen and take notes.

| What Xu Jin did: | stole (1) ___________ from the tin that the monitor left on the desk |
| Evidence: | the only one left (2) ___________ with the money |
| Reason: | wanted to go to (3) ___________ |
| How often Xu Jin goes: | (4) ___________ times a week |
| When Xu Jin goes there: | (5) ___________ |
| Parents know? | (6) ___________ |
| What the teacher did and will do: | • asked him to write a letter explaining what happened and (7) ___________ for his behaviour |
| | • will have to talk to his (8) ___________ |
| | • will write a report to the (9) ___________ |
| General comment: | should be given another (10) ___________ |

B  Listen to the investigation again and decide whether Xu Jin is angry, afraid or ashamed when he says the following sentences. Pay attention to his tone of voice.

1 How do you know it was me? It could have been anyone. ___________
2 I’m sorry, Miss Li. I didn’t mean that. Really, I was going to return the money later. ___________
3 I ... do my ... homework. ___________
Dear Miss Li

I am writing to apologize for my recent behaviour. I realize now what I did was not very considerate.

As I said yesterday, my friends and I have been playing computer games at the Internet cafe. We would go there late at night several times a week, and sometimes at lunch (instead of eating in the cafeteria). We were addicted. I would be happy one moment and then angry another—happy that I was doing something I enjoyed, and angry because it gave me a guilty conscience.

My parents did not know that I had been going to the Internet cafe. I used to leave my bedroom light on to make them think I was studying. Very soon, I ran out of money, but I could not ask my parents for money because I did not want them to know that I had been playing computer games.

Therefore, when I saw the tin on the class monitor’s desk, I lifted the lid and took some money. I did not take all of it, so I thought he would not notice. I know it is a lame excuse, but I thought I would be able to pay it back.

Thank you for talking to me and offering me a second chance. I thought I would get a suspension from school for stealing from the monitor. I know now that I was getting into a bad habit, and that it had caused me to do something wrong. I will pay back the money as soon as I can, and I will stop going to the Internet cafe.

Yours sincerely

Xu Jin

1. Who did he go to the Internet cafe with?

2. What did his parents think he was doing while he was at the Internet cafe?

3. Why didn’t he ask for money from his parents?

4. What kind of punishment did he think he would get?

5. What will he do?
Skills building 2: asking and answering questions politely

In many situations, it is not very polite to be too direct or abrupt in the way you ask or answer a question. When asking a personal question, it is usually more polite to use expressions like:

- Could you please tell me ...?
- Could you explain ...?
- Would you mind telling me ...?
- I wonder what you think about ...
- Have you thought about ...

When answering questions, we often use certain expressions to introduce our answers so that we do not sound too abrupt. These include:

- Well, you see ...
- Let me explain ...
- It’s like this ...
- I’m afraid I don’t know ...

Step 2: interviewing a parent

Suppose you are the teacher and you are interviewing one of Xu Jin’s parents to discuss the situation. Role-play with a partner. Switch roles when you are finished.

Teacher: Use the information in your column to ask the parent for information and make suggestions for the future. Remember to use expressions in Skills building 2 to ask your questions in a polite way.

Parent: Use the information in your column to explain your situation. Remember to use expressions in Skills building 2 to answer in a polite way.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Teacher</th>
<th>Parent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Did you know that he stole money?</td>
<td>No. We give him pocket money.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did you know that he often stays at an Internet cafe all night?</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you know what he does there?</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you know who his friends are?</td>
<td>Not all of them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why don’t you know?</td>
<td>Too busy. Both working late.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you know about his schoolwork?</td>
<td>Not good recently.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talk to him more.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Get to know his friends.</td>
<td>Will try.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encourage him to concentrate on study.</td>
<td>Yes. Will stop him from going to the Internet cafe.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Skills building 3: writing a report

There are many different kinds of report writing. A scientific report may describe a scientific experiment or some research, while a business report will describe a business situation, and so on. However, they all have certain points in common. A report must give facts, and these must be presented in an order that makes sense. The report will also often make suggestions and give the reasons for these suggestions. A report will include all or some of the following points, in the order shown:

- statement of the present situation
- background to the situation—what happened before
- causes of/reasons for the situation
- description of the situation
- likely results of the situation—what may happen in the future
- suggestions for action to be taken
- reasons for the suggestions

Step 3: writing a teacher’s report

Write a report about Xu Jin’s theft of the money using the headings below and information obtained in Steps 1 and 2.

---

Report on Xu Jin stealing money from school

Statement of the situation

Background to the situation

Reasons for the situation

Description of the situation

Likely results of the situation

Suggestions for action to be taken

Reasons for the suggestions
Project  Making a proposal for protecting intellectual property

Most citizens do not think that they have broken the law. However, in this new information age, people can break the law without even realizing it.

Read the following information sheet about intellectual property. This will help you with your proposal on how to protect intellectual property.

You and intellectual property

What is intellectual property?
The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) recognizes intellectual property as ideas that belong to a person, organization or company. Intellectual property can include inventions, patents, drawings, symbols, designs, novels, films and music.

Why are there laws to protect intellectual property?
Laws have been passed in most countries to make it illegal to copy intellectual property without paying the person who created the material. If someone spends his or her time, effort and money writing a book, for example, he or she deserves to be paid for it. In the same way, if a company spends money researching and developing new products, that company should be paid for its work.

Research and development is very important in today’s business world, and ideas are more valuable than many things in the physical world. For example, the raw materials used for making a car are not worth much until they are made into a car. What gives added value to these raw materials, then, is the technology used. This technology is intellectual property. Further, if a car company becomes popular because of its cars, then the company’s brand name, the model name of the car, and even the style of the car may all have value as intellectual property. For this reason, it is also considered illegal to sell a product with the brand name of another company or product on it.

What are the problems?
Many countries have not passed laws to protect intellectual property until very recently. In these countries, some companies have become rich by producing pirated goods, such as copies of expensive watches or purses, or copies of CDs or DVDs.

To help control such problems and smooth the progress of international trade, the World Trade Organization (WTO) was formed. The WTO passes laws to protect intellectual property. One of the conditions of belonging to the organization is that these laws must be put into effect by members. For example, when you enter a country or region which is a member of the WTO, your luggage may be
inspected by customs to make sure that you are not trying to import pirated goods, or the police may check street stands and shops to make sure that the goods they are selling are authentic.

Some people may think that since they are not running a business or stealing business ideas, intellectual property laws do not affect them. However, in everyday life, we are now faced with decisions about how to respect intellectual property rights. For example, most people have downloaded videos free from the Internet. Many have also copied and shared computer software. All of this is illegal. In 2005 alone, film companies in Hollywood lost around $3 to $4 billion because of illegal copying and downloading from the Internet. In 2009, 41 per cent of the software on computers worldwide was pirated, which equalled a loss of $53 billion for the people who made the software. Even more widespread is the copying of music, especially with the development of new computer programs.

What should we do?

We should not buy pirated products or download pirated music and films. People who do these things cost worldwide industries billions of dollars. If you want to buy a product that you suspect to be pirated, such as a purse, you should ask to see a certificate or other evidence to show that it is real.

At present, pirated music and software are a serious challenge to the music and software industries. Therefore, many companies are protecting their intellectual property by taking people to court, and by adding special software to their CDs and DVDs in order to keep them from being copied. To help further the fight against intellectual property theft, people should buy CDs and DVDs from respected shops instead of downloading them free or buying pirated versions. Remember that companies expect to be compensated for their material, and that they will not simply accept an apology. Many people have been fined or even gone to prison for pirated goods. Please remember, it is important to be careful and be legal!

Your project is to work out a proposal on how to protect intellectual property. Consider the following questions first.

1. What is intellectual property?
2. Why is it considered necessary to protect intellectual property?
3. What are the common ways in which people affect intellectual property rights (e.g., for commercial or private use)?
4. Who are the people most likely to be breaking intellectual property laws?
5. Where will you find more information about what intellectual property is and how it can be protected?
6. Who will the proposal be aimed at?
7. What kind of advice will you write in your proposal?
8. How will you organize your proposal?
Self-assessment

1. Rank your confidence level with the following skills. Write 1 to 5 in each box. Then work out your percentage.

How confident are you of:

- understanding the transcript of the speech about cybercrime?
- understanding definitions in a text?
- using the new vocabulary in this unit?
- discussing your ideas about cybercrime?
- using the vocabulary about the law?
- using the vocabulary about the stages of the legal process?
- understanding the names of different crimes?
- identifying formal written English?
- identifying informal written English?
- identifying formal spoken English?
- identifying informal spoken English?
- listening for feelings expressed by the tone of voice?
- asking and answering questions politely?
- writing a report?
- understanding the information sheet about intellectual property?
- making a proposal on how to protect intellectual property?

B. If you are not confident about some of the items above, make an action plan so you can improve on them.
Notes

Unit 1

1. The gravity of the situation shocked Bob Geldof, an Irish musician, so he organized a charity concert called Live Aid to raise money for the victims of hunger in Ethiopia. (Page 2, Lines 2–4)

2. The concert also made the headlines around the world, and put great pressure on politicians and statesmen to do something about the problem of world hunger. (Page 2, Lines 9–10)

3. In wrestling with the dilemma of worldwide hunger, the United Nations set up an agency called the World Food Programme (WFP) in 1963. (Page 2, Lines 16–17)

4. Today, some developing countries in Africa, Asia and South America stand at a crossroads. (Page 2, Lines 26–27)

5. Another way to help a country is through the development of private enterprise along with job training in order to address the problem of unemployment. (Page 3, Lines 42–43)

6. They are the result of teaching a man to fish so that he can fill his belly for a lifetime. (Page 3, Lines 58–59)
7 catering industry 餐饮业  publishing industry 出版业
fashion 衣装业

8 This should set alarm bells ringing, since the bare fact is that in order for everyone to survive, serious adjustments need to be made in worldwide development. (Page 14, Lines 3–7)
这应该让人们敲响警钟，因为最基本的现实是，为了让每一个人可以生存，全球发展需要做出重大调整。
短语set alarm bells ringing 的意思是“敲响警钟”。动词set 的意思是“使……处于某种状态”。如:
The company's financial problems have set alarm bells ringing in this industry.
那家公司的财务问题已经在这个行业中敲响了警钟。
What my teacher said about planning for the future set me thinking.
老师所说的关于规划未来的一番话令我陷入了沉思。

9 This is a simple idea, but one that is hard to put into practice. (Page 14, Lines 19–21)
这是一个简单的想法，不过也是一个难以付诸实践的想法。
句中的one 指代idea。短语put ... into practice 的意思是“将……付诸实施”。如:
After careful preparation, we put our plan into practice.
经过仔细准备，我们将计划付诸实施了。

10 This is why many people are pushing for the use of alternative energy sources. (Page 14, Lines 48–50)
这就是许多人强烈要求使用替代能源的原因。
短语push for 的意思是“迫切要求，反复争取”。如:
They are pushing for a quick solution to the problem.
他们强烈要求快速解决这个问题。

11 The pipes have oil or water inside them, which is heated and sent to the storage tank until needed or used to produce electricity. (Page 15, Lines 66–69)
管子里有油或水，它们先被加热，然后被输送到储水槽里储存备用，或者被用来发电。
句中which 引导非限制性定语从句，until needed 的意思相当于“直到需要”，不定式短语to produce electricity 用作目的状语。

12 The introduction of programmes like these will hopefully help end the systematic destruction of the environment and see alternative energy promoted around the world. (Page 15, Lines 95–100)
类似项目的引进将有助于结束对环境的破坏，确保替代能源在世界范围内得到推广。
此处动词see 意为“确保”，后接复合宾语结构，过去分词promoted 作宾语补足语，表示被动。如:
Everybody is working hard to see these programmes carried out smoothly.
大家都在努力工作，以确保这些项目得以顺利实施。

Unit 2

1 Older Americans are on the move. Throughout the Midwest and the Northeast, people aged 60 and over are packing their bags and heading south along the freeway to states like Florida. (Page 18, Lines 3–5)
美国的老年人在迁徙中。在整个中西部和东北部地区，60 岁及 60 岁以上的人正在收拾他们的行囊，沿着高速公路向南行进，到佛罗里达这样的州去。
2 The national average is only about 12.7 percent, so it is not surprising that Florida is known as the oldest place in the USA. (Page 18, Lines 10–11)

全美平均比例仅为12.7%左右，因此佛罗里达州被认为是美国最老的地方也就不足为奇了。

本句中the oldest place 指该地区老年人口比例在全美最高。

3 The question is, though, why are so many people retiring and spending their pensions in Florida? (Page 18, Lines 12–13)

问题是，为什么这么多人退休后要去佛罗里达，并且把他们的养老金花在那里呢？

句中why引导的疑问句作表语。这种直接用疑问句形式代表语的句型可以让表达更加口语化。如：

The question is, how do you work out the directions correctly in the open sea?

问题是，在茫茫大海里你怎样正确辨别方向呢？

4 Younger people might like snow and cold, but for people my age, such weather is very tough; snow can turn into ice, which is easy to slip on. (Page 18, Lines 17–18)

年纪轻一点的人可能喜欢雪和严寒，但对我这种年纪的人来说，那样的天气很难熬，雪会结成冰，很容易使人滑倒。

(1) 本句是一个由分号连接的并列句从复合句。第一个分句中，but连接两个并列分句；第二个分句中，which引导非限制性定语从句。

(2) 不定式短语to slip on的逻辑宾语是从句的主语which(指ice)。如：

John is easy to get along with. 约翰很容易相处。

5 Recently, there has been a boom in population movements, and according to the national population survey, 12.5 percent of the population moves each year. (Page 19, Lines 34–35)

最近，人口流动激增。根据全国人口普查，每年有12.5%的人口在流动。

名词boom的意思是“激增，繁荣”。如：

The past 30 years has seen an economic boom in this country.

在过去的三十年里，该国的经济迅猛发展。

6 Across the USA, people are noticing the same thing: young people are electing to live in cities. (Page 19, Lines 41–42)

在全美范围内，人们都注意到同样的事：年轻人选择住在城市里。

动词elect后接不定式时，表示“选择(做某事)”。如：

Increasing numbers of students elect to take a gap year before going to university.

越来越多的学生决定在上大学之前休学一年。

7 industrialized (Pages 22–23)

industrialized /ɪnˈdəstrɪəlaɪzd/ 工业化的
urbanization /ˌɜːrənəˈzeɪʃən/ 城市化
sociology /səˈsoʊsiələdʒi/ 社会学
secondary /ˈsekdəri/ 次要的，中等的

industrialization /ɪnˌdəstrɪəlaɪˈzeɪʃən/ 工业化
modernization /ˌmɒdərənəˈzeɪʃən/ 现代化
socialization /səˈsoʊʃələzən/ 社会化
sociological /səˈsoʊsiələkl/ 社会学的
8 They also developed their own language, of which there are now approximately sixty varieties. (Page 30, Lines 7–8)

他们还形成了自己的语言，如今他们的语言大约有六十种不同的分支。本句为复合句，which引导非限制性定语从句，请注意介词加关系代词的结构。如：
The house in which the Nobel Prize winner lived as a child is now a museum.

这位诺贝尔奖得主在孩提时代住过房子现在是一家博物馆。

9 Their main characteristic is that they do not stay settled for a long period of time, and always move on to another place. (Page 30, Lines 14–15)

他们主要特点是不会在某一地长期定居，总是不停地向别处迁徙。

短语stay settled的意思是“定居”。如：

Dan likes travelling around. It is difficult for him to stay settled in any place for long.

丹喜欢四处旅行，他很难在任何一个地方长时间定居。

10 They resist making permanent homes, and choose not to become citizens of the countries that they move to. (Page 30, Lines 17–18)

他们抵制永久落户定居，不愿成为所到国家的公民。

动词resist的意思是“抵制”，常接动名词作宾语。如：

I cannot resist telling him this secret.

我忍不住要告诉他这个秘密。

11 With their frequent movements, they gained a reputation as thieves, who robbed people, moved away, and were then difficult to find. (Page 31, Lines 34–36)

由于频繁流动，他们得了小偷的坏名声：偷抢别人的东西，扬长而去，难以抓捕。

英语中reputation既可指好的名声，名誉，也可以指坏的名声。如：

Their products enjoy a high reputation and do well on the market.

