



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

Richmond  
PUBLISHING

New Framework  
Workbook

新编

# 大学基础英语 训练与自测 2

- 原著 Gill Holley and Robert Metcalf
- 改编 《新编大学基础英语》改编组

高等教育出版社  
HIGHER EDUCATION PRESS



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## 新编

# 大学基础英语 训练与自测 ②

Xinbian Daxue Jichu Yingyu Xunlian yu Zice

☐ 原著 Gill Holley and Robert Metcalf

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高等教育出版社 · 北京  
HIGHER EDUCATION PRESS BEIJING



图字: 01-2009-0947号

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Published by © Higher Education Press, under license from  
Richmond Publishing™, 2010

**Copy editors:**

Fiona Beddall, Matthew Hancock

**Design and layout:**

Richmond Publishing, Chrome-Dome Design

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Humberto Blanco, Stefanie Saile, Bartolomé Seguí, Javier Zabala

**Proofreading:**

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Donald Harlow for his web article on Esperanto; "People walk several miles a day at home and work" (This is Grimsby and North East Lincolnshire online); "Winning it, after nearly binning it" (The Scotsman online, 11th February, 1998)

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*We would like to thank the following reviewers for their valuable feedback which has made New Framework possible. We extended our thanks to the many teachers and students not mentioned here.*

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Annie Taylor (UK), Mark Lloyd (UK), Lyn Edwards (UK),  
Nigel Warwick (Poland)

**Classic Framework pilot project:**

Helena Linkova (Czech Republic), Simon Coe (Latvia), Jeff Romonko (Canada), Yevgeniya Polosatova (Ukraine), Anne Willicombe-Dow (Italy), Chris Smith (Italy), Mary Greenan (Ireland)

**Photographers:**

A. Viñas; E. Marín; F. Ontañón; GARCIA-PELAYO/Juancho;  
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Mark Savage; EFE/EPA, EPA/Sean Masterson; EFE/SIPA-  
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SAFI 2000; CREATIVE LABS; J. Carli; Kodak EasyShare;  
L. Vaamonde; MATTON-BILD; NEW POL/ DOMAR  
S.A.; PANASONIC; SERIDEC PHOTOIMAGENES CD/  
DigitalVison; ARCHIVO SANTILLANA

**图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据**

新编大学基础英语训练与自测. 2/ (英) 霍利

(Holley, G.), (英) 梅特卡尔夫 (Metcalf, R.) 著; 《  
新编大学基础英语》改编组改编. —北京: 高等教育出  
版社, 2010.5 (2011.5 重印)

ISBN 978-7-04-028816-2

I. ①新… II. ①霍… ②梅… ③新… III. ①英语—  
高等学校—习题 IV. ①H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2010) 第 077992 号

出版发行 高等教育出版社

社 址 北京市西城区德外大街 4 号

邮政编码 100120

印 刷 北京外文印刷厂

开 本 890×1240 1/16

印 张 8.75

字 数 273 000

购书热线 010-58581118

咨询电话 400-810-0598

网 址 <http://www.hep.edu.cn>

<http://www.hep.com.cn>

网上订购 <http://www.landaco.com>

<http://www.landaco.com.cn>

版 次 2010 年 5 月第 1 版

印 次 2011 年 5 月第 3 次印刷

定 价 25.00 元 (含光盘)

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物料号 28816-00

# 前言

普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材《新编大学基础英语》是在西班牙里奇蒙德出版公司 (Richmond Publishing) 出版的NEW FRAMEWORK系列教材的基础上, 根据教育部《大学英语课程教学要求》, 结合我国当前高等学校音乐、体育和美术专业大学英语教学实际和我国社会经济发展对该类专业学生英语综合应用能力, 特别是听说能力的要求, 改编的一套新颖而实用的大学英语教材。

NEW FRAMEWORK系列教材根据欧盟最新语言教学大纲 (Common European Framework of Reference for Languages: Learning, Teaching, Assessment, 简称CEF) 编写。该系列教材的教学设计以培养学生的交际能力为目标, 通过一系列以真实的交际情景为依据而设计的学习任务与活动, 实施交互式的课堂教学。选用的材料与现代大学生的生活、学习和今后的工作息息相关, 具有很强的趣味性。学习任务与活动的设计可参与性强, 语言技能训练全面, 语法与词汇学习作为进行交际的必要工具放在交际情景中, 可达到学以致用目的。该套教材的理念和运用的教学法体现了现代外语教学的研究成果, 与我国大学英语“培养学生的英语综合应用能力, 特别是听说能力”的教学目标相吻合。

在改编的过程中, 我们坚持突出原教材以培养学生的交际能力为目标的鲜明特色, 发扬原教材根据真实的交际情景而设计的灵活多样的学习任务与活动的优点, 同时做到满足中国大学生, 尤其是音、体、美专业学生英语学习的需求, 使该系列教材结构更加清晰, 便于教学。

经改编, 《新编大学基础英语》具有以下特色:

