

PEARSON

LANGUAGE LEADER

UPPER INTERMEDIATE

Workbook

3

先锋英语

同步练习

原著 Grant Kempton

改编 严明 战菊

总主编



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LANGUAGE LEADER UPPER INTERMEDIATE

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轴心安排教学活动、建立背景知识网，通过涉及的主题，将听、说、读、写各项技能训练融为一体，帮助学生掌握用英语进行交际必须具备的基础语言知识。

2. 注重实践，培养语言能力

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，通过情境准备和语言指导，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介绍，为学生自主学习提供方法和理论支持，培养良好的语言学习习惯。

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、大量的练习材料以及详尽的教学指导，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》由黑龙江大学严明教授和吉林大学战菊教授担任总主编。本书为《先锋英语同步练习3》，由黑龙江大学孙广治担任主编，张艳密和张广钰担任副主编，韩丹丹，沈明哲，谢占丽和袁靖担任编者。

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。

编 者
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Communication

1.1 GREAT COMMUNICATORS?

VOCABULARY: communication

1 Fill the gaps with one word. The first two letters are given to help you.

- 1 It's not enough to speak well. You have to have a good appearance too.
- 2 His grammar is good but he doesn't have an extensive vo____.
- 3 He has a terrible sense of hu____. His jokes are terrible!
- 4 He's a ra____. He can never talk about one topic.
- 5 He's boring to listen to because he speaks at a slow pa____.
- 6 I could tell you about how I planned the project but I don't want to di____.
- 7 I don't trust him. He never makes eye co____.
- 8 Everybody loves John. He has so much ch____!
- 9 Don't only listen to the words. Read the body la____.
- 10 I never pass exams because I suffer from ne____.
- 11 It's important to know that there are differences between cu____, especially between the Japanese and the Americans.
- 12 He's a wonderful li____ — he never interrupts and is very sympathetic.

VOCABULARY: words from the lesson

2a Match the words with the correct meaning.

| | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| endeavour | devotion | sweltering | injustice |
| oppression | transform | unceasingly | fulfil |
| harmony | despair | discord | shrink from |

- 1 verb — to avoid doing something difficult or unpleasant
shrink from
- 2 noun — when people are treated in a cruel or unfair way _____

- 3 noun — when you love someone a lot and show this by giving them attention _____
- 4 verb — to do or achieve something that you have promised to do or should do _____
- 5 noun — when people are not arguing, fighting or disagreeing _____
- 6 noun — a feeling that you have no hope at all _____
- 7 adjective — very very hot _____
- 8 noun — an attempt to try to do something new or difficult _____
- 9 verb — to change someone or something completely _____
- 10 adverb — without stopping _____
- 11 noun — disagreement between people _____

2b Complete the text with words from above.

Today the weather is ¹_____ but not too hot that I will ²_____ from my endeavour. "What is it?" you ask. I will tell you. I will ³_____ discord into harmony. There will be no place for ⁴_____, oppression or despair. As our good friend said "Love each other every day ⁵_____ and then we will learn to love ourselves!"

2c Find examples of the following in the text above.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| a) repetition | c) contrast |
| b) tripling | d) a quote |

PRONUNCIATION

3 **3.2** Listen and write the number of syllables in each word. Then underline the stressed syllable.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| 1 endeavour <u>3</u> | 7 devotion |
| 2 sweltering | 8 injustice |
| 3 oppression | 9 transform |
| 4 unceasingly | 10 harmony |
| 5 despair | 11 discord |
| 6 shrink | 12 fulfil |

GRAMMAR:
the continuous aspect

1 Match sentences 1–7 with the words describing simple and continuous aspect a–g.

- 1 I have blue eyes. d
- 2 He was preparing the documents for you last night but he didn't finish. ____
- 3 Right now I'm looking for a new house. ____
- 4 Steven goes to the gym three times a week. ____
- 5 I'm staying at my brother's until I find a new flat. ____
- 6 I sent the e-mail at six o'clock. ____
- 7 More people are studying courses in media today than ever before. ____