他们的产品享有声誉，在市场上很畅销。

Jack has a reputation for being lazy.

杰克是个出了名的懒鬼。

12 This collision of cultures between Europeans and the Romany led to many nations taking action against them, even banning Romany groups from entering. (Page 31, Lines 39–40)

欧洲人和罗姆人的这一文化冲突导致许多国家都采取措施抵制他们，甚至禁止罗姆人群体入境。

(1) 名词collision在这里指不同文化之间的冲突。该词还有“碰撞”之意。如：

The driver turned left to avoid a collision with the oncoming car.

司机向左转，以避免撞上迎面驶来的车。

(2) 动名词短语taking action against them是lead to的宾语，其中逻辑主语是many nations。如：

The headmaster finally approved of the boy taking part in the project.

校长最终同意那个男孩参加这个项目。

13 The topic of the Romany will continue to be controversial, and the peace between them and many Europeans is tentative at best. (Page 31, Lines 54–55)

有关罗姆人的话题将会继续引发争议，罗姆人和许多欧洲人之间的和平充其量只是暂时的。

短语at best的意思是“充其量，至多”。如：

At best, I could only finish half of the book today.

我今天最多只能看完这本书的一半。
Unit 3

1. He hopes that his mother will become healthy again, but this is not to be. (Page 34, Lines 2–3)
   他希望妈妈可以恢复健康，但这已经不可能了。
   本句是个省略句，this is not to be 后面的表语省略了，可以理解为 this is not to be the case.

2. He knows the meaning of the scream but—too numb with sorrow to weep—he gives a sideways glance, and then continues to bathe his sister. (Page 34, Lines 4–6)
   他知道这声尖叫的含义——但他对悲伤太麻木了以至于都没有哭泣——他只是向旁边瞥了一眼，然后继续给妹妹洗澡。
   (1) 本句是由 but 连接的并列复合句，两个破折号间的内容说明原因。
   (2) 短语 give a sideways glance 的意思是“向旁边瞥了一眼”。此处 sideways 是形容词，而 sideways 也可用作副词，意思是“往（从）一边”。如:
   My car slid sideways on the icy road.
   在结冰的路面，我的车向一边滑。

3. Contrary to what many people think, HIV cannot be spread through mosquitoites, a cough or sneeze, or by merely touching someone with Aids. (Page 34, Lines 23–25)
   与许多人所想象的不同，艾滋病毒不会通过蚊子叮咬、咳嗽、打喷嚏或只是触及艾滋病人而传播。
   句中 contrary to ... 的意思是“与……相反”。如:
   Contrary to the doctor’s instructions, he went back to work.
   他没有听医生的吩咐，又回去工作了。

4. However, since the disease burst on the scene in the 1980s, it has become a serious problem around the world. (Page 34, Lines 28–29)
   但是，自从艾滋病在20世纪80年代突然爆发以来，它已经成为一个严重的全球性问题。
   短语 burst on the scene 的意思是“突然出现”。如:
   Various computer games burst on the scene during the Internet boom.
   在互联网热潮时期，各种各样的电脑游戏出现了。
   另外，短语 on the scene 本身有“在事发地点，在现场”之意。如:
   Photographers arrived on the scene just a few minutes later.
   仅仅几分钟后，摄影师就到了现场。

5. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), more than 4 million children have died of Aids, and more than 15 million children have lost their parents to Aids. (Page 35, Lines 30–32)
   根据世界卫生组织（WHO）的统计，已有超过四百万的儿童死于艾滋病，超过一千五百万的儿童由于艾滋病失去了父母。
   短语 lose somebody to ... 的意思是“因为……而失去某人”。如:
   She has just lost her husband to heart failure.
   她丈夫刚因心力衰竭去世了。

6. The work of international organizations is even more important when you consider how much more severe the situation could become. (Page 35, Lines 50–51)
   当考虑到这一形势会变得有多么严峻时，国际组织的工作就显得更加重要了。
   本句是主从复合句，when 引导时间状语从句；how 引导名词性从句，用作动词 consider 的宾语。
There are three main classes of drugs, each of which has a different effect on the body. (Page 46, Lines 9–10)

1. **class** 表示“种类，类别”，如：
   - This class of antibiotics causes a bad reaction in some patients. 这类抗生素引起一些病人不良反应。

2. **sentence** 结构，请注意“代词（或名词、数词）+ of + 关系代词”结构，如：
   - He explained the sentence to me, the structure of which is quite complex. 他给我解释这个句子，句子的结构很复杂。
   - I bought several books last week, two of which were about Chinese architecture. 我上星期买了几本书，其中两本是关于中国建筑的。

The side effects of drugs in this class include difficulty sleeping, nervous tension, heart attacks and, in some cases, death. (Page 46, Lines 13–15)

Drugs in this class can decrease the heart rate, make users sleepy and may give users an artificial sense of pleasure—though this effect fades after a time. (Page 46, Lines 21–23)

The last group of drugs can change the way people think and see the world. (Page 47, Line 31)

Drug abuse often sucks the life right out of a person. (Page 47, Lines 37–38)

While they cannot wipe away the stain of the past, they can certainly move forward. (Page 47, Lines 45–46)
**Unit 4**

1. Cybercrime refers to any criminal offence related to the Internet. (Page 50, Line 7) 网络犯罪指任何与因特网相关的犯罪行为。 

   (1) 名词offence 的意思是“犯罪行为”，如:  
   
   "Drunk driving is a criminal offence." 醉酒驾车是一种犯罪行为。 

   (2) 短语related to的的意思是“与……相关的”。如:  
   
   "The university asked me to provide all the information related to my academic achievements." 大学要求我提供与个人学术成果相关的所有信息。 

2. For example, some criminals use the Internet to cheat others of their money. (Page 50, Lines 12–13) 例如，一些犯罪分子利用因特网骗取他人钱财。 

   短语cheat somebody of something的意思是“向某人骗取某物”。如:  
   
   "He was accused of cheating investors of their life savings." 他被控诈骗走了投资者们一生的积蓄。 

3. A survey conducted in 2010 by the Computer Security Institute, a private organization in the USA, showed that 45.6 per cent of the 351 biggest companies and government agencies had had their security systems broken into in the previous year. (Page 50, Lines 27–30) 一项由美国私人组织“计算机安全协会”在2010年进行的调查表明，351家最大的公司和政府机构中，45.6%的安全系统在前一年遭到入侵。 

   本句的主语为a survey，过去分词conducted及后面的作主语的后置定语，a private organization in the USA 是the Computer Security Institute的同位语。动词showed是全句的谓语，后接that引导的宾语从句。宾语从句 had their security systems broken into运用了 "have + something + done" 结构。如:  
   
   "Bill had his wallet stolen at the train station." 比尔的钱包在火车站被偷了。 

4. These criminals can be anywhere and can move fast, especially in Europe, where visas are not required to travel between many countries. (Page 51, Lines 45–47) 这些犯罪分子可能在任何地方，而且能快速流窜，尤其是在欧洲，因为在那里许多国家之间的旅行是不需要签证的。1985年，德国、法国、荷兰、比利时、卢森堡等国在卢森堡边境小镇申根（Schengen）签署协议，据此协议，任何一个申根成员国签发的签证，在所有其他成员国都有效。目前，已有20多个国家加入了该协议。 

5. One of the fathers of the Internet, Vinton Cerf, would no doubt agree that teamwork is a key to dealing with cybercrime, as he has said the problem of cybercrime is so huge that it requires the United Nations to form a special agency to act. (Page 51, Lines 57–60) 因特网创始人之一，文特·瑟夫无疑会认同团队协作是面对网络犯罪的关键，因为他曾说过，网络犯罪的问题非常严重，需要联合国成立特别机构予以应对。文特·瑟夫（Vinton Cerf），美国计算机科学家。20世纪70年代，他和另一位计算机科学家罗伯特·卡恩（Robert E. Kahn）开发了TCP/IP协议，因此他们被称为“因特网之父”。 

jury /ˈdʒʊərɪ/ 陪审团  
verdict /ˈvɜːdɪkt/ 裁定，裁决
burglary /ˈbɜːɡləri/ 入室盗窃罪  
assault /ˈɔːsəlt/ 侵犯人身罪
shoplifting /ˈʃɒpliftn/（冒充顾客在商店）行窃  
fraud /frəd/ 欺诈罪

7 The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) recognizes intellectual property as ideas that belong to a person, organization or company. (Page 62, Lines 2–3)
世界知识产权组织（WIPO）认为知识产权是属于个人、组织或公司的智力创造成果。
世界知识产权组织是一个联合国组织，成立于1967年，总部设在日内瓦，旨在帮助保护知识产权，包括诸如发明、商标设计、文学艺术作品等的创作。

8 What gives added value to these raw materials, then, is the technology used. (Page 62, Line 15)
那么，为这些原材料提供附加值的就是所运用的技术。

句中added value 的意思是“附加值”。如：
The trees and flowers around the house gave it added value, and made it more attractive to buyers.
这幢房子四周的花草树木让它有附加值，使它对买家更有吸引力。

9 To help control such problems and smooth the progress of international trade, the World Trade Organization (WTO) was formed. (Page 62, Lines 26–27)
为帮助控制此类问题并促进国际贸易顺利进行，成立了世界贸易组织（WTO）。

c。处smooth 用作动词，意思是“使平坦，使顺利”。如：
The talks are intended to smooth the way for a settlement.
会谈的目的是为解决问题铺平道路。

10 To help further the fight against the intellectual property theft, people should buy CDs and DVDs from respected shops instead of downloading them free or buying pirated versions. (Page 63, Lines 53–55)
人们应该在值得信赖的商店购买CD和DVD，而不是免费下载或者购买盗版，以帮助推动反对侵犯知识产权的斗争。

句中further 用作动词，意思是“促进，推动”。如：
He devoted his life to furthering the cause of peace.
他毕生致力于推动和平事业。
Wordlist 1 (by unit)

说明：本表收录单词单元阅读文章和语篇练习中所包含的生词，不收录指示语、讲解文字和Word power板块中所含的生词。带”‘“的词条为课程标准规定之外的词汇。括号内的数字为该词条在本教科书中首次出现时的页码。单词音标以Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (Seventh Edition)为依据。

Unit 1

short-term /ʃɔːt'tɜːm/ adj. 短期的，近的
long-term /lɔːr'tɜːm/ adj. 长期的，长远的
rainfall /'reɪfnɔːl/ n. 降雨；降雨量
Ethiopia /iːθiˈɒpiə/ n. 埃塞俄比亚
gravity /'ɡrævəti/ n. 重力，地球引力
headline /'hedeɪlɪm/ n. 大标题；（新闻报道的）大标题
make the headlines 成为重要新闻
put pressure on somebody (to do something)
促使，压迫
politician /ˌpoʊləˈtʃɪn/ n. 从政者，政治家
statesman /ˈsteɪtzmən/ n. 政治家
wrestle /ˈrɛsl/ vi. & vt. 努力对付或解决；摔跤

problem-solving /ˈprɔbləm,ˈsɒlvɪŋ/ n. 解决问题
work of art n. 艺术品
conventional /ˌkɒnvəˈtenʃənəl/ adj. 传统的，常规的，照惯例的
belly /ˈbeli/ n. 肚子，肚子
water buffalo /'wɔtər ˈbʌfləʊ/ n. 水牛
ox /ɔks/ n. 牛；公牛
tractor /træktə(r)/ n. 拖拉机
dam /dæm/ n. 水坝，堤坝
expense /ɪkˈspens/ n. 费用，开销
repay /ˈrɪpɛɪ/ (repaid, repaid) vt. 偿还；报答
repayment /rɪˈpɛrnənt/ n. 偿还债务；分期偿还额

catch up on 补上，补做
weaken /ˈwiːkn/ vi. & vt. 削弱，减弱
moreover /ˌmɔrəˈɔvə(r)/ adv. 此外，而且
squeeze /skwiːz/ n. 挤压，经济困难 vi. 挤压 vt. 挤出，挤入

fascinating /ˈfæsɪnətɪŋ/ adj. 很有趣的;
富有吸引力的

fashion /ˈfæʃn/ n. 时装业；时尚；流行款式
fashionable /ˈfæʃnəbl/ adj. 时尚的，流行的
basement /ˈbeɪsmənt/ n. 地下室
creativity /ˈkriətɪvəti/ n. 创造力
catering /ˈkætərɪŋ/ n. 餐饮服务，酒席承办
belt /bɛlt/ n. 腰带；传送带
alarm bell n. 警钟

