

目 录

Unit 1 Reading Success / 1

Unit 2 Living in a Green World / 27

Unit 3 Unlimited Communication / 53

Unit 4 Animals Are Smarter than We Think / 82

Unit 5 Great Love Unconditionally / 110

Unit 6 Overseas Chinese / 136

Unit 7 Chinese Cultural Highlights / 163

Unit 8 How to Be a Successful Job Seeker / 196

Unit 2

Living in a Green World

Objectives

After studying this unit, students are expected to be able to

- ★ talk about Human and Nature.
 - ★ master the new words and expressions.
 - ★ be familiar with amplification & omission.
 - ★ learn how to write an essay.
-

Suggested Teaching Plan

6-8 periods (45-50 minutes each)

Suggested Time and Teaching Plan

Time	Contents	Plan
2 periods	A. Looking & Thinking B. Speaking C. Listening	The teacher gives an introduction so that the students may have some idea of what this unit is about. Then, the teacher lets the students: 1. Look at the pictures and do exercises. • describe the scenery in the pictures

Time	Contents	Plan
		2. Brainstorm and list some possible sayings about confidence, and do speaking exercise. • work in group • make a dialogue 3. Do listening practice • listen to the sentences • listen to the short conversations • listen to the long conversations • listen to a short passage
2 periods	Careful Reading & Related Exercises	After the review of the listening and speaking the teacher turns to the Reading Section. 1. A brief introduction 2. Ask the students to read the text by themselves 3. Organize pair work or group discussion among the students 4. Discuss the whole text with the students 5. Guide the students to analyze the structure of some paragraphs and the text 6. Do exercises in class, focusing on certain items
2 periods	Free Reading & Related Exercises	While discussing the text with the students, the teacher calls the students' attention to paragraph structure and topic sentence. Some exercises can be done in class, some after class
2 periods	Basic Language Skills Development & Practice	1. Translation Practice • amplification and omission 2. Writing Tips • write an essay 3. Practical Project—Proposal-writing

Background Information

1. An Inconvenient Truth

Al Gore's global warming movie, "An Inconvenient Truth", aims to call attention to the dangers society faces from climate change, and suggests urgent actions that need to be taken immediately. It is based on a slide show on climate Gore has presented to audiences worldwide over 1,000 times in the past 15 years, but it is not purely a documentary. Gore's movie is an advocacy piece that is part documentary, part biography, and part campaign ad. I'll discuss all three of these aspects below. In brief, Al Gore has the right idea—climate change is an urgent issue that requires immediate action, and his thoughtful movie is a welcome addition to the usual array of mindless Hollywood summer fare. However, the movie has flaws. The presentation of the science is good, but not great—I rate it B minus. The excessive details on Al Gore's life make the movie too long, and his insistence on using the movie as something of a campaign ad detracts

from its message.

An inconvenient truth is a true fact that is “not good for you” and that you either don’t want to hear about it, or don’t want to believe it. But by ignoring it, you will be “inconvenient” by it, and it will come back to haunt you again and again.

e.g.

The absence of WMD (weapons of mass destruction) is an inconvenient truth for President Bush. Global warming is an inconvenient truth that many industrialized nation would choose to ignore than accept.

2. Kyoto Protocol

The Kyoto Protocol is the world’s only international agreement with binding targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. As such, it is the primary tool governments of the world have to address climate change. Specifically, the Protocol requires a nominal 5 percent reduction in emissions by developed countries world-wide relative to 1990 levels, by 2008-2012. To meet this world-wide target, each country is obligated to its individual target—the European Union (EU [15]) 8 percent, Japan 6 percent, etc. These individual targets are derived from past greenhouse gas emissions.

In addition to legally binding national emissions targets, the Kyoto Protocol includes various trading mechanisms. Now that the Protocol is law, formal preparations will begin to create a “global” carbon market for emissions trading by 2008, and the so-called “flexible mechanisms” —the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and Joint Implementation (JI)—will become operational.

The Kyoto Protocol was originally agreed on in 1997—although many crucial details were left to later talks. In order to enter into force (become law) the Protocol required ratification by at least 55 countries accounting for at least 55 percent of the carbon dioxide emissions from Annex B (industrialized) nations. So far, 129 countries have ratified or acceded to the Protocol. It passed the number of countries test in 2002, and finally passed the second hurdle with ratification by the Russian Federation in late 2004.

Notably absent from the Protocol is the US, which shows no signs of ratifying the treaty, at least not as long as the Bush administration is in power—even though the US is the world’s biggest greenhouse gas polluter. Australia, Liechtenstein, Croatia and Monaco also have yet to complete the ratification process.

Class Presentation

Module I Experiencing English



Looking and Thinking

Task 1 Look at the pictures and make a list of the most serious environmental problems to our global village, and then find out the proper solution to complete the table.

Environmental Problems		Possible Solution
1	Air pollution	Fine the polluting factories
2	Water pollution	Filter all drinking water
3	Forest depletion	Plant millions of trees
4	Animal extinction	Protect all plants and animals
5	Acid rain	Walk or bicycle more often
6	Toxic wastes	Recycle natural resources
More		
7	Global warming	Reduce carbon emission
8	Lack of fossil fuels	Find new green energy
9	Sandstorm	Plant more trees
10	Thinning of the ozone	Use less air conditioning

Task 2 Work in group. Have an open discussion on the topic of human and nature, and the following expressions may help your discussion.

Student 1: As we all know global warming is a serious problem. It has many consequences on our environment, such as many floods, drought, famine, tsunami, and so on. We have to face this terrible situation, reducing carbon emissions to protect our environment. In this case, we can have a better world for living.

