

经全国中小学教材审定委员会 2004 年初审通过

普通高中课程标准实验教科书（必修）

# 英语 4

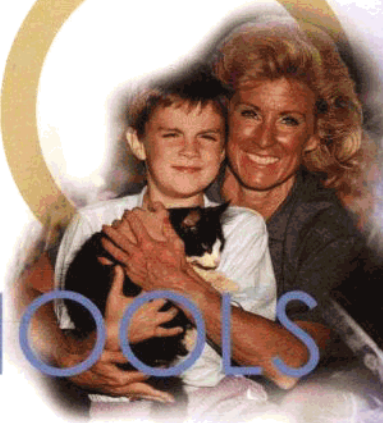
一年级

SENIOR ENGLISH FOR SCHOOLS  
STUDENT'S BOOK 4

主 编 杨晓钰

主 审 Gina Sebastian

SENIOR  
ENGLISH  
FOR  
SCHOOLS



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亲爱的同学，欢迎你随本书一起开始新一轮的英语学习。我们希望你  
能喜欢书中所提供的学习材料、各种练习活动和学习的方法。

高中英语课程是初中英语学习的延伸，这就要求你调整学习方式以适  
应新一阶段的英语学习，即变被动的学习为主动的学习，变知识的机械记  
忆为积极的应用，充分发挥自己的学习潜能。在这一阶段，你应注重在发  
展基本语言运用能力的同时，着重提高用英语获取信息、处理信息、分析  
和解决问题的能力，逐步提高用英语进行思维和表达的能力，以及跨文化  
交际的意识和基本的跨文化交际能力，形成健全的情感、态度、价值观，以  
及有效的学习策略，提高自主学习的能力，形成具有个性的学习方法和风  
格，为自己将来进一步学习和发展创造必要的条件。

### 对英语学习和该教材的使用，我们有以下建议：

1. 上课前，请仔细阅读 Looking Ahead 部分，这是每课的教学目标所  
在，只有当你对此有了充分的了解，你才能在学习中处于主动地位，发挥  
主体作用，也才能使你的“学”与教师的“教”形成协调发展的合力，取  
得最佳的学习效果。

2. Getting Ready 这一板块，是为了最大限度地激活你已有的背景知识，  
激发你的学习兴趣和欲望，使你明确阅读的目的，为进入下一步学习做准  
备。因此，在这个阶段一定要勤于思考，积极参与，勇于表达。

3. 阅读是高中阶段应掌握的极其重要的语言技能，因为它是语言输出  
的主要来源，是听、说、写、译的基础，也是你毕业后继续深造的基石。要  
想成为一个真正的有效的阅读者，只知道阅读的重要性还远远不够，你还  
得了解：阅读不是一个简单的解码过程，而是一个积极的思考过程，是你  
调动已有的语言知识来理解所读文章的过程，是你与原文作者之间互相沟  
通与交流的过程。因此，除了掌握语言本身及其运用技巧外，你还应学习  
掌握因不同文化背景所产生的不同思维方式和生活习俗，更应掌握有效的  
阅读技巧，这样才能真正提高阅读能力，成为有效的阅读者。

4. 在你进行了大量的听说和阅读后，你一定记忆了许多优美的句子、  
漂亮的段落，你一定发现了英语的好文章与汉语的好文章在风格和组织结  
构上有所相同，你也一定跃跃欲试地想用英语表达自己的所感所想。这确

是一件值得高兴的事！那么，请认真完成每课的写作练习，还要学会坚持写日记，同步评价手册中的Accumulation，会时时提醒你读一读、听一听、说一说、记一记一些好的句子和美文，那样你的英文写作会不断进步，逐步走向“行文如流水，落笔如有神”的境界。

5. “学而不思则罔，思而不学则殆”是千古经验的总结。因此，没有思考、缺乏创造性的学习收获甚少。为此，我们在Reading的margin处，为你准备了问题、图画、选择、填空等活动形式，目的是能帮助你扫清阅读障碍，培养学习策略，学会举一反三、触类旁通的本领。建议你在学习课文前，一定认真阅读，积极思考，这样，你一定能逐步走向成功。