adjustment /ˈɑːdʒəstmənt/ n. 调整，调节
sustainable /səˈstɛrnəbl/ adj. 可持续的

health care n. 医疗（服务）

housing /ˈhɔzɪŋ/ n. （统称）住房，住宅

put something into practice 实施，

Nigeria /nəˈdʒɪəriə/ n. 尼日利亚
grandchild /'ɡræntʃɔld/ n. （外）孙子，（外）孙女

deposit /dɪˈpɔzɪt/ n. 沉积物；存款

t. 使沉积；存款

doilfield /ˈaɪflɪld/ n. 油田

on top of 除……之外；在……上面（方）

push for something 追切要求，反复争取

solar /ˈsəʊlə(r)/ adj. 太阳能的；太阳的

solar energy n. 太阳能

hydroelectricity /ˌhɪdrəˈɛlektrɪsɪtɪ/ n. 水电

flour /ˈflaʊə(r)/ n. 面粉

tentative /ˈtentətɪv/ adj. 暂定的，不确定的；踌躇的，犹豫不定的

Costa Rica /ˌkɔstaˈriːka/ n. 哥斯达黎加

hopefully /həʊpˈfəʊli/ adv. 可望，有望；抱有希望地

systematic /ˌsɪstəˈmatɪk/ adj. 草意的；系统的；成体系的

bingo /ˈbɪŋɡəʊ/ n. 宾戈游戏

herb /haːb/ n. 芳草；药草

seagull /ˈsiːɡəl/ n. 海鸥

boom /buːm/ n. 激增，繁荣；轰鸣声

vi. 激增，迅速发展；轰鸣

mobile /ˈməʊbəl/ adj. 流动的；可移动的；非固定的

flexible /ˈfleksəbl/ adj. 能适应新情况的；灵活的，可变动的；有弹性的

Oceanica /ˌɒsɪˈeɪniə/ n. 大洋洲

inn /ɪn/ n. 小旅馆；小酒店

Midwestern /ˈmɪdɪwes-tab/ adj. 美国立中部的

one's (own) flesh and blood n. 亲骨肉；亲人

elect /ˈlekt/ vi. & vt. 选择（做某事）；选举

swap /swɒp/ vt. & vi. 替换；交换

rent /rɛnt/ n. 租金

vi. 租用；租借；出租

accountant /əˈkaʊntənt/ n. 会计；会计师

clerk /ˈklɛrk/ n. 作书员；接待员；文员

waitress /ˈweɪtɜːs/ n. 女服务员

privilege /prɪˈvaɪlɪdʒ/ n. 荣幸；特权

vt. 给予特权，特别优待

numb /nʌm/ adj. 失去知觉的；麻木的

vi. 使失去知觉；使麻木

physicist /ˈfɪzɪsɪst/ n. 物理学家

biologist /bɪˈɒlədʒɪst/ n. 生物学家

botany /ˈbotəni/ n. 植物学

biochemistry /ˌbaɪoʊˈkemɪstri/ n. 生物化学

analytical /ˌænəˈlɪtɪkl/ adj. 分析的；解析的

bungalow /ˈbʌŋgləʊ/ n. 平房；独栋房屋

skateboard /ˈskætboʊd/ n. 滑板

telescope /ˈtelɪskəʊp/ n. 望远镜

bakery /ˈbeɪkərɪ/ n. 面包房；糕饼店

botanical /boʊˈtænɪkl/ adj. 植物学的

botanical garden n. 植物园

*drain /drem/ n. 流失；消耗；排水管

vi. & vi. （使）流走，流出；（使）耗尽

brain drain n. （国家的）人才流失

currency /ˈkærənsi/ n. 货币；通货；普遍认可
word of mouth n. 口口相传，口碑

*Romany /ˈrɒməni/ n. 罗姆人，吉卜赛人

clarify /ˈklærəfaɪ/ vt. 使更清晰易懂，澄清，净化

precise /ˈprɪsəs/ adj. 准确的，确切的

* council /ˈkʌnsəl/ n. 理事会，委员会

the Council of Europe n. 欧洲理事会

*Gypsy /ˈdʒipʃi/ n. 吉卜赛人

*fortune-telling /ˌfɔːtʃuːntɛlŋ/ n. 算命，占卜

shabby /ˈʃæbɪ/ adj. 破旧的，破败的；

衣衫褴褛的

thief /θiːf/ n. 贼，小偷

rob /rɒb/ vt. 掠夺，掠夺，掠取

collision /kəˈlɪzʃən/ n. 冲突，抵触，碰撞

Norway /ˈnɔːrweɪ/ n. 挪威

Switzerland /ˈswɪtsərəndi/ n. 瑞士

gay /geɪ/ n. 同性恋者（尤指男性）

adj. 同性恋的；愉快的，快乐的人

*Jew /dʒu:/ n. 犹太人；犹太教信徒

*Nazi /ˈnaːtsi/ n. 纳粹党人，纳粹分子；

凶残的人

controversial /ˌkɒntroʊˈvɜːʃl/ adj. 有争议的，引起争论的

at best 充其量，至多

sympathy /ˈsɪmpəθi/ n. 同情；赞同，支持

Unit 3

dathe /beɪθ/ vt. & vi. （给……）洗澡，沐浴

abrupt /ˈæbrʌpt/ adj. 突然的，意外的；

粗鲁的

weep /wiːp/ (weep, wept) vi. 哭泣，流泪

sideways /ˌsaɪdweɪz/ adj. 向某一边（侧的）的

adv. 往（或从）一边

* HIV /ˈhjuːvɪ/ n. 艾滋病病毒（human immunodeficiency virus的缩写）

deadly /ˈdedli/ adj. 致命的；彻底的

outward /ˈaʊtwəd/ adj. 表面的；向外的

*immune /ɪˈmjʊn/ adj. 有免疫力的

unprotected /ˌʌnprəˈtektd/ adj. 未采取保护措施的，无防护的

breast /brest/ n. （女子的）乳房，胸部，胸膛

abortion /əˈbɔːfn/ n. 堕胎；（计划中）终止

mosquito /moʊˈskeɪtoʊ/ n. 蚊子

sneeze /ˈspiːz/ vi. 打喷嚏

vi. (bid, bid) 出价；投标；试图

agenda /ˈædʒənda/ n. 工作表，计划；会议日程

prescription /ˈprɛskriptʃən/ n. 处方 (药)，药方

prescription medicine/drug n. 处方药

prevention /ˌprɪˈvenʃən/ n. 预防，防止

conclude /kənˈkluːd/ vi. & vt. （使）结束，下结论；推断

discriminate /dɪˈskrɪmɪneɪt/ vi. & vt. 辨别，区分；歧视

weapon /ˈwepən/ n. 武器

additional /əˈdɪʃənl/ adj. 额外的，另外的

pain pill n. 止疼药，止痛片

case study n. 案例研究

jog /dʒɔɡ/ vi. 慢跑

over-the-counter medicine/drug n. 非处方药

antibiotic /ˌæntɪˈbætɪk/ n. 抗生素

drawer /ˈdrɔː(r)/ n. 抽屉

unconscious /ˌʌnˈkɒnsɜːs/ adj. 无意识的，昏迷的；未察觉到

pan /pæn/ n. 平底锅

porridge /ˈpɜːrɪdʒ/ n. 稀粥，燕麦粥

super /ˈsuːpə(r)/ adj. 超级的；顶好的

rebel /ˈrɛbl/ vi. 反抗，反叛

reaction /rɪˈækʃn/ n. 生理反应，副作用；

回应，反应

upper /ˈʌpə(r)/ n. 兴奋剂
speed /spi:d/ n. 安非他明（一种兴奋剂） (46)
capsule /'keɪpsju:l/ n. 胶囊；太空舱 (46)
appetite /ə'pətɪt/ n. 食欲，胃口；强烈欲望 (46)
nicot ine /'nɪkɒtɪn/ n. 尼古丁 (46)
caffeine /'kæfɪn/ n. 咖啡因 (46)
cocoa /'koʊkəʊ/ n. 热可可（饮料） (46)
downer /'daʊnə(r)/ n. 镇定剂 (46)
artificial /ɔ:tˈfɪʃl/ adj. 虚假的；人造的；人为的 (46)
heroin /'hɜːrəʊn/ n. 海洛因 (46)
downward /'daʊnəd/ adj. 下降的，向下的 (46)
slide /slaɪd/ n. 降低，衰退；滑动 vi. & vt. (slid, slid) 降低，衰退；滑动 (46)
*LSD /'elɛs'diː/ n. 迷幻药 (47)
trap /træp/ vt. 使陷入困境；使陷入圈套；夹住，卡住 (47)
suck /sɑːk/ vt. 抽吸，吮吸 (47)
over again 再，重新 (47)
wipe /wʌp/ vt. 抹去；擦拭 (47)
wipe away 消除，去除 (47)
stain /steɪn/ n. (名声上的) 污点；污渍 vi. & vt. 染污，弄脏；染色 (47)
abuser /'æbjʊəsə(r)/ n. 瘾者；酗酒者；虐待者 (47)
offensive /ˈɒfensɪv/ adj. 冒犯的，极讨厌的；攻击性的 (50)
hatred /ˈhætreɪd/ n. 仇恨 (50)
*intellectual /ˌɪntəˈlektʃuəl/ adj. 智力的，理智的；聪明的；有才智的 (50)
*property /ˈprɒpəti/ n. 财产，财物；不动产 (50)
intellectual property n. 知识财产 (50)
assess /əˈses/ vt. 评估；估算 (50)
cheque /'tʃek/ n. 支票 (50)
bank account n. 银行账户 (50)
ripe /rɪp/ adj. 适宜的，时机成熟的；（水果或庄稼）成熟的 (50)
firm /fɜːm/ n. 公司；商行；商号 ad\j. 坚硬的；牢固的；坚定的 (50)
database /ˌdætəˈbiːs/ n. (计算机) 数据库 (51)
leak /liːk/ vt. & vi. 泄露；渗漏 (51)
confidential /ˌkɒnfɪˈdɛnʃl/ adj. 机密的，保密的；保密的 (51)
suspect /ˈsʌspekt/ n. 疑犯，可疑对象 /ˈsəʊˈspekt/ vt. 怀疑（某人有罪）；怀疑（某事属实或可能发生，尤指坏事） (51)
visa /ˈviːzə/ n. 签证 (51)
cooperation /ˌkəʊə,prəˈreɪʃn/ n. 合作 (51)
join forces (与……) 合作，联合 (51)
draft /draft/ vt. 起草，草拟；选派，抽调 n. 草稿；草案；草图 (51)
negotiate /nɪˈɡəʊʃɪteɪt/ vt. & vi. 商定；谈判，协商 (51)
apPLICANT /ˌæplɪˈkeɪnt/ n. 申请者 (53)
penfriend /ˈpenfrend/ n. 笔友 (57)
request /rɪˈkeɪst/ vt. & n. 要求，请求 (57)
considerate /ˌkɒnsəˈrɛət/ adj. 体贴的，为他人着想的 (59)
cafeteria /ˈkæfəˌtɪərɪə/ n. (学校的) 食堂；自助餐厅 (59)
conscience /ˈkɒnsəns/ n. 良心，良知 (59)
a guilty conscience 内疚，良心有愧 (59)
lid /lɪd/ n. （容器的）盖子，盖子 (59)
lame /lem/ adj. 站不住脚的，无说服力的；
跛的，瘸的 (59)

suspension /sə'spensʃən/ n. 暂令停学；暂停；延期 (59)

the World Intellectual Property Organization n. 世界知识产权组织 (62)

* pirate /'pɛrət/ vt. 盗版，非法复制
n. 盗版者；海盗 (62)

purse /pɜːs/ n. 钱包，皮夹（尤指女用的） (62)

smooth /smuːð/ vt. 使顺利；使光滑，使平坦 (62)

the World Trade Organization n. 世界贸易组织

put into effect 使生效；实施 (62)

luggage /'læɡidʒ/ n. 行李 (62)

inspect /ɪn'spekt/ vt. 检查；视察 (63)

import /ɪm'pɔːt/ vt. 进口，输入，引进
n. 进口，输入；进口产品 (63)

authentic /ɔː'tentɪk/ adj. 真品的，正宗的；真实的；逼真的 (63)

certificate /sə'tɪfɪkət/ n. 证书，证明 (63)

compensate /kəm'penset/ vt. & vi. 补偿；给（某人）赔偿 (63)
**Wordlist 2 (in alphabetical order)**

**A**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abortion</td>
<td>/əˈbəʊʃn/</td>
<td>n. 剖腹；(计划等)中止 (34)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abrupt</td>
<td>/ˈbruːpt/</td>
<td>adj. 突然的，意外的；粗鲁的 (34)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abuser</td>
<td>/əˈbjuːzə(r)/</td>
<td>n. 喝毒者；酗酒者；虐待者 (47)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accountant</td>
<td>/ˈkaʊntənt/</td>
<td>n. 会计，会计师 (19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>additional</td>
<td>/əˈdɪʃənl/</td>
<td>adj. 额外的，另外的 (41)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adjustment</td>
<td>/əˈdʒʌstment/</td>
<td>n. 调整，调节 (14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agency</td>
<td>/əˈdʒɒnsi/</td>
<td>n. (政府的）专门机构；服务机构 (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agenda</td>
<td>/əˈdʒɛnda/</td>
<td>n. 工作计划表；议事日程 (35)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alarm bell</td>
<td>n. 警钟 (14)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ambulance</td>
<td>/ˈæmbjʊləns/</td>
<td>n. 救护车 (18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>analytical</td>
<td>/ænəˈlɪtɪkl/</td>
<td>adj. 分析的；解析的 (25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antibiotic</td>
<td>/ˌæntɪˈbaɪtɪk/</td>
<td>n. 抗生素 (43)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appetite</td>
<td>/ˈæptɪtjuːd/</td>
<td>n. 食欲，胃口；强烈欲望 (46)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>applicant</td>
<td>/æplɪˈkeɪnt/</td>
<td>n. 申请者 (53)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>artificial</td>
<td>/ɔːˈtɪʃəl/</td>
<td>adj. 虚假的；人造的；人为的 (46)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assess</td>
<td>/əˈses/</td>
<td>vt. 评估；估算 (50)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at a crossroads</td>
<td></td>
<td>处于关键时刻 (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at best</td>
<td></td>
<td>充其量，至多 (31)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>authentic</td>
<td>/əˈθəntɪk/</td>
<td>adj. 真品的，正宗的；真实的；逼真的 (63)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>bakery</td>
<td>/ˈbeɪkiəri/</td>
<td>n. 面包房；糕饼店 (25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bank account</td>
<td>n. 银行账户 (50)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basement</td>
<td>/ˈbeɪsmənt/</td>
<td>n. 地下室 (9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bathe</td>
<td>/beθ/</td>
<td>vt. &amp; vi. (给……) 洗澡，沐浴 (34)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be on the move</td>
<td></td>
<td>迁移中，行进中 (18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>belly</td>
<td>/ˈbeli/</td>
<td>n. 腹部，肚子 (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>belt</td>
<td>/bɛlt/</td>
<td>n. 腰带；传送带 (11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beyond</td>
<td>/bəˈndaʊnt/</td>
<td>prep. 超出（……之外）；非……所能及；在（或向）……的那一边 (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beyond doubt</td>
<td></td>
<td>毫无疑问 (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bid</td>
<td>/bɪd/</td>
<td>n. 努力争取；招标 vi. (bid, bided) 出价；投标；试图 (35)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bingo</td>
<td>/ˈbɪŋɡoʊ/</td>
<td>n. 宾戈游戏 (19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biochemistry</td>
<td>/baɪəˈkemɪstrɪ/</td>
<td>n. 生物化学 (25)</td>
</tr>
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<td>biologist</td>
<td>/baɪˈɒlədʒɪst/</td>
<td>n. 生物学家 (25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boom</td>
<td>/buːm/</td>
<td>n. 激增，繁荣；轰鸣声 vi. 激增，迅速发展；轰鸣 (19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>botanical</td>
<td>/boʊˈtænɪkl/</td>
<td>adj. 植物学的 (25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>botanical garden</td>
<td></td>
<td>n. 植物园 (25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>botany</td>
<td>/boʊˈtænɪ/</td>
<td>n. 植物学 (25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breast</td>
<td>/brest/</td>
<td>n. (女子的)乳房；胸部，胸腔 (34)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bungalow</td>
<td>/ˈbæŋɡəlu/</td>
<td>n. 平房；独座房屋 (25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>burst on the scene</td>
<td></td>
<td>突然出现 (34)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>cafeteria</td>
<td>/ˌkæfəˈtɛriə/</td>
<td>n. (学校的)食堂；自助餐厅 (59)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>café</td>
<td>/kæf/</td>
<td>n. (法)咖啡馆；咖啡馆 (46)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capsule</td>
<td>/ˈkæpsjuːl/</td>
<td>n. 胶囊；太空舱 (46)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>case study</td>
<td>n. 案例研究 (43)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>catch up on</td>
<td></td>
<td>补上，补做 (9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cater</td>
<td>/ˈkeɪtə(r)/</td>
<td>vi. &amp; vt. (为社交活动) 提供饮食，承办酒席 (18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>catering</td>
<td>/ˈkætərɪŋ/</td>
<td>n. 餐饮服务，酒席承办 (9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>catering</td>
<td>/ˈkætərɪŋ/</td>
<td>n. 餐饮服务，酒席承办 (9)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


certificate /'sə tiː'fikət/ n. 证书，证明

cheque /'tʃek/ n. 支票

clarify /'kleərəfai/ vt. 确明，使更清晰易懂；澄清，净化

clerk /'klɑ:k/ n. 售货员；接待员；文员

cocoa /'kəʊkə/ n. 热可可（饮料）

collision /'kəˈlɪzn/ n. 冲突，抵触；碰撞

compensate /'kɒmpensət/ vt. & vi. 补偿；赔偿；给（某人）赔偿

conclude /kənˈkluːd/ vi. & vt. （使）结束；下结论；推断

confidential /kənˈfɪdəntrəl/ adj. 机密的，保密的；秘密的

conscience /ˈkɒnsəns/ n. 良心，良知

guilty conscience 内疚，问心有愧

considerate /kənˈsɪdərət/ adj. 体贴的，为他人着想的

controversial /kontrəˈvɜːrʃəl/ adj. 有争议的，引起争论的

conventional /kənˈvɛnʃənl/ adj. 传统的，常规的，依照惯例的

cooperation /ˈkəʊəpərəʃən/ n. 合作

Costa Rica /ˈkɔstaˌriːkə/ n. 哥斯达黎加

* council /ˈkəʊnsəl/ n. 理事会，委员会；地方议会，政务委员会

the Council of Europe n. 欧洲理事会

creativity /kriˈeɪtivəti/ n. 创造力

currency /ˈkɑrənsi/ n. 货币，通货；普遍认可

* cybercrime /saiˈbɜːkraɪm/ n. 网络犯罪

D

dam /dæm/ n. 水坝，堤坝

database /ˈdeɪtəbæs/ n. （计算机）数据库

deadly /ˈdedli/ adj. 致命的；彻底的

delete /dɪˈliːt/ vt. 删去，删除

deposit /dɪˈpɔzɪt/ n. 沉积物；存款

vt. 使沉积；存钱

dilemma /ˈdɪləmə/ n. （进退两难的）窘境，
G

**gay /geɪ/ n. 同性恋者（尤指男性）** (31)
  adj. 同性恋的；愉快的，快乐的
**grandchild /ˈgrændʃild/ n.（外）孙子，（外）孙女** (14)
**gravity /ˈɡrævəti/ n. 严重性；重大，地球引力** (2)
  *Gypsy /ˈdʒɪpsi/ n. 吉卜赛人** (30)