Student 2: I agree with you. But don't worry about it. Try to face it. We'll overcome it. And the government will take necessary measures to avoid this situation. It will have few effects on our real life. We still have fresh air, less climate change, clean food. The global warming will not change us a lot.

Student 3: Actually, the greenhouse gases make the temperature higher and higher. The ice of the Poles are melting. There are more acid rains in some regions. How can we change this

situation? First, plant more trees; second, use more clean energy; third, recycle the natural resources. That's what we should do for global warming. Do it from myself.

Student 4: But some people have totally ignored the problem of global warming. They think that it is common to have such change and it doesn't need to care about this problem. As for this, my opinion is that we have to be brave to face it. Do something about it from now and then we may be better off in the next generation. Much importance should be attached to it to avoid warmer and warmer earth.

Student 5: As we all know that the earth is becoming warmer and warmer, we need to take measures to avoid global warming, which will affect our living conditions. Therefore, we have to find out its cause and to solve it. It is possible for us to live in a cleaner, healthier, safe world.



Speaking

Task 1 Here is a discussion about improving our environment. Brainstorm and list some possible solutions to avoid global warming.

Global Warming

Brainstorm:

You can take measures to handle the problem of global warming by saying:

1. Never mind. We'll try our best to protect our environment and face the challenge of global warming.
2. Well, we will do it from myself, such as going to work by bike or on foot. We are looking forward to a bright future.
3. Don't let yourself down. We have more opportunities to change our environment as long as we don't give up the hope.
4. Let's save our earth! We will get our world greener and cleaner to avoid global warming.
5. Never hesitate to do something about our earth. The earth is our home and we can not lose it. Be sure to protect it.

Task 2 Make a dialogue according to the instruction given in Cue Card A & Cue Card B.

Sample Dialogue

A: Have you watched Gore's film *Inconvenient Truth*?

B: Not yet, what's it about?

A: Global warming. Summer is hotter, and winter wetter.

B: Yeah, you see the hot, humid weather over the last few weeks is just killing me! The climate really has changed.

A: It's the greenhouse effects that have brought global warming and rain.

B: What do you mean by green house effects?

A: The earth is now like a real greenhouse made of glass panels that let light in and trap heat. You know, carbon monoxide from earth is a greenhouse gas.

B: I see. Everybody should know what causes global warming, otherwise we won't stop it.

A: The important thing is that human beings should take steps to reduce global warming.

B: What can we do then? To reduce using private cars?

A: Right. We should depend more on public transportations and reduce the emission of cars. Also we should not burn any more wood or coal, and produce less CFCs or Freon.

B: How can we achieve that?

A: Just depend less on refrigerators and air conditioning.

B: But it's easier said than done.

A: Really hard for us to give up all this, but we must take action before things get worse.



Listening

Task 1 Listen to the following sentences twice and fill in the missing words you hear in the recording.

1. Planning and development should ensure not only economic growth, but also social advancement and environmental health.
2. Every day is a battle for survival, harsh existence coming under nature's laws, their rules.
3. Furthermore, humans have the ability to modify the environment in which they live, thus subjecting all other life forms to their own peculiar ideas and fancies.
4. The challenge for our society, and for all organizations in it, is to establish rules of the game that tap and direct human energy in ways that increase rather than reduce the effective use of our scarce resources.
5. The greenhouse effect really increases temperatures and rainfall all over the world.

Task 2 Listen to the following short conversations twice and choose the best answer to each question you hear in the recording.

1. M: Have you heard the news that a panda was injured and the newspaper calls on people to donate money to save its life?
W: Yes. Because they are so few in number that they've become an endangered species.
Q: Why are people so concerned about pandas?
2. M: Hi, Juana, would you mind picking up the plastic bottle and put it into the garbage bin?
W: I didn't leave the bottle there. But I'll do it, anyway.
Q: What do you think the woman will do?
3. M: Do you think people who spit in a public place should be fined?
W: Oh, I hate spitting anywhere. And I think giving a fine is the quickest means to get people to

change a bad habit.

Q: What is the woman's opinion about giving a fine?

4. W: Do you think we can burn up all the refuse we produce?

M: That's impossible. Besides, we'll also burn up all reusable things in the refuse.

Q: Does the man agree with the woman?

5. W: Do you think noise is a kind of pollution?

M: It is if the noise upsets you. In fact, every kind of noise upsets people.

Q: What kind of pollution are they talking about?

1. A 2. B 3. D 4. B 5. A

Task 3 Listen to the following long conversation three times and give a brief answer to each question in not more than 3 words.

W: Have you ever looked really closely at the snowflake?

M: Sure, but they usually melt too fast for me to get a close look. Why?

W: I'm just curious. I was reading an article about the formation of snowflakes, and I realized that I had never paid much attention to them before.

M: Well, there is a big variety, isn't there?

W: Yeah, but they all have one of the three basic forms: hexagonal columns, hexagonal plates and the blanching star-shaped form.

M: I wonder why forms are different, maybe because ice starts to form on dust particles with different shape.

W: Well I thought it might have something to do with the water saturation of the air, but we're both wrong. The author of this article did extensive research and concluded that the shapes of snow crystals largely controlled by the temperature of the air. For example, the feathery star-shaped snowflake that everyone thinks it typical occurs only at a specific temperature.

M: Doesn't the relative humidity have anything to do with the shapes?

W: Apparently not. The effect of super saturation is simply to alter the growth rate. The greater the saturation, the faster the snow flakes form.

M: Why, next time when it snows, I'll make a point of taking a close look.

1. What are the people discussing?

They are discussing the formation of snowflakes.

2. Why has the woman brought up the subject snowflake?

She is just curious.

3. How many basic types of snowflakes are there?

There are three basic types of snowflakes.

