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Passages

剑桥国际英语教程

(修订版)

Jack C. Richards (美)

Chuck Sandy (美)

外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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练习册
WORKBOOK

4

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LESSON A • What kind of person are you?**1****grammar**

Which verbs and expressions can complete the sentences? Write the correct numbers of the sentences next to the verbs.

1. I _____ spending time outdoors every day.
 2. I _____ to spend time outdoors every day.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| a. <u>1</u> am afraid of | g. _____ feel like |
| b. _____ am into | h. _____ hate |
| c. _____ avoid | i. _____ insist on |
| d. _____ can't stand | j. <u>1, 2</u> love |
| e. _____ don't mind | k. _____ prefer |
| f. _____ enjoy | l. _____ worry about |

**2****grammar**

Read the dialogues and complete the sentences. If two answers are possible, write both of them.

1. Ada: Sam isn't happy when he has nothing to do.

Gary: I know. It really bothers him.

Sam can't stand having nothing to do / to have nothing to do.

2. Vic: I hardly ever go to school parties anymore.

Joon: Me neither. They're not as much fun as they used to be.

Vic and Joon avoid _____

3. Tina: You visit your parents on the weekends, don't you?

Les: Yes, I spend Sundays with them. I'm too busy the rest of the week.

Les prefers _____

4. Tom: Are you going to take an Italian class this summer?

Ivy: Yes, I am. I love to learn new languages.

Ivy is into _____

5. Ang: Do you want to go rock climbing with me this weekend?

Sue: I don't know. Rock climbing sounds dangerous!

Sue is worried about _____

6. Josh: What sort of volunteer work do you do for the library, Celia?

Celia: I love kids, so I volunteer as a children's storyteller on Saturdays.

Celia enjoys _____

3

grammar

Write sentences about yourself using the verbs in the box.

am afraid of	avoid	don't mind	hate	love
am into	can't stand	enjoy	insist on	prefer

1. go shopping on the weekend

I love going shopping on the weekend.

2. try different types of food

3. learn new sports or hobbies

4. meet people for my job

5. work on the weekend

6. clean and organize my room

4

vocabulary

A Match the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. Angelina volunteers at a hospital. She's very b.

a. wild and crazy

2. Stan drives too fast and stays out late. He's ____.

b. kind and generous

3. Anna never gets angry. She's always ____.

c. shy and reserved

4. Don hates a messy room. He likes being ____.

d. friendly and outgoing

5. Tad avoids speaking out in class. He's ____.

e. calm and cool

6. Airlines hire flight attendants who enjoy meeting people and who are ____.

f. neat and tidy

7. City life is crazy! In the countryside I feel more ____.

g. honest and sincere

8. Lindsay insists on doing things her way. She's ____.

h. laid-back and relaxed

9. Tai never hides her true feelings. She's always ____.

i. strong and independent

B Use the vocabulary above to write sentences about people you know.

1. My sister is shy and reserved. She avoids meeting new people.

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

5

writing

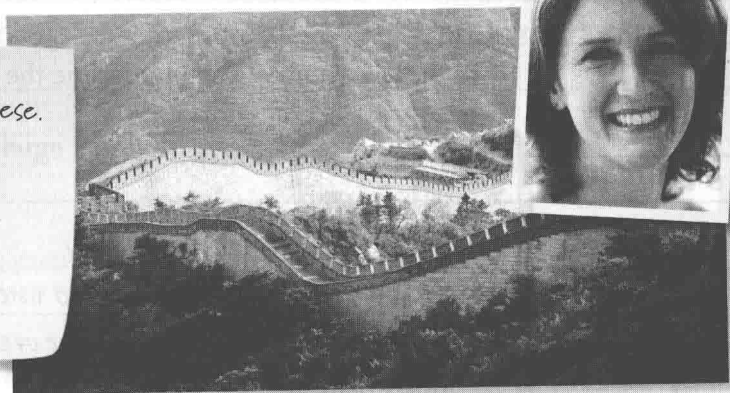
A Choose the main idea for each paragraph, and write it in each blank.

