Advance with English

牛津高中英语

(模块四・高一下学期)

Student's Book
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，你在高中阶段将完成五个必修模块的英语学习，在此基础上，还有六个模块的选修教材供你学习。必修部分有五个模块，共五本书，每个模块安排三个单元。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言信息的重要环节，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习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
牛津大学出版社(中国) 有限公司
2010年12月
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In this unit, you will
- read an article about advertisements and two articles related to ad campaigns
- listen for statistics and descriptions
- express your opinions on advertisements
- write an advertisement
- develop an ad campaign

Welcome to the unit

Advertisements are a good way to sell products or services. They are also a good way to make people aware of the needs of others and the dangers around them. Look at the advertisements below and discuss the questions.

1. Which advertisements make you want to buy a product or service? Why?
2. Which advertisements make you think about social problems? Why?
3. Do you believe that advertisements tell the complete truth? Why or why not?
Reading

A. Read the following article quickly and answer these questions.

1. What do ads try to persuade people to do? __________________________
2. What does PSA stand for? __________________________
3. What do PSAs aim to do? __________________________

B. Below is an article about advertisements written by a student for her English project. It has been posted on the school website. Read the article to learn more about advertisements.

Advertisements

Nowadays, we can find advertisements almost wherever we go. We are so used to them that we often do not even realize how many we see and hear in a day. I did some research on advertisements, and have some very important information to share with you.

5. What is an advertisement?

An advertisement uses words and pictures to persuade people to buy a product or service, or to believe in an idea. Newspapers, magazines, the Internet, radio and television are the most common places to find them. There are two main types of advertisements—commercial advertisements and public service advertisements (PSAs). A commercial advertisement is one which someone has paid for to advertise a product or service. PSAs are often run for free, and are meant to educate people about health, safety, or any other problem that affects public welfare.

Does an advertisement tell people the complete truth?

There are laws to protect people from advertisements that cheat people. However, we still must be aware of the skilful methods used in ads to try and sell us things. Even if an ad does not lie, it does not mean it is altogether innocent. One toothpaste ad declares, ‘Bright-Teeth fights bad breath!’ This statement tries to fool you into assuming that the toothpaste cures bad breath, yet it does not say that! All it says is that it fights it, and that is not the same thing at all. One grocery tells customers, ‘You are proud of your cooking, so shouldn’t you buy the very freshest food?’ This ad is very clever, because it tells customers they are good cooks. However, it never says that this grocery has the freshest food! The grocery just hopes that when you read
the ad, you will feel pleased with the nice comment, remember the words ‘freshest food’, and make a mental connection with the food in the grocery. We must not fall for this kind of trick!

Public service advertisements

Not all ads play tricks on us though. PSAs use some of the same methods, like attractive pictures and clever language, but they are made to serve the public. PSAs aim to teach us and help us lead better lives. Our government understands this and has been using PSAs to educate people for many years. China began a nationwide public service advertising campaign in 1996, and since then various types of PSAs have appeared around the country. You have probably seen or heard some of them yourself, such as, ‘Yes to life, no to drugs’ and ‘Knowledge changes life’. These ads deal with widespread social concerns. There are also PSAs that encourage people to support public service projects, such as Project Hope. Its motto is ‘Project Hope—educating every child’. There are even PSAs to teach us how to live healthy lives. One of these is, ‘When you smoke cigarettes, you are slowly killing yourself.’ All of these ads are meant to benefit the public, and you can often learn a lot by following the advice they give.

Finally, I wish to tell you this: think about why you should do the things the ad suggests, or buy the product or service the ad promotes. When it comes to advertisements, we must all use our intelligence and not be a slave to them!

Reading strategy: reading expository writing

Expository writing is meant to introduce you to basic information on a topic. It usually follows the same format: introduction of the subject, examples and facts that develop or support the idea, conclusion. When you read a statement in expository writing, e.g., ‘Even if an ad does not lie, it does not mean it is altogether innocent’, always look at the information that follows it. You should be able to find facts to support the idea, such as, ‘All it says is that it fights it, and that is not the same thing at all’. The author will follow this information with a conclusion, which tells you what you are supposed to learn from the passage—‘We must not fall for this kind of trick!’
C1. Read the sentences below and decide whether they are true (T) or false (F) according to the article. Circle your answers.

1. Most people are not aware of how many ads are around them.  
2. Advertisements are always meant to promote a product or service.
3. PSAs are only found in newspapers and on TV.
4. PSAs and commercial ads use some of the same methods.
5. Commercial ads often give us valuable information about how to live our lives.
6. An ad warning people against smoking is an example of a PSA.

C2. Read the article once more and find the answers to the following questions. Write them in the spaces on the right.

1. Where are advertisements usually found?
2. What is the major distinction between commercial advertisements and PSAs?
3. Why are some of the advertisements clever according to the article?
4. When did China begin a nationwide public service advertising campaign?
5. Why should we follow the advice in PSAs?

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

1. persuade (Line 6) □  a. the ability to learn, understand and think about something
2. welfare (Line 12) □  b. good at doing something, especially something that needs ability or training
3. skilful (Line 15) □  c. the general health, happiness and safety of a person or a group
4. cure (Line 18) □  d. make an illness or a physical problem go away
5. mental (Line 24) □  e. a short sentence or phrase that tells the aims or beliefs of a person or a group
6. trick (Line 25) □  f. related to thinking or the mind
7. motto (Line 36) □  g. something done to fool someone else, or as a joke
8. intelligence (Line 42) □  h. make someone do something by giving him/her good reasons
The author of the article wrote an e-mail to thank a professor who helped her with her research. Use the words below to help her complete the e-mail.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>dealing with</th>
<th>comments</th>
<th>campaigns</th>
<th>promote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>benefit</td>
<td>cheated</td>
<td>even if</td>
<td>fool</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dear Professor Liu

I want to thank you for offering such useful advice (1) ____________ my research. I have just published my article about advertisements on our school website, and have already received many kind (2) ____________ about it from my readers. The information I found has really helped me educate others in the ways in which companies (3) ____________ their products.

Before I consulted you, I had no comprehension that a company might try to (4) ____________ people into buying a product or service. Now, (5) ____________ there are exciting pictures and clever language in an ad, I will remember to think before I buy something so that I will not be (6) ____________.

I will also pay a lot more attention to the public service ad (7) ____________.
Now I know how they can (8) ____________ society. I will encourage my friends to pay attention to them as well. Thank you again for helping me find so much useful information!

Yours

Qian Lili

Work in pairs and discuss these questions with your partner. Use the following dialogue as an example.

What do you think of public service advertisements?

I agree with you on that. Where do you think these ads should be placed?

Well, they are very helpful. For example, people might not know how harmful it is to take drugs if they haven’t seen an ad that warns against drugs.

In schools, hospitals, shops—everywhere people go. By the way, who pays for these ads?

1  Do you think young people are easily persuaded by ads? Why or why not?
2  What is the best PSA you have ever seen? Why do you think it is so good?
Word power

Using suffixes

We can create adjectives by adding suffixes to nouns or verbs. Read the dialogue below and think about how the adjectives in blue are formed.

A: Do all ads play tricks on people?
B: No. PSAs use some of the same methods as commercial ads, like attractive pictures and exciting language, but they are not meant to trick us.

Below are some of the different suffixes used to form adjectives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>y</th>
<th>ly</th>
<th>ic</th>
<th>al</th>
<th>ous</th>
<th>ful</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>health</td>
<td>week</td>
<td>hero</td>
<td>nation</td>
<td>danger</td>
<td>help</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>healthy</td>
<td>weekly</td>
<td>heroic</td>
<td>national</td>
<td>dangerous</td>
<td>helpful</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>ed</th>
<th>ing</th>
<th>able</th>
<th>ive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mix</td>
<td>interest</td>
<td>enjoy</td>
<td>attract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mixed</td>
<td>interesting</td>
<td>enjoyable</td>
<td>attractive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TIP We sometimes need to remove or change the final letter(s) of a word before adding a suffix, e.g., fame → famous, beauty → beautiful, fantasy → fantastic

Read the following advertisement and fill in the blanks. Form adjectives by adding the correct suffixes to the words in brackets.

---

**Best Clothing Shop**

Do you want (1) ___________ (love) and (2) ___________ (attract) clothing at low prices? Are you tired of wearing the same (3) ___________ (bore) clothes every day? Do you want to look smarter and more (4) ___________ (energy)?

We can tell you where you can find what you want. Best Clothing Shop has opened two new branches in the downtown area! Our shopping environment is (5) ___________ (friend) and (6) ___________ (enjoy). Our low prices mean you don’t have to be (7) ___________ (wealth) to look great.

Suits, jeans, shirts and dresses of various styles are on sale now. If you are one of the first ten (8) ___________ (luck) shoppers this weekend, you will receive a discount card. So come this Saturday to one of our new branches and get the (9) ___________ (fantasy) clothes you have always wanted!
Sales and marketing

A) Read the following passage from a book. Pay attention to the words and phrases in blue.

Before a company starts making a new product, they must do market research—they must collect and analyse information about what people want and need. The sales & marketing department will present the results of their market research to the head of the company. The company can then choose the right product to produce, the one that is expected to be most popular with consumers—people who buy and use the product. One of the most important pieces of information is the market share—the percentage of a market that the product has. Also important are the sales targets—the amount which they think they will sell in a future period. Once the product goes on the market, its sales figures—the amount which has been sold—should be reported every day, so the company can check the progress of their product.

B) Mr Carter, the head of a car company, is talking with his sales & marketing manager Ms Jones. Use the blue words or phrases from above to complete the dialogue. Each word or phrase should be used only once.

Mr Carter: Our new product has been on the market for one month. What is its ________ now?

Ms Jones: We have about a 15 per cent share of the market at the moment. The ________ rose by 5 per cent across the whole country, and are continuing to rise.

Mr Carter: That is quite encouraging. I think it is because ________ really like our unique design. I would like you to do some further ________ about young people’s views on the product. The ________ should also finish the report on the next month’s ________ by Monday.

Ms Jones: We’re doing it right now. I’ll present it to you in one or two days.

Mr Carter: That’s great. If we want to be the market leader, we need to make a good plan.
Grammar and usage

Direct speech and reported speech

1. We use direct speech to report what exactly has been said. We can also use reported speech or indirect speech to report what has been said without using the exact words.

   **Direct speech:** She said, ‘They are using PSAs to educate people.’
   
   **Reported speech:** She said that they were using PSAs to educate people.

2. We can change direct speech into reported speech by using an object clause or an infinitive phrase.

   He said, ‘I’m used to such embarrassing comments.’ →
   He said that he was used to such embarrassing comments.

   ‘We must not give up in the face of pressure!’ she said. →
   She encouraged us not to give up in the face of pressure.

3. Besides the major changes in sentence structure, there are also changes in:

   - **personal pronouns**
     
     She said, ‘I did some research.’ → She said that she had done some research.

   - **tenses**
     
     She said, ‘This trick is very clever.’ → She said that that trick was very clever.

   The table below shows how we usually change the tenses when the reporting verb is in the past tense:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Direct speech</th>
<th>Reported speech</th>
<th>Direct speech</th>
<th>Reported speech</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Simple present</td>
<td>Simple past</td>
<td>Present continuous</td>
<td>Past continuous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simple future</td>
<td>Future in the past</td>
<td>Present perfect</td>
<td>Past perfect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simple past</td>
<td>Past perfect</td>
<td>Past perfect</td>
<td>Past perfect</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   - **adverbials of time and place**

     Tom said, ‘I am working here today.’ → Tom said he was working there that day.

   The following table shows other examples of such changes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Direct speech</th>
<th>Reported speech</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>today</td>
<td>that day/yesterday/on Wednesday, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tomorrow</td>
<td>the next day/the following day/on Thursday, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yesterday</td>
<td>the day before/the previous day/on Tuesday, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>next month</td>
<td>the month after/the following month/in July, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a week ago</td>
<td>a week before/a week earlier, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   - **other cases**

     The table on the right shows some more examples of the changes that take place when we change direct speech into reported speech.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Direct speech</th>
<th>Reported speech</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>this</td>
<td>that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>these</td>
<td>those</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>come</td>
<td>go</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Wang Yilin is a school librarian. She would like to recommend a book to the head librarian Mr Fan Zhenbin. Look at the advertisement below. Help Wang Yilin complete her letter to the head librarian.

**Extraordinary adventure story!**

Read *Voyage to an Amazing Kingdom!*

Our latest best-seller is an adventure story written by Li Xiyang, a 17-year-old boy. You will be amazed by his unique way of thinking and skilful writing. Here are some comments from our readers:

I’ve read it twice this week. I’ll never forget the fantastic story!

The novel is so great that I bought another two copies this afternoon. I’ll give these books to my friends.

---

Dear Mr Fan

Yesterday I came across an interesting new book, which I would like to recommend here. It is an adventure story. The title is *Voyage to an Amazing Kingdom*. The publisher said that the novel (1) _______ written by a 17-year-old boy.

The publisher also said that readers (2) _______ amazed by the writer’s unique way of thinking and skilful writing. According to the publisher, readers do seem to be interested in this new novel. One reader said that he (3) _______ the book twice (4) _______ week and that he (5) _______ never forget the fantastic story. Another reader said that she (6) _______ another two copies (7) _______ afternoon and that she (8) _______ give (9) _______ books to (10) _______ friends.

I believe *Voyage to an Amazing Kingdom* would be a good choice for senior high students. As the writer is approximately the same age as our students, I think that they will understand him and his book easily. I am sure that they are going to like the book very much. The book is cheap. It only costs ¥10. I recommend that we should purchase 10 copies for the library.

Wang Yilin
Reported speech: statements, questions and imperative sentences

1 Statements
- We use noun clauses introduced by that to report statements. The word that can be omitted.
  She said, ‘Advertisements are almost everywhere nowadays.’ →
  She said (that) advertisements were almost everywhere nowadays.
  ‘There are two main types of advertisements,’ the writer said to us. →
  The writer told us (that) there were two main types of advertisements.
- There are more reporting verbs other than say and tell:
  advise  explain  insist  promise  announce  suggest  warn
  ‘PSAs are often run for free,’ the writer said. →
  The writer explained that PSAs were often run for free.

2 Questions
- We use noun clauses introduced by whether/if to report yes/no questions.
  Matt asked Ann, ‘Does Jason deserve this award?’ →
  Matt asked Ann whether/if Jason deserved that award.
  ‘Did you have an argument with Laura?’ I asked her. →
  I asked her whether/if she had had an argument with Laura.
- We use noun clauses introduced by wh-words to report wh-questions.
  ‘Where did you find the advertisements for jobs abroad?’ Bill asked. →
  Bill asked where I had found the advertisements for jobs abroad.
  ‘Why didn’t you show me the data earlier?’ I asked Wang Hua. →
  I asked Wang Hua why he hadn’t shown me the data earlier.

3 Imperative sentences
- To report imperative sentences, we can use the structure: reporting verb + object + (not) + to infinitive.
  The candidate said to the manager, ‘Please give me five minutes for preparation.’ →
  The candidate asked the manager to give him five minutes for preparation.
  ‘Don’t worry, Mickey,’ Jen said. →
  Jen told Mickey not to worry.
- There are other verbs that can be used in this structure to report imperative sentences:
  advise  encourage  invite  recommend  warn
  ‘Don’t believe every advertisement you read,’ Michelle said to me. →
  Michelle advised me not to believe every advertisement I read.
  ‘Please sit down and have a cup of tea!’ the old scholar said. →
  The old scholar invited me to sit down and have a cup of tea.
A  You and your classmates are talking about some learning software—Master English—advertised on a poster. You have collected your classmates’ questions about it and are going to report them to your computer teacher.

Does the designer know how to teach English?
Does it teach listening and speaking?
Is it easy to use?

Zhang Lin  How can it help me remember English words?
Wang Qin  
Lu Kai  
Liu Fang  What will the designer do if I am not satisfied with the software?
Gu Jin  

1  Zhang Lin __________ asked if the designer knew how to teach English.  
2  Wang Qin ______________________________.  
3  Lu Kai ______________________________.  
4  Liu Fang ______________________________.  
5  Gu Jin ______________________________.  

B  You are the marketing manager of a company. An advertising expert has given you a list of advertising tips. Read the tips and report each of them to your boss.

Top tips for successful advertising

1  Use a large advertisement whenever possible.  
2  Use interesting and attractive photos.  
3  Use eye-catching logos.  
4  Make the slogans short and easy to remember.  
5  Make good use of colours to attract people’s attention.  

1  The expert __________ advises us to __________ use a large advertisement whenever possible.  
2  The expert __________ encourages us to ___________________________________________.  
3  The expert __________ recommends that ___________________________________________.  
4  The expert __________ suggests that ___________________________________________.  
5  The expert __________ tells us to ___________________________________________.  

Task  Writing an advertisement

Skills building 1: listening for statistics and descriptions

1 When listening for statistics, you may hear:
   - fractions
     $$\frac{1}{2}$$ (a/one half), $$\frac{2}{3}$$ (two thirds), $$\frac{3}{4}$$ (three quarters), $$2\frac{1}{3}$$ (two and a third)
   - decimals
     0.3 (zero/nought point three), 6.79 (six point seven nine)
   - percentages
     63% (sixty-three per cent), 45.72% (forty-five point seven two per cent)

2 Listen carefully for words and phrases that describe the following:
   - an increase
     There was an increase of 40 per cent.
     The price has risen to 25 yuan a kilo.
     The price has gone up by 9 dollars a pound.
     Four times as many people used our product last year.
   - a decrease
     There was a decrease of 42 per cent/30 pounds.
     The figure/amount decreased/fell by 16.5 per cent.
   - no change
     There was no change. The figure/percentage remained/stayed the same.
   - a range
     The sales figures range between 40 and 50 per cent/from 50 to 60.
   - an average
     The average price was ¥50.
   - a limit
     The maximum speed is 80 kilometres per hour on this road.
     The price reached a record high of 150 dollars per kilo.
     The sales figures have dropped to their lowest level/point.

Listen to the recording and write down the statistics. Note that you may need to do some simple calculations after listening to the descriptions.

1 Number of members two years ago: ________; last year: ________
2 Market share last year: ________; this year: ________
3 Percentage of students eating lunch in the dining hall last year: ________; in three years: ________
4 Percentage of students from our school continuing their education last year—at local universities: ________; studying abroad: ________; this year—at local universities: ________; studying abroad: ________
5 Last year: 5,000 museum visitors; out of them: 1,000 young people
   This year: ________ museum visitors; out of them: ________ young people
Step 1: completing a bar chart

A You are a manager in the Candy Corporation. The company director is making an announcement. Listen and complete the bar chart below. Some of the information can be found in the table on the left.

The Candy Corporation—sales of the ChocoLoco Bar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Market share (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>19.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B Read the note from your director. What is it about? Discuss it with your partner and fill in the subject.

From: Fang Jing
To: Xie Yan
Subject: __________________________ Date: 25 April

We need to increase sales of our ChocoLoco Bar. As you know, sales of our Snowman ice cream have multiplied since we gave it a new package. That is why we are considering designing a new package for our chocolate bar as well. Our new package must:

- be bright and have an eye-catching colour
- have writing in both Chinese and English
- be attractive to people of all ages
- improve the way people look at our company

We must update our packages in order to attract today’s youth, yet we need to keep some design aspects of the old packages to make sure that the ChocoLoco Bar does not look completely different from our company’s other products.

Fang Jing
Skills building 2: expressing opinions and giving reasons

1 When we express opinions, we tell what we think or feel about things. We can say:

I (don’t) think/believe (that) ... It seems to me (that) ...
In my opinion/To me, ...

2 It is also important to give reasons for your opinions. We can use these words to introduce the reason.

| I think packages are important | because as they attract the customers’ attention. | since |

3 If we want to list more than one reason, we can use the following patterns.

I think packages are important **for several reasons. First, ... Second, ... Then ... (Next, ... Finally, ...)**

Tell your partner your opinions on advertising. Use the patterns above and the conversation below as an example.

A: What do you think about advertisements?
B: I think advertisements can be quite dangerous.
A: What do you mean?
B: Well, they often give people the wrong message in order to promote sales. This may have harmful effects.
A: In what way?
B: For example, many ads on TV advertise sweets and soft drinks. What they don’t mention is how bad these things can be for our teeth.

Step 2: talking about advertisements

A Your boss has asked you to interview your friends about good advertisements they have seen. Use the form below to help you. Think of one more question to ask.

**Interview form**

1 Opinion of advertising in public places
   *What is your opinion of advertising in public places?*

2 Things that make advertisements interesting
   *What do you think makes advertisements interesting?*
Work in pairs. Student 1 is the manager. Student 2 is his/her friend. Read what each student needs to do. Take turns to ask and answer the questions.

Manager: Ask your friend the five questions in Part A, and write down the answers on the interview form.

Friend: Answer the manager’s questions using the words below. If you are asked to give your opinions, it is important to give reasons.

Vocabulary
1 attractive / interesting / noisy / too big / ugly
2 colours / discounts / famous stars / models / music / text
3 books / CDs / DVDs / clothes / food / health products / tickets
4 popular music / funny / bright / new

After interviewing your friends, write your notes in the space below to report back to your boss.

NOTES
Skills building 3: using different sentence types correctly

Look at the table below and learn about some of the major sentence types.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Structure and main use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Positive statements</td>
<td>Nowadays, we can find advertisements almost everywhere.</td>
<td>The verb usually follows the subject. Statements are mostly used to give information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Many PSAs deal with widespread social concerns.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative statements</td>
<td>Some ads are not altogether innocent. I will never forget that day.</td>
<td>A negative statement contains either not or another negative word, e.g., never, nowhere.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Questions</td>
<td>What advertisements do you like?</td>
<td>The auxiliary verb comes before the subject. Questions are used to ask for information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Are you optimistic about our ad campaign?</td>
<td>They end with a question mark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commands (positive and negative)</td>
<td>Think twice before you buy it!</td>
<td>Commands use the imperative form of the verb. They are mostly used to give orders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Don’t hesitate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclamations</td>
<td>How amazing it looks!</td>
<td>Exclamations are often made with how or what. They are mostly used to express the speaker’s feelings or opinions in a strong way. They usually end with an exclamation mark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>What a beautiful house!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Look at the advertisement below and label the sentence types. The first one has been done for you.