4. What determined the shape of the snowflakes?

The air temperature determined the shape of the snowflakes.

5. What does the man say that he is going to do?

He is going to take a close look.

Task 4 Listen to the following passage three times and choose the best answer to each question you hear in the recording.

In many countries today, logs protect wild lives. In India, the need for such protection was realized centuries ago. About 300 B.C., an Indian writer described forests that were somewhat like national parks today. The killing of game beasts was carefully supervised. Some animals were fully protected. Within the forest nobody was allowed to cut timber, burn the wood for charcoal or trap animals for their furs. Animals became dangerous to human visitors, or trapped or killed outside the park so that other animals would not become uneasy. The need for wildlife protection is greater now than ever before. About a thousand species of animals are in danger of extinction, and the rate then which had been destroyed has increased. With the mammals, for instance, the rate of extinction is now about one species every year; from A.D. 1 to 1800, the rate was about one species every fifty years. Everywhere man is trying to solve the problem of preserving wildlife while caring for the world growing population.

1. Who described forests somewhat like national parks today about 300 B.C.?
2. What time does this example of man's concern with wildlife protection date back to?
3. What was the thing about hunting like in forest long ago?
4. What was the rule of cutting timber in forest long ago?
5. Which of the following is implied but not stated in the passage?

1. B 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. A

Module II

Embracing English



Careful Reading

A Greener World

Language Points

Para. 1

1. **manufacture** v. to use machines to make goods or materials, usually in large numbers or amounts 制造

或加工（产品）；编造；*n.* product, goods 产品；商品

the company that manufactured the drug 制药公司

Plastic is an important manufacture. 塑料是一种重要的产品。

It also works with companies to manufacture and sell them.

它同样也与一些公司合作生产、销售。

2. on the agenda 把某事提到日程上来

Since we have no objection to the item, let's pass on to the next one on the agenda.

如果没有其他的事，我们着手讨论议事行程上的下一项。

3. consumerism *n.* actions to protect people from unfair prices, advertising that is not true, etc 用户至上主义；商品的消费和销售性服务；消费主义

Consumerism is one of the driving forces behind many of our environmental and social problems in the United States.

美国的环境问题和社会问题是消费主义至上的驱使力所致。

Consumerism is a significant part of our GDP growth. 消费是我们 GDP 增长中的一个重要组成部分。
intelligent consumerism 明智的消费

4. pitch in to join others and help with an activity 使劲干；精力充沛地投入工作

If we all pitch in, it shouldn't take long. 如果我们一起动手，就不会花费太长时间。

Please pitch your waste paper in here. 请把废纸扔在此地。

Para. 2

1. raise public awareness of/about 提高公众意识

2. dispose of 处理；安排

dispose sb. for sth. or dispose sb. to do sth. 使某人倾向于（做）某事

Have you any secondhand books to dispose of? 你有旧书要处理吗？

Your words of encouragement dispose me for the task. 你说的一番鼓励的话使我愿意接受这一任务。

3. sort *v.* to put things in a particular order or arrange them in groups according to size, type, etc 分类；拣选

The eggs are sorted according to size. 按照鸡蛋大小进行分类。

sorted trash 分类垃圾

The salesman sorted his new consignment of stockings. 推销员把新到的一批长袜清理分类。

4. complacent *a.* pleased with a situation, especially something you have achieved, so that you stop trying to improve or change things 自满的；得意的

Test failed, not the odds; successful, it is not complacent.

考试失败了，不要怨天尤人；成功了，也不要沾沾自喜。

5. become more cognizant of be cognizant of something 认识到；知道（某事）

Consumers remain cognizant of products through various types of advertising.

消费者通过各种类型的广告了解产品。

6. in terms of 就……而言；从……方面来说

She judges everyone in terms of her own standards. 她按照自己的标准判断每一个人。

In terms of customer satisfaction, the policy cannot be criticized.

从顾客满意这一点来看，这一方针无可指责。

It does have an effect in terms of emotional and mental health.

在感情健康与心理健康方面来说，它的确是起作用的。

7. remember reading remember doing something 记得曾经做过的某事

remember to do sth. 记得去做某事（未做）remember doing sth. 记得做过某事（已做）

Remember to go to the post office after school. 记着放学后去趟邮局。

Don't you remember seeing the man before? 你不记得以前见过那个人吗？

Para. 3

1. front *n.* in a particular area of activity 领域；活动场所

On the technical front, there have been a number of important developments.

在技术领域里，已经有许多重要的发展了。

They advertise on many different fronts. 他们在不同的领域都做广告。

Excellent teamwork from our staff has brought improvement on all fronts.

我们员工出色的团队合作已经改善了所有的领域。

2. step up establish, set up 建立；设立

The two sides agreed to step up a commission to investigate claims.

双方同意组建一个委员会来调查那些索赔要求。

The police had step up a roadblock and waved several drivers down.

警方设下路障并挥手示意几位司机停车。

Our employees decided to step up a credit fund. 我们的职工决定要设立一笔信贷基金。

3. grant *n.* something given officially 认可；授予的行为

v. to give someone something or allow them to have something that they have asked for 同意对……的满足；授予特权或权利；提供

They granted her request. 他们同意了她的要求。

They have been granted permission to build a garage. 他们已获准建一个车库。

The government has rescued the firm from bankruptcy by giving them a grant.

政府拨款给这家公司使其免于破产。

Para. 4

1. lag behind 延迟；落后

Those who lagged behind have caught up. 落在后面的人已经赶上来了。

You'll lag behind if you don't work hard. 你要是不努力就会落后的。

Several players began to lag behind even at the beginning of the race.

