



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

● Virginia Evans Jenny Dooley
● 总主编 邹为诚 赵永青



○ 应用型英语专业系列教材

Upstream


Student's
Book

搏流英语

综合教程 学生用书

3

□ 主 编 赵永青
□ 副主编 李生禄 张玉双 项 兰

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前 言

《搏流英语》原著书名为*Upstream*, 2007年由高等教育出版社引进版权, 并组织力量进行本土化改造。改编后的教材共6级, 每级由《综合教程学生用书》《综合教程教师用书》和《扩展教程》组成。第1级和第2级还配有《视听说教程》。

《搏流英语》原书根据欧盟最新版语言教学大纲 (Common European Framework of Reference for Languages: Learning, Teaching, Assessment, 简称CEF) 编写。其教学目标是使学生在完成全部课程以后, 成为英语的“熟练使用者” (Proficient User)。这是CEF所规定的最高教学目标。根据CEF的界定, 这一类学习者应该在听、说、读、写4个方面娴熟地使用英语。这一言语能力大体相当于我国普通高等院校应用型英语专业学生毕业时的水平。

众所周知, 欧盟是一个多种语言的文化、经济和政治共同体。民族和谐与国际交流的需要促使欧洲人民努力学习外语。早在20世纪70年代, 欧盟的前身“欧共体”就率先编写了一套体现交际法教学理念的语言教学大纲“Threshold Level”。这个纲领性文件在世界外语教育学界产生了重大的影响。它开启了“语言知识和语言使用并重”的言语教学新阶段。我国20世纪80年代以来所制定的重要的外语教学大纲, 尤其是高等院校的英语教学大纲无一不受到它的影响。

欧盟如今已经有27个成员国, 国家和民族间的交流变得更为紧密, 因而对外语教学格外重视。为了促进各成员国的外语教学, 欧盟对原Threshold Level大纲进行了调整, 公布了新的外语教学大纲, 即CEF。CEF与原来的大纲相比, 其最大的变化是将教学目标界定为一系列的“Can-do Statements”, 而不再对语言细节进行规定。根据这些“能够用外语做……事、完成……任务”的目标, 将学习者分成三大等级: 第一级是“初级使用者” (Basic User); 第二级是“独立使用者” (Independent User); 第三级, 即最高级, 称作“熟练使用者” (Proficient User)。大纲的这一变化体现了对能力培养的重视, 强调外语学习要学以致用。这一变化还体现了对教师的尊重, 强调给教师更大的教学自主权, 鼓励教师根据学习者的特点, 灵活开展课堂内和课堂外的教学, 在“教会学生使用外语”的这个大目标下, 创造性地培养学生的“言语能力”。

《搏流英语》的原作者教学经验丰富, 熟谙现代外语教学的研究成果, 灵活地把CEF的要求转化为丰富多彩的教学和练习内容。该教材除了具备其他一般教材的特点以外, 在以下几个方面是独树一帜的。

1. 重视语言训练的系统性

《搏流英语》十分重视语言训练的系统性。语言训练的系统性指教学内容的安排是否符合学生的学习特点; 语言知识点和功能项目的选择是否恰当, 是否符合循序渐进的要求; 任务的设计是否方便教师的教学; 活动和操练是否有利于学习者各种能力的均衡发展等。这是判断综合教材品质的第一

要素。本教材的最大特点就是努力使上述各个方面达到一种均衡,相信师生完成第一学期教学后就能体会到此特点。

2. 训练途径独特

《搏流英语》的宗旨是使学生最终学会使用语言,而不是仅仅停留在静止地学会几个词语和句型的要求上。它所采用的方法是从学生尝试语言开始,过渡到教师演示、学生再次尝试、教师反馈指导、学生再回到“使用语言”的活动中。学生在反复尝试的基础上理解语言知识,锻炼言语技能,纠正语言错误,最终发展言语能力。本教材在这方面的设计别具匠心,可以说是近些年来的一本佳作。此方法已经得到现代外语教学研究的验证,语言的某些内容,如词汇、句型等用互动的方式教授效果较好;在学生明确交际目的的前提下,教师的示范效果较好。因为我们不是英语本族语使用者,教师在和学生的交互活动中常常受制于自身的语言弱势。但俗话说,教学相长,如果教师备课充分,相信大部分的困难可以得到克服。

3. 在传授知识中促进语言发展

本教材的另一特色是把语言知识融入“人文专业知识”的学习中。近年来,外语教学界开始探索如何将专业知识传授和语言学习相结合,在学习知识的同时学习语言(Content-based Instruction,简称CBI)。学者们进行了多种试验,但是目前比较认可的做法是“主题片断”方法(Big Idea Approach),就是将专业知识中的某些语言教育价值比较高的片断作为外语教学素材,然后根据这些素材编写练习和活动。《搏流英语》采用了这种方法,在每一个单元中放入一个CBI片断,内容涉及各种人文、社会、科学知识,给学生提供了语言训练和专业知识发展的契机。这在我国的外语教材中还是比较新颖的内容,希望我们的学生和教师都能从中受益。