H

**hatred /ˈhætrid/ n. 仇恨** (50)
**headline /ˈhedləm/ n. （新闻报道的）大标题** (2)
  *make the headlines 成为重要新闻** (2)
**health care n. 医疗（服务）** (14)
**herb /ˈhɜːrb/ n. 草药，药草** (19)
  *heroin /ˈhɪrəʊɪn/ n. 海洛因** (46)
  *HIV /ˌɛtʃaɪvi/ n. 艾滋病病毒（**human immunodeficiency virus** 的缩写）** (34)
**hopefully /ˈhauflɪli/ adv. 可望，有望；抱有希望地** (15)
**housewife /ˈhauswif/ n. 家庭主妇** (3)
**housing /ˈhauzn/ n. （统称）住房，住宅** (14)
**hurricane /ˈhɜːrkən/ n. 飓风** (18)
  *hydroelectricity /ˌhɪdrəˈɛlətrɪ/ n. 水电** (15)

I

  *immune /ɪˈmjʊ:n/ adj. 有免疫力的** (34)
  *import /ɪˈmɔːrt/ vt. 进口，输入，引进** (63)
  /ɪˈmɔːrt/ n. 进口，输入；进口产品
  *infrastructure /ˌɪntrəˈstræktʃə(r)/ n. 基础设施，** (3)
**inn /ɪn/ n. 小旅馆，小酒店** (19)
  *inspect /ɪnˈspekt/ vt. 检查；视察** (63)
  *intellectual /ˌɪntəˈlektʃʊəl/ adj. 智力的，理智的；聪明的，有才智的** (50)
**intellectual property n. 知识产权** (50)
  *involve /ɪnˈvɒlv/ vt. 使成为必要；牵涉；（使）参加** (50)

irrigation /ˌɪrɪˈɡeɪʃn/ n. 灌溉** (3)

J

  *Jew /dʒu:/ n. 犹太人；犹太教信徒** (31)
  *jog /dʒɒg/ vi. 慢跑** (43)
  *join forces （与……）合作，联合** (51)

L

  *lame /lem/ adj. 站不住脚的，无说服力的；跛的，瘸的** (59)
  *leak /liːk/ vt. & vi. 泄漏；渗漏** (51)
  /liːk/ n. 漏洞，裂缝；泄露
  *lid /lid/ n. （容器的）盖，盖子** (59)
  *loaf /ləʊf/ n. 一条（面包）** (3)
  long-term /ˈlɔŋtɜːm/ adj. 长期的，长远的** (1)
  *LSD /ˈelsəd/ n. 迷幻药** (47)
  *luggage /ˈlæɡidʒ/ n. 行李** (62)

M

  *make sense 是明智的；是有道理的** (18)
  Midwestern /ˈmɪdəwɛstən/ adj. 美国中西部的** (19)
  mobile /ˈmɑːbl/ adj. 流动的；可移动的；非固定的** (19)
  *moreover /ˈmɔːrəvə(r)/ adv. 此外，而且** (9)
  *mosquito /moʊˈskɔʊti/ n. 蚊子** (34)

N

  *Nazi /ˈnætsi/ n. 纳粹党人，纳粹分子；凶残的人** (31)
  negotiate /ˈnɛɡəreɪt/ vt. & vi. 商定；谈判，协商** (51)
  *nicotine /ˈnɪkətɪn/ n. 尼古丁** (46)
  Nigeria /ˈnɪdʒɪərə/ n. 尼日利亚** (3)
  Norway /ˈnɔːweɪ/ n. 挪威** (31)
  numb /nʌm/ adj. 失去知觉的；麻木的** (25)
  /nʌm/ v. 使失去知觉；使麻木** (25)
O

Oceania /ˌoʊsəˈneɪə/ n. 大洋洲

offensive /əˈfensɪv/ adj. 冒犯的，极其讨厌的；

攻击性的

oilfield /ˈaɪlfɪld/ n. 油田

on top of 除……之外；在……上面（方）

one’s (own) flesh and blood n. 亲骨肉，亲人

outward /ˈaʊtwərd/ adj. 表面的；向外的

adv. 向外，朝外

over again 再，重新

over-the-counter medicine/drug n. 非处方药

ox /ɒks/ n. 牛；去势的公牛

P

pain pill n. 止疼药，止痛片

pan /pæn/ n. 平底锅

penfriend /ˈpɛnfrɛnd/ n. 笔友

pension /ˈpenʃən/ n. 养老金；抚恤金

permanent /ˈpɜːrəmənt/ adj. 永久的，持久的

physicist /ˈfɪzɪst/ n. 物理学家

pirate /ˈpærət/ vt. 盗版，非法复制

n. 盗版者；海盗

politician /ˌpɒlɪˈtʃɪʃn/ n. 从政者，政客

porridge /ˈpɔrɪdʒ/ n. 粥，燕麦粥

precise /ˈprɛsɪs/ adj. 准确的，确切的

pregnant /ˈprɛɡnənt/ adj. 怀孕的

prescription /ˌprekrɪˈʃn/ n. 处方（药）、药方

prescription medicine/drug n. 处方药

prevention /prɪˈvɛnʃn/ n. 预防，防止

privilege /ˈprɪvɪlɪdʒ/ n. 特权

vt. 给予特权，特别优待

problem-solving /ˌprɔbləmˌsɒlvɪŋ/ n. 解决问题

property /ˈprɑːprəti/ n. 财产，财物：不动产

purse /pɜːs/ n. 钱包，皮夹（尤指女用的）

push for something 迫切要求，反复争取

put into effect 使生效，实施

put pressure on somebody (to do something)

促使，迫使

put something into practice 实施，

把……付诸实践

R

rainfall /ˈreɪfnɔːl/ n. 降雨；降雨量

reaction /rɪˈækʃn/ n. 生理反应，副作用；

回应，反应

rebel /ˈrebəl/ vt. 反抗，反叛

n. 造反者，反抗权威者；叛乱者

rent /rɛnt/ n. 租金

vt. 租借，租借，出租

repay /rɪˈpeɪ/ (repaids, repaid) vt. 偿还；回报

repayment /rɪˈpɛrnənt/ n. 偿还债务；分期

偿还额

request /rɪˈkwest/ vt. & n. 要求，请求

retire /rɪˈtaɪər/ vi. & vt. 退休，（令）退职

ripe /rʌp/ adj. 适当的，成熟的；

（水果或庄稼）成熟的

rob /rɒb/ vt. 抢劫，掠夺，盗取

Romany /ˈrɒmənɪ/ n. 罗姆人，吉卜赛人

S

seagull /ˈsiːɡəl/ n. 海鸥

shabby /ˈʃæbɪ/ adj. 破旧的，破败的；

衣衫褴褛的

short-term /ˈʃɔrtˈtɜːm/ adj. 短期的，短期的

sideways /ˈsaɪdweɪz/ adj. 向某一边（侧）的

adv. 往（或从）一边

skateboard /ˈskætboʊd/ n. 滑板

slide /slaɪd/ n. 降低，衰退；滑动

vi. & vt. (slid, slid) 降低，衰退；

（使）滑行，滑动

slip /slɪp/ vi. 滑倒，滑动；溜走

n. 滑倒，滑动；差错，疏漏

smooth /smuːð/ vt. 使顺利；使光滑，使平坦

sneeze /ˈsnɪzi/ n. 喷嚏；喷嚏声

vi. 打喷嚏
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>solar</td>
<td>/səʊlə(r)/</td>
<td>adj. 太阳的；太阳的；太阳能</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solar energy</td>
<td>/səʊlər 'enərɡi/</td>
<td>n. 太阳能</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>speed</td>
<td>/spiːd/</td>
<td>n. 安非他明（一种兴奋剂）</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>squeeze</td>
<td>/skwiːz/</td>
<td>n. 挤据，经济困难；挤压；vt. 挤压；挤出，挤入</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stain</td>
<td>/stɛm/</td>
<td>n. （名声上的）污点；污渍；vt. &amp; vi. 粘污，弄脏；染色</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>statesman</td>
<td>/ˈsteɪnstmən/</td>
<td>n. 政治家</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suck</td>
<td>/sʌk/</td>
<td>vt. 抽吸，吮吸</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>super</td>
<td>/ˈsʌpə(r)/</td>
<td>adj. 超级的；顶好的</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suspect</td>
<td>/ˈskept/</td>
<td>n. 嫌疑犯；可疑对象；vt. 怀疑（某人有罪）；怀疑（某事属实或可能发生，尤指坏事）</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suspension</td>
<td>/səˈspɛnʃən/</td>
<td>n. 暂令停学；暂停，延期</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sustainable</td>
<td>/səˈstainəbl/</td>
<td>adj. 可持续的</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swap</td>
<td>/swɔp/</td>
<td>vt. &amp; vi. 替换；交换</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>/ˈswɪtsərənd/</td>
<td>n. 瑞士</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sympathy</td>
<td>/ˈsɪmpəθi/</td>
<td>n. 同情；赞同；支持</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>systematic</td>
<td>/sɪstə'mætɪk/</td>
<td>adj. 系统的；成体系的</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telescope</td>
<td>/ˈteləskəp/</td>
<td>n. 望远镜</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tentative</td>
<td>/ˈtentətiv/</td>
<td>adj. 暂定的，不确定的；踌躇的，犹豫不定的</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Midwest</td>
<td>/ˈmɪdwest/</td>
<td>n. 美国中西部</td>
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<tr>
<td>the World Intellectual Property Organization</td>
<td>n. 世界知识产权组织</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>the World Trade Organization</td>
<td>n. 世界贸易组织</td>
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</tr>
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<td>theoretical</td>
<td>/θɪˈretɪkl/</td>
<td>adj. 理论的；理论上存在的</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thief</td>
<td>/θiːf/</td>
<td>n. 盗，小偷</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tough</td>
<td>/taʊf/</td>
<td>adj. 耐力的；困难的；严厉的；坚强的</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tractor</td>
<td>/ˈtræktə(r)/</td>
<td>n. 拖拉机</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trap</td>
<td>/træp/</td>
<td>vt. 使陷入困境；使陷入包围；夹住，卡住；n. 陷阱；套；困境</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turn into</td>
<td></td>
<td>变成</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unconscious</td>
<td>/ʌnˈkʌnʃəns/</td>
<td>adj. 无意识的，昏迷的；未察觉到的</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unprotected</td>
<td>/ˌʌnpəˈtrektid/</td>
<td>adj. 未采取保护措施的；无防护的</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>upper</td>
<td>/ʌpə(r)/</td>
<td>n. 兴奋剂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>visa</td>
<td>/ˈviːza/</td>
<td>n. 签证</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waitress</td>
<td>/ˌwɛtərəs/</td>
<td>n. 女服务员</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water buffalo</td>
<td>/ˈwɔtər bɔlfəʊ/</td>
<td>n. 水牛</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weaken</td>
<td>/ˈwɛkən/</td>
<td>vt. &amp; vi. 改弱，减弱</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weapon</td>
<td>/ˈwɛpən/</td>
<td>n. 武器</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weep</td>
<td>/wiːp/ (wept, wept)</td>
<td>vi. 哭泣，流泪；n. 流泪</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wipe</td>
<td>/wʌp/</td>
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<td>消除，去除</td>
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<td>/wɜrk əv ɑːrt/</td>
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<td>/ˈrespons/</td>
<td>vi. &amp; vt. 努力对付或解决；摔跤</td>
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**U**

unconscious /ʌnˈkʌnʃəns/ adj. 无意识的，昏迷的；未察觉到

unprotected /ˌʌnpəˈtrektid/ adj. 未采取保护措施的，无防护的

upper /ˈʌpə(r)/ n. 兴奋剂

**V**

visa /ˈviːza/ n. 签证

**W**

waitress /ˈwɛtərəs/ n. 女服务员

water buffalo /ˈwɔtər bɔlfəʊ/ n. 水牛

weaken /ˈwɛkən/ vt. & vi. 改弱，减弱

weapon /ˈwɛpən/ n. 武器

weep /wiːp/ (wept, wept) vi. 哭泣，流泪

wipe /wʌp/ vt. 抹去；擦拭

wipe away 消除，去除

word of mouth n. 口口相传，口碑

work of art n. 艺术品

wrestle /ˈrespons/ vi. & vt. 努力对付或解决；摔跤
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**UNAIDS**
Neil /niːl/ 尼尔（男子名） (37)
Shoshanna /ʃoʊˈʃɑːnə/ 绍莎娜（女子名） (37)
Lucy /ˈlʌsi/ 露西（女子名） (38)
Tommy /ˈtɒmi/ 汤米（男子名） (39)
UNESCO /juːˈneskɔʊ/ 联合国教科文组织 (39)
CCTV 中国中央电视台 (39)
TOEFL /ˈtoʊfl/ 托福考试 (39)
Stella /ˈstɛlə/ 斯特拉（女子名） (41)
Grey /ɡreɪ/ 格雷（姓） (42)
the Computer Security Institute 计算机安全协会 (50)
Vinton Cerf /ˈvɪntən sɛr/ 义特·瑟夫（因特网创始人之一） (51)
Katie /ˈkeɪti/ 凯蒂（女子名） (54)
California /ˌkæləˈfɒrniə/ （美国）加利福尼亚州 (55)
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the World Trade Organization (WTO) 世界贸易组织 (62)
Hollywood /ˈholɪwud/ 好莱坞 (63)
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### Irregular verbs

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# Irregular verbs

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87
Advance with English

Workbook

10
同学们：

本《练习册》旨在帮助你在学习教材内容的基础上，进一步巩固知识、培养能力。

《练习册》中的单元和教材同步对应，由四个板块构成：语言知识训练（Language practice）、阅读（Reading）、听力（Listening）和写作（Writing）。语言知识训练设置了A、B、C、D四大项练习。A项练习对应教材中的阅读（Reading）板块，B项练习对应课题（Project）板块中的阅读材料，C项练习对应语法（Grammar and usage）板块，D项练习就整个单元中的语言知识进行综合训练。阅读、听力、写作板块和教材中各个单元的话题及任务相关联，能有效地激发你的学习兴趣，有利于培养你综合运用英语的能力。

《牛津高中英语》编写组
牛津大学出版社（中国）有限公司
2011年12月
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Building the future

Language practice

A1  Fill in the blanks with proper prepositions.

1. The show last night was ________ doubt our band’s best performance.
2. I wish that we could help, but it is obvious that the decision lies ________ the hands of the administration.  
3. We had wrestled ________ the problem for quite some time before we finally decided to give up.
4. I was caught ________ a dilemma when I had to choose between my family and my career.
5. You will eventually have to find a job because you cannot expect your parents to support you ________ a lifetime.
6. With the spread of this terrible disease, more and more people in this village are now ________ risk.
7. Because of the great success of the band’s first album, the record company put a lot of pressure ________ them to produce another successful album.
8. You missed some lessons due to illness, so now you must work hard to make sure that you do not fall ________ your classmates.
9. The city has worked a lot over the years to develop its many industries, and it now stands ________ a crossroads in terms of its development.
10. We appreciate your suggestion, but we feel that there may be a more practical solution ________ this problem.

A2  Fill in the blanks using the words in brackets. Change the form where necessary.

1. We are all very excited because the speech will be delivered by a well-known _________. (politics)
2. I always go to that shop after work, when I can get two ________ of bread for the price of one. (loaf)
3. We talked about using an advertising ________ in order to find new workers for our company. (agent)
4. You will have to take it into consideration that the living ________ are much higher in Manhattan. (expensive)
5. Benjamin Franklin, one of the founding fathers of the USA, discovered that lightning was made of ________ by flying a kite during a storm. (electric)
6. In that remote area, villagers still use ________ and horses for farm work and transport. (ox)
7. The poet is opposed to modern technology and prefers a ________ way of life. (convention)
B1 Fill in the blanks using the words in brackets. Change the form where necessary.

