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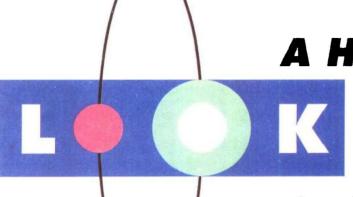
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## AHEAD

classroom course

## 展望未来英语教程

(英汉双语简体字版)

intermediate

中级教程 STUDENTS' BOOK 学生用书

ANDY HOPKINS
JOCELYN POTTER
梅德明改编

本教程为下列机构的合作结晶:

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	UNIT TITLE	VOCABULARY: TOPICS/ DEVELOPMENT	GRAMMAR	FUNCTIONS
	Welcome!	The topics in this book		
	欢迎使用《展望未来》	中级教程		
1	Patterns of life 生活方式	T: Changes in surroundings T: Changes in lifestyles T: Housing D: Compound nouns (noun + noun)	Used to + infinitive Present simple Adverbs of frequency Present progressive for current events Present progressive for fixed future plans	Greetings Asking/talking about health Introductions Responding to introductions Describing location/ people/buildings
	Progress check	进度检查		THE REAL PROPERTY.
2	Pleasures 人生乐趣	<ul> <li>T: Television viewing</li> <li>T: A visit to a film studio</li> <li>T: Landscapes</li> <li>D: Adjectives associated with colour words</li> <li>D: Verbs referring to light</li> </ul>	Adjective + preposition + noun/-ing Love, like, enjoy, hate, prefer + -ing So do I. Neither/nor do I.	Stating preferences Agreeing and disagreeing
	Talkback	进一步练习		
3	Borders 跨越边界	<ul> <li>T: National borders</li> <li>T: Air travel/Customs</li> <li>T: Holiday postcards</li> <li>D: Adjectives describing places, feelings and experiences</li> <li>D: Adjectives ending in -ed/-ing</li> </ul>	Have to, must, needn't Reported requests and orders	Talking about obligation, absence of obligation, prohibition Reporting requests and orders
	Progress check	进度检查		
4	Rights and wrongs 是是非非	<ul> <li>T: Crime</li> <li>T: Women police officers</li> <li>T: Legendary heroes</li> <li>D: Words related to crime</li> <li>D: Rephrasing more concisely</li> </ul>	Past progressive Past simple Conjunctions: <i>while</i> , <i>when</i> Reflexive pronouns	Agreeing and disagreeing with opinions
	Talkback	进一步练习		
5	For sale 促销之道	T: Shopping and supermarkets T: Processes T: Cars/Production of cars T: Advertising and sales	Present simple passive Both, neither ( nor), all, none	Letter-writing conventions
	Progress check	进度检查		
6	Body and mind 身心健康	<ul> <li>T: Health and fitness</li> <li>T: Doctors and dentists</li> <li>T: Medical treatment</li> <li>T: Fear</li> <li>T: Sounds/Ghost stories</li> <li>D: Prefix over-/Suffix -able</li> <li>D: Adjective + preposition collocation</li> </ul>	First conditional Second conditional Should + infinitive Ought to + infinitive	Giving advice Expressing fear Calming and reassuring someone
j.	Talkback	进一步练习		(A)
7	Away from home 外出度假	T: Places to stay T: Hotel facilities T: Experiences abroad	Defining relative clauses Relative pronouns: who, which, that, whose Causative: have something done	Polite requests Asking if something is possible Expressing satisfaction
	Progress check	进度检查		
8	Paths to success 成功之路	T: Jobs/Qualifications T: School subjects T: Arts and crafts T: Personal information	Present perfect simple Adverbs: for and since Present perfect progressive Linkers	Talking about ambitions Asking for repetition Asking for clarification Correcting oneself Showing interest
•	Talkback	进一步练习		