- a) temporary
- b) habitual
- c) complete
- d) permanent
- e) unfinished
- f) in progress
- g) changing

2 Complete the text with the right aspect for each verb: simple or continuous in the present or past tense.

Today diplomats ¹ are attempting (attempt) to avoid a major political disaster. Yesterday, UN representative, Petr Hulavac ² _____ (give) a speech on European-Asian relations. In his speech he ³ _____ (say) "Although some countries ⁴ _____ (try) to make life difficult for us, we ⁵ _____ (still work) to create a better environment for economic cooperation." Unfortunately, the simultaneous translation to Asian delegates ⁶ _____ (be): "Although Asian countries ⁷ _____ (make) life impossible for us ..." Mr Hulavac ⁸ _____ (have) breakfast this morning when angry Chinese officials ⁹ _____ (interrupt) his meal to make a formal complaint. Mr Hulavac was

understandably very angry. "This type of mistake ¹⁰ _____ (not be) acceptable in the UN and we are now investigating how this could happen." Last night, security ¹¹ _____ (look for) the translators involved, but they have mysteriously disappeared. This morning the Head of Security ¹² _____ (suggest) that this may be an attempt by an outside organisation to upset work at the UN.

LISTENING

3 3.3 Listen to a talk about subtitling. Put the things that the speaker mentions in the right order.

- a) What are subtitles? 1
- b) Why comedy is difficult to translate. ____
- c) Why people can easily find mistakes. ____
- d) Subtitling and dubbing ____
- e) An example of bad translation ____

4 3.3 Listen again and answer the questions.

- 1 Where can you find the subtitles in a film?

- 2 What kind of people easily find mistakes in subtitles?

- 3 What did one actor want to say about his friend?

- 4 Why do people sometimes laugh at the wrong time in a subtitled film?

- 5 How many advantages does the speaker give for dubbing?

- 6 Which language dubbing does the speaker talk about in his example?

READING

Where computers can't go ... *translation*

One of the great dreams that people had about computers was that they would break down the language barriers between people. It was thought that computers would be able to translate articles from one language to another and even, once voice recognition was in place, translate what we say. ¹ _____

² _____ Most people in the nineteen nineties believed that by 2007 all computers would be able to translate from one international website to another. However, this does not seem to have happened. Here is an example of an Internet translation

(from German) of information about a footballer. "In season 2006 / 07 played he in the Upper League team in the team and has a total of seven minutes active no further add, as he number among professionals only 4th goalkeeper. His 2007 expiring contract was signed by the team not renewed." While this translation gave me the information I needed, it is certainly not a good translation.

³ _____ However the results are very similar. Even the most popular CAT programme, Babelfish, although better than the translation above, was still far from perfect.

⁴ _____ One reason for this is that computer programmers are not language specialists. In the world of mathematics, for example,

with algebra you just replace one symbol with another. Unfortunately translation does not work like this. Translators have to think about the situation and what the writer is trying to say. There are no idioms in mathematics, for example. In short, translation is not a simple task and there is no "key".

⁵ _____ Translation, as any professional translator will tell you, is not like mathematics and while computer programmers are still working alone in their little room with their mathematical ideas, translation programmes won't get any better.

READ BETTER

In each paragraph of a text there is usually one sentence that gives you the general meaning of that paragraph. There are three kinds of sentence:

- 1 The Thesis Statement This will give you the overall topic of the text and is usually found at the end of the introductory paragraph.
- 2 The Topic Sentence This sentence will give you the topic of the paragraph. It is usually the first sentence of the paragraph but not always.
- 3 The Concluding Sentence This sentence will summarise the whole text and is usually found at the beginning of the conclusion.

5 Read the text about computer translation. Match sentences A–E with gaps 1–5. Think about whether the sentences are a thesis statement, topic sentence or concluding sentence.

- A Computer Assisted Translation (CAT) was the biggest hope for automatic translation on computers.
- B In conclusion, it seems to be that most people now agree that the dream will stay a dream.

