



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

Richmond  
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New Framework

Workbook

新编

大学基础英语

训练与自测 3

- ☐ 原著 Ben Goldstein and José María Ruiz
- ☐ 改编 《新编大学基础英语》改编组



高等教育出版社  
HIGHER EDUCATION PRESS



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## 新编

# 大学基础英语

# 3

XINBIAN DAXUE JICHU YINGYU XUNLIAN YU ZICE

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# 《新编大学基础英语》立体化系列教材

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# 前言

普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材《新编大学基础英语》是在西班牙里奇蒙德出版公司 (Richmond Publishing) 出版的NEW FRAMEWORK系列教材的基础上, 根据教育部《大学英语课程教学要求》, 结合我国当前高等学校音乐、体育和美术专业大学英语教学实际和我国社会经济发展对该类专业学生英语综合应用能力, 特别是听说能力的要求, 改编的一套新颖而实用的大学英语教材。

NEW FRAMEWORK系列教材根据欧盟最新语言教学大纲 (Common European Framework of Reference for Languages: Learning, Teaching, Assessment, 简称CEF) 编写。该系列教材的教学设计以培养学生的交际能力为目标, 通过一系列以真实的交际情景为依据而设计的学习任务与活动, 实施交互式的课堂教学。选用的材料与现代大学生的生活、学习和今后的工作息息相关, 具有很强的趣味性。学习任务与活动的设计可参与性强, 语言技能训练全面, 语法与词汇学习作为进行交际的必要工具放在交际情景中, 可达到学以致用目的。该套教材的理念和运用的教学法体现了现代外语教学的研究成果, 与我国大学英语“培养学生的英语综合应用能力, 特别是听说能力”的教学目标相吻合。

在改编的过程中, 我们坚持突出原教材以培养学生的交际能力为目标的鲜明特色, 发扬原教材根据真实的交际情景而设计的灵活多样的学习任务与活动的优点, 同时做到满足中国大学生, 尤其是音、体、美专业学生英语学习的需求, 使该系列教材结构更加清晰, 便于教学。

经改编, 《新编大学基础英语》具有以下特色:

1. 注重听说, 以交际为目标。通过以真实的交际情景为依据设计的学习任务与活动, 实施交互式的课堂教学。设计的学习任务与活动具有很强的可参与性, 语言技能训练涉及听、说、读、写的方方面面, 符合我国大学英语的教学目标。

2. 结构灵活, 便于安排教学。每册由12个单元和4个World English DVD组成。尽管每单元各部分之间相互交叉, 但每一部分又可以相对独立。教师可根据教学对象的需求和时间自行安排教学计划。

3. 易学易练, 重视语言基础。语法与词汇作为进行交际的必要工具放在交际情景中, 达到学以致用目的。在听力与阅读材料中列出每单元要学的语法要点, 突出显示, 并配有情景化的练习, 最大限度地为学生提供听说的机会, 在练中掌握语法规则。

4. 情景真实, 语言地道实用。选用的材料具有很强的趣味性和实用性, 体裁与题材多样化, 提供了大量的口语中的自然语句和社会交往中关键的功能语言。录音部

分反映出真实的交际情景。这些情景与单元的主题直接相关,并结合单元的语法与词汇,循序渐进。

5. 图文并茂,版式活泼新颖。大量色彩鲜明、主题突出的图片把学生带入交际情景,启发思考,激发兴趣,帮助理解和表达。

6. 整体设计,教学资源齐备。本系列教材由《综合教程》、《教学参考书》、《训练与自测》和配套的录音、录像光盘和电子教案组成。

7. 教学设计思路清晰,方法灵活多样。《教学参考书》和电子教案包括各单元的总体介绍,具体目标。教学指导提供灵活多样的课堂活动和任务,对不同的教学对象具有针对性和可替换性,方便组织教学。

8. 课外练习紧扣主题,便于自主学习。《训练与自测》12个核心单元直接与教材配套,另外还有4个复习单元和单元测试,以及语言通行证。除了为教材提供相应的语法、词汇和语音练习外,每个单元还设计了指导性写作的小课程和学习策略,引导学生从阅读进入写作。书后附有练习答案和录音材料。