1 It can be difficult for some people to __________ to a new culture.
   Don’t worry. I am here to help you make a successful __________ to your new job.
   (adjust)

2 My uncle’s place could easily __________ 20 people, if necessary.
   It is high time that the government should solve the __________ problem in big cities.
   (house)

3 It is common practice to put down a __________ of 20% and to pay the rest when the
   furniture is delivered.
   The river floods every year, __________ rich soil on the surrounding area. (deposit)

4 The administration is using a __________ approach to ensure that students in the
   villages get a good education.
   The security __________ in our building uses the most advanced technology and
   equipment. (system)

5 Believe it or not, I’m __________ at cooking. That’s why I’d rather wash the dishes
   after dinner.
   There isn’t much traffic at night, so __________ we’ll arrive in time for the
   performance. (hope)

B2 Fill in the blanks with the words in the box below. Change the form where necessary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hydroelectricity</th>
<th>sustainable</th>
<th>grandchild</th>
<th>alarm bell</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tentative</td>
<td>oilfield</td>
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</table>

1 It is said that the schedule right now is only __________, and may change at any
   point in the future.

2 Everyone was working quietly when the __________ went off, telling them that there
   was a fire in the building.

3 In our country, many old people enjoy helping look after their __________ when they
   stop working.

4 To make this rich dark chocolate cake, you need 2 cups of __________, 1 cup of sugar
   and 3/4 cup of cocoa powder.

5 The international conference will be held in Europe for the purpose of promoting
   __________ development.

6 The Three Gorges Dam is the largest __________ project in the world.

7 Much of the petrol in the US comes from __________ in Texas.

8 Nina and Paul are concerned about the environment, so they would like to use
   __________ energy to heat their new house.
Fill in the blanks with the correct words in brackets.

1. Hillary planned the charity event because ____________ (for one thing/first), she wants to help poor people in the city, and for another, she wants to make others aware of the situation.

2. Thanks to the efforts of many different organizations, countless people in developing countries no longer suffer from hunger; ____________ (in contrast/however), poverty remains a problem worldwide.

3. Host family accommodation enjoys great popularity among international students for its low cost. ____________ (In the end/Above all), it provides them with perfect opportunities for language learning.

4. People there never plant trees in spring. ____________ (Moreover/However), they have destroyed a big part of the forest by cutting down trees for commercial use.

5. Leonard applied to the local college because it is cheaper. ____________ (Instead/In addition), he would prefer to go to school somewhere closer to home.

Rewrite the following sentences with the linking words in brackets. The first one has been done for you.

1. Melissa was not feeling well this morning. She didn’t go to the lecture given by the visiting professor from the USA. (as a result)

   Melissa was not feeling well this morning. As a result, she didn’t go to the lecture given by the visiting professor from the USA.

2. You should be fully prepared before going walking in the mountains. Bring plenty of drinking water with you. (above all)

3. I cannot thank my friends enough for what they have done for me. They lent me money to buy my first house. Also, they helped me find a good job. (for one thing)

4. The education committee has developed a plan to fight hunger in schools in poor neighbourhoods. It has added nutrition as a required lesson in all health classes throughout the city. (furthermore)

5. Many people only send money to help solve the problem of poverty in developing countries. They should teach people to help themselves. (instead)

6. She hesitated about accepting the job offer. She was interested in the job itself. She did not want to work in a faraway country. (on the other hand)
Fill in the blanks with the words in the box below. Change the form where necessary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>fashionable</th>
<th>fascinating</th>
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1. Some people hold the view that schools kill students’ ________ instead of promoting their original thinking.

2. She could really feel the ________ on their finances after her husband got fired last month.

3. Tim had difficulty coming up with the ________ for the money he had borrowed to buy a car.

4. At this school there was a time when young people thought it ________ to wear socks that did not match.

5. This strange virus has ________ his health and brought him near death.

6. Jill has no chance of winning the next match. The other players are much better than her. ________, she is ill.

7. You are such a great cook! Why don’t you start a ________ business of your own?

8. Millions of tourists, attracted by the ________ views of the mountains and rivers, visit this national park all year round.

9. It has been pointed out that some drugs, if taken in large quantities, may cause ________ damage to the central nervous system.

10. The report analyses in detail why a new legal ________ is needed to better protect the environment.

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Read the following sentences. With the help of the hints in brackets, replace the underlined words with the expressions from Pages 10 to 13 that have the same meaning. Change the form where necessary. The first one has been done for you.

1. What on earth did you put in that bag? It is so heavy! (3 words) ________ weighs a ton

2. I can hardly feel my toes. They are very cold. (4 words) ________

3. Are you telling me that you want to take a holiday at this time of the year? No way! (5 words) ________

4. I stayed up all night writing my paper. How I wish I could have a long rest! (5 words) ________

5. On the trip to the harbour, the kids saw ships of a very large size. (5 words) ________

6. The food is awful and the service is even worse. I won’t ever come here again, never! (5 words) ________
Complete the following article with the words in the box below. Change the form where necessary.

infrastructure  adjustment  hopefully  long-term  creativity
irrigation  headline  housing  gravity  rainfall

I arrived at this village in Asia two weeks ago with a group of classmates from Ohio University. You might have seen the (1) ____________ talking about the disaster. We are here to help them recover from the recent typhoon.

Although we were told what we might expect, it was still a bit difficult to get used to the (2) ____________ of the situation. For example, we have to boil water every day to have something safe to drink. Also, there is no extra (3) ____________, so we have to stay in tents. There is also no electricity, which means that there are no refrigerators or lights. In addition to providing food for the villagers, we must also feed ourselves, which takes some (4) ____________ as we must cook over a fire and most days see a heavy (5) _____________. Fortunately, we have been able to make (6) ____________ and are doing well.

In addition to helping rebuild the village and save the harvest, we have also been doing (7) ____________ development work. For example, the farmers used to go to the well every morning to get water for their fields. We helped build a new (8) ____________ canal, so now watering their fields is much more convenient. (9) ____________, we can work on other projects to improve the (10) ____________ of the village before we leave.

Translate the following sentences into English. Use the words given in brackets.

1 从星期一开始我每天熬夜写论文，到十二点才睡。这个周末我得补补觉了。(catch up on)

2 一些年轻女性为了保持身材苗条，强迫自己节食。(put pressure on)

3 这些工人决定进行罢工，以施压争取更好的工作条件。(push for)

4 这个年轻人正处于人生发展的关键时刻，他不能决定是继续学业还是找工作。(stand at a crossroads)

5 现在，越来越多的人愿意花一大笔钱去国外旅行。(expense)

6 燃烧煤炭获得能源会加重环境污染。除此之外，在煤矿工作非常危险。(on top of)

7 近来，这一可怕的交通事故成为重要新闻，为人们敲响了警钟。(make the headlines)

8 想出一个系统化的方法来实施该计划是在座每一个人的责任。(put something into practice)
Building hope

In 1965, Millard and Linda Fuller decided to trade in their lives as millionaires for a simple life helping others. They made this decision after visiting a community-run farm, where everyone worked together and helped each other. The farm inspired the Fullers to help others, and in 1976, they founded Habitat for Humanity, a non-governmental organization (NGO) that aims to build houses for poor people around the world.

Habitat houses are built by volunteers, and the materials used to build the houses are donated by construction companies. Groups of people from companies, schools or churches often volunteer to build a house together. Habitat volunteers usually work at the weekend, and it takes over 1,500 hours of work to build one house, so it may take a group several months to do so. Because the Fullers believed that people should work to improve their own lives, those who receive a house must also spend several hundred hours helping build their home or the homes of others.

In keeping with their belief that people should help themselves, the Fullers wanted to ensure that houses were not simply handed to people in need. Habitat houses are not free, but they are less expensive than other houses because the organization does not profit from them. People borrow money from Habitat for Humanity and then repay it over many years. Habitat for Humanity uses the repayments to build new houses, which can cost from $800 in a developing country to about $59,000 in the USA.

Habitat for Humanity started in the USA, but today there are volunteers all around the world. In 2000, Habitat for Humanity opened its first office in China in Kunming, Yunnan Province. Since 2000, many volunteers, including middle school and university students from Tianjin, Hong Kong and Guangzhou, have helped build houses in Yunnan. In 2006, Habitat for Humanity joined with the Leprosy Mission International to build houses in Yunnan and Guangxi for people with this terrible disease.

By building houses for poor people and helping them be responsible for their lives, Habitat for Humanity is building hope around the world.

Answer the following questions about the newspaper article.

1. What is Habitat for Humanity?
2. Who builds Habitat houses?
3. Why are the people who receive Habitat houses required to help build houses?
4. How can poor people afford to buy Habitat houses?
5. Where has Habitat for Humanity built houses in China?
Today’s Issues is a chat show where people discuss current topics. Read the following transcript from a recent programme about urbanization.

**Host:** Welcome to Today’s Issues. Today, our topic is urbanization, which happens when people move from the countryside to cities. We have invited two experts to join us. Dr Ann Archer is a history professor at City University, and Mr Kevin Miller is an expert in the environment. Dr Archer, could you begin by giving us some facts about the world’s urban population?

**Dr Archer:** Certainly. Nowadays, about half of the world’s population lives in cities. As from 2000, there were 19 cities worldwide with populations over 10 million, and 402 cities with populations over 1 million.

**Host:** Do you see any problems with urbanization?

**Dr Archer:** No, I don’t. People often move to cities because there are better job opportunities there. Medical care and education are also better in cities than in the countryside.

**Mr Miller:** I don’t agree. Too many people come to cities looking for jobs, but there are not enough jobs for them. These people then remain without jobs, cannot afford housing and end up living in poverty.

**Dr Archer:** That may be true. However, when people move to cities, they usually spend more money than they would if they were living in the countryside. Businesses then profit and can give their workers better salaries. All of this helps improve a nation’s economy.

**Mr Miller:** I would like to point out that as cities grow, people’s health often worsens. Cities also produce large amounts of pollution and waste, which is hard to get rid of and can also cause diseases to spread.

**Dr Archer:** Yes, but cities provide more cultural benefits than the countryside. For example, New York City has many wonderful museums and theatres.

**Mr Miller:** I still think that the problems of urbanization are greater than the benefits. In addition to air and water pollution, noise pollution, which is rare in the countryside, is serious in cities due to many things like heavy traffic.

**Host:** That is a very good point, Mr Miller. I am sorry to interrupt the two of you, but we have to take a break. When we come back, we will continue our discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of urbanization.

---

**Fill in the form below using the information from the transcript above.**

| Advantages of urbanization | • Cities provide better job opportunities, medical care and (2) ________ than in the countryside.
|                           | • In cities, businesses (3) ________ from urbanization and workers are better (4) ________ . This helps improve a nation’s (5) ________
|                           | • Cities provide more cultural (6) ________, such as museums and theatres.
| (1) ________ of urbanization | • Cities can’t provide enough jobs, so people cannot afford (7) ________ and become very (8) ________
|                           | • The growth of cities often contributes to people’s poor (9) ________
|                           | • In cities, the problems of air, water and (10) _______ pollution are serious.
While surfing the Internet, Bradley found the website for the VSO, a volunteer organization. He tells his mother what he has learnt. Help him complete as much of his notes as possible by circling the correct word(s) in each pair below.

- VSO sends volunteers to help fight (1) hunger / poverty.
- Youth for Development volunteers are between (2) 20 and 25 / 18 and 25 years old.
- VSO provides help in six areas, including (3) business management and education / education and work skills.
- VSO does most of its work in (4) Eastern Europe / Africa and Asia.
- VSO became the largest non-governmental volunteer organization in the world (5) recently / in 1958.
- VSO volunteers (6) have to / do not have to be British citizens.
- VSO volunteers usually spend (7) 10 to 12 months / 2 years overseas.
- You must have one year’s volunteer experience to be a (8) VSO / Youth for Development volunteer.
- In (9) Asia / Eastern Europe, one volunteer helped train primary school English teachers.
- All (10) VSO / Youth for Development volunteers have to raise money to help pay for expenses.

Bradley finds another website with more information about VSO. Listen as he discusses with his mother what he has learnt and complete the rest of the notes above.

Bradley is writing about VSO in his diary. First, complete the diary entry using the information above. Then, listen to both recordings again and fill in any missing information.

Today, I learnt about a great volunteer organization called VSO. VSO stands for Volunteer (1) __________ Overseas. VSO volunteers are between 20 and (2) __________ years old. They usually spend (3) __________ years overseas. Most of VSO’s work is in (4) __________, but the organization also does work in (5) __________, South America and North America. I found out that VSO sends young volunteers, too. Youth for Development volunteers are between (6) __________ and 25 years old. They spend (7) __________ months overseas. They can do many things. I read about one volunteer in Cambodia, who worked with children affected by (8) __________. To be a Youth for Development volunteer, you have to have (9) __________ volunteer experience. Then, you have to have an (10) __________. You also have to raise money to help pay for expenses. I hope I can be a VSO volunteer some day!
A  In writing, it is important to use linking words properly. Linking words help organize a paragraph and make statements clearer and easier to understand. For example, when expressing order, we often use linking words such as ‘first of all’, ‘second’ and ‘last’. We use other linking words such as ‘because’, ‘consequently’, ‘as a result’ and ‘therefore’ to show cause and effect. To explain one or two of the reasons for a certain action, we often use ‘for one thing’ and ‘for another’. If we want to contrast ideas, we can use words like ‘however’ and ‘although’. To express more information, we can use ‘in addition’, ‘moreover’ and ‘on top of this’ to introduce the ideas. However, we should be careful not to use too many linking words in a short passage. Read the following passage on the importance of education and see how the writer uses linking words.

Education is very important, especially in the various ways it benefits young people. First, it teaches them and helps them better understand the world. Second, education teaches people about the history and culture of their country. In this way, young people learn about the past and are able to appreciate their national literature and art. Third, education helps develop people’s personalities. Through education, young people learn to respect and tolerate others and will become friendlier and more helpful. Last, education prepares young people for the future. Apart from academic knowledge, they will also learn the skills they need for their future careers. On top of this, education also plays a key role in building a peaceful society. It is one of the most effective ways to transform the increasingly diverse populations of many countries into good citizens. Therefore, many governments believe that a good education system helps prevent crime and poverty. Through education, young people can gain experience and learn practical skills used in fields such as science. Consequently, education helps equip a nation with skilled workers and allows it to develop its industries and economy. In short, education prepares young people for the future, helps create a more peaceful and wealthy society and benefits the development of a nation.

B  Write a letter to the city council about how to promote the city’s tourism industry. In your letter, you should express ideas about how to attract visitors to the city. Use linking words to organize your points. The ideas below are for your reference. You can also use your own ideas.

How to promote the tourism industry:
- Construct roads, shopping centres, hotels, restaurants, etc.
- Attract foreign tourists by putting up signs in English, French, etc.; set up bars, cafes, etc.
- Advertise tourist sites and local products: put advertisements on TV; print travel guides.
- Organize international events: beer festival, trade fair, etc.
People on the move

Language practice

A1  Fill in the blanks with the words in the box below. Change the form where necessary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>accountant</th>
<th>ambulance</th>
<th>head for</th>
<th>flexible</th>
<th>edition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mobile</td>
<td>boom</td>
<td>retire</td>
<td>cater</td>
<td>rent</td>
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</table>

1. With three young children to take care of, Jenny needed a ________ work schedule.
2. Madison enjoys studying mathematics, and is interested in becoming an ________ after graduation.
3. By the time he ________, he had been teaching for 40 years.
4. There has been a ________ in housing construction in this city for the past two years as more and more people are moving here.
5. Although the ________ is high, many university students prefer to live in a flat rather than in a dormitory.
6. Sally was ________ the airport when she saw Matt, so she did not have much time to chat with him.
7. This shop ________ to young women looking for fashionable clothes which are not so expensive.
8. In emergencies, ________ are allowed to drive faster than other vehicles.
9. Jim was able to leave the hospital as soon as he was ________ and could take care of himself.
10. A new ________ of this dictionary was published last month, and it is selling well, just as expected.

A2  Replace the underlined parts in the sentences below with the correct words from the magazine article on Pages 18 and 19 of your book. Change the form where necessary.

1. Though climbing in the Himalayas can be difficult, the young man wanted to have a try.

2. Who will you ________ as the president of the Student Association?

3. Not all jobs guarantee a ________ income after you retire.

4. There was no room in the house, so we had to spend the night at a local ________ hotel.

5. You should always be careful when getting out of the shower so that you do not ________ your balance and fall on the wet floor.

6. After I filled up the forms, I handed them to the ________ job is to keep records behind the desk.
### B1 Fill in the blanks with the correct words in brackets.

1. Some people ____________ (resist/insist on) apologizing, even though they have made a mistake, because they think that making an apology is a sign of weakness.

2. When the woman got home, she realized that a ____________ (burglar/thief) had stolen some money from her handbag while she was shopping.