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舞台表演	T: Puppets T: Theatre T: Circuses T: Animal performers D: Related words D: Negative prefixes	Be able + to + infinitive Manage + to + infinitive Can and could	Talking about achievement Making requests/deductions Expressing ability/possibility Giving permission Talking about prohibition Giving opinions
Talkback	进一步练习		
展望未来	<ul> <li>T: Energy sources</li> <li>T: Life in the future</li> <li>T: Life in a closed ecosystem</li> <li>T: Genetic engineering</li> <li>D: The prefix self-</li> <li>D: Compound adjectives (time and size)</li> </ul>	Will + (adverb) + infinitive Going to + infinitive May/might + infinitive Articles	Making decisions, promises, predictions Expressing plans and intentions Asking for explanations Introducing examples Interrupting Talking about certainty, probability, possibility, plans and ideas
Progress check	进度检查		
12 News and views 新闻与观点	<ul> <li>T: Newspapers</li> <li>T: Objectivity and bias in newspapers</li> <li>T: Reading habits</li> <li>T: Perspectives on events</li> <li>D: Adjectives and their connotations</li> </ul>	Past simple passive Present perfect passive	Asking for and giving directions Describing location/people Interpreting/inferring from pictures Expressing opinions and feelings Hesitating
Talkback	进一步练习		
13 On show 佳作展览	<ul> <li>T: Exhibitions and museums</li> <li>T: Art</li> <li>T: Children and childhood</li> <li>D: Go + adjective</li> <li>D: Words with similar and opposite meanings</li> </ul>	Past perfect simple	Telephoning Use of tenses in sections of a report
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Talkback	进一步练习		
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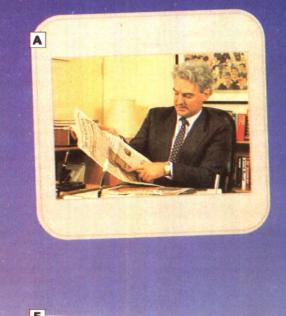
Clothing for different occasions, page 73. Ideas of beauty, page 76. Puppets, page 80. Newspapers, page 98. Telephoning, page 115. Home computers, page 116. Holiday destinations, page 122.

## Welcome to Look Ahead Intermediate 欢迎使用《展望未来》 中级教程

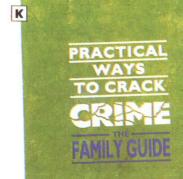
- 1 Discuss the pictures.
- 1 What do you think the people in Pictures A to E do?
- 2 What are the objects in Pictures F to J? Where would you see them?
- 3 Describe the texts in Pictures K to O. What is their purpose? Who would normally read them?
- 2 Match each person with an object and a text.
- **3** Work in pairs to match the pictures and texts with unit titles.

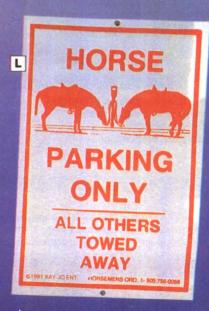
**Student A:** Look at this page and describe the pictures to your partner. **Student B:** Turn to the contents chart on pages 2 to 5 and identify the five unit titles that the pictures relate to.

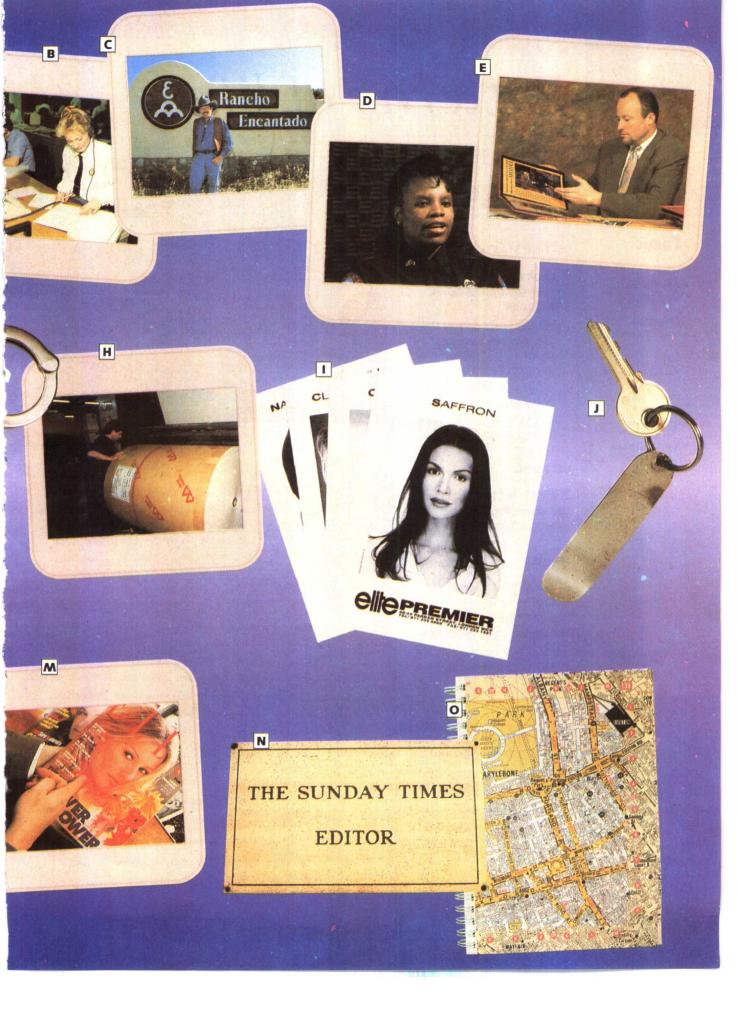
- 4 Discuss your answers with another pair of students. Do you all agree?
- 5 Listen to extracts from interviews with the people in Pictures A to E. Which person is talking in each of the five extracts? Were you correct about their work?