《新编大学基础英语》系列教材共分5级,每级由《综合教程》、《教学参考书》、《训练与自测》和配套的录音光盘和电子教案组成。

《新编大学基础英语》由广东韶关学院安晓灿教授担任总主编,大连理工大学孔庆炎教授担任总主审。本书为《新编大学基础英语训练与自测3》,由星海音乐学院张建华教授和华南师范大学宫超英副教授担任主编,1-12单元的作者分别为:星海音乐学院高骊萍、刘新平、张建华和华南师范大学刘英杰、詹划生、廖定中、刘晓斌和宫超英。

本系列教材的出版得到里奇蒙德出版公司和原书编者的大力协助,在此表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者的水平有限,本系列教材难免存在不足之处,恳请广大师生批评指正。

编者

2010年4月

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Guided  
writing

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# 1

# The Gender Gap

## Language Focus

### Present Simple & Present Perfect

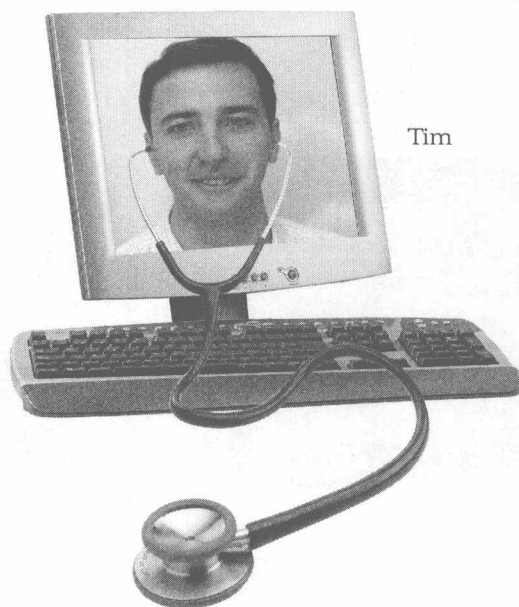
- 1 Complete the sentences with the Present Simple or Present Perfect tense form of the verb in brackets.
- 1 She lives (live) in Stockholm but she has bought (buy) an apartment in Spain.
  - 2 The number of unemployed people \_\_\_\_\_ (increase) recently.
  - 3 My mum \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a doctor, but she \_\_\_\_\_ (not work) for a long time.
  - 4 I \_\_\_\_\_ (know) my teacher for a year and a half.
  - 5 What \_\_\_\_\_ (you do) for a living?
  - 6 I \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) a holiday for ages.
  - 7 It's the first time I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) you wear red.
  - 8 I \_\_\_\_\_ (think) it'd be a good idea to write a letter of complaint.

### Time expressions

- 2a Which of these time expressions are more frequently used with the Present Simple or Present Perfect tenses? Which can be used with both tenses?
- |                             |                        |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 for ages                  | <u>Present Perfect</u> |
| 2 recently                  | _____                  |
| 3 at times                  | _____                  |
| 4 just (= a short time ago) | _____                  |
| 5 often                     | _____                  |
| 6 never                     | _____                  |
| 7 every day                 | _____                  |
| 8 once a week               | _____                  |
| 9 the first time            | _____                  |
- b Give a negative answer to the following questions using the Present Perfect and a time expression so that the answers are true for you. You can use *never* if you have not done the action.
- 1 When did you last drive a car?  
I haven't driven a car for ages.
  - 2 When did you last ride a bike?  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - 3 When did you last meet your best friend?  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - 4 When did you last see a really good film?  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - 5 When did you last go to London?  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - 6 When did you last drink champagne?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Present tenses

- 3a Complete the gaps with a verb in the correct tense.



"I <sup>1</sup> 've been (be) a nurse for about five years. At times, it <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (be) difficult because patients expect you to be female and sometimes they <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (get) a real shock. In fact, people often <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (laugh) when they find out about my job, but that doesn't affect me any more — it's *their* problem. I just get on with it. In fact, I <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (start) to really like it. The only problem is the timetable. Right now, I <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (do) the nightshift, which is really tiring. There are other things too which keep me busy. I'm quite pleased because recently I <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) a course in homeopathic medicine, which I <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) a lot — it's just my sort of thing."

- b (1.1) Listen to Juliet talking about her job as a cab driver. What two things does she have in common with Tim?