My mother loves speaking Chinese.

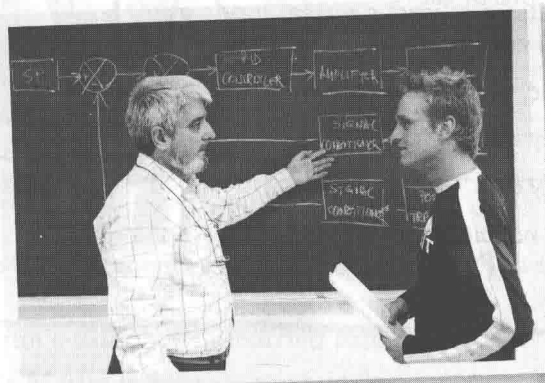
My mother is very adventurous.

I really admire my mother.

I am not like my mother at all.



1. _____. She enjoys doing unusual things and pushing herself to the limit. Last year, for example, she insisted on visiting China. She enrolled in Chinese language classes, planned her trip, and then took off across China – alone. She doesn't mind traveling alone. In fact, she enjoys going off on adventures by herself.



I have a friend named John.

My friend John and I are in the same class.

My friend John is the kind of person who loves to talk.

My friend John always says what is on his mind.

2. _____. He's probably the most outspoken person I know. Last week after class, for example, he said to our teacher, "This class is really boring. Do you feel like making the class more exciting? I have some ideas." John was just saying what he thought, but our teacher didn't exactly love listening to him.

B Complete these two sentences. Then choose one of them, and write a paragraph to support it.

1. My friend _____ is the kind of person who _____

2. _____ is the most _____ person I know.

LESSON B • Every family is different.

1

grammar

Read the diary entry. Then underline the noun clauses.

Dear Diary,

I love my family – all of them, my parents and my four brothers and sisters. However, sometimes they drive me crazy. There are good and bad things about coming from a large family. One of the best things about coming from a large family is that I always have someone to talk to. Unfortunately, one of the disadvantages is that I never have any privacy. And of course, the trouble with not having any privacy is that I never have any space I can call my own. Our house is big, but sometimes not big enough!



2

grammar

Combine these two sentences into one sentence using noun clauses.

1. I'm the youngest in my family. The best thing is I'm the center of attention.
The best thing about being the youngest is that I'm the center of attention.
2. I have a lot of kids. The disadvantage is I always have to clean up after them.

3. I live with my mother-in-law. The problem is we disagree about everything.

4. I have two sisters. The worst thing is they always want to know all about my personal life.

5. I have an identical twin. The trouble is no one can ever tell us apart.

3

grammar

Use noun clauses and information of your own to complete these sentences.

1. A disadvantage of having siblings who are successful is that my parents expect me to be successful too.
2. The problem with having a large family is _____
3. The best thing about having grandparents is _____
4. The trouble with being part of a two-income family is _____
5. One benefit of living far away from your family is _____
6. The worst thing about taking a family vacation is _____
7. An advantage of living with siblings is _____

4

vocabulary

Are the statements true or false? Check (✓) the correct answer.

Martin's sister Sylvia married Emilio.

- | | True | False |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Martin is Sylvia's great uncle. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Martin is Emilio's brother-in-law. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Hal's wife Nikki has a sister named Joanne.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 3. Joanne is Hal's sister-in-law. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Joanne is Hal's grandmother. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Hugo's daughter married Jason.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 5. Jason is Hugo's father-in-law. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Jason is Hugo's son-in-law. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Molly's nephew Tom has a daughter named Jennifer.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 7. Molly is Tom's aunt. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. Molly is Jennifer's great-aunt. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Irene's father Roberto has a grandfather named Eduardo.

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 9. Eduardo is Roberto's grandson. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. Eduardo is Irene's great-grandfather. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

A Read the article. Then check (✓) your answers to the questions.

Siblings

When we are children, our siblings – that is, our brothers and sisters – are our first friends and first enemies. At the end of life, they are often our oldest friends and oldest enemies. The effect of sibling relationships in childhood can last a lifetime. Many experts say that the relationship among brothers and sisters explains a great deal about family life, especially today when brothers and sisters often spend more time with each other than with their parents.