3. It is generally acknowledged that the ____________ (collision/collection) of cultures sometimes leads to conflict.

4. Only when you go to New York City in person will you realize how ____________ (diverse/various) the American culture is.

5. It is quite important to ____________ (preserve/reserve) areas of great natural beauty or historical interest.

6. It is not safe to be ____________ (travelling/wandering) around the city at night. It is very late and you should go back home.

7. Ms Wang’s extra instructions to the class helped ____________ (classify/clarify) the assignment to her students.

8. Most people there still follow the ____________ (practice/behaviour) of taking off their shoes when entering a house.

### B2 Fill in the blanks with the words in the box below. Change the form where necessary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>fortune-telling</th>
<th>controversial</th>
<th>sympathy</th>
<th>associate</th>
<th>precise</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>council</td>
<td>shabby</td>
<td>origin</td>
<td>gay</td>
<td>rob</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Native Americans had their ____________ in East Asia and Siberia thousands of years ago.

2. Most people have ____________ for disabled children and their parents.

3. The disease ____________ Steve of the ability to speak when he was five years old.

4. The city ____________ decided that children could not be out alone after 9 p.m.

5. On Christmas Eve, young people like to gather together to have a party and ____________ laughter can be heard coming from every house.

6. The cloning of human embryos is very ____________, and causes much debate around the world.

7. In ancient China tortoise shells were sometimes used for ____________.

8. Don’t be fooled by his ____________ clothes. He is one of the richest people in this community.

9. It is important to be ____________ when calculating these figures, as even a small mistake can cost us millions of dollars.

10. No matter who you are, success is always ____________ with hard work and inspiration.
Unit 2

C1. Put the following sentences in the correct order to form a well-developed paragraph. Write the letters in the boxes below.

a Another way to improve your listening comprehension is to watch English news programmes on TV or to listen to English radio programmes.

b Besides focusing on listening and writing skills, you should also take every opportunity to speak English in and after class.

c I have been doing all these things, so I have made great progress in learning English.

d Today, I would like to tell you about different ways to study English.

e Second, you may find it helpful to watch English films, as it can help you practise your English listening, and it makes learning English a lot more interesting.

f Third, you should work on your English writing by doing something like keeping a diary in English or writing to an English-speaking penfriend.

g First, you should be sure to read something in English every day.

h For example, you can read articles in an English newspaper like China Daily.

i In this way, you can use English every day and improve your fluency.

j However, if newspapers do not interest you, you may choose a novel that appeals to you and read one or two pages every day.

C2. Read the following paragraphs in which the topic sentences are missing. Please choose the best topic sentence to add to each paragraph. Write the correct letters in the blanks.

1. _______________ Animals and human beings share this world and everything in it. Unfortunately, many people are not aware of this, and do not treat animals well. Some people hurt animals directly, or kill them to sell their fur. Others may hurt animals by cutting down trees and damaging the environment where animals live. However, these are not the only people who hurt animals. Whether we mean to or not, all of us have a hand in doing so, for by not stopping others hurting animals, we are guilty of hurting them as well.

   a Human beings and animals should live together in peace.
   b People should do more to protect animals.
   c Protecting animals is everyone’s duty.
   d Human beings should stop hurting animals.

2. _______________ No one can find success in life without working hard. Take farmers for example, who work all year round to plant crops and gather the harvest, or scientists, who devote themselves to constant study and research. Sport gives us another model of success as athletes train hard every day. If one simply waits for opportunities to come to him or her, he or she will gain nothing in the end.

   a Success favours hard-working people.
   b Opportunities open the door to success.
   c Students can only gain success from hard work.
   d Everyone is hard-working.
D1 Fill in the blanks using the words in brackets. Change the form where necessary.

1 Perhaps the most famous ___________ who ever lived was Albert Einstein. He made many important discoveries in the field of ___________. (physics)

2 This computer program can help you ___________ the data. It is very good at ___________ operations like this. You can see its ___________ here. (analyse)

3 ___________ is the science of understanding the functions of plants. This week we are taking a trip to the ___________ gardens near our school. (botany)

4 Several ___________ are making an effort to include some frequently used new words related to technological development in the latest ___________ of the English dictionary. (edition)

5 Debbie is a famous ___________. She teaches ___________ at Harvard University. (biology)

6 It is important to keep industrial waste from ___________ into our rivers and lakes. If we do not do so, all our efforts to protect the environment will go down the ___________. (drain)

7 The bank was ___________ of a large amount of money yesterday morning. This ___________ soon made the headlines, shocking the whole nation. (rob)

D2 Fill in the blanks with the words in the box below. Change the form where necessary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>biochemistry</th>
<th>skateboard</th>
<th>make sense</th>
<th>bungalow</th>
<th>telescope</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>currency</td>
<td>privilege</td>
<td>at best</td>
<td></td>
<td>numb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 One of the ___________ of living in this housing complex is the ability to use the swimming pool.

2 On the corner, there is a ___________ which sells the best bread in the city.

3 We know he has made a mistake, but don’t scold him too much; he is ___________ a green hand.

4 It’s hard to find a good hotel during holidays. So why don’t we rent a quiet ___________ down by the ocean on our next holiday?

5 It was so cold on that winter night that my hands were becoming ___________.

6 In the city square, many teenagers were riding ___________ or flying kites.

7 It does not ___________ to buy such an expensive bag when your income is just enough for you to support your family.

8 Before the ___________ was invented, no one knew about several of the planets in our solar system.

9 It is advised that you get some cash in local ___________ when you travel abroad, although you can pay by credit card in most shops.

10 This new medicine was developed by an expert in ___________, which has a great effect on the development of this field.
Complete the following e-mail with the words in the box below. Change the form where necessary.

biochemistry  bungalow  botanical  privilege  flexible
shabby       tough     swap      clerk      rent

Date: 30 Nov  From: Daniel  To: Alan  Subject: Moving house

Dear Alan,

I am writing to tell you that my partner Leah and I have recently (1) ___________ my small home town for the city. We now live in a (2) ___________ in Manchester. The (3) ___________ is a bit high, and we have had to learn to be (4) ___________ in order to adjust to the new life here, but we are enjoying it a lot. Our neighbourhood looks a little (5) ___________, but it is comfortable. We also think it is a great (6) ___________ to have kind and helpful neighbours. Leah and I go out several nights a week, to places like restaurants and museums, and last Sunday, we had our new friends over for lunch.

Although life is (7) ___________ here than in the country, I love the big city. We both found jobs a few weeks after moving here. Leah is now working as a (8) ___________, and although I studied (9) ___________ in university, I have been working in the local (10) ___________ garden. I like this job as I can benefit a lot from the experience. We are planning to visit Liverpool on our holiday next month, so perhaps we can visit you and your family.

I hope that everything is going well, and I look forward to hearing from you.

Regards,
Daniel

Translate the following sentences into English. Use the words given in brackets.

1. 你认为近年来私家车数量激增会对我们的生活造成什么影响？ (boom)
2. 许多人认为“人才流失”问题会更加严重。 (brain drain)
3. 约翰对朱迪的谈话感到厌烦，于是穿上外套，向门口走去。 (head for)
4. 为了满足大家的需要，校长决定将图书馆开到晚上10点。 (cater to)
5. 过去的三十年中，他总是四处奔波。现在他退休了，想在一个安静的小村庄定居下来。 (be on the move)
6. 汤姆急急忙忙跑进了厨房，结果在湿漉漉的地板上摔了一跤。 (slip)
7. 在过去没有广告的时候，产品只能通过口口相传的方式来宣传。 (word of mouth)
8. 如果我们不了解西方文化，就会觉得这样做没有道理。 (make sense)
A journey of discovery

_The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn_ by Mark Twain is one of the most famous American novels. Published in 1884, it was one of the first novels in the USA written in common, everyday language. For example, Twain wrote, ‘I hain’t got no money,’ to mean ‘I do not have any money.’ In this way, Twain made his characters very true to life.

The story is told by Huckleberry Finn, called ‘Huck’ for short. Huck runs away to escape his father, who often abuses him. At first, Huck goes to a small island in the middle of the Mississippi River. There, he finds Jim, a black slave who has run away to escape slavery. The two of them stay on the island for a few weeks and become friends, but they must leave because Huck learns that people are looking for Jim. They decide to travel on a raft on the Mississippi River to reach the Ohio River, which will take them north to a state that does not allow slavery.

During their journey, Huck and Jim visit many places along the river and meet many different people. Unfortunately, most of the people they meet are not good. For instance, Huck and Jim meet a family, the Grangerfords, who have been fighting with another family, the Shepherdsons, for so many years that nobody remembers how the fight began. While Huck stays with the Grangerfords, the fighting starts again, and several members of both families are killed. Later, Huck and Jim meet two men who take control of their raft and make money by tricking people. During the confusion following one of these tricks, Huck and Jim escape with their raft.

Although the people that Huck and Jim meet are bad, they are also funny. Mark Twain used humour to show readers the problems of American society in the 1800s. Even though many bad things have happened to Huck and Jim, the novel has a happy ending for both of them. Jim gets his freedom because his owner has died and set him free in her will, and Huck learns that his father has died, so he is also safe.

_The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn_ is an adventurous and humorous story, and it teaches modern readers a lot about American society in the 1800s.

Answer the following questions about the report.

1. How was _The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn_ different from earlier novels?
2. Why do Huck and Jim run away?
3. How do Huck and Jim travel? Where are they travelling to?
4. What kind of people do Huck and Jim meet?
5. What happens to Huck and Jim in the end?
**Doing business in South Korea**

As South Korea’s economy has grown, many foreigners are going there for business. Though it is exciting living in a new country, foreign business people in South Korea face many challenges. Reporter Elizabeth Green recently spoke with Ryan Jones, a British man who has worked in Seoul, the capital of South Korea, for six years.

**Green:** What was your first impression of South Korea?
**Jones:** It was not very positive. People often stared at me, and I couldn’t get used to the way that drivers ignore traffic rules. Now, I understand that people are just curious about foreigners, and I’m careful when I cross the street.

**Green:** What are some differences between British culture and Korean culture?
**Jones:** In South Korea, respect for elders is very important. For example, you should bow first when you greet elders, and you should make sure that elders are served first at a meal. People from the UK also respect elders, but Koreans do more to show their respect.

**Green:** Is doing business different in South Korea than in other countries?
**Jones:** In many countries, people don’t spend as much time building personal relations as part of business, but this is very important in South Korea. For example, usually a friend or colleague will introduce you to a person or company for business, while in many other countries, you’d introduce yourself. Also, there are many business parties at bars or restaurants after work, where people get to know each other better and share personal information. These kinds of parties are not common in the UK.

**Green:** What advice would you give on doing business in South Korea?
**Jones:** Be sure you have a lot of business cards because you’ll give them to new people when you meet them. Also, be prepared to have long discussions before making a business agreement, and don’t force South Korean business partners to make a quick decision. Another thing I’ve learnt is to think about other people’s feelings more than I did before. If you follow the advice, and have a lot of patience, you can have success doing business in South Korea.

---

**Fill in the form below using the information from the interview above.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jones's first impression</th>
<th>Not very (2) ______________: people often stared at him, and he couldn’t get used to the way that drivers ignore (3) ______________ rules.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A cultural difference</td>
<td>South Koreans show more (4) ______________ for elders: people bow to elders and serve their meal first.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Some differences in doing business (5) ______________ | • In South Korea, people spend much time building personal (6) ______________ as part of business.  
  • After-work business parties at bars or restaurants are more (7) ______________ in South Korea. |
| Advice on doing business | • Be sure you have a lot of business (8) ______________.  
  • Be prepared to have long (9) ______________ before making a business agreement.  
  • Think about other people’s (10) ______________ more. |
Megan is about to take her first trip overseas and is talking to her friend, Robert, who has a lot of experience travelling abroad. Listen to Robert’s advice and help Megan complete as much of her notes as possible.

Preparing for my trip
- Don’t (1) ______________ too much.
- Learn some (2) ______________ in the local language.
- Get a (3) ______________ to learn about places to visit. A good one will tell about the (4) ______________ of the country.
- Exchange money at a (5) ______________ or (6) ______________.
- Bring medicine for (7) ______________ and stomach aches.

Going through customs
- I can buy some things without paying tax at the (8) ______________ or on the plane.
- On the customs form, (9) ______________ of everything I bought abroad.
- The customs official might (10) ______________ my bags.
- I shouldn’t (11) ______________ on the customs form.
- If the total is more than (12) ______________, I have to pay tax.

Megan has some questions to ask Robert about going through customs. Listen to their conversation and complete the rest of the notes above.

Megan is writing a diary entry about what she has learnt from Robert. First, complete the entry using the information above. Then, listen to both recordings again and fill in any missing information.

I’m very excited about my first trip overseas. I didn’t know much about travelling abroad, but my friend Robert helped me a lot. Following his advice, I got a good (1) ______________ to learn about places to visit and things to see. I also have medicine for (2) ______________ and stomach aches. I’ve learnt how much (3) ______________ is in local money. I’m also trying to learn some (4) ______________ in the local language.

Robert also told me about going through customs. On the (5) ______________, I have to fill out a form to give to the customs official at the airport. On the form, I have to (6) ______________ of everything I bought abroad. If the total is more than (7) ______________, I have to pay tax. Even if I buy a (8) ______________ for someone else, I have to put it on the form. I can buy some duty-free things like wine and (9) ______________ at the airport or on the plane.

There’s a lot to learn about travelling abroad!
Writing

A  We often use comparisons and contrasts to develop our ideas and help make a paragraph easy to understand. Comparisons usually show how two subjects are similar, and contrasts show how they are different. Some words used for comparison are ‘also’ and ‘both’, or longer expressions like ‘in the same way’, ‘X is similar to Y in that ...’. For contrast, we often use words and expressions like ‘however’, ‘but’, ‘yet’, ‘unlike’, ‘while’, ‘in contrast’, and ‘on the other hand’. Read the following passage from a magazine column and see how the writer makes comparisons and contrasts.

I came to China from the USA as a teacher of English three years ago and have enjoyed my stay here. I would like to share my experiences with you, and want to explain some of the advantages and disadvantages of living in China.

The main advantage of living in China is learning about the culture and customs here. Three years of teaching and living in China has helped me understand how the Chinese celebrate their holidays and festivals, what they eat, and how they work and travel. One thing in particular that struck me was that the Chinese seem to love exercising in the morning, especially old people. While it is common in the USA to see people exercising, here it is not unusual to see people between sixty and seventy years old touching their toes and raising legs until their feet are near their ears.

Another advantage of living in China is the opportunity to travel. China is one of the largest countries in the world. It has a history of over five thousand years, making it a fascinating country to explore. I visited the Great Wall in the north of China. It is truly an amazing sight as it runs up and down mountains into the distance.

However, living in China is not without challenges. For example, when I arrived, I could not speak Chinese, and this made communicating with people very difficult. While in the USA, I tend to cook at home a lot, here in China, I often eat out. The food is often delicious, but I sometimes miss cooking. However, I find it hard to shop for groceries to cook at home as I cannot buy many of the things that I used to cook in the USA.

In the same way, while it has been exciting meeting new people and making new friends, I cannot help missing my family and friends at home.

In summary, living in China has been a rewarding and worthwhile experience.

B  You are a college graduate interested in the international transport business, and you are trying to decide which city to move to for a job. Some of your friends would like to go to Beijing, but you would prefer to work in Shanghai. Write an essay about your choice using comparisons and contrasts. Use the information below to help you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Differences</th>
<th>Similarities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beijing</td>
<td>Big and famous; modern; good transport system; good job opportunities; fierce competition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital; rich cultural heritage; dry and cold in winter; sandstorms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanghai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Important port; economic centre; near the sea; no sandstorm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A1 Fill in the blanks with the words in the box below. Change the form where necessary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>prescription agenda</th>
<th>unprotected sneeze</th>
<th>sideways deadly</th>
<th>abortion breast</th>
<th>outward HIV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. Some people show no _______ signs of their feelings, so others do not know if they are upset or happy.

2. This is a _______ medicine, which means that you cannot buy it at the chemist’s without something in writing from a doctor.