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_

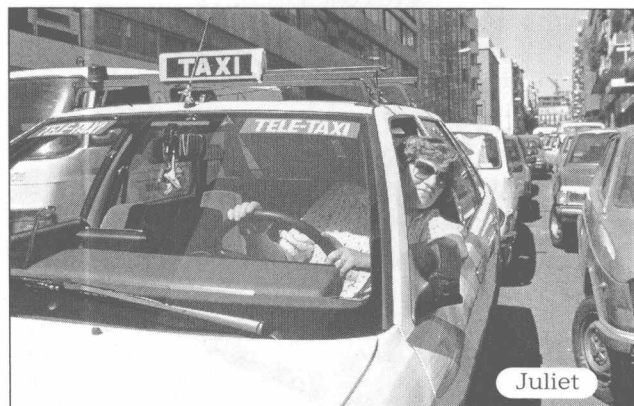


## EXAM TIP: choosing the correct verb form

In gap-fill tasks:

- Read the whole text first, before you start to write, to get a general understanding.
- Look at the words before and after the gap for clues to help you decide what form to use.
- Read the whole text through again to check your answers make sense.

c Before listening a second time, complete the gaps with a verb in the correct present tense.



I <sup>1</sup> ve worked (work) as a cab driver for two years now. I <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not / drive) my cab every day of the week, it is something I do in my spare time just to earn a little extra cash, you know. At the moment, I <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (work) nights, because there is less traffic and it is more relaxing to drive around the city. Sometimes people <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (get) a shock when they see me, because I guess they expect all cab drivers to be guys. But I just don't care about that — if they don't want a lift in my cab they can get another one. Occasionally there are problems with customers, especially when they are drunk. But I hardly ever <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (need) to phone the police. I <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a good week this week because it's holiday time and a lot of people <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (do) their last-minute Christmas shopping — that means more money for me!

d Insert the word *just* in the correct gap in the following sentences.

- 1 I've just bought X a new car.
- 2 The war \_\_\_\_\_ was \_\_\_\_\_ about to end.
- 3 She arrived \_\_\_\_\_ at the \_\_\_\_\_ right moment.
- 4 I'll see you in a minute. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ leaving \_\_\_\_\_ the house!
- 5 A cup of tea is \_\_\_\_\_ what \_\_\_\_\_ I need.
- 6 Do what you want, I \_\_\_\_\_ don't \_\_\_\_\_ care!
- 7 He's \_\_\_\_\_ told me that he's \_\_\_\_\_ getting married.
- 8 Can you call back? We're \_\_\_\_\_ having \_\_\_\_\_ lunch.

## Present Continuous & Present Perfect

4a Complete the dialogue with the Present Continuous or Present Perfect tense form of the verb in brackets.

SUSAN: Hello, Mike. I <sup>1</sup> haven't seen (not see) you for ages. What <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (do) these days?

MIKE: Nothing much, I <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (look) for work, to tell you the truth. How about you, Susan?

SUSAN: I <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (just start) a new job, actually — it's great!

MIKE: Really? What is it, exactly?

SUSAN: In an advertising company, I do the graphic design, you know, nothing special. But it's the first time I <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in advertising, so it's all new...

MIKE: That sounds great!

SUSAN: Yes, it is quite exciting. I'm sorry that you <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not find) anything!

MIKE: Well, it's early days! I <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) a consultant at an agency tomorrow, so, you never know...

SUSAN: Well, they say that other vacancies <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) to come up in my office now, so I'll ask around...

MIKE: Thanks! Good luck!

b (1,2) Listen and check.

c Translate the following sentences into English.

- 1 水开了。你能把火关掉吗?
- 2 水已经开了几次了。
- 3 我们出去吧，现在不下雨了。
- 4 这个夏天已经下了很多雨了。
- 5 别把字典收起来，我正用着呢。

## Past Simple

5 Complete the sentences with the correct verb in the Past Simple tense. Some of the verbs are irregular. Which sentences are true for you?

- 1 I g \_\_\_\_\_ up in a small town.
- 2 I s \_\_\_\_\_ school when I w \_\_\_\_\_ four.
- 3 I was a very shy child, but at school I b \_\_\_\_\_ very sociable.
- 4 My parents g \_\_\_\_\_ married in their twenties.
- 5 They m \_\_\_\_\_ each other at a party.
- 6 I w \_\_\_\_\_ to be famous when I was younger.
- 7 My parents b \_\_\_\_\_ a new flat a few years ago.
- 8 I l \_\_\_\_\_ home a long time ago.
- 9 I s \_\_\_\_\_ English at school for many years.
- 10 I only l \_\_\_\_\_ some food when I was child.