1. 注重听说, 以交际为目标。通过以真实的交际情景为依据设计的学习任务与活动, 实施交互式的课堂教学。设计的学习任务与活动具有很强的可参与性, 语言技能训练涉及听、说、读、写的方方面面, 符合我国大学英语的教学目标。

2. 结构灵活, 便于安排教学。每册由12个单元和4个World English DVD组成。尽管每单元各部分之间相互交叉, 但每一部分又可以相对独立。教师可根据教学对象的需求和时间自行安排教学计划。

3. 易学易练, 重视语言基础。语法与词汇作为进行交际的必要工具放在交际情景中, 达到学以致用目的。在听力与阅读材料中列出每单元要学的语法要点, 突出显示, 并配有情景化的练习, 最大限度地为学生提供听说的机会, 在练中掌握语法规则。

4. 情景真实, 语言地道实用。选用的材料具有很强的趣味性和实用性, 体裁与题材多样化, 提供了大量的口语中的自然语句和社会交往中关键的功能语言。录音部

分反映出真实的交际情景。这些情景与单元的主题直接相关,并结合单元的语法与词汇,循序渐进。

5. 图文并茂,版式活泼新颖。大量色彩鲜明、主题突出的图片把学生带入交际情景,启发思考,激发兴趣,帮助理解和表达。

6. 整体设计,教学资源齐备。本系列教材由《综合教程》、《教学参考书》、《训练与自测》和配套的录音、录像光盘和电子教案组成。

7. 教学设计思路清晰,方法灵活多样。《教学参考书》和电子教案包括各单元的总体介绍,具体目标。教学指导提供灵活多样的课堂活动和任务,对不同的教学对象具有针对性和可替换性,方便组织教学。

8. 课外练习紧扣主题,便于自主学习。《训练与自测》12个核心单元直接与教材配套,另外还有4个复习单元和单元测试,以及语言通行证。除了为教材提供相应的语法、词汇和语音练习外,每个单元还设计了指导性写作的小课程和学习策略,引导学生从阅读进入写作。书后附有练习答案和录音材料。

《新编大学基础英语》系列教材共分5级,每级由《综合教程》、《教学参考书》、《训练与自测》和配套的录音光盘和电子教案组成。

《新编大学基础英语》由广东韶关学院安晓灿教授担任总主编,大连理工大学孔庆炎教授担任总主审。学生练习册2由广东肇庆学院黄仁峰教授和广州体育学院陈绍东教授担任主编,邹志明和何利民担任副主编。1-12单元分别由:关敬英、吴永练、董莉荣、冯锐、吴彩霞、何利民、陈绍东、李少兰、邹志明、陈玉玲、曾霞、宁晓俭负责编写。

本系列教材的出版得到里奇蒙德出版公司和原书编者的大力协助,在此表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者的水平有限,本系列教材难免存在不足之处,恳请广大师生批评指正。

编者

2010年4月

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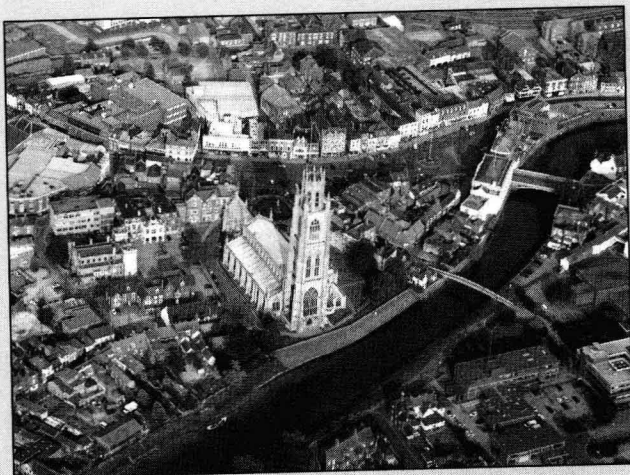
# 1

# The Concrete Jungle

## Language Focus

### Present Simple and Past Simple

- 1 Complete the article with the Present Simple or Past Simple form of the verbs in brackets.



### Boston, Lincolnshire

Mention Boston and people immediately think of a big city on the east coast of America. But Boston, Massachusetts <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ is not (be not) the only Boston, and it <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (be not) the first. English immigrants established Boston, Massachusetts in 1760, and they <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (give) it the name of the last town they <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) before they <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) England. That town was Boston, Lincolnshire.

The original Boston is a market town in the east of England. The town <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (have) 54 000 inhabitants and is famous for St Botolph's Church, known as the Boston Stump, the tallest parish church in England. In the church there <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (be) memorials to famous men from the town. Five Boston men <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (become) governors of Massachusetts; two Boston men <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (sail) with Captain Cook to Australia; and the composer John Taverner was born here. Few people <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (know) about Boston, Lincolnshire, but English Bostonians are very proud of their past.

- 2 Answer the questions about Boston.

- 1 Where exactly is Boston, Massachusetts?  
It's on the east coast of America.
- 2 Who established Boston, Massachusetts?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Why did they call it Boston?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Where is the original Boston?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 What is the Boston Stump, and what record does it have?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 What can you see in the Boston Stump?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Present Simple and Past Simple: questions

- 3a Write questions.