4. 写作任务设计独特

培养学生的外语写作能力是影响外语教学发展的瓶颈之一,一些教师和学者提出了各种对策,但是好思想和好办法常常停留在理论阶段,没有在教材或教学中得到反映。这些对策简单来说可以归纳为以下几点:(1)写作的题目与其他语言训练项目要有机地结合起来,结合得好,学生就容易写,结合生硬,学生就难以落笔;(2)满足第一个条件以后,教师要考虑学生的写作量是否足够,即学生是否有反复重写的机会,能否在学习中见缝插针地练习;《搏流英语》在这方面处处有精彩之笔。打开书本,读者会发现,写作任务几乎无处不在;(3)在满足条件(1)和条件(2)后,教师要教授“语体知识(Knowledge of Genre)”。语体知识指各种文章的篇章结构知识,具备了篇章结构知识,写作会更具有目的性,完成写作任务会更加容易。《搏流英语》从第3册开始,每一单元之后都有一个片断专门训练“语体知识”,并附有范文和解说,任务设计的系统性非常强,这在外语教材中是非常难得的。

因为原教材优秀,改编者在改编中没有随意删改,只是修改了少量不适合中国学生的活动和对中国学生来说过于简单的语法训练项目。因此,目前的改编本既忠实于原书,同时又符合我国高校综合英语课程的要求。

综合教程的基本结构是每册综合教程有5个模块 (Module) , 每个模块两个单元, 因此每册教材共有10个单元, 每个单元需4至6个课时完成。扩展教程与每一单元的内容相对应, 供学生课后自学使用。

邹为诚

2007年4月于芝加哥

Contents

Topics

Vocabulary

Reading

	Topics	Vocabulary	Reading
Module 1	UNIT 1 My Home Is My Castle (pp. 6–19)	dwellings	dwellings & appliances; household chores; colours & rooms; home safety
	UNIT 2 While There's Life, There's Hope (pp. 20–33)	life events	facial features; feelings; stages in life; family relationships; work
Module 2	Self-Assessment Module 1 (pp. 34–37)		
	UNIT 3 Travel Broadens the Mind (pp. 38–51)	travel; holidays; festivals	weather; types of holidays & holiday equipment; holiday resorts; holiday troubles; traveller's tips; festivals
	UNIT 4 Earth Is Dearer than Gold (pp. 52–65)	environment; energy	Planet Earth; environmental problems; conservation; energy crisis; preservation of animals & plants
Module 3	Self-Assessment Module 2 (pp. 66–69)		
	UNIT 5 Early to Bed ... (pp. 70–83)	health; daily routines	health problems; daily routines; stress & relaxation; describing feelings; character adjectives
	UNIT 6 Better Safe than Sorry (pp. 84–97)	technology; crime	technology at home; electrical appliances; types of offence; descriptions of objects
Module 4	Self-Assessment Module 3 (pp. 98–101)		
	UNIT 7 Penny Wise, Pound Foolish (pp. 102–115)	shopping; advertising	shops & department stores; clothes; products; credit cards; shopping complaints; online shopping
	UNIT 8 You Are What You Eat (pp. 116–129)	food; healthy eating; eating habits	types of food; recipes; kitchen utensils; ways of cooking; places to eat; diners' complaints
Module 5	Self-Assessment Module 4 (pp. 130–133)		
	UNIT 9 Every Man to His Taste (pp. 134–147)	sports & entertainment	types of sports; qualities; places & equipment; free-time activities; types of entertainment; the Paralympics
	UNIT 10 Spread the News (pp. 148–161)	the media; disasters	the news; natural/man-made disasters; newspapers; TV Guide; cinema; types of films
Self-Assessment Module 5 (pp. 162–165)			
Grammar Reference (pp. 166–180)			
Irregular Verbs (p. 181)			
Appendix (pp. 182–188)			
Tapescripts (pp. 189–215)			
Word List (pp. 216–224)			

Grammar

Listening

Speaking

Writing

present tenses; adverbs of frequency; state verbs
phrasal verbs: *BREAK, BRING*

note-taking; T/F statements; matching speakers to statements

compare types of houses; suggest ways to make houses safe for children; renting a house; expressing sympathy; requesting services

– an advertisement for a house
– an informal letter describing a house for rent

past tenses; used to/would
phrasal verbs: *CARRY, COME*

matching speakers to statements; T/F statements

discuss important things in life; express opinions on family matters; talk about memories of early childhood; spreading the news; describing people; introducing people

– a description of a person
– a narrative

future tenses; conditional types 0 & 1; the definite article
phrasal verbs: *CUT, DO*

note-taking; T/F/ Doesn't say; multiple choice

discuss weekend activities; speculations; holiday experiences; accepting/refusing invitations; cancelling a hotel reservation; renting a vehicle

– a letter of complaint
– a semi-formal transactional letter

comparisons; too/enough; -ing form/infinitive
phrasal verbs: *FALL, GET*

note-taking; matching speakers to statements

suggest ways to protect animals from extinction; suggest solutions to improve the environment; complaining; offering solutions to problems; expressing hesitation

– a short poem
– an essay providing solutions to problems

-ing/-ed participles; modal verbs; making deductions; question tags
phrasal verbs: *GIVE, GO*

Yes/No statements; multiple choice; matching speakers to statements

discuss ways to relax; speculating; give advice; losing your temper; making an appointment; describing symptoms

– a letter to a friend about a health problem you had
– a for-and-against essay

order of adjectives; the passive; relatives; relative clauses
phrasal verbs: *HOLD, KEEP*

multiple matching; note-taking; matching speakers to statements

discuss pros & cons of using computers; discuss effects of modern technology on our lives; "filler" phrases; reporting a theft; giving instructions

