

AHEAD

LOOK



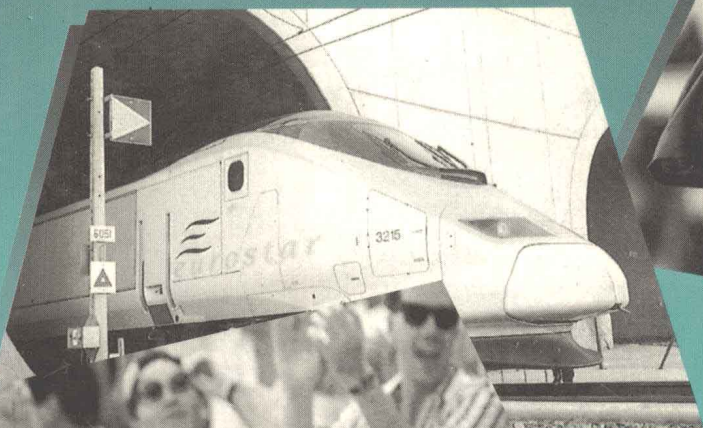
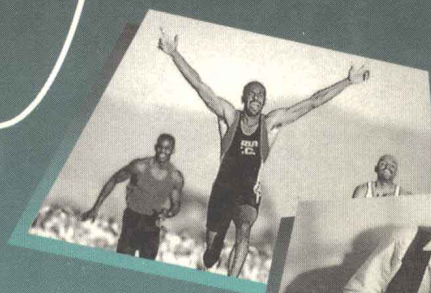
**classroom
COURSE**
.....
英语教程

展望未来 练习册

upper intermediate
中 高 级 教 程

WORKBOOK

4



**DIANE HALL
ANDY HOPKINS
JOCELYN POTTER**



SFLEP 上海外语教育出版社



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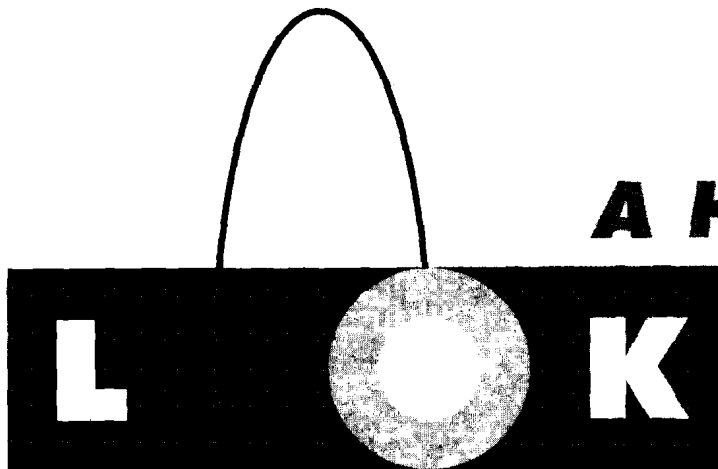
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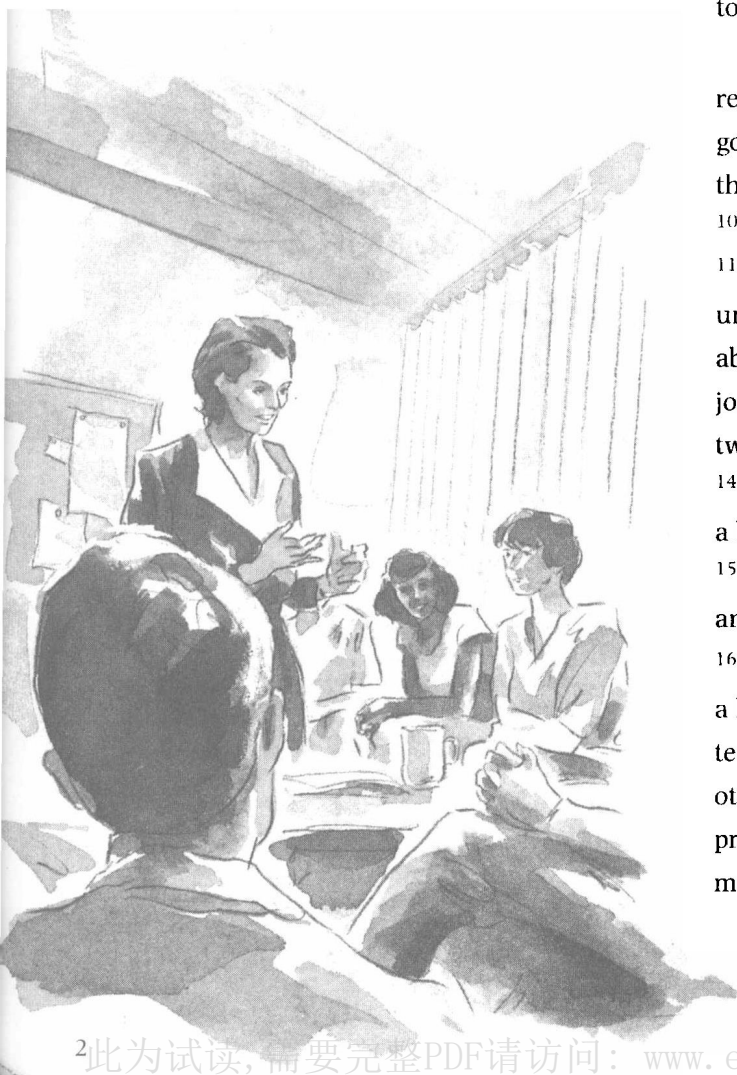
1 Unit one