## Patterns of life

## 生活方式 Changes

### **Focus**

### TOPIC

 Changes in surroundings

#### GRAMMAR

• Used to + infinitive

#### SKILLS

- Reading: people's memories
- Listening: a monologue
- Writing: about changes
- Speaking: giving opinions and reasons

### **GETTING STARTED**

- 1 Look at these pictures of an area of London called 'Docklands'.
- 1 Which years do you think the pictures are from? about 1910 the 1970s the 1990s
- 2 What sort of area is Docklands now? What sort of area do you think it was in the past?

### LISTENING

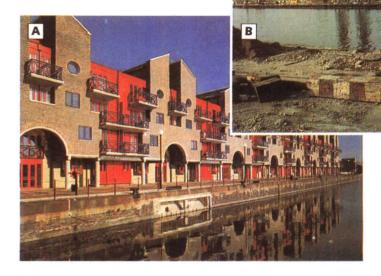
2 Existen to the cassette and check your answers to question 2 in Exercise 1.

### READING

3 Read these people's memories of life in Docklands in the past. Match the topics with the texts.

WORK PLEASURE HOME THE RIVER

We had a bedroom and a living room upstairs in my grandmother's house. There was no hot water or anything. We used to go out to the wash-house in the back garden to fill up the watering can. That used to be our domestic water, for washing, cooking, even bathing.



- The river was magical, especially when you were only eight years old. You could travel to any place in the world just by looking at the different ships that passed. There were ships of all sizes and nationalities. There were tugs, police launches, sailing barges and, of course, the river buses. In those days the river was alive.
- The park was the centre of our fun. We never used to have toys we depended on our imagination. On Monday evenings during the summer we often went to see film shows from a travelling van, and sometimes there was a conjurer who pulled rabbits out of hats. My clearest memory is of Saturday evenings when we always went to the park with other families to see the pleasure boats returning from their trips to the seaside.
- My father was a stevedore: he used to load and unload the ships. Dad often used to come home from the docks without any work. Mum used to cry, and poor old Dad didn't say a word. A lot of stevedores paid the foreman to get a day's work. Dad didn't use to pay, so he didn't get work every day. Money was always a problem.



## **4** Find information in the texts to support or contradict these statements about Docklands in the past.

- 1 Docklands was a rich area.
- 2 People were very friendly with their neighbours.
- 3 The river played an important role in people's lives.

### 5 Look for words and phrases in the texts.

- 1 What names are there for different kinds of boats? Which ones carried members of the public as passengers?
- 2 What are the words for these jobs?
  - a) a person who performs magic tricks
  - b) a person who works at the docks
  - c) a person who is responsible for other people at work

### DISCOVERING LANGUAGE

### 6 Look at this sentence and answer the questions.

My father used to load and unload the ships.

- 1 Which of these verb forms can replace used to load and unload?
  - a) is going to load and unload
- b) loads and unloads
  - c) loaded and unloaded
  - Does *used to* refer to the future, present or past?
- 2 Is it probable that the man does the same job now? What is the special meaning of used to?
- 3 What part of speech follows *used to* in a sentence?
- 4 Find other examples of *used to* in the texts. What are its two negative forms?
- 5 Used to behaves like a regular verb. Complete this question with the question form: ..... you ..... enjoy life in Docklands?