– a news report
– an opinion essay

causative form; reported speech (statements, questions, orders)
phrasal verbs: *LET, LOOK*

note-taking; Yes/No statements; multiple choice

ask for information; discuss pros/cons of advertising; discuss dress code; expressing opinions; making complaints; buying clothes

– a fashion section for a women's magazine
– an article describing a visit to a place

quantifiers (some, any, no, little, few); countable/uncountable nouns; reported speech (special introductory verbs)
phrasal verbs: *MAKE, PUT*

T/F statements; multiple matching; multiple choice

give advice; compare junk food to home-cooked food; accepting/refusing invitations; doing your shopping; ordering a meal/fast food

– a recipe
– an assessment report

conditional types 2&3; wishes; would rather
phrasal verbs: *RUN, SEE, SET*

note-taking; T/F statements; matching speakers to statements

give opinions; guess content; talk about hobbies; asking for permission & polite requests; taking a phone message; inviting a friend to a sporting event

– instructions for a magic trick
– a letter to the editor

future perfect; linkers & quantifiers (either/neither, although, both, all, none)
phrasal verbs: *STAND, TAKE, TURN*

multiple matching; note-taking

compare types of films; express preferences; talk about disasters; gossip; making arrangements; making excuses

– a news report about a disaster
– a formal transactional letter

My Home Is My Castle

Lead-in

- 1 The title above is taken from an English proverb. What do you think it means?

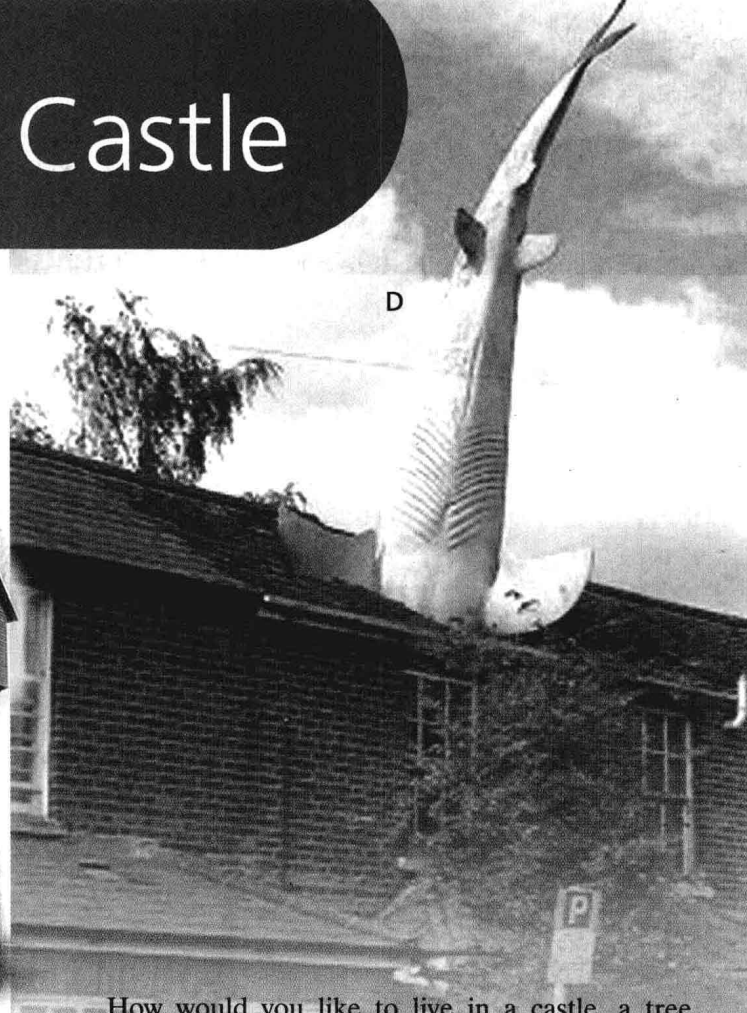
A



C



B



D

- 2 a. Which of the houses in the pictures:
has: five storeys and a house on top; a fibreglass shark; brick walls; a thatched roof; a chimney; a rock on the roof; wooden stairs up to the front door; stone walls; a pitched roof; a tiled roof?

is: built underground; a castle; built on stilts?

- b. Use the adjectives to describe each house. Give reasons.

- economical • impractical • cold • spacious • cramped
- airy • comfortable • attractive • eccentric

House A is economical to maintain because it doesn't cost very much to heat and cool.

- c. Listen and match the houses to the countries.

five-storey building	Suffolk, England
terraced house	Zimbabwe
hut on stilts	Portugal
rock house	Headington, England

- d. Describe the houses A–D. Think about:

- type of house • location • special features
- general description

The house in picture A is a hut on stilts. It is located in Zimbabwe. It has got a thatched roof and wooden stairs up to the front door. It's cramped but it's probably quite airy.

- e. Which house would you/wouldn't you like to live in? Give reasons.

I'd like to live in the hut on stilts because it looks very attractive to me. I wouldn't like to live in the rock house because it must get very cold.

How would you like to live in a castle, a tree house or even underground? This might not be as unusual as you think. It seems that these days more and more people want to live somewhere special and **out of the ordinary**, and if they can't buy what they 5 want they are quite prepared to build it **from scratch**.

