

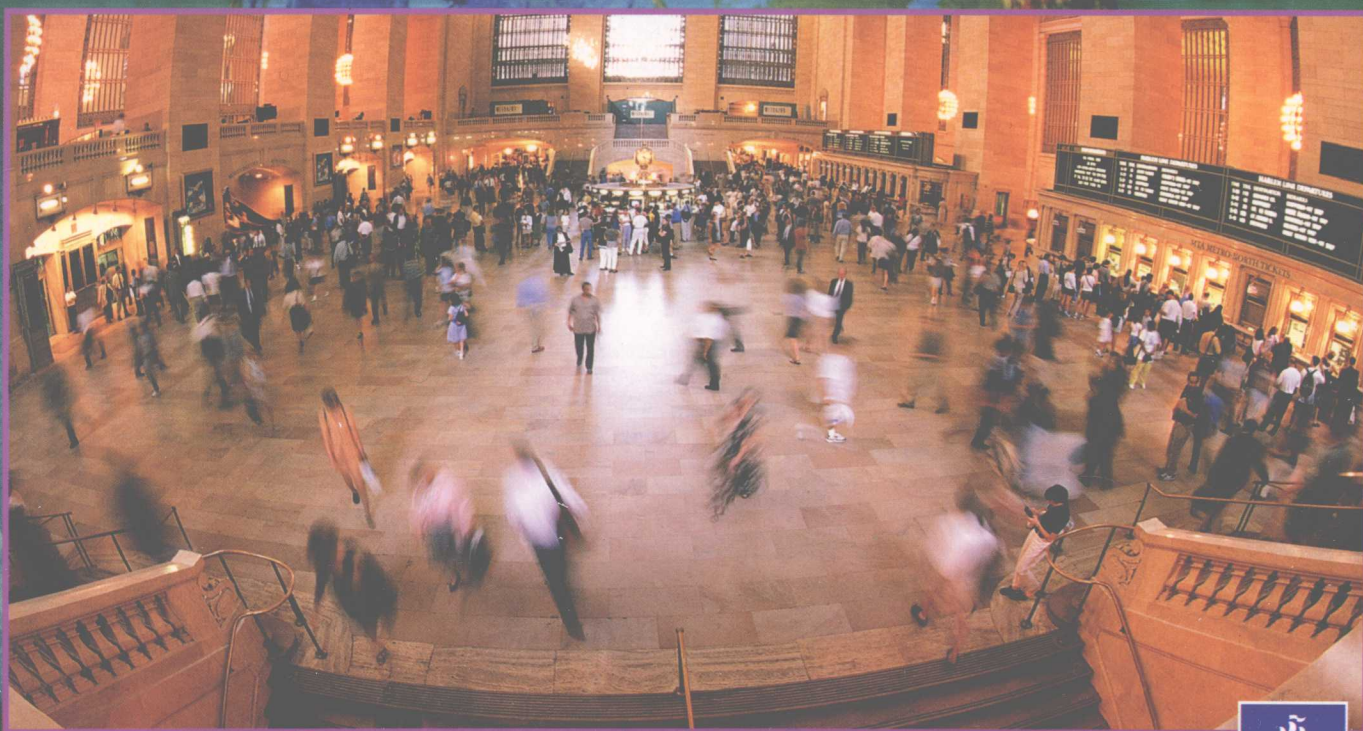
朗文英语

Student's Book

4

WorldView

走遍世界



一书一世界 捷进可一

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前言

近几年来，“与世界同步”、“与世界接轨”这样的词语日渐为人们接受并频繁使用，主要是在政治、经济和社会领域里。而语言作为社会的载体和基础，其自身也处于不断的发展变化之中。英语由于历史和现实原因，业已成为名副其实的世界性语言，全世界数以亿计的人们在学习并使用它。在中国，学习英语的热潮自从进入新世纪以来，更是不断升温。