Language focus

GRAMMAR: Present simple and progressive,
Past simple, Present perfect simple and
progressive, Active and stative verbs

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE: Giving opinions,
Agreeing and disagreeing

1 Joelle is a student at an English language school in Britain. The students are electing someone to act as a student representative on the school committee. Joelle is a candidate for the post. Read her speech and write the verbs in the correct tense.



Hello. My name's Joelle Chabrol and I

¹..... (come) from Paris, France.

At the moment I ²..... (improve)

my English in this school; I ³.....

(study) here since August. I ⁴.....

(join) the advanced class a month ago and I

⁵..... (take) the CAE exam next

month, in December. Also, I ⁶.....

(think) of taking Proficiency next June. We'll see.

In Paris I ⁷..... (work) in a large

bank, but I ⁸..... (have) a year off

to improve my English.

As you know, I would like to be your student representative, and you want to know if I am a good candidate. I ⁹..... (believe)

that I am, for several reasons. First, when I ¹⁰..... (be) a student in Paris, I

¹¹..... (belong) to the students'

union, and I ¹²..... (learn) a lot

about representing people. Second, in my current job at the bank I ¹³..... (organise)

two successful committees. Third, up till now I

¹⁴..... (work) part-time in

a bank here while I've been studying, so I

¹⁵..... (think) that I understand

and can deal with British people. Finally, I

¹⁶..... (feel) that we can all learn

a lot from studying together, and from our

teachers, but we all need to understand each

other's culture. I ¹⁷..... (detest)

prejudices, and it ¹⁸..... (seem) to

me that we can overcome them by talking.

2 The students asked Joelle some questions. Here are her answers. Write the questions she was asked.

- 1 ?
I studied economics and politics.
- 2 ?
About two years. Before that I worked for a manufacturing company outside Paris.
- 3 ?
No, I've lived in France all my life, apart from the few weeks I've been here.
- 4 ?
No, I used to belong to the Socialist Party, but I don't any more.
- 5 ?
Well, good English is useful for my job, but I'm also doing it for my own pleasure.
- 6 ?
What spare time! Seriously, when I'm not working or studying, I like playing tennis and I go to the cinema a lot.

3  The teachers also asked Joelle some questions. Listen, and complete her answers.

- I quite agree with you.
- Oh no, I'm totally against
- As far as I'm concerned,
- Absolutely. I believe that
- I completely disagree with

4  Listen, and underline the main stress in these phrases.

- 1 I quite agree.
- 2 I'm totally against ...
- 3 As far as I'm concerned, ...
- 4 Absolutely.
- 5 I completely disagree.