DG Real Photos

(1) Have you ever regretted not having recorded those important moments forever? (2) You won’t feel that way any more.
(3) Try DG Real Photos. (4) This great camera is produced in Germany. (5) It’s easy to use. (6) It allows you to take photographs without a break for up to 6 hours.
(7) ‘What a wonderful camera! (8) It’s cute and practical.’ —Li Dan

1. Question
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
7. 
8. 

16
Step 3: writing an advertisement

A You need to design the new ad for your company’s ChocoLoco Bar. Your boss has given you two popular advertisements to look at for ideas.

Try our delicious sandwiches!

You will be amazed at the new recipes and new taste! Our sandwiches are yummy! They are also the biggest in town. We select and use only the best meat and freshest vegetables. Our sandwiches are a bargain at only ¥5 each. When you buy one now, as a bonus you get another one free!

Introducing Wild & Fancy!

Are you bored with wearing the same blue jeans every day? Then why don’t you get into our new jeans in deep red? This is the season’s hottest colour. They are so comfortable that you’ll want to wear them day and night! A pair of Wild & Fancy jeans costs only ¥40, available in all Wild & Fancy shops now.

B Write an advertisement for your company’s ChocoLoco Bar. Look at the advertisements in this unit and others you have seen to help you.

You may want to mention:
• taste/look/ingredients
• what is unique about the product
• benefits
• comments from customers
• price/discount
• where it is available
Project  Developing an ad campaign

Nowadays, people all over the world use ads to promote public welfare. Have you ever thought of starting an ad campaign about social concerns?

Read the following handout and sample ad campaign before you move to the next step. This will give you some basic information on an ad campaign.

How do you build an ad campaign?

Unlike a single advertisement, an ad campaign is a planned programme of advertisements using various kinds of ads to reach a certain audience. When you start a successful ad campaign, you must have a clear aim and an audience in mind. It is important to figure out exactly what you want to tell the audience and what you are trying to get them to do. In an ad campaign you may need to employ different kinds of media, including posters, newspapers, magazines, radio and television.

There are three major questions you must first consider:

1  Who is the audience for your ad campaign?

The people you want to reach are your target audience. In order to determine your audience, you will need to do a little research and analysis in advance. You will need to explore what the audience already thinks. It is very important to know your audience so you can create the right message for the right people.

2  What do you want your ad campaign to say?

After you have decided who your audience is, it is time to decide what you want the audience to know or think about. It is important to always try to appeal to the audience in order to get them to react in a certain way. You can gather this information from your research. When planning a public welfare campaign, you may want to ask yourself:

• What does my audience already know about this problem?
• What aspects of this problem would they care about or be concerned with?
• Is there some history behind the problem that they would be interested in?
• How does the problem personally affect their lives?

3  How do you reach your audience?

There are lots of different ways to get your message across when you are putting together an ad campaign. You must decide what approach you want to use. This decision should depend mainly on your target audience and which kinds of ads reach that group best.
Anti-smoking ad campaign

Every year millions of people around the world die due to smoking. Every packet of cigarettes contains poisonous chemicals that can result in lung cancer and heart disease. This costs countries a lot of money and causes great damage to the welfare of the people. There are huge numbers of smokers in Asia. This is why we have chosen anti-smoking as the subject of our ad campaign.

The target audience is high-school teenagers. Our main aim is to discourage young people from smoking. Our research shows that young people care about their health and future. We will educate them about the bad physical effects of smoking and how smoking affects those people around them. We will explain all the advantages of not smoking, such as saving money which can then be spent on other things. Our interviews also indicate that young people are concerned about what is cool and what their friends like. We will show how smoking is not cool or attractive, because it makes people smell terrible, and gives them bad teeth, skin and fingernails. If we can convince young people not to start, they might then urge their parents and other people to give up smoking, too.

Our campaign will start on 31 May, World No Tobacco Day. We will put large posters around the school with our logo and slogan. Our website will provide students with more information about smoking. We will also publish an article in the school magazine informing students about the dangers of smoking, and we will organize an essay competition as well.

Our slogan: Smoking kills!

Many people think that smoking is cool or enjoyable, but they are not fully aware of the damage that it does to their health. This is why we chose this picture as our logo. We want to shock people into realizing that many smokers die all too soon from illnesses and diseases related to smoking.

The project for your group is to develop your own ad campaign about a public welfare problem. You will be able to start your project after you answer the following questions.

1. What welfare problem do you want your ad campaign to deal with?
2. What do you want your campaign to say? Why?
3. Who is the target audience for your campaign?
4. Who will research the topic and interview the target audience?
5. Which sources will you use to find your information?
6. How will you reach your audience?
7. Who will design the logo and develop the slogan for the campaign?
8. Who will present the campaign 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:

- understanding the article about advertisements?
- reading expository writing?
- using the new vocabulary in this unit?
- discussing your ideas about advertisements?
- using suffixes to form adjectives?
- understanding language related to sales and marketing?
- understanding direct speech and reported speech?
- reporting:
  - statements?
  - questions?
  - imperative sentences?
- listening for statistics and descriptions?
- expressing your opinions and giving reasons?
- using these sentence types correctly:
  - positive statements?
  - negative statements?
  - questions?
  - commands?
  - exclamations?
- writing an advertisement?
- developing an ad campaign?

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

Welcome to the unit

Sport plays a very important role in our lives. Many people enjoy playing different sports while others just enjoy watching them. Below are pictures of a few popular sports. Discuss these sports with a partner to see how much you know about them.

1. Why do you think sport is so popular?
2. How often do you play sport? What sports do you usually play?
3. What is your favourite sport? Why?
Reading

A  Read the following speech quickly and answer these questions.

1  What is the speech about?

2  What was Pierre de Coubertin’s hope when he brought the Olympic Games back to life?

3  What does the speaker wish for at the end of the speech?

B  Read the speech by Mr Johnson, a member of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), who is visiting a high school in Beijing, to find out more about the Olympics.

The Olympic Games

Good afternoon, students and teachers. As a member of the International Olympic Committee, I am delighted to have been invited to your school to talk to you about the history and significance of the Olympic Games. I’ll share some interesting facts and stories with you, and then we’ll have time for questions.

Do you know when the ancient Olympic Games began? It was in the year 776 BC. They were held at Olympia in Greece every four years, for almost 12 centuries, until AD 394.

Some of the sports from the ancient Olympics are still seen today, such as the long jump, wrestling and running. At the ancient Olympics, by tradition the athletes were all men and they had to compete wearing no clothes. Single women were allowed to take part in their own competition, at a separate festival in honour of Hera, the wife of the Greek god Zeus. Today, both male and female athletes from around the world can take part, no matter what nation they come from.

The contemporary Olympics were first held in 1896, in Athens. It was a Frenchman, Pierre de Coubertin, who brought the Olympics back to life. He dreamt that the Olympics would make it possible for people of all countries to live side by side in peace. Now people all over the world are helping to realize this dream. Among them are many well-known athletes.

Did you know that perhaps the most famous boxer of all time first came to public attention during the 1960 Rome Olympics? He won the gold medal for the USA, under his birth name Cassius Clay. Afterwards, this young man went on to win the World Heavyweight Boxing Championship in 1964 and later changed his name to the one we all know, Muhammad Ali. He returned to the Olympic Games in Atlanta in 1996 to light the Olympic flame at the opening ceremony.

Another sports star I would like to mention is Michael Jordan. Everyone knows of his success in the NBA, but do you know that he helped the USA
basketball team win the gold medal at the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics? Jordan also returned to the Olympics after many years, but unlike Muhammad Ali, he was still competing for medals. At the 1992 Barcelona Olympics, Jordan won his second Olympic gold medal as a member of the so-called ‘Dream Team’.

Chinese athletes have also made important contributions to the Olympic Games. At the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics, the People’s Republic of China returned to the Olympics after 32 years’ absence. I am sure the whole of China must have felt proud when Xu Haifeng won the first gold medal for his country. Deng Yaping, who won four Olympic gold medals in 1992 and 1996, is perhaps the greatest female table tennis player the world has ever seen. At the 2004 Athens Olympic Games, Liu Xiang excited people all over Asia when he became the first Asian to win the gold medal in the men’s 110-metre hurdles.

The Chinese led the way at the 2008 Beijing Olympics, winning 51 gold medals. For the first time in history, the Chinese women’s gymnastics team won the gold medal. However, the athlete that some people remember most was Zhang Ning, a former badminton champion. At the age of 33, she was much older than the other players. Yet, she hung on to win the gold medal in the final match.

These are some of the Olympic athletes who have brought joy to people across the world with their attempts to push the boundaries of human achievement. We are looking forward to seeing more of them in future Olympic Games. Join me in wishing the Olympic Movement a successful future to match its past glory.

Thank you. Now, are there any questions?

Reading strategy: reading a speech

A speech is a formal talk that a person gives to an audience. A good speech should keep the audience interested all the time. To achieve this, the speaker may tell an interesting story, use quotations or present statistics. Asking questions can also be very helpful. In the speech above, Mr Johnson asks several questions. He does not expect his audience to actually answer the questions; however, he does want to get their brains working. When you read the speech, you need to think of the answers to the questions the speaker asks. All these questions are related to the main topic. By answering them you can follow the speaker’s train of thought.
C1 Read the speech again. Circle the incorrect part of each sentence below and write the correct word(s) in the blanks.

1 According to the speech, the speaker is an athlete.
2 The first ancient Olympic Games were held in AD 776.
3 Everyone was allowed to take part in the ancient Olympics.
4 The contemporary Olympic Games were first held in Rome in 1896.
5 At the 2008 Beijing Olympics, the Chinese women’s badminton team won the gold medal for the first time in history.
6 Zhang Ning was in her late thirties when she competed in the 2008 Olympic Games.

C2 Use the information in the speech to complete the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Which Olympics</th>
<th>Olympic achievements</th>
<th>Other information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Muhammad Ali</td>
<td></td>
<td>1960 Rome Olympics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Jordan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xu Haifeng</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deng Yaping</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liu Xiang</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhang Ning</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1 delighted (Line 2) ___ a very pleased
2 tradition (Line 10) ___ b the fact of someone being away from a place where they would usually be
3 contemporary (Line 16) ___ c a way of doing things that has existed for a long time among a group of people
4 absence (Line 37) ___ d the act of trying to do something
5 final (Line 49) ___ e modern
6 attempt (Line 51) ___ f last
The music has stopped. No one yet knows the (1) ________ of this, but everyone here at the Bird’s Nest in Beijing has grown quiet. Now I see some (2) ________. Yes, a runner with a torch has entered the stadium! ... It looks like Xu Haifeng! Xu won China’s first gold (3) ________, at the 1984 Olympics. The audience are on their feet with (4) ________! Now he’s passing the torch on to Gao Min, who first (5) ________ in the 1988 Olympics, then to Li Xiao Huahuang, now Zhan Xugang ... Zhang Jun ... Chen Zhong ... and now Sun Jinfang. All of them are great Chinese athletes who have (6) ________ to the Olympics. But who will get the (7) ________ of being the person to light the Olympic flame? It’s Li Ning! Li Ning is now carrying the torch! ... Wait ... He’s being lifted up in the sky ... Now he’s running with the torch around the roof of the stadium, over our heads. Can you believe it? I’ve never seen anything like this before! It has really (8) ________ the audience! ... Now the flame has been lit. The 2008 Olympic Games have officially started! What a way to begin!

Discuss these questions with a partner. Use the following dialogue as an example.

What is your opinion of the Olympics?
I agree. They help us learn about other countries.

I think the Olympics bring people from around the world closer together. What do you think?

They also teach us about having honour for others and being fair.

1. Do you think the Olympic Games help countries and people live side by side in peace? Why or why not?
2. Who do you think is the greatest Olympic athlete and why?
3. What kind of example do you think Olympic athletes have set to young people around the world?
Word power

Compound words

We can create new words by putting two or more words together. The dialogue below shows some examples of how compound words are used.

A: Did you know that Liu Xiang was the first Asian to win the gold medal for the men’s 110-metre hurdles in the Olympic Games?

B: Yes! Everyone knows that he is a very hard-working athlete. He is a well-trained runner.

These are the different ways to form compound adjectives:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Formation</th>
<th>Compound adj.</th>
<th>Formation</th>
<th>Compound adj.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adj. + n. + -ed</td>
<td>warm-hearted</td>
<td>n. + v-ed</td>
<td>airdropped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adj. + v-ing</td>
<td>easy-going</td>
<td>adj. + v-ed</td>
<td>soft-boiled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adv. + v-ing</td>
<td>hard-working</td>
<td>adv. + v-ed</td>
<td>well educated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n. + adj.</td>
<td>tax-free</td>
<td>num. + n.</td>
<td>100-metre</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These are the different ways to form compound nouns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Formation</th>
<th>Compound n.</th>
<th>Formation</th>
<th>Compound n.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n. + n.</td>
<td>handbag</td>
<td>n. + v-ing</td>
<td>housekeeping</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Can you recognize the formation of the following compound words? What do they mean? Take a guess and then try to use them in the letter below.

mouth-watering well-known outgoing newly built sightseeing

Dear Li Su

Guess what? I finally booked my trip to Greece! I am first staying in a ________ hotel in the centre of Athens, the capital of Greece. I think it will be easy for me to get around. Then I’ll go to three islands. You know I’m pretty ________, so I’m sure I’ll make new friends there easily. I have not made a travel plan because I like to take my time going _________. Greece will be so interesting. I am looking forward to seeing all the ________ ancient buildings and trying the ________ food. Well, I promise to send you a postcard from Athens.

Your friend

Yang Jie
Olympic sports and events

A  Look at the pictures below to find out which sport each person is competing in. Match each sentence with the sport in the picture.

1
2
3
4

a  There are 9 or 18 holes in a game of golf.

b  The discus involves throwing a flat, round object.

c  In the long jump, competitors try to jump as far forward as possible.

d  In archery you need to know how to use a bow and arrow.

B  Olympic events are often grouped into different categories. Try to put each Olympic event below into the correct category. Two have been done for you. When you have finished, try to come up with two more events for each category.

20 km walk  200 m butterfly  water polo  high jump
platform diving  110 m hurdles  springboard diving  discus throw

Athletics  Water sports

discus throw  springboard diving
Modal verbs: general introduction

1 We use modal verbs to talk about:
   • **ability**
     He *can* run 100 metres in 11 seconds.
   • **obligation**
     
     
     | advisability | necessity |
     |-------------|-----------|
     | ought to/should | have to |
     | must |
     
     You **must** work hard to win the gold medal.
   • **certainty**
     
     | very uncertain | almost certain |
     |-------------|--------------|
     | might | may | could | should | ought to |
     | will |
     
     She **might** win a medal at the Olympics.
   • **permission**
     
     | informal/spoken | formal/written |
     |-------------|--------------|
     | can | could | may | might |
     
     A: **Can** I watch the Olympics?  B: Yes, you **can**./No, you **can’t**.

2 We also use modal verbs to:
   • **make requests**
     
     | informal | formal |
     |-------------|-------|
     | will | can | could | would |
     
     **Can** you help me with my training?
   • **make suggestions**
     **Shall** we do some exercise this morning?
   • **make offers**
     I’ll wash your sports jacket.  **Shall** I get a ticket for you?
   • **give advice**
     You **should not/ought not to** eat a lot before swimming.

3 Modal verbs should be followed by the bare infinitives of other verbs.
   She **could** win the gold medal.

4 We use some modal verbs with the continuous form to say that something possible is happening now, and we use them with the perfect form to talk about possible past actions.
   The boys **may be playing** football on the playground.
   He plays basketball very well. He **must have practised** it a lot.
A You are writing an article for the school magazine about how cities are chosen to host the Olympic Games. Go through the list showing what is important for a candidate city. Then use the information to complete the article.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>convenience transport:</th>
<th>recommended</th>
<th>sports stadium:</th>
<th>necessary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English-speaking citizens:</td>
<td>recommended</td>
<td>training grounds:</td>
<td>necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>international airport:</td>
<td>necessary</td>
<td>hotels:</td>
<td>recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Choosing the right city

When choosing a city to host the Olympics, there are certain things we need to consider. First, the city \((1)\) \(\text{must, should}\) have an Olympic stadium and also \((2)\) \(\text{has to, ought to}\) provide first-class training grounds. The chosen city \((3)\) \(\text{must, should}\) also have plenty of good hotels and \((4)\) \(\text{could, must}\) have an international airport nearby. Public transport \((5)\) \(\text{has to, ought to}\) be convenient. Finally, we should think about the people who live in the city. Many of the people \((6)\) \(\text{should, might}\) speak at least a little English, which would be very helpful for tourists.

B Complete the following dialogue with modal verbs in brackets.

Nancy: Oh, hi! Glad you’re up. What do you think? \((1)\) \(\text{Shall, Should}\) we go out to have breakfast this morning?

Ted: That sounds like a great idea, but I’ll \((2)\) \(\text{must, have to}\) take a shower and get dressed—I \((3)\) \(\text{can’t, may not}\) go out wearing only a vest and underwear.

Nancy: OK, but \((4)\) \(\text{would, should}\) you put the kettle on first? I’d love a bit of tea before we leave.

Ted: But I’m going to take a shower. \((5)\) \(\text{Might, Could}\) you please make your own tea?

Nancy: I’m watching my favourite TV programme. If I leave the room, I \((6)\) \(\text{have to, might}\) miss something important.
Modal verbs: comparisons

1 can and be able to

- When talking about ability, we can use can and be able to, but be able to is more formal and less usual than can.
  My brother can/is able to play table tennis very well.
- We can use can to talk about a possible future action, or to indicate that something is true sometimes.
  Let’s get some exercise. We can go running in the park.
  It can be as hot as 38°C in my home town in summer.
- We use be able to in different tenses, as to infinitives or after other modal verbs.
  I’m sorry I haven’t been able to play tennis with you recently.
  It’s nice to be able to attend the lecture.
  Wang Gong might be able to win the chess game.

2 shall and will

- We often use shall to express a promise and use will to mean determination or decision.
  Don’t worry. You shall have the tickets for the games.
  Liu Mei will go and buy the tickets for the games.
- In questions, we use shall for the first or third person to make an offer or a suggestion, and we use will for the second or third person to ask about willingness.
  Shall we take you to the new stadium this weekend?
  A group of students are waiting to see you outside. Shall they come in?
  Will you go watching the game with me this afternoon?
  Will he pay for me?

3 mustn’t and needn’t

We use mustn’t to tell people not to do something, and we use needn’t to say that something is not necessary.

You mustn’t miss this football match. It’s very important.
You mustn’t enter the stadium without a ticket.
You needn’t watch the game if you don’t want to.
You needn’t practise basketball five times a week.
A  Zhou Jianping is interested in winter swimming and wants to practise it. He wrote a letter to his friend Li Ming, a winter swimmer, for advice. Help Li Ming complete his reply using modal verbs.

Hi Jianping

I was glad to receive your letter and am happy to tell you what I think about winter swimming.

I know that you are a sports fan and like swimming very much. I’m pretty sure you (1) _______ swim very well. However, winter swimming (2) _______ be dangerous. I suggest you join a swimming club and learn from a coach. Reading a book on winter swimming will also be helpful.

Go swimming every day through summer and autumn. When winter comes, swim for just a few minutes at noon every day. Do some exercises as a preparation before you swim. Otherwise, you (3) _______ hurt yourself.

To protect yourself from possible dangers, you (4) _______ (not) drink before swimming. If the water is very cold, you (5) _______ (not) swim for too long.

When you go winter swimming, find a good place. It’s important to find a place where you (6) _______ get in and out of the water easily.

Finally, you (7) _______ (not) be too worried. If you join a club and follow your coach’s advice, you will be a good winter swimmer very soon!

Yours

Li Ming

B  Li Tongtong is a new student. Her classmate Zhao Long offers to help her on her first day at school. Complete the following dialogue using shall or will.

Zhao Long: Hi, Tongtong. Is there anything I can do for you?
Li Tongtong: Oh, yes. I’d like to send a postcard to my grandparents. Where’s the post office?
Zhao Long: I’m going to the post office after school. (1) _______ I post it for you or (2) _______ we go together?
Li Tongtong: Let’s go together then. Tomorrow is my birthday. (3) _______ you come to my birthday party?
Zhao Long: Great! I’d love to. I (4) _______ bring you a gift.
Li Tongtong: Thanks. Oh, by the way, I don’t have many friends yet. Would you like to bring your friends too?
Zhao Long: That will be wonderful. I (5) _______ ask some friends to join us. You (6) _______ have a good time.
Li Tongtong: Thank you.
Task  Talking about sports and activities

Skills building 1: listening for specific information

When you talk to someone, it is very important to pay close attention to what he or she is saying in order to hear the information you need. This is because people often make mistakes, correct themselves, change their minds or say something that is not important.

The same is true for listening to a recording. Even if you think you have found the answer to a question, continue to listen carefully. The information may be changed later and may contain something that is not related to the question. Look out for words such as but, however, or and I mean.

Listen to the conversation between Ma Yan and Yu Lei about the 2010 World Cup and complete the notes below.

I’ll have some noodles. No, I think I’d like a chicken sandwich. Or maybe fish and chips instead …

Notes

1  Do Yu Lei and Ma Yan like football? Yes □ No □
2  Which team does Yu Lei support? ________________
3  Did Yu Lei watch any of the 2010 games? Yes □ No □
4  The 2006 World Cup was held in: Germany □ Japan □ South Korea □
5  Ma Yan’s favourite team is: China □ France □ Netherlands □
6  Will Ma Yan watch the next World Cup? Yes □ No □
7  Is Ma Yan likely to go to see a live World Cup match? Yes □ No □
Step 1: completing a training schedule

George, an athlete, is preparing to take part in a sports competition and is discussing a new training schedule with his coach. Listen to the conversation and complete the form below by circling the answers.

