



新世纪

新世纪应用型高等教育公共英语类课程规划教材
普通高等教育“十二五”规划教材



大学英语进阶教程 能力拓展训练 3

DAXUE YINGYU JINJIE JIAOCHENG NENGLI TUOZHAN XUNLIAN

新世纪应用型高等教育教材编审委员会 组编

主 编 颜 泓



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前言

《大学英语进阶教程能力拓展训练》是与《大学英语进阶教程》同步编写的系列配套用书,目的在于帮助学生拓宽视野,增强自主学习意识,在掌握课本中每单元应该掌握的词汇、语法、听说、阅读、翻译、写作等各项英语语言基本知识的基础上,进一步夯实基础,拓展技能,提升他们的英语语言实际应用能力。

本书为《大学英语进阶教程能力拓展训练3》,与《大学英语进阶教程3》配套,供第三学期使用。全书共有10个单元,其中第5和第10单元为自测单元。《训练》中每个单元主题仍沿用学生用书中的单元主题,以保持整套教材的统一性、科学性和完整性。每单元由以下四部分组成:

1. 词汇结构(Language Points):通过系统的实用练习,帮助学生熟练掌握英语词汇与结构的基本用法,有效提高语言应用能力。

2. 阅读理解(Reading Comprehension):通过对与主题相关的文章的阅读和理解,进一步加大源语信息输入量,帮助和指导学生科学获取有效信息,不断提高阅读速度和质量。

3. 综合运用(Practical Use):通过翻译和写作练习,掌握规范的英语表达方式,有效提高英语综合能力。

4. 拓展实践(After-Class Activities):通过主题讨论,进一步深刻理解语篇,并了解不同国家的文化,为实际进行跨文化交流打好基础。

各校也可根据实际教学时数,在课堂上选择使用每单元中的相关内容,亦可将各部分内容按需要作为学生课前预习、课后复习或自测提高之用。

本书由颜泓担任主编,由邵秀荣、汪兰担任副主编,柯晓帆、曾瑛、雷慧慧参与了编写工作。

教材中如存在纰漏之处,敬请各相关院校和读者在使用本教材的过程中给予指正,并将改进意见及时反馈给我们,以便下次修订时完善。

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UNIT 1 Low-carbon Life

Part I Language Points

A Vocabulary and Structure

Directions: There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one to complete each sentence.

1. In general, investment in roads, railways and the power grid will help China to _____ future rapid growth.
A. suspect B. sustain C. suspense D. support
2. The _____ of international play is the quadrennial world cup competition.
A. emphasis B. spotlight C. highlight D. importance
3. Winston Churchill's famous gesture "V" has become _____ sign for victory.
A. iconic B. iceberg C. isolated D. image
4. China and Taiwan yesterday signed a _____ trade deal that marks the biggest improvement in cross-strait relations in more than 50 years.
A. bookmark B. trademark C. landscape D. landmark
5. The defendant _____ that he had never been near the scene of the crime.
A. objected B. protested C. opposed D. resisted
6. The poster on the window reads: Many household _____ are sold at cut-throat prices, 5% reduction on all refrigerators, washing-machines and vacuum cleaners.
A. devices B. equipments C. appliances D. facilities
7. The President confirmed America's _____ its transatlantic European allies.
A. commitment to B. commitment with C. commit to D. commit with
8. We're continually investing in technology to make our products even more efficient and minimize their environmental _____.
A. fingerprint B. carbonprint C. imprint D. footprint
9. New regulations are aimed at reducing the vehicle _____.
A. emit B. eminence C. emission D. emigrant
10. No sooner _____ down _____ the door bell rang.
A. had I sat...when B. had I sat...than
C. did I sit...when D. I had sat...before

11. _____ a cold day, we'd better put the sports meeting off.
 A. It was B. It being C. It is D. It has been
12. Energy conservation organization requires that industries with high energy _____ and pollution should be resolutely curbed.
 A. use B. cost C. consumption D. expense
13. The new liquid crystals _____ wide working temperature range, low voltage operation and high reliability.
 A. be featured in B. be featured by C. feature D. feature with
14. She felt her work was meaningful when she saw the _____ delight of the children.
 A. unnatural B. unaffected C. unmoved D. untold
15. It is self-evident that World War II was _____ World War I .
 A. followed by B. followed after C. subsequent by D. subsequent to
16. Tell Mary _____.
 A. whose dictionary is that B. whose is that dictionary
 C. whose dictionary that is D. that is whose dictionary
17. Come and help me. My stove needs _____.
 A. repairing B. to repair C. to have repaired D. being repaired
18. The teacher insisted that all exercises _____ after class.
 A. be handed in B. would hand in C. hand in D. will hand in
19. For their part, the rich countries want the poorer countries to lower the tariffs they _____ on imported industrial goods.
 A. suppose B. execute C. compel D. impose
20. We are too apt to _____ our own faults.
 A. uplook B. downlook C. outlook D. overlook

