



教育部职业教育与成人教育司推荐教材
高等职业教育英语教学用书(五年制适用)

畅通英语

Upper-Intermediate

高级教程

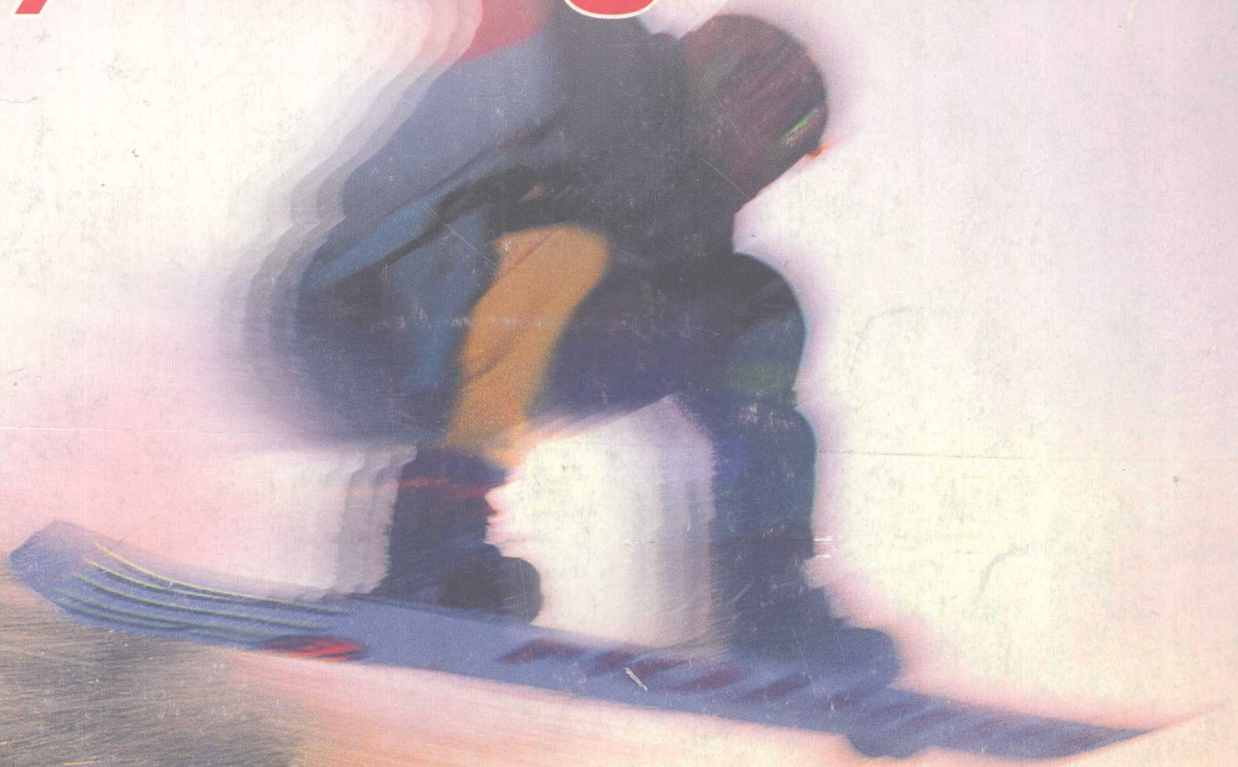
Student's book

Channel

your English

H.Q.Mitchell-J.Scott

《畅通英语》改编组



高等教育出版社
Higher Education Press



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图字: 01-2005-1122

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This edition is for sale only in the People's Republic of China.