New Training Schedule

Name of athlete: George

Sport: Running

Physical training

1. Hours of training must be increased / reduced
2. Number of training hours per day: 1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5
3. Strength-training exercises such as running / swimming / lifting weights
4. Hours of sleep every night: 7 / 8 / 9 / 10

Food

5. Eat foods such as rice / beef
6. Hamburgers are allowed. True / False
7. Pizzas are not allowed. True / False
8. Eat _______ three times a day. fish / fruit / meat / vegetables
9. Number of times to eat fruit a day: 3 / 4 / 5 / 6
10. Allowed drinks: water / strong tea / weak tea
Skills building 2: making suggestions

When making suggestions, we usually try to use less direct ways of speaking to make the listener feel more comfortable. We often use these patterns:

1. *I advise you to do* more exercise to keep fit.
   *I advise that you should watch* less TV at night.
   *My advice to you is that you should drink* more water.
2. *I suggest (that) you (should) go* and *have* your teeth checked.
   *He suggested playing* football after school.

Sometimes we also use questions to make suggestions:

1. *Don’t you think it would be a good idea to go* running every morning?
2. *Why don’t you go* swimming instead of watching TV at home?
   *Why not go* swimming with me? You need some exercise.
3. You might have broken your leg. *Shall I take you* to hospital?
4. Tom: *Shall we meet* again and discuss the plan this week?
   Michael: *Will* Thursday morning *do*? I happen to be in town then.
5. Jane: Let’s plan something for the summer holidays.
   Edward: *What/How about* a trip to Europe?

Andy and John are talking about what they are going to do on the school sports day. Read the following dialogue, and underline any suggestions.

Andy: I’m not sure which activity to do on sports day. Any suggestions?
John: You are good at the 400-metre race. Why not try that?
Andy: Are you joking? Do you think I can beat Mike in Class One?
John: What about the high jump then?
Andy: No. Do you think I should try the long jump?
John: Well, don’t you think it would be a better idea for me to do that one? I’m pretty good at it.
Andy: I think I am good at it too. I suggest that you run the 100-metre race. No one in our school can beat you.
John: But I haven’t practised for a long time. Shall we do some training?
Andy: That’s a good idea. Will Saturday morning do?
John: Yes.
Step 2: designing a new daily routine

Your partner is training for a sports competition. Read these leaflets from the Sports Association, and compare them with his/her daily routine. Give advice to your partner on how his/her daily routine should be changed.

### Training for athletes

We recommend that all athletes in training follow these rules:

- two hours of training per day
- strength-training exercises twice a week
- at least eight hours of sleep every night
- take part in another sport besides one’s main sport three times a week

### Food for athletes

We recommend that all athletes in training follow these rules:

- eat plenty of grain products, such as bread and rice
- eat fruit four times a day
- eat vegetables three times a day
- eat white meat only—no red meat
- drink ten glasses of water per day—no soft drinks

### Daily routine

- 7.00 a.m. get up
- 7.30 a.m. breakfast: eggs, bacon, toast with butter, coffee
- 8.00 a.m. school
- 12.00 p.m. lunch: hamburger and chips, Coke
- 3.30 p.m. Internet cafe, computer games
- 5.30 p.m. 1 hour of training
- 6.30 p.m. go out for dinner with friends: pizza, lemonade
- 8.00 p.m. watch a DVD
- 10.30 p.m. homework
- 11.30 p.m. watch TV
- 1.00 a.m. bed
Skills building 3: identifying/selecting relevant information

Learning to identify and select relevant information is a useful skill that can be used in various tasks. When you read or listen to English, it is important to be able to identify which information applies to you and the task you are working on.

You have to write a report on the history of table tennis around the world. Read the letter below and underline information relevant to your topic.

Dear Cheng Xiao

How are you? I am sorry I haven’t written for a while, since I have been very busy training for the local table tennis tournament. In your last letter you asked me to tell you something about table tennis.

Table tennis, also called ping-pong, is played all around the world and is an Olympic sport. It is played on a table that is 2.74 metres by 1.525 metres and stands 76 centimetres from the ground. The net goes across the centre of the table and is 15.25 centimetres high. It is very similar to playing tennis on a court.

The exact origin of table tennis is not known. What we do know is that it began in England in the 1890s. Many people played table tennis because it did not require players to go outdoors. The game was popular with foreign visitors too, and soon it spread to much of Europe and Asia.

Many players believe table tennis is not only a physical game but a psychological game as well. A frequent technique used by many players is to stare at the people they are playing against to make them feel uncomfortable. Today, players from China, South Korea and Germany among others play leading roles in international table tennis competitions.

I hope this information will be of use to you. Good luck with your report.

Yours

Lu Fang
Step 3: writing a report about the history of a sport

A. When you write a report about the history of something, define what you are talking about. Relate the history in the order that it happened, and then talk about how things are today. Read the report below to see how this is done.

**History of bowling**

Bowling is played around the world, but is most popular in Britain and the USA. In this sport, you roll a large ball on the ground and try to knock over some pieces of wood that are shaped like bottles.

No one knows when the sport was invented. During the Middle Ages, many countries in Europe had bowling outdoors. Bowling moved inside in 1840, in New York City. Bowling became a big hit in the 1950s, when tournaments began to be broadcast on TV, and spread to many other countries.

While bowling is no longer as popular as it once was, since it is so easy to learn and play it is still enjoyed by people everywhere.

B. Write a report about the history of table tennis. Use the example above, the information in the letter in Skills building 3, and the outline below to help you.

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<th>Definition:</th>
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Project  Making a speech about sport

There are many aspects to sport. What makes a sport a sport, and not just a game or an activity? How do we decide which sport we should take part in or watch? What is the purpose of sport? Is sport just about winning, or are there other reasons to take part in it?

Read the following article and story. They will help you see the different kinds of things we can talk about regarding sport.

How does a sport enter the Olympics?

Entering a sport into the Olympics can be a long process. There are many requirements that must be met before a sport can be considered by the International Olympic Committee (IOC). First, a sport must have its own international association. Next, it must be practised by men in at least 75 countries on at least four continents, or practised by women in at least 40 countries and on three continents. That’s not all. In order for a new sport to be added, another sport must be dropped. This helps the IOC keep the Olympics’ budget under control.

Which ones are out?

Some sports that were part of the Olympics in the past have been removed. These include familiar sports, such as baseball, as well as more unusual sports, such as power boating. These sports were judged to have become less popular, and had to make way for new sports which are more popular.

Which ones are in?

Some sports have been added, such as tae kwon do, which was first included in the Olympics in 2000. The IOC is planning to change some of the sports in the next few years. In 2016, rugby and golf, which were earlier played at the Olympics and then dropped, will be included again, as they are now very popular and are played all around the world.

Which ones are still trying?

Wushu is still applying to get into the Olympics. The IOC has still not approved the sport due to the concern about the balance of sports—there are already many other sports in the Olympics that are connected with fighting, such as tae kwon do and boxing. However, the IOC is considering changing the number and type of Olympic sports in the future, so wushu fans may finally get what they are hoping for.
Winning isn’t everything

It was near the end of the football match, and neither team had scored. The captain of the Eagles passed the ball to a teammate, and then ran down near the Kangaroos’ goal. His teammate passed the ball back to him, but the shot was too high. The Eagles’ captain knocked the ball to the ground with his hand, and then kicked it and scored. The referee blew the whistle; the match was over and the Eagles had won. Of course, the goal should not have counted. However, now it was too late.

Later, a reporter asked the Eagles’ captain what had happened.

‘We won, and that is all that matters,’ the captain said.

The Kangaroos were out of the tournament, while the Eagles continued on. However, with the referees now keeping a close watch on the Eagles, they struggled and lost their next match. Afterwards, they complained that the referees had been unfair.

The Eagles went home angry and bitter because they did not win the tournament. Meanwhile, the Kangaroos went home and trained harder than before.

In the next tournament, the Kangaroos defeated the Eagles by a score of 5 to 1. They went on to the final match against the Bears. The match was tied with minutes to go. The Kangaroos’ captain was near the Bears’ goal. A teammate passed the ball to him, and by accident it hit his hand. The Kangaroos’ captain stopped the match and let the Bears have the ball. Within minutes, the Bears scored and won.

Later, a reporter asked the Kangaroos’ captain what had happened.

‘They won,’ the captain said. ‘They were the better team.’

The Kangaroos went home proud that they had done their best. Many of the Kangaroos’ players became friends with the players on the Bears’ team for the rest of their lives. In defeat, the Kangaroos found something more precious than victory—they found friendship, honour and respect.

B Your group is now going to prepare a speech about sport. You will be able to start your project after you answer the following questions.

1 What are some different and interesting topics about sport?
2 What topic would your group like to present a speech on?
3 Where will you find information about this topic?
4 How long should your speech be?
5 Who is going to do research for the speech?
6 Who will write and check the speech?
7 Who will deliver the speech to your class?
8 What aids (pictures, videos, etc.) will you need for the speech, and who will provide them?
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 speech by the IOC member?
- reading a speech?
- using the new vocabulary in this unit?
- discussing your ideas about the Olympic Games?
- using compound words?
- categorizing Olympic sports?
- using modal verbs:
  - to express ability?
  - to express obligation?
  - to express certainty?
  - to ask for permission?
  - to make requests?
  - to make suggestions?
  - to make offers?
  - to give advice?
- understanding the difference between certain modal verbs?
- listening for specific information?
- making suggestions?
- identifying/selecting relevant information?
- making a speech?

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

With the rapid development of science and technology, some of our wildest dreams could come true in the future. Look at the pictures below. Discuss the following questions with a partner.

1. Do you think the Moon could be a tourist destination in the future?
2. What jobs do you think robots could do in the future?
3. What developments in science and technology would you like to see happen in the future?
Reading

A Read the business presentation quickly and answer these questions.

1. What is the name of the product?
2. How many of the user’s senses does this product connect with?
3. What are the advantages of using RealCine for urban planning?

B Virtual reality could be used in many aspects of our life. Read this business presentation to city leaders and learn about RealCine.

Not just watching a film ...

RealCine—virtual reality for everyone

This presentation will give you some information about RealCine: how it works, why it is better than a film, and how it can be used in other ways. The RealCine experience will amaze you, and you will agree that this is an extraordinary technology that deserves to be developed further.

The technology behind RealCine is virtual reality (VR). Unlike a film, where a passive audience watches and hears what is happening on a screen, RealCine puts you into the action and connects with your senses of sight, hearing, smell and touch in an active way. Imagine that a VR user ‘goes’ sightseeing in the Himalayas. Not only will he or she feel every step of climbing Mount Qomolangma, but the user will also experience the cold, smells, sights and sounds of the surrounding environment; he or she will enjoy a feeling of happiness and a sense of achievement upon reaching the top.

RealCine works by making the users feel that they are really in a new world—a world that does not exist except in a computer program. To achieve this, special VR headsets are designed to allow the users to see in 3-D and hear the sound all around them. The movements of the headset indicate the direction in which the user wants to go. The user also wears special gloves so he or she can ‘touch’ the people and objects that he or she sees. To add to the virtual world of RealCine, the headsets even have small openings that give out smells to match the environment. Both the headsets and the gloves are connected to a computer network in the VR studio.

In scientific studies it has been shown that VR can be a good treatment for people who have social problems. In one case, a teenager who was afraid of talking and playing with his schoolmates was treated with VR. In the world created by
RealCine, he became the captain of the Brazilian football team and scored the winning goal in a World Cup final. This encouraged him to become more confident around others.

An argument has been put forward that some users will be disappointed by RealCine because VR is not real. However, with VR we are able to do things that could never be achieved in real life. For example, with the aid of RealCine, a seventy-year-old grandfather recently took a trip to Africa. In reality, he is disabled and can no longer walk, but he was able to see and touch a lion while still in the convenience of the VR studio.

Besides this, VR can be used to practise skills in a secure environment that otherwise would be quite dangerous. For example, firefighters could use RealCine to train safely, without the risk of getting injured in a burning building. It could be used in class as well. Teachers could bring history alive by placing students in an ancient town, or they could teach biology by allowing students to experience the world as a whale or a squirrel.

Finally, RealCine provides fantastic technology for urban planning. Engineers can enter the design of a neighbourhood into a computer, and then use VR to ‘walk’ around the neighbourhood, see how it looks and make changes before construction is carried out. This kind of urban planning is in the long term cheaper and more practical, compared with the way most urban planning is done today. I recommend the government use this technology in the future planning of this city.

**Reading strategy: reading a business presentation**

A business presentation is an introduction of a new product or business idea. As a presentation is to be given to those making decisions, it has to be clear and appealing. A good presentation usually includes specific information and convincing facts or examples, such as, ‘firefighters could use RealCine to train safely, without the risk of getting injured in a burning building.’ In order to make the presentation objective, words such as ‘I’ and ‘we’ are usually avoided. Instead, the passive voice is preferred, for example, ‘this is an extraordinary technology that deserves to be developed further.’
How well do you understand the business presentation? Read it again and answer the following questions.

1. What technology is behind this product?
2. What do users wear so they feel that they are really in a new world?
3. What did the teenager experience in RealCine?
4. Why do some people think that users will be disappointed by RealCine?
5. How could firefighters be trained with this new technology?
6. What might people use RealCine for?

In the presentation the writer gives a lot of information about RealCine. Find out in which paragraph(s) the following information can be found.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information</th>
<th>In which paragraph(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 How RealCine works</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Why it is better than films</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 How it can be used in other ways</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. passive (Line 7)    ___  a. safe
2. sightseeing (Line 9) ___  b. harm yourself or someone else
3. network (Line 21)    ___  c. when a person cannot use part of his/her body because of an illness, injury, etc.
4. disabled (Line 32)   ___  d. visiting a place as a tourist
5. convenience (Line 34) ___  e. a district or an area of a town
6. secure (Line 35)     ___  f. a number of computers that are connected together
7. injure (Line 37)     ___  g. accepting what happens without trying to change things
8. neighbourhood (Line 42) ___  h. being useful or easy for someone
The city leaders are interested in RealCine and have written a reply to the presentation. Complete the letter using the words from the box below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>disappointed</th>
<th>presentation</th>
<th>put forward</th>
<th>users</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>confident</td>
<td>urban</td>
<td>studio</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Dear Ms Cai

Thank you for your (1) ____________ about virtual reality. We were amazed by RealCine’s achievement in allowing (2) ____________ to experience the Himalayas, without ever having to go there. Certainly, no one using it for fun and games will be (3) _____________. However, in many ways virtual reality seems more like a toy rather than a useful technology. We would like you to further explain how we can use this in (4) ____________ planning. We are not very (5) ____________ as to whether an operator will be able to use RealCine easily.

We are concerned about the price, as well. You (6) ____________ the idea that we will save money if we use RealCine. This may be true in the long term. However, the cost of building a VR (7) ____________ is quite high, and this seems like a real disadvantage. Please send us more information on the daily costs and on how much time a design usually takes using RealCine. Otherwise, we cannot go forward.

While we are very interested in RealCine, we will need much more information before we can make a decision.

Best regards

Cheng Yige

How do you feel about technology? Work in pairs. Discuss your ideas. Use the conversation below as an example.

What do you think virtual reality should be used for?

I think it should be used for police training.

I think it should be used to meet people all around the world. What about you?

Yes, that would be great. And what about using it to train bus drivers?

1. Could virtual reality be used in schools? How could it make classes more exciting?
2. Do you know about any other new technologies scientists are developing? What are they?
Word power

Forming abstract nouns from verbs and adjectives

An abstract noun is a noun that refers to an idea, an action, a general quality or something that we cannot see or touch directly, e.g., *excitement*.

Most abstract nouns are uncountable. Only a few of them are countable, e.g., *a hope, an idea* and *a situation*.

We can form abstract nouns from some verbs and adjectives by adding suffixes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>+ ing</th>
<th>train → train<em>ing</em></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ ure</td>
<td>press → press<em>ure</em></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ ence</td>
<td>prefer → prefer<em>ence</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td>+ ance</td>
<td>perform → perform<em>ance</em></td>
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<td>+ ment</td>
<td>move → mov<em>ement</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td>+ ion</td>
<td>discuss → discus<em>ion</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td>+ ation</td>
<td>inform → inform<em>ation</em></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>+ ness</th>
<th>kind → kind<em>ness</em></th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ ty</td>
<td>safe → safety<em>ty</em></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ ity</td>
<td>real → reality<em>ty</em></td>
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We sometimes need to remove or change the final letter(s) of a word before adding the suffix. Here are some examples:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>- e + tion</th>
<th>produce → product<em>ion</em></th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- de + sion</td>
<td>decide → decision<em>ion</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td>- e + ure</td>
<td>please → pleas<em>ure</em></td>
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<th>Adjective</th>
<th>- t + ce</th>
<th>silent → silence<em>ce</em></th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- y + iness</td>
<td>pretty → prett<em>iness</em></td>
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Read about the history of one of the world’s most successful online businesses.
Complete the article by forming abstract nouns from the words in brackets. Use the plural form when necessary.

Jeff Bezos has played an important role in the (1)__________ (develop) of Amazon.com, an online shop selling mainly books and music. He decided to set up Amazon.com when he saw the fast-growing use of the Internet.

During the first few years, the company did not make a profit and Jeff Bezos thought that his efforts would end in (2)__________ (fail).

However, Internet (3)__________ (connect) became faster and a lot of (4)__________ (improve) were made to home computers.

Soon Amazon.com began to make money and become very successful. Mr Jeff Bezos’s (5)__________ (achieve) has encouraged many other people to start online businesses.
Words related to computers and the Internet

Computers and the Internet are becoming more and more important. A lot of students are interested in using them for both school work and fun. Below is a poster designed by the Computer Club. Use some of the words in the picture and the box below to complete the poster. Use the plural form when necessary.

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<th>data</th>
<th>download</th>
<th>e-mail</th>
<th>software</th>
<th>CPU</th>
<th>surf</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

CPU stands for the Central Processing Unit.

ROM means Read Only Memory.

The Club will help you learn how to use the computer and the Internet, so that you can make the most of your time and have fun.

Computers are becoming more common in schools. We use the (1) _____________ to input words and the (2) _____________ to move the cursor around the screen. The hard drive is used to store (3) ___________.

If you have a powerful (4) ___________, you can do a lot of work at the same time quickly.

You can use the computer to connect to the Internet and send (5) ____________ to your friends. You can (6) ____________ the Web to read the latest news or to gather information for your school project. You can also (7) ____________ a lot of music and films as well as useful (8) ____________.

Maybe one day you will want to go to college to study Computer Science. So, join the Computer Club now to learn more about computers and the Internet.
Grammar and usage

The passive voice

1 The active and passive voices can be interchanged without much difference in meaning. In the active voice we use the doer of an action as the subject of the sentence. In the passive voice we use the person or thing that is affected by the action as the subject of the sentence.

Scientists designed a VR headset. A VR headset was designed by scientists.

2 The basic form of the passive voice is be + the past participle. We can put the passive voice in different tenses by changing the tense of be.

Right now the new product is being developed in the laboratory.
An agreement has been put forward.

3 We should also pay attention to the following when using the passive voice.

- We usually use by to introduce the doer of the action, but we usually do not mention the doer when it is not necessary or not important, or when it is difficult to say who the doer is.

He believes that VR films will be accepted by most people.
Both the headsets and the gloves are connected to a computer network.

- Verbs like give, lend, offer, send, tell and show can be followed by two objects which usually refer to a person and a thing respectively. When we change sentences with these verbs into the passive voice, we usually use the person as the subject. Sometimes we also use the thing as the subject.

They were offered headsets and gloves in the cinema.
Headsets and gloves were offered to them in the cinema.

- In the active voice, some verbs are followed by an object and a bare infinitive. In the passive voice, we change the bare infinitive into the to infinitive.

I saw him go there. He was seen to go there.

- Sometimes we use get instead of be in the passive voice, e.g., get changed, get dressed and get hurt.

Please wait a while. I’ll just go and get changed.

- Some verbs can be used in the active form with a passive meaning.

This kind of computer sells well in China. Your article reads well.

- State verbs cannot be used in the passive voice.

I have many science books.
VR films belong to the latest wave of new technology.

4 There are some special passive patterns.

- It + passive verb + that clause

It is said that the technology behind RealCine is virtual reality.

- Subject + passive verb + to infinitive

The technology behind RealCine is said to be virtual reality.

Verbs often used in these patterns are: say, believe, report, suppose, know, prove, etc.
You are a reporter for a website. Read the information you got at an exhibition. Then complete the report on the event.

**Smart jacket by Electric Wear**
The Electric Wear Company has developed a new smart jacket this year. The jacket has a built-in mobile phone and an MP4 player.

**Bean plastic**
Scientists say that they have completed studies of natural plastic, and will soon produce various plastic materials from beans. Fully natural, the plastic will help reduce the amount of rubbish.

**Power-free fridge**
A farmer from France invented a power-free fridge. He managed to keep fruit and vegetables fresh for three weeks using only two clay pots and some wet sand.

**Powder-free washing machine**
Scientists have announced the development of a new kind of washing machine. The machine cleans clothes without liquid soap or washing powder.

---

**Four interesting technologies**

Some very interesting technologies (1) ________________ developed at the moment. The first is a jacket created by (2) ________________. The smart jacket has (3) ________________ this year. It includes a built-in mobile phone and an MP4 player.

The second is a power-free fridge. It (4) ________________ by a farmer from France. To keep fruit and vegetables fresh for three weeks, only two clay pots and some wet sand (5) ________________.

Scientists say that studies of natural plastic have (6) ________________, and that various plastic materials (7) ________________ soon. The natural plastic (8) ________________ made from beans, meaning less rubbish.

Last but not least, it has (9) ________________ that a new kind of washing machine has been developed. Clothes (10) ________________ without liquid soap or washing powder.

It is believed that the new products will sell well in the future.
Modal verbs and the passive voice

1. We can use modal verbs in the passive voice to talk about ability, possibility, duty, permission, etc.

   Firefighters **could be trained** using RealCine.