然而，许多中国的学习者都面临着同样尴尬的情况，即英语学习的效率十分低下，投入的时间和精力与收效不成正比，乃至最终不得不放弃。很多人为此十分苦恼，却百思不得其解。这种现象究其深层原因，是因为学习者忽视了语言学习自身特有的规律和方法。他们把英语等同于其它科目，把语言当成一种知识来学，花大量时间去背单词、做语法练习、分析句子结构，以为这些做完之后就能学好英语了。其实语言学习更多的是需要理解、体会、记忆、尝试运用、反复使用，并在实际交流中加以验证后，才能逐步内化为自己的技能。由此可见语言学习要求一个人运用不同方面的能力，其中包括人的智力因素、个人心理因素和情感因素等。而情感因素对学习成果的重要影响历来被中国的学生和老师所忽视。学习动机，学习态度，学习方法，个人的自信心、自尊心，对英语和英语国家文化的兴趣、态度，以及对不肯定事物的宽容态度等等都属于可能直接影响英语学习效果的情感因素。如果想让这些因素在学习过程中发挥积极的推动作用，就要求学习者具有包容的态度和宽阔的视野，跳出传统局限性思维的束缚，把目光投向外面更为广阔的天空。

正是在这样一种思路的引导下，我们与世界著名英语教育出版机构——培生教育集团共同合作，联袂推出这套《朗文走遍世界英语教程》。该教程共分四个级别，由国外英语教学领域著名学者和

作家执笔，专门为非英语国家英语学习者编写，并经国内权威专家进行本土化改造，更符合中国学生的学习习惯。它吸收了主题教学、情景教学和交际教学等先进理念的精髓，利用现代化科技，扩展了图书、音像、网络三者结合的全新学习模式，重点培养学生的使用语言的能力和跨文化交际能力。

本教程从零起点入门级开始，呈梯度上升，循序渐进。其构成包括：学生用书、活动手册、视听手册、教师用书、教师资源手册、CD/磁带、DVD、学生自习手册、测试包等等，全部学完之后能够达到高级英语水平。其主要特色突出体现在：

真实再现 所有的对话均采取日常生活当中实用的交际性语言，用真实情景的照片或图片连接起来，使人产生身临其境的感觉，实现看、听、说、读、写的综合练习效果。

世界视角 改变传统教科书内容古板陈旧，语言枯燥、中国化严重的现象，提供最地道、最新鲜、最时尚的语言材料，展现英语国家地区乃至世界各地社会、文化的精彩场面和丰富内涵。

方便快捷 全书共含 28 个单元，每单元只有两页，简洁精炼的内容让学习者使用起来十分便利，轻松实现学习目标，充满成就感和继续学习的信心；内容详尽的教师用书和教师资源手册让教师对授课内容准备更加充分，更胸有成竹地走上讲台。

在新的时代里，英语作为一种世界性的语言，自然也体现出国际化多元素相互交融的特点。这就要求学习者改变视角，拓宽胸怀，以包容的心态来看待并接受英语本身和其所承载的文化，正像这套教材的名字一样，高瞻远瞩，放眼世界。

编 者

Scope and Sequence

UNIT	TITLE	VOCABULARY	LISTENING	READING
UNIT 1 Page 2	Changes	Words related to lifestyles	A radio interview about Feng Shui	"Want to change your life but don't know how?," a magazine article
UNIT 2 Page 6	Australia	Travel items	A conversation about travel items needed for a hiking trip	"The Australian Outback," an excerpt from a travel guide
UNIT 3 Page 10	What's cooking?	Cooking terms and ingredients	A radio show about cooking and recipes	"The Mediterranean Diet," a magazine article
UNIT 4 Page 14	Toys of the future	Toys and games	A radio interview with an expert about the future of toys	"Tomorrow's Toys," a magazine article about hi-tech toys
Review 1 (Units 1-4) Page 18				
World of Music 1 Page 20				
UNIT 5 Page 22	How rude!	Manners and polite customs	Conversations between people making and responding to requests	"Minding Your Manners in the United States," a quiz about manners
UNIT 6 Page 26	Achievement	Verbs related to achievements and projects	A radio program about an unusual inventor	"Reinventing the Wheelchair," a magazine article
UNIT 7 Page 30	Corporate spying	Crime	A conversation between a security expert and a client	"Someone's Watching You," a magazine article about corporate spying
UNIT 8 Page 34	Up in the air	Travel and airports	A conversation between two people about an unusual airport experience	"The Hub," a newspaper article about an experience at an airport
Review 2 (Units 5-8) Page 38				
UNIT 9 Page 40	Sunshine and showers	The weather	A meteorologist describing and explaining extreme events in nature	"A Twist of Fate," a newspaper article
UNIT 10 Page 44	Tomorrow's world	Describing changes	A radio interview with a futurologist about technological advances	"What Will the Future Look Like?," an article from a science magazine
UNIT 11 Page 48	How did it go?	Job interviews	A conversation between two people about a job interview	"Top Tips for Job Interviews," an advice column for job hunters
UNIT 12 Page 52	Coincidences	Time adverbials	A person describing a shocking experience	"You'll Never Believe It!," a magazine article about amazing coincidences
Review 3 (Units 9-12) Page 56				
World of Music 2 Page 58				
UNIT 13 Page 60	Going it alone	Adjectives describing fear, loneliness, and nervousness	A radio show about Ellen MacArthur, an accomplished solo navigator	"100 days at sea," a biographical article about Ellen MacArthur
UNIT 14 Page 64	Commuter blues	Expressions with <i>time</i>	A conversation among three people describing their daily commute	"Long-distance Commuter," a magazine article about a commuter in Japan