# Vocabulary

## Character adjectives

1a Match each picture to one of the adjectives.

apologetic bossy competitive  
dishonest aggressive introverted

a



Sorry about that!

apologetic

b



Do what I say!

d



I'm too shy!

c



I want to be the director!

e



I'll kill him!

f



Would I lie to you?

b Find 11 character adjectives in the box to match the definitions.

S	C	K	N	E	P	Y	T	W	I	G	
D	B	I	D	T	A	F	R	Y	N	S	N
V	I	U	T	S	T	E	R	S	A	E	I
E	R	S	S	E	V	F	E	S	M	L	S
C	T	I	H	O	G	N	J	O	O	F	I
Q	V	I	R	O	S	O	O	B	M	I	N
E	B	T	L	I	N	Y	L	G	U	S	O
C	N	A	T	O	Q	E	C	O	H	H	R
I	P	I	T	D	P	Z	S	B	P	A	T
X	V	G	X	Z	U	P	Z	T	M	A	A
E	M	O	T	I	O	N	A	L	G	N	P
E	V	I	T	I	T	E	P	M	O	C	O

Somebody who...

- likes to order you around.
- is always saying sorry.
- doesn't tell you the truth.
- is very impolite.
- is very sensitive.
- lets other people dominate.
- only thinks of himself / herself.
- is very well-mannered.
- makes other people feel silly.
- tries to be more successful than others.
- does not care about other people's feelings.

bossy

c Match each adjective to its opposite.

- |               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1 passive     | a) polite        |
| 2 apologetic  | b) unrepentant   |
| 3 rude        | c) unpredictable |
| 4 insensitive | d) obedient      |
| 5 predictable | e) extroverted   |
| 6 selfish     | f) active        |
| 7 bossy       | g) honest        |
| 8 dishonest   | h) sensitive     |
| 9 introverted | i) generous      |



## Negative prefixes

2 Make adjectives using the prefixes *in-* / *im-* / *un-* / *dis-*.

- |                |                      |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 1 interesting  | <u>uninteresting</u> |
| 2 sensitive    | _____                |
| 3 selfish      | _____                |
| 4 honest       | _____                |
| 5 formal       | _____                |
| 6 polite       | _____                |
| 7 natural      | _____                |
| 8 patient      | _____                |
| 9 interested   | _____                |
| 10 appropriate | _____                |

## Phrasal verbs with *up*

3a Substitute the following phrasal verbs with *up* in the sentences below with the correct form of one of the verbs in the box.

climb exhaust feel happier finish  
increase raise rise stop

- The moon was coming up behind the mountains.  
rising
- You have to go up one flight of stairs.
- The prices have shot up recently.
- I've tried to give up smoking but I just can't.
- Drink up your vodka and we'll go.
- I think we have used up all our resources.
- He put up his hand to ask a question.
- I really started to cheer up when I heard you were coming.

b Put the eight verbs above into one of these three categories, according to their meaning.

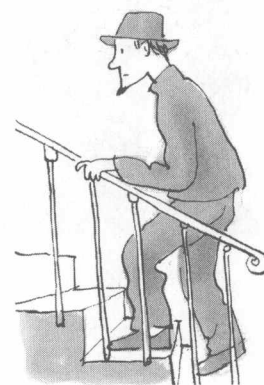
1 in an upward direction	come up,...
2 complete or end an action	
3 an increase or improvement	

c Decide on the meaning of *up* in the sentences below.

- Two of the children ran up to us.  
moved quickly towards us
- I live up the street from you.
- Our salary has gone up by 3 per cent this year.
- Time is up! Hand in your exams!
- What time do you usually get up?
- People of 18 and up are allowed in.



drink up



go up

d Translate the following sentences into English.

