

Live and learn

Vocabulary and structure

1 Complete the table with the correct form of the words. Sometimes more than one answer is correct.

Verb	Noun	Adjective
	assumption	xxx
create		
		critical
establish		
	interaction	
interpret		
judge		
observe		
suspect		

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in Activity 1.

- 1 If you are an _____ kind of person, you will notice that when people are thinking, they often look down.
- 2 A college or university is an _____ that offers higher education.
- 3 Teachers who _____ a lot with their students usually get better results.
- 4 Professor Robert Kaplan received a lot of _____ for his idea that different cultures have different thought patterns, as many people did not agree with him.
- 5 When the artist completed his picture, he liked his _____ so much that he decided not to sell it.
- 6 People _____ that teachers know their subject well or they would not be teaching it.
- 7 The student's essay was so good that the tutor _____ she had had help writing it.
- 8 The _____ translated the Chinese speaker's words into English as soon as he finished speaking.

3 Read the definitions of the following words.

argument (a) an angry disagreement between people (b) a reason or set of reasons that you use for persuading other people to support your views, opinion etc	follow (a) to go behind someone, when you are going in the same direction as them (b) to understand something, especially something long or complicated
point (a) an idea or opinion; the thing that you are trying to say (b) the sharp end of something (c) a particular moment in time (d) a particular place	view (a) your personal opinion, belief or attitude about a particular situation or subject (b) the things that you can see from a particular place

Now complete the sentences with the correct word.

- 1 Should children start reading before four years old? What's your _____?
- 2 He talked very fast and I was unable to _____ what he was saying.
- 3 I picked up the pencil and noticed that the _____ was broken.
- 4 The book puts forward the _____ that the writing styles of different cultures are different.
- 5 It was at that _____ that we decided to go home.
- 6 The _____ from the top of the hill was absolutely wonderful.
- 7 Look at the _____ on the map where the road leaves the town.
- 8 My best friend and I had a terrible _____ and didn't speak to each other for two months.
- 9 The main _____ of the argument is that people think differently.
- 10 Just _____ Jamie, she knows the way.

4 Complete the sentences with the correct adverb formed from the adjectives in the box.

critical encouraging frequent logical occasional particular rational true

- 1 The teacher spoke _____ to the child about her work and praised her for working so hard.
- 2 To be good at mathematics you need to be able to think _____.
- 3 Luke _____ missed lectures but not often as he found them a good way of taking in information.

- 4 When I've written an essay I always reread it very _____, and if I think it isn't good enough I spend more time on it.
- 5 The lecturer always spoke very fast and her students _____ asked her to speak more slowly.
- 6 In my school, the teachers, _____ the history teacher, always encouraged us to think for ourselves.
- 7 I _____ didn't think that I would pass the exam and do as well as I did.
- 8 Try not to be emotional, and instead think about the subject _____.

5 Read the information.

Collocations

Nouns which often go after:

to face	a challenge	a problem	facts		
personal	opinion	reason	problem	assistant	life
	belongings	view	relationship		
cultural	background	conversation	identity	life	origin
	tradition				

Adjectives which often go before:

concept	basic	interesting	important	simple
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Verbs which often go before:

a statement	give	make	prepare		
an argument	avoid	follow	get into	have	lose
	present	win			
a / the point	have	make	miss	prove	return to
the point	go straight to		stray from		

Now complete the sentences with suitable words from the collocation box. Sometimes more than one word is possible.

- 1 My personal _____ is that if you are able to think for yourself, you will be much more successful at what you do.
- 2 It is such a _____ concept that anyone can understand it.

- 3 My tutor said that I had _____ a very interesting argument in my essay. However, he said that I had _____ some statements that weren't true.
- 4 At the start of our discussion about the best way to write an essay, John _____ the point that different cultures had different styles, and I agreed with him.
- 5 It's important to be able to _____ a problem and not run away from it.
- 6 The cultural _____ of students at this university are often very different.

6 Complete the paragraph with the correct form of the words in the box.

context	diagram	efficient	enjoyable	frequent
illustrate	repetition	revise	revision	systematic

When learning a foreign language, finding (1) _____ ways to study is very important. It's very helpful to read a lot as this provides a (2) _____ for language, so that you understand and remember things more easily. Reading is also very (3) _____. (4) _____ is probably the most common way of learning new words, just saying them again and again helps keep them in your mind. You need to return to words you've learnt (5) _____, otherwise it's all too easy to forget them. Drawing (6) _____ can also help when learning how language is used. If you can (7) _____ something, and make a picture of it, you will probably remember it more easily too. Finally, when you (8) _____ for an exam, try and do it at regular times, in a (9) _____ way. That way, you won't find that you do all your (10) _____ at the last minute.

7 Read the information.

These words are followed by the *-ing* form: *recommend, practise* and *worth*.

For example:

It's worth working hard at university because then you'll find a good job.

These verbs are followed by object + *to*: *encourage, instruct, remind* and *require*.

For example:

My tutor encouraged me to read a lot.

Now rewrite the sentences using the words given.

- 1 It's a good idea to do a lot of research when writing essays as you'll get a better grade.
It's worth _____.
- 2 Don't let me forget to complete the questionnaire about learning types.
Remind me _____.

- 3 We had to answer the questionnaire very fast, without thinking.
They instructed us _____.
- 4 The tutor said it was helpful to start with any available general textbooks on the subject.
The tutor recommended _____.
- 5 If you read with your child every day, you will find that they learn faster.
If you practise _____.
- 6 Kaplan's work made professors look more carefully at their students' writing styles.
Kaplan's work encouraged _____.
- 7 To do the test you have to answer 50 multiple choice questions.
The test requires you _____.