7 Work in pairs. Ask your partner about his/her childhood. Ask about home, school, free time, family holidays and anything else you can think of. Start like this:

Where did you use to live?

Make notes and be ready to tell the class about your partner.

### Documentary

### LISTENING

## **8** Before you listen, check the meaning of these words in a dictionary.

skilled (adj) purchase (v) sink (v) estate (n) deserted (adj) thrive (v) row (n) spirit (n) professional (adj)

## Now add each word to one or more of these phrases to show possible contexts.

1 a ..... of houses 6 ..... workers 2 a ..... job 7 plants that ..... in forests 3 to ..... a flat 8 ships that ..... at sea 4 a .... building 9 a modern housing ..... 5 the ..... of our time

## 9 Existen to Terry Ward, who has worked in the Docklands area for years.

1 Make notes about Docklands now, using these headings: JOBS WEEKENDS COMMUNITY LIFE

2 Terry also talks about the way Docklands used to be. What do we learn from

him that we did not learn from the texts in Exercise 3?

### WRITING

### 10 Write sentences comparing Docklands as it was and as it is now.

People in Docklands used to ..., but now ....

### **SPEAKING**

11 Are there areas in your country that have changed as dramatically as Docklands? Are they better or worse now than in the past? Give reasons for your opinions.

## Moving on

### **GETTING STARTED**

## 1 Think about times in the past when your life changed.

- 1 Did you plan the changes? Did you have to make important decisions?
- 2 Were there any big changes that you did not plan?

### READING

2 Before you read, look at this picture and the title of the article. Describe the picture in detail. What do you think the article is about? Read it and check.

## **3** Guess the meaning of these words from their context in the article. Then check with a dictionary.

skips left-over mortgage pension

### 4 Discuss answers to these questions.

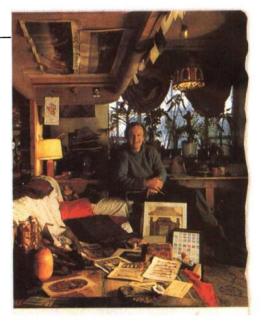
- 1 Where do Andrew's possessions come from?
- 2 Why does he live like this?
- 3 What does he do with things that he does not need?
- 4 How did he use to live?
- 5 Do you think he is happier now than he used to be?
- 6 What do you think of his lifestyle?

# A flatful of rubbish

Andrew Weston-Webb is sitting in his tiny one-room flat with other people's rubbish all around him. He is wearing someone else's clothes and someone 5- else's shoes. He hardly ever buys new things. Instead, he goes out at night and looks through skips left by builders at the side of the road. He found most of his things in a skip somewhere in the city: his 10- bookshelves, his armchair, the lamps and lampshades, the books, the old records, the paintings and the coat hooks on his walls. He even has a set of playing cards that he made from used phone cards.

15- There is a philosophy behind his lifestyle. Andrew cares for the environment by using other people's waste. When he does not want things any more, he sells them to other people at 20- street markets. 'I tell them the whole story

20- street markets. 'I tell them the whole story and pass on my message. People love it.'



Andrew is going down to the fruit and vegetable market later today to get some left-over food, and tonight he is going on another night-time search. His life was not -25 always like this. He used to be an executive with British Telecom and he lived in a large house in the suburbs. But that is all in the past. 'Who wants a mortgage on your home and a pension for -30 your old age? I feel much happier living here. Life's an adventure this way.'

### **Focus**

#### TOPIC

 Changes in lifestyles

### GRAMMAR

- Present simple
- Adverbs of frequency
- Present progressive for current events
- Present progressive for fixed future plans

### **FUNCTIONS**

- Greetings
- Asking/talking about health
- Introductions
- Responding to introductions

### SKILLS

- · Reading: an article
- Listening: short conversations
- Speaking: role play

### VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT

 Compound nouns (noun + noun)

### SPEECH PATTERNS

Stress in compound nouns

### **DEVELOPING VOCABULARY**

### 5 Look at examples of compound nouns from the article.

bookshelves armchair lampshades coat hooks phone cards street markets night-time

- 1 What is a compound noun? In these examples, what part of speech is each part of the compound?
- 2 These words can replace the first part of some of the compounds above. Which ones? identity day vegetable fish curtain kitchen bed
- 3 Can you make any new compounds by changing the second part of the examples above? phone book

### **SPEECH PATTERNS**

### **6** Elisten to the compound nouns from Exercise 5.

- 1 Mark the main stress on each compound. Can you see a pattern?
- 2 Listen again and repeat.