- 我不会占用你很多时间。(take up)
- 恶习难改。(give up)
- 明年要在这个居民区建一家超级市场。(put up)
- 我们不知道他们的关系为何破裂了。(break up)
- 你先走一步，我随后赶来。(catch up)

## Vocabulary Extension

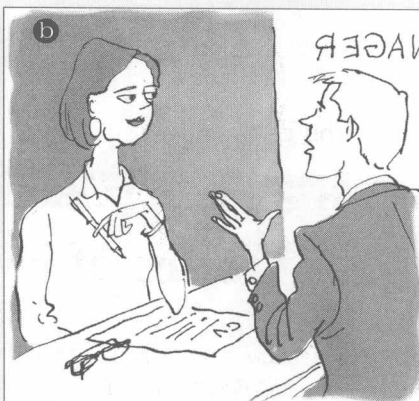
### Collocations with *take*

4a Complete the sentences with the correct noun.

place control action notes  
responsibility part decision break

- I was invited to take part in the debate.
- You have to take \_\_\_\_\_ for your parents when they get older.
- My boss took \_\_\_\_\_ of the company after the financial scandal.
- The World Cup takes \_\_\_\_\_ every four years.
- My partner took very good \_\_\_\_\_ of the lecture, so I copied off him.
- We should take a longer \_\_\_\_\_ today, I'm very tired.
- If there's a problem, you should take \_\_\_\_\_ quickly to solve it.
- Sometimes it's hard to take the right \_\_\_\_\_.

## TAKEAWAY ENGLISH: *Having an argument*



1 What do men and women normally argue about? Make a list of topics. TV programmes, football ...

2 (1.3) Listen to three short arguments (1–3) and match them to the pictures (a–c). Then answer the questions.

a What is the relationship between the people in each argument?

1 mother and son — Picture a

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

b What exactly do the people argue about?

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

3 Tick (✓) the phrases that you hear in the three arguments, and indicate the dialogue number. Some do not apply.

a) That's the last straw!

b) You're always coming home drunk!

c) That's just typical of you!

d) All you ever do is complain!

e) OK. Suit yourself!

f) Mind your own business!

g) I don't care about that!

h) Serves you right!

i) How many times have I told you? ✓ 1

j) That's it — I've had enough of this!

k) I'm fed up with your excuses!

l) I don't want to hear any more!



4a Match the statements (1–6) in column A to the angry replies (a–f) in column B.

A

1 Sorry I was late for dinner. I had an important meeting.

2 You never wash the plates properly.

3 Do you mind if I go to a party on my own tonight?

4 It wasn't a serious relationship, just an affair!

5 I had so much to drink last night and now I'm really hungover!

6 What were you doing last night, anyway?

B

a) Mind your own business!

b) OK. Suit yourself.

c) That's the last straw! I'm leaving.

d) Serves you right!

e) I'm fed up with your excuses.

f) God, all you ever do is complain!

b (1.4) Listen and check.

## Famous refugees

- 1 Work in pairs and discuss the question:  
Who is Henri Ford? Have you ever heard of his career story?

### Inspiring Career Stories of Famous People

Some of us think that one is lucky if one is born in a business family so that after graduating one can **straightaway** (立即) take over the family business. That is not always the case as the following examples show.

One of the most interesting **vocation** (职业) stories is with respect to Henri Ford. Ford's father was a farmer who wanted his son to walk in his own footsteps. However, young Henri's heart was with the motor engine. After **furious** (激烈的) **arguments** (争论) with his father, he left to start his own course to create history by becoming one of the world's richest **entrepreneurs** (企业家).

The other example is that of Akio Morita who became Sony's Chairman. Though he did not have any arguments with his father, being the eldest in the family, he was expected to take over the family business of **brewing** (酿造) **sake** ((日本) 清酒), a Japanese drink. However, Morita's interest lay in **electronics** (电子学) which is where he went. He created one of the world's biggest companies with another person.

In one of Dale Carnegie's books there is an example of one person whose father has a **laundry** (洗衣房) business. His father was ashamed of his son because he had no interest in work and was lazy. However the son wanted to become a mechanic and used to do that work endlessly. He pursued his heart and went on to become Chairman of Boeing.

The best example in recent times is the richest man in the world, Mr Bill Gates, who left his Harvard studies midway to follow his heart and that is what made him the richest man in the world. This would obviously not happen with everyone but what one has to learn is to know exactly what one wants to do.

In a word, passion alone determines what one should or should not be doing because it enables one to overcome all difficulties.

- 2 Read the passage, and fill in the table.