GRAMMAR FOCUS	PRONUNCIATION	SPEAKING	WRITING
Present perfect with <i>yet, already, just</i>	Falling and rising intonation in questions	Describing changes in your life	Write a letter about changes in your life
Real conditional	Stress in compound nouns	Making suggestions	Write an article for a travel magazine
Count/non-count nouns and quantifiers	Reduction of unstressed words	Describing how to make a dish	Write about what you eat on a typical day
Modals: <i>will, may, might, could</i> for prediction and speculation	Sentence stress: pitch changes around focus words	Making predictions about advances in technology	Describe a futuristic invention
Modals: <i>may, can, could, Is it OK if? / Do you mind if? / Would you mind if?</i> for permission	Intonation in polite requests	Asking for and giving/refusing permission	Write about polite customs and explain why they are important
Present perfect and present perfect continuous	Weak and contracted forms of <i>have</i> and <i>has</i>	Discussing personal achievements and ongoing activities	Write an application letter
Expressions of purpose: <i>to, in order to, so that, for</i>	Stress patterns in words	Describing reasons for doing things	Write an email about security measures in the workplace and their consequences
Past perfect	Weak and contracted forms of <i>had</i>	Talking about events in your life	Describe an interesting experience
Indirect statements	The <i>th</i> sounds: /ð/ (weather) and /θ/ (thick)	Reporting on what you hear or read	Write an email describing the weather and making predictions
Simple future and future perfect	Contracted and weak forms of <i>will</i> and <i>have</i>	Predicting future events	Write a diary entry about future plans
Indirect questions	Consonant clusters	Reporting a conversation or interview	Write a letter recounting a conversation or interview
Narrative past tenses: simple past, past continuous, past perfect, past perfect continuous	Main stress in sentences	Telling stories in the past	Write a story about important events in your past
Present unreal conditional	Weak and contracted forms of <i>would</i> and weak pronunciation of <i>could</i>	Talking about hypothetical situations	Write about an extreme, hypothetical situation
Connectors: <i>although, despite (not), however, in spite of</i>	Phrase groups and intonation	Comparing attitudes toward life situations	Describe daily routines related to commuting

