

PEARSON

# PRE-INTERMEDIATE LANGUAGE LEADER

Workbook

1

## 先锋英语

同步练习

原著 Ian Lebeau Gareth Rees

改编

总主编 严明战 菊

 高等教育出版社  
HIGHER EDUCATION PRESS

# LANGUAGE LEADER PRE-INTERMEDIATE

XIANFENG YINGYU TONGBU LIANXI

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改 编

总主编 严 明 战 菊

主 编 佟敏强

副主编 吕晓轩 蔡 扬

编 者 胡茜萍 胡 薇 董 薇 王天予

 高等教育出版社·北京  
HIGHER EDUCATION PRESS BEIJING

图字：01-2012-0682号

Authorized Adaptation from the English language edition, entitled LANGUAGE LEADER, 1E, by David Cotton, David Falvey and Simon Kent, Ian Lebeau and Gareth Rees, published by arrangement with Pearson Education Limited, Copyright © Pearson Education Limited 2008

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ENGLISH language adaptation edition published by PEARSON EDUCATION ASIA LTD. and HIGHER EDUCATION PRESS LIMITED COMPANY Copyright © 2012.

ENGLISH language adaptation edition is manufactured in the People's Republic of China, and is authorized for sale only in People's Republic of China excluding Taiwan, Hong Kong SAR and Macau SAR.

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此英文改编版由培生教育出版集团和高等教育出版社有限公司合作出版。著作权©2012。

此英文改编版在中国出版发行，仅限于在中华人民共和国境内（但不允许在中国香港、澳门特别行政区和中国台湾地区）销售。

本书封面贴有Pearson Education（培生教育出版集团）激光防伪标签。  
无标签者不得销售。

图书在版编目（CIP）数据

先锋英语同步练习. 1 / (英) 勒博 (Lebeau, I.),  
(英) 里斯 (Rees, G.) 著; 严明, 战菊改编. -- 北京 :  
高等教育出版社, 2012.4  
ISBN 978-7-04-034381-6

I. ①先… II. ①勒… ②里… ③严… ④战… III.  
①英语—高等学校—习题集 IV. ①H319.6

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2012)第048375号

策划编辑 贾巍	项目编辑 徐艳梅 刘瑾	封面设计 王凌波	版式设计 刘艳
责任校对 马文敏	责任印制 胡晓旭		

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 100120  
印 刷 北京佳信达欣艺术印刷有限公司  
开 本 889 mm×1194 mm 1/16  
印 张 6.5  
字 数 199千字  
购书热线 010-58581118

咨询电话 400-810-0598  
网 址 <http://www.hep.edu.cn>  
<http://www.hep.com.cn>  
网上订购 <http://www.landraco.com>  
<http://www.landraco.com.cn>  
版 次 2012年4月第1版  
印 次 2012年4月第1次印刷  
定 价 20.00元（含光盘）

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物 料 号 34381-00

# 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。而光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1》，由黑龙江大学佟敏强担任主编，吕晓轩和蔡扬担任副主编，编者还有胡茜萍、胡薇、董薇和王天予。

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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# Weather

## 1.1 EXTREMES

### VOCABULARY: the weather

#### 1 Are these words nouns (n.) or adjectives (adj.)?

- |                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1 dry <u>adj.</u> | 8 rainy _____   |
| 2 snow _____      | 9 hot _____     |
| 3 windy _____     | 10 rain _____   |
| 4 humid _____     | 11 wet _____    |
| 5 fog _____       | 12 cloudy _____ |
| 6 ice _____       | 13 sun _____    |
| 7 warm _____      | 14 wind _____   |

#### 2 Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

- I always take my umbrella on ~~dry~~ / rainy days.
- The airport is closed because of the fog / humid.
- I love watching the snow / ice fall from the sky.
- Look! The wind / windy is blowing the leaves from the trees.
- Put the air-conditioning on. It's very sun / hot in here.
- It's a lovely warm / cloudy day. Let's go to the beach.
- Listen to the sound of the wet / rain on the window. It's very loud.

### GRAMMAR: present simple and present continuous

#### 3 Choose the correct form of the verb to complete the sentences.

- He always go / goes to Jamaica in the winter for the sun.
- Today I am / is working from home because of the heavy snow.
- I don't / doesn't like humid days. They're so uncomfortable.
- The snow aren't / isn't falling now. Let's go outside for a walk.
- She don't / doesn't usually drive in the fog because it's dangerous.
- We are / is still waiting for the rain to stop.

#### 4 Complete this Internet blog about a hurricane with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

##### Monday 10 a.m.

Hi, everyone.

Today, I

<sup>1</sup> am writing

(write) from a city under attack from a hurricane! As

you know, I

<sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in the city centre. The streets

<sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (be) usually busy at this time of day, but

today they <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (be) empty.