Famous Person	Father's Expectation	Real Interest	Achievement
Henri Ford			
Akio Morita			
Dale Carnegie			

- 3 Read the passage again and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- 1 \_\_\_\_ To be a successful businessman, one should be born in a business family.
- 2 \_\_\_\_ It is common that one born in a business family takes over the family business straightaway after graduation.
- 3 \_\_\_\_ Henri Ford's father expected him to be a farmer, while Henri did not follow in his father's footsteps.
- 4 \_\_\_\_ Akio Morita had furious arguments with his father and finally left to create his own business, Sony.
- 5 \_\_\_\_ Dale Carnegie was lazy in the laundry work, which made his father ashamed of him.
- 4 Translate the following sentences into English.
  - 1 你弹奏的钢琴曲非常优美, 激发了我的灵感。(inspire)
  - 2 他离开以后, 玛丽接替了他的工作。(take over)
  - 3 他非常生气, 因为我们先走了。(furious)
  - 4 他们为该轮到谁来做饭而争吵不休。(argument)
  - 5 他酷爱音乐。(passion)



## Guided Writing: *Describing a photograph*



- 1 Which words / expressions in the box are formal / informal? Which do you think will be used to describe a) a portrait b) a family snapshot?

background behind me image  
contrast depicts in the middle  
looks like on the left / right picture  
represents shows seems

background — portrait (formal)  
behind me — family snap (informal)

- 2 Read the descriptions of the two photos above.

### A portrait

A sailor kisses a nurse in Times Square, New York, so celebrating the definitive end of World War II. The photograph appeared in *Life* magazine and clearly represents the relief and happiness that was felt at the end of the war.

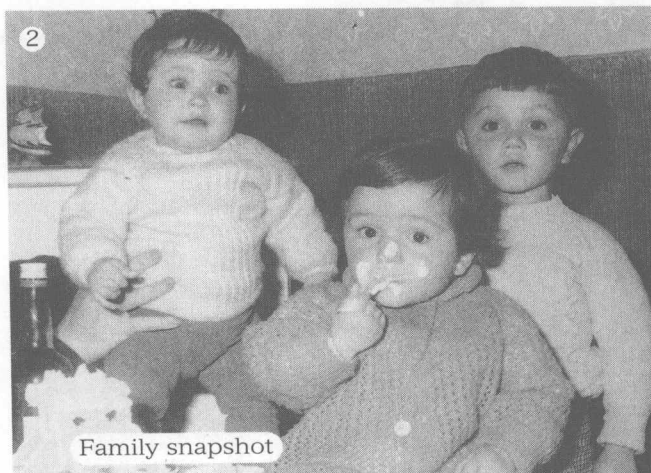
Of course, it is not a spontaneous image, but posed by the photographer; even the contrast between the dark clothes of the sailor and the white dress and shoes of his beloved is deliberate. In the background, the photographer gives us a glimpse of the happiness in the streets as well.

It is a photograph that invites the viewer in; it seems we too could join them and have a party. It has become a very popular image and one that is often reproduced.

### A family snapshot

My favourite family photo is this one. Look! That's me in the middle, sitting on the dining table at my first birthday party with those big brown eyes. As you can see, I have the birthday cake all over my face.

On the left is my friend Maribel and behind me ... it looks like a friend of mine who lived in the same street — I can't remember his name. There's someone holding Maribel up for the camera, it could be her mother, I suppose. I think it was my father who took the photo and it was taken in my neighbour's house. I have always loved this picture, I suppose it shows really clearly what it is to be a little baby...



- 3 What features make the text describing Photo 1 more formal?

Use of the passive voice: "is often reproduced".

- 4 What features make the text describing Photo 2 similar to a spoken text?

Exclamations: "Look!"

- 5 Find either a family snapshot or a portrait to describe. Use these questions to help you.

#### Portrait

- What does it represent?
- Why does it attract your attention?
- What adjectives would you use to describe it?
- Why is the image memorable?

#### Family snapshot

- When was it taken?
- Who appears in it?
- What does it evoke / remind you of?
- Why do you like it? / Why have you kept it?

## EXAM TIP: *describing an image*

In an oral exam, you might be asked to describe a photograph or an illustration. If you don't know the exact word for something in a photograph, paraphrase as best you can, using the vocabulary that you do know. Use the same technique in a written exam.

- 6 Write a description of your photo in about 150 words.