几个运动员甚至是在比赛开始就落后了。

2. outpouring *n.* an expression of strong feelings 诉说, 倾吐

There was a massive outpouring of grief worldwide. 世界各地的人们流露出巨大的悲痛。

We have been overwhelmed with the outpouring of support. 我们被巨大的支持包围着。

3. implement *v.* to take action or make changes that you have officially decided should happen 实施, 执行
implement the new procedures 实施新的程序

Bill implemented his investment plan and quickly doubled his money.

比尔实施了他的投资方案, 资金很快翻了一番。

The committee's decisions will be implemented immediately. 委员会的决定将立即执行。

4. impede *v.* to make it difficult for someone or something to move forward or make progress 阻挡, 妨碍

No difficulties or obstacles can impede our progress. 任何艰难险阻都挡不住我们前进的步伐。

Japan, for example, is unlikely to allow a stronger yen to impede its recovery.

例如, 日本不太可能允许日元的升值妨碍它的经济复苏。

Heavy rain impeded our journey. 瓢泼大雨让我们的旅行泡汤了。

5. exceed *v.* to be more than a particular number or amount 比……更好; 超过

exceeding the speed limit 超速

to exceed one's authority 越权

The results of the competition exceeded our expectations. 比赛的结果比我们预料的好。

He was fined for exceeding the speed limit. 他因超速行驶被罚款。

Para. 5

1. crucial *a.* extremely important, because everything else depends on it 关键的, 非常重要的

This aid money is crucial to the government's economic policies.

这笔援助款对于政府的经济政策是非常重要的。

The work of monks was crucial in spreading Christianity.

僧侣的工作在传播基督教过程中起到关键作用。

One man can be a crucial ingredient on a team, but one man cannot make a team.

一个人可以是一个团队的关键要素, 但一个人永远不可能成为一个团队。

2. link *n.* a way in which two things or ideas are related to each other 联系, 关联

There are a number of links between the two theories. 两个理论之间有一些联系。

The company has strong links with big investors. 这个公司跟大投资者之间有着稳固的联系。

For elderly people, TV is a vital link with the outside world.

对于上了岁数的人, 电视是他们与外界沟通的一个很重要的纽带。

Reading Analysis

Paragraph	Topic Sentence	Supporting Ideas
1	Three essential keys are needed to protecting our delicate environment.	1. to raise public awareness 2. to make technological progress 3. to increase the recycling
2	The first step is to raise public awareness.	1. explaining the kinds of materials that can be recycled 2. providing ways on how to properly dispose of the materials 3. educating the public on how to properly sort reusable materials from those that can't be recycled very easily 4. giving the public information they can grasp
3	The second step is to make technological progress.	the development of a new manufacturing process—helping remove ink from paper in more energy efficient and environmentally safe methods
4	The third step is to increase the demand for recycled materials.	
5	The three keys mentioned are important ways to achieve this end.	
Summary	Protecting our delicate environment needs a lot of efforts of politicians, government leaders, and citizens in many parts of the world. To achieve this, three essential keys should be paid more attention to, that is, a more informed public, the development of improved technology, and a greater demand for recycled materials.	



Reading Task

Task 1 Discuss the following questions after reading the passage.

Open

Task 2 Choose the best answer according to the passage.

1. D 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. A



Language in Use

Task 1 Find the right definition in Column B that matches the words in Column A.

1. g 2. e 3. f 4. h 5. a 6. b 7. c 8. d

Task 2 Fill in the blanks with the given words in the box. Change the form where necessary.

1. But to develop manufactures to the utmost, China must have new markets for her products.
2. Whenever you're inspired by a success, don't become complacent.
3. His job is not only to dispose of problems but (also) to meet unexpected challenges.
4. Japan, for example, is unlikely to allow a stronger yen to impede its recovery.
5. This month's amount of deposits in the bank exceeds last month's by fifteen percent.
6. The outpouring of sympathy has been a really big comfort to us.
7. Surgeons have made a great breakthrough in the kidney transplantation.
8. It is important to remove all dirt and other material from the wound.
9. It is also a crucial question for the fragile global economy.
10. John's always making caustic remarks about other people.

Task 3 Rewrite the following sentences with the given words or expressions.

1. Unless he turns up on time tomorrow, he'll get the sack.
2. I would rather you didn't bring the dog here.
3. Not only was the weather bad, but the beach was polluted too.
4. He is a pianist as well as a politician.
5. B. Gates is said to be one of the richest men in the world.



Translation

Translate the following from Chinese into English with words or phrases given in the brackets.

1. We should try our best to avoid using wood and coal as fuel.
2. Many countries besides China suffer from sandstorm.
3. The poisonous substances that the factories dump into rivers are killing fish and causing cancer among people.
4. Climate change is a far greater threat to the world than terrorism and could result in a disaster costing millions of lives.
5. The winner's complacent smile annoyed the loser in the football game.



Free Reading

Environmental Crisis

Para. 1

- 1. interaction** *n.* a process by which two or more things affect each other 相互作用

chemical interaction 化学作用 behavior interaction 行为作用

social interaction 社会影响（作用）

There should be a lot more interaction between the social services and local doctors.

社会公益服务机构和当地医生应该加强协作。

Good team player with strong interaction skills is very important.

良好的团队精神和人际关系是十分重要的。

- 2. the physical form** 实物形态 physical 自然的；物理的；物质的；有形的

physical environment 物质环境 physical examination 体格检查 physical laws 自然法则

- 3. to...extent** *n.* used to say how true something is or how great an effect or change is 范畴；程度

to the fullest extent of 最大限度地

I agree with you to a certain extent. 我在某种程度上赞同你。

Yes, bikes need to be maintained too, but not to that extent.