For John Mew and his wife Josephine, their home really is their castle. They have built their own English castle in the Sussex countryside. The 10 building is **brand new** with all the luxuries you would expect from a house that cost more than £350,000 to build. However, when you first see it from the outside it would be easy to think that you are looking at an ancient monument. The building has a lot of 15 the features of a traditional castle, including a **keep**, a **moat** and a **drawbridge**. "My choice of house is somewhat eccentric and building it was very hard work, but we've got the perfect place to live," Mew says. Although some would say that the building is 20 impractical and may be cold in **harsh** British winters, he certainly has got a unique and **spacious** home.

If you don't look carefully, you might not even see the home that Jonathan Ridley-Jones and Shanon Ridd built at all! That's because the house is a 25 converted underground water tank. The only thing that can be seen from the surface is a door leading into the hillside. "We've never wanted to live in an **ordinary** house," Shanon says. "Living below ground means that our home is quiet and very cosy — none 30 of the usual **draughts**. It doesn't damage the local surroundings and has very low **fuel bills**. Some of our friends find it dark and feel shut in when they first visit, but they soon get used to it!"

In Search of the Perfect Home

If an underground home doesn't **appeal to** you, 35 how about living in the tree tops? Dan Garner, a tree surgeon from Gloucestershire, certainly thinks that this is the way to go up in the world.

"When our family **became short of** space at home our solution was to build a luxury tree house in the 40 garden. The tree house is built into a **spruce tree** six metres **above the ground**. It has one main room, a bedroom and a balcony running around two sides." Garner is so happy with this practical **extension** to his home that he thinks he can **convince** more 45 people of the benefits of living in the trees. He wants to **set up** his own enterprise making more of the deluxe tree dwellings, saying, "Tree houses are **airy**, secure and comfortable and the only disadvantage is that they might not be **suitable for** people who 50 **suffer from hay fever** or a fear of heights!"

Even people who live in more ordinary **settings** sometimes can't **resist** doing something to make them **stand out** from the crowd. One extreme example of this is Bill Heines' house in Headington, 55 Oxfordshire. Until one morning in 1986, his house looked much like all the others in his street, when suddenly overnight a 7.5 m long **fibreglass shark** appeared to have crashed through the roof. The shark was a **sculpture** by local artist John Buckley. 60 At first some people complained that it might be dangerous or that it spoils the look of the neighbourhood, but engineers checked that the sculpture was safe and the "Headington shark" has become a well-known and popular landmark. It 65 seems that no matter where you live, you can always do something to make sure your house says something about who you are.

Reading

- 3 a. Look at the title of the article. What do you think it is about? Where might you read it? Say words you expect to find in it.
- b. Read the article and answer the questions.
- c. Explain the words in bold, then suggest synonyms for the highlighted words.

Tip Read the text quickly to get a general idea of what it is about. Look at the first part of the question, then find the part of the text the question refers to. Go through the choices and choose the answer that best fits. Keep in mind that the information may be rephrased. Even if you think you know the correct answer, always check that the others are not appropriate. Check your answer against the text.

- 1 **More and more people build their own home**
 A so that they can live underground.
 B so that they can have exactly the home they want.
 C because it is cheaper than buying a new house.
 D because they want all the modern luxuries you find in a new home.
- 2 **John and Josephine Mew**
 A know that their choice of home is unusual.
 B found that creating their dream home was easy.
 C wanted to live like people would have in traditional castles.
 D converted an ancient building into a modern home.
- 3 **What do Jonathan Ridley-Jones and Shanon Ridd say about their home?**
 A It's just an ordinary house.
 B They always wanted to live underground.
 C It doesn't harm the environment.
 D They don't pay anything for heating and lighting.
- 4 **Why did Dan build a tree house in his garden?**
 A He wants to persuade people to buy one.
 B His family wanted to live in a tree house.
 C He builds them for a living.
 D His family needed more room.
- 5 **The "Headington shark"**
 A was created by Bill Heines.
 B crashed into the roof of Bill Heines' house one night.
 C was immediately popular with everyone in the town.
 D was built without any warning.

Follow-up

- 4 a. List the advantages and disadvantages of Mew's, Ridd's and Garner's dwellings, then talk about them.
- b. What would your ideal house be? Describe it and give reasons.

My ideal house would be a castle. It would be made of...

Vocabulary practice

Dwellings and Appliances

- 5 a. Go through the table and look up the words you don't know in your dictionary.
- b. Listen and underline the words that best describe Ann's house. Circle the ones which best describe John's house.

STYLE:	traditional, modern, apartment/flat, semi-detached, terraced house, cottage, villa, 1-/2-/3-storey building, castle
LOCATION:	village, city, centrally located, residential area, close to the shops, in the suburbs, on the outskirts, isolated, in the country
SIZE:	small, tiny, spacious, large, huge, average, family-sized, 1-/2- bedroomed
COST:	cheap, low-priced, overpriced, expensive, economical
GENERAL DESCRIPTION:	cosy, comfortable, secure, luxurious, well-maintained, fully furnished, airy, noisy, cold

- c. Use the words to describe Ann's and John's houses, then describe your house.

Ann lives in a traditional cottage in the country. The cottage is ...

- 6 a. Read the advertisements, then, in pairs, list the special features of each property under the headings: Inside – Outside

A

FOR RENT 3-bedroomed semi-detached house, Paddington. Large lounge/dining room with fireplace, entrance hall, modern fitted kitchen, attic, central heating, built-in wardrobes. Garage and driveway. Large front garden with shared fence, rear patio and pool. Close to shops and public transport. Available for long let. £430 per month. Contact Mrs Wilson Tel: 020 8360 7289

A: Inside: large lounge/dining room ...
Outside: garage, driveway ...