- 1 You went out last night.  
Did you go out last night?
- 2 You read before you go to sleep.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 You have a lot of free time.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Your parents were very strict.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Your teacher gives you a lot of homework.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 There was a good film on TV last night.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 You went shopping at the weekend.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 This exercise was difficult.  
\_\_\_\_\_

- b Write answers that are true for you.

- 1 Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_



## Present Simple and Past Simple: negative

### 4a Write negative sentences.

- 1 I like cooking.  
I don't like cooking.
- 2 My local area is very quiet.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 My town / city has a crime problem.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Houses are very expensive in my area.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 I bought my own house last year.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 I was born in this town / city.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 My neighbours had a party last night.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 There were a lot of new words in Exercise 1.  
\_\_\_\_\_

b Tick (✓) the negative sentences that are true for you.

### Question words

#### 5 Write questions for the answers. Use all the question words below.

~~What~~ Who Where When Why  
How How long How often

- 1 What do you do? ?  
I'm a student. I study law at university.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
I'm from France.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
I want to learn English because I'd like to work for a multinational company.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
I started learning English about two years ago.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
I live in the old part of the city.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
I live with two other students.
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
I come to class by bus.
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
It takes me about 20 minutes to get here.
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
I go to the cinema every week. I love it!
- 10 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
I usually go with my best friend here.


#### 6 Write answers to the questions in Exercise 5 that are true for you.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 \_\_\_\_\_

### Subject and object questions

#### 7a Circle the correct form to complete the questions.

## The USA Quiz



- 1 a) Who won / **did win** the presidential elections in 2008?  
b) Who **he beat** / **did he beat** to win the elections?
- 2 a) Who **gave** / **did give** America the Statue of Liberty?  
b) What **the statue has** / **does the statue have** in its right hand?
- 3 a) What **Americans celebrate** / **do Americans celebrate** on the fourth Thursday of November?  
b) What **people eat** / **do people eat** on that day?
- 4 a) On the American flag, what **the stars represent** / **do the stars represent**?  
b) Which state **joined** / **did join** the USA in 1960?
- 5 a) What **happened** / **did happen** on 4th July 1776?  
b) What **Americans call** / **do Americans call** 4th July?

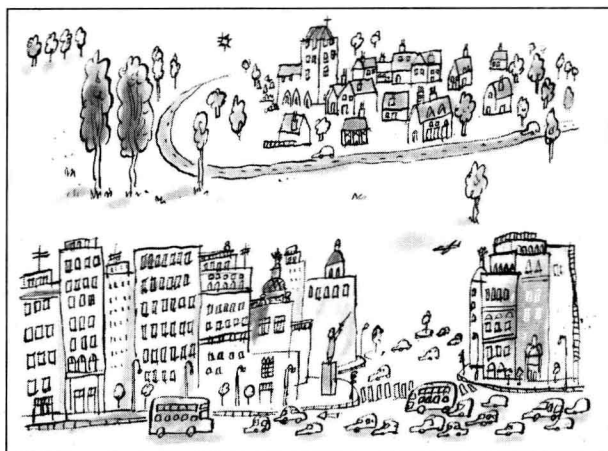
b Answer the questions.



# Vocabulary

## City adjectives

1a Complete the conversation with the adjectives below.



cosmopolitan crowded dirty dynamic  
noisy polluted sophisticated stressful  
touristy ugly ~~varied~~ welcoming

A: One of the things I like about living in a big city is that you can see people from all over the world and learn about their culture. Big cities are such <sup>1</sup> varied and <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ places.

B: But I hate living somewhere with so many people. Cities are always <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. And everyone's always busy. It's impossible to relax and enjoy yourself. Personally, I find cities very <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

A: But I like that energy and vitality! There's always so much happening. A city is much more <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ than a village. And more <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ too. Village life can be very simple.

B: But the people in villages are usually friendlier. Smaller places are much more <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in general.

A: That depends on the village! Some villages are full of visitors in the summer and get too <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. When that happens, local people aren't so friendly!

B: True, but at least villages are quiet places to live in. Cities are always <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. I can never get to sleep at night. And the traffic never stops, so the air's always <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ and the buildings get really <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. Cities can be such <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ places to look at!

b Look at each adjective in the above conversation. Put a tick (✓) if you agree or a cross (X) if you disagree with the comments.