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

畅通英语高级教程: 五年制引进版 / 《畅通英语》改编组. —北京: 高等教育出版社, 2005.7

ISBN 7-04-017229-1

I. 畅... II. 畅... III. 英语—高等学校: 技术学校—教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2005) 第 076056 号

总 策 划	刘 援	策划编辑	周 龙 闵 阅	责任编辑	蔺启东
封面设计	刘晓翔	版式设计	孙 伟 王东岗	责任校对	蔺启东
责任印制	宋克学				

出版发行 高等教育出版社
社 址 北京市西城区德外大街 4 号
邮政编码 100011
总 机 010-58581000

经 销 北京蓝色畅想图书发行有限公司
印 刷 北京中科印刷有限公司

开 本 889×1194 1/16
印 张 11.5
字 数 380 000

购书热线 010-58581118
免费咨询 800-810-0598
网 址 <http://www.hep.edu.cn>
<http://www.hep.com.cn>
网上订购 <http://www.landaco.com>
<http://www.landaco.com.cn>

版 次 2005 年 7 月第 1 版
印 次 2005 年 7 月第 1 次印刷
定 价 28.00 元 (含光盘)

本书如有缺页、倒页、脱页等质量问题, 请到所购图书销售部门联系调换。

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内容提要

《畅通英语》是教育部规划并推荐的五年制高职高专英语教材。本套教材是在英国 MM 出版公司 2003 年出版的 *Channel your English* 的基础上，由国内英语教学专家和教师改编而成。本套教材也可供三年制高职高专院校选用。

本书为《高级教程》，共包括 15 个单元（每 3 个单元后有 1 个复习单元），每单元包括 3 课内容：第 1 课注重词汇、会话、语法的学习和练习；第 2 课注重阅读和听力的综合训练；第 3 课注重口语和写作的综合训练。

书后附有语法一览表、提示一览表、生词表和词组表。

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Channel

H.O. Mitchell-J. Scott

《畅通英语》编写组

Your English

前言

为了深入贯彻《中共中央国务院关于深化教育改革全面推进素质教育的决定》，进一步落实教育部等7部门《关于进一步加强职业教育工作的若干意见》，全面实施《2003—2007年教育振兴行动计划》，推动职教教材多样化发展，教育部制定了《2004—2007年职业教育教材开发编写计划》。计划内的教材出版后将向全国职业学校推荐选用。

《畅通英语》系列教材是上述教材开发编写计划中的一种，是在英国MM出版公司2003年出版的 *Channel your English* 的基础上改编而成的。本套教材既保留了原版教材新颖的教学设计模式和先进的教学理念，又结合国内高职高专英语教学的实际情况，增编了适量的辅教辅学内容和练习。本套教材可供五年制和三年制高职高专学生使用。

《畅通英语》以真实的交际型语言活动为基础，按照语言表达的难易程度分级编写，注重语言应用能力培养。从初级到中高级的英语学习全过程都有效地整合了听、说、读、写、译5种语言技能训练。该书布局系统全面、科学合理，将功能、语法、词汇、语音和跨文化交际技能尽收其中，利于教师按照语言学习和应用的规律有效地安排教学内容与进度，既提高学习者兴趣，又锻炼学习者能力，使所学内容与涉外交流、人际交往的真实话题和场景紧密结合，反复强化，达到学、练、用合一的理想效果。

本套教材的特点主要体现在如下几个方面：

教材内容贴近日常生活，真实生动，丰富有趣。学习者在生动的多元文化环境中学习语言，掌握技能。教材中阅读文章题材广泛，如不同国家的节日介绍、中国属相介绍、心理测试、神秘的UFO等；题材大多是学习者感兴趣的话题，如学习工作、休闲娱乐、求职指导、服饰打扮、饮食喜好、旅游探险、真诚友谊等。教材话题内容全面，覆盖诸多领域，如科技、网络、文化、社会、人物、经济、文摘、广告、说明等，使学习者在不同场合能够充分感知语言环境，掌握语言技能，加以强化操练，便可表达自如。

体现语言的人际、意念、语篇三大功能，实用性强。各单元的对话体现了许多常用的人际交往表达和意念功能，如介绍与陈述、赞同与反对、问题与解决方案、给予与获取、需求与允诺、推理与预测等。阅读与写作用文体多样实用，主要介绍应用文体，如广告、人物、景点、论文、信件等。另外，以话题为中心归纳、学习、使用和积累词汇，也是本书的一大特色。