B Sentence Completion

Directions: *There are 10 incomplete sentences with 10 blanks in this part. Fill in each of the blanks with an appropriate word in the box given below. Change the form if necessary.*

| | | | | |
|-----------|----------|------------|---------|----------|
| monitor | instance | margin | seal | combined |
| calculate | outweigh | disposable | scratch | gigantic |

21. Real _____ income has nearly doubled in the past five years and is growing by more than 10% a year.
22. It may be said that the private sector is generally concerned with capital gain and has no real incentive to protect the environment as this would cut into profit _____.

23. This is particularly true of the developing world where the sheer interest of survival _____ environmental concerns in the minds of many.
24. Humanity needs to make _____ efforts to address the hole in the ozone layer and the increasingly serious desertification.
25. With indecent haste, they have now switched to worrying that overly lax policies have created a _____ bubble in shares and house prices.
26. Every agreement must be executed under his hand and _____.
27. His business was started from _____ with 200 pounds he'd borrowed from a relative.
28. We must first _____ the horse-power needed to propel the ship.
29. For _____, if your usual policy is to have payments due in 30 days, the bank will offer a small discount such as 2 percent to customers who pay within 14 days.
30. Unless the public can _____ a fund's behavior, there is no guarantee public money will be invested efficiently.

Cloze

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.

Historically, humans get serious about avoiding disasters only after one has just struck them. 31 that logic, 2006 should have been a breakthrough year for rational behavior. With the memory of 9/11 still 32 in their minds, Americans watched hurricane Katrina, the most expensive disaster in U.S. history, on 33 TV. Anyone who didn't know it before should have learned that bad things can happen. And they are made 34 worse by our willful blindness to risk as much as our 35 to work together before everything goes to hell.

Granted, some amount of delusion is probably part of the 36 condition. In A.D. 63, Pompeii was seriously damaged by an earthquake, and the locals immediately went to work 37, in the same spot—until they were buried altogether by a volcano eruption 16 years later. But a 38 of the past year in disaster history suggests that modern Americans are particularly bad at 39 themselves from guaranteed threats. We know more than we 40 did about the dangers we face. But it turns 41 that in times of crisis, our greatest enemy is 42 the storm, the quake or the 43 itself. More often, it is ourselves.

So what has happened in the year that 44 the disaster on the Gulf Coast? In New Orleans, the Army Corps of Engineers have worked day and night to rebuild the flood walls. They have got the walls to 45 they were before Katrina, more or less. That's not 46, we can now say with confidence. But it may be all 47 can be expected from one year of hustle(忙碌).

Meanwhile, New Orleans officials have crafted a plan to use buses and trains to 48 the sick, the disabled. The city estimates that 15,000 people will need a 49 out. However,

state officials have not yet determined where these people will be taken. The 50 with neighboring communities are ongoing and difficult.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 31. A. To | B. By | C. On | D. For |
| 32. A. fresh | B. obvious | C. apparent | D. evident |
| 33. A. visual | B. vivid | C. live | D. lively |
| 34. A. little | B. less | C. more | D. much |
| 35. A. reluctance | B. rejection | C. denial | D. decline |
| 36. A. natural | B. social | C. world | D. human |
| 37. A. revising | B. refining | C. rebuilding | D. retrieving |
| 38. A. review | B. reminder | C. concept | D. prevailing |
| 39. A. preparing | B. protesting | C. protecting | D. prevailing |
| 40. A. never | B. ever | C. then | D. before |
| 41. A. up | B. down | C. over | D. out |
| 42. A. merely | B. rarely | C. incidentally | D. accidentally |
| 43. A. surge | B. spur | C. surf | D. splash |
| 44. A. ensued | B. traced | C. followed | D. occurred |
| 45. A. which | B. where | C. what | D. when |
| 46. A. enough | B. certain | C. conclusive | D. final |
| 47. A. but | B. as | C. that | D. those |
| 48. A. exile | B. evacuate | C. dismiss | D. displace |
| 49. A. ride | B. trail | C. path | D. track |
| 50. A. conventions | B. notifications | C. communications | D. negotiations |

Part II / Reading Comprehension

A Skimming and Scanning

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1. For questions 51–57, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. For question 58–60, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Apple reports environmental impact comprehensively. We do this by focusing on our products: what happens when we design them, what happens when we make them, and what happens when you take them home and use them.