8 Write complete sentences using *neither* + inversion. Put the verbs in the correct form.

- 1 I / not / work / very hard / at the moment / neither / my friends

- 2 I / not / learn / think / myself / when / I / be / a child / neither / sister

- 3 I / can't / understand / what / lecturer / talk about / neither / anyone else

- 4 Oliver / not / take / exam / tomorrow / neither / Lucy

- 5 activists / not / like / go through / things / logically / neither / pragmatists

- 6 Sandra / not / do / enough / research / yet / neither / Mark

9 Look at the sentences.

- Nobody is going to force you to get up in the morning or force you to attend lectures.
- But good lecturers will cause a subject to come alive for their students.

You can rewrite them like this.

- *Nobody is going to make you get up in the morning or force you to attend lectures.*
- *But good lecturers will make a subject come alive for their students.*

Now rewrite the sentences using **make + verb**.

- 1 The best teachers cause you to realize how interesting a subject is.

- 2 Why do they force us to read so many books about the subject?

- 3 I was very upset when my tutor insisted that I rewrite the essay.

- 4 University caused me to take responsibility for myself, rather than just do what other people told me to do.

- 5 When Eva failed her exam, the college insisted that she retake it the following term.

- 6 If a small child is naughty, teachers sometimes force them to stand in the corner of the classroom.

10 Rewrite the sentences using the passive voice.

- 1 They think you work best if you take short breaks from time to time.

2 People regard studying for too many hours as unhelpful.

3 We believe that there may be as many as seven different thinking styles.

4 People see doing a lot of research as important.

5 They say that you get better ideas when you're lying down.

6 Many people consider that physical exercise improves your thinking power.

11 Rewrite the sentences using *had* + subject inversion.

1 If I hadn't come home late I would have been able to get up the next morning.

2 If I'd got up early the next morning, I would have gone to the lecture.

3 If I'd gone to the lecture, I would have finished my essay sooner.

4 If I hadn't finished my essay by Friday afternoon, I wouldn't have gone out on Friday night.

5 If I hadn't gone out on Friday night, I would have missed a great party.

Reading

1 Read the passage.

A journey

The first part of my story is not unusual. My father left my mother when I was a year old, with the result that she and her three young children were in a state of near poverty. Unlike many of my friends I had no problem reading, but with no encouragement from my mother to study, I saw school as a necessary evil. Together with other boys in my class I left school at 16 with no qualifications, and found a job stacking shelves in a local supermarket. I felt lucky to be employed.

Often, when someone makes a big change in their life, it's due to another person's influence. In my case, it was Matt, the leader of the local youth club. Matt, who was a Maths teacher, was forever telling me that I had "a good head on my shoulders". Eventually I believed him and celebrated my eighteenth birthday by enrolling at the local college. I found the courses desperately hard and would certainly have dropped out had it not been for Matt's encouragement. The idea of studying for two hours was completely foreign to me. But despite myself, I became increasingly interested in the courses, particularly the science subjects. At first I had trouble memorizing information but then Matt showed me an online study skills site and I began to feel that my brain was waking up. Instead of studying at irregular hours, I made a timetable which I kept to. In the second year of my course, the idea that I could be a doctor began to excite me and my teachers took the idea seriously. When my exam results came through, all top grades, I knew I was on the way to a different future. By now I had the discipline and the skills to succeed. I would never describe my journey as easy, but twelve years later, I'm a junior doctor, happy in my chosen career. And Matt is my good friend.

Now check (✓) the true statements according to the passage.

- 1 The writer's parents encouraged him at school.
- 2 The writer wanted to do well at school.
- 3 The writer found quite a good job at 16.
- 4 The writer realized he was intelligent.

- 5 Matt persuaded the writer not to leave college.
- 6 Matt taught the writer how to improve his memory.
- 7 The writer always studied at irregular hours.
- 8 The writer realized he had the ability to be a doctor.
- 9 The writer was able to become a doctor because he had developed certain qualities.

2 Answer the questions about the words and expressions.

- 1 If you are in a state of *near poverty*, are you a) quite poor, or b) very poor?
- 2 If something is a *necessary evil*, is it something that a) you dislike but have to accept, or b) dislike and refuse to accept?
- 3 If you have *qualifications* for a job, have you had a) experience in the job, or b) training for the job?
- 4 If you *have a good head on your shoulders*, are you a) intelligent, or b) attractive?
- 5 If you *enrol* at a college, do you a) complete a college course, or b) join the college?
- 6 If you *drop out of* a course, do you a) start a course, or b) leave the course before it finishes?
- 7 If something is *foreign* to you, does it seem a) strange and different, or b) very normal?
- 8 If you *memorize* information, do you a) try hard to remember it, or b) learn and remember it perfectly?
- 9 If you *take an idea seriously*, do you think it is a) a good idea, or b) a stupid idea?
- 10 If you *have discipline*, are you able to a) work when necessary, or b) work quickly?

3 Read the passage.

The effects of video games

Video games have had a huge impact on society. Children and adults play them because they are brilliantly exciting and competitive. But educationalists and parents are right to worry about the effects of video games on children and teenagers when they play for too long. There is concern that aggression can increase as a result of violent video games, while other negative effects include obesity as a result of spending long hours at a computer screen, and a decline in school achievements.

However, video games also have a number of positive effects. The most well-known positive effect is the development of extremely good hand-eye coordination, as players must react manually to events occurring fast in different parts of the

screen. Hand-eye coordination is important in all sports and also in other areas such as driving.

Video games can also have a beneficial effect on cognitive functioning. A recent study showed that those who regularly played games counted 50 per cent more visual items presented rapidly than those who did not. They are also able to change tasks faster.

Most video games require some kind of problem-solving. Players have to analyze each situation and find a solution, and this develops logic skills.

Players often have to form a hypothesis that must be tested. They then have to test their hypothesis to see if it is correct by taking action. Forming a hypothesis is an important part of the scientific method and video games give practice in this.

Parents often complain that spending long hours playing video games means that children don't read. In fact, popular fantasy games have stories that players learn about through dialogue and to play these games successfully you have to do a great deal of reading.