注重综合能力的培养。教材采用基于话题任务的交际教学法，突出强调涉外交流活动中必需的英语交际会话能力培养。使学生能以话题和情景为基础，灵活运用英语完成交际任务；强调学以致用，真正将语言学习与使用结合起来，能听会说，读写并重，达到“学好，用好，自然会考好”的目的。

教学体系完备，教学资源十分丰富。本套教材由学生用书、教师用书、学生练习册、录音带、多媒体光盘等组成，形成完备、集成、个性化、立体化的英语教学资源体系。

图文并茂，新颖实用。教材配有大量与各种功能相关的富于启发性的图片，为语言学习者提供了形象的训练情景，有效地培养学习者对语言的领悟能力。

本套教材结构科学合理，布局系统全面。主要包括以下内容：

《畅通英语》学生用书共5册，含《基础教程》2册、《中级教程》2册和《高级教程》1册。《基础教程1》适合于初学者水平，《基础教程2》适合于初中水平，《中级教程1》适合于高中水平，《中级教程2》和《高级教程》适合于高中以上水平。学习者可以根据自己的实际水平，从不同的分册开始学习。每册包括15~16个单元，每单元包括3课内容：第1课以会话引入为主，包括情景对话、词语表达、语法结构和口语实践，并结合语音语调训练；第2课重在以听读为主的接受型技能训练，包括阅读、词语表达、语法、听力和口语实践等部分；第3课重在以说写为主的产出型技能训练，包括听、说、读、写4种技能综合训练。学生用书每3~4个单元之后，还编有阶段复习题，供复习巩固所学语法结构和词语表达使用。学生用书后还附有交际活动卡片、词汇表和词组表等，供学生查阅参考。

该书各级均配有学生练习册,内含学生用书中各单元主题扩展阅读短文、各课的配套同步练习及课内外各种活动设计安排,供师生结合实际教学情况选用操练。《中级教程2》和《高级教程》的学生练习册中各单元还配有反映《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲和样题》中所规定的项目和要求的模拟试题。学完全套教材的前4册可以参加“高等学校英语应用能力考试”的B级考试,学完全套教材可参加A级考试。

全套教材的对话、陈述、课文都配有录音带,并配有对话部分的多媒体光盘。

《畅通英语》的教师参考书提供了详细的“教法和教材说明”,还增编了“文化背景知识介绍”、“课文语言点注释”、“课文参考译文”、“听力文字材料”和“补充练习答案”等。

《畅通英语》是一套集中外英语教育工作者长期教学研究最新成果的引进改编系列教材,其新颖的教学理念、实用的教学模式和贯穿始终的培养学生语言应用能力的教学活动定会给中国英语学习者、教育者新的启迪与裨益。

本套教材由北京联合大学杨亚军教授和电子科技大学冯斗教授担任总主编。《畅通英语高级教程》主编为湖南邵阳学院曾建湘,副主编为彭俊广、谢王艳、向坤茂和廖国强,编者为马若飞、刘让强、肖红梅、刘文红、刘涛、袁红平、李伟舵、彭伯良、王秀梅和王初华。

编者

2005年6月

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Contents

1
M
O
D
U
L
E

2
M
O
D
U
L
E

3
M
O
D
U
L
E

UNITS	TOPIC	VOCABULARY	STRUCTURES	FUNCTIONS
01 PAGE 1 Been around the world?	Different Lifestyles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phrasal verbs Words easily confused Word building (adjective / adverb suffixes) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present Simple Present Progressive Stative verbs Be used to + -ing form 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talking about lifestyles and habits Expressing habits in the present
02 PAGE 9 Rewind	The 20 th Century	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lexical sets (clothes) Words easily confused Adjectives, nouns, verbs with prepositions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Past Simple Past Progressive Was / were going to + base form Used to / would + base form 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talking about fashion and appearance Narrating past events Expressing past habits and past intentions
03 PAGE 17 Eureka!	Inventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phrasal verbs Words easily confused Word building (verbs / adjectives deriving from nouns and nouns deriving from verbs / adjectives) Idioms with <i>money</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present Perfect Simple Present Perfect Progressive Past Perfect Simple Past Perfect Progressive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expressing opinions