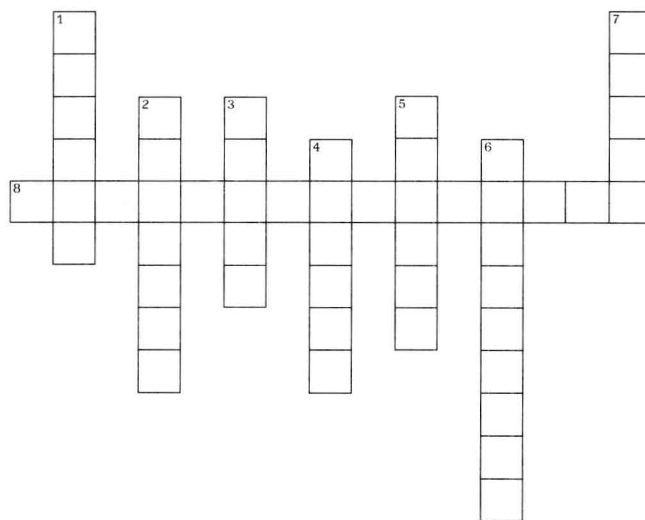
## Compound nouns

2 Write a letter in each space to complete the words.

- 1 a large shop divided into sections  
d e p a r t m e n t s t o r e
- 2 an area with a lot of shops together  
s \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ c \_ \_ \_ \_
- 3 a large building for different types of sport  
s \_ \_ \_ \_ c \_ \_ \_ \_
- 4 an area specially designed for factories  
i \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ e \_ \_ \_ \_
- 5 a long line of cars, buses, etc.  
t \_ \_ \_ \_ j \_ \_
- 6 a road that goes around a city  
r \_ \_ \_ r \_ \_
- 7 a big outdoor area with attractions  
t \_ \_ \_ p \_ \_
- 8 a tall building divided into offices or flats  
t \_ \_ \_ b \_ \_ \_

## Tokyo or Los Angeles

3a Complete the crossword.



### Down

- 1 Another word for an underground train (6)
- 2 The excitement of a fashionable person or place (7)
- 3 Something bad, such as stealing or killing (5)
- 4 A place where you pray (6)
- 5 When you feel sad because you are not with other people (6)
- 6 Not safe (9)
- 7 A sandy area next to the sea (5)

### Across

- 8 A perfect place to visit or live in (8, 2, 5)

b Which words do you associate with Los Angeles? Which do you associate with an industrial city?

## Vocabulary Extension

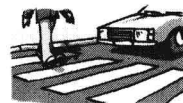
### More compound nouns

1a Make compound nouns using the words below. Write the words under the pictures on the right.

lights parking post zebra meter  
stall crossing traffic high market street  
park car box



1 traffic lights



2 \_\_\_\_\_



3 \_\_\_\_\_

b (11) Listen and check.

c Practise saying the words.  
Listen and repeat.



4 \_\_\_\_\_



5 \_\_\_\_\_



6 \_\_\_\_\_



7 \_\_\_\_\_

## Pronunciation

### Word stress

1a Underline the stressed syllable in these countries and nationalities. Is the stressed syllable in the country and nationality the same (S) or different (D)?

1 England	English	S / D
2 Italy	Italian	S / D
3 China	Chinese	S / D
4 Poland	Polish	S / D
5 Canada	Canadian	S / D
6 Morocco	Moroccan	S / D
7 Germany	German	S / D
8 Sweden	Swedish	S / D
9 Japan	Japanese	S / D
10 Brazil	Brazilian	S / D

b (12) Listen and check.

c Practise saying the words. Listen and repeat.

2a Circle the vowels in the countries that are pronounced /ə/.

England Italy China Poland Canada  
Morocco Germany Sweden Japan Brazil

b (13) Listen and check.

c Practise saying the words. Listen and repeat.

### /b/ and /v/

3a (14) Listen and write the sentences.

- I saw a movie in Bombay.
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

b Practise saying the sentences. Listen and repeat.

### TAKEAWAY ENGLISH: Giving directions

1a Look at the map and put the directions for getting from the train station to house A in order.

- Go over the bridge.
- Turn left into Station Road.
- It's on your right, opposite the bank. You can't miss it.
- Turn right into Park View Road.
- Turn right again at the newsagent's.
- Walk out of the station.
- Go straight down Station Road until you get to some traffic lights.
- Go past the park on your left.

b (15) Listen and check.

2 Complete the directions to get from the train station to house B. Write one word in each space.

- Walk out of the station.
- Go                       South Park Street.
- Take the            turning on the right.
- Go            Mill Road for about two minutes.
- Go            the bus station on the left.
- Turn                       Tower Lane.
- Go            the river.
- It's the third house                                 .