5 Write responses to the opinions in the bubbles, using the phrases in Exercises 3 and 4 and others from your Students' Book.



I think that people should be allowed to vote at the age of sixteen.

- 1
- 2



I believe that politicians are totally selfish.

- 2
- 3



I feel that too much money is spent on the developing world.

- 3
- 4



I don't believe in economic organisations like the European Union.

- 4
- 5

Exploring vocabulary

| | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| athlete 体育运动员 | democracy 民主 (政体) | government 政府 | monarchy 君主政体 | representation 代表 |
| athletics 体育运动 | Democrat 民主党人 | hereditary 世袭的 | parliament 议会 | seat 席位 |
| ballot 选票 | elect 选举 | Labour 工党 | peer (n) 上院议员 | secret (adj) 秘密的 |
| candidate 候选人 | election 选举 | legislation 立法 | policy 政策 | trade (n) 贸易 |
| citizen 公民 | elector 选举人 | legislative 立法的 | political 政治的 | vote (n/v) 选票; 投票 |
| Conservative 保守党 | electorate (总称) 选民 | legislature 立法机关 | politician 政治家; 政客 | |
| constituency 选区 | general election 大选 | Liberal 自由党 | politics 政治 | |
| constitutional 宪法的 | generation 代; 一代人 | majority (大) 多数 | proportional 按比例 | |

1  The words above are key words from Unit 1. Listen and repeat them as you read.

2 Find words from the list to complete the chart. All the words are connected with politics.

| ELECTIONS | POLITICAL PARTIES | POLITICAL SYSTEMS |
|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|
| ballot | Conservative | constituency |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

3 Look at the words connected with political systems in Exercise 2. Use a dictionary to check any that you don't fully understand. Write them in the chart according to whether they are:

- the same in your language.
- similar to the word in your language.
- totally different from the word in your language.

| SAME | SIMILAR | DIFFERENT |
|------|---------|-----------|
| | | |
| | | |
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| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

4 Complete these collocations, using words from the list.

- a ballot
- a party
- a constitutional
- a election
- to vote for a
- proportional

5 Find words on the list which end in the suffixes below.

- ics
- acy
- ion
- ment
- ian
- or

Make the following words into related nouns, using each of the suffixes once. Use your dictionary if necessary.

- advice
- aristocrat
- educate
- entertain
- music
- physical

6 Choose five words from the list that you think are important and write sentences in your notebook using each one.

Reading

1 Look at the title of the article. What kind of text do you think it is? What do you think it is about?

.....

WHAT DOES EUROPE MEAN TO PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS?

A All EU citizens have had the right since the beginning of 1993 to travel freely to other Member States. Checks on goods at the Union's internal borders and the resulting delays are now a thing of the past and checks on people are only carried out occasionally at most crossings.

B The most obvious change which will benefit everyone is the introduction of rules allowing people to buy and take back home larger quantities of cheap goods from neighbouring countries. Travellers can now look customs officials straight in the eye without worrying when they return with a few purchases from abroad and they are no longer required to declare anything.

C Every EU citizen has the right to reside and, if he or she wishes, work in another Member State for an unlimited period. Pensioners and students must prove that they can support themselves financially and will not need to use the social security system of the host country. Previously, only those in paid employment were entitled to a residence permit.

D For a long time, governments refused to recognise vocational qualifications awarded in other Member States, which severely restricted freedom of movement within the Union. Instead of trying to eliminate the differences between national training structures, for which there are often historical reasons, the Union's approach is now based on the assumption that national diplomas and degrees are all of equal worth. Additional courses and exams cannot be made compulsory unless there are sufficient grounds.

2 Read the text quickly and match each paragraph with one of these titles.

- 1 Recognition of diplomas and degrees
- 2 A common market for everyone
- 3 Living in another member country
- 4 Bringing goods back from abroad

3 Read the text more carefully. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 Checks on travellers within the EU are carried out all the time now.
- 2 You can now bring back larger quantities of goods.
- 3 Any EU pensioner or student can live in any EU country.
- 4 Only people with a job can move to another EU country.
- 5 The EU now treats educational qualifications from all member countries as equal.