Revision 01-03 PAGE 25

04 PAGE 29 Fast forward	Science & Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepositional phrases (<i>in / out of</i>) Collocations with <i>set / put</i> Phrasal verbs Adjectives (grading price and emotions) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future <i>will</i> Future <i>going to</i> Future Progressive Future Perfect Zero and first conditional Time clauses (present / future) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talking about the future Making predictions
05 PAGE 37 Your cup of tea?	Adventures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Words with prepositions Words easily confused Phrasal verbs Collocations with <i>take</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must, have to, need, may, could Should, ought to, had better 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expressing obligation, necessity, possibility, permission Criticising Giving advice
06 PAGE 45 Guilty as charged	Crime & Punishment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Word building (crime) Collocations with <i>get</i> Phrasal verbs Lexical sets (crime and punishment) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must, can Can, could, be able to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making deductions about the present and the past Expressing ability

Revision 04-06 PAGE 53

07 PAGE 57 Mother Nature	Natural Wonders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Word building (noun / adjective suffixes) Phrasal verbs Idioms with <i>hot</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infinitives and -ing forms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making suggestions / recommendations Expressing agreement and disagreement
08 PAGE 65 Let the fun begin!	Festivals & Celebrations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Words easily confused Prepositional phrases (<i>with / without</i>) Phrasal verbs Idioms with <i>time</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Passive Voice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talking about celebrations and social gatherings

Contents

READING	LISTENING	SPEAKING	WRITING
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open-ended questions Focus: reading for specific information • Gapped text Focus: understanding text organisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple matching Focus: identifying speakers, understanding main ideas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparing and contrasting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An informal letter giving news
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple choice Focus: reading for specific information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • True / False Focus: listening for specific information • Note taking Focus: listening for detail 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speculating and making a decision • Agreeing and / or disagreeing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An article (personal)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • True / False Focus: reading for specific information • Matching summary sentences with paragraphs Focus: reading to understand the main points 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who said what? Focus: listening for specific information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritising • Expressing opinions and justifying them 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A discursive composition (one-sided essay)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple matching Focus: reading for specific information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listening to check predictions • Multiple choice Focus: understanding gist 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparing and contrasting • Expressing an opinion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A discursive composition (essay expressing opinion)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open-ended questions Focus: reading for specific information • Matching headings with paragraphs Focus: reading for gist 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • True / False Focus: listening for specific information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritising • Reaching a consensus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A transactional letter asking for information
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gapped text Focus: understanding text organisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple matching Focus: listening for gist • Note taking Focus: listening for detail 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparing and contrasting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A news report
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • True / False Focus: reading for specific information • Gapped text Focus: understanding text organisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple matching Focus: listening for gist 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reaching a consensus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An article describing a place
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple choice Focus: reading for specific information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spotting the mistakes in the pictures Focus: listening for specific information • Multiple choice Focus: understanding gist 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparing and contrasting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A story beginning or ending with given words

Contents

4
M
O
D
U
L
E
5
M
O
D
U
L
E

UNITS	TOPIC	VOCABULARY	STRUCTURES	FUNCTIONS
09 PAGE 73 Dig in!	Food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Words related to cooking Words easily confused Phrasal verbs Idioms with <i>cake</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subject / object questions Question tags Wh-ever 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asking for information Giving instructions