没错，自行车也需要维修，但是没有到那个程度。

- 4. mold** *v.* to shape in or on a mold; to form into a particular shape; give shape to; influence 浇铸；铸型；

塑造；影响

a teacher who helps to mold the minds of his students 影响学生心智成长的老师

mold a figure in clay 用模子做泥塑像

They seem to have been cast in the same mold. 他们俩像是一个模子刻出来的。

Parents should mold their children by example. 父母应该以自己为榜样塑造孩子。

- 5. span** *n.* a period of time between two dates or events 时距；间距；跨度

a span of life 生命期 the whole span of English history 英国历史的全程

widen the span of knowledge 拓展知识面

How brief the span of life is! 人生何其短暂！

The arch has a span of 30 meters. 拱门的跨度为 30 米。

Para. 2

- 1. alarming** *a.* making you feel worried or frightened 使人惊动的，令人担忧的

The rapid spread of the disease is alarming the medical authorities.

这种疾病的迅速蔓延使医疗当局感到忧虑不安。

The amount of violence in American media is alarming. 充斥在美国媒体中的暴力是很惊人的。

The rainforest is disappearing at an alarming rate. 热带雨林正在以惊人的速度消失着。

2. assault *n.* the crime of physically attacking someone 袭击；威胁；伤害

make a surprise assault on 对……进行突然袭击 take a town by assault 攻占一城市

a case of robbery and assault 一起抢劫袭击案

The roar of city traffic is a steady assault on one's nerves.

市区车辆的喧嚣声不停地刺激着神经。

He was jailed for assault. 他因为袭击而入狱。

3. contamination *n.* 污染；污染物

contaminate *v.* to make a place or substance dirty or harmful by putting something such as chemicals or poison in it 污染，弄脏

chemical contamination 化学污染 food contamination 食品污染

The source of the contamination has yet to be identified. 污染源目前还没有查明。

We must be careful to avoid contamination of our water supply.

我们必须小心避免我们用水供应的污染。

Measures will be required to protect the water from contamination.

保护水源不受污染的措施是必不可少的。

4. lethal *a.* causing death, or able to cause death 致命的，死亡的或导致死亡的

a lethal dose 致死（药）量

Meat, improperly handled, is a lethal carrier of bacteria. 未经适当处理的肉是危险的载体。

Why do they sterilize a needle before lethal injection?

在进行安乐死注射前，为什么还要对针进行消毒呢？

These chemicals are lethal to fish. 这些化学物质对鱼有致命的毒。

5. irrecoverable *a.* something that is irrecoverable is lost or has gone and you cannot get it back 无法挽回的，不能重得的

irrecoverable losses 无法挽回的损失

The depression caused many irrecoverable accounts and Sim started to run up debts.

经济萧条造成许多呆账，希姆也因此负债累累。

This pollution is for the most part irrecoverable; the chain of evil it initiates is for the most part irreversible. 这种污染多数是无法救治的；由它所引发的恶性循环大都不可逆转。

6. sicken *v.* to gradually become very ill 使患病或成为病患者

sicken at sth. 对某物感到恶心或厌恶 sicken for 有患……疾病的症状

sicken of 厌恶，厌倦

I begin to sicken of the endless violence show on television.

我逐渐对电视上无尽无休的暴力镜头感到厌恶。

Viruses, bacteria and other organisms in dirty water sicken hundreds of millions of people every year.

每年，污染水源的病毒、细菌及其他一些有机物会使成千上万的人生病。

Hold to proper sports activity, can enhance power of human body immunity, reduce the sicken chance.

坚持适当的体育活动，可以提高人体免疫力，减少慢性病的患病机会。

Para. 3

1. inhabit v. to live or reside in; to be present in; fill; to dwell 居住；栖息；占据

a district sparsely inhabited 人烟稀少的一个区 inhabit a city 住在城市

Thoughts inhabit his mind. 各种思想占据了他的心灵。

The birds typically choose large, older trees for nesting and usually inhabit a tree hole.

鸟类通常选择大型、老年树筑巢，通常栖息树孔。

Only rare birds and animals inhabit this remote island. 只有一些珍禽异兽居住在这个偏远的岛屿上。

While scientists are not sure how many species inhabit the planet today, their estimates top 10 million.

尽管科学家说不清楚到底有多少物种栖息在这个地球上，但他们估计有一千万种之多。

2. reach a balance 达到平衡

My accounts balance for the first time this year! 我的账上今年第一次出现收支平衡！

3. impetuous a. tending to do things very quickly, without thinking carefully first, or showing this quality

猛烈的；冲动的；热情的

impetuous rush of water 奔腾急流 impetuous heaving waves 奔腾汹涌的浪花

It would be foolish and impetuous to resign over such a trivial matter.

为这样的小事辞职未免愚蠢而轻率。

The rapidity of change follows the impetuous pace of man rather than the deliberate pace of nature.

环境改变的速度不再顺从大自然从容不迫的节奏，而是顺从人类急切匆匆的步伐。

4. tamper v. to touch something or make changes to it without permission, especially in order to deliberately damage it 以一种有害的方式来干预

tamper with history 篡改历史

Don't tamper with my feelings. 不要随意拿我的感情开心。

Who are they to tamper with the rules of the game? 他们凭什么擅自修改比赛规则？

If anyone tampers with this door it trips the alarm. 要是有人撬这扇门，就会触响警报器。

I have already told you — not to tamper with my thing. 我早已经告诉过你——不要乱动我的东西！

5. counterpart n. someone or something that has the same job or purpose as someone or something else in a different place 副本；极相似的人 / 物

Night is the counterpart of day. 黑夜与白天相辅相成。

It has no counterpart in the world. 举世无双。

Belgian officials are discussing this with their French counterparts.