How we calculate our carbon footprint

To accurately measure a company's environmental footprint, it's important to look at

the impact that company's products have on the planet. For the past three years, Apple has used a comprehensive life cycle analysis to determine where our greenhouse gas emissions come from. That means adding up the emissions generated from the manufacturing, transportation, use, and recycling of our products, as well as the emissions generated by our facilities. We've learned that about 98 percent of Apple's carbon footprint is directly related to our products. The remaining 2 percent is related to our facilities.

Minimizing the impact of our growth

We know that the most important thing we can do to reduce our impact on the environment is to improve our products' environmental performance. That's why we design them to use less material, ship with smaller packaging, be free of toxic substances used by others, and be as energy efficient and recyclable as possible. So as our growth continues to outpace that of the rest of the industry, Apple remains committed to creating products that have the least amount of impact on the environment. Since 2008, as our revenue grew 74 percent, our greenhouse gas emissions grew only 57 percent. And we're the only company in our industry that can claim that every product we sell not only meets but exceeds the strict energy guidelines of the ENERGY STAR specification.

Material use

Over the past decade, Apple's designers and engineers have pioneered the development of smaller, thinner, and lighter products. As our products become more powerful, they're using less material to produce and generating fewer carbon emissions. For example, although today's 21.5-inch iMac is more powerful and has a much larger screen than the first-generation, 15-inch iMac, it is designed with 50 percent less material and generates 50 percent fewer emissions. Even the iPad became 33 percent thinner and up to 15 percent lighter in just one generation, producing 5 percent fewer carbon emissions.

Toxic substance removal

Designing greener products means considering the environmental impact of the materials used to make them. From the glass, plastic, and metal in our products to the paper and ink in our packaging, our goal is to continue leading the industry in reducing or eliminating environmentally harmful substances.

One of the environmental challenges facing our industry today is the presence of toxic substances such as arsenic, brominated flame retardants (BFRs), mercury, phthalates, and polyvinyl chloride (PVC) in products. Although most countries still allow use of these substances, we have worked with our manufacturing partners to eliminate them from our products. Not only is every product we sell free of BFRs and other harmful toxins, we have also qualified thousands of components to be free of elemental bromine and chlorine, putting us years ahead of anyone else in the industry. In addition, every display we make—whether it's built into a system or available as a stand-alone—features mercury-free LED backlighting and arsenic-free glass.

Responsible manufacturing

Apple is committed to ensuring that working conditions in our supply chain are safe, workers are treated with respect and dignity, and manufacturing processes are environmentally responsible. View our [Supplier Code of Conduct](#) as well as our supplier audit reports at the [Supplier Responsibility site](#).

Smaller packaging

Apple employs teams of design and engineering experts who develop product packaging that's slim and light yet protective. Efficient packaging design not only reduces materials and waste, it also helps reduce the emissions produced during transportation.

Energy efficiency

A significant portion of greenhouse gas emissions Apple accounts for are produced when you plug in our products and start using them. That's why we design our products to be as energy efficient as possible. Because we design both the hardware and the operating system, we're able to make sure they work together to conserve power. Take Mac mini, for example. Through innovations both big and small, it uses as little as one-fifth the power consumed by a typical light bulb. 4 Mac mini uses even less power than a single 13-watt CFL light bulb, making it the most energy-efficient desktop computer in the world.

Product recyclability

Apple's approach to recycling begins in the design stage, where we create compact, efficient products that require less material to produce. And the materials we do use—including arsenic-free glass, high-grade aluminum, and strong polycarbonate—are reclaimed by recyclers for use in new products. Even our product packaging uses recyclable materials wherever possible.

Longer-lasting products

Apple designs products that last. The built-in battery in our MacBook Pro lineup is a perfect example. Other notebook batteries can be charged only 200 to 300 times. The MacBook Pro battery can be charged up to 1000 times. And because this battery lasts up to five years, MacBook Pro uses just one battery in about the same time a typical notebook uses three. That saves you money, produces less waste, and increases the lifespan of your MacBook Pro.