UNIT	TITLE	VOCABULARY	LISTENING	READING
UNIT 15 Page 68	Small talk	Ways of talking	People making small talk	"Conversation do's and don'ts," an advice column
UNIT 16 Page 72	A star is born . . . or made?	Fame and success	A radio program about the sudden success of the Spice Girls	"Britney, One More Time," a critic's review of Britney Spears's career
Review 4	(Units 13-16) Page 76			
UNIT 17 Page 78	What's in the fridge?	Food and cooking	Two famous chefs talking about food and cooking	"What Do We Really Eat?," a health magazine article
UNIT 18 Page 82	Long walk to freedom	Words related to prison	An excerpt from Nelson Mandela's book <i>Long Walk to Freedom</i>	An excerpt from Nelson Mandela's book <i>Long Walk to Freedom</i>
UNIT 19 Page 86	Turning points	Things we read	A radio program about actor Daniel Radcliffe, the main character in the <i>Harry Potter</i> movies	"A Suitcase of Stories," a biographical article about J. K. Rowling
UNIT 20 Page 90	Looks good!	The five senses	Commercials for different products and places	"Smells That Work," an advertisement about practical uses of various smells
Review 5	(Units 17-20) Page 94			
World of Music 3	Page 96			
UNIT 21 Page 98	Just looking	Shopping and sales techniques	Three conversations between salespeople and their customers	"Friendly Persuasion," an advice column for smart shoppers
UNIT 22 Page 102	Shaking hands	Doing business	An interview with a business consultant about business protocol around the world	"How do you do business around the world?," a questionnaire about business customs
UNIT 23 Page 106	Growing up	Phrasal verbs related to growing up	Two people describing stages of growing up	"Parenting Adult Children," a magazine article
UNIT 24 Page 110	Neat and clean	Housework chores, errands, and services	People talking about things they need to do	"Service with a Smile," an ad for a service company
Review 6	(Units 21-24) Page 114			
UNIT 25 Page 116	A winning formula	Words related to business processes	A radio program about eBay, an Internet business	"A Simple Idea," a magazine article about a successful business idea
UNIT 26 Page 120	If only . . .	Shopping	A conversation between two people talking about a shopping experience	"Want to buy a hat?," an excerpt from a travel book
UNIT 27 Page 124	Positive thinking	Adjectives describing personalities	Conversations that reveal people's personalities	"Optimist or Pessimist?," a personality questionnaire
UNIT 28 Page 128	Ice maiden	People, traditions and groups	A discussion about an archaeological discovery	"An Amazing Discovery," a magazine article about an important archaeological find
Review 7	(Units 25-28) Page 132			
World of Music 4	Page 134			
Information for pair and group work	Page 136			
Grammar reference	Page 142			
Vocabulary	Page 152			

GRAMMAR FOCUS	PRONUNCIATION	SPEAKING	WRITING
Tag questions	Intonation in tag questions	Making small talk	Write an email to a friend asking about recent events in his or her life
Passive constructions	Stress patterns in noun/adjective pairs	Describing a process and providing details	Describe the production of a TV show or video
Verbs followed by an infinitive or a gerund	Vowel sounds: /ɪ/ and /i/	Talking about food and cooking	Describe cooking and eating habits
<i>Let, make, be allowed to</i> for requirement, prohibition, and permission	Weak pronunciation of object pronouns	Discussing freedom	Write a short biography of someone who was deprived of his or her freedom
Past perfect and past perfect continuous	Weak pronunciation of <i>had</i> ('d) and <i>been</i>	Talking about important moments	Describe accomplishments or important personal events
Defining relative clauses	Pronunciation of -s/-es endings in nouns and verbs	Defining people, things, time, and places	Describe the sights, sounds, tastes, and smells of an imaginary place
Indefinite pronouns	Stress in indefinite pronouns	Buying and selling using persuasive language	Write a letter of complaint about an unsatisfactory purchase
Future real conditional and present unreal conditional	Intonation in conditional sentences	Talking about possible and unlikely or imaginary situations	Write about business customs in your country
Separable vs. inseparable phrasal verbs	Stress in phrasal verbs	Talking about growing up	Write a narrative about an influential person or event when you were growing up
Passive causatives and reflexive pronouns	Sentence stress: focus words	Talking about things you do yourself and things you have done for you	Describe things you would like to have done for you if you could afford any service
Nondefining relative clauses	Intonation in nondefining relative clauses	Describing business plans	Write a letter to a bank asking for a business loan
Past unreal conditional; <i>I wish, If only</i>	Syllabic /n/	Talking about regrets	Describe a situation that you wish had not happened
Verb + infinitive, verb + gerund, and preposition + gerund	Focus words; weak pronunciation of <i>to</i> and <i>of</i>	Talking about plans and attitudes	Write a letter describing hopes, plans, and dreams for the future
Past modals: <i>may have, might have, could have, can't have, must have</i> for past deduction	Weak pronunciation of <i>have</i> and linking with preceding words	Drawing conclusions about the past	Compare life in the past with life today