- C This article will look at what has happened over the last few years and show that the dream still hasn't come true.
- D There seems to be a number of reasons why CAT has not provided good translations.
- E There are many types of CAT programmes, other than the one I used in the above example.

VOCABULARY:
idioms

6 Write an idiom to describe each situation.

- 1 He could have told her he liked the present. Instead he told her it was the wrong colour.
think before you speak
- 2 It's amazing. I bought him the new book by David Steel and he bought the same book for me!

- 3 Simon told Jane and Peter told me.

- 4 He sounds polite, but look at the way he eats. Disgusting!

READING

1 Read the article. In which paragraph does the writer talk about ...

- 1 teenagers not listening to parents. ____
- 2 examples of things parents shouldn't say. ____
- 3 what listening parents do. ____
- 4 a different language that teenagers speak. ____
- 5 whether parents talk with or at their children. ____

Do parents and teenagers really talk?

A "My parents don't listen to me!" This is the most common complaint teenagers have about their parents. Even teens who generally get along well with their parents wish they would listen more, talk with them more, be less critical and judgmental, and be more willing to discuss the teen's point of view.

B Parents, on the other hand, have the same complaint: "He won't listen to me!" Parents complain that teens are silent, or moody, aggressive and loud. They wish their teens would share more and talk with them in a friendly fashion. They wish their teens would listen more and criticise them less.

C Unfortunately, the style of much parent / teen communication is negative and ineffective. Parents should ask themselves, "Do I talk **at** my teenager or do I talk **with** my teenager?" Parents who talk **at** teens are often reminding, threatening, blaming, questioning, ordering or judging. This style is used to pressure teens into doing something parents want them to do, and the effect is decreased effective communication.

D How would adults feel about these comments: "That dress is too tight!" "The lawn looks terrible. Are you

2 Read the text again and decide if these statements are true or false.

- 1 Parents who talk at teenagers fail to communicate effectively. ____
- 2 Parents often don't understand what teenagers are saying. ____
- 3 Parents wish teenagers would listen more and talk less. ____
- 4 Parents should listen without emotion. ____
- 5 There is nothing wrong with what parents say to teenagers. ____

even too lazy to cut the grass right?" "Why can't you be more like Sam?" "Eat your salad!" Would they remain friends with a person who made such remarks to them? Can they hear echoes of their own voice talking **at** their teen?

E Parents who talk **with** teenagers listen. They listen to what teens are thinking, feeling or wanting to do. They try to understand and accept teens' points of view. In addition, they are not afraid to express their own views or share feelings and concerns.

F The relationship between parents and teens is often highly emotional. Their relationship is changing, and both parents and teens want to be heard, understood and accepted. If this is to be achieved, parents especially must listen with their hearts as well as their heads.

G What is becoming more and more common, however, in the Age of the Internet, is that teenagers are beginning to speak a new language — a language that parents do not understand. "Teenspeak" is a product of instant messaging and Internet chat, worlds teenagers spend an increasing amount of time in. Teenspeak has also become popular through modern music. The fact that teenagers are not understood by their parents and parents cannot understand what their children are saying is yet another reason why communication breaks down. Seems like parents need to go back to school ...

GRAMMAR: the perfect aspect

3 Correct the sentences, making *one* correction in form.

- 1 He ~~has~~ went to France six times between 1978 and 2002.
- 2 Had you meet the Chancellor last week?
- 3 He couldn't graduate because he hasn't passed the course.
- 4 Has he forgot the plans again?
- 5 The new injections had not stop the spread of the disease. We need to find another cure.
- 6 Had the bank took a loan before they declared themselves bankrupt?
- 7 I have give the samples to the laboratory and we are now waiting for the results.
- 8 He has had the car for three years until he sold it last month.