B

FOR SALE £399,986 Golders Green, London. A superb first-floor 2-bedroomed flat. Fully-furnished with a large balcony, double glazing and air conditioning. Fully-equipped kitchen and modern security system. Minutes from tube station. Full details at Primary Properties: 020 8731 6889

- b. What features are there inside/outside your house?

- 7 a. Which of these items are in your house? In which room?
- refrigerator • vacuum cleaner • electric heater
 - washing machine • microwave • humidifier
 - air conditioner • hairdryer • dishwasher • cooker

refrigerator – kitchen

- b. Match the columns. Which of these have you/haven't you got in your house?

built-in	system
central	hall
fitted	glazing
double	wardrobes
entrance	kitchen
private	parking
security	heating

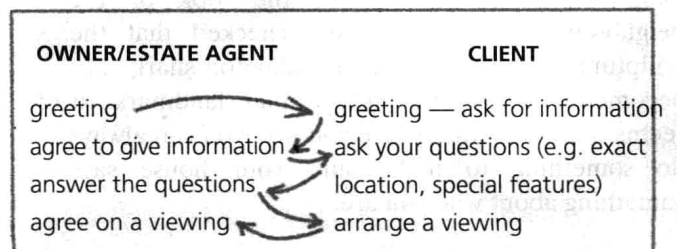
There are built-in wardrobes in our house.

We haven't got ...

- 8 a. Complete the dialogue, then listen and check.

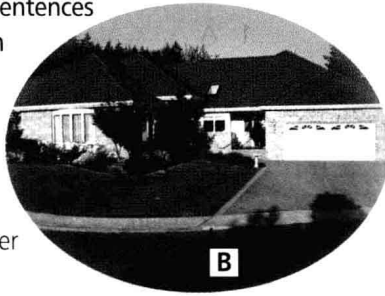
A: Hello!
B: Good morning. I'm calling about the house advertised for rent in Paddington.
A: Oh, yes?
B: I wonder 1) give me a bit more information, please.
A: Of course. 2) like to know?
B: First of all, 3) exactly where the house is situated?
A: Yes, it's on 15, Bayswater Drive.
B: And the lounge and dining room — are they separate?
A: Yes, but they're joined by a sliding glass door.
B: And do all the bedrooms have fitted wardrobes?
A: No, only the two largest bedrooms.
B: One last question. Is the garage large enough for two cars?
A: Oh, definitely.
B: It sounds perfect. 4) I could see it?
A: 5) 6 o'clock this evening?
B: That's fine — see you then.

- b. In pairs, take roles and act out dialogues about each of the advertisements in Ex. 6.



9 a. Use the prompts and the linkers to make up sentences for each house, as in the examples.

- both • as well as
- also • besides
- whereas • but
- although • however



	A	B		A	B
• driveway	✓	✓	• balcony	✓	X
• chimney	✓	X	• air conditioning	✓	✓
• garage	✓	✓	• security system	✓	✓
• pool	✓	X	• cellar	X	✓
• garden	✓	✓	• fireplace	✓	X
• attic	✓	✓	• built-in wardrobes	X	✓
• patio	✓	X	• central heating	✓	✓
• fence	X	X	• fitted kitchen	✓	X

Both house A and B have got a driveway.
 House A has got a chimney, but house B hasn't got one.
 House A has got a driveway as well as a garage.
 Besides having a garage, house A has got a driveway.

Writing Project

b. Look at the pictures A and B and write an advertisement for each house. Say if it is for rent/sale, what kind of house it is, how much it costs, what special features it has got and give a telephone number for contact. Use the advertisements in Ex. 6a as models to help you.

Household Chores

10 a. Match the verbs to the nouns.

wash	the beds
dust	the carpets
make	the clothes
iron	the dishes
vacuum	the windows
clean	the floors
mop	the lawn
mow	the furniture

Which of these household chores do you do? How often? Which do you like/not mind/hate doing?

I sometimes wash the dishes in the evenings.

b. Which of these verbs can be changed to **do + ing** form of the verb? Make up sentences about your family using these phrases.

*Mum always **does the ironing** on Saturday.*

Colours & Rooms

11 a. Listen and circle the words that are mentioned in connection with each colour.

red competitive, romantic, active, excited

orange conservative, talkative, adventurous

yellow shy, reliable, cheerful, generous, impatient, creative

blue calm, confident, stressed, relaxed, peaceful

green relaxed, peaceful, refreshed, depressed

white cheerful, isolated, withdrawn

b. Listen again. What colour would you paint these rooms? Why?

- a dining room • a child's bedroom
- a play area • a living room • a classroom

I would paint a dining room orange because it stimulates the appetite.

12 Use the prepositions and the words in the list to describe the living room.

- in front of • next to • behind • opposite • on
- between • above • in the middle of
- fireplace • candlesticks • carpet • paintings • sofa
- armchair • cushions • plant • glass coffee table
- window • lamp



There is a glass coffee table in front of the sofa.

Present Tenses



Grammar Reference

13 Identify the tenses in bold, then match them to their use.

- 1 The Earth **revolves** round the Sun.
- 2 The train **leaves** at 5:30.
- 3 John **is looking for** a new house.
- 4 She can't play. She **has broken** her leg.
- 5 He **is always biting** his nails.
- 6 I **have been trying** to call you for an hour.
- 7 He **is flying** to Madrid tomorrow.
- 8 It's **getting** colder and colder.