朗文英语走遍世界

WORLD VIEW

学生用书

4

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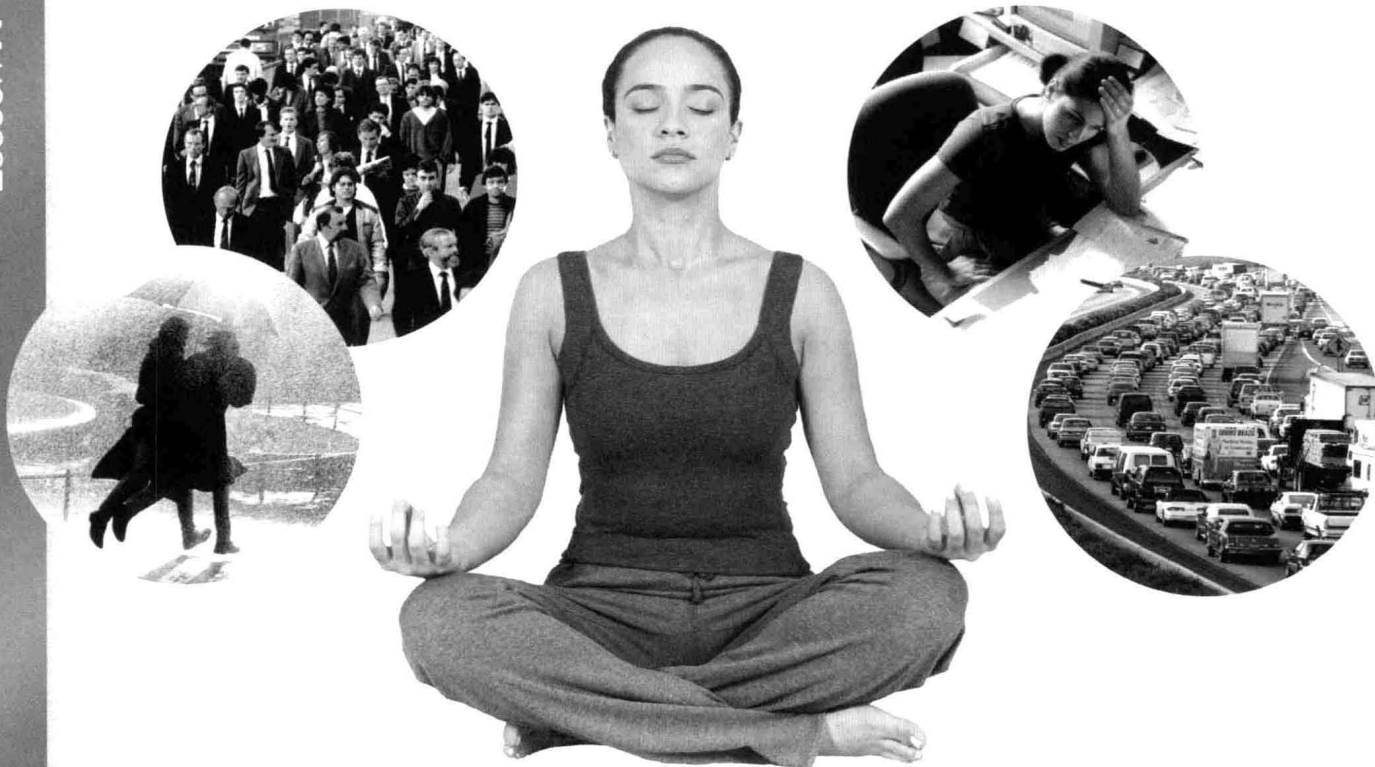
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Changes

Vocabulary Words related to lifestyles

Grammar Present perfect with *yet*, *already*, *just*

Speaking Describing changes in your life



Getting started

- 1 Which of these do you have in your life right now? Check (✓) them.

clutter ____	contentment ____	energy ____
good health ____	good luck ____	happiness ____
productivity ____	stress ____	success ____
tension ____	tranquility ____	wealth ____

- 2 **PAIRS.** Answer these questions about the things in Exercise 1.

Which things would you like to have more of or less of?

Which are the three most important things for you?

Can we do anything to change things? If so, what can we do?

- 3 **PAIRS.** Write the adjective form for the nouns in Exercise 1.

clutter—cluttered

- 4 Listen and check your answers. Then listen and repeat.

Reading

5 Have you ever heard of Feng Shui? Where do you think it comes from?

6 Read the article about Feng Shui and answer these questions.

1. What does the article say you should do every day?
2. What does the article say about colors?

Want to change your life but don't know how?

Is Feng Shui the answer?

Feng Shui is an ancient Chinese philosophy for a healthy, happy, and successful lifestyle that will make you more content with your life. Read on for some advice.