Revision 07-09 PAGE 81

10 PAGE 85 Our four-legged friends	Animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjectives describing animals Idioms with animals Phrasal verbs Word building (nouns + -ship) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported speech 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expressing an opinion
11 PAGE 93 What's up, Doc?	Medicine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phrasal verbs Idioms with body parts Lexical sets (medicine) Words easily confused 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Second and third conditionals Wishes in the present and past 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expressing regret Making wishes Talking about imaginary situations Giving advice
12 PAGE 101 Where the heart is	Homes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compound nouns and adjectives with <i>home / house</i> Idioms with <i>home</i> Idioms Words easily confused 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantifiers Comparisons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expressing quantity Comparing Making suggestions Talking about houses and accommodation

Revision 10-12 PAGE 109

13 PAGE 113 Art works	Art	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Word building (art) Idioms with colours Phrasal verbs Word building (adjectives with negative prefixes) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relative clauses Participle clauses Determiners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making suggestions
14 PAGE 121 On the couch	Psychology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phrasal verbs Idioms with feelings Words easily confused Word building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Causative Form Adverbial clauses I (time, reason, concession) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expressing time, reason and contrast
15 PAGE 129 Stop to shop	Advertising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phrasal verbs Words easily confused Idioms with numbers Word building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adverbial clauses II (result) Adverbial clauses II (purpose) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expressing result and purpose

Revision 13-15 PAGE 137

Grammar reference	PAGE 141
Tips	PAGE 154
Glossary	PAGE 163
Useful expressions	PAGE 167

Contents

READING	LISTENING	SPEAKING	WRITING
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matching summary sentences with paragraphs Focus: reading to understand the main points 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple matching Focus: listening for gist • Multiple choice Focus: listening for specific information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparing and contrasting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An informal letter giving a recipe
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matching headings with paragraphs Focus: reading to understand the main points 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple matching Focus: listening for gist • Note taking Focus: listening for specific information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparing and contrasting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A report
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • True/False Focus: reading for specific information • Multiple matching Focus: reading for specific information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple matching Focus: listening for gist 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritising • Reaching a consensus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A transactional letter giving advice
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open-ended questions Focus: reading for specific information • Gapped text Focus: understanding text organisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • True / False Focus: listening for specific information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speculating and making a decision • Agreeing and /or disagreeing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A transactional letter giving information
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gapped text Focus: understanding text organisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple matching Focus: listening for gist • Multiple choice Focus: understanding main ideas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritising • Reaching a consensus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A film / book review
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple matching Focus: reading for gist • Multiple choice Focus: reading for detail 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Note taking Focus: listening for detail 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparing and contrasting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A discursive composition (balanced essay)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matching headings with paragraphs Focus: reading for gist 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • True / False Focus: listening for specific information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritising • Reaching a consensus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A transactional letter of complaint

presentation

1 Before you read the article below, discuss the following:

- Look at the title of the article. What do you think it means?
- What are some customs in your country that visitors might find unusual?

2 Now read the article and answer the following questions.

- What do Spaniards do on New Year's Eve? Why?
- What do Thais consider rude?
- How do young people in Thailand behave at social gatherings? Why?
- How should guests behave at dinner parties in Bolivia?
- Are Zambians always punctual? How do you know?

Different people, different ways

If you think that there are some strange habits and customs in your country, then you should think again. You may be surprised when you read what the rest of the world is doing!

SPAIN

It's New Year's Eve and you're having a ball

in Spain. You can forget about singing *Auld Lang Syne*, playing cards or whatever it is you do for good luck.

Why? Simple! Because it just won't do the trick here. People who live in Spain eat twelve grapes at the stroke of midnight, hoping it will bring them good luck in the coming year. No, it's not a joke. Whether it works or not is hard to say unless you have a go. It's certainly worth a try!

When you're in Thailand, there are a few things you should bear in mind. Always take off your shoes when you visit a Thai house. After all, you don't want to be disrespectful to your host, do you?

THAILAND

Also, Thai people don't like to be touched on the head. They consider it extremely rude. If you watch Thais at social gatherings, you will notice that young people try to keep their heads lower than those of older people to avoid giving an impression of looking down on them. Of course, this is not always possible, but it's the effort that counts.

