外研社

### CUTTING EDGE 朗文当代英语教程

PRE-INTERMEDIATE

Peter Moor (英) Sarah Cunningham (英)

编著

WORKBOOK 练习册



外 语 教 学 与 研 究 出 版 社 FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS





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### 教材简介

《朗文当代英语教程》(Cutting Edge)是一套在世界各地广泛使用的英语教材,以其国际化的选材、综合全面的语言技能培养、实用的教学大纲,以及丰富的教学资源受到各国英语学习者和教师的青睐。本套教材采用英式英语编写,涉及英国及其他各国文化;其活动内容和形式既适合青少年,也适合成年学习者,其丰富的内容可以满足各类英语学习者的个性需求。

### 难度分布

本套教程共分为6个级别:

- 1-2级旨在奠定英语基础,注重常用词汇和基础语法训练,适合具有初级英语水平的学习者, 所涉词汇量为 1000—1500,
- 3—4级旨在全面提高学习者的语言应用能力,词汇量和语法难度有所增加,听、说、读、写活动更为丰富多样,适合具有初级至中级英语水平的学习者,新增词汇 1500—2000 个,
- 5—6级侧重中高级的书面表达和口头交流,阅读量增大,话题和观点也更有深度,适合具有中级偏上英语水平的学习者;新增词汇 2000 个左右。

完成 1—4 级的学习,学习者能用英语进行一般性的交流,综合语言能力可达到雅思考试 5.5—6.0 分的水平,完成全部 6 个级别的学习,学习者能用英语进行积极有效的交流,自如地表达个人观点和想法,综合语言能力可达到雅思考试 6.5—7.5 分的水平。

### 教材组成

本套教程各级别教材组成如下:

- 学生用书 (Students' Book): 1 级学生用书附词汇手册 (Vocabulary Book), 2—5 级随书附小词典 (Mini-dictionary), 6 级随书附短语手册 (Phrase Builder), 每级学生用书都配有课堂用盘 (Class CDs) 和课堂用带 (Class Cassettes)。
- **教师用书** (Teacher's Resource Book): 2—5 级教师用书随书附**测试题集** (Tests)。
- 练习册 (Workbook): 每级练习册都配有学生用盘 (Student CDs) 和学生用带 (Student Cassettes)。

### 编写特点

本套教程重视培养学习者在课堂上的主动性,即使在初级水平阶段,也鼓励学习者练习使用语言。 本套教程注重奠定词汇和语法基础,同时通过各种真实情景中的任务型活动逐步实现用英语自由交 流的目标。

#### ▶ 词汇

打好词汇基础是成功交流的第一步,也是关键的一步。为此,本套教程强调词汇的学习与巩固。

学生用书各单元的词汇板块(Vocabulary/Wordspot)通常引入与本单元话题相关的常用词汇,同时提供相关的短语搭配和"语块"(比句子长、比段落短的语言单位),这样学习者可以学习和记忆更多的扩展词汇,达到事半功倍的效果。学生用书中还设计了丰富的听、说、读、写活动和真实情景下的语言运用(Real life)练习,以期学习者能够学以致用,不仅学会运用词汇,更重要的是不断提高英语交流能力,增强自信心。

学生用书所附词汇手册或小词典以及练习册中针对词汇的专门训练,可以帮助学生根据需要学习更多的词汇,培养自主学习能力。

### ▶ 语法

自信的交流还需要坚实的语法基础。为此,学生用书每个单元设计了2—4个语法重点板块(Focus/Language focus)或语法扩展板块(Grammar extension)。单元结构通常以阅读(Reading)和听力(Listening)练习引入新的语言点,然后紧跟语法重点或语法扩展板块,讲解重要语法规则,并伴随大量练习,最后通过积极的、个性化的交流活动(Communication activities)来运用语言。另外,练习册和教师用书中都配有相应的语法辅助练习,供学习者课上或自学使用。