# Reading

## Famous refugees

1 Match the present with the past. Write your answers under the correct photo.



a) \_\_\_\_\_



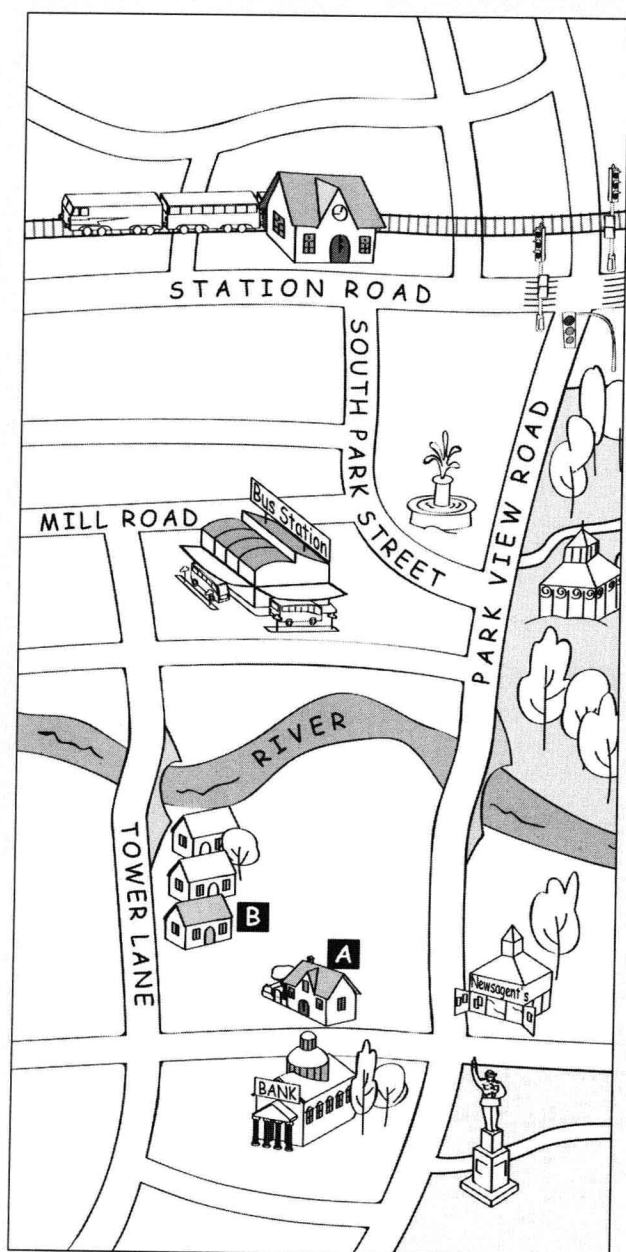
b) \_\_\_\_\_



c) \_\_\_\_\_



d) \_\_\_\_\_



## Present

a) She lives in Manhattan and is one of the world's most popular models. She has appeared on the cover (封面) of *Elle*<sup>1</sup> and was MTV's model of the year.

b) She received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1992 for her work for social justice (公平) for indigenous (本土的) people. She works on projects in education, health care, community development and human rights.

c) She is a professor at New York University and the USA's most famous sex therapist (治疗专家). She has written several books on human sexuality, presented a popular radio show (广播节目), and become a well-known TV personality (名人).

d) She's a famous writer and novelist (小说家). Her books have been translated into 27 languages and two of them have been adapted (改编, 改写) into films.

## Past

1 Rigoberta Menchú Tum<sup>2</sup> was born in 1959 in Guatemala<sup>3</sup>, but had to leave her country because of the military (军事的) oppression (镇压) of her people, the Maya-Quiche<sup>4</sup>. She escaped (逃亡, 逃脱) to Mexico in 1981 and continued to fight for the freedom of her people.

2 Alek Wak<sup>5</sup> was born in Wau<sup>6</sup>, southern Sudan. She escaped from the war in her country when she was 14 and the United Kingdom accepted her as a refugee (难民). A modelling agency (经纪机构) discovered her at a street fair (街头集市) in London in 1995.

3 Isabel Allende<sup>7</sup> left Chile<sup>8</sup> when the military took power in 1973 and killed her uncle, who was president. She escaped to Venezuela<sup>9</sup>, then in 1985 went to work as a professor of literature (文学) in the USA.

4 Ruth Westheimer<sup>10</sup> was born in Germany in 1928. When Nazi officers (军官) arrested (逮捕) her father, her mother sent her to Switzerland. She emigrated (移居国外) to Israel, then France, and moved to the USA in 1956 and got a master's degree in sociology (社会学).

## Notes:

- 1 *Elle*: 一本专注于时尚、美容、生活品味的女性杂志, 1945年创刊于法国。
- 2 Rigoberta Menchú Tum: 瑞戈伯特·曼楚·图姆, 危地马拉基切族人, 因致力于危地马拉和平, 提倡种族平等, 成为1992年诺贝尔和平奖得主。
- 3 Guatemala: 危地马拉 (中美洲国家)。
- 4 Maya-Quiche: 玛雅基切族人, 为中美洲印第安人。
- 5 Alek Wek: 阿兰克·万科, 著名黑人模特。



6 Wau: 瓦乌 ( 苏丹城市 )。

7 Isabel Allender: 伊莎贝尔·阿连德, 智利女小说家, 现居美国。1942年出生, 她的叔叔是智利总统萨尔瓦多·阿连德。1973年智利发生政变后, 她的叔叔遇害, 伊莎贝尔开始流亡。1981年, 出版魔幻现实主义小说《幽灵之家》。2004年, 获选美国文学艺术院院士。

8 Chile: 智利 ( 南美洲国家 )。

9 Venezuela: 委内瑞拉 ( 南美洲国家 )。

10 Ruth Westheimer: 鲁恩·韦斯摩尔, 著名的美国临床性心理学家兼作家。

3 Translate the following sentences into English.

- 1 这位封面女郎是智利人。(cover)
- 2 这部戏剧是根据一部小说改编的。(adapt)
- 3 战争期间, 许多难民都逃到了英国。(refugee)
- 4 去年冬天他们一家人移居美国。(emigrate)
- 5 袋鼠是澳大利亚的本土动物。(indigenous)