Responsible recycling

All e-waste collected by Apple-controlled voluntary and regulatory programs worldwide is processed in the region in which it was collected. Nothing is shipped overseas for recycling or disposal. Our recyclers must comply with all applicable health and safety laws, and Apple does not allow the use of prison labor at any stage of the recycling process. Nor do we allow the disposal of hazardous electronic waste in solid-waste landfills or incinerators.

Facilities in the big picture

Companies such as Dell and HP primarily report on their facilities as a gauge of their

environmental impact. But switching off lights and recycling office waste aren't enough. The products we make represent the biggest impact on our environment. That's why Apple focuses on product design and innovation. Even so, Apple has taken significant steps to lessen greenhouse gas emissions produced by our facilities worldwide.

Energy use

Apple reduces energy use in our facilities in a number of ways. Currently, our facilities in Austin, Texas; Sacramento, California; and Cork, Ireland, are 100 percent powered by renewable energy—eliminating 21,500 metric tons of CO₂ emissions. In addition, Apple continues to install state-of-the-art digital controls, high-efficiency mechanical equipment, and monitoring technology. Of course, we use energy-efficient Apple computers in all our facilities.

51. A company's environmental footprint depends on _____.
A. how much carbon dioxide emitted by the company's products
B. where greenhouse gas emissions come from
C. the impact that company's products have on the planet
D. the impact of the company's growth
52. What can we infer from the conversation?
A. Apple manages to create products that have the least amount of impact on the environment.
B. Apple's growth always outpaces that of the other companies.
C. Apple is the only company whose products not only meet and exceed the strict energy guidelines of the ENERGY STAR specification.
D. 15-inch iMac is designed with 50 percent less material and generates 50 percent fewer emissions than 21.5-inch iMac.
53. Which of the following is not the special characteristic of every display made by Apple?
A. Mercury-free LED backlighting.
B. Arsenic-free glass.
C. Being available as a stand-alone.
D. Almost toxic substances-free in products.
54. In order to make its products recyclable, Apple has not _____.
A. created products that need less material to be produced
B. tried to use harmful substances-free materials
C. tried to use materials of good quality
D. packed all their products with recyclable material
55. Apple claims that it is responsible in all of the following except _____.
A. manufacturing the products
B. recycling all e-waste produced by Apple
C. not allowing the use of prison labor at any stage
D. creating products as energy-efficient as possible

56. 98 percent of greenhouse gas emissions Apple accounts for are produced in the following process except when_____.
- A. Apple's goods are manufactured and sent to customers' homes
 - B. you plug in Apple's products and start using them
 - C. the staff of Apple are working in their companies worldwide
 - D. Apple's products are being recycled
57. What's the passage mainly about?
- A. The story behind Apple's environmental footprint.
 - B. The story behind Apple's business legend.
 - C. How to protect our environment.
 - D. How to reduce the carbon footprint produced by Apple.
58. Apple comprehensively analyzes the source of their greenhouse gas emissions by _____.
59. State-of-the-art digital controls refer to _____.
60. The lifespan of the built-in-battery in Apple's MacBook Pro lineup is about _____ longer than that of other notebook batteries.



B Reading in Depth

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please fill the corresponding letter in each blank. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

Embracing the notion of 61._____ development is easier said than done, particularly in developing countries. There is now increasing recognition that the battle to 62._____ the global village from environmental harm cannot be won without the support of the developing world. Yet, developing countries are 63._____ challenges rooted in poverty and tend to sacrifice environmental ideals in favor of economic imperative.

The majority of developing countries are 64._____ by poverty and the need for development. An analysis of key statistics pertaining to poverty and development reveals a somber picture of human misery in the developing world. It is, therefore, not surprising that much of the 20th century was spent in pursuit of developmental objectives primarily focusing on economic growth and poverty eradication. It is generally accepted that all

countries aspire to 65._____ the quality of life of their populations by improving living standards through economic growth prospects and development. Developing countries are plagued with social 66._____ and their defining features include poverty, 67._____ social amenities, high rate of unemployment and a lack of proper infrastructure and so on. The destruction of the environment for the purposes of development is then sometimes necessary 68._____ to the actual direct utilization of natural resources for economic gains. This is particularly true of the developing world where the sheer interests of survival 69._____ environmental concerns in the minds of many. There are many often more pressing social issues to be dealt with. Not surprisingly, therefore, the pursuit of developmental objectives by developing countries usually comes into conflict with the ideas of environmental protection. The relationship that exists between development issues and environmental protection is such a 70._____ that one tends to be achieved at the expense of the other and it is usually the environment that becomes the victim.

| | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| A. outweigh | B. reserve | C. inadequate | D. alternative |
| E. preserve | F. ultimate | G. overwhelmed | H. upgrade |
| I. overpass | J. inequalities | K. critical | L. confronting |
| M. urgent | N. dilemma | O. sustainable | |

Section B

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by five questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the best one from the four choices.*

Passage 1

The concept of “environment” is certainly difficult and may even be misunderstood; but we have no handy substitute. It seems simple enough to distinguish between the organism and the surrounding environment and to separate forces acting on an organism into those that are internal and biological and those that are external and environmental. But in actual practice this system breaks down in many ways, because the organism and the environment are constantly interacting so that the environment is modified by the organism and vice versa.

In the case of man, the difficulties with the environmental concept are even more complicated because we have to deal with man as an animal and with man as a bearer (持有者) of culture. If we look at man as an animal and try to analyze the environmental forces that are acting on the organism, we find that we have to deal with things like climate, soil, plants, and such-like factors common to all biological situations; but we also find, always, very important environmental influences that we can only class as “cultural” which modify

nation's croplands.

Each field is covered by a limited amount of topsoil, the upper layer of earth which is richest in the nutrients and minerals necessary for growing crops. Ever since the first farmers arrived in the Midwest almost 200 years ago, cultivation and, consequently, erosion have been decreasing the supply of topsoil. In the 1830s, nearly two feet of rich, black top soil covered the Midwest. Today the average depth is only eight inches, and every decade another inch is blown or washed away. This erosion is steadily decreasing the productivity of valuable cropland. A United States Agricultural Department survey states that if erosion continues at its present rate, corn and soybean yields in the Midwest may drop as much as 30 percent over the next 50 years.

So far, farmers have been able to compensate for the loss of fertile topsoil by applying more chemical fertilizers to their fields; however, while this practice has increased crop yields, it has been devastating for ecology. Agriculture has become one of the biggest polluters of the nation's precious water supply. Rivers, lakes, and underground reserves of water are being filled in and poisoned by soil and chemicals carried by drainage from eroding fields. Furthermore, fertilizers only replenish the soils they do not prevent its loss.

76. The last sentence in the first paragraph gives an example to show_____.
- A. that American farmers manage to feed the total population of the U. S.
 - B. the leading position of the U. S. farming in the world
 - C. how important American people consider their farming
 - D. that many people in the world rely on the export of the agricultural products of the U. S. A.
77. In order to compensate for the loss of fertile topsoil, farmers have been_____.
- A. planting less corn and soybean
 - B. putting fertilizers on their fields
 - C. preventing soil erosion
 - D. decreasing the supply of top soil
78. At the present rate, approximately how many years later the black top soil now covering the Midwest will completely be blown or washed away?
- A. 120 years later.
 - B. 80 years later.
 - C. 50 years later.
 - D. 100 years later.
79. "This practice" in Paragraph 4 refers to_____.
- A. that farmers have lowered the yield of corn and soybean
 - B. that farmers have expanded croplands
 - C. that farmers have applied more chemical fertilizers
 - D. that the top soil has been decreased greatly
80. All of the following are statements about the disadvantages of fertilizers EXCEPT that _____.
- A. they replenish the soil
 - B. they do not prevent the loss of soil

- C. they are destroying the ecology
D. they pollute the nation's water supply

Part III / Practical Use

A Translation

Directions: Complete the sentences by translating the Chinese given in brackets into English.

81. His illness was _____ (在他父亲去世以后).
82. As the custodian of public places and resources, the state is responsible for _____ (保护珍稀濒危物种).
83. Buying clothes is _____ (一件很耗时的工作), because those clothes that a person likes are rarely the ones that fit him or her.
84. I trust that the boy carrying the rose would _____ (消失在远方) feeling that his emotions had been rekindled.
85. Passions are running high in both political camps in the final days of this _____ (超长的总统竞选).

B Writing

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the topic of low-carbon life. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below:

1. 低碳生活受到人们的普遍欢迎;
2. 低碳生活有很多好处;
3. 我们应该如何去做。

Part IV / After-Class Activities

A Topics for Discussion

Directions: In this part there are two topics for your discussion. Work in pairs or groups to discuss and then show your opinions to your partners.

1. Will you enjoy the "low-carbon" life?
2. What's the relationship between development and environment?

B Information Collection

Directions: In this part students should try to collect as much information on low-carbon life as possible to know more about this topic.