

PEARSON

LANGUAGE LEADER INTERMEDIATE



Workbook

2



先锋英语

同步练习

原 著 John Hughes

改 编

总主编 战 菊 严 明

 高等教育出版社
HIGHER EDUCATION PRESS

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XIANFENG YINGYU TONGBU LIANXI

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前言

大学英语教学是我国大学基本素质教育的重要组成部分,也是培养创新型人才不容忽视的重要环节。根据《大学英语课程教学要求》,大学英语教学的使命和任务是提高学生的英语综合应用能力。而仅有语言应用能力并不能保证有效交际,也无法锻炼创新意识,大学英语课程还应兼具人文性和思辨性,培养学生的国际化视野和创新实践能力。

《先锋英语》系列教材是符合教改精神、能满足新时代教学需要的一套国际化英语系列教材。其原版教材(Language Leader)由培生教育出版集团(Pearson Education)出版,高等教育出版社引进后组织国内知名高校的英语教育专家和骨干教师完成了针对我国高校学生需求的本土化改编工作。在改编过程中,我们以服务新时代人才培养战略为宗旨,主张通过语言学习培养学生的批判性思维,在教学活动中树立学生的团队合作意识,进而提升他们的人文素养并培养他们终身学习的观念。

经改编,《先锋英语》系列教材具有以下特色:

1. 重视基础,夯实语言知识

在编排上,《先锋英语》系列教材每个单元以主题为核心安排教学活动、建立背景知识网,通过涉及的主题,将听、说、读、写各项技能的训练融为一体,并在一定的交际环境中进行语法的讲解和词汇学习,保证学生掌握用英语进行交际必须具备的语言基础。

2. 注重实践,培养语言能力

在学习、掌握相关语言知识后,本系列教材每个单元设计了情境训练模块来锻炼学生的英语综合应用能力。该模块围绕学生日常生活中的交际情境设置语言任务,通过情境准备、语言指导,帮助学生开拓思路,完成一个具体的交际任务,在巩固本单元所学知识的同时实现语言知识向语言能力的转换。

3. 强化技能,传授学习技巧

写作是英语学习的一个难关。本系列教材每个单元包含特定的写作技巧讲解和训练,让学生轻松习得写作技能,培养写作兴趣。另外,每个单元还包含学习技巧的介绍,为学生自主学习提供方法和理论支持,培养语言学习习惯,也为将来的工作和生活提供帮助。

4. 配套齐备,便于个性化学习

本系列教材共分5级,每级由《综合教程》、《教学参考书》、《同步练习》和配套的学习光盘、试题光盘、MP3光盘、电子教案和网络资源组成,形成完备的立体化教学资源,以便学生根据自身需要主动地、个性化地学习。

5. 弹性编排，适于创造性教学

本系列教材提供了形式多样的教学活动、大量的练习材料及详尽的教学指导，便于教师按照分类指导原则根据具体情况灵活安排教学、扩展教学视野、发展教学技能，进行创造性教学。

《先锋英语》系列教材由吉林大学战菊教授和黑龙江大学严明教授担任总主编。本书为《先锋英语同步练习2》，由吉林大学林娟担任主编，付慧敏和张广林担任副主编，编者还有曲鑫、祝璇和张娟。

由于编者水平有限，本教材难免存在不足之处，恳请广大师生批评指正。最后，祝您英语学习愉快！

编 者

2012年3月

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Personality

1.1 PERSONALITY TYPES

VOCABULARY: personality adjectives

1 Underline the correct adjective in each sentence.

- Jonathan is such a sensible / *sensitive* boy. He always does what the teacher asks and never gets into trouble.
- He's so *adventurous* / *ambitious* that he said he intended to be the boss in two years time!
- To avoid any mistakes, we need to be *serious* / *cautious* in a situation like this and not make decisions too quickly.
- Be *energetic* / *assertive*! Make a decision and stick to it!
- I like your new girlfriend. She's sociable without being too *talkative* / *easy-going*.
- I think all older brothers tend to be quite *bossy* / *self-confident*. They usually tell their younger brothers what to do.
- He isn't *energetic* / *creative* because of his father. It must be because of his mother. She was always making things or painting.
- Introverts tend to be *organised* / *hard-working* in their approach — they like to know where everything is and make sure it goes back in its correct place.