##### Monday 11 a.m.

I <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ still \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for the hurricane to

hit, but right now the winds <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (get) stronger

and the rain <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (hit) the windows. It's so noisy!

##### Monday 11:30 a.m.

It's here! Amazing! Trees <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) down the

street. The noise <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (be) incredible. I

<sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) on the floor behind my table in case

the windows break.

##### Monday 2:30 p.m.

Incredible! Right now, the street <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (turn) into

a river. This <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ usually \_\_\_\_\_ (not happen).

The water <sup>13</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ even \_\_\_\_\_ (carry) cars down the street!

##### Monday 3:30 p.m.

The water level <sup>14</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ still \_\_\_\_\_ (rise). I

<sup>15</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not know) what to do. At the moment, the

police <sup>16</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ even \_\_\_\_\_ (not answer) the phone.

##### Monday 4:30 p.m.

The water is very near to my second floor flat. This is

my last message today — I <sup>17</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the roof now! Wish me luck!

## TRANSLATION

## 5 Translate into Chinese. Notice the differences.

1 I travel to work by train every day.

2 He's reading an English book.

3 It isn't raining now.

4 She usually gives us homework on Fridays.

5 They're waiting for the bus.

## READING

## READ BETTER: keep reading

When you read a text for the first time, don't worry about every difficult word. Finish the text before you check words in your dictionary.

- Don't keep stopping to use your dictionary; keep reading.

**6a** Read the text on the right and put the headings in the correct spaces 1–5. When you read it for the first time, don't check new words in your dictionary. Wait until Exercise 6b.

Weather forecasting — why we do it

Collecting the information    Improving accuracy

How nature can help    Using the information

**6b** Read the text again and choose six words that you want to check in a dictionary.

1 \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_

## 1 Weather forecasting — why we do it

Weather forecasts help ordinary people plan their daily life, but accurate forecasts are more important for farmers and sailors. Farmers can decide when to collect their crops and sailors can plan for storms.

2 \_\_\_\_\_

The natural world can help us forecast the weather. For example, this is a popular saying: "Red sky at night, sailor's delight. Red sky in the morning, sailor's warning." The red night sky means good weather the next day. The red morning sky means bad weather later that day.

3 \_\_\_\_\_

Most weather data comes from small weather stations on land which measure wind speed, air pressure, temperature and rainfall. Scientists also use weather balloons to collect the same information from high in the atmosphere.

4 \_\_\_\_\_

Nowadays, satellites provide useful measurements and images. This information helps us understand how weather works and this means we can make better forecasts with fewer mistakes.

5 \_\_\_\_\_

Scientists use the data from weather stations and satellites to make forecasts. They also use it to create different models of the atmosphere. However, they still can't predict the weather more than five days in advance.

**7** Are these sentences about the text in Exercise 6 true or false?

1 Farmers don't need weather forecasts. false

2 Sailors prefer a red sky in the evening. \_\_\_\_\_

3 Weather balloons don't measure wind speed. \_\_\_\_\_

4 Satellite pictures are useful for weather forecasters. \_\_\_\_\_

5 Scientists make good forecasts for two-week periods. \_\_\_\_\_

VOCABULARY: words from the lesson

1 Tick the words and phrases that are about winter.

- 1 a documentary \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 minus 10 degrees Celsius ☒
- 3 freezing winds \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 health benefits \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 heavy snow \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 a luxury \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 a community event \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 fur coats \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 sub-zero temperatures \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 icy water \_\_\_\_\_

VOCABULARY: modifiers

2 Look at the chart. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

	°C	°F		°C	°F
Algiers	18	64	f	Nairobi	22 72 f
Bangkok	32	90	f	New York	3 37 c
Beijing	0	32	s	Perth	37 99 s
Beirut	16	61	s	Rio de Jan.	31 88 c
Cairo	18	64	c	Riyadh	19 66 s
Harare	27	81	s	San Fran.	7 45 s
Hong Kong	19	66	f	Santiago	31 88 s
Istanbul *	10	50	c	Sao Paulo	30 86 c
Jeddah	24	75	s	Seychelles	27 81 sh
Jerusalem	17	63	f	Singapore	24 75 r
Jo'burg	27	81	s	Sydney	28 82 s
Karachi	25	77	f	Taipei	19 66 dr
L. Angeles	12	54	f	Tenerife	24 75 c
Manila	31	88	f	Toronto	7 45 c
Miami	23	73	c	Vancouver	-5 23 c
Mombasa	31	88	f	Washington	9 48 r
N. Orleans	22	72	c	Wellington	16 61 f

Notes: c = cloud, dr = drizzle, f = fair, r = rain, sh = showers, s = sun

very / really    extremely    quite

- 1 It's very / really cold in Beijing.
- 2 It's \_\_\_\_\_ cold in Istanbul.
- 3 It's \_\_\_\_\_ cold in Vancouver.