### ▶ 任务型教学

学习者应成为语言的主动使用者,而不是被动的接受者。因此,学生用书每单元都设计了一个**交际任务板块**(Task)。交际任务是让学习者利用已学的词汇和语法进行交流,用英语解决现实生活中遇到的问题,如交流个人信息、描述人或事、设计方案、作出计划或决策、讨论问题等,其着重点是交流的"成果",而非"语言练习"本身。

另外,针对学习者在完成交际任务过程中可能遇到的语言障碍,每个单元都设计了**任务准备环节** (Preparation for task) 和**实用语言板块** (Useful language),为学习者提供充足的语言支持,同时减轻教师的备课负担,从第3级开始,交际任务板块还特别设计了**个性词汇栏** (Personal vocabulary box),鼓励学生向教师询问自己想要表达个人情感或经历的词汇,并积累起来,培养良好的学习习惯。

### ▶ 自我评估体系

语言学习总是伴随着遗忘。为此,本套教程设计了科学的复习和测试体系,帮助学生及时巩固和检验学习成果。学生用书每个单元结尾都设计了单元测评板块(Do you remember?),用于测试学习者每单元语言的掌握情况,每隔几个单元设计一个巩固单元(Consolidation),用于强化和温习所学知识,另外,每级教师用书都包含了多套阶段测试题(Tests),供教师选用。

### ▶ 网络资源支持

学习者和教师可以登录《朗文当代英语教程》的教学网站 (www.longman.com/cuttingedge),获取有关本套教材的辅助教学建议、文化介绍、课堂活动等网络资源,还可以和世界各地的教材使用者交流互动。

### 本级单元结构

本套教程第3级(Pre-intermediate)的课时安排为120课时,教师可以根据教学实际增减课时。 第3级的单元结构和主要内容如下:

### |包括 16 个单元(Module),每单元安排 6—8 个课时。每单元包含以下板块:

- 2 个语言重点 (Language focus), 讲解和练习语法点
- 词汇练习 (Vocabulary/Wordspot)
- 阅读练习(Reading)和/或听力练习(Listening),伴随扩展口语活动
- 交际任务 (Task)
- 真实情景下的语言运用(Real life)和 / 或写作练习(Writing)
- 单元测评 (Do you remember?)

### 学生用书 (Students' Book)

#### 书后提供:

- 交流活动材料 (Communication activities)
- 不规则动词表 (Irregular verbs)
- 详细的语言点总结(Language summary)
- 课堂用录音材料的录音文本 (Audioscripts)

小词典 (Mini-dictionary): 收录学生用书中出现的重点词汇和短语 1500 个,每个词条都给出通俗易懂的释义和例句。

书中的 ■ 标识表示可以在练习册相应单元中找到辅助练习,■标识表示小词典中收录了相应词汇, 标识表示该板块有听力内容。

### 练习册 (Workbook)

### 练习册与学生用书各单元对应,提供以下针对性练习及答案:

- 语法辅助练习 (Grammar)
- 词汇辅助练习 (Vocabulary)
- 词汇强化练习 (Vocabulary booster)
- 技能训练 (Listen and read, Improve your writing)
- 发音练习 (Pronunciation)
- 单词拼写练习 (Spelling)

配套使用的**学生用盘** / 带包含练习册中听力、阅读、发音和部分语法练习的录音,书中的 标识表示该练习包含听力内容。

### 教师用书 (Teacher's Resource Book)

### 教师用书由以下几个部分组成:

- **简介**(Introduction) 和**教学建议**(Teaching tips), 为教师提供教学法和教材使用指导
- 针对学生用书中各板块的详细**教学笔记**(Teacher's notes),包括适合不同学生水平的教学方法建议、语言点详解和学生用书中练习的答案
- 可复印的**教学资源库** (Resource Bank),提供学习方法培训、交际性语法练习、词 汇拓展练习和语法练习
- 3 套阶段**测试题** (Test), 分别在学完第 6、11、16 单元之后使用