4 Complete the letter with the word(s) in brackets in the correct form: past simple, present perfect or past perfect.

Dear Jenny,

Please help me. I have two children, Sarah who is five and is an angel and Lawrence who is a teenager and driving me crazy. For example, last week he ¹ _____ (leave) the house and ² _____ (not come) back for three days. Before last week he ³ _____ (never do) this. I ⁴ _____ (try) everything the books tell you to do. Over the last few months, I ⁵ _____ (be) understanding and polite to him but every time I ⁶ _____ (speak) to him he ⁷ _____ (get) angry and ⁸ _____ (start) to shout at me. Until last year he ⁹ _____ (be) a good boy and ¹⁰ _____ (always help) me at home. What can I do?

LISTENING

5 **3.4** Listen to a radio show about language and choose the correct answer a, b or c.

- 1 What is Ola's favourite drink?
a) kebab b) latte c) bruschetta

- 2 A "screenager" is
a) a lazy boy b) a kind of computer
c) a teenager who uses a computer a lot
- 3 When do you have "brunch"?
a) mid-morning b) early morning
c) lunchtime
- 4 What does the "B" in "Bollywood" stand for?
a) Bengal b) big c) Bombay
- 5 What are the two words in "motel"?
a) mini hotel b) motor hotel c) mobile hotel
- 6 What are TLAs?
a) initial letters as words b) very long words
c) words people don't say

6 Give three examples of TLAs.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

LEARN BETTER

Using a dictionary can sometimes cause problems, not solve them. Consider these suggestions:

- 1 Use a monolingual dictionary, not a bilingual dictionary. Bilingual dictionaries are not written for language students and often don't have all the meanings or enough example sentences.
- 2 Choose a dictionary at your level of English. This means that the meanings of the words are easy to understand, as are the example sentences.
- 3 Don't choose the first meaning. Often it will be the wrong one. Words have many meanings, so make sure you check all the meanings.
- 4 Check the example sentences before choosing the right meaning.
- 5 If you're looking for an idiom or phrase, don't only look for the first word. Maybe another word is more important.

DICTATION**1 3.5** Listen and write what you hear.

KEY LANGUAGE:
outlining problems, offering solutions**2** Complete each sentence with two words.

- 1 I think the best way to _____ this is for the club to pay for Claudio's brother ...
- 2 _____ is that Claudio doesn't speak any English ...
- 3 I think that seems to be _____ forward but we'd better talk to Claudio and the club quickly.
- 4 Yes, I can see it's _____ difficult situation.
- 5 It's a very _____, isn't it?
- 6 That might _____ the problem, but what will his brother do in England?
- 7 The _____ that is that if his brother is out working, Claudio won't see him ...
- 8 I'm sure we can _____ out, but we don't have much time to do it.
- 9 As you can see, it's _____ circle for both Claudio and the club.

3a Put the sentences in Exercise 2 in the right gap in the conversation.

A: All right. So, we need to get the contract signed by the end of the day. I'm sure Claudio wants to sign and the club certainly wants him. ^a g

B: ^b _____ and he's not sure he can come and live in England alone.

A: ^c _____ Would language classes help?

B: Well, there's the problem. If Claudio attends intensive English classes, which he needs, he won't be able to train properly and without proper training he won't play well. If he doesn't play well, then the club loses. On the other hand, if he can't speak English, he'll be unhappy and won't play well and again the club loses. ^d _____

A: Hmm. ^e _____ Does Claudio have a family?

B: Yes. He is very close to his brother, who speaks good English.

A: Good. ^f _____ to come with him to England and live with him for the first year.

B: ^g _____ He has a job back home.

A: The club could find him one, couldn't they?

B: ^h _____ during the day, when he will need his brother's help the most.

A: OK, then the club will pay him to be his brother's helper. It'll cost them more money but if Claudio is such a good player, they'll think it's worth it. What do you think?

B: Yes. ⁱ _____

3b 3.6 Listen to the conversation and check your answers.

STUDY SKILLS: note-taking

1 3.7 Listen to part of a short talk about teaching children to speak. Write the phrases that the speaker uses to signpost the following sections.