比利时官员正在与他们的法国同行就此事进行商讨。

Para. 4

futile *a.* actions that are futile are useless because they have no chance of being successful 无用的，徒劳的

a futile effort 徒劳，白费力气

I've made proposals, but they proved futile. 说是说了，没有结果。

As a whole our efforts did not prove to be futile. 总体说来，我们的努力没有白费。

My efforts to go back to sleep proved futile. 我试图回去睡觉的努力白费了。

**Reading Task**

Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.

1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. F

**Language in Use**

Fill in the blanks with the given words in the box. Change the form where necessary.

1. Cultural differences also emerged in employee attitudes.
2. Man has been highly successful in his attempts to modify the weather on a very small scale.
3. The contention regarding whether the price situation will worsen in the future is rising quietly.
4. If you are impetuous, that isn't something that can easily improve.
5. The U.S. Food and Drug administration tries to regulate consumerism.
6. There is a need for greater interaction among the different departments.
7. Google's assault comes when the once almighty software giant is vulnerable.
8. He deliberated the question before he made an answer.
9. Please don't tamper with my computer; I don't want to lose any of the files that I saved.
10. It is as futile as drawing water with a bamboo basket.

**Blank Filling**

Read the following passage and choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

1. D 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. C 6. A 7. C 8. A 9. A 10. B

Module III**Building up Your English****Translation Practice****Practical Tasks****Task 1** Translate the sentences into Chinese.

1. 压力低，沸点就低。(supply necessary verbs)
2. 该地区已没什么城乡差别。(supply necessary prepositions)
3. 汽油贵得惊人，我们很少用车。(supply necessary connectives)
4. 他吃点东西，喝点酒，因为他疲劳极了。(omission of redundant words)
5. 在紧急关头，你首先必须弄清事情的轻重缓急，孰先孰后。(omission of meticulous description)

Task 2 Translate the sentences into English.

1. Army will make a man of him.
2. He was wrinkled and black, with scant gray hair.
3. The dog is stretching itself.
4. If you want to kill a snake, you must hit it first on the head and if you want to catch a band of robbers you must first catch their leader.
5. Where there is a will, there is a way.

**Writing Tips—Guided Writing****Practical Task****TV: a Blessing or Curse?**

In recent years, television has become the most popular form of entertainment—almost every family has a television now. Television has brought people a blessing or curse?

On one hand, television has brought people much pleasure and information. On television people can watch Olympic games, visit well-known scenic spots and enjoy a movie with a cup of coffee in their hands. From TV, people are informed about many things happening in the world, and people who live in

different areas can also watch programs made in other countries so as to understand different cultures. However, some people argue against TV. They think spending too much time watching TV will affect human relationship. Suppose a whole family were glued to (紧附着) seats to watch programs on TV whenever they can. They would be so addicted to TV that it would begin to control their lives. As a result, they would neglect communication with each other, so day by day, families and friends would not discuss things together, and a gap between them would appear.

In my opinion, we shouldn't deny the advantages of TV just because it has some drawbacks. The point is that TV itself is neither good nor bad. Its value to people and society depends on how we look at it.

Module IV

Extending English

A. Work in pairs. Find out the problems of the category of the garbage and solutions to them.

The category of the garbage	Problems	Solutions
Lipsticks	It will pollute the water and can not be recycled, but easy to burn.	It's better to go into small metals or plastics and then to dispose them.
Socks	Burnable, worsen the environment, more garbage.	If they are not torn, they can match the left and right socks.
Plastic bags	Available everywhere and hard to recycle.	Separately sorted out, handled by some specialized factories to refine the oil.
Batteries	Poisonous effect on our environment and difficult to deal with.	Handle them very carefully.
Kitchen wastes	Wet wastes, not be recycled, pollute our water, air and soil.	The best way is to sort them out to the garbage station. Perhaps it may be used to generate electric power, etc.

B. Discuss the following questions.

Open

Module V

Enjoying English

Tongue Twisters

猫，猫，抓住那只肥老鼠。

她在海滨卖海贝壳。她卖的贝壳的确是海贝壳。因此如果她在海滨卖贝壳的话，我肯定她卖的
一定是海贝壳。

彼得·派珀把他父母腌制的泡菜取出来很多，并把它们放在一个大纸盘子里。

你能假想出一名虚构的动物园经理理想管理一座虚构的动物园吗？

* peck: 配克（指英美国家表示谷物、水果、蔬菜等的计量单位，相当于 8 夸脱或 2 加仑。）；a
peck of 表示“众多，大量”。

* pickle: (n.) 指腌菜、泡菜等腌渍食品。

Chinese Version (译文)



Careful Reading

绿色世界

这些天我们常常听到这样的新闻：“回收报纸，挽救一棵树木。收集瓶罐，再生利用。”在世界上许多地区，保护我们脆弱的环境，保护自然，似乎成为政府官员和市民的热门话题。在过去十年中，绿色消费的观念得到越来越多的关注，公众也投身相助。然而，要使这场运动发展下去，三个关键条件非常重要：务实的大众，科技的发展和人们对回收物需求的增加。

以纸为例。第一步是增加公众对回收过程的了解，向他们介绍哪些物料可以被回收利用，并且说明该怎么妥善处理这些东西。当地政府应该教育大众怎样把可以重新利用的物质从不容易重新利用的物质中区分出来，比如蜡纸，复写纸，像快餐盒这样的塑料制品。然后，需要建立一个收集这些可重新利用物品的体系。公众开始可能有兴趣，但如果没有健全的回收系统，他们的兴趣就会很快暗淡下来。有时当我们谈起回收利用时，我们会为此感到高兴，但是如果在谈论时我们能举出一些大家都能理解的可行事实和数据，那么公众对回收利用这个问题就会更多一些感性的认识。我记得读过一篇报告说从一个回收的物品中节约的能源可以提供一台电视机操作三个小时的电能。提供给公众一些他们能够真正理解的信息，那么就会有更多人加入回收利用的运动中。