### **DISCOVERING LANGUAGE**

### 7 Read these sentences from the article.

- A He goes out at night and looks through skips ...
- B He is wearing someone else's clothes ...
- C ... tonight he is going on another night-time search.
- 1 Which sentence refers to:
  - a) a fixed plan for the future? b) a present routine?
  - c) a present and temporary activity?
- 2 Which tense is used to express each of these meanings? Find other examples in the article.

### 8 Look again at the first paragraph of the article.

- 1 Which expression completes this sentence in the text? What does the sentence mean?He .... buys new things.
- 2 What other adverbs of frequency are common with present simple verbs? Use them to complete the same sentence. He never buys new things.

### **SPEAKING**

## **9** Work in pairs. Discuss the differences between your lifestyle and Andrew's. Compare your clothes, homes, possessions and routines. What questions would you like to ask Andrew about his way of life?

### 10 Continue to work with your partner.

Student A: Take the role of Andrew. Respond to your partner as you think he would.

Student B: Be yourself. Imagine that you meet Andrew at a street market. Greet him, introduce yourself and tell him you know about him. Then ask questions about his lifestyle and the goods he has to sell.

### **FOCUS ON FUNCTIONS**

### 11 How did you greet Andrew? Think about different situations that you find yourself in in your own country.

- 1 How do you greet friends and introduce them to each other? How do you greet and introduce people more formally?
- 2 Write English phrases that you know under these headings:
  GREETINGS INTRODUCTIONS
  Which phrases are informal?
  Which ones are more formal?
- 3 Do you dress and behave differently in more formal situations?

### LISTENING

## 12 El Listen to two conversations. A woman is meeting people in two different situations.

- 1 Which conversation is formal? Which one is informal?
- 2 Look at your lists from Exercise 11 and tick the phrases that you hear. Add any other phrases to your lists.

### SPEAKING

know A.

## 13 Work in groups of four and role play this situation. You have arrived for a weekend course.

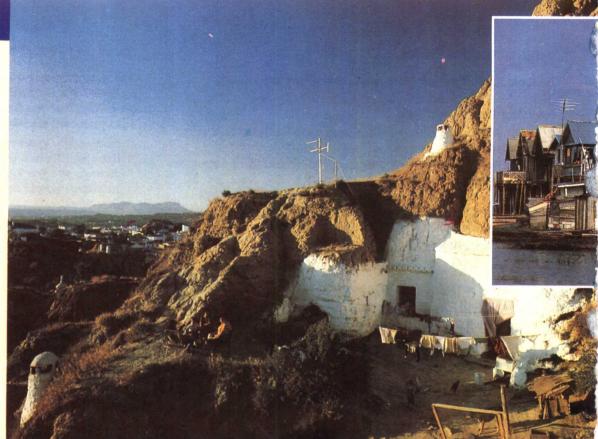
Student A: You are the course leader. Greet people and introduce them to each other.

Student B: You are a student. You only know C.

Student C: You are also a student. You are surprised and pleased that B is here.

Student D: You are a teacher arriving for the course. You

When you have finished, change roles.



### **Focus**

### TOPIC

Housing

### **FUNCTIONS**

 Describing location/people/ buildings

### SKILLS

- Listening: a description
- Speaking: a description
- · Writing: gap-filling



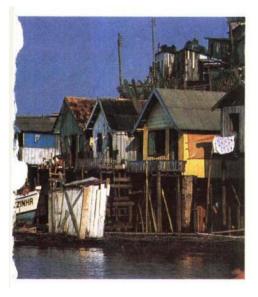
## **Describing pictures**

### **GETTING STARTED**

- 1 Look at these pictures of different types of homes. Then read the questionnaire below.
- 1 Which of the homes matches the information in the questionnaire?
- 2 Now copy and complete the questionnaire with information about your home.
- 3 Ask your partner about his/her home.