In conclusion, it can be said that while video games can have negative effects when played for too long, they also have important cognitive benefits.

Now number the statements in the order they appear in the passage.

- a) Players have to create and test ideas that explain things in the game.
- b) Children get practice in reading.
- c) Children sometimes do worse at school because they play video games for too long.
- d) You can get fatter as a result of playing games too long.
- e) Players have to find answers to problems.
- f) People worry that video games can make you behave angrily and rudely.
- g) Video games train your mind to move more quickly.
- h) Video games train you to move your hands fast according to what you see.

4 Match the words and expressions in the box with their definitions.

aggression	analyze	cognitive functioning	coordination	decline
hypothesis	impact	manual	obesity	react

- 1 an idea that tries to explain something but has not yet been tested or proved to be correct
- 2 a condition in which someone is too fat in a way that is dangerous for their health

- 3 the ability to control the movements of different parts of your body so that they work well together
- 4 to become less or worse
- 5 to study or examine something in detail in order to understand or explain it
- 6 involving the use of your hands
- 7 an angry feeling that makes you want to attack or defeat someone else
- 8 to behave in a particular way because of something that is happening around you or something that someone is doing to you
- 9 the process by which you recognize and understand things
- 10 an effect or an influence

Integrated skills training

1 Rewrite the sentences using the words given.

- 1 Some teachers can be less comfortable with personal opinion or creative thinking.
Some teachers find _____.
- 2 People from different cultural backgrounds have different ways of presenting arguments.
People whose _____.
- 3 Good lecturers will make a subject come alive for their students.
The role of a good lecturer _____.
- 4 But at least she introduced the concept into my academic life.
But at least she succeeded _____.
- 5 Effective reading requires you to vary your rate and style of reading according to your purpose.
To read _____.
- 6 Hardly anyone has been encouraged to think for themselves.
Few people _____.
- 7 If you interpret the title wrongly, the essay could be a complete disaster.
Unless _____.
- 8 Kaplan's view attracted a lot of criticism.
People _____.
- 9 It is easy to misunderstand the role of lectures.
Misunderstanding _____.

2 In the passage, there are altogether 10 mistakes, one in each numbered line. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blanks provided. If you change a word, cross it out and write the correct word in the corresponding blank. If you add a word, put an insertion mark (^) in the right place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and put a slash (/) in the blank.

<p>When starting a serious course of study, it helps a lot to know what kind of learner you are. For example, if you are an activist type, make sure that you use the methods of study that work best for you. Rather than to go through things logically, spending a lot of time discussing and generating ideas. For activists, it's important to be creative.</p>	<p>1 _____ 2 _____</p>
<p>On other hand, you may be a theorist. Theorists are very different from activists as they are less interested in think creatively. Instead, they much prefer absorb information slowly and organize it in a logical way.</p>	<p>3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____</p>
<p>The third type of learner, reflectors, are quite similar with theorists. They like to take time to observe, reflect and gather information before making a judgement. Finally, the fourth type, pragmatists, learn best from the practical activities.</p>	<p>6 _____ 7 _____</p>
<p>In fact, most people are probably a mix of two or three types, but with one method of study that is predominant. It's also true that each learning type will be interested in and good at different subjects. For example, a pragmatist may not enjoy studying a foreign language, although an activist will probably find a law extremely boring.</p>	<p>8 _____ 9 _____</p>
<p>However, while recognising what type of learner you are, you may find it helpful to practise the skills of the other learning types. You are patient with yourself and spend some time doing this, it can only benefit you.</p>	<p>10 _____</p>

3 Complete the paragraph with the correct words. Use one word only in each blank.

In my last two years at school I was (1) _____ enough to have a teacher who was passionate about teaching and consequently expected her students to be as passionate as she (2) _____ about her subject, English literature. She encouraged us (3) _____ read as much as we could, and to be critical of (4) _____ we were reading. I can clearly (5) _____ some of the long class discussions we had on the books we were studying for

our exams. Quite often these discussions were (6) _____ interesting that they would continue long after the class (7) _____ finished. I am still grateful (8) _____ this teacher, who introduced me to the pleasures and value of serious literature. (9) _____ I had a different teacher, one who took less interest, both in us and in her subject, I doubt I (10) _____ have gone on to study English at university, eventually becoming a university lecturer.

4 Translate the sentences into Chinese.

- 1 And neither were theirs. (We may have learned to revere thinkers like Socrates, but we also learned that the state poisoned him for thinking for himself: not unmitigated encouragement.)

- 2 On the first day the teacher, who was maligned by students as a hard teacher because she tried to get them to think, stood in front of the blackboard and said, “On the paper in front of you write the sum of a number.”

- 3 Reflectors learn best from activities that allow them space to listen, observe, reflect, gather information and make a considered judgment in their own time.

- 4 People said it was too simplistic, it was based on insufficient evidence, and it was biased in favour of English (which seemed to offer the “most efficient” way of presenting an argument).

- 5 In conclusion, it can be said that while video games can have negative effects when played for too long, they also have important cognitive benefits.

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

- 1 _____ (我觉得有点失望, 正准备离开) when something occurred which attracted my attention.
- 2 The professor never laughed; _____ (她也从不发脾气).
- 3 The lack of creativity among students _____ (使得培养学生的批判性思维的任务更为重要).
- 4 Even if you don't agree with their point of view, _____
_____ (至少你不应该批评他们的思维方式, 使他们蒙羞).
- 5 Cramming schools are seen everywhere in China. _____
_____ (这些学校如此盛行, 究竟是因为什么)?