BOLIVIA

In Bolivia, like elsewhere in the world, handshakes are common when greeting someone. If the

person's hand happens to be dirty, no problem! His arm will be offered instead.

In addition, at dinner parties, Bolivians always expect their guests to finish everything on their plates. So, make sure you don't have a pile of food the size of a mountain on it! Bolivians like to hear guests complimenting the food during dinner. So, throw in a compliment or two if you want a second helping!

Off we go to Zambia! People here always make appointments in advance, but that doesn't mean much, as it is no guarantee that the meeting will take place. So, pull up a chair because you might be in for a long wait. Also, at dinner, guests should ask for food.

ZAMBIA

Yes, you read right! It is considered impolite for the host to offer food first. And don't even think about refusing food. Zambians don't approve of that, either!

Lesson One

words and phrases

1 Phrasal verbs and expressions

Match the phrasal verbs and expressions below with the meanings given.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| 1. have a ball (<i>Spain</i>) | | a. not show respect |
| 2. do the trick (<i>Spain</i>) | | b. say, mention |
| 3. have a go (<i>Spain</i>) | | c. remove |
| 4. bear in mind (<i>Thailand</i>) | | d. bring closer |
| 5. take off (<i>Thailand</i>) | | e. work to one's advantage |
| 6. look down on (<i>Thailand</i>) | | f. be about to experience something unpleasant |
| 7. throw in (<i>Bolivia</i>) | | g. try |
| 8. pull up (<i>Zambia</i>) | | h. have a good time |
| 9. be in for (<i>Zambia</i>) | | i. remember |

2 Words easily confused

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the boxes.

watch look notice

- a. The first thing I _____ about Michael was his hair.
b. Tim _____ the game on TV last night.
c. As I walked into the room, she _____ at me and smiled.

consider judge think

- a. You shouldn't _____ people by the way they look.
b. He _____ about buying a house.
c. She _____ herself an expert on modern art.

allow let approve

- a. My brother will never _____ me drive his new car.
b. My parents would never _____ me to go to that party.
c. My dad doesn't _____ of my new hairstyle.

prevent avoid escape

- a. The driver managed to _____ from the overturned car without any serious injuries.
b. How can we _____ certain species from becoming extinct?
c. When you see Jack, you should _____ mentioning Paul's name. They had a terrible fight yesterday.

grammar

PRESENT SIMPLE - PRESENT PROGRESSIVE (review)

1 Match the rules about the uses of the Present Simple with the underlined verb forms on the right.

The Present Simple is used:

- a. for permanent situations
- b. for repeated/habitual actions
- c. for general truths
- d. for future actions related to timetables and programmes
- e. in exclamatory sentences with *Off.../Here.../There...*, etc.

a b c d e

1. Off we go to Zambia!
2. Our plane leaves at 10:00 pm tomorrow.
3. Water boils at 100°C.
4. In addition, at dinner parties, Bolivians always expect their guests to finish everything on their plates.
5. People who live in Spain eat twelve grapes at the stroke of midnight, hoping that it will bring them good luck in the coming year.

2 Match the rules about the uses of the Present Progressive with the underlined verb forms on the right.

The Present Progressive is used:

- a. for actions happening now
- b. for temporary situations
- c. for future arrangements
- d. for situations which are changing or developing around the present

a b c d

1. Life is getting harder and harder these days.
2. They re getting married in July.
3. It's New Year's Eve and you re having a ball in Spain.
4. Tim s working at a petrol station for the summer.

3 RockCandy52 and CaptainEddie are having a conversation in an Internet chat room. Complete the blanks with the Present Simple or the Present Progressive of the verbs in brackets.

Chat Now!

Session Chat Rooms Float Help

#Fun: ...

57 Users

- @Guest85351
- @kylies
- @RoomService
- +Ozthunda
- At-Work
- bizzare
- boredbrian
- BRONNIE
- clipclap
- country
- dren
- Emil
- frogman
- Guest03189
- Guest05381
- Guest20021
- Guest25697
- Guest62303
- Guest67104
- Guest68662
- Guest73082
- Guest73812
- Guest80193
- Husky
- Ind_In_Syd
- Guest73812
- Guest80193
- Husky
- Ind_In_Syd
- jasabell

<RockCandy52> Hi, CaptainEddie! How are you today?