2. We form sentences using modal verbs in the passive voice by adding *be* and the past participle.

   **Active:** Computers can **work out** the position of the user at any time.
   **Passive:** The position of the user **can be worked out** at any time.

   Note the use of these modal verbs in the active and passive voices.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active voice</th>
<th>Passive voice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The user <strong>must wear</strong> special gloves.</td>
<td>Special gloves <strong>must be worn.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The user <strong>can touch</strong> the objects in the film.</td>
<td>The objects in the film <strong>can be touched.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers <strong>could use</strong> RealCine in the classroom too.</td>
<td>RealCine <strong>could be used</strong> in the classroom too.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The user <strong>may feel</strong> a real sense of achievement and happiness.</td>
<td>A real sense of achievement and happiness <strong>may be felt.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RealCine <strong>might not attract</strong> some users.</td>
<td>Some users <strong>might not be attracted</strong> by RealCine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientists <strong>ought to develop</strong> RealCine further.</td>
<td>RealCine <strong>ought to be developed</strong> further.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Below are two reports written in two different formats. Read the first report and complete the second.

**Topic:** Virtual reality and travel sickness

**Purpose:** To prove that virtual reality (VR) can reduce travel sickness

**Method:** 200 volunteers must wear VR headsets and take a virtual car trip each day for 20 days. Each trip lasts 20 to 30 minutes.

**Possible results:** Volunteers may become used to the feeling of movement. This ought to reduce the need for travel sickness pills.

**TIP** The passive voice is often used in scientific reports and history articles, but is otherwise not normally used in English unless it is necessary.

**Topic:** Virtual reality and travel sickness

It has been suggested that travel sickness **(1)__________** by using virtual reality (VR). This could be of great benefit to people and will be researched further.

200 volunteers will take part in our study. For 20 days, a virtual car trip **(2)__________** every day by each volunteer. Each trip will last between 20 and 30 minutes. A VR headset **(3)__________** by the volunteers. Over time, volunteers **(4)__________** used to the feeling of movement. In this way, their need for travel sickness pills **(5)__________**.
Verbs often used in the passive voice

Some verbs are often used in the passive voice and function like adjectives. Here is a list of some common verbs often used in the passive voice.

be bored with  
be born in/on  
be disappointed at/by  
be puzzled by  
be pleased by/with  
be surprised at/by  
Andy was bored with listening to the same CD every day.  
I was born on a Wednesday.  
My dad was disappointed by my test results.  
Some of my classmates are puzzled by the final result.  
The professor was pleased by the small trick.  
They were surprised at the possibilities of the Internet.

You are the editor of a website and you are writing an article about Napster. Look at the timeline showing the history of Napster and complete the article.

Napster and the power of the Internet

Napster, a program for sharing music for free, was started by an American called Shawn Fanning. He did this because he was (1) __________ music websites. He was (2) __________ computer programming and began to do his own project in 1998. He left university in order to concentrate on the project.

When Napster (3) __________ in 1999, the company was very small—only Fanning’s family and friends (4) __________. However, during 1999 and 2000, lots of people found the website and liked it. Fanning (5) __________ how popular his website had become.

In 2001 Fanning’s dream finally began to fade. He (6) __________ piracy by the music industry. Later that year, the service (7) __________. In 2002, Napster (8) __________ by Roxio for US $5 million.
Task  Writing a proposal

Skills building 1: distinguishing between facts and opinions

We often need to tell facts from opinions in order to make good judgements and draw conclusions.

1 A fact is a piece of information that is proved to be true.
   A seventy-year-old grandfather went on a trip to Africa using RealCine.

When people talk about facts, they may mention:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>numbers</th>
<th>names</th>
<th>places</th>
<th>events</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

2 An opinion is a feeling or belief that is not certain or proved.
   RealCine is really amazing.

When people talk about opinions, they may start their sentences with:
   In my opinion, ...
   I (don’t) believe/think (that) ...
   It seems (that)/looks like ...

A Look at what people have said in an Internet chat room. Each of them is stating a fact or expressing an opinion. Put a tick (✓) in the correct boxes.

1 China has a total land area of over 9.6 million km². ✓ 🔴
2 On 15 October 2003, China sent its first astronaut into space. 🔴 ✓
3 I believe our painting is worth quite a lot of money. 🔴 ✓
4 Suzhou is over 80 km away from Shanghai. ✓ 🔴
5 It seems that people prefer living in urban areas. 🔴 ✓
6 I think that you should find a secure job. 🔴 ✓
7 Mr Wang came home to find his computer broken. 🔴 ✓

B Listen to a recording about RealCine. Decide whether each of the speakers is stating a fact or expressing an opinion. Circle the correct words.

1 Fact / Opinion 3 Fact / Opinion 5 Fact / Opinion
2 Fact / Opinion 4 Fact / Opinion 6 Fact / Opinion
Step 1: completing a note

The editor of the school newspaper has received a letter concerning problems with the school computer room. He has decided to look into the problems and is making some notes to prepare his research. Help him complete the notes below.

Dear Editor,

Recently, I have experienced constant problems in the computer room. Many students also had the same experience. Therefore, I am writing to you to express my views.

In my opinion, it is about time we had new computers. The computers are old and slow, and sometimes they even do not work at all. They don’t have modems and are not connected to the Internet. We need computers that run faster and have better memories. Also, we need to buy new keyboards, mouses and monitors, because many of the keyboards have letters missing and some mouses and monitors are not functioning properly.

On Sunday, 2 March, for example, I had to spend four hours doing my homework, all because of problems with the computer I was using (PC No. 7). I tried other computers but they were in worse condition. At last, I finished my homework, but then I had another problem—the printer did not work! After I pushed the ‘print’ button, nothing happened. I had to find a senior student to help me. It took half an hour to fix it.

It is of chief importance to our future—and to the future of our nation—for us to learn how to use information technology, so we really need to update the computers and other equipment.

Best regards

Cao Ying

Class 3, Senior High 1

Notes

Name of student: _____________  Class: _____________

Date of visit to computer room: _____________

Computer number: _____________

Problems with computer: ______________________________________________

Other problems: ______________________________________________________

Suggestion: _________________________________________________________
**Skills building 2: asking for information**

To interview someone means asking him or her questions, often of a personal nature. These are the kinds of information often sought in interviews, and the questions used to get that information:

1. usual time for doing a particular activity
   - When/What time do you usually ...?

2. how often or much it is done
   - How often do you ...?
   - How many times a week/a month/... do you ...?

3. reasons for doing it
   - For what reason(s) do you ...?

4. problems found when doing it
   - What problem(s) have you got when you ...?

5. suggestions for improving things
   - What do you think can be done to solve the problem(s)?

---

**Work in pairs. Complete the questions according to the answers.**

1. _______ do you usually go to your local cinema to watch a film?
   - I usually go on Saturday evenings.

2. _______ do you go there to watch a film?
   - I go there twice a month.

3. _______ do you think so many people would like RealCine?
   - Lots of people would like RealCine, because they can experience something that they might never experience in real life.

4. _______ problem(s) do you think RealCine could have?
   - Tickets for this kind of experience might be too expensive.

5. _______ do you think can be done to solve this problem?
   - I think better and newer computer technology can be used to reduce the cost of making virtual reality programs.

---

**Step 2: finding out about the computer room**

1. Usual time of use
2. How often it is used
3. Reasons for use
4. Problems found
5. Suggestions for improving the computer room
The editor has asked you to interview students who use the computer room regularly. Work in pairs. Take turns to ask and answer the questions below, and fill in the interview form. Use the vocabulary in the box.

Questions
1. When do you usually use the computer room?
2. How often do you use the computer room?
3. What types of activities do you do in the computer room?
4. What problems have you had in the computer room?
5. How do you think the computer room can be improved?

Vocabulary
1. at break / at lunchtime / in (any school subject) lessons / after school
2. seldom / often / once a week / (any number of) times a month
3. do homework / study for exams / listen to music / watch films
4. always busy / not enough computers / too hot / closes too early / computers too slow
5. buy more computers / buy better computers / replace keyboards and mouses / buy new software / have longer opening hours
Skills building 3: formal writing

When we write a business proposal, a report or a letter to a stranger, we follow some general rules to make sure that the style is formal and professional.

- Always be polite.
- Be very serious.
- Use formal greetings and endings.
- Use titles and family names.
- Use Dear Sir/Madam if you don’t know the person’s name.
- Do not be personal.
- Do not tell jokes or try to be funny.
- Do not use contractions.
- Do not use slang.

Read the parts of different letters and decide whether they are formal or casual. Put a tick (✓) in the correct boxes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Formal</th>
<th>Casual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>I’m sure you’ll agree it’d be really cool to buy some more computers.</td>
<td>[x]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dear Sir/Madam</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>When the book fell off the bookshelf and hit him on the head, I laughed until I cried!</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Thank you for your time.</td>
<td>[x]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>I’m sure the teacher won’t mind you using the computer.</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>I would like to suggest that we buy some new equipment for the computer room.</td>
<td>[x]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>So nice to hear from you again, Geoffrey.</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>I don’t like the young man. He’s really rude and not very helpful.</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Step 3: writing a proposal for a new computer room

You have now interviewed many students and gathered more information about the school computer room. Read your notes and then complete the summary of the survey for the school newspaper.

- Design of the computer room not practical: students do not want to study there → need a new design
- Keyboards and mouses are too old → replace
- Not enough computers → buy more
- Only one printer → buy more
- Software out of date → update
- No Internet access → connect
- Closes too early → longer opening hours
### Survey about the school computer room

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problems</th>
<th>Suggestions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Students thought the design of the room was not practical.</td>
<td>The room should get a new design.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They are not interested in studying there because of this.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

B Write a proposal to your headmaster explaining why you would prefer the school to improve the computer room. Use the information from Part A and Steps 1 and 2 to help you.

You may want to mention:

- the government’s desire for more information technology to be taught and used in education
- the increased use of information technology in the lessons of all the subjects
- the importance of computer skills in both studies and work
- parents’ opinions

Useful expressions:

- A survey on students’ opinions was carried out.
- Students believe/feel/find/think that ...
- It was suggested that ...
- As more and more subjects require the use of computers ...
- In order to prepare ourselves for the future, ...
- I am sure that most parents would (not) ...
Project Writing a science fiction story

Science fiction is a type of writing based on fantasy. Science fiction writers often write about what will happen in ‘tomorrow’s world’. Have you ever read any science fiction stories?

Among the most famous science fiction writers are Jules Verne and H. G. Wells. Read the following summaries of two of their novels to help you prepare your own science fiction story.

Journey to the Centre of the Earth
by Jules Verne

In 1863, Professor Otto Lindenbrock found a secret message in an old book he had recently bought. The message spoke of a trip to the centre of the Earth through a volcano in Iceland. Immediately, he got his things packed and went to Iceland, forcing his nephew Axel to go with him.

In Iceland, the Professor hired a guide named Hans. When the three of them reached the volcano, they journeyed underground through a small cave. After many days, they came to a vast room with a large ocean inside. On the shores of this ocean, there was a forest and huge mushrooms. High above, the sky was filled with gas that gave off light like the sun.

The three men built a small boat and set sail. All of a sudden, two dinosaurs rose to the surface and began to fight each other. The small boat was almost sunk by the dinosaurs before they were able to get away.

They sailed to shore and explored the forest. They came across huge insects and many strange creatures. As they were wandering around, they noticed a man sitting against a tree in the distance—he was at least four metres tall. The men became afraid, and ran back to the boat.

They set sail again, and saw what looked like an exit, but it was blocked by rocks which had fallen down from the ceiling. They made a bomb to blow up the rocks. After the bomb exploded, their boat rushed wildly forward into a large hole. The boat floated down with the water. It was too fast for them to escape. They could only hold on to the boat in terror.

Finally, they reached the bottom of the hole. Then the water began to push them up. They floated upwards for miles. The water rushed beneath them, pushing them out into the sunlight. They now found themselves in a volcano in Italy—their adventure was over, but a new one was about to begin.
The Time Machine

by H. G. Wells

Here is my Time Machine. This is where you sit, and with these two white handles, you can travel into the future or the past.

I finished the machine just last week, and decided to use it to see the future. As I pulled one handle, the world around me became foggy. Days and nights zipped by and everything changed before my eyes. Buildings and cities appeared and disappeared in a flash. Finally, I heard a loud thunder, and everything stopped. There was a city in front of me that appeared very old and worn.

I was now in the year AD 802,701, and mankind had evolved into two races, the Eloi and the Morlocks. The Eloi were small and like children. They lived above the ground and spent all of their time at play. Unlike the Eloi, the Morlocks looked like white beasts. They lived underground, where they kept machines running so that the Eloi would be happy and well fed.

At first, I thought that the Eloi had forced the Morlocks to do all of the work so that the Eloi could play. However, later I came to see that I had the wrong impression: the Morlocks were the real masters. They took care of the Eloi because they lived by killing and eating them. The Morlocks even tried to catch and kill me, but luckily I was able to use the Time Machine to escape.

I then travelled 30 million years into the future. I was now on a beach with an ocean in front of me, but there was neither wind nor waves, and there seemed to be little life. I went still further into the future, and the sun grew larger, redder and darker, and the Earth became cold and covered in frost. Everything was still—there was no life or movement at all.

As the world turned to complete darkness, I pulled the other handle, and found myself back in my house in the present day. Only three hours had passed.

B   Now you are going to write your own science fiction story. You will be able to start your project after you answer the following questions.

1 What interesting science fiction stories have you read?
2 Which one do you like best? Why?
3 What would be a good setting for a story?
4 Who will be your main characters?
5 What do the main characters do?
6 How many paragraphs will your story have?
7 Who will write each paragraph?
8 Who will read the story to your classmates?
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 business presentation for RealCine?
- reading a business presentation?
- using the new vocabulary in this unit?
- discussing ideas about technology in a group?
- forming abstract nouns from:
  - verbs?
  - adjectives?
- understanding words related to computers and the Internet?
- using the passive voice?
- using modal verbs in the passive voice?
- comparing the passive voice and the active voice?
- distinguishing between facts and opinions?
- asking for information?
- writing in a formal style?
- writing a proposal?
- writing a science fiction story?

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 A commercial advertisement is one which someone has paid for to advertise a product or service. (Page 2, Lines 10–11)

商业广告是人们为了推销某种产品或服务而花钱做的广告。

(1) 句中which引导一个定语从句，修饰先行词one。

(2) 短语pay for的意思是“为⋯⋯付费”。如：

Let me pay for dinner this time.

这次就让我来付饭钱吧。

2 PSAs are often run for free, and are meant to educate people about health, safety, or any other problem that affects public welfare. (Page 2, Lines 11–12)

公益广告往往是免费投放的，旨在提高健康、安全或其他影响公共福利的问题教育公众。

句中mean作动词，在这里的意思是“打算，意图”。如：

Really sorry for the trouble—I didn’t mean to bother you.

非常抱歉，给您添了麻烦，我本不想打扰您的。

词组be meant to意为“目的是，旨在”。如：

This software is meant to protect computers from being attacked by viruses.

这种软件旨在保护电脑防御病毒攻击。

3 Even if an ad does not lie, it does not mean it is altogether innocent. (Page 2, Lines 15–16)

即使一则广告没有撒谎，也并不意味着这则广告就是完全“清白”的。

(1) 副词altogether在句中意为“完全，全部”，表示强调。如：

It was an altogether different situation.

那是完全不同的情形。

(2) 单词innocent意为“无罪的，清白的”。有一些广告虽然没有明显地撒谎，但其中运用了一些花招，试图误导消费者，故说它们也并非完全清白。

4 Not all ads play tricks on us though. (Page 3, Line 27)

但并非所有的广告都跟我们玩花招。

句中though是副词，意为“但是，然而”，常置于句尾。如：

This is the third time that Jack has failed the driving test. He is not discouraged, though.

这是杰克第三次没能通过驾驶考试，不过他并不气馁。

5 When it comes to advertisements, we must all use our intelligence and not be a slave to them! (Page 3, Lines 41–42)

谈及广告，我们都必须运用自己的智慧，不要做广告的奴隶。

句中when it comes to...的意思是“当涉及到⋯⋯，当谈到⋯⋯”。如：

When it comes to classical music, we first think of Beethoven or Mozart.

谈到古典音乐，我们首先想到贝多芬或莫扎特。

6 heroic [ˈhɪəriːk] 英勇的，英雄的 fame [feɪm] 声誉，名气
fantasy [ˈfæntəsi] 幻想，想象 marketing [ˈmærkɪtɪŋ] 市场营销
consumer [ˈkɒnsərər] 消费者 market share 市场份额
percentage [ˈpɜːsəntɪdʒ] 比例 sales target [ˈteɪlər tɑːɡɪt] 销售目标

7 The company can then choose the right product to produce, the one that is expected to be most popular with consumers—people who buy and use the product. (Page 7)
Once the product goes on the market, its sales figures—the amount which has been sold—should be reported every day, so the company can check the progress of their product. (Page 7)

- 产品投放市场后，就应该每天报告其销量（已售出的数量），以便公司检查产品的销售进度。
- "so"之后省略了that，表示目的，意思是“以便”；后面的从句中常包含can，could或might等情态动词。
  如：
  
  John raised his voice so (that) everybody could hear him.
  
  提高了嗓门以便大家都能听到。

It is important to figure out exactly what you want to tell the audience and what you are trying to get them to do. (Page 18, Lines 4–5)

重要的是，你得确切弄清楚想要告诉受众什么，想让他们做什么。

(1) 句首的it是形式主语，不定式短语to figure out ... 是真正的主语；两个what引导名词性从句，充当figure out的宾语。

(2) 句中figure用作动词，短语figure out的意思是“弄清楚”。如：

It took them a long time to figure out how to start the equipment.

他们花了很长时间才弄清楚如何启动该设备。

(3) 句中get意为“使，让”，get somebody to do something的意思是“让某人做某事”。如：

I will get my uncle to help check the spelling for me.

我会让我叔叔帮我检查拼写。

It is important to always try to appeal to the audience in order to get them to react in a certain way. (Page 18, Lines 17–18)

为了让受众作出预期的反应，努力去吸引他们是很重要的。

(1) 句中appeal to表示“有吸引力，引起兴趣”。如：

The programme appeals especially to young children.

这个节目特别受小朋友欢迎。

(2) 动词react的意思是“反应”。如：

I wonder how they are going to react to my suggestion.

我不知道他们对我的提议会有什么反应。

There are lots of different ways to get your message across when you are putting together an ad campaign. (Page 18, Lines 26–27)

当组织一场广告宣传活动时，有许多不同的方式可用来传递讯息。

get something across的意思是“将……表达清楚”。如：

John has a way to get his opinion across using as few words as possible.

约翰能用最简短的语言将自己的观点表达清楚。

We want to shock people into realizing that many smokers die all too soon from illnesses and diseases related to smoking. (Page 19, Lines 27–29)

我们希望警醒人们，让他们认识到许多吸烟者过早地死于与吸烟有关的疾病。

related to smoking用作后置定语。词组all too soon意为“太快，过早”。词组die from与die of都可表示“死于”，两者常常可以通用，比如die from a disease与die of a disease皆可。
Unit 2

1 As a member of the International Olympic Committee, I am delighted to have been invited to your school to talk to you about the history and significance of the Olympic Games. (Page 22, Lines 1–3)

作为国际奥委会的一名成员，我非常高兴应邀前来贵校，跟大家谈谈奥运会的历史和重要性。

国际奥林匹克委员会，简称国际奥委会，1894年成立，由法国人皮埃尔·德·顾拜旦发起。国际奥委会总部最初设在法国巴黎，1915年迁往瑞士洛桑。

2 Single women were allowed to take part in their own competition, at a separate festival in honour of Hera, the wife of the Greek god Zeus. (Page 22, Lines 11–13)

未婚女性可以参加她们自己的竞赛比拼，比赛在一个专门纪念赫拉（希腊神话中众神之王宙斯的妻子）的节日举行。

（1）宙斯（Zeus）是古希腊神话中的众神之王，掌握天界，居住在希腊北部的奥林匹斯山上。赫拉（Hera）是宙斯的妻子。

（2）词组in honour of的意思是“为了向……致敬，纪念”，如：

This great monument was built in honour of our national heroes.

这座高大的纪念碑是为了纪念民族英雄而建的。

3 It was a Frenchman, Pierre de Coubertin, who brought the Olympics back to life. (Page 22, Lines 16–17)

让奥运会得以重生的是法国人皮埃尔·德·顾拜旦。

（1）句中it was ... who ... 是强调句型，强调a Frenchman, Pierre de Coubertin。

（2）Pierre de Coubertin是a Frenchman的同位语。

（3）皮埃尔·德·顾拜旦是一位法国教育家，他认为体育能够帮助人们树立体格、锤炼心性。在他的推动下才有了国际奥委会的成立，他也因此被称为“现代奥运之父”。

4 Afterwards, this young man went on to win the World Heavyweight Boxing Championship in 1964 and later changed his name to the one we all know, Muhammad Ali. (Page 22, Lines 23–25)

此后，这个年轻人又赢得了1964年世界重量级拳击锦标赛冠军，后来他改了名，即众所周知的穆罕默德·阿里。

前世界拳王穆罕默德·阿里（Muhammad Ali），自从1964年夺冠之后，震惊了世界拳坛。他在21年的拳击生涯中曾56次获胜，其中37次将对手击倒，在职业拳坛享有独一无二的地位。

5 I am sure the whole of China must have felt proud when Xu Haifeng won the first gold medal for his country. (Page 23, Lines 37–39)

我相信，当许海峰为自己的祖国赢得第一枚金牌时，整个中国都为之感到自豪。

句中情态动词must后接被动式，表示对过去情况的推测。如：

It must have rained last night, for the ground is wet.