6. “学而时习之，不亦说乎？”古人告诉我们学习要采取积极的态度，既要时时、处处、事事的学，又要时时、处处、事事的习。于学中积累、丰富、提高；于习中巩固、受启发、得效益。因此，日有所新，日日新。这样你的内心就能充满掌握英语学习真谛的愉悦。

还有一点想说：时常对自己的学习方式反思是你不断进步的保障。在同步评价手册中，我们为你提供了“自我评价表”，请在完成每单元的学习后，针对所学内容进行反思，并将信息反馈给老师，这会有助于教师了解你的学习状况，并为你的英语学习提供帮助。请相信不断的反思会帮助你不断进步，不断走向成熟，成为一个成功的语言学习者。

我们衷心希望通过本教材的学习，能激发你进一步学习英语的热情和用英语交流的欲望，使你获取更有效的学习英语的方法，能用英语去检阅21世纪人类的科学成就和利用丰富的信息，也能用英语介绍祖国的灿烂文化，做一个文化传播的使者。

作为学习者，最大的乐趣就是克服困难，就是创新。记住永远对自己说：“I can do it!” 愿你快乐地度过每一阶段的英语学习，享受克服困难的快乐，享受创新的快乐，享受成功的快乐！

编者

2004年2月

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# 1

## Project Hope

*When wealth is lost, nothing is lost;  
When health is lost, something is lost;  
When hope is lost, all is lost!*

### Looking Ahead

- Talk about Project Hope.
- Practise the skill of scanning.
- Learn some words of the same root.
- Learn infinitive (I).
- Practise asking for and offering help.
- Write letters of congratulations.



### Getting Ready

1. Five travelers, Money, Beauty, Wisdom, Hope and Health are caught in a heavy storm in a small boat. Unfortunately only one of them can survive the storm. Who do you choose to be the only one to remain, and why?

I choose \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Have you ever heard about Project Hope? Which of the following words or phrases do you think can be related to Project Hope? Circle them.

rural areas	nine-year education	money	drop-outs
fund	kind-hearted	contribute	afford
poor family	school-age children	help	dream

3. Look at the picture on the next page. Do you know who she is? Does she have any relation with Project Hope? Work in pairs and have a very short discussion.

4. Now read the title of the article on the next page and decide which of the following sentences tells the main idea of the article.

- A. The girl lives a colorful life in college.
- B. The girl enters college with the help of Project Hope.
- C. The girl becomes a star.



## Reading

## Star of Project Hope Enters College

Su Mingjuan is not a **household** name, but the girl's large, longing eyes once looked out from newspapers and posters all over China.

Now 19-year-old Su Mingjuan, the former **poster** girl for the Project Hope education fund, is to realize her dream of going to college — her good grades in this year's **national college entrance exam** have gained her a place at a top university.

The daughter of a poor farming family in east China's Anhui Province will start the new school year at Anhui University on September 16, 2002, said a local official in charge of Project Hope, the country's most influential public benefit project.

In 1991, when Xie Hailong, a **photographer** with the Beijing-based *China Youth Daily*, went into the remote mountainous areas in Anhui Province to see how Project Hope had helped school drop-outs, Su Mingjuan stood out among her peers with a pair of large, bright and clear eyes that were crying for knowledge.

That pair of eyes in the picture Xie took, named "I want to go to school", has moved thousands of people across China, who have since contributed large sums to help children continue their schooling.

The picture has been **reprinted** nationwide in newspapers, magazines, postcards and posters and has become a symbol of the country's efforts to push the nine-year education demanded of all school-age children.

Su, who was born and brought up in a small village in Jinzhai County, has always been a hardworking student, her teachers say. In 1999, she was awarded the national "Star of Hope" by **the China Youth Development Foundation**, organizer of Project Hope.