4 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 The purpose of this text is to:
a) entertain b) inform c) persuade
- 2 The style of the text is:
a) descriptive b) humorous c) factual

5 Answer these questions.

- 1 Which tense is used in the text to:
a) describe the current situation?
- b) say how things used to be?
- c) predict the effects of changes?
- 2 Which tense is used most in the text?
.....
- 3 Which verb structure is used a lot in the text?
.....

6 Using the information you have discovered so far about this type of text, make three statements based on the following prompts.

- 1 Purpose

- 2 Type of language and structures used

- 3 Style

2

Unit two



Language focus

GRAMMAR: *Make/let/allow, have to/must, Be supposed to, Although and despite*

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE: Summarising, Asking for repetition, Showing understanding, Picking up on an earlier point

1 Tanya is an au pair in Britain. Read part of a letter to a friend and fill the gaps with *must, have to, be supposed to, make, let or allow*.


I was a bit worried when I applied for the job, as the advert asked for a patient, tolerant, hard-working person. Well, my employers really meant it! I ¹ look after four children - and they're all horrible. They go to three different schools so I ² get up really early to get them all ready and take them. I ³ prepare lunch for them to take to school, but sometimes I just give them money to buy a hamburger at lunchtime. Fortunately, my employers ⁴ me to go to an English language school in the mornings. In the afternoons I ⁵ do the housework, though I often take time off to relax. I suppose I'm lucky that they don't ⁶ me work in the evenings; I ⁷ to do what I like, and they ⁸ me have most weekends off, too. Sometimes I work on a Saturday if they want to go out, but I never ⁹ work on a Sunday. Well, it's time to fetch the children, so I really ¹⁰ go.

Best wishes,

Tanya

2 Make sentences from the prompts about some more of Tanya's duties.


- 1 She/make/clean/her room
.....
- 2 She/have to/fetch/children/school
.....
- 3 She/not allow/bring/friends/the house
.....
- 4 Her/employers/not let/her/take/holiday
.....
- 5 They/tell her/'You/must/stricter/ children'
.....
- 6 She/not suppose/phone/parents
.....

3  Tanya wants to play squash while she is in Britain. Listen to an official at her local squash club talking to her about the club rules (above right). Decide whether the rules are true (T) or false (F) and rewrite them if necessary.

- 1
.....
- 2
.....
- 3
.....
- 4
.....
- 5
.....
- 6
.....
- 7
.....
- 8
.....

Barnley Squash Club – rules

- 1 Members must register at reception on arrival.
- 2 Members must produce their membership cards when asked.
- 3 Members are allowed to bring one guest only.
- 4 Players must leave their clothes in the changing room lockers.
- 5 Players must not wear rubber-soled shoes on the courts.
- 6 No food or drink is allowed on the courts.
- 7 Players must leave the court when their hour/half hour is completed.
- 8 Members must leave the building by 10.00 p.m.

4  Read the rest of Tanya's conversation. Choose a phrase from the box to go in each gap. Then listen and check your answers.

... what you're saying is, Oh, I see!
 Could you go over that again?
 ... as I was saying,

TINA: Now, how much is it to join for a year?

OFFICIAL: That depends on which type of membership. Full is £240.00 per year, peak only is £200.00 per year and off-peak only is £150.00 per year.

TINA: I'm sorry. I'm not sure I understood.
 1..... ?

OFFICIAL: Of course. Full membership, which means you can play at any time, is £240.00. Peak-time membership only – that is if you want to play weekends and evenings only – is £200.00 per year.

TINA: 2..... !
 It all depends on when you want to play.

OFFICIAL: That's right. So, 3.....
, off-peak membership is £150.00 per year and associate membership is only £100.00 a year.

TINA: What's associate membership?

OFFICIAL: Well, it's not full membership, in that you don't have the right to bring guests.

TINA: Mmm. So, 4.....
, for someone who can only come in the evenings, it costs £200.00?

OFFICIAL: Yes. That's right, I'm afraid.