昨夜一定下雨了，因为地上是湿的。

6 Deng Yaping, who won four Olympic gold medals in 1992 and 1996, is perhaps the greatest female table tennis player the world has ever seen. (Page 23, Lines 39–41)

邓亚萍也许是世界上最伟大的女乒乓球运动员，她在1992年和1996年共赢得四枚奥运金牌。

句中两个定语从句，第一个定语从句由who引导；第二个定语从句（the world has ever seen）前省略了引导词，修饰先行词player。形容词see在这里是拟人用法，表示“经历，见证”。如：

The year 1949 saw the founding of the People's Republic of China.

中华人民共和国于1949年成立。

7 easy-going等 (Pages 26–27)

- easy-going /‘i:zi'gəʊɪŋ/ 随和的
- airdropped /‘eədrɒpt/ 空投的
- tax-free /‘teks'friː/ 免税的
- soft-boiled /‘sɒft'bɔːld/ 煮至半熟的
mouth-watering /mauθwaːtərn/ 令人垂涎的   discus /diskəs/ 铁饼
archery /ɑ:tʃəri/ 射箭   butterfly /ˈbʌtəflai/ 蝴蝶
water polo /ˈwɔ:tpoləʊ/ 水球   platform diving /ˈplætform ˈdaɪvɪŋ/ 跳台跳水
springboard /ˈsprɪŋbɔ:d/ diving 跳板跳水   athletics /æθˈletɪks/ 田径运动
8 In order for a new sport to be added, another sport must be dropped. (Page 38, Lines 7–8)
要增补一个新的运动项目，就必须淘汰一个当前的运动项目。
(1) 短语in order后接动词不定式表示目的，a new sport is不定式to be added的逻辑主语。如:
Clearly, in order for things to be done in time, it is necessary to act quickly.
很显然，为了按时把事情做完，有必要迅速行动起来。
(2) 句中drop意为“停止，淘汰，放弃”。如:
I’m going to drop badminton and play soccer instead.
我打算放弃羽毛球，改踢足球。
9 Some sports have been added, such as tae kwon do, which was first included in the Olympics in 2000. (Page 38, Lines 16–17)
有些运动得以增补进入奥运会，比如跆拳道在2000年才首次被列为奥运项目。
跆拳道是一种格斗术，起源于韩国，以其凌厉的脚法而闻名。
10 In 2016, rugby and golf, which were earlier played at the Olympics and then dropped, will be included again, as they are now very popular and are played all around the world. (Page 38, Lines 18–20)
橄榄球和高尔夫曾经是奥运项目，后来被取消，但是2016年这两项运动将重返奥运，因为它们现在非常受欢迎，在世界各地都有人从事这两项运动。
本句是复合句，句中which引导非限制性定语从句，as引导原因状语从句。
11 Of course, the goal should not have counted. (Page 39, Lines 6–7)
当然，那个进球本该不算数的。
情态动词should后接完成式，表示对过去情况的说明；句中should not have done的意思是“本不该”。如:
You shouldn’t have shouted at Oliver. After all, he is only a child.
你不应该冲奥利弗大喊大叫的，毕竟他只是个孩子。
12 The Eagles went home angry and bitter because they did not win the tournament. (Page 39, Lines 14–15)
鹰队在联赛上铩羽而归，既恼火又愤愤不平。
句中angry and bitter用作主语的补语。如:
I stepped onto the stage, scared and excited.
我走上舞台，既害怕又兴奋。
13 The match was tied with minutes to go. (Page 39, Lines 18–19)
离比赛结束只剩几分钟的时候，还是平局。
句中tie用作动词，意思是“打成平局，不分胜负”。如:
Our school basketball team tied with a team from the south.
我校篮球队与南方的一支球队打成平局。

Unit 3
1 Unlike a film, where a passive audience watches and hears what is happening on a screen, RealCine puts you into the action and connects with your senses of sight, hearing, smell and touch in an active way. (Page 42, Lines 6–9)
电影仅仅让观众被动地看和听屏幕上发生的事，而RealCine与电影不同，它让你参与到剧情活动中，以一种主动的方式与你的视觉、听觉、嗅觉和触觉联系起来。

(1) 句中where引导一个非限制性定语从句，修饰先行词film。由于句中film并非指具体的某一电影，而是指向一个抽象的地点，因此这里只用关系副词where，而不能用关系代词which。该定语从句中，谓语watches and hears后接一个由what引导的宾语从句。

(2) 句中sight和smell都用作可数名词，指视觉和嗅觉。

2  Not only will he or she feel every step of climbing Mount Qomolangma, but the user will also experience the cold, smells, sights and sounds of the surrounding environment; he or she will enjoy a feeling of happiness and a sense of achievement upon reaching the top. (Page 42, Lines 10-13)

使用者不仅能感受到攀登珠穆朗玛峰的每一步的艰辛，还能体验到隆冬环境的寒冷、气味、景观和声音；到达顶峰时，他们将会享受到一种愉悦感和成就感。

(1) 本句分号前面是not only ... but (also) ...连接的并列句。由于not only位于句首，故第一个分句使用了倒装语序。

(2) 句中smell和sight都用作可数名词，指不同的气味和景物。

(3) 短语upon reaching the top用作时间状语；upon是介词，相当于on，意思是“当......的时候，一......就......”。如：

Upon hearing the news that a hurricane was coming, most of the villagers hurried to safer places.

一听到飓风要来的消息，大部分村民都急忙转移去了更安全的地区。

3  To add to the virtual world of RealCine, the headsets even have small openings that give out smells to match the environment. (Page 42, Lines 19-20)

给RealCine虚拟世界锦上添花的是，耳机上甚至还有一些小孔，可以释放出与环境相匹配的气味。

句首的动词不定式短语用作目的状语。短语add to的意思是“增添，增强”。如：

The recent happenings added to the pressure on the organizing committee.

最近所发生的事增加了组委会的压力。

4  In reality, he is disabled and can no longer walk, but he was able to see and touch a lion while still in the convenience of the VR studio. (Page 43, Lines 32-34)

在现实中，他因为残疾已经不能走路，但借助VR工作室里设备的便利，他能看见并抚摸一头狮子。

(1) 句中while引导时间状语从句，该从句中水前省略了主语和谓语，完整形式为while he was still in the convenience of the VR studio。

(2) 词组in reality的意思是“事实上，实际上”。如：

Henry always seems so confident, but in reality he is rather shy.

亨利看上去总是那么自信，但事实上他相当腼腆。

5  Teachers could bring history alive by placing students in an ancient town, or they could teach biology by allowing students to experience the world as a whale or a squirrel. (Page 43, Lines 38–40)

老师可以让学生置身于古代的城镇，从而让历史重现；也可以让学生模拟鲸鱼或者松鼠来体验世界，用这种方式来进行生物课的教学。

句中bring ... alive的意思是“使......鲜活，生动”。如：

The teacher brought history alive with interesting stories.

老师讲述有趣的故事，使历史课上得有声有色。

6  This kind of urban planning is in the long term cheaper and more practical, compared with the way most urban planning is done today. (Page 43, Lines 44–46)

长远来说，与现在很多城市规划方式相比，这种城市规划方式更经济、更实用。

句中compared with ... 是过去分词短语，用作条件状语；the way后接一个定语从句。
7 preference /'predfrəns/ 偏好 performance /'pərformans/ 演出
prettiness /'prɪtməs/ 美丽 download /daʊnˈləud/ 下载
cursor /ˈkɜːsə(r)/ 光标

8 In my opinion, it is about time we had new computers. (Page 53)
在我看来，我们应该有新的电脑了。
In it is (about/high) time that somebody did something结构中，从句的谓语部分用一般过去时；更为正式的说法是it is (about/high) time that somebody should do something。如：
It is high time that we should make a budget for the project.
我们该为这个项目做预算了。

9 Also, we need to buy new keyboards, mouses and monitors, because many of the keyboards have letters missing and some mouses and monitors are not functioning properly. (Page 53)
我们需要买新的键盘、鼠标和显示器，因为很多键盘残缺不全，一些鼠标和显示器也不能正常使用。
句中mouse的意思是“鼠标”，复数形式为mouses。当mouse指“老鼠”时，复数形式为mice。

10 Journey to the Centre of the Earth (Page 58)
《地心游记》创作于1864年，作者是儒勒·凡尔纳 (Jules Verne)。儒勒·凡尔纳 (1828–1905) 是法国著名科幻小说家，一生中创作了六十多部科幻小说，被誉为“科幻小说之父”，本书是其代表作之一。

11 As they were wandering around, they noticed a man sitting against a tree in the distance—he was at least four metres tall. (Page 58, Lines 15–17)
当他们到处转悠时，发现远处有一个高个子，他靠着树坐着——那人至少四米高。
句中as they were wandering around用作时间状语；sitting against a tree in the distance用作介词短语，用作定语a man的补足语。介词against意为“靠着”。如：
My dad placed the piano against the wall.
我爸爸把钢琴靠着墙放着。

12 The Time Machine (Page 59)
《时间机器》发表于1895年，作者是英国著名作家赫伯特·乔治·威尔斯 (Herbert George Wells, 1866–1946)。

13 Days and nights zipped by and everything changed before my eyes. (Page 59, Lines 4–5)
白天、黑夜飞速交替，一切都在眼前变换。
句中zip是动词，表示“快速移动”的意思。如：
A sport car zipped past us.
一辆赛车从我们身边飞驰而过。
此外，zip用作名词时，本意是“拉链”，用作动词时，其最常用的意思是“拉上拉链”。如：
Walking out of the house, I zipped up my overcoat because it was freezing outside.
出门时，我拉上了大衣的拉链，因为外面很冷。
Unit 1

advertising /ˈædvətaɪzɪŋ/ n. 做广告；广告
                      (1)
airline /ˈeəlайн/ n. 航空公司
                      (1)
drug /drʌɡ/ n. 药品；药；药物
                      (1)
shine /ʃaɪn/ n. 光亮；光泽
                      (1)
*shampoo /ˈʃæməpuː/ n. 洗发精，洗发香波
                      (1)
advertisement /ˌædˈvɜːtɪsmənt/ n. (informal ad)
                      广告；广告宣传
                      (2)
persuade /pɜːˈswiːd/ vt. 说服；劝说；使信服
                      (2)
advertise /ˈædvətaɪz/ vt. & vi. 做广告；宣传
                      (2)
be meant to 旨在，目的是
                      (2)
welfare /ˈwelfeɪr/ n. (个体或群体的) 幸福，安全和健康；福利
                      (2)
cheat /tʃiːt/ vt. & vi. 欺骗；作弊
                      n. 骗子；欺诈行为
                      (2)
skilful /ˈskɪflʃ/ adj. 有技巧的；熟练的
                      (2)
even if/though 虽然，即使
                      (2)
inocent /ˈɪnəsnt/ adj. 清白的，无罪的；
                      n. 无恶意的；纯真的
                      (2)
breath /breθ/ n. 气息；呼吸
                      (2)
bad breath n. 口臭
                      (2)
fool /fuːl/ vt. 欺骗，愚弄
                      n. 傻瓜
                      (2)
cure /kjuə(r)/ vt. 治愈；解决
                      n. 药物；疗法；对策
                      (2)
grocery /ˈɡrɔsəri/ n. 杂货店
                      (2)

pleased /ˈpli:zd/ adj. 高兴，满意；
                      乐于（做某事）
                      (3)
comment /ˈkɒment/ n. 评论，评价
                      vi. 评论，议论
                      (3)
mental /ˈmentl/ adj. 心理的；思想的；精神的；智力的
                      (3)
fall for 上……的当，受……的骗
                      (3)
trick /trɪk/ n. 阴险；戏法，把戏，诀窍
                      vt. 欺骗；欺诈
                      (3)
play tricks on 欺骗；捉弄
                      (3)
aim /eɪm/ vt. & vi. 以……为目标；瞄准
                      n. 目的，目标
                      (3)
nationwide /ˌneɪʃənwɒd/ adj. & adv. 全国范围的（地），全国性的（地）
                      (3)
campaign /ˈkæmpəni/ n. 运动（为了某种目的而进行的一系列有计划的活动）
                      (3)
deal with 涉及，关于；处理，应付
                      (3)
motto /ˈmɔtəʊ/ n. 座右铭；格言，箴言
                      (3)
cigarette /ˈsɪɡərət/ n. 香烟，卷烟
                      (3)
benefit /ˈbenɪfɪt/ vt. & vi. 使受益；得益于
                      n. 益处；救济金；奖金
                      (3)
promote /prəˈmɔut/ vt. 推广，宣传；促销；
                      促使，推动
                      (3)
intelligence /ɪnˈtelɪdʒəns/ n. 智力，才智；情报
                      (3)
slave /slɛv/ n. 完全受……控制的人；奴隶
                      (3)
consult /kənˈsɔlt/ vt. 咨询；请教
                      (5)
comprehension /ˌkɒmprɪˈhenʃn/ n. 理解力，
                      领悟能力；理解练习
                      (5)
* latest /ˈleɪtɪst/ adj. 最新的
* best-seller /ˈbestˌseɪlə(r)/ n. 畅销书；畅销品
amazed /əˈmerɪzd/ adj. 大为惊奇
recommend /ˌrekəˈmend/ vt. 推荐；建议；劝告；介绍
publisher /ˈpʌblɪʃə(r)/ n. 出版社，出版机构；出版人，发行人
senior /ˈsɪnjər/ adj. （高中或大学）毕业年级的；级别（或地位）高的
n. 高年级学生，毕业班学生；上司；年纪较长的人
purchase /ˈpɜːʃəs/ vt. 购买，采购
n. 采购；购买的东西
designer /ˈdɛzəna(r)/ n. 设计者，设计师
software /ˈspʊtweə(r)/ n. 软件
tip /tɪp/ n. 建议，提示；顶端，末梢；小费
vt. & vi. （使）倾斜，倾倒；给小费
eye-catching /ˌaɪkətiŋ/ adj. 引人注目的
* logo /ˈləʊɡoʊ/ n. （公司或机构的）标识，标志，徽标
* slogan /ˈsləʊɡən/ n. 标语；口号
corporation /kɒrəˈreɪʃən/ n. （大）公司
bar /bɑː(r)/ n. 条，棒；酒吧
multiply /ˈmʌltəplaɪ/ vi. & vt. 成倍增加；迅速增加；乘，乘以
design /dʒɪˈzæn/ vt. & n. 设计
update /ˈæpˌdʒət/ vt. & n. 更新；提供最新信息；使现代化
youth /juːθ/ n. 年轻人，青年；青年时期；青春，朝气
aspect /ˈæspekt/ n. 方面，层面
CD /ˈsiːdiː/ n. 光盘，激光唱片（compact disc的缩写）
recipe /ˈreɪspə/ n. 烹饪法；食谱
yummy /ˈjʌmi/ adj. 味道好的，好吃的
bargain /ˈbɑːɡən/ n. 便宜货；协议
vi. 讨价还价
bonus /ˈbʌnəs/ n. 意外收获；奖金，额外津贴
fancy /ˈfænsi/ adj. 精致的；绚丽的；奢华的
n. 空想，幻想，爱好，迷恋
vt. 想象，猜想
figure out 弄清楚，弄懂，计算出
media /ˈmiːdiə/ n. 大众传播媒介
poster /ˈpɔːsta(r)/ n. 海报
target /ˈtɑːɡət/ n. 目标；靶子
vt. 瞄准；以……为目标
determine /drɪˈtɜːmɪn/ vt. 确定，查明；决定；裁决
analysis /əˈnæləsɪs/ n. 分析，分析结果
appeal /əˈpiːl/ vi. 有吸引力，呼吁，恳请
n. 吸引力，呼吁，恳求
appeal to 吸引，引起兴趣，呼吁
react /rɪˈrekt/ vi. 做出反应，回应
personally /ˈpɜːrsənəli/ adv. 个别地；就本人而言；本人，亲自
get something across 把……表达清楚
* anti-smoking /ˌæntiˈsmɑːkɪŋ/ n. 反对吸烟
packet /ˈpækt/ n. 小包，小盒
poisonous /ˈpɔɪzoʊəs/ adj. 有毒的
lung /lʌŋ/ n. 肺
cancer /ˈkænəsə(r)/ n. 癌症
smoker /ˈsmɑːkə(r)/ n. 吸烟者
fingernail /ˈfɪŋgəneɪl/ n. 手指甲
urge /ərɪdʒ/ vt. 敦促，力劝；竭力主张
n. 强烈的欲望，冲动
tobacco /tə'beɪkəʊ/ n. 烟草，烟叶
essay /'esə/ n. 论说文，小品文；
（学生为某门课程写的）文章，短文
shock /ʃɒk/ vt. 使震惊，使惊愕
   n. 震惊，惊愕
die from 死于……

Unit 2
committee /ˈkɒmɪtɪ/ n. 委员会

delighted /ˈdɜːltɪd/ adj. 愉快的，高兴的

significance /ˈsɪgnɪfɪkəns/ n. 重要性，意义

*Olympia /ˈɒlɪmpɪə/ n. 奥林匹亚（希腊古国）

*Greece /ˈɡriːs/ n. 希腊

wrestling /ˈrɛstlɪŋ/ n. 摔跤运动

tradition /ˈtrædɪʃn/ n. 传统，风俗

compete /ˈkʌmpət/ vi. 比赛；竞争

honour /ˈɔːnə(r)/ n. 尊敬；荣幸；节操；荣誉
   vt. 尊敬，尊重（某人）
   in honour of 为向……表示敬意

male /meɪl/ n. & adj. 男性（的）

nation /ˈneɪʃn/ n. 国家，民族；全体国民

contemporary /ˌkənˈtempərɪ/ adj. 现代的；当下的；同时代的

well-known /ˈwelknɔːn/ adj. 著名的

boxer /ˈbɒksə(r)/ n. 拳击手，拳击运动员

medal /ˈmedl/ n. 奖牌，奖章，勋章

heavyweight /ˈheɪvweɪt/ n. 重量级拳击手

boxing /ˈbɒksɪŋ/ n. 拳击运动

*championship /ˈtʃəmpʃənʃip/ n. 冠军地位

flame /flɑːm/ n. 火焰

opening /ˈɔːpənɪŋ/ n. 开幕式；小孔

absence /ˈæbsəns/ n. 缺席，不在场；不存在

excite /ɪkˈsaɪt/ vt. 使激动，使兴奋

*hurdle /ˈhɜːdl/ n. 跨栏；难关，障碍

lead the way 领先

gymnastics /dʒɪm'næstɪks/ n. 体操，体操训练

champion /ˈtʃæmpɪən/ n. 冠军，优胜者

hang on （在逆境中）坚持

final /ˈfaɪnəl/ adj. 最终的，最后的
   n. 决赛

joy /dʒɔɪ/ n. 喜悦，欢乐

tempt /ˈtempt/ n. & vt. 尝试，努力，试图

boundary /ˈbaʊndəri/ n. 边界，界限

movement /ˈmjuːvəmənt/ n. 社会运动；移动；行动；进展

nest /nest/ n. 鸟巢；巢穴，窝

*torch /tɔːtʃ/ n. 火炬；手电筒

stadium /ˈsteɪdɪəm/ n. 体育场，运动场

pass something on (to somebody) 转交，传给，递给

roof /ruːf/ n. 屋顶，顶部

transport /trænˈspɔːt/ n. 交通运输系统；交通工具，运输
   /trænˈspɔːt/ vt. 运输，运送

citizen /ˈsɪtɪzn/ n. 公民；居民

vest /vest/ n. 背心，汗衫；坎肩

underwear /ˈʌndəwɔːr/ n. 内衣

kettle /ˈkɛtl/ n. （烧水用的）壶，水壶

otherwise /ˈɔðəwaɪz/ adv. 否则，不然

per /pɜː(r)/ prep. 每，每

association /ˌəsəʊʃəˈʃən/ n. 协会，社团

   关联；联想

grain /ɡreɪn/ n. 谷物；颗粒
routine /rəˈtjuːni/ n. & adj. 常规（的）
toast /toʊst/ n. 烤面包片；干杯，敬酒
vt. 烤（面包）；为……干杯
Coke /koʊk/ n. 可乐
lemonade /ˌleməˈneɪd/ n. 柠檬味汽水；柠檬饮料
ping-pong /ˈpɪŋpɒŋ/ n. 乒乓球运动
net /net/ n. 网
origin /ˈɔrɪdʒən/ n. 起源，起源；出身
outdoors /ˌaʊtˈdɔːz/ adv. 户外，在户外
frequent /ˈfrɪkwənt/ adj. 频繁的，经常发生的
technique /tekˈniːk/ n. 技术，工艺，技巧
bowling /ˈbəʊliŋ/ n. 保龄球运动
continent /ˈkɒntɪnənt/ n. 大陆，大陆
budget /ˈbædʒɪt/ n. 预算
vi. & vt. 编制预算
remove /rɪˈmuːv/ vt. 去除，移开；开除；免职，解除（职务）
unusual /ʌnˈjuːʒuəl/ adj. 特别的，不寻常的；与众不同的
power /ˈpaʊər/ n. 力量；能量；影响力；权力；统治
vi. 驱动，提供动力
power boating n. （运动项目）汽艇，摩托艇
make way for 给……让路，让位于……
tae kwon do /ˌteɪ ˌkwɒn doʊ/ n. 跆拳道
rugby /ˈrʌɡbi/ n. 橄榄球运动
golf /ɡɔːlf/ n. 高尔夫球运动
eagle /ˈiɡl/ n. 雕
teammate /ˈtiːmmeɪt/ n. 队友
kangaroo /ˈkæŋɡəru/ n. 袋鼠
goal /ɡoʊl/ n. 球门；射门，进球得分；目标
shot /ʃɔt/ n. 射门，击球；射击；药物注射
referee /ˌrefəˈri/ n. 裁判；推荐人
whistle /ˈwɪsl/ n. 哨子，哨口；呼啸，鸣叫
vi. 吹口哨，吹哨子；呼啸，鸣叫
reporter /rɪˈpɔːta(r)/ n. 记者
unfair /ˌʌnfɛər/ adj. 不公正的，不公平的
bitter /ˈbɪtər/ adj. 情绪低落的；令人不快的；味苦的；严寒的
meanwhile /miːnwaɪl/ adv. 与此同时；在……期间
tie /taɪ/ vt. 打成平局；（用绳、线）系，绑，捆
precious /ˈpreʃəs/ adj. 宝贵的，珍贵的