Studies have shown that sibling relationships between sister-sister pairs and brother-brother pairs are different. Sister pairs are the closest. Brothers are the most competitive. Sisters are usually more supportive



of each other. They are more talkative, frank, and better at expressing themselves and sharing their feelings. On the other hand, brothers usually have more arguments with each other.

Experts agree that relationships among siblings are influenced by many factors. For example, studies have shown that both brothers and sisters become more competitive and aggressive when their parents treat them differently from one another. However, parental treatment is not the only factor. Genetics, gender, life events, birth order, people, and experiences outside the family all shape the lives of siblings. Recently, one researcher demonstrated another factor in sibling relationships. It was discovered that children hate watching their siblings fight with each other. However, they're not afraid to take sides – supporting one sibling and punishing the other.

1. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?
 - ☐ a. Siblings are our oldest friends in life.
 - ☐ b. Some siblings have good relationships, but others have bad relationships.
 - ☐ c. Sibling relationships are among the most important relationships in life.
2. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?
 - ☐ a. Sisters get along better with their sisters than with their brothers.
 - ☐ b. Females and males generally have different sibling relationships.
 - ☐ c. Siblings spend a lot of time together because they have to.
3. What is the main idea of the third paragraph?
 - ☐ a. There are many causes of good and bad sibling relationships.
 - ☐ b. Research has shown that siblings hate to fight.
 - ☐ c. Siblings will take sides in an argument.

B Are the statements true or false? Check (✓) the correct answer. Then rewrite the false statements to make them true.

- | | True | False |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Sister-brother pairs are the most competitive. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. When parents treat each child a little differently, the children get along better. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Parental treatment is not the only factor that influences sibling relationships. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Children avoid watching their siblings argue. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

LESSON A • Life lessons

1

vocabulary

Correct the underlined mistakes in each sentence. Write the correct form of one of the words from the box next to each sentence.

aggravate cause deal with identify ignore run into solve

1. Jim said I solved the problem with the DVD when I spilled my soda on it. caused
2. Grace didn't pay her credit card bill last month. When she didn't pay it again this month, she only ran into her debt problem. _____
3. I always ask Kate for help with math. She can ignore any problem. _____
4. Tim's report was late. He aggravated problems with his computer that he didn't expect. _____
5. John caused his weight problem. He still can't fit into his old jeans! _____
6. Mike has many problems at work, so he always stays late to identify them. _____
7. My brother is an amazing auto mechanic. He can look at a car's engine, and ignore what is causing problems. _____



2

grammar

Circle the past modal or phrasal modal of obligation that completes each sentence.

1. I *wasn't supposed to* / (had to) give Mr. Lee my cell phone when he caught me texting in class.
2. Eve was worried that she *needed to* / *didn't have to* pass her exam to graduate.
3. Frank *didn't have to* / *was supposed to* take his grandmother to the store, but he wanted to.
4. I *needed to buy* / *shouldn't have bought* these boots, but they were on sale!
5. Bob *was supposed to* / *didn't need to* bring dessert to the party, but he brought an appetizer instead.
6. I *was supposed to* / *didn't need to* clean my apartment before my friend arrived, but I didn't have time.

3

grammar

Complete the e-mail. Use the past modals and phrasal modals of obligation in the box.