PRONUNCIATION: word stress

2a 2.2 Listen and underline the main stress in each word.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 <u>adventurous</u> | 7 energetic |
| 2 <u>easy-going</u> | 8 organised |
| 3 <u>ambitious</u> | 9 reliable |
| 4 <u>even-tempered</u> | 10 self-confident |
| 5 <u>cautious</u> | 11 generous |
| 6 <u>open-minded</u> | 12 creative |

2b 2.2 Now listen again and practise saying the words.

EXTRA VOCABULARY: negative prefixes

3 Match each prefix to an adjective to make it negative. Write it in a sentence 1–5.

	reliable
in	ambitious
im	sociable
un	patient
	sensitive

- She's so insensitive. She should think before she speaks in case she hurts someone!
- This job is really boring so let's employ someone who is _____.
- An _____ teacher is one who doesn't give students enough time to think.
- I'm feeling rather _____ this evening. I don't think I'll go to the party.
- I wouldn't expect him to arrive on time. He's fairly _____.

TRANSLATION

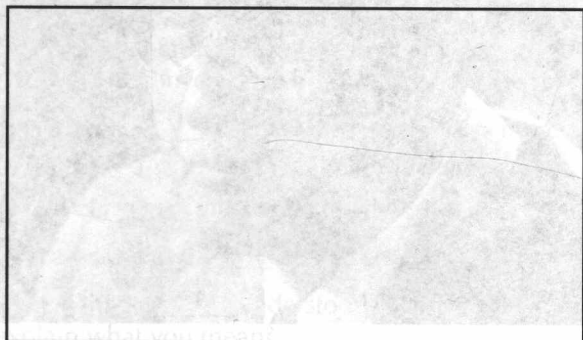
4 Translate the following adjectives into Chinese.

- sensitive _____
- sensible _____
- open-minded _____
- hard-working _____
- easy-going _____
- moody _____
- even-tempered _____
- strong-willed _____

READING

Do you believe your handwriting can tell you about your personality? Take this test and find out!

1 Write your English signature (or two words) in the box below.



2 Now answer these five questions about your handwriting. Tick (✓) answer a, b or c.

- 1** Does your handwriting
- a) fill the box?
 - b) fill half the box?
 - c) fill a small part of the box?

- 2** Do the letters
- a) point to the right?
 - b) go straight up and down?
 - c) point to the left?

- 3** Is there space between the two words?
- a) No.
 - b) Not much.
 - c) Yes, a lot.

- 4** Did you underline the signature with
- a) lots of lines?
 - b) one line?
 - c) no lines?

3 Count how many a, b or c answers you ticked. Then read below to find out what your score means.

Mostly As

You tend to be an extrovert. You like people to know you are in the room. You appear to be very ambitious and self-confident. You like to be where the action is and preferably to be in charge.

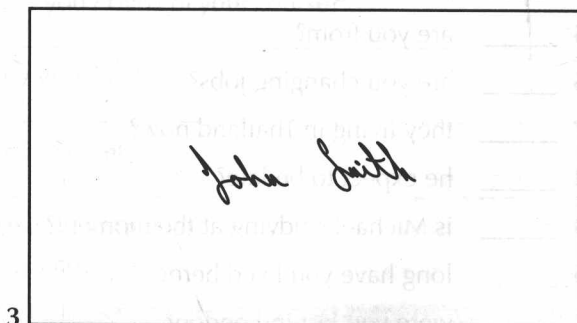
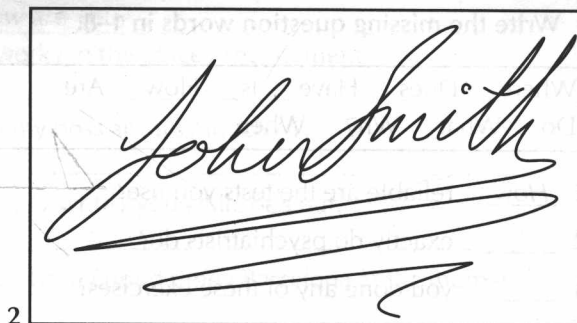
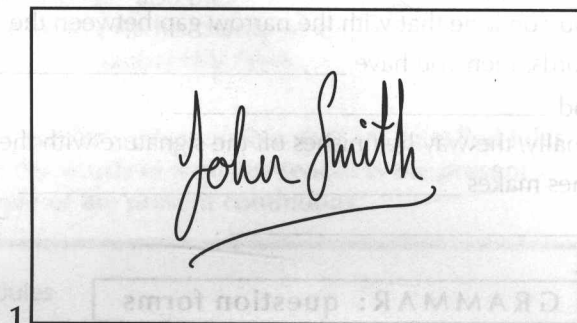
Mostly Bs