Since it was started in 1989, Project Hope has received over 1.5 billion *yuan* (US\$ 180 million) contributed from home and abroad. The fund has been used to build over 6,000 primary schools and help 2 million children in China's rural areas stay at school.

*household*: mentioned often; well-known

Guess the meaning of *poster*.

A. picture B. card

Guess the meaning of *national college entrance exam* from the context.

photograph + er  
It means \_\_\_\_\_  
in Chinese.

*re-*: again  
*reprint*:

中国青少年发展基金会

## TIPS

The purpose of a news report is to tell the public about a recent event.



## Comprehension

1. Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1) What's the main idea of the article? Did you choose the correct one before you read the article?

\_\_\_\_\_

2) What is Project Hope? Who organized it? When was it started?

\_\_\_\_\_

3) What has Su Mingjuan been famous for?

\_\_\_\_\_

4) How do you understand the phrase "gain her a place" in Para. 2?

\_\_\_\_\_

5) Do you think the word "fund" used in Para. 2 and in the last paragraph means the same thing?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Now scan the article and fill in the missing information about Su Mingjuan.

### TIPS

When we *scan* a piece of writing, we are looking for a specific word or fact.

**In 1991**

A photographer went to Su Mingjuan's village to see how \_\_\_\_\_ had helped the school drop-outs. He was deeply attracted by her \_\_\_\_\_ that were crying for knowledge, and he took a picture of her named "\_\_\_\_\_". Since then, the picture has moved thousands of people across China and become a \_\_\_\_\_ of Project Hope.

**In 1999**

Su was awarded the national "\_\_\_\_\_" by \_\_\_\_\_.

**In 2002**

Su Mingjuan took part in the \_\_\_\_\_ exam and her good grades gained her a place at \_\_\_\_\_. Now, she is studying at \_\_\_\_\_.

Work together with your partner and talk about Su Mingjuan's experiences from 1991 to 2002.

3. Now Su Mingjuan has realized her first dream of going to college. What do you think will be her next dream? Choose one from the following possibilities and discuss it with your partner.

A. She will teach in a school in her village.

B. She will continue her studies.

C. She will find a job in a big city.

D. She will be working for Project Hope.



E. She will become a movie star.

4. Work in groups and discuss what you can do for the Project Hope.



Language Focus

Word Power

1. Find words or phrases from the article that mean the same as the colored words or phrases in the following sentences.

- 1) She looked everywhere for the lost book. (Para. 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) I will be responsible for the whole factory next week when the director is away. (Para. 3) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) They live in a faraway village. (Para. 4) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Project Hope has helped those who stop attending school to once again continue their schooling. (Para. 4) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) The words on the road sign are easy to read. (Para. 4) \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) Older boys and girls form groups of their equals. (Para. 4) \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) The garden is in great need of rain. (Para. 4) \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) He was given the prize for being the fastest runner. (Para. 7) \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) The writer was well-known not only in his country but also in the world. (Para. 8) \_\_\_\_\_
- 10) We left the city for a country home. (Para. 8) \_\_\_\_\_

2. Here are six words from the article, followed by one or two other words with the same root. Complete the following sentences with the proper forms of the words given.

1) realize (Line 4) realization realistic

- A. The \_\_\_\_\_ of her dream made her cry out of joy.
- B. He didn't \_\_\_\_\_ the danger until the last minute.
- C. Your plan sounds good, but it is not \_\_\_\_\_.

2) influential (Line 9) influence (vt.) influence (n.)

- A. Lu Xun was an \_\_\_\_\_ figure in Chinese history.
- B. Her mother has an important \_\_\_\_\_ on her choice of career.
- C. The youth can be easily \_\_\_\_\_ by others.

3) mountainous (Line 12) mountain

- A. Living at a \_\_\_\_\_ place, he has many chances to get close to nature.
- B. At the foot of the \_\_\_\_\_ lies a small village.