**测试题集**(Tests): 每套测试题覆盖 2—3 个单元的词汇和语言点,可用作课前诊断 性测试或阶段性复习测试。

《朗文当代英语教程》以其国际化的视野、交流为本的理念和生动活泼的风格为学习者和教师搭建了轻松、高效的学习平台。相信选用本套教材的学习者不仅能够学会实用而鲜活的语言,还能体验到语言学习的乐趣。

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WORKBOOK 3 练习册 3



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LONGMAN 朗文

北京 BEIJING

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### Introduction

### **Grammar terms**

Use the words in the box to describe the words in **bold** below.

adjectivearticle (indefinite)noun (countable)pronounadverbauxiliary verbnoun (uncountable)main verbarticle (definite)possessive adjectivemodal verbpreposition

a	an old woman a good film
	a small country adjective
b	my family your name his friends
c	I like coffee. Where are you from?
	Do you know her?
d	Can you swim? It might rain tonight.
	Could you open the door?
e	Speak slowly. Come back tomorrow.
	Ho's always late

- He's always late.

  f Have you finished? What time does she arrive?

  It will be cold tomorrow.
- g The film starts at 10. Do you speak English?

  How do you spell it?

  h a cat an elephant eggs
- i the Internet the time the President
- j money weather homework ......k They're from Brazil. at 8 o'clock
- l a house an orange a book

in the kitchen

Look at the song titles b	elow.	Find	ar
example of:			
		1.	

a	an auxiliary verb		
b	an adjective	••••••	
c	an indefinite article	•••••	
d	a countable noun	•••••	
e	a pronoun		
f	an adverb		
g	an uncountable noun		
h	a main verb		
i	a modal verb	•••••	
j	a possessive adjective	•••••	
	n r	n	
	Do You Want to Know	v a Secret?	
<b>,</b>	Your Kiss Is Sweet		
	You Can Never Stop N	ly Love	
1.	You Might See Me	e Cry	
	BOYS WANT TO HA	VE FUN	
-			
•	I Will Always Lo	ove You ,	

# Module 1

### **Question forms**

Word order

**a)** Michael Aarons, World 100 m Champion, is in Rome for an important athletics meeting. Write the journalists' questions by putting the words in the correct order.



_	Is this your first time here in Rome?	?
	No. I first came here about eight years ago.	
2	your family - with - here - Is - you - ?	
		?
	My wife is here; my children are with their grandparents in the United States.	
3	enjoy - wife - Does - athletics - your - ?	
		?
	She says so, but I think she's really here because she likes shopping!	
4	life - you - here in Italy - like - Do - ?	
		?
	Of course, especially the food and the sunshine!	
5	you - about - the Italian champion, Giacomo Zanetti - Are - worried - ?	
		?
	Giacomo is a great athlete and a good friend but I think I can win!	
6	you - Do - have - for young athletes - any advice - ?	
		?
	Sure – train hard, live a healthy life, and you can be a champion too!	

**b)** Listen to the interview and check your answers.

#### **Question words**

Use each question word once to complete the questions about Parcheesi – the national game of India.



Parcheesi! The National Game of India

how long where which who why how many what what sort when

a What sort .. of game is Parcheesi? It's a board game – like chess or backgammon. ...... country does it come from originally? India. c ...... do people play it now? All over the world – it's very popular in the USA. d ...... does 'Parcheesi' mean? It comes from 'pacis', which means 25. e ...... did people start playing it? Hundreds of years ago: but it only came to Europe in the 19th century. f .....invented it? Nobody knows! g ..... people can play? Four. h ...... do you play? By moving all your pieces to the centre of the board. i ...... does a game last? Usually about half an hour. j .....is it so popular? Because it's easy to learn ... but difficult to

play well!

There are two different types of question with who (and what).

a Who is the subject of the sentence:

subject

Who is

no inversion of subject

speaking?

and verb

**b** Who is the object of the sentence:

object subject

Who are you

inversion of subject

speaking to?

and verb In the Present (and Past) simple we do not

use do / did in subject questions:

Who knows the answer? NOT Who does know

the answer?