You can be sociable but you also like quiet times. You enjoy meeting people but there are only a few people you can call "close friends". You are hard-working but know how to relax and have fun.

Mostly Cs

You tend to prefer your own company or to have just a few close friends around for dinner instead of a large event. You can be ambitious but in general you don't make decisions quickly — you are cautious and when you speak, it's usually to make a thoughtful comment.

4 Use the handwriting test to analyse these signatures. Which signature shows the person is mostly a, b or c?



5 **2.3** A handwriting analyst is interpreting the signatures. Which signature is he describing, 1, 2 or 3?

DICTATION

LISTEN BETTER: dictations

When you first listen and write what you hear, you won't be able to write every word. Listen for the content words first of all, such as important verbs, adjectives or nouns. Then listen again and start to write the words in between, such as articles and pronouns.

6 **2.3** Listen again and write in the missing parts.

It obviously belongs to someone who walks into a room and likes everyone to know he's there. The way he uses the box tells me that _____

_____. The signature looks fairly normal but the letters lean that way. If you combine that with the narrow gap between the words, then you have _____

and _____.

Finally, the way he finishes off the signature with the lines makes _____

GRAMMAR: question forms

7 Write the missing question words in 1–8.

Where	Does	Have	Is	How	Are
Do	What	Why	When		

- 1 How reliable are the tests you use?
- 2 _____ exactly do psychiatrists do?
- 3 _____ you done any of these exercises?
- 4 _____ you ever get impatient?
- 5 _____ are you from?
- 6 _____ are you changing jobs?
- 7 _____ they living in Thailand now?
- 8 _____ he expect to be late?
- 9 _____ is Michael studying at the moment?
- 10 _____ long have you lived here?
- 11 _____ were you last in London?
- 12 _____ he easily annoyed?



8 Complete these questions about Carl Jung.

- 1 Who was Carl Jung _____?
Carl Jung was a Swiss psychiatrist.
- 2 Where _____?
He studied medicine at the University of Basel.
- 3 What _____?
He specialised in psychiatric medicine.
- 4 What _____?
He developed ideas about personality types.
- 5 How many _____?
He identified two personality types.
- 6 Who _____?
Introverts don't like large crowds.
- 7 What _____?
Extroverts form close relationships.
- 8 How influential _____?
Jung was very influential.
- 9 Which _____?
The Myers-Briggs and Keirsey tests are based on his theory.
- 10 Which filmmaker _____?
Stanly Kubrick read his work.
- 11 What _____?
He tried to interpret dreams.
- 12 Which _____?
He wrote *The Undiscovered Self* in 1957.

VOCABULARY: prefixes

1 Write the correct missing prefix in sentences 1–8. Some of them are used more than once.

under- dis- ex- mono- mis- anti-
over- semi- in- bi- re- out-

- 1 I find him rather quiet and antisocial. When you try to start a conversation he walks away.
- 2 She's really _____used at work. She wants more responsibility.
- 3 I saw your _____girlfriend today.
- 4 He's always been _____organised.
- 5 Sorry, I think I _____understood you. Can you explain what you mean?
- 6 The architect has built a _____rail to help passengers travel from one side of the city to the other.
- 7 His success was _____shadowed by one small mistake.
- 8 Guess what! I've got tickets for the _____finals of the tennis. Would you like to come with me?
- 9 This injection may cause a little _____comfort.
- 10 Carl Jung _____defined our understanding of psychology in the 20th century.
- 11 The greatest athletes always try to _____perform their last record.
- 12 She's a really _____rated singer and much better than everyone in the newspapers say.
- 13 Your answer to this question is _____correct. Try again.
- 14 The latest government report proposed _____lingual education in schools.