- a action which started in the past and continues up to the present with emphasis on duration
- b law of nature
- c expressing irritation
- d action happening around the time of speaking
- e result/consequence of a past activity in the present
- f fixed arrangement in the future
- g timetable
- h gradual development

State Verbs

We do not normally use **believe, forget, hate, know, like, love, need, prefer, realise, remember, suppose, understand, want, appear** in continuous tenses.

I believe you. NOT I'm believing you.

The verbs **think, taste, see, look, smell, feel** and **have** can have continuous tenses, but there is a difference in meaning.

I think he is desperate. (= I believe) BUT I'm thinking about moving house. (= I'm considering)

14 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct present tense, then identify their use.

- 1 She (**move**) house next week.
- 2 Carl and Mary are looking for a new house. The landlord (**evict**) them from their flat.
- 3 (**you/wait**) a long time?
- 4 They (**convert**) the old mill into a beautiful new home at the moment.
- 5 Water (**freeze**) at 0°C.
- 6 Her flight (**arrive**) tonight at 7pm.
- 7 (**you/sign**) the contract for the house next week?
- 8 The Earth (**become**) warmer and warmer.
- 9 The bus (**come**) every ten minutes.
- 10 Jack and Maggie (**still/search**) for the perfect house.
- 11 Bob can't move house now because he (**sign**) a two-year contract.

15 Fill in the correct tense of the verb in brackets.

- 1 A: (**Jane/still/think**) of renting the house?
B: Yes, why?
A: Well, some people (**think**) that it is haunted.
- 2 A: Mark (**taste**) the curry to see if we need to add any more spices.
B: I don't think we do. It (**taste**) delicious as it is.
- 3 A: Why (**you/smell**) the milk? I only bought it this morning!
B: Well, it (**smell**) off to me!

16 a. Talk about British homes, using adverbs of frequency, as in the example.



British homes always have running water.

There is always running water in British homes.

You can always find running water in British homes.

b. In pairs draw a similar chart about homes in China, then present it in class.

17 In pairs, talk about:

- what you do/don't do in your free time
- what you are doing this weekend
- what you have done so far today

18 How much have you changed since you were five years old? Make up sentences, as in the example.

I've grown my hair long.

19 In pairs, act out dialogues, as in the example.

- sleep outdoors • visit a castle • be in a tree house
- stay at a campsite • redecorate your own bedroom
- stay in a house with its own swimming pool
- have a power cut at your home • move house

A: *Have you ever slept outdoors?*

B: *No, I haven't. Have you ever visited a castle?*

A: *Yes, I have.*

B: *Really? When was that?*

A: *Two years ago. Have you ever ...? etc*

20 Use the prompts to act out dialogues, as in the example.

1 exhausted – work/garden

- plant/flowers (✓)
- prune/bushes (✓)
- water/lawn (✗)

A: *You look exhausted. What have you been doing?*

B: *I've been working in the garden.*

A: *What have you done?*

B: *Well, I've planted some flowers and pruned the bushes, but I haven't watered the lawn yet.*

2 tired – do/homework

- finish/Maths (✓)
- write/composition (✓)
- study/test (✗)

3 excited – organise party

- send out/invitations (✓)
- book/caterers (✓)
- book/band (✗)

21 Make up sentences about yourself, using present tenses and the time adverbs in the list.

- yet • still • already • for
- since • at the moment
- every day • now
- next Saturday

I haven't done my homework yet.

22 Use the prompts to write sentences, as in the example. Use *present perfect* or *present perfect continuous*.

- 1 Ann can't get into the house. (lose/her key)
Ann can't get into the house. She has lost her key.
- 2 Tom's sunburnt. (sit/in the sun/all morning)
- 3 My eyes hurt. (watch TV/hours)
- 4 John passed his Maths exam. (study/hard)
- 5 Nick has lost a lot of weight. (be on a diet)
- 6 Amy looks so happy! (buy/new house)

23 Circle the correct tense.

- 1 I'm afraid I can't make it tonight. I the estate agent at 7 o'clock.
A see B am seeing C have seen D have been seeing
- 2 The film at 7:30.
A has been starting B has started C is starting D starts
- 3 He to find a cleaning woman for a month now.
A has been trying B tries C is trying D has tried
- 4 Look! You coffee all over my desk!
A have been spilling C were spilling
B have spilt D spill
- 5 He the property section of the newspaper every day, but he still hasn't found anything.
A has been reading B is reading C have read D read