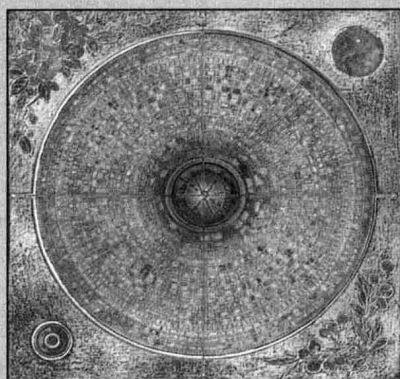


Chart used for setting up Feng Shui.

- Take up a sport or start going for a walk every day. Make sure you get some fresh air during the day.
- Start your day with a glass of water. You'll feel more energetic.
- Buy a fish tank. Fish are considered lucky, so you may even become wealthy!
- Clean up your home and workplace every day.
- Use plants to create a calm and tranquil atmosphere at home or at work.
- Don't wear gray clothes. Gray is neither black nor white; it's a sign of confusion.
- Try to avoid stressful or tense situations and places, like crowded streets and noisy traffic.

Remember: With Feng Shui, you don't predict the future. You change it.

7 **PAIRS.** Discuss. Do you think Feng Shui works? Would you like to try it?

Listening

8 Listen to the interview with Bill Costa, who has tried Feng Shui. In the article on Feng Shui, check (✓) the advice that Bill has followed.

9 Listen again. Write *T* (true) or *F* (false) after each statement.

1. Feng Shui has changed Bill's life.
2. Bill has started running recently.
3. He believes that the fish have brought him good luck.

Grammar focus

1 Study the examples of the present perfect with *yet*, *already*, and *just*.

Have you **bought** any fish **yet**?
 I **haven't started** on the house **yet**.
 I've **tried** one or two of the ideas **already**.
 I've **already cleaned** up my desk.
 I've **just bought** myself a new blue suit.

2 Look at the examples again. Complete the rules in the chart with *yet*, *already*, or *just*.Present perfect with *yet*, *already*, and *just*

Use _____ when something hasn't happened, but you expect it to happen in the future.

Use _____ when something has happened very recently.

Use _____ when something has happened sooner than expected.

Use _____ in questions and negative sentences.

_____ always goes between *have* and the past participle.

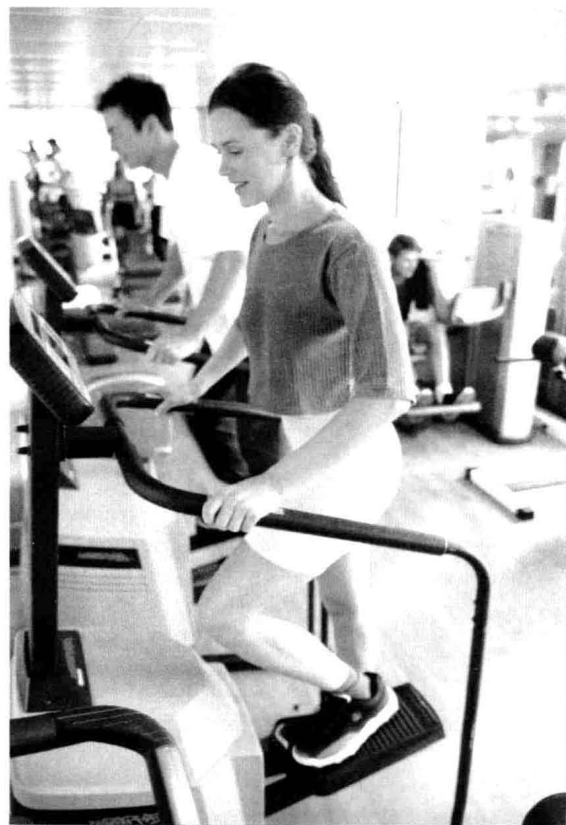
_____ goes at the end of a clause.

_____ can go either between *have* and the past participle or at the end of the clause.

Grammar Reference page 142

3 Write sentences in the present perfect using the cues. Use *yet*, *already*, and *just* where appropriate.

- My neighbor works out every day. (She / start training for the marathon)
She's just started training for the marathon.
- Kumiko works really fast. (She / do her homework)
- What's the weather like this morning? (You / be outside?)
- (My neighbor / redecorate / his living room)
 It looks great!
- I don't know where I'm going on vacation. (I / not decided)
- (I / finish reading a book on Feng Shui) It's very interesting.
- Rogelio had to be home early today. (He / leave)
- I don't want to watch that movie on TV. (I / see it)
- Are you hungry? (You / have lunch?)
- I'm so happy. (I / find a job) I start next week.