<CaptainEddie> I'm fine, RockCandy52, and how are you?

<RC52> I'm surprised to find you here! You usually (1) _____ (have) art lessons on Thursday evenings, don't you?

<CE> Yes, but my teacher (2) _____ (be) away on holiday... I (3) _____ (turn) the volume up on the radio. There (4) _____ (be) a really good song on right now.

<RC52> Oh, really? Which station?

<CE> SparksFM. I (5) _____ (listen) to it all the time.

<RC52> They (6) _____ (organise) a huge concert to celebrate their 10th anniversary. I (7) _____ (go), are you?

<CE> It's next Saturday, right? I want to go, but I (8) _____ (take) an exam on Monday.

<RC52> Oh, come on! Everyone (9) _____ (need) to have some fun now and then!

<CE> Yes, I suppose so. Let me think about it. Got to go, chat again tomorrow!

<RC52> Bye! :)

Actions Sounds Commands

Lesson Two

reading

- 1** You are going to read a magazine article about life in America. Five sentences have been removed from the article. Choose the most suitable sentence from the list A-F for each part (1-5) of the article. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.



A These places were particularly popular with teenagers, who, before the age of discos and nightclubs, used to hang out there a lot.

B They were status symbols and were seen as works of art.

C This can prove quite useful when you can't find a place to park and you have screaming kids in the back seat.

D In fact, there are endless lines of cars outside these places at peak times, especially between 12:30 and 2:30 pm.

E Of course, such places are convenient only for people who use the highways.

F They just drive up, park and the ceremony takes place through the window.

- 2** After you read the article, discuss the following:

- How does the idea of Living in the Fast Lane sound to you?
- Have you ever visited places like the ones mentioned in the text? If yes, what's your opinion of them? If not, would you like to?

When you visit the USA, one thing is certain: you will be amazed – among other things – by the number of cars on the streets.

Of course, there's a reason for this. Americans do almost everything by car, so **it's no wonder** there are so many vehicles around.

Imagine this: you've run out of milk and you **are short of** cash. What do you do? You get in your car, go to a drive-through ATM and get some cash. Then, you drive straight to a drive-through minimart and do your shopping in no time. **1** And if you feel that your life has become so busy that you don't even have time for some coffee, no worries! You can always grab a cup at a drive-through espresso coffee bar. Convenient, huh? What do you think?

A proper meal at home, with the whole family sitting around the table, is certainly what most people would wish for, but most Americans are used to eating in their cars nowadays. There are hundreds of drive-through fast food outlets and burger bars in the cities, where you can **grab a bite to eat**. And the business is still booming! **2**

The roots of those drive-through restaurants go back to the drive-ins of the 1950s. Similarly, drive-in movie theatres are not a new idea. They date back to the 1930s and they were originally designed for families who wanted to see a movie without having to get dressed up or find a babysitter. **3** Today, there are about 1000 drive-in movie theatres. People often go there to **catch a movie** and eat in their cars.

Apart from eating, drinking and having fun, there's much more you can do without having to get out of your car. Say you are planning to get married, but you want to avoid all the trouble and cost of sending out invitations and preparing for the big day. In that case, Las Vegas is the place for you. For a long time, Las Vegas has been famous for its wedding chapels, where you can get married quickly and **at a low cost**. Nowadays, there are even drive-through wedding chapels, where the couple doesn't even have to get out of the car. **4** This practice might seem **out of the ordinary**, but it's **catching on** pretty fast in the States.

Living in the FAST LANE

Needless to say, this 'life-on-the-go' sounds weird to most people, but for Americans it's a way of life they have been used to since the 1950s, when it all started. Back in those days, cars were more than just a means of transport.