Prepositions

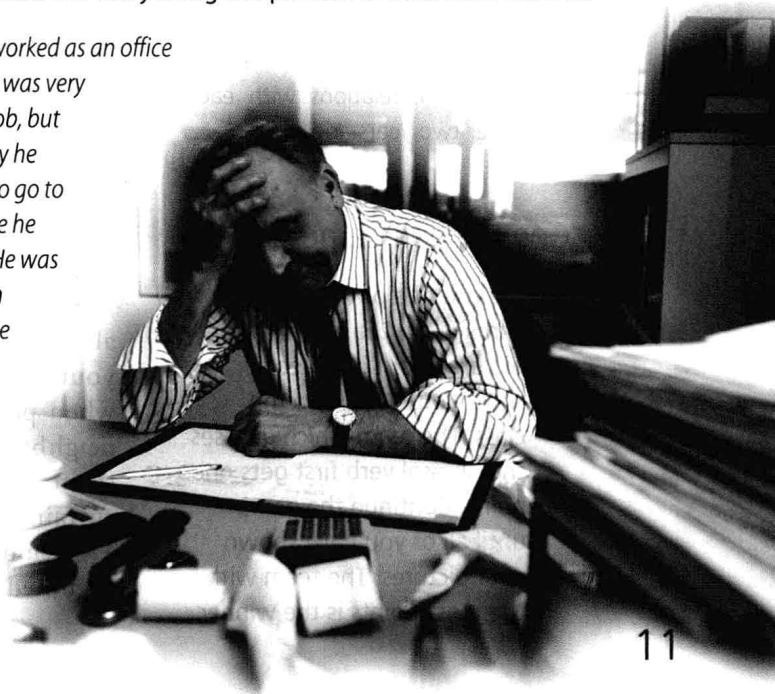
Appendix 1

24 a. Fill in the correct preposition, then explain the phrases.

- 1 Ann has been **absent** work for two weeks.
- 2 It has taken Mark a long time to become **accustomed** the Australian climate.
- 3 They **accused** him stealing the car.
- 4 We need to **agree** a time to meet.
- 5 He **apologised** Mary being late last night.
- 6 Emma has **applied** Leeds University a place on the History course.
- 7 Some people don't **approve** the council's plan to build a new shopping centre in town.
- 8 The old man was **begging** food.
- 9 Do you **believe** magic?
- 10 Rob has been **busy** the redecorating all week.

b. Chain Story. Read the beginning of the story, then, one after the other, continue the story using the phrases in bold from Ex. 24a.

*John Smith worked as an office manager. He was very good at his job, but unfortunately he wasn't able to go to work because he was very ill. He was **absent from work for three weeks.***



25 Fill in the correct prepositions. Then choose any five phrases and make up sentences using them.

- 1 the ordinary; 2 scratch; 3 the countryside;
- 4 to expect sth sb;
- 5 the winter; 6 to appeal sb;
- 7 to live a tree top; 8 to become short space;
- 9 an extension his home;
- 10 to convince people sth;
- 11 the benefits sth;
- 12 suitable sb;
- 13 to suffer hay fever; 14 fear heights

Phrasal Verbs



Appendix 2

26 a. Replace the words in bold with the appropriate phrasal verbs formed with **break** or **bring**.

- 1 My computer has **stopped working**. (= *broken down*)
- 2 My favourite band have just **released** their new album.
- 3 Schools **finish** for the summer holidays tomorrow.
- 4 She was **raised** by her grandma.
- 5 The burglars **entered by force** and stole all our valuables.
- 6 A fire **began suddenly** on the second floor of the building.
- 7 Visiting my old neighbourhood always **makes me recall** memories of family holidays.
- 8 The two countries **ended** diplomatic relations with each other two years ago.

Competition Game



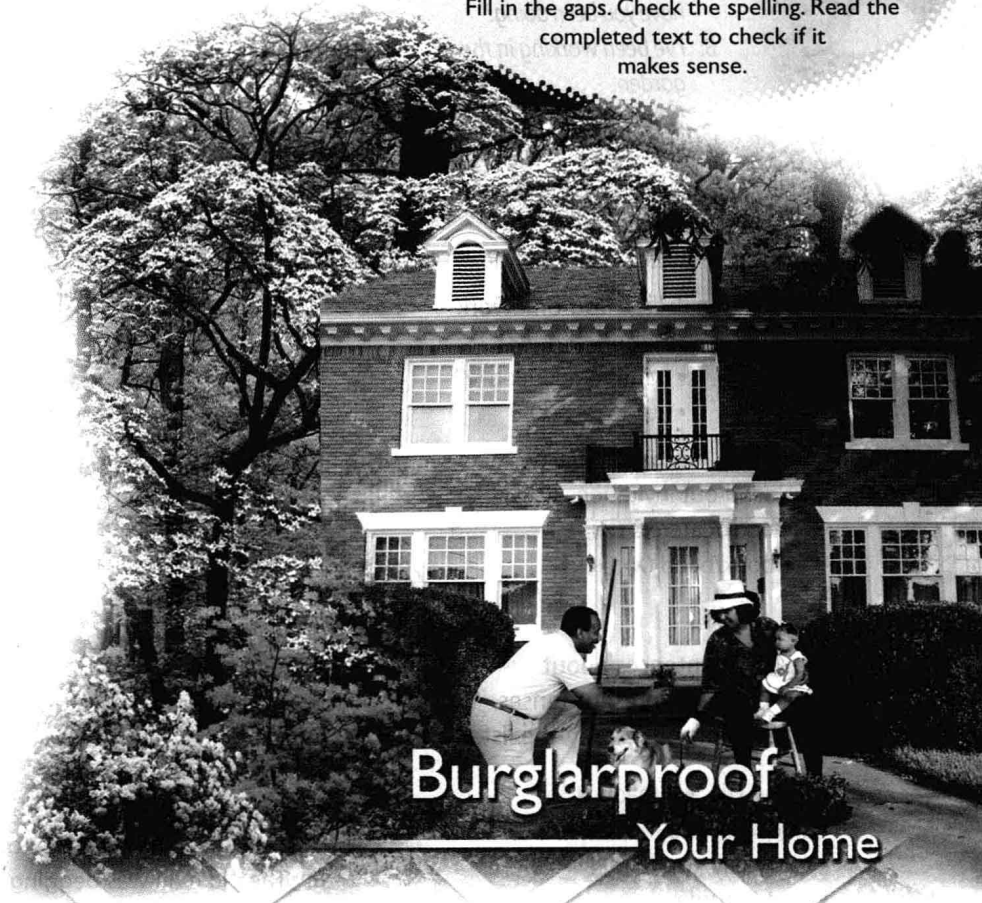
b. Choose one of the phrasal verbs in Ex. 26a and draw a picture about it. In teams, show your picture to the class. The team which guesses the phrasal verb first gets one point. Continue the game until all of you have shown your pictures. The team with the most points is the winner.