SPELLING: double letters

3 Choose the correct spelling.

- 1 afect / affect
- 2 diferent / different
- 3 familiar / familliar
- 4 gases / gasses
- 5 milions / millions
- 6 Rusia / Russia

LISTENING



4 **1.2** Listen to the conversation about winter in Australia and answer the questions.

1 What are the winter months in Australia?

From May or June to August.

2 Where are winters chilly, with short days?

3 Does it snow a lot in the cities?

4 Where are the mountains with a lot of snow?

5 When is a very popular time for skiing in these mountains?

6 Why do some people go to New Zealand?

7 What percentage of Australia is tropical?

8 What can you do in the north of Australia in winter?

## DICTATION

## 5 1.3 Listen and complete the text.

A university lecturer in Wales believes that the 24th of January is a very bad day for a lot of people. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

since Christmas and the fun of Christmas and New Year is just a distant memory. People are not keeping their New Year resolutions and \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

and have a sense of failure. The lecturer, Cliff Arnalls of Cardiff University, even has a formula for it.

## GRAMMAR: present simple and present continuous questions

## 6 Read the comments and write questions using the words.

"I always go on holiday in January. This year, it's two weeks in the Caribbean! Bye!"

**Shilpa**

"I love winter. I love the really cold winds and fresh snow."

**Julie**

"Hey! Excuse me — 24 January is my birthday. It's always a great day for me!"

**Stella**

"For me, January is OK. It's August I hate — when I go back to work after my summer holiday."

**Chris**

"Move to Australia — it's summer there!"

**Jay**

"When the weather's bad, I watch an old film — like a comedy or a musical. It's a good way to feel better."

**Alex**

1 When / Shilpa / holiday?

*When does Shilpa (usually) go on holiday?*

2 Why / Julie / love?

3 Why / Stella / 24 January?

4 Which month / Chris / hate?

5 Where / summer / January?

6 What kind / films / Alex / weather / bad?

## 7 Answer these questions about winter in China. Use short answers, Yes, I do / No, he doesn't, etc.

1 Does winter start in November?

*Yes, it does. / No, it doesn't.*

2 Does it often snow?

3 Are winters getting warmer?

4 Do you wear fur coats or hats?

5 Does the temperature ever drop to minus 60 degrees Celsius?

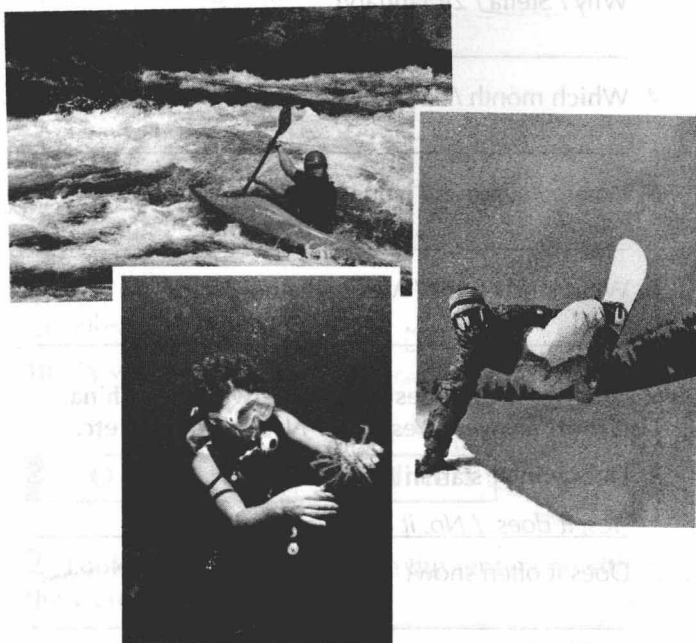
6 Do children sometimes have lessons on TV because they can't go to school?

## 8 Correct the punctuation using capital letters, commas, apostrophes and full stops. There are three sentences.

a lot of people dont like winter but I dont mind the freezing winds snow and ice im a big winter sports fan and I usually go skiing in france austria or switzerland with my friends sam and jo february is my favourite winter month

## VOCABULARY: adventure holiday activities

1 Make compound nouns with the words in the box.



cruise diving horse kayaking mountain  
snow trekking white-water

- 1 wildlife cruise
- 2 sea \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ rafting
- 4 jungle \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ biking
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ boarding
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ riding
- 8 scuba \_\_\_\_\_

2 Answer these questions about the vocabulary in Exercise 1.

- 1 Which activity needs very cold weather?  
snowboarding
- 2 Which activity do you do underwater?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Which activities do you do in the sea or on a river?  
\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Which activity needs a bicycle?  
\_\_\_\_\_

5 Which activity needs an animal?  
\_\_\_\_\_

6 Which activity needs a pair of walking boots?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## KEY LANGUAGE: agreeing / disagreeing

3a Complete the conversation about adventure holidays with the words in the box.

do don't neither so

CARLA: I think the trip to Southern Argentina sounds interesting.