had to needed to didn't have to should have shouldn't have was supposed to

New Message

Hey Ally,

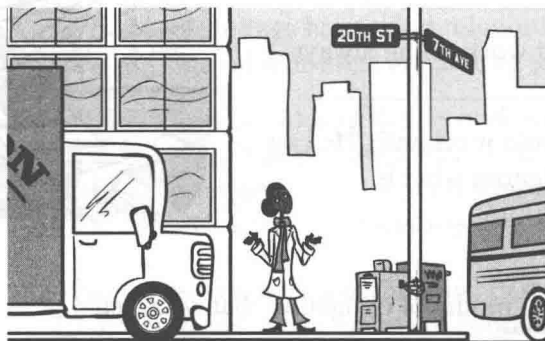
I (1) was supposed to pick up my brother at practice yesterday, but I forgot. Well, I didn't forget . . . I went to the mall instead. I (2) _____ go, but I wanted to see you guys. I (3) _____ thought about my brother, but I didn't. When my mom discovered that my brother (4) _____ walk home alone, she got mad at me. She said I (5) _____ forgotten about my brother. So now, I can't go to the movies tonight. My mom said it was necessary for me to think about my responsibilities, and I (6) _____ stay home as punishment.

Gigi

4

grammar

Use past modals and phrasal modals of obligation to write a sentence for each situation.



1. make a left turn

I should have made a left turn
instead of a right turn.



2. hand in a term paper today

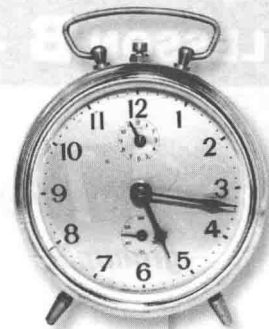


3. pick up a friend from the airport



4. not eat a big lunch

A Look at the brainstorming notes and add two more ideas to each category.



Apologizing for being late to an appointment

Do

- let the person know why you're late
- be sincere
- take responsibility for your lateness

Don't

- make excuses
- be disrespectful
- be late for a future appointment

B Complete the sentences with ideas from your brainstorming notes.

1. You need to _____ when you apologize.
2. You shouldn't _____ when you apologize.

C Choose one sentence above and brainstorm supporting ideas for the topic. Then write a paragraph based on your brainstorming notes.

You shouldn't make excuses when you apologize. You have to simply say you are sorry. For example, if you are late for an appointment, you should never say you were confused about the meeting time. Next, you shouldn't say your directions were bad. In addition, you shouldn't blame public transportation for your lateness. . . .

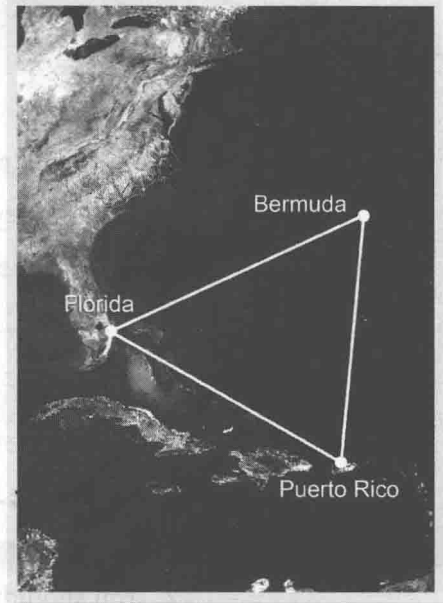
LESSON B • I can't explain it!

1

grammar

Underline the modals in the sentences. Then write *C* for modals expressing degrees of certainty or *O* for modals expressing obligation, advice, or opinion.

- C 1. Some people are certain the boats and airplanes that have disappeared in the Bermuda Triangle must have vanished due to human error.
- 2. Others believe the boats and airplanes that disappeared in the Bermuda Triangle could have been affected by supernatural forces.
- 3. The people who vanished should have known how to use a compass before they entered the Bermuda Triangle.
- 4. Experts say the people who got lost in the Bermuda Triangle must not have been prepared for strong water currents and changing weather patterns.
- 5. While many people have successfully navigated through the Bermuda Triangle, there are others who shouldn't have tried, as they are now missing.



2

grammar

Circle the phrase that best completes each sentence.

<http://www.cup.org/blogspace/>

August 31

I just watched a documentary about the princess who died in a mysterious car accident. It was so interesting – everyone (1) should watch / *should have been watching* it. The princess was too young and beautiful to die in such an awful accident. Anyway, the documentary said there are many theories about how the car accident happened. Some people think the car's brakes (2) *must have been tampered* / *must have tampered* with. Others believe that the princess's driver (3) *should have caused* / *could have caused* the accident. Still others think that the princess (4) *shouldn't have gone* / *shouldn't have been going* in the car that night. Some even think the princess (5) *could have been kidnapped* / *could have kidnapped*. The police aren't even sure what really happened. I'm not sure what to believe either, but there (6) *shouldn't have been* / *must have been* a way to solve this mystery!