Unit 3

*virtual /vɜːtjuəl/ adj. （通过计算机软件）虚拟的，模拟的；很接近的，实际上的
reality /rɪˈæləti/ n. 现实，事实
presentation /ˌprɛzəˈteɪʃn/ n. 展示；介绍
颁发；提出，出示
amaze /əˈmeɪz/ vt. 使惊奇，使惊诧
passive /ˈpæsɪv/ adj. 被动的
user /ˈjuːzər/ n. 使用者
sightseeing /ˈsaɪtsiːɪŋ/ n. 观光，游览
ehappiness /ˈhæpiənis/ n. 幸福，快乐
*headset /ˈhɛdset/ n. 头戴式耳机

*3-D /ˈθɜːdi/ n. 三维，立体
add to 使增强；使增加；使扩大
network /ˈnetwɜːk/ n. （电）网络
studio /ˈstjuːdɪoʊ/ n. （广播、电视）演播室，制作室，工作室
social /ˈsəʊʃəl/ adj. 社交的，交际的；

*Brazilian /brazəˈliən/ adj. 巴西的

n. 巴西人

winning /ˈwaɪnɪŋ/ adj. 制胜的，获胜的

confident /kənˈfɪdənt/ adj. 自信的；肯定的，有把握的

put forward 提出，提议

disappointed /ˌdɪsəˈpɔɪntɪd/ adj. 失望的，沮丧的

disabled /dɪsˈeɪbled/ adj. 有残疾的；丧失能力的

convenience /kənˈvɪnəns/ n. 方便，便利；便利的设施或用具

secure /skjʊə(r)/ adj. 安全的；有把握的；稳固的，坚固的

vt. 获得；使安全

firefighter /ˈfaɪəfɪtə(r)/ n. 消防队员

injure /ɪnˈdʒuə(r)/ vt. 伤害，损害

biology /baɪˈɒlədʒi/ n. 生物学

whale /weɪl/ n. 鲸

squirrel /ˈskwɪrl/ n. 松鼠

urban /əˈbɜːn/ adj. 城市的，城镇的

planning /ˈplænɪŋ/ n. 规划；制订计划

neighbourhood /ˌnɪbəˈhʊd/ n. 街区；邻近的地方

as to 至于，关于

operator /ˈɒpərətə(r)/ n. 操作人员

disadvantage /ˌdɪsədˈvɑːntɪdʒ/ n. 缺点，障碍

electric /ɪˈlektrɪk/ adj. 电的，电动的

built-in /bʌltˈɪn/ adj. 内置的，嵌入式的

power-free /ˈpɔʊərfrɪ/ adj. 不用电的

clay /kleɪ/ n. 粘土，陶土

powder-free /ˈpauðəfrɪ/ adj. 无需洗衣粉的

liquid /ˈlɪkwɪd/ adj. & n. 液体（的）
powder /ˈpəʊdə(r)/ n. 粉末；火药

last but not least 最后但同样重要的

*programming /ˈprəʊɡræmɪŋ/ n. (计算机) 编程

accuse /əˈkjuːz/ vt. 控诉，控告；谴责

*piracy /ˈpaɪrəsɪ/ n. 盗版；海上抢劫

fade /feɪd/ vi. 逐渐消失；（使）变淡；走下坡路，衰落

editor /ˈedɪtə(r)/ n. 编辑

constant /ˈkɒnstænt/ adj. 连续发生的，不断的；恒定的

modem /ˈmɒdəm/ n. 调制解调器

monitor /ˈmɒnɪtə(r)/ n. （计算机）显示器；监测器；班长

vt. & vi. 监视

function /ˈfʌŋkʃən/ vi. 起作用，正常运转

n. 作用，功能；职能

PC /pi:ˈsi:/ abbr. 个人电脑（personal computer 的缩写）

printer /ˈprɪntə(r)/ n. 打印机；印刷厂，印刷工人

button /ˈbʌtn/ n. （机器的）按钮；纽扣

vt. & vi. 扣上纽扣

chief /ˈtʃɪf/ adj. 最重要的，首要的，主要的

n. （公司或机构的）首领

importance /ɪmˈpɔːrtns/ n. 重要性

pack /pæk/ vt. 收拾（行李），装箱；包装

n. 纸袋，纸盒；大背包；一群，一捆，一包

nephew /ˈnefjuː/ n. 侄子，外甥

hire /ˈhaɪə(r)/ vt. 聘用，雇用；租用，租借
shore /ʃɔ(r)/ n. （海洋、湖泊等大水域的）岸，滨

mushroom /ˈmʌʃrəm/ n. 蘑菇；伞菌

gas /ɡæs/ n. 气体；天然气，煤气

dinosaur /ˈdænəsɔ(r)/ n. 恐龙

exit /ˈekstɪt/ n. 出口；离去，退场

vi. & vt. 出去，离去，退场

celling /ˈsiːlɪŋ/ n. 天花板；顶棚

float /floid/ vi. （水中）漂浮，漂流；

（空中）飘移

e scape /ˈ eskɪp/ vi. & vt. 逃跑，逃离，逃脱；

避免，避开；被遗忘，被忽视

n. 逃离，逃脱

terror /ˈterə(r)/ n. 恐惧，恐惧

upwards /ˈʌpwədz/ adv. 向上，向高处

sunlight /ˈsʌnlait/ n. 阳光，日光

zip /zɪp/ vi. & vt. （使沿某方向）快速移动；

拉拉链

n. 拉链

worn /wɔrn/ adj. 破旧的；疲惫的

mankind /mænˈkænd/ n. 人类

*evolve /ɪˈvɔlv/ vi. 进化；逐渐形成

beast /biːst/ n. （尤指大型或凶猛、独特的）动物，野兽

impression /ɪmˈprɛʃn/ n. 印象，感想

master /ˈmaːstər/ n. 主宰；主人；大师

vt. 精通，掌握；控制

frost /frost/ n. 霜；霜冻
Wordlist 2 (in alphabetical order)

**Absence** /ˈæbsəns/ n. 缺席，不在场；不存在 (23)

**Accuse** /ˈækjʊz/ vt. 控诉，控告；谴责 (51)

**Add to** 使增强，使增加，使扩大 (42)

**Advertise** /ˌɑːdvərˈtɪs/ vt. & vi. 做广告，宣传 (2)

**Advertisement** /ˌɑːdvərˈtɪsmənt/ n. (informal ad)

广告；广告宣传 (2)

**Advertising** /ˌɑːdvərˈtɪzing/ n. 做广告；广告活动；广告业 (1)

**Aim** /aɪm/ vt. & vi. 以……为目标；瞄准 n. 目的，目标 (3)

**Airline** /ˈeɪrlайн/ n. 航空公司 (1)

**Amaze** /ˈæmeɪz/ vt. 使惊奇，使惊诧 (42)

**Amazed** /ˈæməd/ adj. 人，感到惊奇的 (9)

**Analysis** /əˌnæləsɪs/ n. 分析；分析结果 (18)

**Anti-smoking** /ˌæntiˈsmɒkɪŋ/ n. 反对吸烟 (19)

**Appeal** /əˈpiːl/ vi. 有吸引力；呼吁，恳求 n. 吸引力；呼吁，恳求 (18)

**Appeal to** 吸引，引起兴趣；呼吁 (18)

**As to** 至于，关于 (45)

**Aspect** /ˈæspekt/ n. 方面；层面 (13)

**Association** /əˌsəʊjəˈʃən/ n. 协会，社团；关联；联想 (35)

**Attempt** /əˈtemp/ n. & vt. 尝试，努力，试图 (23)

**Be meant to** 旨在，目的 (2)

**Beast** /biːst/ n. （尤指大型或凶猛、独特的）动物，野兽 (59)

**Benefit** /ˈbɛnfɪt/ vt. & vi. 使受益；得益于 n. 益处；救济金；奖金 (3)

**Best-seller** /ˌbɛstˈsɛlə(r)/ n. 畅销书；畅销品 (9)

**Biology** /bəˈlaɪədʒi/ n. 生物学 (43)

**Bitter** /ˈbɪtə(r)/ adj. 情绪不平的；令人不快的；味苦的；寒冷的 (39)

**Bonus** /ˈbɒnəs/ n. 意外收获；奖金；额外津贴 (17)

**Boundary** /ˈbændəri/ n. 边界，界限 (23)

**Bowling** /ˈbəʊlɪŋ/ n. 保龄球运动 (37)

**Boxer** /ˈbɒksə(r)/ n. 拳击手，拳击运动员 (22)

**Boxing** /ˈbɒksɪŋ/ n. 拳击运动 (22)

**Brazilian** /bouˈziən/ adj. 巴西的 n. 巴西人 (43)

**Breath** /brepθ/ n. 气息；呼吸 (2)

**Bad breath** n. 口臭 (2)

**Budget** /ˈbʌdʒɪt/ n. 预算 vi. & vt. 编制预算 (38)

**Built-in** /ˈbɪltɪn/ adj. 内置的，嵌入式的 (49)

**Button** /ˈbʌtn/ n. （机器的）按钮；纽扣 vi. & vi. 扣上纽扣 (53)

**Campaign** /ˌkæmpəˈnem/ n. 运动（为了某种目的而进行的）系列有计划的活动 (3)

**Cancer** /ˈkænsə(r)/ n. 癌症 (19)
CD /si:‘di:/ n. 光盘，激光唱片
( compact disc 的缩写)

ceiling /‘si:liŋ/ n. 天花板，顶棚

champion /‘tʃæmpıən/ n. 冠军，优胜者

championship /‘tʃæmpıənʃɪp/ n. 锦标赛；冠军地位

cheat /tʃiːt/ vi. & vt. 欺骗，作弊
n. 骗子，欺诈行为

chief /tʃiːf/ adj. 最重要的，首要的，主要的
n. (公司或机构的) 首领

cigarette /sɪɡəˈret/ n. 香烟，卷烟

citizen /‘sɪtɪzn/ n. 公民，居民

clay /kleɪ/ n. 黏土，陶土

Coke /koʊk/ n. 可乐

comment /‘kɒmənt/ n. 评论，评价
vi. 评论，议论

committee /kəˈmɪtɪ/ n. 委员会

compete /kəmˈpɪt/ vi. 比赛，竞争

comprehension /kəmˈprɪθənʃən/ n. 理解力，领悟能力，理解练习

confident /kənˈfɪdənt/ adj. 自信的，肯定的，有把握的

constant /kənˈstænt/ adj. 连续发生的，不断的，恒定的

consult /kənˈsalt/ vi. 咨询，请教

contemporary /kənˈtɛmpəreri/ adj. 现代的，当代的，同一时代的

continent /‘kɒntɪnənt/ n. 洲，大陆

convenience /kənˈvɪəns/ n. 方便，便利；便利的设施或用具

corporation /kərˈpɔrəʃən/ n. (大) 公司

cure /kjuː(r)/ vi. 治愈；解决
n. 药物，疗法，对策

dead with 涉及，关于；处理，应付

delight /dəˈlaɪt/ adj. 愉快的，高兴的

design /dɪˈzaɪn/ vt. & n. 设计

designer /dɪˈzaɪnə(r)/ n. 设计者，设计师

determine /dɪˈtɜːrn/ vt. 决定，查明；

决定，裁决

die from 死于……

dinosaur /dɪnəˈsɔr/ n. 恐龙

disabled /dɪsˈɛlbld/ adj. 有残疾的；丧失能力的

disadvantage /dɪsədˈvɑːntædʒ/ n. 缺点，不利因素，障碍

disappointed /dɪsəˈpɔɪntɪd/ adj. 失望的，沮丧的

drug /drʌg/ n. 毒品，药，药物

eagle /ˈeɡl/ n. 雕

editor /ˈedɪtə(r)/ n. 编辑

electric /tɛˈlekrɪk/ adj. 电的，电动的

escape /ɪˈsɛp/ vi. & vt. 逃跑，逃离，逃脱；避免，避开；被遗忘，被忽视

n. 逃离，逃脱

eye-catching /ˈaɪktʃɪŋ/ adj. 引人注目的

Eagle /iːgəl/ n. 雀

Editor /ˈedɪtə(r)/ n. 编辑

Electric /ɪˈlektrɪk/ adj. 电的，电动的

Escape /ɪˈsɛp/ vi. & vt. 逃跑，逃离，逃脱；避免，避开；被遗忘，被忽视

N. 逃离，逃脱

Essay /ˈesə/ n. 论说文，小品文；

(学生为某门课程写的) 论文，短文

Even if/though 虽然，即使

Evolve /əˈvɒlv/ vi. 进化，逐渐形成

Excite /ɪkˈsaɪt/ vi. 使激动，使兴奋

Exit /ˈeksɪt/ n. 出口；离去，退场

vi. & vt. 出去，离去，退场

Eye-catching /ˈaɪktʃɪŋ/ adj. 引人注目的
fade /feɪd/ vi. 逐渐消失；（使）变淡

fall for 上……的当，受……的骗

fancy /'fænsi/ adj. 精致的；绚丽的；奢华的

n. 空想，幻想；爱好，迷恋

vt. 想象；猜想

figure out 弄清楚, 弄懂; 计算出

final /'fæm(ə)l/ adj. 最终的，最后的

n. 决赛

fingernail /'fɪŋɡərnɛl/ n. 指甲

firefighter /'faɪrəfɪtə(r)/ n. 消防队员

flame /flæm/ n. 火焰

float /fлəʊt/ vi. (水中)漂浮，漂流

（空中）飘移

fool /fʊl/ vt. 欺骗，愚弄

n. 傻瓜

frequent /'frɪkwənt/ adj. 频繁的，经常发生的

function /'fʌŋkʃn/ vi. 起作用，正常运转

n. 作用，功能；职能

gas /gæs/ n. 气体；天然气，煤气

get something across 把……表达清楚

goal /gɔːl/ n. 球门；射门；进球得分；目标

golf /gɔlf/ n. 高尔夫球运动

grain /ɡreɪn/ n. 谷物；颗粒

* Greece /ɡriːs/ n. 希腊

grocery /ɡ्रʊəsəri/ n. 杂货店

gymnastics /'dʒɪmˌnæstɪks/ n. 体操，体操训练

hang on （在逆境中）坚持

happiness /'hæpɪnəs/ n. 幸福，快乐

* headset /'hedset/ n. 头戴式耳机

heavyweight /'heviwet/ n. 重量级拳击手

有影响力的人或事物

hire /ˈhaɪə(r)/ vt. 聘用，雇用；租用，租借

honour /ˈhɔnə(r)/ n. 尊敬；荣幸；节操；荣誉

vt. 尊敬，尊重（某人）

in honour of 为向……表示敬意

* hurdle /ˈhʌrdl/ n. 跨栏；难关，障碍

importance /ɪmˈpɔːtns/ n. 重要性

impression /'ɪmprɛʃn/ n. 印象，感想

injure /ˈɪndʒə(r)/ vt. 伤害，损害

innocent /ɪnəˈsnt/ adj. 清白的，无罪的；无恶意的；纯真的

intelligence /ɪnˈtelɪdʒəns/ n. 智力；才智；情报

joy /dʒɔɪ/ n. 喜悦，欢乐

kangaroo /ˈkæŋgrəu/ n. 袋鼠

kettle /ˈketl/ n. （烧水用的）壶，茶壶

last but not least 最后但同样重要的

* latest /ˈleɪst/ adj. 最新的

lead the way 领先

lemonade /ˈleməned/ n. 柠檬味汽水；柠檬饮料
liquid /ˈlɪkwɪd/ adj. & n. 液体（的）

*logo /ˈlɑːɡoʊ/ n. （公司或机构的）标识，标志

lung /lʌŋ/ n. 肺

neighbourhood /ˈneɪbərˌhʊd/ n. 街区；

邻近的地方

nephew /ˈnefjuː/ n. 侄子，外甥

nest /nest/ n. 鸟巢；卵穴，窝

net /net/ n. 网

network /ˈnetwərk/ n. （互联）网络

O

*Olympia /ˈɒlməpiə/ n. 奥林匹亚（希腊古城）

opening /ˈɔːpənɪŋ/ n. 开幕式；小孔

operator /ˈɒpərətə(r)/ n. 操作人员

origin /ˈɒrɪdʒɪn/ n. 起源，起因，出身

otherwise /ˈɔðəwaɪz/ adv. 否则，不然

outdoors /ˌaʊtˈdrɔːz/ adv. 往户外，到户外

P

pack /pæk/ vt. 收拾（行李）；装箱；包装

翻译：纸袋，纸盒；大背包；一群，一堆，一包

packet /ˈpækɪt/ n. 小包，小盒

pass something on (to somebody) 转交，递给

passive /ˈpæsɪv/ adj. 被动的

PC /piːˈsiː/ˈəbbr. 个人电脑（personal computer 的缩写）

per /pə(r)/ prep. 每，每一

personally /ˈpɜːsnəli/ adv. 个别地；本人而言；本人，亲自

persuade /pəˈswɔːd/ vt. 说服，劝说，使信服

ping-pong /ˈpɪŋpɒŋ/ n. 乒乓球运动

*piracy /ˈpaɪrəsi/ n. 盗版，海上抢劫

planning /ˈplænɪŋ/ n. 规划；制订计划

pleased /ˈpliːzd/ adj. 高兴，满意；

乐于（做某事）
poisonous /ˈpɔɪzənəs/ adj. 有毒的 (19) reporter /ˈrɪpətə(r)/ n. 记者 (39)
post /ˈpəʊst/ n. 海报 (18) roof /ruːf/ n. 屋顶，顶部 (25)
powder /ˈpaʊder/ n. 粉末；火药 (49) routine /ˈrʊtɪn/ n. & adj. 常规的 (35)
powder-free /ˈpaʊdəfrɪ/ adj. 无需洗衣粉的 (49)
rugby /ˈrʌɡbɪ/ n. 基球运动 (38)

power /ˈpaʊə(r)/ n. 力量；能量；影响力
vt. 驱动，提供动力 (38)

power boating n. （运动项目）汽艇，摩托艇 (38)
secure /ˈsɪk jʊə(r)/ adj. 安全的；有把握的；稳固的，坚固的
vt. 获得；使安全 (43)

power-free /ˈpaʊdəfrɪ/ adj. 不用电的 (49)
precious /ˈpriːʃəs/ adj. 宝贵的，珍贵的 (39)
presentation /ˌprɛzəˈteɪʃən/ n. 展示，介绍；颁发；提交，出示 (42)

printer /ˈprɪntə(r)/ n. 打印机；印刷厂，印刷工人 (53)

*programming /ˈprɔɡræmɪŋ/ n. （计算机）编程 (51)

promote /proʊˈməʊt/ vt. 推广，宣传；促销；促进，推动 (3)

promoter /proʊˈməʊtə(r)/ n. 出版社，出版机构；出版人，发行人 (9)

purchase /pəˈʃuːs/ vt. 购买，采购
n. 采购；购买的东西 (9)

*shore /ʃɔː(r)/ n. （海洋、湖泊等大水域的）岸，滨 (58)

put forward 提出，提议 (43)

R
react /rɪˈekt/ vi. 做出反应，回应 (18)
reality /rɪˈæləti/ n. 现实，事实 (42)
recipe /ˈresipi/ n. 烹饪法；食谱 (17)

recommend /ˌrekəˈmend/ vt. 推荐；介绍，劝告 (9)

referee /ˌreɪˈfriː/ n. 裁判；推荐人 (39)

remove /rɪˈmuːv/ vt. 去除，移开；开除；免除，解除（职务） (38)

software /ˈsəʊtəweə(r)/ n. 软件 (11)
squirrel /skwɪrəl/ n. 松鼠 (43)

stadium /ˈsteɪdiəm/ n. 体育场，运动场 (25)

slogan /ˈslɒgən/ n. 标语；口号 (11)
smoker /ˈsmɔːkə(r)/ n. 吸烟者 (19)

social /ˈsəʊʃl/ adj. 社交的，交际的；社会的 (42)

studio /ˈstjuːdɪəʊ/ n. （广播、电视）演播室，制作室，工作室 (42)
sunlight /'sʌnlaɪt/ n. 阳光，日光  (58)

T
* tae kwon do /təi, kwon ˈdɔː/ n. 跆拳道  (38)
target /ˈtɑːɡt/ n. 目标；靶子
  vt. 瞄准；以……为目标  (18)
teammate /tɪˈmæt/ n. 队友  (39)
technique /tekˈnɪk/ n. 技术，工艺，技巧  (36)
terror /ˈtɛrə(r)/ n. 恐惊，恐惧  (58)
* 3-D /ˈθɜːri/ di/ n. 三维，立体  (42)
tie /tai/ vt. 打成平局；（用绳，线）系，绑，捆  (39)
tip /tɪp/ n. 建议，提示；顶端，梢；小费
  vt. & vi. （使）倾斜，倾覆；给小费  (11)
toast /ˈtoʊst/ n. 烤面包片；干杯，敬酒
  vt. 烤（面包）；为……干杯  (35)
tobacco /ˈtəʊbakəʊ/ n. 烟草，烟叶  (19)
* torch /tɔːtʃ/ n. 火炬；手电筒  (25)
tradition /ˈtrædɪʃn/ n. 传统；风俗  (22)
transport /træŋspɔrt/ n. 交通运输系统；交通工具；运输
  /træŋspɔr/t/ vt. 运输，运送  (29)
trick /trɪk/ n. 骗局；玩笑，恶作剧；戏法，把戏，诀窍
  vt. 骗人，蒙骗  (3)
play tricks on 欺骗；捉弄  (3)

U
underwear /ˌʌndərˈweər/ n. 内衣  (29)
unfair /ˌʌnˈfɛə(r)/ adj. 不公正的，不公平的  (39)
unusual /ʌnˈjuːʒuəl/ adj. 特别的，不寻常的；与众不同
  (38)

update /ˈəpˈdɛt/ vt. & n. 更新；提供最新
  信息；使现代化  (13)
upwards /ˈʌpwədz/ adv. 向上，向高处  (58)
urban /ˈɜːbən/ adj. 城市的，城镇的
  n. 强烈的欲望，冲动  (19)
user /ˈjuːzə(r)/ n. 使用者  (42)