5 Complete each of the following sentences so that it means the same as the sentence above it.

1 Although we were supposed to work until six, we were allowed to leave early.

Despite the

2 I enjoyed my stay at the summer camp, despite the strict rules.


Although the rules


3 They stayed at the youth hostel, although the conditions were bad.

Despite the

4 Despite the low salary, she accepted the job.

Although

6  **SPEECH PATTERNS.** A librarian is telling a group of students about the rules of her library. Listen and decide whether it is polite to interrupt after the words in *italics* or not. Write P (polite) or NP (not polite) in the space provided.

 Now, this section is only for reference. That means that you're not allowed to *take books out* 1....., but you can use them for as long as you like while *you're in here* 2..... – as long as nobody else has requested them, of course.

This part of the library is the lending library; you can take out six books *at a time* 3....., and you can keep them *for three weeks* 4..... . However, if they are requested by another student, you must return them *in three days* 5..... .

In this section you can find all the *newspapers* 6....., *magazines* 7....., *periodicals* 8..... and *journals* 9..... .

Exploring vocabulary

| | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| allow 允许 | director 主管; 主任 | grip 握紧; 抓牢 | primary 基本的 | school-leaving 毕业的 |
| anthropology 人类学 | discipline 纪律 | gurgle 发咯咯声 | principal 校长 | scream (v) 尖叫 |
| boarding 寄宿的 | economics 经济学 | hatch 孵化 | psychology 心理学 | secondary 第二的; 中等的 |
| comprehensive 综合的 | exhausted 耗尽的 | head teacher (男) 校长 | public (adj) 公共的 | shriek (v) 尖叫 |
| computing 计算 | form (n) 年级; 表格 | infant 婴儿 | punishment 惩罚 | state (adj) 国家的 |
| conditioning 训练; 熏陶 | grab 抓取 | intellectual 知识的 | regulation 规章; 规则 | subsidiary 辅助的 |
| crawl 爬 | grammar (adj) 语法的 | nursery 托儿所 | relieved 宽慰的 | weakly 虚弱地, 无力地 |
| curriculum 课程 (设置) | grasp 抓握 | painfully 痛苦地 | requirement 要求 | workload 工作量 |
| deafen 震耳欲聋 | grateful 感激的 | philosophy 哲学 | rule 规则 | yell (v) 叫喊 |

1  The words above are key words from Unit 2. Listen and repeat them as you read.

2 Complete these definitions of types of school in Britain.

- Schools provided by the government are called schools.
- Schools where students live in the school are called schools.
- Schools which cater for all abilities are schools.
- Schools for children under five are schools.
- Schools for children between 5 and 11 are schools.
- Schools for students of 12 and over are schools.

3 Look at the list and find:

- three words for the 'top person' of an organisation/institution:
- five words for school/college subjects:
- four verbs for noises babies/people make:
- three verbs which mean 'hold':

4 Look at the words in Exercise 3. Use a dictionary to check any you don't fully understand. Write them in the chart according to whether they are:

- the same in your language.
- similar to the word in your language.
- totally different from the word in your language.

| SAME | SIMILAR | DIFFERENT |
|------|---------|-----------|
| | | |

5 Find a verb on the list which means 'to make deaf'.

.....

Now make similar verbs from these adjectives. Some of them form verbs in a different way. Use your dictionary if necessary.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1 white | 6 black |
| 2 short | 7 long |
| 3 hard | 8 soft |
| 4 high | 9 narrow |
| 5 hot | 10 wide |

6 Choose five words from the list that you think are important and write sentences in your notebook using each one.

Help yourself

Improving your own work

1 Read this essay by a student of English. As you read it, underline anything you consider to be 'incorrect'. Think about style and appropriacy as well as errors of grammar, spelling and punctuation.

Schooldays are the happiest days of our lives. Discuss.

I'm not agree this statement. I'm now 23 years old and I'm still bearing the wounds of my schooldays!

The school I attended was pretty strict. We weren't allowed to wear ordinary clothes - we had to wear a school uniform, and we weren't able to wear jewellery, too, and we couldn't to leave from the school at lunchtimes. Once I asked a teacher why is the school so strict, and she told that it is necessary to impose the good disipline on us! My school was for girls only.