GRAMMAR: present simple and present continuous

2 Underline the correct verb forms in this article.

If you are the President of the USA, what ¹do you do / are you doing when you lose your job? The answer is easy. You ²start / are starting giving talks about being the President! That's what's happened to Bill Clinton. He ³makes / 's making between nine and ten million dollars a year by giving speeches all over the world, from Australia to Egypt. This ⁴compares / is comparing well with the \$200,000 salary a year he received as President of the USA. With around 350 talks a year, his present schedule means that he ⁵probably gives / is probably giving a talk somewhere in the world at the same time as you ⁶read / are reading this. Currently, he ⁷also tries / 's also trying to raise even more money for his charity which he ⁸runs / is running to combat HIV / Aids.

3 Complete this e-mail to your friend called Jules. Use the words to write sentences in the present simple or the present continuous.

Hi Jules

how / you?

How are you?

I / work / in the office / the moment

(1) _____

but my boss always / lunch / 12

(2) _____

... so I / write / you while he's out.

(3) _____

you / have / good time / Barcelona at the moment?

(4) _____

what / you / think of your course?

(5) _____

how / weather?

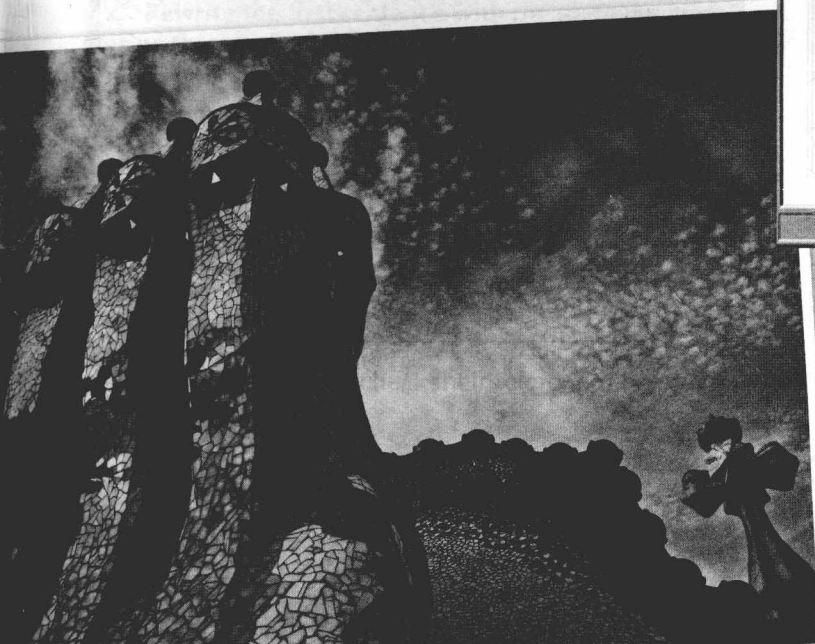
(6) _____

it / rain / here!

(7) _____

Wish I was with you!

Love Rachel



READING

4 Read the article and write each verb in brackets in the present simple or present continuous form.

Do you worship celebrities?

Do you wake up every night thinking of your favourite singer? Or do you wonder what a TV presenter

¹ *has* (have) for breakfast in the morning? If so, you may have a newly identified psychological condition: Celebrity Worship Syndrome (CWS). Following a recent study, psychologists at the University of Leicester now ² _____ (believe) that one in three of us are obsessed with celebrities and the number ³ _____ (go up).

One theory is that our modern lives ⁴ _____ (become) more and more dominated by TV and so modern celebrities often ⁵ _____ (take) the place of relatives, neighbours and close friends for many people.