A sporting chance

Vocabulary and structure

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

- 1 Nick is very _____ and as well as playing a lot of football, he has run in the London Marathon three times. (athlete)
- 2 I joined a tennis club recently and my _____ (involve) in the club has made life much more fun. Also, since I joined, there has been a big _____ in my tennis. (improve)
- 3 My friend Tina, who didn't use to be very _____ about tennis, is now really keen on it. (enthusiasm)
- 4 If you want to improve at a sport, it's _____ easy — you just have to practise! (ridiculous)
- 5 I watched a very _____ movie about baseball a couple of nights ago. (amuse)
- 6 The _____ of a game like football is one reason why people enjoy it so much. (simple)
- 7 As children, my brothers and I used to have a _____ about who could throw a ball the furthest. (compete)

2 Put the words and expressions in the box into the correct categories.

aggressive	champion	gymnastics	horse racing
military	patient	philosopher	physical
skiing	sophisticated	troops	weapon

Words connected with the army	Types of sport	Adjectives describing people	Types of people

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words and expressions in Activity 2.

- 1 Confucius was a fine athlete as well as a _____.
- 2 You have to be _____ to enjoy a game such as cricket, which moves very slowly.
- 3 _____ is a sport in which you bend your body a lot and young people can be very good at it.
- 4 Sophie won the tennis competition at her club and became the tennis _____.
- 5 When they weren't actually fighting the enemy, the _____ played a lot of football in order to keep fit.
- 6 Is _____ development more or less important than intellectual development?
- 7 I always go _____ in winter as I love being in the mountains.
- 8 Karate is a sport in which your hands can be used as a dangerous _____.
- 9 Even the most _____ and intelligent people love football.

4 Underline the correct words to complete each sentence.

- 1 The girls weren't very enthusiastic *about* / *with* training for two hours every day.
- 2 As a teacher, I'm involved *in* / *at* a lot of sports activities that take place after school.
- 3 Would you agree that golf appeals *with* / *to* fairly sophisticated people?
- 4 What was your reason *for* / *in* refusing to come to the match with me?
- 5 We had a very good view *in* / *of* the tennis court from where we were sitting.
- 6 The sports teacher substituted Nick *by* / *for* Jack in the football game, because Jack fell and hurt his leg during the match.
- 7 During any game, good communication *between* / *with* players is very important.
- 8 The passage compares baseball *for* / *with* basketball, and describes baseball as more relaxed.

5 Underline the correct words to complete each sentence.

- 1 Tom and Alex regularly play tennis together and yesterday Tom *beat* / *won* Alex for the first time in a month.
- 2 After an important tennis match, it is traditional for the two winners to *kiss* / *embrace* each other.
- 3 There are *vertical* / *horizontal* blue and white stripes down the football shirts.
- 4 When you have taken a lot of exercise you can feel very *stuff* / *stiff* the next day.
- 5 I bought a track suit recently but went back to the shop and *changed* / *exchanged* it for one in a different colour.
- 6 If you are training for a marathon you need to *decrease* / *increase* the number of hours you train quite slowly. You should begin with only a few hours a week.
- 7 The winner at an Olympic Games event receives *a reward* / *an award* of a gold medal.

6 Read the information.**Collocations****Nouns which often go after:**

to go for	a jog	a run	a swim	a walk		
to take	advice	control	exercise	an interest	responsibility	
	a photo	a risk	a seat	a train	a view (opinion)	
to play	a game	a joke	a part	a role	a sport	a trick
to hold	a conference		a (sporting) event	a meeting	a party	
	a talk					
to keep	calm	fit	quiet	still	warm	
physical	fitness	training				
sporting	activity	event				
sports	car	centre	day	drink		

Now complete the sentences with suitable words from the collocation box. Sometimes more than one word is possible.

- 1 My doctor told me I was very unfit and that I should _____ some _____.
- 2 Our local _____ has a great pool and I usually _____ there after work.
- 3 An athlete's trainer _____ a very important _____ in helping them prepare for an important sporting events.
- 4 I _____ by going to the gym three or four times a week.
- 5 All schools have some form of regular _____ for their pupils, as exercise is very important for both the mind and the body.
- 6 There's a big stadium near us and a lot of sporting _____ are _____ there.

7 Join the sentences using *all / some / many / one / none of which / whom*.

- 1 I interviewed a lot of London Marathon runners. Some of them had run the Marathon at least once before.

2 Olivia took part in many sporting events. She did well in all of them.

3 The match was watched by the children's parents. Most of them stayed to the end even though it was raining.

4 The football manager held a lot of meetings. Some of them were about who would be the next team captain.

5 There were several players waiting to see the doctor. One of them had broken his ankle.

6 The golf players were looking for some golf balls. They couldn't find any of them anywhere.

8 Complete the paragraph with the correct form of the words in the box.

boxing	competitive	gang	occupy	opponent
pitch	recreation	violent	wrestling	

It's well-known that in the West, teenage boys who live in inner cities can be very aggressive and even (1) _____ if they have nothing to do. They need to be involved in types of (2) _____ that use up their energy, and (3) _____ their time and minds. Playing sport is one of the best ways of doing this. Instead of running around together in (4) _____, doing things they shouldn't do, boys can play football or basketball and run around on the (5) _____. Other sports such as (6) _____ and (7) _____ are great for teenagers who are competitive, although not all boys are. For this kind of teenager, any sport in which you have to beat your (8) _____ is going to appeal to them.

- 9** Rewrite the paragraph, replacing the underlined verbs with *would* where possible. You may need to make other changes.

Note that we can replace *used to* with *would* when we are talking about repeated actions in the past. But when we use verbs that refer to past states, for example, *like, know, think, believe*, we can only say *used to*.

Some years ago I lived by the sea and had a house near a long, beautiful beach. At the weekends, when I woke in the morning, I used to look out of the window and see if it was sunny. If it was, I used to put on my running shoes and go outside. Then I used to run all the way along the beach and all the way back again. After that I used to have a long swim in the sea. Then I returned to my house and have a big breakfast. It was a great way to start the day.

- 10** Rewrite the sentences using *wherever* or *whenever*.