Pronunciation

- 4 Listen. Notice the way the intonation changes on the focus word (the most important word). The intonation then goes up at the end of the Yes/No questions and down at the end of the *Wh-* questions.

Has your life **changed** yet? What **changes** have you made in your life?

How about straightening up your **workplace**? Have you bought any **fish** yet?

- 5 Listen again and repeat.

Speaking

- 6 **BEFORE YOU SPEAK.** Think about recent changes in your life—in your home, work, family, leisure activities, or personal appearance. Make notes on two or three changes you have already made, and one or two changes you plan to make.

Already done	Not done yet
joined a gym	started working out

- 7 **GROUPS OF 4.** Take turns. Ask each other questions about the changes in your lives.

A: What changes have you made in your life recently?

B: Well, I've just joined a gym.

C: Really? And how often do you go?

Writing

- 8 Write a short letter to a friend. Tell your friend about recent changes in your life. What have you done and what haven't you done yet to make these changes?

CONVERSATION TO GO

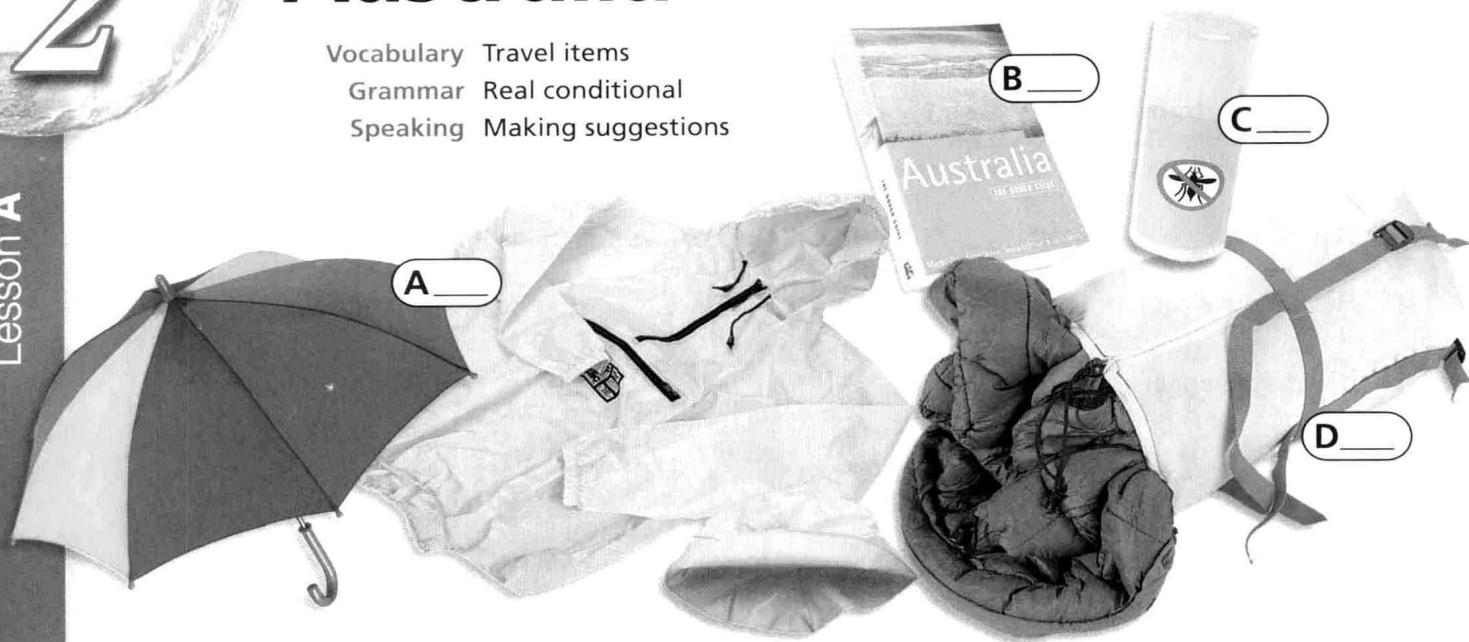
A: Have you finished moving in yet?