3. In March 2011, a _______ earthquake struck north-east Japan and thousands of people lost their lives in the ruins.

4. We forgot to lock the front door last night, leaving our house _______.

5. Please find the full _______ for next Monday’s staff meeting attached to this e-mail.

6. The pregnant woman planned to have an _______ at first, but in the end she decided to keep her baby.

7. In the accident, the lorry was hit _______ by a small car, causing only a little damage.

8. Since the 1980s, more and more people around the world have suffered from _______ and Aids.

9. In our culture, we say, ‘God bless you!’ to people who have just _______.

10. It is surprising that _______ cancer has taken away thousands of women’s lives in the past decades.

A2 Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the news transcript on Pages 34 and 35 of your book. Change the form where necessary.

1. After you finish _______, you need to brush your teeth and go to bed.

2. Dr Johnson was _______ to the illness, so he volunteered to take care of the patients.

3. During the night, the train came to an _______ stop, because the conductor saw something on the tracks ahead.

4. Everyone at the funeral was _______ with sadness over the death of their teacher, who had devoted all his life to teaching.

5. In warm climates, it is important to sleep with a _______ net over your bed so that you will not get bitten and catch a serious disease.

6. To our great joy, Beijing was successful in its _______ to host the 2008 Olympic Games.
**B1**  Underline the incorrect word in each sentence below. Then find the correct word from Pages 46 and 47, and write it above each underlined word.

1. Many medicines are available in capitals, which are usually taken with water.
2. In today’s workshop, we will learn how to make different kinds of false flowers out of tissue paper.
3. Who would turn down the offer of a steaming cup of coke on a cold winter morning?
4. If you eat too much between meals, it is likely that you will lose your taste.
5. Drug dogs are trained to sneeze out illegal drugs in various places such as airports, buildings and vehicles.
6. Gertrude was very upset when one of her cats jumped on the table and turned over a glass of wine, leaving a dot on the carpet.
7. Playing computer games can turn into a voice, if it causes a person to forget one’s studies and work and ignore people around him or her.

**B2**  Read the following sentences. Find the words on Pages 46 and 47 that have the same meaning as the underlined parts. Write the correct forms of these words in the blanks below.

1. The students found themselves in a very difficult and confused situation, and they were not quite sure what to do.  
   __________
2. Exercise is a good way of finding relief of a feeling of anxiety or stress.  
   __________
3. With the loss, the team moved lower into last place.  
   __________
4. In the 1960s in the USA, many young people fought against those in control and no longer respected the authorities.  
   __________
5. I believe I’m unable to stop taking caffeine, otherwise I wouldn’t drink so much coffee.  
   __________
6. Though this animal does not have any hair, it is still put into the same group as a mammal.  
   __________
7. Although he had been released from prison, Glen knew that there was no way to make the past disappear.  
   __________
8. To some people, marriage is the result of love between two people; to others, marriage is a bad situation that is difficult to escape from.  
   __________
9. The hot weather pulled with great force the energy out of all of the athletes at the competition.  
   __________
G1 Read the following article. Then write the letter of the topic sentence for each paragraph in each blank.

(1) ____________ While many people have sought to make their skin darker by tanning in the sun, today most people are avoiding the sun. This is because we know the dangers of certain kinds of solar radiation and the serious results they may bring.

(2) ____________ In the short term, one can become tanned or sunburnt. This is truer of people with fair skin than those with darker skin. In the long term, both people with fair and darker skin can be harmed. They can suffer skin damage, develop permanent dark spots on the skin, lose their eyesight, develop problems with their immune systems and even get skin cancer.

(3) ____________ The most obvious way is to stay out of the sun. When we go outside, we should be careful to wear hats and clothing that covers as much of our skin as possible, so that our skin can be protected.

a Although there are many risks associated with solar radiation, we can protect ourselves in many ways.
b For many years, people around the world have thought of the sun as something that makes our skin darker and keeps us looking healthy, but all of this is now changing.
c Solar radiation has both short-term and long-term results.

G2 Put the following paragraphs in the right order by numbering them in the boxes below. Then write whether each paragraph is the beginning, a part of the body or the conclusion.

a Unlike previous generations, young people today have been often exposed to loud noise. For example, many young people listen to loud music on their MP3 players and go to rock concerts, where the noise is so loud that it can damage their hearing. This damage can be temporary or permanent.
b Doctors and scientists are working to help people suffering hearing loss, including improving traditional hearing aids. However, we should be careful to protect our hearing, as we can only stop hearing loss, not repair it.
c Noise is perhaps the most common cause of hearing loss later in life. This is in part because the modern world is full of noise. If a person is often exposed to such loud noises as from a construction site or motorcycles, his or her hearing may be damaged.
d There are various causes of hearing loss. Some people are born deaf; others lose hearing later in life, due to growing old, disease, injury or being exposed to a lot of noise.
e Have you ever imagined that one day you may not be able to hear anything at all? It is thought that one in ten people today suffers from hearing loss. It is likely that you may be one of them.

☐ → ☐ → ☐ → ☐ → ☐

Beginning paragraph: _______ Body paragraphs: _______ Concluding paragraph: _______
D1 Fill in the blanks with the words in the box below. Change the form where necessary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>discriminate</th>
<th>additional</th>
<th>pregnant</th>
<th>weapon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>drawer</td>
<td>wipe</td>
<td>super</td>
<td>pan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. The family kept their important documents in the bottom ________ of the desk in the bedroom.
2. The blue ribbon awarded to her shows that she has done a ________ job in helping people in need.
3. Heat up a frying ________ on the stove with enough oil until it is very hot, and then put some fish in it to fry.
4. Patients can press the yellow button on the wall whenever they need ________ help.
5. After she finished cooking the meal, the housewife ________ her hands with a clean towel and sat down for a rest.
6. It is good manners to give your seat on the bus to those who are old, ________, ill or disabled.
7. Although the country had spent a lot of money developing chemical ________, it was finally defeated in the war.
8. The professor got fired from the university because he ________ against female students.

D2 Fill in the blanks with the correct words or phrases from Pages 42 to 45 of your book. Change the form where necessary.

1. The doctor suggested a long hot bath for my backache, instead of taking those ________.
2. Although Mr Wang has lived in the US for several years, he is still used to having Chinese breakfast, which usually consists of a bowl of ________ and some steam bread.
3. With a ________, the child had to breathe through his mouth and failed to sleep well at night.
4. According to the victim, two men attacked him in the dark and knocked him ________. When he came to himself, he found his wallet and mobile phone gone.
5. ________, which work by killing bacteria or preventing their growth, can have a bad effect because the ‘good’ bacteria may be destroyed too.
6. The professor shared with the class a ________ to provide a typical example of how to manage a small business.
7. ________ medicine can be bought at the local chemist’s without a doctor’s prescription.
8. I would rather go ________ than work out at the gym. All I need is a good pair of running shoes.
Complete the following article with the words in the box below. Change the form where necessary.

prescription  discriminate  unprotected  additional  outward
immune  weapon  deadly  slide  trap

Every day, more people around the world get Aids. Nia Okocha, an African woman with two young children, is one of these people. Her husband has recently died of Aids and, although she had no (1) _______ symptoms, she was tested and discovered to have the disease.

Aids does not (2) _______ between people. No one is (3) _______ to it. And, it still has no cure. However, thanks to some new (4) _______ medicines, many people like Nia are healthier and living longer. These (5) _______ against the disease are quite expensive. Many people could not receive them without the help of international organizations.

Nia’s major concern is that her children will (6) _______ into poverty when she is gone, and be (7) _______ from the world around them. Many of her relatives also have this (8) _______ disease, so they cannot take care of her children in the future. There are so many children now without parents and there is no place for them to go. Though international organizations are working hard to address this challenge, they need (9) _______ resources to meet all of the needs. No one really knows what the future will bring for Nia’s children, as well as the children of others in Africa that are (10) _______ by Aids.

Translate the following sentences into English. Use the words given in brackets.

1. 病症夺去了他们女儿的生命，那时她只有十四岁。(lose ... to ...)
2. 我走进他房间的时候，他只是斜眼看了我一下，又继续玩电脑游戏了。(give a sideways glance)
3. 自从因特网在20世纪后期突然出现后，世界发生了很大变化。(burst on the scene)
4. 为了能够存下部分工资，他决定乘地铁上班。(bid)
5. 很多公司开业时都非常好，最后却以失败告终。(end in)
6. 如果不是这个学生首先问了一个问题，老师也不会去检查并发现这个错误。(in the first place)
7. 人很容易染上一些像抽烟、酗酒这样的恶习，要戒掉却不那么容易。(slide into)
8. 他擦掉了嘴角边的血迹，挣扎着站了起来。他已经麻木得感觉不到任何疼痛了。(wipe away)
Celebrating sleep

World Sleep Day, observed on 21 March, was created to bring attention to the growing number of sleep problems worldwide. Sleep is a natural part of human life, but many people in the modern world ignore its importance. As a result, sleep problems are more common.

In 2002, scientists at the University of Athens in Greece conducted a survey of over 35,000 people in 10 countries around the world, including China, Belgium and South Africa. Of the people that responded to the survey, 31.6 per cent had insomnia and another 17.5 per cent had other sleep problems which were not as serious. In addition, 30.7 per cent of people reported visiting a doctor for help with sleep problems and 11.6 per cent said that they felt very sleepy during the day.

In general, the survey found that many people suffer the effects of poor-quality sleep, some examples of which are being unable to fall asleep and waking up in the middle of the night. The main reasons for these problems are pressure from school or work and a fast pace of life, but noise pollution and light pollution in big cities may also contribute to poor-quality sleep. The short-term effects of this are being tired and having trouble concentrating. If this happens for a long time, the risks of gaining weight and having a heart attack may increase.

There are many things you can do to improve the quality of your sleep. First, you should have regular sleep habits. Try to go to bed and wake up around the same time each day. You also need to make your bedroom cool, dark, and quiet so that heat, light and noise do not disturb you when you sleep. At night, you should also avoid things that contain caffeine, such as chocolate, coffee, tea and many soft drinks, as caffeine may keep you from sleeping.

Getting a good night’s sleep is important for everyone. By following the advice above, you can rest better at night and work better during the day.

Answer the following questions about the article.

1. What did the 2002 sleep survey find in general?
2. Why are sleep problems worse in big cities than in the countryside?
3. What are some of the long-term effects of poor-quality sleep?
4. What is meant by ‘regular sleep habits’?
5. Why should you not drink soft drinks, coffee or tea at night?
Many people are addicted to caffeine and do not realize it. Read the following magazine article about caffeine and how it affects the body.

It is midnight, and you are tired, but you must continue studying. If you are like most people in this situation, you will drink coffee or a soft drink such as Coke. We feel more awake after drinking coffee or some soft drinks because they contain caffeine. Caffeine is a natural chemical found in coffee, tea and chocolate. Coffee contains the most caffeine, followed by tea and soft drinks.

Caffeine is similar to a chemical in the brain, called adenosine, which helps the body relax. When caffeine enters the brain, the brain mistakes caffeine for adenosine and processes it instead. However, instead of becoming relaxed, the brain and body think that there is an emergency and respond: the heart beats faster, blood pressure rises and the muscles become tighter.

After the effect of caffeine stops, a person may feel tired because the brain and body are less active. To feel more awake and energetic, the person will need to consume more caffeine. Over time, some people become addicted to caffeine and need more of it to have the same effect. If someone addicted to caffeine tries to stop using it, not only will he or she feel tired, but he or she also will be likely to get headaches. This makes it very difficult to stop drinking coffee, tea and soft drinks.

Caffeine also affects sleep. Many people cannot sleep if they drink something with caffeine at night. Their extra brain and body activity makes them feel wide awake and unable to relax. Some people are able to fall asleep, but the sleep is not very deep because of the caffeine.

Even though these effects—feeling less energetic and being unable to sleep well—are not always pleasant, research has shown that caffeine does not cause any serious health problems. To avoid these effects of caffeine, it is best to limit the amount of caffeine you consume each day.

Fill in the form below using the information from the article above.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where caffeine is (1)</th>
<th>Coffee, (3) _________ and chocolate.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How caffeine works</td>
<td>When caffeine enters the brain, instead of becoming relaxed, the brain and body think that there is an (4) _________ and respond.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) _________ caused by caffeine</td>
<td>• After the effect of caffeine stops, a person may feel (5) _________, and his or her brain and body become less active. Some people become (6) _________ to caffeine over time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Many people are (7) _________ to sleep well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advice</td>
<td>(8) _________ the amount of caffeine you consume each day.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Listening

A  Dr Williams has come to Lisa’s school to talk about an important health issue. Listen to the lecture and help Lisa complete as much of her notes as possible.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cigarettes</th>
<th>contain about (1) __________ chemicals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Dangers of smoking | • causes (2) __________, especially of the (3) __________ and the mouth  
• can also cause (4) __________ disease |
| Dangers to non-smokers | • have problems with (5) __________ and the nose  
• also have (6) __________  
• over a long time, can also get (7) __________ and heart disease  
• children get (8) __________ more often  
• children may have trouble learning how to (9) __________ and do maths |
| Dangers to pregnant women | give birth (10) __________ |
| Other facts about smoking | • (11) __________ people die of smoking every year  
• effects of quitting start after (12) __________ |

B  After listening to Dr Williams’s lecture, Lisa talks with her father, a heavy smoker, and encourages him to quit. Listen to their conversation and complete the rest of the notes above.

C  Lisa is writing a leaflet warning about the dangers of smoking. First, complete the leaflet using the information above. Then, listen to both recordings again and fill in any missing information.

Smoking cigarettes is more dangerous than you may think! Cigarettes contain about (1) __________ chemicals, and smokers have many health problems. Smokers often (2) __________ and cannot breathe well. They can get (3) __________, especially of the (4) __________ and the mouth. They can also get (5) __________. However, smokers are not the only ones in danger. For example, children of smokers have more (6) __________ and sometimes have trouble learning how to (7) __________ and do maths. It is also bad for pregnant women to smoke. They may give birth (8) __________, and their babies may (9) __________ less than other babies. If that information is not enough to convince you that smoking is dangerous, perhaps the following numbers will. Every year, (10) __________ people around the world die of smoking and the good effects of quitting smoking start just (11) __________ after quitting. After (12) __________, the risk of heart disease is reduced by (13) __________.
A  

When writing an article, we usually have a topic sentence for each paragraph. This sentence tells us what the paragraph is about. We support the topic sentence with details such as facts, examples and statistics. Read the following passage and see how the writer uses details to support the topic sentences.

Why do people choose organic food?

Organic food is fruits and vegetables that are grown without adding any agricultural chemicals to them. Many people choose to eat organic food because they believe that such fruits and vegetables contain more nutrition, are free of chemicals and taste better.

According to analyses, organic fruits and vegetables are healthier for us as they have more nutrition in them. Research has shown that they contain 56 per cent more calcium, 12 per cent more protein and 290 per cent more iron than regular fruits and vegetables. On average, fresh organic fruits and vegetables contains 50 per cent more vitamins and minerals than food treated with chemicals. All of these things are necessary for our health.

Organic food is also free of chemicals. When growing organic crops, farmers do not use sprays to kill pests, nor do they use chemicals to make the crops grow faster. In addition, organic fruits and vegetables are free of chemicals used in growing conventional produce to make the fruits and vegetables appear brighter, taste sweeter or last longer. A small amount of these chemicals may remain on the produce, and then accumulate in our bodies, which can cause health problems, such as heart disease and cancer.

Finally, many people argue that since organic food is grown without adding chemicals, it tastes much better. All this has led many to the conclusion that organic fruits and vegetables are the best and healthiest choice for us.

B  

Mung beans, or small green beans, are a popular food in China. Please write a passage explaining the value of mung beans. The following topic sentences and details are for your reference. Please organize your ideas and write your passage. Remember to add a beginning and a closing paragraph.

Why do Chinese people like mung beans?

Topic sentences:
- Mung beans contain much nutrition.
- Mung bean porridge is easy to make and often serves as a medicine, as well as a common summer breakfast or supper.

Details:
- Elements: Vitamin B, glucose, protein, iron, calcium, etc.
- Preparation: Soak in water for about 2 hours, add rice and water, and then boil until soft and thick.
- Functions: Reduce the heat inside the body, get rid of thirst, remove harmful chemicals from the body and reduce fat in the blood.
Language practice

A1 Fill in the blanks using the words in brackets. Change the form where necessary.