1 Every time the football team I support loses, I feel depressed.

2 I feel great each time I go for a jog.

3 It didn't matter where Harry hit the ball, his friend managed to return it.

4 It doesn't matter where you go for your skiing holiday; just make sure there's snow.

5 Hundreds of fans come to watch her each time she plays a tennis match.

11 Rewrite the sentences using *it's ... that ...* and the adjectives in brackets.

- 1 Sports in both ancient Greece and China were combined with military training. (interesting)

- 2 Cricket, a game invented by the British, is one of India's most popular sports. (surprising)

- 3 Football in Britain has become an industry whose aim is to make a lot of money. (sad)

- 4 A lot of people hate the idea of taking exercise. (curious)

- 5 Basketball is part of a way of life in the cities. (true)

12 Look at the sentence.

- Over three years, I started walking without sticks, then running slowly, until I had improved so much that I was nearly as fit as I was before the accident.

You can rewrite it like this.

→ *Over three years, I started walking without sticks, then running slowly, until my improvement was such that I was nearly as fit as I was before the accident.*

Now rewrite the sentences using *such that*.

- 1 He progressed so much at gymnastics that he won several important competitions.

- 2 People were so amused that they couldn't stop laughing.

3 Odysseus was so angry with his rivals that he killed them all.

4 They were so enthusiastic that they talked about the game for hours.

5 The man was so strong that he could lift the front wheels of a car off the ground.

Reading

1 Read the passage.

Top Gear

A programme about cars that has 350 million viewers worldwide, with its presenters recognised everywhere they go — what's the big attraction? BBC television's *Top Gear*, a series which has been going since 1977, is a car programme like no other.

It began as a conventional motoring programme that reviewed cars, but over time developed a wild humour with imaginative features that have established it as one of the most popular TV programmes in the world, shown, among other countries, in Canada, Australia, America and Russia.

Like conventional car programmes, *Top Gear* tests cars, but does so in unusual and amusing ways. In one feature, a long-distance race, a presenter drives a car while other presenters take the same journey by, for example, train and boat. In one famous programme, a car which was supposed to be unusually strong, among other tests, was dropped from a crane, set on fire, left in the sea, and then crashed into a tree. At the end of these tests the car was still driveable and now stands in the *Top Gear* TV studio.

Top Gear presenters regularly take part in crazy challenges. In one of the most famous, the three presenters raced three different cars to the magnetic North Pole. Much loved features include the Stig, a masked racing driver who drives round the *Top Gear* test track to test the performance of various cars. There is always a lot of interest in the Stig's identity. Another amusing feature is the Cool Wall, in which the presenters decide which cars are cool by placing their cards in different positions on a large board, the top of the board being the most cool section. A lot of humour comes from the fact that the presenters argue over which car is the coolest, with chief presenter Jeremy Clarkson frequently placing his choice out of reach of the presenter who is shorter than him.

Now choose the best answers to the questions.

- 1 What do we learn about *Top Gear* when it began?
 - (a) It had a lot of viewers.
 - (b) It was quite popular.
 - (c) It had a wild humour.
 - (d) It was like other car programmes.
- 2 Why is *Top Gear* so popular?
 - (a) It's very funny.
 - (b) It has a lot of different features.
 - (c) It reviews lots of cars.
 - (d) The presenters are attractive.
- 3 What did the tests for the "unusually strong" car show?
 - (a) It was unusually strong.
 - (b) It was strong.
 - (c) It was quite strong.
 - (d) It wasn't strong.
- 4 What do we learn about the Stig?
 - (a) He's one of the presenters.
 - (b) He's a dangerous driver.
 - (c) People don't know who he is.
 - (d) He tests cars by going on long journeys.

- 5 If the name of a car is placed at the bottom of the Cool Wall, what does this show?
- (a) The presenters like the car a lot.
 - (b) The presenters don't like the car at all.
 - (c) The presenters haven't tested the car.
 - (d) The presenters are going to test the car.
- 6 How might Jeremy Clarkson win an argument about a car?
- (a) By giving very good reasons why the car is cool.
 - (b) By placing a card in the correct position on the board.
 - (c) By putting a card where a presenter can't get it.
 - (d) By getting a lot of people to agree with him.

2 Match the words and expressions in the box with their definitions.

conventional	crane	humour	imaginative
mask	out of reach	presenter	wild

- 1 of the usual, traditional, accepted type, instead of being new or different
- 2 when you can't put out your arm or leg to touch something or pick it up because it is a little too far away
- 3 something that you wear to cover part or all of your face
- 4 a very tall machine used for lifting and moving heavy objects and building tall buildings
- 5 the quality that makes a situation or entertainment funny
- 6 the person who introduces a television or radio programme
- 7 involving new, different or exciting ideas
- 8 crazy

3 Read the passage.

Why ski?

You're standing in a long, long queue waiting to get onto the ski lift. It will take you to the top of the ski slope so that you can ski all the way down it before going all the way back up to the top again in order to ski down again. It's eight in the morning and you've hardly slept at all because the people in the chalet next to you had a party that went on all night. Your fingers are frozen despite the fact that you're wearing thick gloves, and your ski boots are agony. You're aching so much from your first day of skiing yesterday that you could hardly get out of bed this morning.

“Why, why am I doing this?” you ask yourself and can’t really find an answer. The people next to you are discussing the fact that there has been an avalanche warning twenty kilometres away. An avalanche! Imagine that! If it can happen there, it could happen here too. You imagine being covered in snow, dying a cold snowy death.

Slowly the crowd moves onto the ski lift and up you go. You begin to feel just a little excited. You’re in your new and extremely expensive ski outfit, and you know you look just great and there’s a girl sitting opposite you who you chatted to yesterday and who seemed to like you. “Hi,” you say, “how’s it going?” You exchange comments about how the slopes are just perfect for skiing today.