It was a large modern house in the countryside in it's own large park in the near of the capitol city. In many ways it was very good: it had

very good sports possibilities, such as tennis courts and a gymnasium, and it had very good academic facilities - computers, science laboratories and so on. Also, the staff was all very good. But none of the students were happy there since the teachers treated us like a prison.

I was one of unhappiest students. Ever since leaving that school I am an unconfident person. So my schooldays were not the happiest days of my life!

2 Find at least one 'error' from the essay to fit into each of the categories below. Write the error in the space below and correct it if you can. Some errors may be put in more than one category.

Use of tenses (e.g. past simple instead of present perfect)

.....

Other verb structures (e.g. use of gerund instead of infinitive)

.....

Agreement (e.g. singular subject and plural verb)

.....

Use of articles (e.g. using the definite instead of the indefinite article)

.....

Use of prepositions (e.g. using the wrong preposition)

.....

Word order (e.g. using statement word order in a question)

.....

Word missing (e.g. omission of a preposition)

.....

Connectors (e.g. using *and* and *but* too often)

.....

Punctuation

Spelling

Incorrect vocabulary (e.g. an incorrect translation)

.....

Appropriacy of word or phrase (e.g. use of an informal word in a formal text)

.....

Style of text (e.g. repetition of words)

.....

3 Now rewrite the essay correctly in your notebook.

3

Unit three

Language focus

GRAMMAR: *Should/ought to (have done),*
Tag questions/negative questions

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE: Apologising and
expressing regrets, Formal language in letters

1 Look at the leaflet giving advice to people taking a long-haul flight. Complete these sentences.

- 1 You should
- 2 You shouldn't
- 3 You ought to
- 4 You should
- 5 You ought not to
- 6 You shouldn't


ADVICE TO PASSENGERS

- 1 Wear loose, comfortable clothing.
- 2 Do not wear high heels or tight shoes.
- 3 Get up and walk around the aircraft occasionally.
- 4 Drink plenty of liquids.
- 5 Do not drink too much alcohol.
- 6 Do not try to force yourself to sleep.



2 Now look at this picture of the Green family, who have just flown from London to Miami. Complete the sentences with *should/ought to have* and the verb in brackets.

- 1 Mr Green.....
a looser suit and he
..... a tie. (wear)
- 2 He
such heavy suitcases. (bring)
- 3 Mrs Green
her rings in her bag. (put)
- 4 She
some money before she left Britain. (change)
- 5 Thomas
plenty to drink on the plane. (have)
- 6 Mary
some of her toys at home. (leave)

3  Malcolm has been having problems with his dog, which has become quite aggressive. He is discussing these problems with a dog trainer. Listen and complete the advice and criticism below, using *should* and *ought to*.

- 1 You been more consistent in your treatment of Benjy.
- 2 You treat him like one of the family.
- 3 You allowed him to dominate you.
- 4 You punish him physically when he's bad.
- 5 You reward him when he's good.
- 6 You really put him on a training programme next week.

4 Write a negative question and a tag question for each prompt.

EXAMPLE

Ghana/West Africa

Isn't Ghana in West Africa?

Ghana's in West Africa, isn't it?

1 Russians/first people in space

2 Olympic Games/started/Greece

3 leopards/run/faster than elephants

4 Mount Everest/highest mountain/the world

What answer does the speaker expect with these questions?

5 Rewrite this letter in your notebooks to make it more formal. Replace the words in *italics* with words and phrases from the box.

arrived stop wait Yours sincerely
extremely displeased I regret having to write
express my anger regarding the payment

Dear Mrs Lewis

I'm writing to ¹*tell you how angry I am* about the new hair stylist in your salon.

When I ²*turned up* for my appointment on Saturday I had to ³*hang around* for about ten minutes. While she was styling my hair, she kept talking, and she refused to ⁴*shut up* when I said I would rather not talk.

Although I liked the style at the time, it lasted only a few hours, which, I feel, is not satisfactory. ⁵*Now, about money*, I feel it is appropriate to request a refund of 50 per cent of the cost of the style, and I would like an apology from the stylist.

⁶*I'm sorry about writing this letter*, but I was ⁷*really fed up* with both the service and the work.