2 Answer the questions.

1 Who's the youngest?

\_\_\_\_\_

2 Who was born in an African country?

\_\_\_\_\_

3 Who had a well-known uncle?

\_\_\_\_\_

4 Who has presented a radio programme?

\_\_\_\_\_

5 Who has written books?

\_\_\_\_\_

6 Who is a Nobel Prize winner?

\_\_\_\_\_

7 Who works or has worked at a university?

\_\_\_\_\_

8 Who has lived in the most countries?

\_\_\_\_\_

## How to... get the most from your classes

1 Circle your reaction to the statements.

a) — *If you are bad at languages, there isn't much you can do.*

I agree / I disagree

b) — *It's the teacher's job to correct every mistake I make!*

I agree / I disagree

c) — *We need to study and practise lots of grammar.*

I agree / I disagree

d) — *We should spend all class speaking.*

I agree / I disagree

e) — *Extroverts are better language learners.*

I agree / I disagree

f) — *You must never translate.*

I agree / I disagree

g) — *I only want to talk to the teacher, not to other students.*

I agree / I disagree

h) — *We don't have to study at home – going to class is enough.*

I agree / I disagree

2 Read a teacher's reactions to the statements. Match each reaction to the correct statement.

1 a      2 \_\_\_\_\_      3 \_\_\_\_\_      4 \_\_\_\_\_      5 \_\_\_\_\_      6 \_\_\_\_\_      7 \_\_\_\_\_      8 \_\_\_\_\_

1

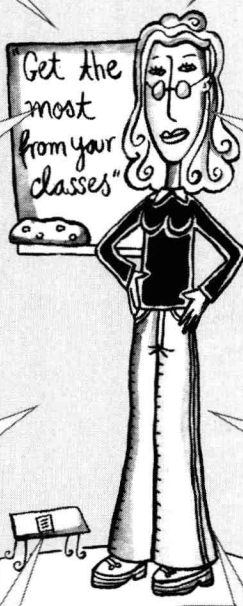
A lot of people think they're bad at languages, but just have bad habits. If you copy what good learners do, you can learn faster. Good learners use all the opportunities they have to practise their English and they're not afraid to make mistakes. And they understand that learning a language needs constant hard work!

5

Going to a class is obviously a good way to learn a language, but it's also important to find time to study outside class. To start using new language naturally, you need to see and use it again and again, so self-study homework activities can help you learn faster.

2

Introverts and extroverts both have good qualities for learning languages. Extroverts generally like communicating, and aren't afraid to make mistakes. Introverts generally listen more and think more about what they hear. The important thing is not personality, it's practice!



6

Most students want to speak English, so it's good to spend plenty of time in class doing speaking activities. But other activities are useful, too. Reading is a good way to learn vocabulary and see grammar in context, and writing is good because the teacher can give students individual help.

3

Some students don't like speaking to other students in class, especially if they speak the same language. They are worried that they'll learn the mistakes that other students make. This isn't true. Talking to other students is in fact an excellent way to practise speaking.

7

When you learn new grammar, you need time to assimilate it, and for this to happen you need to use it again and again in real communication. It's probably better to do less grammar work but recycle it more often. Grammar's important, but vocabulary is even more important for communication!

4

Correction from the teacher is important, but you mustn't forget that mistakes are a natural part of learning a language. It's good to correct some things, but other mistakes come from language you're not ready to learn at the moment. It's best to ignore these mistakes and continue talking!

8

Some people think that translation is bad because it stops you thinking in English, but translation can be useful. It's often a quick way to explain the meaning of new language, and it's a good way to see the differences in English. But translating everything when you speak is obviously not a good idea!

3 Read the teacher's reactions again. Are they the same as yours?

4 Write a list of things *you* can do to get the most from *your* classes.

e.g. I should study at home between classes.

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# 2

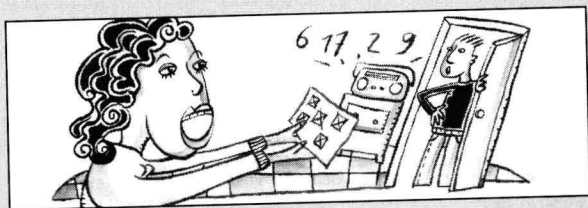
# Lives and Loves

## Language Focus

### Past Simple and Past Continuous

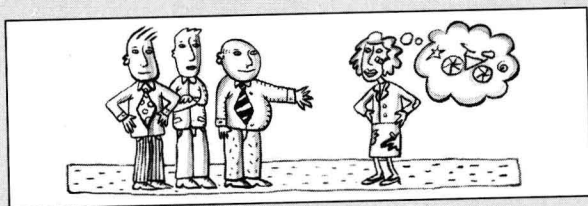
- 1 Complete the stories with the Past Simple or Past Continuous of the verbs in brackets.