4) contribute (Line 17) contribution

TIPS

A root is the basic part of a word, to which other parts can be added. e.g. realize (v.) + -tion = realization (n.); un- + fair = unfair (not fair)

A. He has \_\_\_\_\_ generously to the Red Cross.

B. People remember these great scientists for their \_\_\_\_\_ to human society.

5) foundation (Line 24) found founder

A. Peaceful environment is the \_\_\_\_\_ of development.

B. Being one of the \_\_\_\_\_, he owns part of the company.

C. The United Nations \_\_\_\_\_ after the Second World War.

6) organizer (Line 25) organize organization

A. To be a good \_\_\_\_\_, you must know how to deal with different people.

B. This English Contest \_\_\_\_\_ by the local TV station.

C. The Red Cross is an international \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Sometimes we can create a new word by putting two or more words together, and we call it a compound.

For example:

19-year-old Su Mingjuan	→	Su Mingjuan who is 19 years old
Beijing-based <i>China Youth Daily</i>	→	<i>China Youth Daily</i> which is based in Beijing
school drop-outs	→	young students who drop out of school
nine-year education	→	education which lasts nine years
school-age children	→	children at the age of going to school

Now rewrite the following sentences by changing the colored words into compounds.

1) Tom, who is six years old, knows quite a lot.

As a \_\_\_\_\_ child, Tom knows quite a lot.

2) China's economy should be based on knowledge, not only on labor.

China's economy should be \_\_\_\_\_.

3) His family was so poor that he had to leave school.

His family was so poor that he became \_\_\_\_\_.

4) The government pays great attention to the project that is planned to finish within five years.

The government pays great attention to \_\_\_\_\_ project.

5) All children who are old enough to receive education should go to school.

All \_\_\_\_\_ should go to school.

### ► Grammar

#### Infinitive (I)

#### Study the rule

Read the following sentences, paying special attention to the colored parts.

1) He went into the remote mountainous areas to see how Project Hope had helped school drop-outs.

2) Su Minjuan said, "I want to go to school."

- 3) The picture has become a symbol of the country's efforts to push nine-year compulsory education.
- 4) The teacher began to read us a story.
- 5) Mary asked Tom to turn down the radio.
- 6) My father doesn't allow me to smoke.
- 7) To learn a foreign language is not easy.
- 8) To see is to believe.

The colored parts in the above sentences are called **INFINITIVES**. The infinitive is usually, but not always, preceded by "to". The infinitives with no "to" preceding them are called **BARE INFINITIVES**.

For example:

- 1) I saw him come.
- 2) He made the children work twelve hours a day.
- 3) Let me tell you the truth.
- 4) The teacher had the students stay after school.
- 5) Could you help me (to) clean the windows?

**TIPS**

see  
watch  
hear  
help  
make  
let  
...

(sb./sth.) + do

**Find the rule**

<b>Basic Form</b>	(not) to + do e.g. (not) to read newspaper
<b>Active Voice</b>	We asked him to tell the truth. He heard her sing in the bus.
<b>Passive Voice</b>	He was asked to tell the truth. She was heard to sing in the bus.
<b>Negative Form</b>	We asked him not to tell the truth. He was told not to call in the morning.

**Apply the rule**

Rewrite the following sentences after the example.

For example:

They are happy if they help you.

→ They are happy to help you.

- 1) He did not expect that he would find a job so soon.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2) He was the last person that turned up at the meeting.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3) He hopes that he will not fail the exam again.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4) I was sorry when I heard your father died.  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 5) Don't forget you have promised that you will come back soon.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) It is not an easy thing if we want to master a foreign language.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) It's helpful if the students repeat the sentences out loud.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) He wanted to play computer games but his father didn't allow him.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) The boss made the workers work long hours every day. (passive voice)  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 10) We saw the thief enter the room. (passive voice)  
 \_\_\_\_\_



## Listening and Speaking

### Asking for and Offering Help

1. Listen to the tape twice and complete the dialogue.

A: Harriet! Harriet! Come and clean this up for me! Quickly!