I look forward to hearing from you.

⁸*Love*

Davina Matthews

6 Now complete this letter from the stylist to Mrs Matthews. Use phrases of apology from your Students' Book.

Dear Mrs Matthews,

I am ¹.....
for my behaviour on Saturday. I
².....also for
the hair style; it should have lasted
longer than a few hours. I can only say
that I made a mistake because I am
not familiar with your hair. I can
³.....it won't
happen again.

Once again, I hope you ⁴.....

for the problems you experienced.

Yours sincerely,

Andrea Knight

Exploring vocabulary

| | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| adaptability 适应性 | cabin (飞机) 座舱 | delay 延迟 | harness (n) 挽具 | psychologist 心理学家 |
| affection 喜爱; 钟爱 | calmness 平静; 镇静 | disappointment 失望 | lead (n) (牵狗用的) 皮带 | puppy 幼犬 |
| aircraft 飞机 | canine 犬科的 | discreet 谨慎的 | liveliness 充满活力; 好动 | self-control 自制 |
| airline 航空公司 | charter 包机 | discretion 斟酌决定权 | partially-sighted 弱视的 | sensitivity 敏感 (性) |
| approachable 可接近的 | compensation 补偿 (金) | emergency 紧急情况 | personality 个性 | temperamental 脾性的 |
| attendant (n) 服务员 | concentration 集中; 专心 | familiar 放牌的; 熟悉的 | phase 阶段 | willingness 愿意; 乐意 |
| breed (n/v) 品种; 交配 | confidence 信心 | flexibility 灵活性 | poise 镇定 | |
| breeding 育种; 交配 | crew 机组人员 | guide dog 导盲犬 | procedure 程序; 步骤 | |

1  The words above are key words from Unit 3. Listen and repeat them as you read.

2 Find ten nouns on the list that refer to personal qualities/characteristics. Write them in the 'nouns' column below.

| NOUNS | ADJECTIVES |
|-------|------------|
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

Now complete the 'adjectives' column by forming adjectives from the nouns. Use your dictionary to help you if necessary.

3 Find words on the list to match these definitions. They are all connected with dogs.

- 1 a baby dog
- 2 the adjective which means 'relating to dogs'
.....
- 3 a type of dog, e.g. a labrador
- 4 two pieces of equipment that are used to control dogs
- 5 a dog which works with a blind person
.....

4 Complete this text with words from the list.

The best flight I've ever taken was, surprisingly, not with a national ¹....., but with a very small ²..... company. It was a package tour to the Far East and I was concerned about the flight, as it was so long. However, everything started very smoothly; passport control and the security check were very quick, and we boarded the ³..... on time. Unfortunately, we were then told that there was a ⁴..... of three hours. The flight ⁵..... were very helpful: they gave us food and showed a film. Suddenly, they started showing us the ⁶..... ⁷..... and we were on our way. Then, when we arrived home we received a cheque for £50.00 as ⁸..... for the inconvenience.

5 Look at this noun from the list.

self-control

Use the prefix *self-* to make nouns or adjectives.

- 1 People who are very confident have a lot of
- 2 People who doubt themselves are full of
- 3 People who respect themselves have a lot of
- 4 People who are conscious of themselves are

6 Choose five words from the list that you think are important and write sentences in your notebook using each one.

Help yourself

Explaining yourself

1 Look at the words in the box. Check any that you do not understand in your dictionary.

android applaud blouse conductor
desperate lawnmower naive philatelist
sander weeds

Now match these descriptions and definitions with one of the words in the box above.

- 1 It's a machine that you use to cut the grass.
.....
- 2 It's the person who leads an orchestra.
.....
- 3 It's like a shirt, but for a woman.
- 4 It's what you do when a concert finishes.
.....
- 5 It's how you feel when you've lost hope.
.....
- 6 They're things which grow everywhere in the garden.
- 7 It's a tool that makes wooden surfaces smooth.
.....
- 8 It means child-like, sort of innocent.
- 9 It's a kind of robot, but like a human.
- 10 It's a person/someone who collects stamps.
.....

2 Which of the introductory expressions in Exercise 1 can be used to describe:

a person?