Now you’re at the top and finally you’re organized and ready to go. The girl, whose name is Emma, sets off down the slope and she’s quite a good skier but you know you can definitely help her improve her technique. Now you’re off and the white air and the snow are whizzing past you, you’re breathing deeply and it’s exhilarating beyond belief. Far too soon you’re at the bottom — and you can’t wait to get back up there again.

Now complete each sentence with no more than four words.

- 1 When the passage starts, the man is at the bottom _____.
- 2 He is feeling _____.
- 3 The people in the chalet next to him were _____.
- 4 He learns that there _____ an avalanche.
- 5 He is afraid that he might _____.
- 6 He has recently bought _____.
- 7 The young man watches Emma _____.
- 8 He thinks he is better _____.
- 9 As he skis down the slope, the man realizes that _____.

4 Answer the questions using the correct form of the words in the box.

agony	avalanche	boot	chalet	exhilarating
outfit	queue	ski lift	slope	whizz

- 1 What do you call the side of a hill or a mountain?
- 2 What kind of place might you stay in overnight when you’re skiing?
- 3 What item that covers your feet can reach your knees?
- 4 What do you wear when you go skiing?

- 5 If something is very exciting, what might you describe it as?
- 6 What sound does something make when it moves fast past something?
- 7 What kind of snow moves very fast and can kill people?
- 8 How might you describe something that is very painful?
- 9 What takes you to the top of a ski slope?
- 10 What do you call a line of people who are waiting for something?

Integrated skills training

- 1** Complete the passage with the correct words. Use one word only in each blank. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

We all know how important it is to (1) _____ exercise but sometimes it can be a great effort, particularly if you are not a sporty type, and prefer to (2) _____ your free time reading or talking to friends, anything in fact rather (3) _____ get outside and into the fresh air. Until a few years ago, I certainly (4) _____ to hate the idea of doing (5) _____ that involved moving fast unless it was in a car or plane.

If someone suggested going for a walk, I (6) _____ try to avoid doing so. However, in the last few years I've changed, thanks to a boyfriend who was very keen (7) _____ getting fit, and who persuaded me that I would look and feel better if I got (8) _____ exercise. We started to play tennis and I (9) _____ that I was much better at it than I expected. I now play about three times a week and usually (10) _____ my boyfriend, which makes me feel pretty good!

- 2** Complete the passage with the correct words and phrases in the box.

although as not only ... but ... also so while

(1) _____ Greece and China are separated by nearly 8,000 kilometres of mountains and desert, and in the past, there was hardly any communication between them, they can be compared with each other in the role of sport in their societies. In fact sport has always played an important part in human activities, (2) _____ humans realized very early that greater physical strength would allow them to use their tools more efficiently. (3) _____ were running, swimming, jumping and throwing skills that needed to be developed, (4) _____ they were (5) _____ enjoyable as well.

(6) _____ sporting events, such as shooting with a bow and arrow, were held in ancient China, the Olympic Games probably began as long ago as 776 BC in ancient Greece. (7) _____ it seems clear that the origin of sport is connected with human instincts rather than human invention.

3 In the passage, there are altogether 10 mistakes, one in each numbered line. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blanks provided. If you change a word, cross it out and write the correct word in the corresponding blank. If you add a word, put an insertion mark (^) in the right place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and put a slash (/) in the blank.

<p>It is well-known that the Olympic Games began in ancient Greece. It believed that they began in the fifth century BC, although they might started before that. It seems that the last Olympic Games were probably held in 393 AD or 426 AD, because by that time the Romans have gained a lot of power in Greece, and they were uninterested in the Games.</p>	<p>1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____</p>
<p>Like today's Olympic Games, the ancient Olympic Games took place every four years, and in over 1170 years, the Games were not missed once. Even though when the Persian Wars were being fought, during the very important Battle of Thermopylae, in 480 BC, the games were allowed to continue. Such was the importance the Olympic Games to the Ancient Greeks that men came from all over the country to compete in them — women were not permitted to do so.</p>	<p>4 _____ 5 _____</p>
<p>The sporting events, which had so great religious importance, took place in a valley in Olympia, near the city of Elis, in south-west Greece. The first Games consisted of one event only, a 200 yard race, and slowly events were added. The ancient Greeks were very competition in all areas of life, and to win at Olympia was considered to be such great honour that winners were not given money as an award. It was considered enough to have won, and poems were written be about the champions. It is an interesting fact that the first Olympic champion was said to be a cook called Coreubus.</p>	<p>6 _____ 7 _____ 8 _____ 9 _____ 10 _____</p>

4 Translate the sentences into Chinese.

- 1 The two nations are separated by nearly 8,000 kilometres of mountains and desert, and in the past, there were no relations and hardly any communication between them.

- 2 He introduced the Six Noble Arts into education: music, ancient rituals, mathematics, handwriting, driving a horse-drawn vehicle and shooting with a bow, all of which paid attention to the moral, physical and intellectual development of pupils.

- 3 Over three years, I started walking without sticks, then running slowly, until my improvement was such that I was nearly as fit as I was before the accident.

- 4 It's physically restricted by its relatively small pitch, is ideal to watch on television, and is especially good at occupying your time on a lazy Sunday afternoon.

- 5 It began as a conventional motoring programme that reviewed cars, but over time developed a wild humour with imaginative features that have established it as one of the most popular TV programmes in the world, shown, among other countries, in Canada, Australia, America and Russia.

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

- 1 People are becoming increasingly aware of the importance of sports nowadays, and _____ (凡是有人类活动的地方, 就有体育运动).
- 2 It's hard to say how many different types of sports there are, _____ (但是所有这些运动都应在适当的时候进行).
- 3 It's true that _____ (体育和写作有很多相同之处), for example, both require a high level of dedication, determination and enthusiasm.
- 4 _____ (通过节食来减掉脂肪并不健康), and the best way to lose weight is exercise.
- 5 Strength was an essential requirement for soldiers in an ancient army, _____ (在现代战争中, 武器扮演着重要角色).