B: Julie, what's going on? I can hear you yelling from outside.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: Well, that's not the way to ask for help. \_\_\_\_\_ to assist you. Just watch: Harriet! \_\_\_\_\_ ?

C: Yes, Amy? \_\_\_\_\_ ?

B: \_\_\_\_\_, but could you please clean up a little? It shouldn't take you long.

C: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ !

2. Learn some patterns used to ask for and offer help.

#### Asking for Help

Could you do me a favor to fix the machine?

Would you please give me a hand to start my car?

Would you please help me with this maths problem?

I hate to trouble you, but could you please spare a minute for me?

#### Offering Help

May I help you?

Can I give you a hand with the dishes?

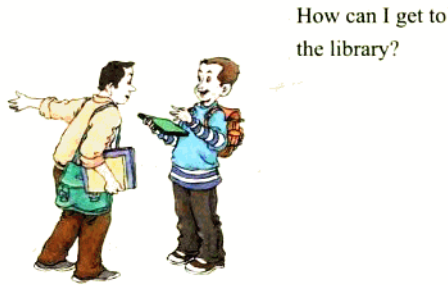
Perhaps I could do it for you?

If there's anything I can do, I'd be happy to help.

You look bothered. Is there anything I can do?

3. Practise asking for and offering help with your partner according to the following situations.

**Situation A:** You see a freshman who is looking for the school library.



**Situation B:** You see a stranger who seems to be in trouble.



**Situation C:** Your friend's walkman doesn't work.



4. Listen to a story and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- 1) The poor farmer had always lived in the country.
- 2) He had won a lot of money and went to visit a big city.
- 3) He went to eat in the restaurant of a very fancy hotel.
- 4) The head waiter was very pleased when he saw the farmer again.

5. Listen to the story for a second time. If you were the waiter, how would you offer your help to the farmer? Role-play the story with your partner.





## Writing

### Letters of Congratulations

*When writing a letter of congratulations, which is usually brief, one should state clearly the reason for writing such a letter, then offer his sincere congratulations.*

**For example:**

August 10, 2002

Dear Xiaomin,

We are delighted to hear that you have successfully passed the national college entrance examination and have been admitted to Sichuan University. Please accept our heartiest congratulations on this happy occasion of your life!

You have been working hard all these years and your success proves that diligence can bring fruitful results.

We are sure that you will do even better in your college life with all the talents you have.

Cordially yours,

Carol Jones and Jimmy Bush

*Some useful sentences for your reference:*

- 1) Hearty congratulations and good wishes on this milestone in your life.
- 2) My congratulations on your birthday and very best wishes for your future happiness, good health and continued success.
- 3) I am pleased to hear of your recent promotion to Manager of the Sales Department.
- 4) My warm congratulations to you on your election as president.
- 5) Aunt and I take great pleasure in sending congratulations to you for winning the Speech Contest.  
We know of no one who deserves it more than you.

*Now you are supposed to write a letter of congratulations to Su Minjuan, the star of Project Hope. You can turn to the article for her information.*



## Challenging Yourself

- Which of the following cities does not belong to the West?  
A. Chengdu      B. Zhengzhou      C. Kunming      D. Lanzhou
- Here are some words and phrases from the coming article. Guess the meanings of them.

ease      priority      preferential      professional      overstaff      enterprise

Try to read as fluently as you can and then complete the exercises that follow.

### West Ease the Shortage of Talent

China has **worked out** a plan to turn its vast and poor western region into a **promising** land where millions of professionals will be able to develop their skills in the years to come.

Under the plan, the government has promised to create better working and living conditions for skilled professionals.

Professional people and specialized technical personnel are **viewed as** “one of the most important factors influencing the success of the development of West China”.

The development of human resources in West China has been made a top priority in the new plan, a **leading** official said.