#### John's Lucky Numbers



"We <sup>1</sup> were sitting (sit) in front of the TV, but we <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not watch) it because the children <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (argue) about their toys. Well, because they <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (shout), I <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not hear) the lottery numbers. Suddenly my wife <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (scream), and we all ran to the kitchen. She <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to the radio and she <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (be) sure she heard our numbers. We <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (check) on Teletext and had five numbers out of six. We <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not win) a fortune, but it was an incredible moment."

#### Lena's First Interview



"I'll never forget my first interview. I decided to go by bike, but while I <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (cycle) there I <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (have) an accident. Because I was nervous, I <sup>13</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not look) where I was going and I <sup>14</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (crash) into a tree. My bike was broken, so I ran to the interview. I <sup>15</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) late and three people <sup>16</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for me. The interview <sup>17</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (go) OK, but I <sup>18</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not think) I'd get the job. Anyway, the next day I <sup>19</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (have) breakfast when one of the interviewers <sup>20</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (ring) to offer me the job! I couldn't believe it."

### Past Simple and Past Continuous: questions

- 2 Write questions about the stories in Exercise 1.

- 1 What was John doing \_\_\_\_\_?  
He was sitting in front of the TV.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_?  
No, he wasn't watching the TV.
- 3 What \_\_\_\_\_?  
His children were arguing.
- 4 What \_\_\_\_\_?  
His wife was listening to the radio.
- 5 What \_\_\_\_\_ when she had an accident?  
Lena was cycling to an interview.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ where she was going?  
No, she wasn't looking where she was going.
- 7 How many people \_\_\_\_\_?  
Three people were waiting for her.
- 8 What \_\_\_\_\_ when the interviewer phoned the next day?  
She was having breakfast.

### Past Simple and Past Continuous: *when* and *while*

- 3 Write sentences using the Past Simple, Past Continuous, *when* and *while*.

- 1 work as a teacher in Spain / meet boyfriend  
I was working as a teacher in Spain when I met my boyfriend.
- 2 my car broke down / travel to work  
My car broke down while I was travelling to work.
- 3 wait for bus / start to rain  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 a student stop to give me a lift / stand in the rain  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 drive along / he invite me for coffee  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 we find we had lots in common / have coffee  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 chat and laugh / I realise I was late for work  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 my boss wait to talk to me / arrive at work  
\_\_\_\_\_



## Past Continuous:

Verbs not normally used in the continuous

4 Tick (✓) the sentences that are correct. Correct the other sentences.

- 1 At school I ~~was knowing~~ a boy called Patrick. knew
- 2 We were living in the same street. ✓
- 3 He was hating history. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 He was preferring science subjects. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 I was having problems with maths. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 I wasn't understanding how to do my homework. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 We both were needing help. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 Years later, at university, I was reading in the library. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 Patrick was working at the desk next to mine. \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 At first I wasn't believing it was him. \_\_\_\_\_
- 11 He was studying history. \_\_\_\_\_
- 12 I was doing a technology course. \_\_\_\_\_

## used to / didn't use to

5 Complete the sentences with *used to* or *didn't use to*.



- 1 I didn't use to spend all my time working but I do now.
- 2 I \_\_\_\_\_ have time to do sports but I don't now.
- 3 I \_\_\_\_\_ eat whatever I liked and I still do.
- 4 I \_\_\_\_\_ put on weight but I do now.
- 5 I \_\_\_\_\_ like getting up early and I still don't.
- 6 I \_\_\_\_\_ smoke but I do now.
- 7 I \_\_\_\_\_ think that everyone was honest but I don't now.
- 8 I \_\_\_\_\_ worry about the future but I do now.

6 Write sentences comparing your life now with your life when you were younger. Use the words in brackets and Exercise 5 to help you.

- 1 (spend all your time working) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 (have time to do sports) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 (eat whatever you like) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 (put on weight) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 (like getting up early) \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 (smoke) \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 (think everyone is honest) \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 (worry about the future) \_\_\_\_\_

## used to / didn't use to: questions

7 Put the words in order to make questions.

- 1 use / bite / did / nails / to / you / your ?  
Did you use to bite your nails?
- 2 what type / of / use / to / did / like / music / you ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 both / your / use / did / parents / to / work ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 did / how / spend / use / you / to / Sundays ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 TV shows / what / to / did / use / you / watch ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 did / use / you / of / anything / be / to / afraid ?  
\_\_\_\_\_

8 Write answers to the questions in Exercise 7 that are true for your childhood.

- 1 Yes, I did. I didn't stop until I was 12.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_

# Vocabulary

## Describing people: adjectives of appearance

1a Match each sentence with an adjective of appearance.

- 1 She always wears the latest fashions.
- 2 He loves the sun. He spends all weekend at the beach.
- 3 She's almost two metres, with really long legs.
- 4 He used to have thick hair but he hasn't got any now.
- 5 She swims every day. There isn't an extra gram of fat on her.
- 6 He looks Indian, with brown hair and brown eyes.
- 7 She's 50 now, and her hair isn't brown like it used to be.
- 8 He looks like a film star. He's very attractive.
- 9 Her hair looks like Marilyn Monroe's.
- 10 He's 1m 68. Most football players are much taller.