What **happened**? NOT

What did happen?

### Subject and object questions

Decide if who is the subject or object of the questions below. Circle the correct form.

- a Who wants / does want a cup of coffee?
- b Who won / did win the football match last night?
- c Who want / do you want to go with?
- d Who knows / does know the right answer?
- e Who already know / do you already know in this class?
- f Who told / did tell you the news?
- q Who live / do you live with?
- h Who lives / does live in the flat next door?
- Who smokes / does smoke?
- Who broke / did break my pen?

### **Present Simple**

**4** a) Read the text about the Wilson sisters.



Jennifer and Rosemary Wilson are twin sisters, and they're both famous ... but they have very different lives!

Jennifer lives in London: she's a well-known TV presenter, and she gets up at 3 a.m. every day to introduce the popular breakfast TV show *Good Morning UK!!* She finishes work at about 10.30 a.m.

Rosemary is a professional tennis player: she now lives in Beverley Hills, USA with her American husband, Ron. Rosemary comes to England two or three times a year to play: she always stays with her sister.

b) Correct the information in the sentences below. Use the

inf	formation in the text.
1	Jennifer and Rosemary have very similar lives.  They don't have very similar lives; they have very different lives.
2	Jennifer and Rosemary live in the same country.
3	Jennifer lives in the United States.
4	She works in the evening.

5	Rosemary plays golf.
6	She stays in a hotel when
	she comes to Britain.
7	They see each other every
	weekend.
	•••••
_	144 th
	Write questions.
1	Where does Jennifer Wilson live?
	She lives in London.
2	
	?
	At 3 a.m.
3	
	?
	At about 10.30 a.m.
4	
	?
_	In Beverley Hills.
5	
	True or three times a year
,	Two or three times a year.
6	?
7	To play tennis.
/	?
	With her sister.
	with her sister.
ď	Listen and check.
	ractise the pronunciation of

the questions.

#### Short answers

When we answer questions, we often use short answers, like this.

Question Short answer

Do you / they Yes, I / they or No, I / they play tennis? do. don't.

Does (s)he like Yes, (s)he or No, (s)he ice cream? does. doesn't.

**5** a) Answer these questions about yourself. Use short answers.

1	Do you like pasta?	Yes, I do.
2	Do you live near the sea?	•••••
3	Do you smoke?	

- **b)** Answer these questions about someone you know well (for example your mother or your best friend). Use short answers.
- 1 Does (s)he wear glasses?2 Does (s)he live near you?
- c) Answer these questions about Jennifer and Rosemary Wilson.

Read the text	again if necessary.	Use short answers.	
1 10 - 41 12			

- Do they live in the same city?Do they have the same job?
- 3 Do they often visit each other?

.....

### Frequency

4 Do they look similar?

3 Does (s)he drive a car?

### **Adverbs**

6 Complete each sentence with a frequency adverb so it is true for you. Be careful to put the adverb in the correct position in the sentence.

always	often	sometimes	occasionally	never

- sometimes
- a I watch TV in bed.
- b I am late for work / school.
- c I play computer games.
- d I go to the opera.
- e I cook a meal for my friends.
- f I eat chocolate.

#### **Phrases**

once twice three times four times etc.	а	day Cox, week month year

Replace the phrase in **bold** with a frequency phrase.
Use the word in brackets ( ) to help you.

a	I go to English lessons on
	Tuesdays and Thursdays.
	I go to English lessons
	twice a week (week)

- b We usually go on holiday
   in April, in July and in
   December. We usually go on
   holiday

..... (year)

- My friend goes running on Mondays, Wednesdays,
   Fridays and Sundays.
   My friend goes running

..... (week)

g I go to visit my cousin in Bristol about every four weeks. I go to visit my cousin in Bristol

..... (month)

Vocabulary booster: sports
8 a) What are the sports and activities below?
Use the pictures to help you.