According to Zhang Xuezhong, minister of personnel, the central government will build major cities in the western region to house personnel from some of China’s best-known universities and professional groups, including Chongqing, Xi’an, Chengdu and Lanzhou, which will then become centers of human resource development.

The central government is considering giving a salary raise to government departments and institutions in western areas that will be equal to or above the national **average**.

It is hoped that by 2005, the end of China’s 10th Five-Year Plan, China will have built up an army of **skilled** professionals strong enough to make a success of the country’s western development policy and the region’s rapidly progressing economy.

The total number of professionals in western China will be increased from its current level of 11 million to 15 million in five years with the number of specialized technical personnel reaching 10 million, up from 7.6 million at present.

This should gradually increase the ratio of top and medium-level professionals and their national total so as to meet the demands of local social and economic development.

To realize such a goal, the government has offered preferential treatment — as well as other **measures** — to help **absorb** professionals from China’s relatively-developed eastern and coastal areas.

Of China’s existing 60 million professionals and specialized technical personnel, only 18 percent work in the country’s western regions, home to 20 percent of China’s population.

“China will **attract** much-needed professionals from other parts of the country for key major

development tasks and construction projects in western areas,” said the minister.

Meanwhile, professionals in overstuffed local government institutions in the region will be encouraged to work for enterprises and rural concerns.

1. Read the article carefully and tick the best answer.

1) Which is the best Chinese version for the title?

- A. 西部打算停止人才外流
- B. 西部缓解人才短缺压力
- C. 人才外流现象在西部开始改变

2) What are regarded as “the most important factors influencing the success of the development of West China”?

- A. Professional people and specialized technical personnel.
- B. Better working and living conditions.
- C. Best-known universities.

3) Which city is not mentioned to house personnel from some of China’s best-known universities and professional groups?

- A. Chongqing.
- B. Xi’an.
- C. Yinchuan.

4) What will the total number of professionals in western China be in five years?

- A. 10 million.
- B. 15 million.
- C. 60 million.

2. Answer the following questions according to the article.

1) What has been made a top priority in the new plan? And why?

2) What measures mentioned in the article has the government taken to ease the shortage of talent?

3) In the last but one paragraph, what does “other parts of the country” refer to?

4) What’s the main idea of the article?

3. Guess the meanings of the colored words or expressions in the article from the context and use their proper forms to complete the following sentences.

1) The girl’s reading ability is well above the \_\_\_\_\_.

2) Disagreement is \_\_\_\_\_ an inevitable part of the child-parent relationship.

3) Swift is one of the country’s \_\_\_\_\_ scientists.

4) He waved to \_\_\_\_\_ my attention.

5) I haven’t really had time to \_\_\_\_\_ everything Mr. Smith said.

6) Nancy was \_\_\_\_\_ enough in English to translate a novel.

7) The managing director’s only \_\_\_\_\_ was how to improve the quality of their products.

8) Exams are not necessarily the best \_\_\_\_\_ of students’ abilities.

9) The future looks \_\_\_\_\_ for this young boy.

10) I haven’t \_\_\_\_\_ who is going to look after the kids tonight.

4. Discussion: Would you like to work in the western regions in the future? Why or why not?



# Three Gorges

*Great things are done when men and mountains meet.*

## Looking Ahead

- Talk about the Three Gorges.
- Reinforce the skill of scanning.
- Practise reading figures.
- Learn infinitive (II).
- Talk about traveling.
- Write a composition describing pictures.



## Getting Ready

1. Look at the map below and tell what it is about.
  - 1) Find the area which is to be flooded in the map and circle it.
  - 2) Mark out the site of the Three Gorges Dam.



2. With the closure of the Three Gorges Dam across the Yangtze River, what did the people there have to do?

They had to leave \_\_\_\_\_ (where) and resettle \_\_\_\_\_ (where).
3. Read the following words from the article. Consult your dictionary if they are new to you.

migrate      migrants      migration      evacuate