# 2

# Home Alone

## Language Focus



### Quantifiers

- 1 Put the quantifiers into the correct gaps below. More than one answer is possible. Also say which photo they apply to.

a few ~~hardly any~~ loads of not enough  
so many so much too much

- 1 It has hardly any furniture. Photo 1
- 2 There are \_\_\_\_\_ flowers everywhere.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ paintings would look good on the walls.
- 4 There are \_\_\_\_\_ chairs to sit on.
- 5 There is \_\_\_\_\_ decoration — it gives me a headache.
- 6 It has \_\_\_\_\_ empty space.
- 7 It needs \_\_\_\_\_ plants to make it cosier.

### all / whole

- 2 Complete the sentences with *all* or *whole*.

- 1 I've looked at all the websites that you gave me.
- 2 I've spent the \_\_\_\_\_ day working in the garden.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ the staff thought she had done a great job.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ the boxes arrived open.
- 5 When I saw \_\_\_\_\_ the people queueing, I decided to go to a different shop.
- 6 What have you been doing the \_\_\_\_\_ afternoon?
- 7 We spent the \_\_\_\_\_ morning looking for a place to stay.
- 8 This is not the place where I'd like to spend my \_\_\_\_\_ life.

### much / many / a lot of

- 3 Complete the sentences with *much* / *many* / *a lot of*. In some cases you can use two options.

- 1 I put a lot of effort into making this a home.
- 2 You need \_\_\_\_\_ energy to move to a different city.
- 3 How nice! You don't see \_\_\_\_\_ tables like this one around.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ people wouldn't like to live in a high-rise building.
- 5 I've had so \_\_\_\_\_ luck with this flat. I only pay €400!
- 6 There's too \_\_\_\_\_ furniture in this room, it looks too cramped.

### few / little

- 4 Complete the sentences with *a few* / *few* / *a little* / *little*.

- 1 When I bought this apartment I only spent a few pounds on decorating it.
- 2 I have had very \_\_\_\_\_ time to organise a housewarming party.
- 3 This flat definitely needs \_\_\_\_\_ refurbishing!
- 4 Very \_\_\_\_\_ friends have visited us recently.
- 5 When I moved in, I spent very \_\_\_\_\_ money on furniture.
- 6 It's difficult to decide which colour I want to paint the walls. I have such \_\_\_\_\_ choice!
- 7 When we got to the counter, there were just \_\_\_\_\_ people queueing.
- 8 I've seen very \_\_\_\_\_ houses as nice as yours.
- 9 With just \_\_\_\_\_ more paintings, the lounge will look perfect.
- 10 It'd be nice to have \_\_\_\_\_ help from you when I move.

## Present Perfect or Past Simple?

5 Complete the sentences with the Present Perfect or Past Simple form of the verb in brackets.

- 1 In recent years, approximately 39 million people have had (have) to leave their homes because of war.
- 2 Seven million people \_\_\_\_\_ (become) refugees in 1999.
- 3 Apart from wars, ethnic conflicts \_\_\_\_\_ (create) a lot of internally displaced people.
- 4 More than 2.5 million refugees \_\_\_\_\_ (go) home between 1998 and 2000.
- 5 Iran \_\_\_\_\_ (continue) to shelter about 1.8 million refugees in 1999, the largest number of any country in the world. But in recent years the government \_\_\_\_\_ (set) deadlines for refugees to leave the country.
- 6 Violent attacks on humanitarian workers \_\_\_\_\_ (increase) recently, with a total of 385 deaths since 1985.

## How long...? / When...?

6a Write questions with *How long...?* and *When...?* and the verbs in brackets as in the example.

- |   | Questions:   | Your answers: |
|---|--|---------------|
| 1 <i>I live in this town.</i><br>How long (live) here?<br>When (move) here?                           | <u>How long have you lived here?</u><br><u>When did you move here?</u> | _____         |
| 2 <i>I know my English teacher.</i><br>How long (know) him?<br>When (meet) him?                       | _____<br>_____   | _____         |
| 3 <i>I use a computer.</i><br>How long (use) computers?<br>When (start) using computers?              | _____<br>_____   | _____         |
| 4 <i>I have a mobile phone.</i><br>How long (had) your mobile phone?<br>When (get) your mobile phone? | _____<br>_____   | _____         |

b Answer the above questions so that they are true for you.

c Complete the negative sentences with the Present Perfect tense and the appropriate time expressions. Make the sentences true for you.