B: No, Mother, we just got here. We haven't unpacked a thing yet! No, you can't come for dinner!



Australia

Vocabulary Travel items
Grammar Real conditional
Speaking Making suggestions



Getting started

1 **PAIRS.** Think of things you might take on a camping trip. Match the words on the left with the words on the right to make compound nouns.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1. first-aid <u>kit</u> | gear |
| 2. hiking _____ | guide |
| 3. insect _____ | belt |
| 4. money _____ | bottle |
| 5. rain _____ | bag |
| 6. sleeping _____ | boots |
| 7. travel _____ | repellent |
| 8. water _____ | kit |

2 Look at the pictures of the travel items. Label them with the words in Exercise 1.

Pronunciation

3 Listen to the words in Exercise 1. Which syllable is stressed in a compound noun?

4 Listen again and repeat.

5 **PAIRS** Which of the travel items from Exercise 1 would you take on a . . .

- two-week vacation at the beach?
- trip to the mountains?
- weekend visit to a big city?



E _____

Listening

- 6 Jeff is packing for a weekend trip. Listen to his conversation with his roommate. Look at the pictures and check (✓) the things Jeff is taking.

Reading

- 7 Look at the picture of the Australian Outback and answer these questions.

Do you know anyone who has been to Australia?
What do you know about it?

- 8 Read the article about the Australian Outback and answer these questions.

1. What's the best way to travel around the Outback?
2. When is the best time to go?
3. What wildlife can you see?
4. What outdoor activities are there?
5. What health risks are there?

- 9 *PAIRS.* Compare your answers.



F 1 _____

G _____

H _____

The Australian Outback

The Outback is huge—it's 1,878 miles (3,022 km) from Adelaide to Darwin. So, unless you have a lot of time, you'll find that flights and rental cars are the best ways to travel. It will be cheaper to buy a pass if you plan to take several flights.

Unless you like extremely hot weather, avoid December and January, when the temperature can go up to 40°C (104°F). If you go in July and August, it won't be too hot during the day, but the nights will be freezing. The best times to visit are April to June and October to November. If you visit Kakadu's wetlands in the dry season, you'll see thousands of crocodiles.

And if you want to see kangaroos, look for them in the mornings and evenings. You may even see dingoes—if you're very lucky.

If you like outdoor activities, you can go canoeing up Katherine Gorge or ride camels at Uluru. One of the best ways to see the Outback is to walk. Wear boots if you go walking—Australia has the most dangerous snakes in the world. The sun is very strong for most of the year, so you should use high-SPF sunscreen and wear a hat. You should also carry plenty of water with you. If you want to go camping, you'll find that many tour companies offer camping trips.



Grammar focus

- 1 Study the examples of the real conditional. Notice that each sentence has two parts: an *if* clause and a result clause.

It **will be** cheaper to buy a pass **if** you **plan** to take several flights.
If you're **going** hiking, you'll **need** some insect repellent.
If you **like** outdoor activities, you **can go** canoeing up Katherine Gorge.
If you **go** in July or August, it **won't be** too hot.
Unless you **like** extremely hot weather, **avoid** December and January.

- 2 Look at the examples again. Complete the rules in the chart with *if* or *result*.

Real conditional

Use the real conditional to talk about future possibilities.

The _____ clause states the condition.

Use the simple present tense in the _____ clause.

Use the future with *will* or *be going to*, a modal, or an imperative in the _____ clause.

NOTE: *Unless* can sometimes be used in place of *if . . . not*.

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- 3 Combine the beginnings of the sentences on the left with the endings on the right to make conditional sentences. Use *if* or *unless* as appropriate.

Take a water bottle if you want safe drinking water.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Take a water bottle | a. you make your reservations in advance. |
| 2. You'll need to wear boots | b. you don't want to get sunburned. |
| 3. You may see fantastic sunrises | c. you want to go canoeing. |
| 4. You'll need to take rain gear | d. you go hiking. |
| 5. Find a tour company offering adventure sports | e. you use a very good map. |
| 6. You'll need to use sunscreen | ✕ you want safe drinking water. |
| 7. You may not get tickets for the flights | g. you go in the dry season. |
| 8. You'll get lost | h. you get up early. |