5 This may not be the case any more, but Americans still depend on their cars for almost

everything they do. Maybe it's because of the vast distances between places. Or maybe it's because everyday life has become too busy for people to take their time with everyday routines. Who knows? Whatever the case might be, one thing is true: everything in America is on wheels!

words and phrases

1 Phrasal verbs and expressions

Look at the phrasal verbs and expressions in **bold** in the text and match them with the meanings given.

- unusual, strange
- see a film
- not have enough of something
- stop for a quick meal when you're in a hurry
- it's not surprising
- becoming popular
- without spending much

2 Word building

Some adjectives are formed by adding the suffixes **-ful/-less** and the adverbs by adding **-fully/-lessly** to a noun.

A Complete the table with nouns or adjectives and adverbs using a suitable suffix.

noun	adjective (noun+ful)	adjective (noun+less)	adverb (noun+fully)	adverb (noun+lessly)
use	<i>useful</i>	useless	usefully	uselessly
		endless		
	beautiful	—		—
care				doubtlessly
	—	needless	—	
			harmfully	

B Complete the sentences using some of the words from the table above.

- Most of the guests were _____ dressed for the reception.
- You should stop driving so _____ or you'll have an accident one day.
- There's no _____ Sheila will eventually pass the exam.
- Don't be afraid of my dog; he's quite _____.
- He talked _____ about his adventures and everybody got bored.
- There's no _____ for you to cook. We can order a pizza.

grammar

EXPRESSING HABITS IN THE PRESENT / ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY (review) / STATIVE VERBS (review)

1 Look at the text on pages 4-5 and find examples to complete the table below.

Present habit is expressed with:

- present simple + adverbs of frequency (*always, usually, often, sometimes, occasionally, seldom, rarely, hardly ever, never*)
- be used to + -ing form

NOTE: The Present Progressive is used with *always* to express annoying habits.
e.g. *My brother is always taking my things without asking.*

2 Read the two sets of sentences below, paying attention to the verbs in *italics*. What is the difference in meaning between the sentences in each set?

- If you *feel* that your life has become so busy that you don't even have time for some coffee, no worries!
 - Look at little Mary! *She's feeling* all the presents under the Christmas tree to see what's inside them.
- What *do you think*?
 - What *are you thinking about*?

Some stative verbs are used in the progressive form when they express actions rather than states but with a difference in meaning.

English in use

Read the text below. Some of the lines are correct and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick (✓) in the space provided. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word in the space provided.

- My friend, Marcus, and I are work in the same building and we often eat lunch together. _____
- Yesterday, we decided to grab a bite at a nearby Indian restaurant. We both love curry, but _____
- I prefer the mildest version while so Marcus usually orders the hottest option on the menu. _____
- The manager he knows us fairly well and offered to give us a sample of his newest and _____
- hottest curry invention at no extra cost. I decided not to try it, but Marcus was very keen on. _____
- He had one bite and took it off his coat; then he had another two bites and started breathing _____
- very rapidly. His face turned red and he loosened his own tie. 'Wwwwater!' he gasped. _____
- It's no any wonder he reacted like that; the curry contained eight chillies and four teaspoons _____
- of extra hot chilli powder! The manager shook his head. 'If you aren't being used to the heat, _____
- don't try my experiments!' was his advice. I'm meeting Marcus for lunch again today; _____
- I somehow think we will be having pizza. _____

listening

You will hear five people talking about embarrassing situations they have experienced while visiting a foreign country. For Questions 1-5, choose from the list A-F. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

This person:

- knew that taxi drivers shouldn't be tipped.
- used the wrong words to express himself/herself.
- misunderstood what somebody was trying to say.
- didn't know that tipping was expected.
- made the wrong choice of gift.
- was rude to somebody she/he met for the first time.

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| Speaker 1 | 1 |
| Speaker 2 | 2 |
| Speaker 3 | 3 |
| Speaker 4 | 4 |
| Speaker 5 | 5 |

6 Channel your English