1 I found Jane Harwood’s new book to be not only ________ but also very practical, as it includes a lot of useful suggestions for improving study skills. (theory)

2 At the end of the term, the professor asked the students to ________ themselves instead of giving them an examination. (assessment)

3 The words the man used in the speech were very ________, and many people were angry when they left. (offence)

4 Before being taken away by the police, she looked at me with such ________ in her eyes that I went cold all over. (hate)

5 The time is simply not ________ for our company to take on a new project at this time. (ripen)

6 It is required that the ________ should have a good educational background and be experienced in this field. (apply)

7 This information is ________, and no one outside of our office is allowed to see it. (confident)

8 According to the law, until they are charged with a crime, they are just ________. (suspect)

A2 Fill in the blanks with the correct words from Pages 49 and 51 of your book. Change the form where necessary.

1 I could not find the file on my computer because I had ________ it by accident.

2 Most people in Britain pay their ________ bills by ________, not in cash.

3 The company offered some of its computer programs as free ________ over the Internet.

4 Nowadays, as long as you use the Internet, it is possible that you will be a victim of ________.

5 Last year, a new and stricter law was ________ regarding drunk driving.

6 The USA and Mexico held talks to ________ a new trade agreement covering North America.

7 When you visit a foreign country, usually you need both a passport and a ________ to cross the border.

8 Word of the secret agreement between the two companies was ________ to the press, leading to a government investigation of the matter.

9 The computer company has created a new ________ for its users.

10 My last job, which ________ me working on the weekend, took up so much of my time that I finally decided to give it up.
B1  Read the following sentences. Replace the underlined parts with the words or phrases from Pages 62 and 63 that have the same meaning. Change the form where necessary.

1 You need to take a break from all this hard work. Remember: nothing can make up for the loss of your health.

2 Our job is to supply the basic things needed to make a product to this factory.

3 The man was arrested for the crime of stealing something and his sentence banned him from leaving his city.

4 In my opinion, our government should have strict control over the process of buying and bringing in products from other countries.

5 You’d better not take a lot of bags that contain your clothes while travelling with you, which can become a burden on your trip.

6 Hearing a funny noise coming from under the car, the driver pulled over to examine the car.

7 The agreement is believed to have helped promote the cooperation between the two international companies.

8 It is against the law to sign documents using someone else’s name and address.

B2  Fill in the blanks with the words in the box below. Change the form where necessary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>put into effect</th>
<th>added value</th>
<th>certificate</th>
<th>authentic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>import</td>
<td>pirate</td>
<td>purse</td>
<td>smooth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 This leather cover which is also produced by the Apple Company provides ____________ for your iPad.

2 This country decided to ____________ more food and cotton in the hope that more supplies may lead to a drop in the prices.

3 After taking a course in oil painting at the Arts College, Julianne was awarded a ____________ showing that she had completed the course.

4 The woman realized that she had left her ____________ at the restaurant, so she had to go back for it.

5 The manager demanded that all the departments should cooperate with each other to ____________ the progress of the project.

6 My American friend invited me to a restaurant in New York’s Chinatown, saying the food served there is quite ____________.

7 It is expected that there will be fewer traffic accidents in the city centre after the new traffic laws are ____________.

8 Buying ____________ music CDs is like stealing from the musicians, who deserve to be paid for their hard work.
C1  Read the following sentences. Write F in the blank if the sentence uses formal language, or I if it uses informal language.

1  Thanks for the chocolate. We all loved it!  
2  Having failed in his job, he wanted to start a new life in a new place.  
3  See you at the school gate.  
4  Whether you are visiting for business or pleasure, you will find a wide range of hotels at various prices.  
5  Ladies and gentlemen, may I have your attention, please?  
6  John Wills, president of State University, will open the graduation ceremony this afternoon with a short speech welcoming everyone.  
7  Hi. Nice day, isn’t it?  
8  Keep back! Danger ahead!  
9  Are you planning to go to Jack’s birthday party? Let me know ASAP.  
10  Would you mind turning down the music a little bit?

C2  Read the sentences below. In the brackets, write ‘formal’ or ‘informal’ depending upon the kind of language each sentence uses. Then, if the sentence uses formal language, rewrite it using informal language. If it uses informal language, rewrite it using formal language.

1  Many people are affected when the price of a product is raised.  
( )  
2  I’m sorry to tell you that I can’t go to dinner with you tonight.  
( )  
3  I hope that you will take my suggestions into consideration when making your decision.  
( )  
4  Close the door when you leave.  
( )  
5  We would prefer that people not do their laundry after 10.30 p.m., because they may disturb others in the building.  
( )  
6  The reporter said she’d like to interview some of the other witnesses and me.  
( )  
7  Today, it is necessary for us to come to an agreement regarding the budget. In addition, we would like to discuss the schedule for the next meeting.  
( )  
8  We’ll leave school at exactly 3.00 p.m.  
( )  
9  Ms Watkins told us many times to study for the test because it would be hard.  
( )
1. investigation
2. cooperation
3. suspicious
4. confidential
5. firm
6. intellectual
7. account
8. lame
9. applicant
10. file

1. After graduation, Edison was lucky to get a position in this IT ________ which offered him an opportunity to work abroad.
2. If you receive an e-mail attached with a ________, from a stranger, you’d better not open it in case it contains a virus.
3. I am convinced that the success of this programme is a good beginning, and will lay a foundation for our further ________.
4. You may go to the bank in your university to open an ________, so that you may handle your money well.
5. After a long ________, Paul was arrested for using false documents and cheating money out of the company.
6. Last night, there was some ________ activity at the neighbour’s house, so I called the police.
7. The company did not take active measures to protect its ________ property, and suffered a great loss on the market.
8. All ________ must fill in this form and pay a fee of $100.
9. Please note that the information about the new model of the product should be kept ________ by every member on this team.
10. Ellen was ________ in one foot and seldom went out because she hated to be laughed at by others.

D2: Fill in the blanks with the correct words from Page 59 of your book. Change the form where necessary.

1. It’s cold outside. The beggar sat at the corner of the building and before him was a small ________ with several coins in it.
2. According to the survey, most children who show signs of bad ________ in class often have problems at home.
3. ‘The dog ate my homework’ is such a ________ excuse that no one ever believes it.
4. Every day, we eat lunch with our classmates at the school ________, where the food is very delicious.
5. People sleep better at night if they have a clear ________ and do not feel guilty about anything.
6. It is kind and ________ of you to arrange for a car to pick me up at the airport and have reserved such a nice hotel room for me.
7. After his ________, the boy returned to school and began to work harder than ever before to be a good student and do well on his exams.
8. When James lifted the ________, of the box, he was surprised by the contents inside.
Complete the following article with the words in the box below. Change the form where necessary.

intellectual property    lame excuse    cooperation    compensate    suspension  
download                authentic     delete         offence      file

Many students at our school do not have enough respect for (1) __________. For example, it is common to find people selling or using pirated copies of CDs and computer software. When asked why they are doing so, many students argue that the (2) __________ versions are too expensive, but this reason is just a (3) __________. The people copying these (4) __________ are stealing from those who originally created them, who should be (5) __________ for their ideas and hard work.

Recently, I have heard the story of a teacher at our school who wanted to do something about piracy. One day, the teacher saw some students in the computer room (6) __________ films from the Internet and burning them on CDs. She forced these students to stop, (7) __________ the films from the computer, and reported the students to the headmaster.

The students were very upset when they received (8) __________ from school. You may think that the school has been too hard on these students. However, we must all remember that buying and selling pirated music and software is a serious legal (9) __________, and we need your (10) __________ to stop it.

Translate the following sentences into English. Use the words given in brackets.

1. Here are few mosquitoes, so the danger of being bitten is small. (risk)
2. If you are in the market, you are easy to become a target. (target)
3. The local government believes that the assessment of the damage caused by the earthquake is too early. (assess)
4. Some scientists believe that the time-travel is only a theoretical possibility. (theoretical possibility)
5. The university information technology department is紧跟the latest development of computer technology. (keep up with)
6. What surprised us is that this accident has made our cooperation more successful. (smooth)
7. The new policy has been implemented successfully. (put into effect)
8. The airline compensated me $80 for the loss of my luggage. (compensate for)
The mystery of the Red Diamond

Metro City had never seen such a mystery. Jason Wright arrived at the Royal Museum, where he worked, only to find that the world-famous Red Diamond had been stolen. For twelve hours, the police searched the city and the surrounding area for the diamond, without success. No one knew anything about the diamond’s disappearance. Finally, the police chief called the only person he could think of to help—Detective Lucy Smart.

Later that day, Detective Smart went to the Royal Museum to look around and ask questions. ‘Does the museum have an alarm?’ she asked the museum director.

‘Of course it does. The police arrived, though, because Jason called, not because they received an alarm. Maybe the thief knew how to turn it off.’

Detective Smart continued to look around, and found two important pieces of evidence: a small silver earring, and threads of red and green material which appeared to be wool.

‘Jason,’ said Detective Smart, ‘have you seen any workers wearing red and green wool clothing recently?’

‘Well,’ Jason answered, ‘Mike Gibson, the security guard, wears a red and green wool coat, and I remember seeing Nancy Green, one of the guides, wearing a red and green wool scarf recently.’

‘Are they here today? I would like to ask them some questions.’

‘No. Mike is on holiday this week and Nancy called in sick this week.’

Detective Smart went to Nancy Green’s house, but when she rang the bell, nobody answered. The door was open, so she walked into the house. In the living room a packed bag was on the sofa, and on top of it was a red and green wool scarf. From the other room, Detective Smart heard a woman say, ‘Now where did the other earring go? Oh, well, I can just buy a new pair. There will certainly be enough money for that!’

Detective Smart stepped into the other room and said, ‘Not so fast. I believe you have something that does not belong to you.’ With that, she arrested Nancy Green, and the Red Diamond was returned to the Royal Museum.

Answer the following questions about the story.

1 Why did the police chief ask Detective Lucy Smart to help?
2 What happened to the alarm at the Royal Museum?
3 Who are Mike Gibson and Nancy Green? Why did Detective Smart want to talk to them?
4 Where did Detective Smart find Mike Gibson and Nancy Green to talk to them?
5 What did Detective Smart find at Nancy Green’s house?
In recent years, people have fought for stricter copyright laws, and now there are severe punishments for selling pirated CDs and DVDs. Perhaps that is why it is so surprising that fashion design does not punish those who copy. In fact, it is common practice for a designer or manufacturer to copy designs. Seeking to change this, the Council of Fashion Designers of America has recently urged the government to pass laws to protect designers’ rights.

Fashion designs are most often copied by other fashion designers or by clothing manufacturers. Among designers, copying is often seen as a sign of respect for famous designers, and some believe that it leads to more creativity as they inspire each other. Many designers, however, complain that they are losing money because many people would rather buy a cheap copy than an expensive designer original.

Copying of clothing designs can occur because things that are made for a useful purpose are not considered art and are not protected by copyright laws. However, fashion is not just useful. Fashion designs are the product of creativity and should be treated as art. In fact, much of the clothing in fashion shows is not meant to be worn in daily life.

Another reason fashion designs are not protected by copyright is that people feared only a few companies would control the fashion industry and fewer styles would be available to the public. However, France offers copyright protection for fashion designs, and this has not happened. In fact, their fashion industry has continued to grow. If the USA offered copyright protection to its designers, the fashion industry would not be hurt.

One argument made for protecting fashion designs is that architectural designs can be protected by copyright. If architectural designs can be protected by copyright, even though they have a useful purpose, then fashion designs, which can also have a useful purpose, deserve to be protected.

In conclusion, fashion designs are useful objects, but they also have value as art. The government should protect them and recognize them as art. This way, designers will be rewarded and the fashion industry will continue growing.

---

### Fill in the form below using the information from the article above.

| Reasons why fashion designs are not protected by copyright laws | • Copying is often seen as a sign of (1) ____________ for famous designers.  
• Fashion designs are not considered (2) ____________.
• People feared only a few companies would control the fashion industry and (3) ____________ styles would be available to the public. |
|---|---|
| Arguments for fashion design copyrights | • Fashion designers are losing money because many people would rather buy a (4) ____________ copy than an expensive original.
• Fashion designs are the product of (5) ____________, and should be treated as art.
• France offers (6) ____________ protection for fashion designs, and the public has not been hurt.
• (7) ____________ designs can be protected by copyright, even though they have a useful purpose. |
| Conclusion | Fashion designs have (8) ____________ as art and should be protected by copyright laws. |
Mary, a member of the school’s Detective Club, is listening to Josh, the club’s president, tell the members about a new crime. Check as much of her notes below as possible. Circle T if the statement is true, and F if it is false.

The Anne Washington case

1. Anne’s dad found a wallet and a pack of matches where Anne was. T/F
2. Josh said there was a card for Jack’s Game Centre in the wallet. T/F
3. George thinks the man is hiding Anne at the game centre. T/F
4. George thinks the bus driver might have taken Anne’s mobile phone. T/F
5. Anne did not answer her mobile phone. T/F
6. George thinks Anne knows the man. T/F
7. Josh found a pack of matches with ‘Mike’s Game Centre’ written on it. T/F
8. The bus driver said that he had not seen Anne on the bus. T/F
9. By Saturday, Anne had been missing for three days. T/F
10. Anne was supposed to meet her friends at the library. T/F
11. George thinks that the man owns the wallet. T/F
12. The game centre is far away from the shopping centre. T/F

George, another member of the Detective Club, is discussing Anne’s disappearance with Mary. Read Mary’s notes above again and decide whether the remaining statements are true (T) or false (F).

Mary is writing a report on the case. First, complete the report using the information above. Then, listen to the recordings again and fill in any missing information.

Report on the Anne Washington case

Anne Washington has been missing for (1) ___________ days. On (2) ___________ afternoon, she got on a bus to meet her friends at the (3) ___________. She didn’t go home that night. Anne’s (4) ___________ tried to call her several times, but she didn’t answer.

Her dad found a wallet, a pack of cigarettes and a pack of (5) ___________. George believes that the (6) ___________ belongs to the man that Anne talked to on the bus.

Inside the wallet, there is a (7) ___________ with ‘Jack’s Game Centre’ written on it. It is the same name that is on the (8) ___________ of matches! We believe that the man (9) ___________ Anne to the game centre. She said no, so he (10) ___________ her to go with him.

We hope the police will find Anne soon!
Writing

A  Well-written texts have a beginning that both interests readers and provides a good introduction to the subject. There are various ways of catching readers’ attention. Raising a question immediately attracts readers, as it asks them to try to provide an answer, while at the same time, such questions inform us of the passage’s content. Read the following passage, and see how the writer raises questions and suggests ways to solve the problem of vandalism.

Do you often see silly words or drawings carved onto the desks in your classroom? How many times have you seen broken windows in the classrooms and school buildings? This is vandalism, the destroying or damaging of public property for no obvious reason.

Vandalism in schools is becoming a growing problem, and it is costing us more than money. It is expensive to paint the desks and to repair school furniture. Moreover, it costs us our feeling of pride in our school. Many students see this damage and lose some pride in their school.

How, then, can we prevent vandalism in schools? First of all, we need to make students realize the importance of taking care of public property. School property should be treated with care so that all the students can use it. Therefore, damaging school property makes school less enjoyable to other students. If we can explain this to people, then they will be less likely to damage school property when they know that it will only hurt themselves.

Second, we should learn to obey school rules and regulations. These rules and regulations are there to look after both the students and the school. Whenever we see any acts of vandalism, we need to remind the people of the rules and try to prevent these acts from happening. If it is serious vandalism, we need to report it to the teacher.

Third, anyone who vandalizes school property should receive some kind of punishment. For example, if someone has torn a page from a library book, he or she would have to tape the page back into the book. If someone writes or draws on a desk, he or she should stay behind after school and clean all the desks in the classroom.

Vandalism costs schools money that could be better spent on educating students, and it harms students’ pride in their school as well. If we educate people about vandalism and work to prevent it from happening, we will begin to see cleaner schools and happier students.

B  Suppose bicycle theft in your city is becoming a common problem. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper and suggest solutions to this problem. You may want to attract readers’ attention at the beginning of the letter by raising a question.