1 Introducing what is to come

2 Sequencing

3 Signalling the main point

4 Rephrasing

5 Exemplifying

2 3.7 There are four mistakes in the notes below. Listen again and correct them.

Topic — Why C should learn
2 langs

Main points

1 How C learn 2 langs

2 Disadv of larning 2 langs

3 Adv of larning 2 langs

1 — Most important Thing

— Learn at S and H diff.

e.g. H read and write

Mum says "mama" "dada" for 3
or 4 mnths before baby says it

WRITING SKILLS: formal and informal e-mails

3 Tick the phrases below that are informal.

Dear Mr Jones

Once again, I would like to apologise ...

Yours sincerely

Thank you for your e-mail asking me to ...

If you wish, I could ...

Thanks for sending me ...

See attached

Great meeting last week!

Hope to hear from you soon

I look forward to hearing from you

Sorry, but I can't ...

4 Your colleague has written an e-mail to a customer (Mr Jones) but your boss thinks it is too informal. He has asked you to rewrite it in a formal style. Read the informal e-mail and then rewrite it formally, making sure you use all the relevant information and using some of the phrases from Exercise 3.

Hi Paul!

Thanks for your e-mail yesterday. I'm sorry but I won't be able to come this week.

If you want, I can ask someone else to come. Let me know what you think. In the meantime, any problems or queries please let me know.

Best Paul.

TRANSLATION

5 Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

1 My cake turned out quite well, and although it was one of my best coverings, it _____ (仍远远谈不上完美).

2 From the point of view of semiology, in process of translation, you _____ (只是用一个符号代替另一个).

3 People should always _____ (分享感受和关切), which can not only benefit your physical and psychological health, but also increase the interaction with others.

4 Sometimes, they are forced into _____ (做父母想让他们做的事), although they are living in a free and comfortable environment.

5 The large gap between parents and children is so insurmountable that parents _____ (无法理解他们的孩子在说什么).

Environment

2.1 URBAN ENVIRONMENT

VOCABULARY: local environment

1 Complete the sentences with the correct word combinations.

traffic congestion mindless vandalism
rush hour transport connections
detached house noise pollution
stunning views ~~abandoned cars~~
apartment block crime rate

- The park is full of abandoned cars. People just drive up and leave them there.
- The _____ in my area aren't very good — it often takes me a long time to get anywhere.
- I live on the 25th floor of an _____.
- I live in a _____ with a big garden round it.
- Why destroy the bus stop? That's just _____!
- Do not drive through the centre of town at 5:30 p.m. It's the _____ then.
- On Friday nights the open-air disco plays music very loud until 3 a.m. I think that's _____!
- Lorries are not allowed into the city centre because of _____.
- The rise in the _____ in the last few months is shocking. The police should do something.
- Have a look from the balcony. There are _____ from there.

PRONUNCIATION

2 **3.8** Listen and write the number of syllables in each word combination.

- cosmopolitan atmosphere 5 – 3
- open spaces _____
- abandoned cars _____
- transport connections _____
- mindless vandalism _____
- stunning views _____

VOCABULARY: words from the lesson

3 Fill the gaps in the text with one word. The first two letters are given to help you.

A ¹ study was carried out last week,
² de_____ to measure how many people like
nuts in
their chocolate. The
³ fi_____ were very surprising. Chocolate
without nuts ⁴ ra_____ much more highly
than chocolate with nuts. The survey also ⁵ es
_____ that more than 30 percent of people
who responded had, or knew someone who
had, an allergy to nuts. Nut allergy seems to be
becoming a big ⁶ is_____ and this research,
⁷ ca_____ out for chocolate manufacturers,
agrees with scientists who say that our immunity
to allergies is weakening. This may, of course,
explain why chocolate without nuts was more
popular than chocolate with nuts.

TRANSLATION

4 Translate these word combinations into Chinese. Do they exist in Chinese? If not, what do you say instead?

- mindless vandalism _____
- detached house _____
- transport connections _____
- rush hour _____
- traffic congestion _____
- crime rate _____
- noise pollution _____
- stunning views _____