Breaking news

Vocabulary and structure

1 Complete the paragraph with the correct form of the words in the box.

article	edition	editor	front page
headline	journalist	profession	publish

Journalism is an interesting (1) _____ but not an easy one. (2) _____ a daily newspaper requires an enormous amount of work. Each (3) _____ of a large daily newspaper contains many different news stories. (4) _____ have to make fast decisions about what information is newsworthy and what isn't. They have to decide on the (5) _____ that will attract readers to buy the paper, and which news reports to put on the (6) _____. (7) _____ not only have to gather news, but also write (8) _____ at great speed, as the stories often appear only a few hours later.

2 Complete the table with the correct form of the words. Sometimes more than one answer is correct.

Verb	Noun	Adjective
exaggerate		
expect		
inform		
invade		
offend		
photograph		
xxx		possible
prove		xxx
	reaction	
rely		

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in Activity 2.

- 1 The politician described the newspaper article about her as rude and _____. She said that there was no _____ of the things they claimed she had done.
- 2 I was told there was a(n) _____ that my article would be published, but they couldn't be sure.
- 3 It was announced in the news that the country had been _____ by a large number of troops.
- 4 We agreed that the article was not very _____ and didn't provide many facts.
- 5 I enjoy _____ and sometimes I am lucky enough to get my pictures published in the papers.
- 6 The public _____ to the TV programme by phoning the producers and by writing letters to the papers.
- 7 He is a very _____ man and can always be trusted to produce his work on time.
- 8 Journalists' influence on the public has been greatly _____.

4 Underline the correct words to complete each sentence.

- 1 A journalist has a responsibility both *to / with* their editor and the public.
- 2 My reaction *at / to* the headline in the paper was one of shock and disbelief.
- 3 If more and more people read free newspapers online, will this lead *for / to* the death of print newspapers?
- 4 What was the consequence *to / of* the attack *on / at* banks by certain newspapers?
- 5 Are the public entitled *with / to* the truth whatever the cost?
- 6 The bank employee relied *on / to* the journalist not to reveal her name.
- 7 "I'm not sure what the significance *with / of* this information is," said the reporter.

5 Form compound nouns with the words in the box.

being	card	crime	editor	employee	journalist
media	network	rights	story	warming	zone

- | | | | | | |
|----------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|
| 1 news | _____ | _____ | 2 trainee | _____ | _____ |
| 3 bank | _____ | _____ | 4 human | _____ | _____ |
| 5 global | _____ | _____ | 6 war | _____ | _____ |

6 Answer the questions using the correct form of the compound nouns in Activity 5.

- 1 Where would you expect to find troops?
- 2 Who would you expect to be working in a bank?
- 3 What do scientists think is causing climate change?
- 4 What's another word for a person?
- 5 What's the name for someone who is still learning how to report the news?
- 6 What do you find on the front page of a newspaper?
- 7 How would you describe newspapers, television and radio?
- 8 What should every person be entitled to?
- 9 Why might a soldier go to prison?

7 Replace the underlined words with the correct form of the words in the box. You may need to make other changes.

approximate	attain	conclude	consumption	decline
exceed	format	meanwhile	moreover	

- 1 Have sales of newspapers gone down since the appearance of online editions?
- 2 In Japan and Norway about six out of ten adults read a paper every day.
- 3 *The Times of India* has achieved sales of nearly 2.5 million copies daily.
- 4 The amount of time Belgians spend reading a paper each day is more than 50 minutes a day.
- 5 It's 7.30 in the morning and I'm reading a newspaper while having breakfast. At the same time, my husband is reading a different paper online.
- 6 More than half of Spanish daily papers are free. Furthermore, papers are often free in European countries such as Italy and Denmark.
- 7 The passage ends by saying that hundreds of millions of people want to continue reading print newspapers.
- 8 Most people agree that the size, shape and appearance of a newspaper is very important.

8 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Photographers were not allowed _____ pictures of the scene. (take)
- 2 She was warned _____ late again or she would be asked to leave. (not; be)
- 3 The prison managers prevented the prisoners _____ to the press. (talk)
- 4 The company did not succeed in getting the paper _____ their advertisement as it was considered offensive. (accept)
- 5 I was given some useful information which saved me _____ too much time on research. (spend)

- 6 A good editor encourages all those who work for him _____ their facts. He also reminds them _____ their work several times. (check; reread)
- 7 I wonder if the army officers will permit the reporters _____ to the soldiers? (talk)
- 8 Should journalists be stopped _____ the victim's family? (contact)

9 Look at the sentence.

- It was eventually caught by a group of 12 technicians who were worried that the mouse could chew through wires and cause a short circuit.

You can rewrite it like this.

→ *It was eventually caught by a group of 12 technicians worried that the mouse could chew through wires and cause a short circuit.*

Now rewrite the sentences using noun + past participle.

- 1 I talked to an employee who was frightened that the journalist would reveal his name.

- 2 He is a man who is known to be extremely reliable.

- 3 There were many passengers who were concerned by the news that the plane would take off late.

- 4 The woman asked to be introduced to someone who was employed by the paper.

- 5 The author is going to write a book which is based on real-life events.

- 6 I read a news blog which is written by someone who isn't a professional journalist.

7 I looked up and saw a camera which was placed right at the top of the building.

10 Look at the sentence.

- The news was so striking and remarkable that, years after the event, many people can still remember exactly where they were and what they were doing when they first heard it.

You can rewrite it like this. We use this in formal, written language only.

→ *So striking, so remarkable, was the news that, years after the event, many people can still remember exactly where they were and what they were doing when they first heard it.*

Now rewrite the sentences using *so + adjective + was / were + that*.