Word Formation

27 Fill in the correct words derived from the words in bold.



Read the title of the text to get an idea what the text is about. Read the text once quickly. For each gap decide what the missing word is (e.g. noun, verb, adverb, etc.) You may need to write the word in the plural or with a negative meaning. Think of possible prefixes and suffixes. Fill in the gaps. Check the spelling. Read the completed text to check if it makes sense.



Can you imagine anything worse than returning home to find that burglars have broken into your house? 0) *Unfortunately*, this happens to about 1 million people in Britain 1) However, if you want better 2) against burglars, there are several things you can do. To improve 3), check all the locks on your doors and windows. The 4) of lighting all around the house will make sure a burglar is 5) to hide in the shadows. An alarm system is another good 6) measure you can take.

Starting a 7) watch group is also a very 8) way to prevent crime in your area. Since most 9) take place when people are away on holiday, this is when your neighbours' help is most 10) Ask them to collect your mail, open and close your curtains every day, switch your lights on and off and even mow your lawn to make your house look occupied.

FORTUNE
ANNUAL
PROTECT

SECURE
INSTALL

ABLE
PREVENT

NEIGHBOUR
EFFECT
BURGLAR

VALUE

Error Correction

28 Read the text below and look carefully at each line. If the line is correct, put a tick (✓). If it has a word that should not be there, write this word on the lines, as in the examples.



Read the title of the text to see what the text is about. Read the text once quickly, then read it line by line. Look for mistakes with articles, auxiliary/modal verbs, prepositions, pronouns, comparative forms etc. The extra words are **wrong**, not just unnecessary. Mark your answers. Check the whole text.

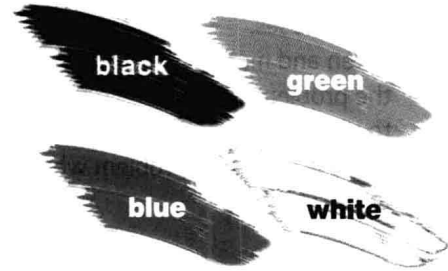
An Unusual Home

Why would a basketball player to have an exact copy of a pirate ship in his backyard? The basketball player is LA Laker's star, Kobe Bryant, who he has created an adventure wonderland in his California home. There are many of tropical gardens around the house, complete with waterfalls, and the pirate ship is in one of these. The ship it not only fits in with the garden, but also gives to the home a fun-park theme. The house is over 16,000 square feet in the size, with ten bedrooms and over twelve bathrooms. A huge guest house stands next to a theatre and a billiards room. Even if the guests need something else to look at, apart from the rest of the decor, there are so beautiful ceilings which have to been carefully hand-painted. These give Kobe's house a casual but elegant look. Kobe didn't want to buy a ready-built home, so that he had this one specially built for him — at a cost of about \$13.5 million!

- 0 _____
- 00 _____
- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____
- 9 _____
- 10 _____
- 11 _____
- 12 _____
- 13 _____
- 14 _____
- 15 _____

Idioms & Fixed Phrases

30 Fill in the correct colour(s). Then explain the expressions in bold.



- 1 Sophie goes to the cinema **once in a** moon. She doesn't like it much.
- 2 Jack fell down the stairs and he is **and** all over.
- 3 Angela definitely has **fingers** — everything in her garden grows really well.
- 4 He is **a bit** — he hasn't got much experience in this kind of work.
- 5 They knew that if she found out the truth it would hurt her feelings so they told her a **little** **lie**.
- 6 She doesn't want to say anything until she has seen the facts **in** **and**

Key-Word Transformations

29 Complete the second sentence using the word in bold. You can use two to five words including the word given. Don't change the word given.



Read the whole sentence, then look at the key-word. Try to work out what the question is testing (passive, indirect speech, part of speech, etc). Complete the sentence without changing the word given. Check that you have written two to five words. Also check for spelling.

- 1 I've never seen such a tiny house.
ever It's the seen.
- 2 It's a long time since he last visited us.
for He a long time.
- 3 It's a year since he started working here.
been He a year now.
- 4 His new book will be on the market next March.
out His new book next March.
- 5 Two men forced their way into Sally's flat last night.
broke Two men last night.

31 Underline the correct words, then explain the phrases.

- 1 Ian is very active. He is always **out and about/around**.
- 2 After the argument they both did their best to **clean/clear** the air.
- 3 I can't find my keys anywhere — they seem to have **vanished** into **thin/delicate** air.
- 4 Matt is very determined to buy the cottage. He **won't accept/take no for an answer**.
- 5 They wanted to build a holiday resort here, but the owners of those beachfront cottages **refused/denied to play ball**.
- 6 They knew they would have to **drive a difficult/hard bargain** if they wanted to buy the house at a price they could afford.