Comments (4)

3

grammar

Use modals expressing degrees of certainty to write your opinion about the following situations.

1. Your friend got the highest grade on a difficult English exam.

He must have studied really hard. It's also possible the test might have been too easy.

2. You don't hear from your best friend for several days.

3. Your favorite CD is missing from your CD collection.

4. You see some very large footprints while walking in the park.

4

vocabulary

Use the verbs of belief in the box to write a sentence about each topic.

assume	be sure	figure	know for a fact
be certain	bet	guess	suppose
be positive	doubt	have a hunch	suspect

1. Elephants are the world's smartest animals.

I am sure that elephants are the world's smartest animals.

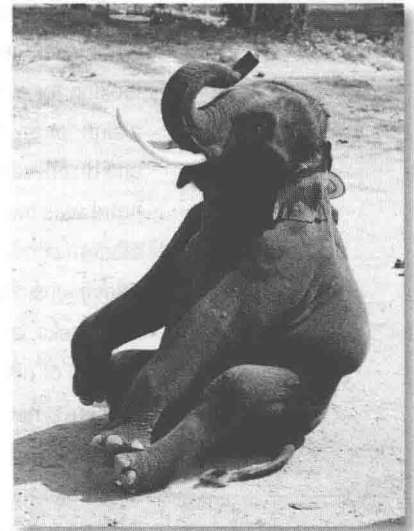
2. The Loch Ness Monster lives in a lake in Scotland.

3. Global warming is causing a change in worldwide weather patterns.

4. People eat bananas more than any other fruit in the world.

5. Some pyramids were built over 2,000 years ago to honor Egyptian kings.

6. UFOs have visited Earth hundreds of times.



A Read the article quickly to find the answers to the questions.

1. When did the British couple go on vacation? _____
2. Who gave the couple directions to Spain? _____

Hotel Time WARP



The idea of traveling backward or forward through time has long been a favorite subject of books, movies, and television shows. Although some scientists suspect that it may actually be possible, no one has invented a way to make it happen. However, many people have reported traveling in time.

One famous story is about a British couple who were vacationing in France in 1979. They were looking for a place to stay for the night and noticed a sign for an old circus. They found a hotel nearby and discovered that almost everything inside the hotel was made of heavy wood and there were no modern conveniences such as telephones or televisions. Furthermore, their room doors did not have locks, and the windows had wooden shutters instead of glass. In the morning, two police officers entered the hotel wearing old-fashioned uniforms with capes. After getting confusing directions from the officers to Spain, the couple paid their amazingly inexpensive hotel bill and left.

Two weeks later, the couple returned to France and decided to stay at the odd, but very cheap, hotel again. This time, however, the hotel was nowhere to be found. Positive that they were in the exact same spot because of the circus posters, the couple realized that the hotel had completely vanished. Even more confusing, they found that the photographs they had taken inside the hotel did not develop. Later, their research uncovered that the French officers had been wearing uniforms worn before the year 1905.

Scientists analyzing these events call them "time slips" and believe that they must happen randomly and spontaneously. However, up to now, scientists cannot explain why, when, or how they occur. But when they do occur, people are so bewildered and confused that they can barely explain what happened to them, even though they are sure they have experienced some sort of time travel.

B Read the article again. Check (✓) the statements you think the author would agree with.

- ☐ 1. Time travel is not a favorite subject of books, movies, and television shows.
- ☐ 2. Few people have reported traveling through time.
- ☐ 3. Scientists have invented a way to make time travel happen.
- ☐ 4. Photographs taken in old hotels do not develop.
- ☐ 5. Scientists cannot explain why, when, or how "time slips" occur.
- ☐ 6. Many people believe they have traveled through time.