### QUESTIONNAIRE

- 1 Is your home a flat ... a house ... other (please specify) . . ? cave
- 2 Is the building detached ... semi-detached ... terraced ... a block of flats ...?
- 3 Is it modern ... more than 50 years old ... very old ...?
- 4 Is it made of brick ... stone ... wood ... concrete ... other (please specify) ...?
- 5 Is the roof made of tiles ... slates ... other (please specify) ...? rock
- 6 Is the outside of the building in good condition ... shabby ... in poor condition ...?
- 7 Are there any special features on the outside of the building (e.g. a balcony, a chimney, a porch) ...? chimney, a television aerial



### **G** COMPARING CULTURES

### 2 Look at the pictures again.

- 1 Can you identify the types of building in each picture? Use the words below to help you. The picture on the left/on the right/in the middle shows... a house a tent a cottage a cave a mobile home a houseboat a hut a block of flats a caravan a farmhouse
- 2 Talk about the types of housing that are common in your country.

  Most people live in ... Some people ... A few people ...

### LISTENING

### 3 🗐 Listen to a man describing one of the pictures.

- 1 Which picture is he describing?
- 2 In which order does he describe the following parts of the picture?
  - a) the background
  - b) the foreground
- 3 In which order does he describe:
  - a) the physical setting?
  - b) the building?
  - c) other details?
  - Why do you think he describes them in this order?

### 4 Work in groups of three. Listen again. Choose one of these questions each and make notes.

- 1 Which words does the speaker use to describe:
  - a) the building?
  - b) the people?
  - c) the surrounding area?
- 2 Which nouns does he use with the words and phrases below?
  - a) in front (of)
- f) at the side (of)
- b) above
- g) below
- c) on top (of)
- h) a long way (from)
- d) in the centre (of)
- i) betweeni) close (to)
- e) at the back (of)
- 3 Which words and phrases does he use to say that he is or is not certain about something? *I should think* ...

Now help each other to describe the same picture.

### WRITING

## **5** Stay in your groups. Use words and phrases from Exercise 4 to complete this description of one of the other pictures.

In the foreground, a woman and child are sitting on the balcony of their flat. They're wearing  $^1$ ..... clothes, and they're  $^2$ ..... quite poor.  $^3$ ..... their flat, the council's building a new road – or  $^4$ ..... it's a bridge. The side of the bridge is very  $^5$ ..... to the flat and there's a worker on a ladder only a few metres away. A second man is standing  $^6$ ..... the bridge, and he's working too.  $^7$ ..... him, on another balcony, a child is looking down. In the background there are some hills,  $^8$ ..... the new bridge and the hills are a number of white  $^9$ .... houses with  $^{10}$ ..... red roofs.

### SPEAKING

### **6** Look at the picture at the top of this page. What can you imagine about the lifestyles of the people who live there? Discuss:

- a) what they do inside their home
- b) what they eat and drink
- c) the kind of work they do
- d) what they do when they are not working

### 7 Work in pairs.

**Student A:** Imagine that you are standing at a distance from the building where you live, looking at the building and at the surrounding area from one particular position. Describe to your partner the picture that you see in your mind.

**Student B:** Draw the picture that your partner describes. Ask questions if you are not sure about something. When your partner has finished, ask questions about the lifestyles of the people inside and make notes.

### Then change roles.

### 8 Use your drawing and your notes to describe your partner's home to the class.

## Language reference

### 语言规则参考

### 语法

l. used to

### 用法

used to 用以指:

- 过去反复发生的事,强调事情发生的经常性和频繁性, 并与现在的情况相对比。

例: I used to swim a lot, but now I just don't have the

- 过去延续性的状况、常用以与现在的状况作对比。

例: She used to work in advertising, but she gave it up. There used to be green fields here, but now there's a shopping centre.

虽然一般过去时可以替代 used to, 但是 used to 可以强调前 面所提到的含义。不可一概以 used to 来取代一般过去时。 形式

- used to 后接动词不定式。

例: I used to enjoy my work.

- used to 的否定形式和疑问形式同规则动词的否定形式和 疑问形式相同。

例: How much did they use to read?

They didn't use to read much. (更为普通的形式 是: They never used to read much.)

### 2. 一般现在时

### 用法

- 一般现在时用以表示:
- 现在习惯性或经常性发生的事,常与频率副词一起使 用。

例: She often plays tennis at weekends.

- 目前长时期持续的一种状况。

例: She lives in Cambridge.

### 形式

- 肯定式与不带 to 的动词不定式相同, 但当主语为 he, she 和 it 时,则需要加上s。

例: I work here.

She works here.

- 否定式和疑问式为 do/does (not) + 动词不定式。

例: Do you live here?