- 1 Do you often go abroad? I haven't been abroad for two years.
- 2 Does it snow much in your town? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Do you usually go to the cinema? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Do you go out for dinner very often? \_\_\_\_\_

7 Many famous people started out as refugees. Madeleine Albright became a successful politician in the 1990s. Complete the gaps (1–9) with verbs in the Past Simple or Present Perfect tense.

be become escape ~~experience~~ give (x2) make suffer take

### Madeleine Korbel Albright (b. 1937)

Along with many other people of Jewish origin, Madeleine <sup>1</sup> experienced the uncertainty and tragedy of refugee life. In 1939, when she was two years old, her family <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Nazi persecution. In 1948, her family <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Czechoslovakia and <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to the United States.

Since then, Albright <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ one of the most important politicians of her generation. Under President George Bush Snr, she was appointed US Ambassador to

the United Nations. In January 1997, President Clinton <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ her the post of Secretary of State, the first woman ever to hold this position. Political analysts believe that her childhood experience as a refugee <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ her sympathetic to the plight of individuals and nations which <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ similar tragedies. She now lectures and teaches International Relations at Columbia University.



8 Complete the information about Madeleine Albright's life.

Born in Czechoslovakia in 1937.

Her family \_\_\_\_\_ the country when she was \_\_\_\_\_ years old, in 1939.

Her family moved to the United States in \_\_\_\_\_.

She was appointed \_\_\_\_\_ to the United Nations.

In 1997, she became \_\_\_\_\_.

Now, she \_\_\_\_\_ International Relations.




9 Describe your own life using the Past Simple or Present Perfect tenses. Divide your life into childhood, adolescence and adulthood. Use some of the time expressions from these pages.



0-7 years: I was born in Toronto. I went to school there.

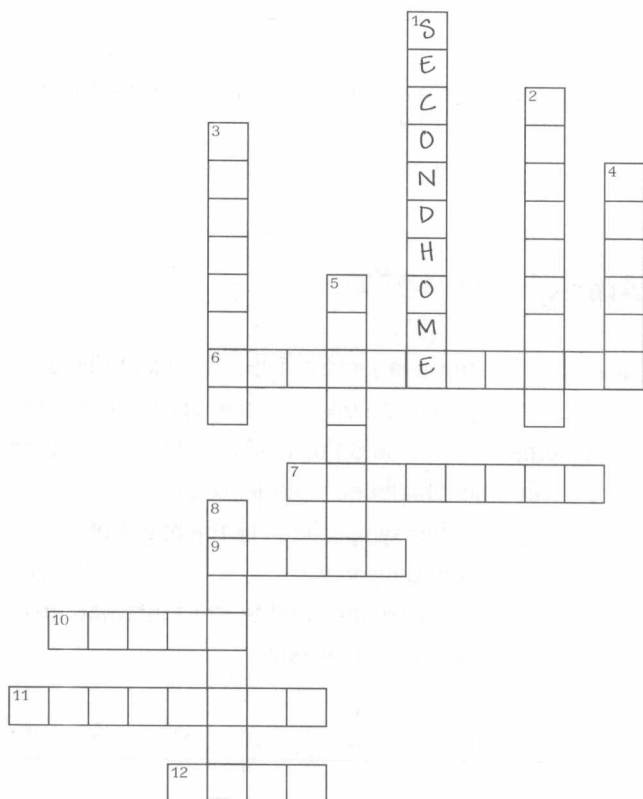
7-14 years: When I was eight we moved to Quebec.

14-21 years: Recently I've started a course in graphic design.

## Vocabulary

### Property words

1 Complete the crossword with words connected with property.



#### Down

- 1 If you are rich, you might have a second home. (two words)
- 2 You can rent / buy an empty flat or you can rent / buy a \_\_\_\_\_ one.
- 3 A \_\_\_\_\_ lives in an empty building without paying rent.
- 4 A \_\_\_\_\_ lives in a flat and pays rent.
- 5 In the UK, the person you share a flat with is your \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 To buy property, you often need a \_\_\_\_\_ — money you borrow from the bank.

#### Across

- 6 An \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ sells you property. (two words)
- 7 A \_\_\_\_\_ rents his / her property to you.
- 9 If you buy property you become the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10 A \_\_\_\_\_ stays in your house for a short time.
- 11 In the US, the person you share a flat with is your \_\_\_\_\_.
- 12 You pay \_\_\_\_\_ every month to your landlord.