1	SELLABBA	RAZEBALL
2	YCCILGN	
3	INKSIG	
4	GWIMSMIN	
5	CIE-ITANKSG	
6	ESHOR-IDNGIR	
7	BLEAT NINSET	
8	LEBLAKTABS	
9	GOBNIX	
0	MISTCANGYS	
1	LOBVALELYL	

**b)** Listen to the spelling and pronunciation of the words. Practise the pronunciation.

- c) Write the names of:
- 1 **one** sport which needs gloves boxing
- 2 four sports which use a ball
- 3 three sports which need water, ice or snow

4 two sports in which you ride something

5 two sports you do in a gym

### **Vocabulary**

Phrases with go and play

go	+	activity	COX
0-	-	(= verb + -ing)	go skiing
go to the	+	place	go to the gym
play	+	sport / game	play football, play cards
play <b>the</b>	+	musical instrument	play the guitar

### Put the words in the box in the correct column.

chess gym football guitar cinema table tennis violin park computer games shopping beach skiing ice-skating trumpet piano dancing

go	go to the	play	play the
		chess	
•••••			

### **Pronunciation**

The /ə/ sound

The word *teacher* has two syllables: teach·er

ləl

The **first** syllable is stressed (it is stronger and louder).

The **second** syllable is unstressed.

We often pronounce unstressed syllables: /ə/.

The word *Internet* has 3 syllables: In·ter·net

/ə/

The **first** syllable is stressed. The **second** syllable is pronounced: /ə/.

10 a) Listen to the words below. Notice the stress on each word. Write /ə/ under the syllable or syllables which are pronounced /ə/.

1	nev·er	6	pro·fes·sion·a
		a.	-
2	am·bi·tion	7	lei·sure
	•••••		•••••
3	com·put·er	8	foot·bal·ler
	•••••		•••••
4	ex·er·cise	9	pop∙u·lar
			***************************************
5	en ter tain	10	pre-sent-er

**b)** Listen and practise the pronunciation of the words.

### Improve your writing

**Punctuation** 

ABCD	capital letters	We use these with the names of people, towns, countries, languages, and at the beginning of a sentence.  My brother Frank teaches English in Italy.
•	full stop	We use this at the end of a sentence end of a sentence.
,	a comma	a We use this to separate things in a list:  She likes eating out, movies, music and dancing. (before the last item, we use and instead of a comma) b We also use a comma to show a short pause: in Sydney, the biggest city in Australia, you
,	apostrophe	We use this to show contracted forms, and with possessive s: I'm twenty-six years old. When's she arriving? We've got a dog and two cats. Zoe's friends are in Barcelona.

### 1 1 In the paragraph below:

- **a)** Put a full stop, comma or an apostrophe in the spaces marked \_.
- **b)** Change 20 letters into capital letters.

'everybody thinks I\_m a typical englishwoman,' actress kate thomson told *Go!* magazine. 'I really don\_t know why ....' when she was 18\_ kate left england\_ she lived first in canada\_ then morocco\_ where she met french film producer serge roux\_ the couple now live in paris with their three children: patrick\_ james and lucie\_ 'We\_re so happy here. It\_s nice to have children who can speak both english and french\_'

## Module 2

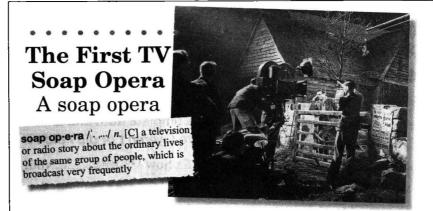
### **Past Simple**

Regular and irregular verbs

1 Complete the past forms of the verbs below. Use the list on page 148 of the Students' Book to find out which verbs are irregular.

appear	appear <u>ed</u>
drive	dr _ ve
go	we
make	ma
begin	beg _ n
eat	_ t _
happen	happen
meet	m
buy	bou t
fall	fe
know	kn _ w
play	play
come	c _ me
feel	fe
live	liv
read	$r\__d$
cost	c _ st
find	$f_n$ nd
look	look
take	t k
die	di
get	g _ t
lose	lo
write	wr _ te