ROSA: 1 So do I. I'd really like to go there. But I'm not sure about the weather. I hate cold, windy weather.

CARLA: 2 \_\_\_\_\_ you? I don't. I mean, it's okay if you have the right clothes. I don't want to go somewhere hot.

ROSA: 3 \_\_\_\_\_ you? I do. I'm interested in the trip to Belize.

CARLA: Well, I think the jungle is too hot for me. What about Chile?

ROSA: I don't like the activities on that holiday.

CARLA: 4 \_\_\_\_\_ do I. I hate mountain biking. I always fall off!

ROSA: 5 \_\_\_\_\_ do I! Perhaps Peru is the best choice. We can go white-water rafting. I really want to do that.

CARLA: Do you? I 6 \_\_\_\_\_. I think it's very dangerous. But I like horse riding. I can do that while you go rafting.



ROSA: Okay, so let's go to Peru. I really need a holiday.

CARLA: So 7 \_\_\_\_\_!!

3b 1.4 Listen and check your answers.

## PRONUNCIATION: intonation for agreeing / disagreeing

4 1.5 Listen and repeat the phrases in Exercise 3. Match them to the intonation patterns in the table.

high start, fall	high start, fall, rise
	
1	

### STUDY SKILLS: using your dictionary (understanding meaning)

1 Look at the word. Then match the definitions 1–3 with the sentences a–c.

1 cool

1 the opposite of warm

2 fashionable and popular

3 calm, not nervous

a) It was hot in the day, but cool at night. 1

b) She tried to stay cool and not panic. \_\_\_\_\_

c) Levi jeans are still cool today. \_\_\_\_\_

2 fine

1 healthy and happy

2 sunny and pleasant

3 good quality

a) we sell fine food from around the world. \_\_\_\_\_

b) I hope the weather stays fine for the picnic. \_\_\_\_\_

c) "How's your mother?" "She's fine, thanks." \_\_\_\_\_

3 clear

1 easy to understand

2 you can see through something easily

3 without clouds

a) What a lovely day, the sky is completely clear. \_\_\_\_\_

b) Some of the questions in the exam weren't clear. \_\_\_\_\_

c) Does your car have clear or black tinted windows? \_\_\_\_\_

### WRITING SKILLS: a guidebook entry

2 Complete the guidebook entry about Norway with the words in the box.

also and but when

## Norway

### When to go

Norway has four wonderful seasons <sup>1</sup> and there are places to visit all year round.

#### Spring

<sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the weather gets warmer after the long

winter you can experience the Norwegian Fjords by boat. At this time of the year, the waterfalls are strong <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ dramatic because the winter snow is melting. The days are warmer, <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you need to bring an umbrella!

#### Summer

People think that Norway is a cold country all year round, <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in fact the temperatures can reach 25–30 degrees Celsius during the summer. This is the ideal time to visit the sandy beaches of southern Norway. There are <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ many beautiful lakes where you can swim <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ go sailing.

#### Autumn

This is a quiet time in Norway <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ it is one of the best times to visit because the countryside is very beautiful. The trees change to wonderful colours <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ autumn comes. The air is <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ clear and fresh. This means it is the perfect time to go mountain trekking.

#### Winter

<sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the temperature drops, Norway becomes a special place to visit. In the mountain areas you can go skiing <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ snowboarding. It is <sup>13</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the ideal time to visit the north of Norway — the Arctic region. <sup>14</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the weather is right <sup>15</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the nights are long, you can see the spectacular Northern Lights — an unforgettable experience.

3a Read the text again. Find 17 adjectives and write them in your notebook.

3b Write sentences in your notebook to describe some places you know.

### TRANSLATION

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

1 Weather data comes from a variety of weather stations on land which \_\_\_\_\_ (测量风速、气压、温度和降雨量).

2 Weather information means we \_\_\_\_\_ (可以更好地进行预报) with fewer mistakes.

3 However, they \_\_\_\_\_ (仍不能预测天气) more than ten days in advance.

4 Heilongjiang Province has four wonderful seasons and there are places \_\_\_\_\_ (一年四季都可游览).

5 This means it is just the time \_\_\_\_\_ (徒步登山旅行).