- a) bald
- b) blonde
- c) dark
- d) good-looking
- e) grey-haired
- f) short
- g) slim
- h) tall
- i) tanned
- j) trendy

b Think of a famous person you can describe with each adjective.

- |                        |                  |
|------------------------|------------------|
| _____ is bald.         | _____ is short.  |
| _____ is blonde.       | _____ is slim.   |
| _____ is dark.         | _____ is tall.   |
| _____ is good-looking. | _____ is tanned. |
| _____ is grey-haired.  | _____ is trendy. |

## Describing people: adjectives of personality

2 Complete the descriptions with the adjectives of personality.



easy-going   kind   outgoing   sensible   sensitive   ~~sociable~~

There are five people in my class including me. I'm quite <sup>1</sup> sociable. I like being with people and having a good chat. The person I know best is Rosa. She's very <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ – she's always relaxed and never gets angry with anyone. Then there's Lydia. She's a real extrovert, very <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ and friendly, and she entertains us all with her stories.

Next, there's Sara. She's very <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ – she always helps you when you need it. The two men are called Gerard and Tony. Gerard is very <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ – you have to be careful what you say to him because he's very emotional and takes everything too seriously. Tony is the <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ one – he's very practical and organised. He always does his homework and asks questions if he doesn't understand something.

## like, be like and look like

3 Write questions with *like*, *be like* and *look like*.



A: I didn't know you had a sister. What

<sup>1</sup> *'s she like* ?

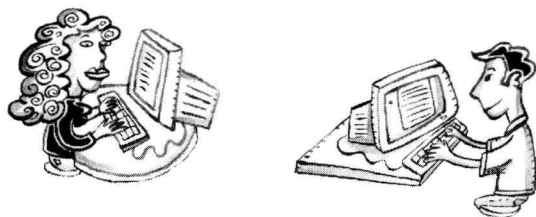
B: She's really nice. Very outgoing and sociable.

A: And what <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_?

B: She's tall and dark. Very pretty. She doesn't look like me!

A: Really? Why don't we invite her to the cinema with us? <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ horror films?

B: No, she doesn't. She hates them!



A: Tell me about yourself. What <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ doing in your free time?

B: I like surfing the net, of course. And I love dancing.

A: Me too! I think we'd get on well! What <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_?

B: I'm quite tall. I've got dark hair, green eyes ...

A: Wow! I love green eyes. And what <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_? You seem quite shy.

B: I am a bit shy. Shy but easy-going.

A: Well, maybe we could meet one day ...

## Relationship verbs + prepositions

4a Complete the sentences with *in*, *out*, *to*, *up*, *with* or no preposition (-).

- 1 You shouldn't get married to anyone until you've gone out with him / her for at least a year.
- 2 It's possible to stay friends \_\_\_\_\_ your partner after you split \_\_\_\_\_ him / her.
- 3 It's dangerous to fall \_\_\_\_\_ love \_\_\_\_\_ someone a lot older than you.
- 4 You can't have a good relationship with someone if you argue \_\_\_\_\_ him / her a lot.
- 5 If you fancy \_\_\_\_\_ someone when you first meet \_\_\_\_\_ him / her, you're sure to be perfect partners.
- 6 You shouldn't get engaged \_\_\_\_\_ your partner until you have known him / her a lot.

b Tick (✓) the sentences you agree with.

## Vocabulary Extension

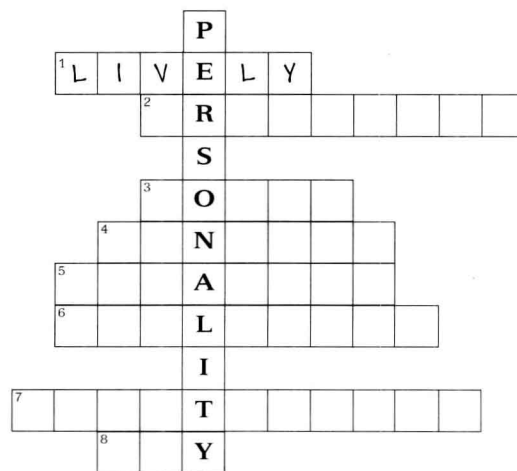
### More ways to describe people

1 Put the words into the categories. Use a dictionary to help you. Add any others you know or want to know.

average height broad-shouldered dynamic  
fair fun-loving highlighted  
in his / her early sixties in his / her mid-thirties  
~~in his / her teens~~ lively loyal medium build  
middle-aged nervous practical romantic  
selfish shoulder-length shy spontaneous  
stocky thick wavy

Age	Hair	Body	Personality
in his / her teens			

2 Read the definitions and write adjectives of personality from Exercise 1 in the puzzle.



- 1 Full of life; animated (6)
- 2 Good at mending things and solving problems (9)
- 3 Always ready to help and defend your friends and family (5)
- 4 With lots of energy and ideas (7)
- 5 With sentimental feelings about love (8)
- 6 Always enjoying yourself and having a good time (3, 6)
- 7 Natural, not premeditated, in the way you do things (11)
- 8 Timid; uncomfortable with new people (3)