**7** Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple.



The first TV soap opera (a) ...appeared .... (appear) on L American television just after the Second World War. Its name (b) ..... (be) Faraway Hill and it (c) ..... (begin) on 2nd October 1946. A famous Broadway actress, Flora Campbell, (d) ...... (play) Karen St. John, a rich New York woman who (e) .....(go) to live with her relatives in the country after her husband (f) ...... (die). She soon (g) ..... (meet) a handsome young farmer, and of course the two immediately (h) ..... (fall) in love. Unfortunately, the farmer (i) ......(be) already engaged to Karen's cousin, who (j) .....(know) nothing about the relationship. When she (k) ..... (find) out, things (l) ..... (get) very, very difficult for Karen. The producers of Faraway Hill (m) ..... (have) very little money – each programme (n) ..... (cost) only \$300 – so they (o) ..... (make) them as quickly as possible. Because there (p) .....(be) no time for the actors to learn their words each week, assistants (q) ..... (write) them on blackboards. Because of this, they often (r) ..... (look) into the distance with a strange, romantic expression on their faces ... as they (s) ...... (read) their words from the boards on the other side of the studio!

### Negatives and affirmatives

- 3 Correct these sentences about *Faraway Hill*.
- a The first TV soap opera
  appeared before the Second
  World War.
  It didn't appear before the

It didn't appear before the Second World War, it appeared after the Second World War.

.....

.....

b	It began	in	October	1936.

***************************************
It was about a rich farmer
who moved to New York.

C

d

her cousin.				
The woman	fell	in	love	with
***************************************	• • • • • •	• • • • •	•••••	

- e Her lover was married to her cousin.
- f The producers of the

programme had a lot of

n	n	(	0	1	1	į	E		>	,	•																																				
•	•		•				•	•	•			•	•	•	•		•	•	 •	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•		•	•				•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	 •	•	
•	•		•	•			•	•				•	•	•	•		•	•		•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•			

g The assistants wrote the actors' words on pieces of paper.

paper.	
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	

did, was or were in questions and answers

Yesterday evening Ruth had her first date with Oliver. Her younger sister, Emma, is asking her about it.



- a) Complete Ruth and Emma's conversation with was / wasn't, were / weren't or did / didn't.
- E: So how (1) was...... your evening with Oliver?
- R: It (2) ..... good. Yes, very good.
- E: Mmm ... where <sup>(3)</sup> ...... you go?
- R: To see the new James Bond movie.
- E: (4) ..... it good?
- R: Well, it <sup>(5)</sup> ..... really the kind of film I like, you know, I'm not a James Bond fan, but it <sup>(6)</sup> ..... quite funny.
- E: And <sup>(7)</sup> ...... you go anywhere after that?
- R: We went to that new bar opposite the cinema a few of Oliver's friends (8) ...... there.
- E: .<sup>(9)</sup> ..... they nice?
- R: The boy, James,  $^{(10)}$  ...... quite nice, but the two girls  $^{(11)}$  ...... very friendly they  $^{(12)}$  ..... talk to me at all, not a word.
- E: That (13) ..... very nice! How rude!
- R: But, anyway, they (14) ...... stay long they left after about twenty minutes ... and then we stayed and talked for an hour or two ... he (15) ..... really, really funny!
- E: Mm, very nice! (16) ...... he buy you dinner?
- R: No  $\dots$  but he bought me a few drinks  $\dots$
- E: Mmm, and <sup>(17)</sup> ...... he bring you home in his new sports car?
- R: Yes ... why?
- E: So, (18) ..... he very romantic?
- R: Emma, mind your own business!
- E: And (19) ...... he ask to see you again?
- R: Yes, he (20) ....., actually ... now go away!
- E: Mmm ... very interesting!



Listen and check your answers.