第二步，在很多方面科技都取得了很大进步，而政府机构需要建立相关体系对那些从事回收利用的公司给予支持，向他们提供优惠税收，低息贷款，甚至政府直接拨款以改进设备和鼓励科学研

究。在科技方面我们已经取得了一个进展性的突破，我们能够以一种更加节约能源和环保的生产程序，利用酶去除纸上的墨汁。回收废纸可能会花费更多的资金，对环境造成污染。回收利用过程中的各种费用，如将墨迹从纸上去掉，生产过程中的能源消耗和腐蚀性物质的清理，这些费用自然地由废物回收公司转嫁给了消费者。

最后关键一步是加快对不断增长的废物回收量的需求。这样的问题在世界各个地区都已经出现，在这些地区里处理加工技术远远跟不上庞大的待回收废物量。可能有很多人对废物利用极大声援，但是，可能因为废物利用公司找不到愿意使用其产品的企业，特别是当这些产品的回收费用高出原始产品的费用时，该重新利用计划的第二步将受到阻碍。

保护我们的地球，重新利用是关键的一环。而要实现重新利用，上面提到的三个方面都是至关重要的。



Free Reading

环境危机

地球上生命的历史一直就是一部生物与其环境相互作用的历史。在很大程度上，地球上动植物的形态以及习性都是由外部环境所塑造的。鉴于地球上生命存在的整个时间，相反作用，即生命对其周围环境的实际改变作用，却相对很小。只有在当前这个世纪（指 20 世纪）才有一个物种——人类，获得了强大的力量改变了其生存的自然环境。

在这个世纪过去的 1/4 时间中，这种力量不仅日趋强大，而且其性质也发生了变化。在人类破坏环境的种种行为中，最令人担忧的是人类向大气、土壤、河流以及海洋中排放危险甚至致命的物质，这种污染在很大程度上是无法挽救的。在当今这种对环境的普遍污染中，化学制品与辐射狼狈为奸正在改变着地球上生命的自然状态。喷洒到农田、森林或者花园里的化学物质长期滞留于土壤中，渗入有机体内，并彼此相传，形成了一个中毒与死亡的链条。化学物质还神秘地通过地下水传递，最终以新的形式出现并结合，使植物毒死，牲畜害病，并使饮用一度纯净的井水的人遭受了不明之害。正如一位科学家所言：“人类甚至都不认识自己创造的恶魔。”

地球历经了许多亿年才创造了栖息其上的生命。经过了一定时间——不是以若干年计而是以若干千年计的时间——生命开始适应环境，并形成了一种与环境的平衡。但是在现代世界中，时间这一因素已经没有了。环境改变的速度不再顺从大自然从容不迫的节奏，而是顺从人类急匆匆的步伐。辐射是当今人类通过支配原子而得到的一种非自然的创造物。化学制品则是人类有发明创造力的头脑创造出来的合成物，在自然界本无相应的东西。

为了适应这些化学制品，人类需要付出的时间不会只是一个人一生的时间，而是几代人的时间。而即使这样，就算出现奇迹成为可能，这种适应也是徒劳的，因为新的化学制品从我们的实验室中源源不断地涌出。仅在美国，每年就有大约 500 种化学制品投入使用。其中许多是用于人类对抗自然的战争中。从 20 世纪 40 年代中期起，人类已经创造了 200 多种基本化学制品用来消灭昆虫、野草以及其他所谓的“有害生物”。

Keys to Workbook

Part One

Text Exercises



Word Building

I . Use the suffixes, -er/or to form adjectives or nouns.

beg—beggar	conquer—conqueror	counsel—counsellor	
success—successor	sail—sailor	own—owner	
prison—prisoner	produce—producer	educate—educator	sing—singer

II . Fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in the brackets.

1. shortage 2. depth 3. shook 4. emotionally 5. practical
6. dangerous 7. survivors 8. established 9. consideration 10. sicken



Vocabulary

I . Match the English words in Column A with those in Column B.

1. c 2. e 3. a 4. j 5. b 6. h 7. i 8. g 9. f 10. d

II . Translate the expressions into Chinese or English.

1. 节能 2. 环保 3. 蜡纸 4. 腐蚀性废物 5. 绊脚石 6. 体格检查 7. 物质环境
8. 年轮 9. pitch in 10. reusable materials 11. virgin materials
12. food contamination 13. physical laws 14. chemical interaction
15. social interaction 16. an annual report

III. Fill in each blank with a word you have learned from Text B.

It took hundreds of millions of years to produce the life that now inhabits the earth. Given time not in years but in millennia life adjusts, and a balance has been reached. But in the modern world there is no time. The rapidity of change follows the impetuous pace of man rather than the deliberate pace of nature. Radiation is now the unnatural creation of man's tampering with the atom. The chemicals are the synthetic creations of man's inventive mind, having no counterparts in nature.

IV. Rewrite the following sentences after the model.

1. It is a pity that Mr. Brown has fallen ill.
2. It is clear that their group will get ahead of us.

3. It is a wise mother that knows her daughter.
4. It is on the campus that we always take a walk after supper.
5. It is her mother that cares about him most.