V
vest /vest/ n. 背心，汗衫；坎肩
  * virtual /vɜːˈfɪʃəl/ adj. （通过计算机软件）
  虚拟的，模拟的；很接近的，实际意义上的  (42)

W
welfare /ˈwelfər/ n. （个体或群体的）幸福，安全和健康；福利
  (2)
well-known /ˌwelˈnɔːn/ adj. 著名的  (22)
whale /weɪl/ n. 鲸  (43)
whistle /ˈwɪsl/ n. 哨子，口哨；呼啸，鸣叫
  vi. 吹口哨，吹哨子；呼啸，鸣叫  (39)
winning /ˈwinɪŋ/ adj. 赢的，获胜的  (43)
worn /wɔːrn/ adj. 破旧的，疲惫的  (59)
wrestling /ˈresltɪŋ/ n. 摔跤运动  (22)

Y
youth /juːθ/ n. 年轻人，青年；青年时期
  青春，朝气  (13)
yummy /ˈjʌmi/ adj. 味道好的，好吃的  (17)

Z
zip /zip/ vi. & vt. （使沿某方向）快速移动；拉上拉链
  n. 拉链  (59)
Wordlist 3 (proper nouns)

地球日（每年的4月22日） (1)
世界无烟日（每年的5月31日） (19)
皮埃尔·德·顾拜旦（现代奥运之父） (22)
国际奥林匹克委员会 (22)
奥林匹亚（希腊古城） (22)
希腊 (22)
赫拉（希腊神话中的天后，Zeus之妻） (22)
宙斯（希腊神话中的主神） (22)
卡修斯·克莱（拳王阿里的原名） (22)
世界重量级拳击锦标赛 (22)
穆罕默德·阿里 (22)
亚特兰大（美国城市） (22)
迈克尔·乔丹（美国篮球运动员） (22)
美国职业篮球联赛（National Basketball Association的缩写） (22)
洛杉矶（美国城市） (23)
巴塞罗那（西班牙城市） (23)
鸟巢（2008年北京奥运会主体育场） (25)
世界杯 (32)
韩国 (32)
荷兰 (32)
爱德华（男子名） (34)
安迪（男子名） (34)
中世纪（欧洲历史上从公元1000年至公元1450年） (37)
肖恩·范宁（男子名） (51)
儒勒·凡尔纳（法国小说家） (58)
H. G. 威尔斯（英国小说家） (58)
奥托·林登布罗克（《地心游记》的主角） (58)
冰岛 (58)
阿克塞尔（《地心游记》中的人物） (58)
汉斯（《地心游记》中的人物） (58)
艾洛伊人（小说《时间机器》中的虚构名） (59)
摩洛克人（小说《时间机器》中的虚构名） (59)
direct speech  直接引语 (8)
reported speech/indirect speech  间接引语 (8)
report  转述 (8)
object clause  宾语从句 (8)
indefinite phrase  不定式短语 (8)
sentence structure  句子结构 (8)
personal pronoun  人称代词 (8)
tense  时态 (8)
reporting verb  引述动词 (8)
simple present  一般现在时 (8)
simple future  一般将来时 (8)
simple past  一般过去时 (8)
future in the past  过去将来时 (8)
past perfect  过去完成时 (8)
present continuous  现在进行时 (8)
present perfect  现在完成时 (8)
past continuous  过去进行时 (8)
adverbial  状语 (8)
statement  陈述句 (10)
imperative sentence  祈使句 (10)
noun clause  名词性从句 (10)
introduce  引导（从句等） (10)
yes/no question  一般疑问句 (10)
wh-word  特殊疑问词 (10)
wh-question  特殊疑问句 (10)
structure  结构 (10)
object  宾语 (10)
to infinitive  带to的不定式 (10)
verb  动词 (10)
modal verb  情态动词 (28)
general introduction  概述 (28)
obligation  责任，义务 (28)
advisability  适当；可行性 (28)
necessity
permission
informal
formal
bare infinitive
comparison
determination
willingness
the first (second, third) person
passive
the passive voice
active
the active voice
interchange
subject
past participle
state verb
pattern
adjective
linking verb
必要性
允许，许可，准许
非正式的
正式的
不带to的不定式
比较
决心
意愿
第一（二，三）人称
被动的
被动语态
主动的
主动语态
互换
主语
过去分词
静态动词
结构，句型
形容词
连系动词
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## Irregular verbs

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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
2010年12月
1
Advertising 90
  Language practice 90
  Reading 94
  Listening 96
  Writing 97

2
Sports events 98
  Language practice 98
  Reading 102
  Listening 104
  Writing 105

3
Tomorrow’s world 106
  Language practice 106
  Reading 110
  Listening 112
  Writing 113
A1  Fill in the blanks with the correct words or phrases. Change the form where necessary.

1  be used for/be used to/used to
   a  Although I have been working in the lab for 10 years, I ____________ (not) the smell of the chemicals.
   b  This kind of scissors should not ____________ cutting hair.
   c  Uncle Tom ____________ live in a small town in Texas. After his wife died, he moved to New York to live with his daughters.

2  effect/affect
   a  Thousands of people were ____________ by the earthquake. Many were killed and more were left without homes.
   b  The doctor is not quite sure about what ____________ the head injury will have on the patient. It may even cause brain damage.

3  pleased/pleasant/pleasure
   a  Has she gone to Paris on business or for ____________?
   b  The boss was very ____________ with our work and praised us at the meeting.
   c  What a ____________ day! Let’s go for a picnic.

A2  Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs given in the box.

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<th>encourage</th>
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1  Jack is kind and is always willing to ____________ his toys with other children.
2  When the salesman said the car was in good condition, I was foolish enough to ____________ it.
3  The shock of doing poorly on the exam ____________ me of being lazy. From then on, I began to devote all of my free time to study.
4  How did you ____________ him into joining us? It is amazing!
5  The company is ____________ their new toothbrush by advertising it on television, radio and in newspapers.
6  His parents ____________ him to become a doctor, but he was fond of literature and wanted to become a writer.
7  Steve cares a lot about basketball. He ____________ the latest scores on TV whenever he can.
8  This campaign ____________ protecting cultural remains in this country.
B1 Replace the underlined words in the sentences with the words from the box below. Change the form where necessary.

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>poisonous</th>
<th>determine</th>
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1 The winner will go to Beijing **himself** to collect the prize.
2 You should **decide** your own future. You should not be so easily influenced by what other people say.
3 The manager was very happy that the sales team had met their **aim** for the month.
4 Two weeks later, the boy received a **small package** of money from his grandfather.
5 The journalist was **very surprised** by the terrible accident that he had seen, and had trouble writing the story.
6 A team of workers were putting up **large printed pictures** for the film in front of the cinema.
7 When the usual way to deal with a problem does not work, it is time for you to look for a new **way to solve it**. Do not give up before you have tried everything.
8 This medicine can be **harmful** if it is taken in large amounts. You must be sure to follow the directions on how to take it.

B2 Fill in the blanks with proper prepositions or adverbs.

1 The police appealed **to** the audience not to panic, saying that there was no immediate danger.
2 She was more concerned **with** reading the magazine than doing her homework.
3 In the past, this small country depended heavily **on** foreign aid. Things have changed a lot with the building of new factories and rapid development.
4 Sally is very hard-working, **while** her twin brother who spends most of his time playing computer games. I cannot understand why they are so different.
5 What our company cares **about** most is not how much money we can earn but how much we can give back to society.
6 What do you have **in** mind for the summer holidays? Will you go to the beach or visit the mountains?
7 When making a speech, it is important to get one’s message **to** the audience.
8 Teachers are trying out a new approach **for** language teaching.
Fill in the blanks. Change the following sentences into direct speech.

1. The teacher asked us to hand in our essays the next day on the problem of air pollution in our city.
   The teacher said, ‘Hand in __________ essays __________ on the problem of air pollution in our city.’

2. Tom complained that though he had done some research the week before, he had not come to any conclusions yet.
   Tom complained, ‘Though __________ some research __________ week, __________ __________ come to any conclusions yet.’

3. The teacher asked Tom if he had had any difficulty finishing the essay.
   The teacher asked Tom, ‘__________ __________ __________ any difficulty finishing the essay?’

4. Tom told the teacher that he had almost finished writing the essay the day before except for the conclusion.
   Tom said to the teacher, ‘__________ almost __________ writing the essay __________ except for the conclusion.’

5. Tom said that he was going to do more research on the problem.
   Tom said, ‘I __________ __________ to do more research on the problem.’

6. Mary asked Tom whether he would go to her house after school for her birthday party.
   Mary asked Tom, ‘__________ you __________ to my house after school for my birthday party?’

7. Tom told Mary that he had to keep working on the essay that day, or else he would not be able to hand it in the next day.
   Tom said to Mary, ‘I __________ __________ keep working on the essay __________, or else I __________ __________ be able to hand it in __________.’

Put the following sentences into reported speech.

1. The teacher said, ‘The sun rises in the east and goes down in the west.’

2. ‘Have you bought presents for your mothers?’ I asked my friends.

3. The mother said to the boy, ‘Don’t play with fire!’

4. ‘What do you want?’ he asked me.

5. ‘I’m not sure how mum will feel when she gets my present, but I’ve made up my mind to give her one,’ I said.
Fill in the blanks with the words from the box below. Change the form where necessary.

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Hi James

Have you finished your essay on Coca-Cola yet? Here is some information I have collected recently that I’d like to (1) ____________ with you. I hope it will help you. In the 1970s, Coke’s famous (2) ____________ was, ‘I’d like to buy the world a Coke.’ Today, the name ‘Coke’ is recognized by 94 per cent of the world’s population. Every second 7,000 people drink this (3) ____________.

The big success of Coca-Cola comes not only from the taste of the drink itself, but also from its advertising (4) ____________. One of the company’s former presidents said that without advertisements, Coke would not (5) ____________ the public. As the first company to have (6) ____________ advertisements on Chinese TV, Coca-Cola used different (7) ____________ in making ads for Chinese people. For example, when Coke first came onto the Chinese market, its ads were filled with (8) ____________ of American culture. As time passed by, the company realized that their ads should show scenes (9) ____________ to Chinese culture. Then ads showing the Spring Festival were produced.

Since 1999, Chinese pop stars have been appearing in Coke’s ads. These ads have been very successful and have (10) ____________ the sales of the product to new levels.

Yours

Eve

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

1. 这些话的目的不是为了伤害你，而是为了鼓励你。(be meant to)
2. 在节日那天，孩子们可以捉弄那些拒绝给他们糖果的邻居。(play tricks on)
3. 我昨天给姚明写了封信。你知道他是如何处理球迷来信的吗？(deal with)
4. 为了做这份分析，我咨询了几位经验丰富的专家。(consult)
5. 他头痛好长时间了，因此医生建议他休假。(recommend)
6. 我刚从英格兰回来，现在告诉大家一些最新消息。(update)
7. 你找出你汽车的毛病了吗？(figure out)
8. 有些人想放弃，但队长敦促他们继续前进。(urge)
Wordsmith Competition

Enter the senior high schools’ English writing competition and you could win some great prizes and improve your English language skills at the same time.

The competition
This competition is designed to promote the development of English writing skills among senior high students. All Senior High 1 and 2 students are encouraged to enter the competition.

What to write
A story of 300 words about any subject you can think of.

Rules
You must give your story a title. You must provide personal information with your entry. You may only enter this competition once.

Guidelines
Your story must be original and written by yourself (all entries will be checked). Stories will be judged by a team of English teachers from five different senior high schools. Stories that are well researched, creative and imaginative will receive high marks. Remember to plan your story, write it, and then check the grammar, punctuation and spelling. You should keep a copy of your story for yourself. Competition entries will not be returned.

Deadline
Stories must be received by 1 July through e-mail. Send your stories to wordsmith@no1.edu.cn.

Prizes
Gold—2,000 yuan award
Silver—1,000 yuan award
Bronze—500 yuan worth of books
All winners will be informed by e-mail, and the winning entries will be posted on this website.

Answer the following questions about the English writing competition.

1. A wordsmith is someone who is skilled at using words. Why is this competition called the Wordsmith Competition?
2. What types of things will the stories be judged on?
3. What should students pay attention to when writing the story?
4. Why is it good for students to enter this competition?
5. What will the first prize winner receive?
A real winner

Advertising campaigns make up a major part of an organization’s expenses. Not all advertising is for increasing the money a company earns; the aim of some advertising campaigns is to make people more aware of their general health. Whatever the aim of the advertising campaign, it needs to result in value for money. Getting the help of an advertising agency is a good way to make sure that money is well spent. Take for example the following advertising campaign, which turned out to be a real winner for everyone.

Diabetes is a disease that can kill people. Millions of people around the world have diabetes. Unfortunately, many of these people live without even knowing that they have it. The Diabetes Association asked one advertising agency to inform the public about the dangers of not getting treatment for diabetes and to encourage them to take advantage of a free diabetes check programme. The agency put together a campaign, showing terrible pictures and facts about the disease in order to get people to think about their health in a more serious way. The agency decided that, by getting people’s attention through shocking them, the messages in the campaign would not be ignored. The campaign used TV, posters and radio to show the dangers of diabetes. For example, people who do not receive treatment for diabetes can go blind and suffer from many serious diseases. As a result of the campaign, the Diabetes Association reported a huge increase in the number of phone calls it received, which led to the results they were hoping for: more requests for free diabetes checks. As an added bonus, the campaign also won the advertising agency an advertising award.

The advertising agency chose to give people the truth about diabetes. Their message was cold and direct, but got the right results. People were encouraged to do something about their health and book a free health check. This campaign shows what good advertising is all about—results.

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

| (1) ____________ of advertising campaigns | To seek to increase the money a company earns. To make people be more (2) ____________ of their general health. |
| One (3) ____________ of advertising campaigns | Many people have diabetes (4) ____________ knowing they have it, so an advertising agency was asked to design an advertising campaign to encourage people to (5) ____________ use of a free diabetes check programme. |
| (6) ____________ of the campaign | More people wanted to do free diabetes checks. The advertising agency won an award. |
Harry wants to have laser eye surgery. He found an advertisement and is talking to his mum about it. Listen to their conversation and circle the correct words in his notes. Try to complete as much of his notes as possible.

1. Laser eye surgery is great for everyone/people who have trouble seeing without glasses/blind people.
2. It is best to have both eyes done at the same time/one eye done at a time.
3. People who have the surgery never have to wear glasses again/may still need to wear glasses.
4. The clinic is new/old and has the latest laser technology.
5. Before you answer an ad, you must do a lot of research/reading/talking.
6. This surgery is very safe/has risks, and people can experience a few/many/no problems.
7. Doctors can be trained in a few days/months/years to do the surgery.
8. It is important to find a doctor/nurse who has a lot of experience.
9. People who have laser eye surgery must be over 12/18/21 years old.

Harry has found an article about the safety of laser eye surgery and is reading it to his mum. Listen to him and complete the notes above.

Harry’s dad is working in Singapore. Harry is writing an e-mail to him for advice. Help him complete his e-mail by filling in the blanks using the information in the notes above.

Dear Dad

You know I have trouble seeing (1)__________ and that I’m considering having laser eye surgery? Well, I’ve done a lot of (2)__________ and spoken to mum about it. And now I’d like your advice. I need to wait until I’m over (3)__________ years old before I can have the surgery, but can I have it done after my eighteenth birthday? Do you think I’ll still need to wear (4)__________ after the surgery? I’ve got some information that says some people can throw away their glasses. Wouldn’t that be great!

I know there are some (5)__________ involved and that people can experience (6)__________ problems. The information I have says that it’s best to have (7)__________ eyes done at the same time. Do you agree? I think that if I find a good clinic and a doctor with a lot of (8)__________, I won’t have any problems. What do you think?

I’m really looking forward to seeing you again very soon.

Love

Harry
A  When we write about an experience, we must make it clear when, where and how it happened and what the results were. Read this passage and see how the writer describes her experience of being persuaded into buying things she did not need.

Be smart about advertisements!

People cannot get away from advertisements which promise cheap goods and free gifts. Last week, I read an advertisement for a sale. Seeing the attractive prices for the goods, I couldn’t help driving to the supermarket. As the advertisement said, most of the things there were much cheaper than usual. In no time, I filled two baskets with ten bars of soap, two very nice-looking kitchen knives, and so on. When my husband got home and saw all the things I bought, he said, ‘What do you need all these things for?’ He was right. There was already enough soap at home, and there were already two knives in the kitchen drawer. I think I should be smart about advertisements in future and not be tricked by them.

B  Write about your experience of buying a camera according to the following pictures.

1

2

3

4

None of your photos came out. Your camera does not take good pictures.
A1  Fill in the blanks with the correct words in brackets. Change the form where necessary.

1  My daughter was ________ to have been chosen president of her class.
She really can’t understand why her boss takes ________ in finding fault with her.
(delighted/delight)

2  Every month his father would be ________ for a few days, which made him curious.
The manager left his secretary in charge during his _________. (absent/absence)

3  Even though he was beaten again and again, the young tennis player never gave up when ________ with the more famous players.
With so many people out of work, there exists a strong ________ in the search for new jobs. (compete/competition)

4  The children were ________ since their parents bought each of them a nice present for Christmas.
In my opinion, a good lecture should be able to ________ the audience’s interest as well as inform them. (excite/excited)

A2  Replace the underlined words in the sentences with the words from the box below. Change the form where necessary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>no matter what</th>
<th>side by side</th>
<th>contemporary</th>
<th>by tradition</th>
<th>in honour of</th>
<th>hang on to</th>
<th>significance</th>
<th>attempt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1  You should keep up with your present job until you can get another. ________

2  Whatever happens, don’t be discouraged. You won’t lose as long as you don’t give up. ________

3  The man tried to escape from the police, but failed. ________

4  According to custom, people eat moon cakes during the Mid-Autumn Festival. ________

5  This event will be recorded in history. It has such great effect that it will be remembered for ages. ________

6  The two children walked next to each other without even noticing what was happening behind them. ________

7  A goodbye party was held to celebrate his thirty years’ service to the university. ________

8  My parents think that modern-day young people show no respect for their elders. ________
Rewrite the first sentence by filling in the blanks in the second sentence with words from the article on Pages 38 and 39 of your book.

1 Joe was in hospital with a serious illness. At the same time, the other students in his class were taking their exams.
   Joe was in hospital with a serious illness. ____________, the other students in his class were taking their exams.

2 I know your time is valuable, but could you please give me a few minutes?
   I know your time is ____________, but could you please give me a few minutes?

3 The shop owner offered the shirt for 200 yuan, but I had only planned to pay 100 yuan.
   The shop owner offered the shirt for 200 yuan, but my ____________ was only 100 yuan.

4 She heard someone firing, and then saw a dark red spot spreading across his shirt.
   She heard a ____________, and then saw a dark red spot spreading across his shirt.

5 Successful people are clear about what they want to be and work hard to realize their dreams.
   Successful people are clear about what they want to be and work hard to achieve their ____________.

6 When Steve refused to practise any longer, the coach took his name off the list of players for the next game.
   When Steve refused to practise any longer, the coach ____________ his name from the list of players for the next game.

Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words from the box below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>make way for</th>
<th>under control</th>
<th>by accident</th>
<th>hope for</th>
<th>drop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>unfair</td>
<td>at least</td>
<td>due to</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 With proper medicine, the doctors were able to keep the man's illness ____________, and he finally survived.

2 How can you ____________ success without your teammates' support?

3 This new car model costs ____________ 100,000 US dollars. I am afraid I will not be able to afford it.

4 Many expressions that people no longer use are being ____________ from the new dictionary, and some new words are being added to it.

5 I do not think it is a good idea to destroy the environment in order to ____________ the building of factories.

6 I saw her ____________ on a bus. It had been ten years since we last met.

7 He thought that it was ____________ that his boss dismissed him from the company.

8 Some scientists have pointed out that the spread of some diseases is ____________ water pollution.
Fill in the blanks with the correct modal verbs given in brackets.

1 Simon: If you ___________ (can/must) finish the work today, you ___________ (shall/must) have two days off from tomorrow.
Ron: I often work long hours, but I seldom get an extra day off.
Simon: But this time is different, I promise.
Ron: OK. I ___________ (will/need) do my best. If everything goes well, it ___________ (can/must) be finished before midnight. I just hope you’ll keep your promise.

2 June: Excuse me, ___________ (may/must) I use your computer for a while?
Melissa: Yes, you ___________ (should/can). But it is not connected to the Internet, so if you want to check your e-mail, you won’t ___________ (be able to/can).
June: Then I’ll ___________ (can/have to) find another one, but thank you anyway.

3 Let me tell you what you ___________ (should/shall) think about before you start looking for a new job. If you are good at communication, you ___________ (can/must) consider becoming a sales manager. If you are more used to being quiet, you ___________ (may/have to) be good at office work. What do you think?

4 Boss: All the documents ___________ (must/can) be prepared before the meeting starts.
Secretary: I know that. Kelly has been working on the documents since last Monday. She ___________ (may/must) have got everything ready but I am not sure.
Boss: Where’s Kelly then?
Secretary: She ___________ (must/has to) be in the sales manager’s office now. I saw her go in there a minute ago.

Choose the proper modal verbs to fill in the blanks. Change the form where necessary.

1 can/be able to
   a If you feel like it, you ___________ go for a walk in the park.
   b I regret that I ___________ (not) spend more time with my family recently. I have been too busy with work.

2 shall/will
   a ___________ you come with me to visit Uncle Bill?
   b Dad, mum asked me to clean the floor. ___________ I do it now or later?
   c ___________ we start the project right now? We ___________ have to finish it before Friday.