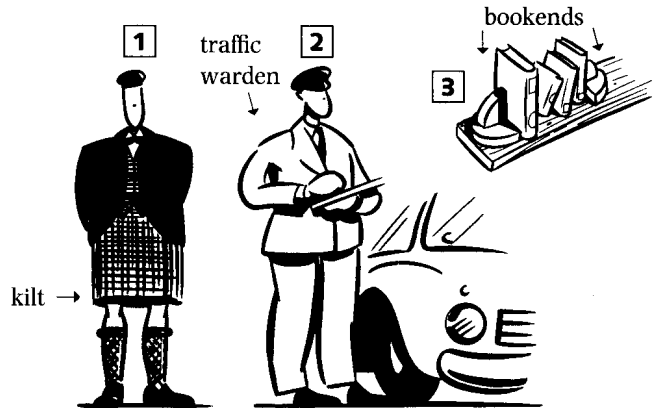
.....

an object?

.....

Which expressions make a comparison?

.....



3 Write descriptions or definitions of the objects and people labelled in the pictures.

1

.....

2

.....

3

.....

4 Which of the introductory phrases in the box below can be used to describe:

1 an action?

2 a time/occasion?

3 a feeling?

4 a place?

5 a person?

It's how you feel if/when ... It's when you ...
It's who you see/speak to if/when ...
It's where you go when/if ...
It's what you do when/if ...

Now write descriptions of the following, using the phrases above.

a) plumber

b) smile

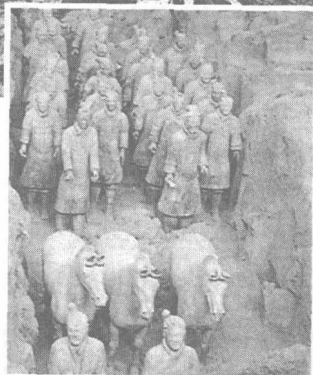
c) anniversary

d) library

e) apprehensive

4

Unit four



Language focus

GRAMMAR: Articles, Superlative + present perfect: *the ... est I've ever ...*, Comparisons using *the ...*, *the ...*

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE: Cause and effect

1 Read this text about China. Circle the best word or phrase below to fill each gap.

China – the land of ¹..... civilisation and history. Can you imagine ²..... exciting place to visit? ³..... largest country in the world, China offers ⁴..... traveller ⁵..... variety of ⁶....., from cultural sights to open landscapes, from peaceful villages to bustling cities. The more you see of this entrancing land, ⁷..... you'll appreciate and understand its mystery. As China is still 'young' where tourism is concerned, you'll find people friendly wherever you go; in fact, the more remote the village, ⁸..... the people are. ⁹..... of China remains one of ¹⁰..... fascinating experiences for any traveller, so why not join one of our tours for ¹¹..... welcome and ¹²..... interesting holiday you'll ever have?

- 1 a) a ancient b) the ancient c) ancient
- 2 a) more b) a most c) a more
- 3 a) The third b) Third c) A third
- 4 a) discerning b) some discerning c) the discerning
- 5 a) a wide b) wide c) the wide
- 6 a) the experiences b) an experience c) experiences
- 7 a) more b) the more c) the most
- 8 a) friendlier b) friendliest c) the friendlier
- 9 a) The tour b) A tour c) Tour
- 10 a) more b) most c) the most
- 11 a) the warmest b) warmer c) warmest
- 12 a) a most b) the more c) the most

2 Listen to Simon, who is talking about a tour of China he went on a few years ago. Write the adjectives he uses to describe these nouns.

- 1 experience
- 2 holiday
- 3 Hong Kong
- 4 people on his tour

3 Make the sentences below stronger by using *the + superlative adjective + present perfect + was ...*. Imagine that you are Simon.

EXAMPLE

Xian was an extremely strange place.

The strangest place I've ever been was Xian.

- 1 My visit to China was a wonderful experience.
.....
.....
- 2 My holiday in China was extremely unusual.
.....
.....
- 3 Hong Kong is an incredibly noisy and busy city.
.....
.....
- 4 The people on the tour to China were so unfriendly.
.....
.....