He doesn't often come.

### 3. 频率副词

### 用法

- 频率副词用以表示事情发生的频率。

例: They often visit Britain.

一 频率副词通常出现在行为动词之前,或动词 to be 之后。

例: We sometimes eat out.

They are hardly ever here.

- 频率副词出现在动词和情态动词之后。

例: I can usually leave early.

- sometimes 和 occasionally 既可以出现在句首也可以出现 在句尾。 usually 和 often 也可以出现在句首。

例: I sleep all weekend sometimes.

Usually we go for a run before school.

- 其他表示频率的词语, 如 once a week (一周一次), twice a month (一月两次), three times a year (一年三次) 等, 通常出现在句尾。

### 4. 现在进行时

### 用法

现在进行时用以表示:

- 现在正在进行的事。

"Where's Susan?"

"She 's working at home today."

- 已定的将来计划,这时常带一个表示将来的时间状语。

"When are you going on holiday?"

"We 're going next Tuesday."

### 形式

- 现在进行时的形式为 to be + 现在分词 (动词的 -ing 形 式)。

例: They're playing outside.

I'm not leaving until next week.

Why are you crying?

### 功能性语言

1. 打招呼

Hi! /Hello.

Good morning/afternoon/evening.

2. 谈论健康

How are you?

Fine, thanks. And you?

3. 介绍

Jane, this is Tim.

Jane, let me introduce you to Tim Reeves.

4. 介绍后的反应

Nice to meet you.

Pleased to meet you.

How do you do?

5. 描述地点/人物/建筑物

She's sitting in front of her house.

She's wearing casual clothes.

The house is painted blue.

## Progress check Unit 1

### GRAMMAR AND FUNCTIONS

1 Complete the questions with *used to* + infinitive or a present simple verb form.

BEFORE MARRIAGE





**Tim** philosophy student student hostel films, concerts cycling holidays

AFTER MARRIAGE

teachers houseboat parties cruises on the boat



- 1 Who ..... languages? Sheila did.
- 2 What ..... she ..... now? She's a teacher.
- 3 Where .....? In a hostel.
- 4 Where .... he and Sheila .... now? On a houseboat.
- 5 ..... they ..... to discos? No, they don't.
- 6 What ..... they ..... in the evenings? They go to parties.
- 7 ..... Tim ..... to parties? No, he didn't.
- 8 Where ..... Sheila ..... on holiday? Abroad.
- 9 .....she .....abroad these days? No, she doesn't.
- 10 ..... they ..... on holiday together? No, they didn't.

## 2 Correct these statements about Sheila and Tim.

Tim used to study languages.

He didn't use to study languages. He used to study philosophy.

- 1 Sheila used to go to concerts.
- 2 Sheila and Tim live in a flat.
- 3 They work in an office.
- 4 They used to go on walking holidays.
- 5 Tim goes to concerts.

## 3 In which of these sentences can you replace the past simple form with *used to*? Rewrite those sentences.

- 1 Sheila studied Arabic and Persian.
- 2 She took her final exams last year.
- 3 Tim cycled with friends at weekends.
- 4 He went to concerts once or twice a week.
- 5 They bought their houseboat when they got married.

## 4 Reorder the prompts to make statements using present simple or present progressive forms of the verbs.

- 1 his/visit/weekend/they/parents/next
- 2 parties/often/on/give/boat/they/the
- 3 teach/the/Sheila/moment/at
- 4 this/not/morning/Tim/work
- 5 go/weekdays/ever/they/on/hardly/out

### 5 Complete the dialogues.

BARRY: 1...., Tim! How are you?

TIM: 2.....?

BARRY: Oh, not so bad. Tim, 4.... Sue. She

lives on the houseboat over there.

TIM: 5...., Sue.

SUE: And you. Are you enjoying life on

the river?

MS BAINES: 6...., Mrs Fleetwood.

SHEILA: Good morning, Ms Baines.

MS BAINES: 7.... Mr Stanley. He's a school

governor. Mr Stanley, Mrs

Fleetwood is one of our newest

teachers.

MR STANLEY: 8....., Mrs Fleetwood?

SHEILA: 9.....?

### VOCABULARY

## 6 Make seven compound nouns by using a word from each list.

LIST A

house life street film community

river insurance

LIST B

company boat show style spirit

market bus