The study of around 700 people aged 18 to 60 ⁶ _____ (show) that there are three types of Celebrity Worship Syndrome. The largest number of people — 22 percent of the study — only ⁷ _____ (have) a small problem and they are likely to be extroverts with a passion for talking about their chosen celebrity. Another 12 percent have an intense personal type of relationship with their idol, while the third group, with the most extreme CWS, ⁸ _____ (think) their celebrity knows them. These people are often introverts, antisocial and insensitive.

Fortunately, most people's interest in the rich and famous is perfectly normal and healthy. Dr John Maltby of Leicester University says, "It is not necessarily a bad thing. Many people are interested in celebrities." However, says Dr Maltby, "We ⁹ _____ (begin) to define CWS for the first time and research is suggesting that, generally, people with CWS ¹⁰ _____ (replace) normal relationships with these fantasy relationships."

5 What do these numbers and figures from the reading refer to? Match 1–5 to a–e.

1 one in three c

2 700 _____

3 60 _____

4 22 percent _____

5 12 percent _____

a) the maximum age of people in the study

b) people with the first type of CWS

c) the ratio of people with CWS

d) people with the second type of CWS

e) the number of people in the study

LISTENING

6 **2.4** Listen to someone being interviewed as part of the study on CWS. Complete the researcher's questions.

1 _____ ?

Sport, especially football.

2 _____ ?

Ronaldhino.

3 _____ ?

Of course.

4 _____ ?

Fairly.

5 _____ ?

I've no idea.

6 _____ ?

Quite often.

7 _____ ?

Johnny Depp (met him at a first night première).

8 _____ ?

Not often.

KEY LANGUAGE: giving opinions, agreeing and disagreeing

1 Put each phrase a–h in the correct place to complete the conversation.

- a) don't know
- b) come on
- c) great idea
- d) don't agree
- e) how about
- f) I suggest
- g) I think
- h) it's true

A: ¹ g Roger is the best person for the team. After all, he scored very well on the psychometric test.

B: Well, ² _____ that he scored well, but do you really want another ambitious, self-confident extrovert on the team?

A: ³ _____! You make him sound awful. He's a nice person.

B: Well, I ⁴ _____. He seems a bit over-confident. But the main issue is that we already have two big characters on the team. ⁵ _____ we take on someone who is quieter and gets on with the hard work. Otherwise, we'll have too many egos.

A: OK. I ⁶ _____ with you about Roger but let's look at the alternatives.

B: ⁷ _____ Petra? She's nice and she seems like the sort of person who gets on with everyone.

A: That's a ⁸ _____! I'd forgotten about her. Maybe I'll be able to put Roger on another project.

2 Rewrite the first sentence with the same meaning using the words given.

- 1 We could employ Magda, couldn't we?
Why don't we _____?
- 2 We should call him and see if he wants the job.
I suggest _____.
- 3 What if we give them all a team task?
How about _____?
- 4 I think we ought to check their references before we decide.
What about _____?

5 How do you feel about Petra?

_____ think about Petra?

6 I think Michael's right.

I agree _____.

PRONUNCIATION: sentence stress

3a **2.5** Listen to five mini-dialogues. Which word in each response is stressed? Tick the version with the correct word in bold, a, b or c.

1 I don't believe he's sixty!

- a) **Well**, it's true.
- b) Well, **it's** true.
- c) Well, it's **true**. ✓

2 Let's go out tonight.

- a) **That's** a great idea.
- b) That's a **great** idea.
- c) That's a great **idea**.

3 In my opinion, she's the best person for the job.

- a) I don't agree.
- b) I **don't** agree.
- c) I don't **agree**.

4 I don't think we'll find the right person in the company.

- a) I **suggest** we try.
- b) I suggest **we** try.
- c) I suggest we **try**.

5 Who can we ask to do this?

- a) **How** about Ben?
- b) How **about** Ben?
- c) How about **Ben**?

6 She drives me mad!

- a) **Come** on. She's OK.
- b) Come **on**. She's OK.
- c) Come on. She's **OK**.

7 How do you feel about it?

- a) I think it's fine.
- b) I **think** it's fine.
- c) I think it's **fine**.

3b **2.5** Listen again and practise saying the sentences.