Reading Comprehension

Task 1

1. natural 2. district 3. fed 4. trees 5. surrounded
6. moisture 7. provide 8. exploited 9. cycle 10. rhythm

Task 2

11. D 12. C 13. C 14. B 15. A

Task 3

16. the impact of a meteorite 17. 20 kilometers 18. a bright light
19. the extinction of the dinosaurs 20. plotting the courses

Task 4

21. C 22. D 23. D 24. B 25. C

Task 5

26. D 27. B

Part Two

Exercises for PRETCO (A)

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. M: Why do you think species of animals are diminishing?
W: Because we human beings are depriving them of their living places.
Q: What does the woman mean?
2. M: Where can I put the used paper?
W: There's a litter bin over there in the corner of the room.
Q: Where will the man put the used paper?
3. W: What do you think is the cause of global warming?
M: That's what we mean by the "greenhouse effect".
Q: What are they talking about?

4. W: Nowadays more and more people prefer living in the suburbs to living in the downtown area.

M: That's true, because it's quieter and cleaner in the suburbs.

Q: Why do more and more people prefer to live in the suburbs?

5. M: Why do you have so much rain here?

W: Because we are closer to the lake, I guess, perhaps something about the clouds picking up moisture as they come in over the water.

Q: Which of the following statements is true?

1. D 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. A

Section B

Conversation 1

A: It's really very nice to have had a picnic here on the beach!

B: Hamburgers and cola never tasted better than at this moment.

A: Oh, my God. It's 6: 30 now. We should hurry back to the college. Let's go.

B: Wait! Don't forget to pick up the cola bottles and the plastic bags.

A: Why? They're empty and useless. Can't we just leave them here?

B: Absolutely not. Don't you hear the term "white pollution", the media often using this term?

A: What does it mean?

B: It refers to the plastic bags and food boxes people throw away carelessly. If everybody leaves these used things here, this beautiful site will be ruined very soon.

A: I see. But is that really so serious? Anyway, they're just bags and boxes.

B: Perhaps there's something you don't understand.

A: What's that?

B: The material used to make those bags and boxes takes over 100 years to deteriorate (降解).

A: You're right. That's really a very serious problem. I don't want to be surrounded by those bags and boxes.

B: Neither does the next generation! Let's collect them and take them away.

6. What does "white pollution" mean?

7. Why can't we just leave the used plastic bags and food boxes?

Conversation 2

M: Do you like city you are living in, Susan?

W: Generally, I think city life is OK here, except...

M: Except what?

W: I mean the environment here is getting worse and worse.

M: Getting worse?

W: Yeah. For example, what we hear isn't the singing of birds but the noise from the cars, loudspeakers and planes.

M: And the water in the river running across the city has been seriously polluted.

W: It even smells.

M: I think people should be aware of the problem.

W: They have been paying attention to it. But once the environment has been polluted, it is very difficult to have it restored to its original state.

M: Maybe it is the cost we have to pay for the fast economic development we have achieved.

W: What are the things we should do right now to improve the environment?

M: The first thing we should do is to raise people's awareness of environmental protection.

W: And to take effective measures to improve the environment so that we can hope for a better quality of life here.

8. What does the woman think of the city she is living in?

9. Why does the woman not like the city she is living in?

10. What should be first done to improve the environment according to the man?

6. B 7. D 8. C 9. A 10. B

Section C

There are more than sixty thousand lakes in Finland, making up 9% of its total area. Most lakes are linked with rivers or channels. So one can tour most of the country by boat. In winter, these lakes and rivers turn into good ways for sledges. Two thirds of Finland's territory is within the Arctic Circle. The northern tip of Finland has fifty days without sunrise during winter.

Finland is also famous for its vast forests, covering 71% of its territory. One quarter of Finland's industrial output comes from the forest.

Finland has another nickname: the country of a thousand islands. Helsinki, its capital, is formed by more than forty small islands and a peninsula.

11. How are most lakes in Finland linked?

12. How can one tour most of the country in summer?

13. How many days without sunrise does the northern tip of Finland have during winter?

14. How much does Finland's industrial output come from the forest?

15. What is another nickname of Finland?

11. rivers or channels 12. by boat 13. fifty days 14. one quarter/25% 15. a thousand islands

Part II Vocabulary and Structure

Section A

16. A 17. A 18. B 19. C 20. A 21. B 22. D 23. C 24. A 25. C

Section B

26. alarmed 27. interaction 28. dispose 29. granted 30. modified

31. irrecoverable 32. inhabit 33. sicken 34. indiscriminately 35. consumerism

Part III Reading Comprehension

Task 1

36. C 37. B 38. A 39. D 40. A

Task 2

41. A 42. D 43. B 44. C 45. B

Task 3

46. a wholly unnatural 47. Sunshine and fresh 48. tall buildings 49. a public park 50. on in nature

Task 4

51. AK 52. BO 53. ER 54. FU 55. GX

Task 5

56. problems and progress 57. productivity 58. machines; workers 59. permanent 60. warning

Part IV Translation—English to Chinese

61. C-B-A-D 62. C-A-B-D 63. C-D-A-B 64. C-A-B-D

65. 某些科学家认为，温室效应已经开始：地球的平均温度在过去的 90 年中已经升高 1 华氏度（20 世纪 40 年代中期到 1970 年之间有过一次小幅下降）。另一些科学家则争辩说，这种升高可能是由于自然温度的起伏。

Part V Writing

March 15th, 2013

Dear Sirs,

We have learned from *China Daily* that you are leading importer of household electric appliances.

We have the pleasure to introduce ourselves to you with a view to establishing business relations with your company. Our company deals with the export of household electric appliances. We enclose a copy of our latest catalog covering the details of all the items available at present, and hope some of these items will be of interest to you.

We are looking forward to your favorable and prompt reply.

Yours faithfully,

Li Ming