3 mustn’t/needn’t
   a You ___________ meet me at the airport. By the time you get to London, I will already be on the plane to Moscow.
   b You ___________ smoke in the hospital. It is bad for the patients.
   c We ___________ start in Jack’s absence, or he will be angry. In fact, we ___________ start now as it is still early.
Complete the following passage using the words from the box below. Change the form where necessary.

significance well known stadium broadcast nation
have to score final cost can

Many of us are familiar with the World Cup, a football competition which is popular among people in almost all (1) ____________. Did you know there is another football competition that is (2) ____________ worldwide? It’s called the Super Bowl and is held every January in the USA. It is very different from the football we know. However, the more you know about it, the better you will like it.

Each year the Super Bowl is played in a different American city. This is of (3) ____________ because it helps make sure that the game is fair. This year, it was held in Houston, Texas. It was a great game, and the two teams that made it to the (4) ____________ (the Panthers and the Patriots) were similar in strength. No one (5) ____________ tell who would win the game until the last few seconds. The final (6) ____________ was 32–29. The Patriots won by 3 points.

Every year, the Super Bowl is (7) ____________ on TV all over the world. But if you want to go to see the Super Bowl live, you had better have a lot of money. A ticket for this year’s game (8) ____________ US$2,000–4,250! That’s about one month’s salary for many Americans. Pretty expensive, isn’t it? I am going to watch next year’s game live, but before that I (9) ____________ work hard to earn enough money. Are you interested? Maybe we can watch it together, sitting side by side at the (10) ____________.

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

1 今晚将为新任校长举行餐会。你想来吗? (in honour of)
2 李教授坚持不懈，最终做出了这一著名发现。(hang on, well-known)
3 他们确信能让自己的汽车模型不通电就跑起来。(make it possible for ... to ...)
4 这家公司一直领先，因为它对市场变化的反应很快。(lead the way, react)
5 我们必须更新我们的设备，否则将无法与其他大公司竞争。(update, otherwise)
6 一个常见问题是，大多数人不敢挑战常规。(frequent, routine)
7 我们不得不修改设计，以控制预算。(budget)
8 与此同时，他试图发明一种新技术，以节省成本。(meanwhile, attempt)
Sport is good for business. Various sports are popular around the world, and receive huge media attention on TV, in newspapers and magazines, on the radio and on the Internet. Just watch your favourite sport on TV—football, basketball, rugby or tennis—and you'll also be watching all the major commercial advertisements.

Thousands of sports fans all over the world regularly buy tickets to watch their favourite sport. At the stadium, they see huge advertisements everywhere. The screens come alive with advertisements for major corporations, the athletes wear clothes from popular companies, and the drinks and food on sale are all famous products. The companies being advertised are all so well known that one quick look at a logo is enough to sell their products. Such kinds of advertisements are good ways of selling products.

Those businesses that are connected with sport, such as Nike, Adidas and Puma, make the clothes and equipment that athletes need to play their games. These companies have logos that everyone can recognize. This is a simple but powerful way to advertise their products, because these logos are seen by everyone. For example, fans see their favourite athlete playing tennis in the latest Nike clothes and shoes, so they want to get those clothes. What a great advertisement! People also buy the clothes because they feel good in them, and think they will play a better game if they are wearing a certain product.

Many large corporations pay money to support sports events. Banks, for example, support many sports events. Their logos can be seen at F1 racing events, at major tennis competitions like Wimbledon, and on the sails of racing boats taking part in international boat races. These companies also support athletes and teams, and you can see their logos printed on the clothes these athletes wear.

Companies spend millions on sport. Some even buy shares of sports teams. For example, football is such a popular sport around the world that buying a football team could mean very good business.

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*Answer the following questions about the business of sport.*

1. Why are fans who watch their favourite sport also watching advertisements?
2. Why is one quick look at a logo enough to sell a product?
3. Why do people buy certain kinds of sports clothes?
4. Why do companies spend money on sport?
5. Besides advertising, what else do companies do to make money from sport?
Today, I’m going to talk about bullfighting. I’ll give you a short history and some interesting facts about this sport. I’m sure you’ll have questions, which I’ll be happy to answer at the end of my speech.

Bullfighting is an ancient sport, and bullfighting festivals and competitions have been held for nearly 300 years. However, do you know that the fighting of bulls goes all the way back to Roman times?

Most of you may already know about the famous bullfighting in Spain, but this sport is popular in other countries too. It takes place in Portugal, some parts of France, Cuba, Mexico and Venezuela. Do you know that bullfighting, or killing bulls for public entertainment, also took place in England in ancient times?

Bullfighting is enjoyed by some people and hated by others. It is almost like a play. The bullfighters play different parts in some countries. In Spain, the matador is the main character. He uses a bright red cape to guide the bull around the ring. Many people think that bulls can see the red of the cape, but in fact bulls cannot see colours!

The fight usually lasts about 20 minutes. The matador enters the ring. As the bull comes towards him, he uses his cape to avoid the bull’s charges, and guide the bull in different directions. He then wounds the bull with one spear at a time. Gradually, he uses more spears until the bull is so weak that it falls to the ground. He then wounds it with a final hit. Although not all bulls are killed during the fight, they will usually be taken away from the ring and killed later.

Many people see bullfighting as an important tradition of a country’s culture. However, I feel that it is a cruel sport, which makes thousands of animals suffer. About 30,000 bulls are killed in Spain’s bullfighting rings each year. Bullfighting is also a very dangerous sport and the matador can be badly hurt or even killed. I think bullfighting should be banned.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The (1) __________ of bullfighting</th>
<th>Bullfighting festivals and competitions (2) __________ place nearly 300 years ago. The fighting of bulls dates back to (3) __________ times.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Facts about bullfighting</td>
<td>Bullfighting is popular in countries (4) __________ Portugal, France, Cuba, Mexico and Venezuela, as (5) __________ as Spain. In Spain, the fight usually lasts about 20 minutes. Even though the bull may not be killed by the matador, it will usually be killed after the fight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Different (6) __________ towards bullfighting</td>
<td>Many people see bullfighting as an important (7) __________ of a country’s culture. I feel bullfighting is (8) __________. It should be banned.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Unit 2

Listening

A Li Hai and Wang Ping are watching TV. They see an advertisement for their favourite sport, football. Listen to the advertisement and circle the correct words in the notes.

1. at City Club / City Football Stadium / City Stadium
2. the teams will return to Greece / China / Europe for the World Cup
3. the match starts at 6 p.m. / 8 p.m.
4. watch some of the best European / Chinese football players
5. tickets are 500 yuan / 800 yuan each
6. watch out for news about the World Cup / Group 4
7. they booked tickets as soon as they saw the ________________
8. ____________ players are already getting lots of attention
9. China is in Group ____________, with Thailand, Malaysia and __________

B Li Hai and Wang Ping got tickets for the match. They are at the stadium now. Listen to their conversation and complete the notes above by filling in the blanks.

C Wang Ping is writing about the match in her diary. Using the information from the notes above, help her complete the diary entry by filling in the blanks.

Today Li Hai and I had a fantastic time. We went to watch the big (1) __________ between England and Germany. We were very lucky to get (2) __________ and to see the two teams play before they return to (3) __________ for the World Cup. We were very excited the whole day, up until the start of the match at (4) __________. We all cheered when we saw the two teams coming into the stadium. The match was great and we saw some of the (5) __________ European football players scoring fantastic goals. It was like a dream! We paid (6) __________ yuan for each ticket, and they were worth paying so much for. It was a great match, and Li Hai and I were at (7) __________ Stadium to see it!

Next we’re looking forward to hearing about the World Cup. China is in Group (8) __________ and we want to see which team they will play against.
Writing

A When we write about an event, we need to state clearly how the event began, how it developed and what it is like now. Read the following article and see how the writer describes F1 racing.

Many people like to watch F1 racing on TV. Do you know what F1 is?
F1 racing, or Formula One racing, is a type of very fast car racing. There are many different types of car racing, but the most important is F1. The races test the speed of the cars as well as the skill of the drivers.
The origin of F1 dates back over a hundred years. In the early years, cars were heavy and the roads were long. There were often problems. Modern Formula One Grand Prix (Prize) racing began in 1950. The cars that are used in F1 racing today are usually the most modern. F1 racing is run by the FIA (International Automobile Federation) and the FOCA (Formula One Constructors Association).
A similar event in the USA is Indy car racing. Because of Indy car racing, F1 is less popular in the US.

B Read the following notes and use them to write an article about the Paralympics to put on the display wall of your classroom. You can change the order of the notes.

• The Paralympics are run by the International Paralympic Committee (IPC) and recognized and supported by the International Olympic Committee (IOC).
• The Paralympics are connected with competitions for people with disabilities.
• The first official Paralympic Games: Rome, Italy, 1960; 400 athletes from 23 nations The first Winter Paralympic Games: 1976
• The Paralympics began in 1948 in England. Dr Ludwig Guttmann found that sport was good for his patients.
• In the 2008 Beijing Paralympic Games, Chinese athletes won over 200 medals, and were first on the medals table.
• The first national competition between hospitals and clubs took place on the opening day of the 1948 London Olympics.
Language practice

A1  Find a word from the first sentence and use its other form or part of speech to fill in the blank in the second sentence.

1  The headmaster presented prizes to the students who had done well in their studies.  
   At the end of the dinner, there was a ____________ of Chinese traditional music.

2  People with disabilities often need help when getting on and off the underground.  
   Though the ____________ boy could not use his arms and legs, he was just as clever as the other children.

3  The customer checked the jewellery to make sure that it was real.  
   Many films have events that could never happen in ____________, but can only exist in the magic of film.

4  The athletes played an amazing match, coming from behind to win.  
   Billy ____________ all of his teachers with his knowledge of biology.

5  The city bus system is quite convenient for getting almost anywhere in the city.  
   Please answer this letter at your ____________.

6  As soon as he reached the hospital, the patient was prepared for the operation.  
   When the woman could not complete her long distance phone call, she called the ____________ for help.

7  The Sharks won the basketball game and moved on to the next round.  
   Susan was so happy when she shot the ____________ goal of the football match.

A2  Replace the underlined parts in the sentences below with words or phrases from the business presentation on Pages 42 and 43 of your book. Change the form where necessary.

1  Jill was certain that all of her answers on the exam were correct.  
   ____________

2  The argument advanced against this idea has no basis in fact.  
   ____________

3  If your password is not a secret, your data may not be safe.  
   ____________

4  His wife was dismissed from her company last month. The news that he might also lose his job increased his anxiety.  
   ____________

5  The manager said she was not satisfied with the plan we gave her.  
   It was not as good as she had expected.  
   ____________

6  He seemed very confident during the interview, but in truth he was quite nervous.  
   ____________
**B1** Fill in the blanks with proper prepositions or adverbs.

1. She likes travelling and has a wide knowledge of many countries. She wants to work ________ a tour guide in the future.
2. No one is really sure as ________ whether there is life on other planets.
3. With support from the president, he was able to put his ideas ________ practice.
4. Though this design had some small disadvantages, almost all experts spoke highly ________ it.
5. Though the boy is small, he has ________ average skill. He should make a good football player.
6. I was so happy when I came ________ my favourite book at the book sale.
7. The students were so happy to be travelling that the hours just seemed to zip ________.
8. The child’s parents were ________ terror of him becoming ill or getting into an accident.
9. Have you ever read *A Journey ________ the West*? It is one of the most famous Chinese novels.
10. My little nephew felt great joy as he walked ________ the warm sand.

**B2** Fill in the blanks with the correct words in brackets. Change the form where necessary.

1. **Rachel:** Did you hear the news? Dave got ________.
   **Frank:** That’s not much of a surprise. Last week the boss told me that Dave was doing such a bad job that he regretted ________ him in the first place. (*fire/hire*)
2. **Jim:** What a film! Some of the scenes left me holding onto my seat in ________.
   **Pam:** Really? I thought it was boring. On the other hand, the film’s loud music gave me a ________ headache. (*terrible/terror*)
3. The car accident ________ two people. They were taken to hospital to receive treatment for their ________. (*injure/injury*)
4. After a hard day of work, the man arrived home ________ dusty clothes. His face looked tired and ________. (*wear/worn*)
5. The plane took off, flying ________ into the atmosphere. Finally, it turned and began flying ________ China. (*towards/upwards*)
6. Every ________ should be aware of his or her social responsibilities. Together we should promote the welfare of ________. (*person/mankind*)
7. **Chip:** Oh, no! I can’t find the ________ that holds our train tickets.
   **Sally:** What do you mean? I saw them on the table before we left.
   **Chip:** I guess I forgot to ________ it. (*pack/packet*)
Read the following passage, which consists of eight sentences. Fill in the blanks with the verbs given in brackets, paying attention to the tense and voice.

1. Scientists have tested a new aeroplane which \[\text{develop} \] (develop) by a university in Canada.

2. The plane \[\text{call} \] (call) the ‘Sharpfire’.

3. A new technology \[\text{use} \] (use) in the building of the plane.

4. Scientists wanted to find out whether this new technology \[\text{work} \] (work).

5. Unlike normal planes, the ‘Sharpfire’ \[\text{use} \] (use) electric waves to power it.

6. Electric waves \[\text{can, produce} \] (can, produce) by a machine on the ground which doesn’t have to be carried by the plane.

7. When the electric waves \[\text{hit} \] (hit) the bottom of the plane’s wings, the plane changes them into a form of energy.

8. Scientists \[\text{say} \] (say) that electric-wave planes will be much larger than the ‘Sharpfire’ in the future.

Read the following passage, which is divided into nine parts. There is one mistake in each part. Either cross the mistake and write the correct answer above it, or cross out the extra word by using ‘—’, or add the missing word by using ‘^’. The first one has been done for you.

1. It was late November and a lot of people in our small town had been caught a bad cold.

2. Everyone was talking about the cold that could only been prevented by a special medicine.

3. The medicine taken by many people in the town.

4. I was warned with my mother to get the medicine so as not to get ill and miss my exams.

5. I hurried to get the medicine, but I was too late. I was tell that the medicine had sold out.

6. I really needed the medicine, so I decided to go to the nearest town where the medicine might sold.

7. On my way there, the bus was broken down. When I got to the town, they had sold out of the medicine too!

8. When I got home my mother asked me why I looked so disappointing. I told her the medicine was not available.

9. She immediately went to the kitchen shelf and handed me a bottle. The medicine been stored on the kitchen shelf all along.
**D1**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>extraordinary</th>
<th>disadvantage</th>
<th>put forward</th>
<th>announce</th>
<th>therefore</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>upwards</td>
<td>convenience</td>
<td>reality</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>upon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Today, lifts are an important part of our daily lives. Few people in modern cities could imagine living without the *(1)_* ____________ of them—especially if they live on the 30th floor! Over thirty years ago, some people *(2)_* ____________ a fantastic idea based on the modern lift. They wanted to build a lift that would allow people to go a lot higher than they had ever been—to space!

Nowadays, people use rockets and spaceships to explore space. However, they have two *(3)_* ____________ : they are quite dangerous, and they are very expensive—it costs 22,000 US dollars to transport a kilogram of anything *(4)_* ____________ into space. *(5)_* ____________, scientists are looking for cheaper and safer ways to travel into space. This is why the crazy idea of a space lift might some day become a *(6)_* _____________. Compared to rockets and spaceships, the design of a space lift is simple. The Earth and space would be connected with something like a train running from a station on the Earth to a station *(7)_* ____________ in space. Could such an *(8)_* ____________ idea really work?

*(9)_* ____________ hearing the idea, officials from NASA *(10)_* ____________ that they believed the idea of a space lift would some day be possible. With the help of scientists and engineers, we could all be travelling into space very soon!

---

**D2**

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

1. 星星看上去是静止的，但实际上它们一直在运动之中。(in reality, constant)
2. 今早，杰克在重箱子时把背给弄伤了。(injure)
3. 这台打印机似乎工作不正常。(function)
4. 至于空气污染，我想汽车尾气是主要原因之一。(as to, chief)
5. 最后很重要的一点，我要感谢所有朋友、老师和家人的支持。(last but not least)
6. 我们已训练了一个半小时，该休息一下了。(it is about time ...)
7. 这位妇女被指控在杂货店偷东西，但她坚称自己是清白的。(accuse ... of ...)
8. 这项计划旨在挽救珍稀动物，具有非常重要的意义。(be of importance)
I woke up early, but wasn’t sure why. I called for Chad, my memory bank. Chad never lets me down; it’s there whenever I need it. I said, ‘Date,’ and ‘8 June 2200—’ appeared on the ceiling of my bedroom. Ah! An important date—the sign ‘—’ reminded me. Today I was going to take my first trip to Mars with my parents. I was finally going to see my cousins. Although Mars isn’t far away and it doesn’t take us long to get there, my parents have been too busy to take me there before.

I jumped out of bed and Chad sprang into action. The shower was already on, waiting for me, and the water was warm. I stepped inside and was showered and dried in my usual two minutes. A robot prepared my clothes, which were standing to attention as I walked from the shower, and I was dressed for the trip in no time at all. My morning energy pack was waiting for me in the sitting room, and so were my parents. I swallowed my energy pack, and we were all ready to set off. Could we take the dog with us, I wondered. Ben, our dog, answered my thoughts with a loud ‘yes’. You see, Ben is much smarter than many of my friends’ dogs. OK, they can all talk, but Ben can also read my mind. He’s so clever!

We went to the travel station in our home. My dad gave instructions to the computer and in moments we were on our way to Mars. We arrived on Mars within seconds. My dad said, ‘Number 5, Oraki Street,’ and an amazing silver car came to a silent landing right beside us. We flew at high speed to my cousins’ home. I had a lovely time meeting my cousins and playing with them. Mars is a great place, so much cleaner and much more modern than the Earth. My first trip was only a short one, but I’d like to go back again, for much longer.

---

Answer the following questions about the description of the world in 2200.
1. How did Li Ming know that 8 June is an important date?
2. We know that Chad is Li Ming’s memory bank. What did Chad do?
3. What is special about Li Ming’s dog?
4. How long did it take for Li Ming’s family to get to Mars?
5. What did Li Ming think of Mars compared with the Earth?
**Frankenstein** is a classic novel written by Mary Shelley in 1818. It is about a scientist and the monster he creates. Although the story is not as fast or exciting as modern novels, it takes the reader on an interesting journey and describes in detail the sad events that occur.

The story takes place mostly in Geneva, Switzerland, as well as other countries around Europe. The main character in the story is Victor Frankenstein, a scientist who creates a monster from the parts of dead bodies. Frankenstein uses electricity to bring the monster to life. Later he turns away from the monster and his laboratory when he sees what a terrible creature he has created.

This starts a number of events. Frankenstein loses control of the monster. This causes the monster to hate himself and Frankenstein. The monster is attacked by villagers, though he wants to help them. People refuse to accept him as a normal human, and he is separated from society.

Disappointed and angry, the monster decides to find Frankenstein. On his way, he meets relatives and friends of Frankenstein’s, and kills them. He then asks Frankenstein for one thing—to create a female companion for him. The monster promises he will move deep into the country with his companion and stay away from other people. Frankenstein agrees at first, then gets frightened and destroys his work in front of the monster. The monster then kills Frankenstein’s future wife. Filled with hate, Frankenstein follows the monster everywhere. Frankenstein’s health gets worse and he finally dies. The monster finds him and, hating himself, decides that he too has suffered too much and should also find rest in death.

---

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Introduction</th>
<th>A (1) ________ novel written by Mary Shelley in 1818</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Where the story takes place</td>
<td>Switzerland and other (2) ________ countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main (3) ________</td>
<td>Victor Frankenstein and his monster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Story</td>
<td>How the monster is (4) ________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The treatment the monster receives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>How the monster reacts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>End</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Unit 3

Listening

A  Ye Lei and Li Ping are talking about cars in China. Listen to them arguing and circle the correct words below.

For
• more cars mean lower / higher prices
• can be useful / convenient

Against
• increase in new / old cars has blocked roads
• traffic / car problems
• bad drivers / accidents
• pollution / weather will get much worse
• cause a lot of damage / attention

Facts
1. _______ cars on roads than before
2. 140 million cars on the roads by the year _________, almost _________ times as many as now
3. pollution is already a _________ problem
4. sky is often a _________ colour in big cities
5. more road accidents in _________ than other countries
6. traffic will get _________ in the future

B  Li Ping has found a newspaper report about China’s car problems. Listen to her and complete the facts above by filling in the blanks.

C  Now Li Ping is writing to the editor of her local newspaper to complain about China’s car problems. Help her complete this letter using the information above.

Dear Editor

I am worried about China’s car problems. More cars are now available, and there are more cars on our (1) _________ than ever before. There will be (2) _________ cars on our roads by the year 2020. That’s almost (3) _________ times the number of cars on our roads now. The (4) _________ in the number of new cars has already blocked roads. Pollution is already a major (5) _________ and it will get much worse. The sky is often a yellow-brown colour in big cities. There are more road accidents in China than other countries. Traffic problems and road (6) _________ will get much worse in the future.

Cars can be very (7) _________, but they also cause a lot of (8) _________. I think people need to think twice before they buy a car. I also think more should be done about our country’s car problems.

Best regards
Li Ping
Writing

A When we write an essay, we must have a beginning, a middle and an end. In the beginning paragraph we introduce the subject. In the middle paragraph(s) we include the details. The ending paragraph gives the conclusion. Read the following passage and see how the author writes about robots and our lives.

Man has been interested in robots for quite some time. Scientists are always inventing new and better robots, which will play an important role in our future lives.

First, smarter robots will help us with the housework. They will take over jobs such as preparing meals, washing dishes, and sweeping the floor, so that we will have more free time to have fun.

Second, robots will help us with our work. They will do all the heavy and dangerous work, and help out in hospitals, schools and offices.

Third, robots will be our friends. Whenever we feel sad, lonely or upset, we can have a chat with a robot. Robots will not only be good listeners but they will also offer us good advice.

In conclusion, robots will be more and more intelligent and will benefit us in many ways.

B Your school newspaper is looking for articles about what future schools will be like. Write an article for your school newspaper using the following ideas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Future schools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Students</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Courses</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Buildings and equipment</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Way of learning</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Activities</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>School life</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Acknowledgements

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Macau Government Tourist Office pp. 22, 23, 29

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