1 The boy was so upset that he ran all the way home to tell his parents.

2 The request was so unreasonable that everyone refused.

3 The news was so unexpected that no one knew how to react.

4 The task was so impossible that the journalist refused to do it.

5 The possibilities were so interesting that many people will want to know more.

6 The facts were so exaggerated that I decided to write a letter to correct them.

11 Look at the sentences.

- *It isn't often that the media lead with the same story everywhere in the world.*
- *For many people across the globe their first instinct was to go and tell someone else about it.*
- *Another element of what makes the news is immediacy.*
- *When it comes to immediacy, those media which can present news in real time, such as TV, radio, and the Internet, have an enormous advantage over the press.*
- *But this is exactly what occurred in September 2001 with the terrorist attack on the Twin Towers of the World Trade Centre in New York.*

Read the information.

- We always use *the* with these nouns:
the press the Internet the world the globe the Earth the planet the media the news
- *The media* and *the press* can be singular or plural, for example:
The media are very powerful. Or: The media is very powerful.
- *The news* and *the Internet* are always singular, for example: *The news was bad.*
- We usually use *the* with the names of important buildings, for example:
the Twin Towers the World Trade Center the Summer Palace
- We usually use *the* with the names of newspapers, for example:
the Edinburgh Evening News The New York Times

Now write complete sentences. Put the verbs in the correct form.

- 1 news / collapse / Twin Towers / horrify / world
- 2 invention / Internet / mean / today / news / travel / globe / in seconds
- 3 recently / I / read / interesting article / *The Sunday Times* / about / way / press / change / 21st century
- 4 be / it / responsibility / media / discuss / problems / such as / effect / global warming / Earth
- 5 in / travel section / my daily newspaper / there be / article / top ten tourist attractions / Beijing / Forbidden City / describe / article / as / one / modern wonders / world
- 6 I / not only / watch / news / television / in / evening / but also / read / newspapers / online / every day

Reading

1 Read the passage.

Journalists who risk their lives

In the West, the profession of journalism is not always highly regarded. The public tend to see journalists as “hacks”, writers who are less interested in the truth than in telling a story that will sell papers. One exception to this view is that of the war correspondent. These men and women are honoured and respected for their bravery, their willingness to go to war zones, the most dangerous places in the world, and report at firsthand what they see.

What motivates them? Interestingly, they all say more or less the same thing, that someone has to witness and record what takes place in war. Martha Gellhorn, the legendary American war correspondent whose career lasted sixty years, reported on every major world conflict of the twentieth century. She perhaps explained the war correspondent’s role best when she said, “If he can do nothing positive, to make the world more liveable or less cruel or stupid, he can at least record truly, and that is something no one else can do, and it is a job that must be done ... it is the only revenge that people will ever get: that somebody writes down clearly what happened to them.”

To achieve this, war correspondents daily risk death, injury and kidnapping. More than three hundred journalists have been killed in battle zones in the last dozen years, and modern day reporting, with the practice of embedding, where a journalist is attached to a military unit, has made the profession even more risky. When questioned, these brave men and women will tell you that while their first duty is to get as close to the action as possible, it’s equally important not to put yourself in unnecessary danger. As one newspaper editor said, “Never forget, it’s the job of the reporter to tell the story, not to become the story.”

Now choose the best way to complete the sentences.

- 1 People in the West generally _____.
 - (a) respect all journalists
 - (b) don’t respect all journalists
 - (c) think journalists tell the truth
 - (d) think journalists are brave

- 2 Martha Gellhorn said war correspondents do their job _____.
 - (a) to get a kind of revenge for themselves
 - (b) because they want to make the world less cruel
 - (c) because someone must tell the truth about war
 - (d) because they enjoy risking their lives
- 3 War reporting today is _____.
 - (a) more dangerous than it used to be
 - (b) less dangerous than it used to be
 - (c) different but less dangerous than before
 - (d) as dangerous as it used to be
- 4 War correspondents try _____.
 - (a) to avoid places where soldiers are fighting
 - (b) to avoid danger if they can
 - (c) not to worry about danger
 - (d) to fight with military units
- 5 According to a newspaper editor, if a reporter gets hurt or killed, _____.
 - (a) people will say the reporter is brave
 - (b) it's because the reporter did something risky
 - (c) people will discuss the news stories he told
 - (d) people will learn about it in the news

2 Answer the questions about the words and expressions.

- 1 Is a *war correspondent* (a) a journalist, or (b) a soldier?
- 2 If something is an *exception* is it (a) the same as others of its type, or (b) different?
- 3 If you have an *injury*, are you (a) physically hurt, or (b) afraid of something?
- 4 If you *kidnap* someone, (a) do you want to help them, or (b) do you want someone to pay you money in exchange for releasing them?
- 5 If someone is *legendary*, are they (a) very famous, or (b) very clever?
- 6 If something *motivates* you, does it (a) make you feel bored, or (b) make you really want to do something?
- 7 If you want *revenge*, do you want (a) to help someone, or (b) to hurt someone?
- 8 If you feel *willingness*, (a) are you happy to do something, or (b) unhappy about doing something?
- 9 Does a *military unit* have (a) soldiers, or (b) editors?

3 Read the passage.

Keeping up with the news

It's 7.35 and she's dressed and watching the news over the Internet on her iPad, over a breakfast of toast and coffee. There's been another bomb thousands of miles away, and she shakes her head, saddened by the scenes of collapsed buildings and fleeing people. The Education Minister announces a cut in the education budget. She shakes her head again, this time in anger, then cheers up when the news presenter announces the death of one of the twentieth century's most glamorous movie stars at the age of seventy nine. "There'll be a lot of news coverage on that," she thinks. Then it's time to go, she's out, in the car, on the train and on her iPad again. A well-known actor talks about the glamorous film star and her many marriages, and she listens, amused by his stories.

In the staff room colleagues are discussing the education cuts in small groups and loud voices, and she adds her opinion. In the classroom the topic is Shakespeare's great play, *Antony and Cleopatra*. She tells the class that the glamorous, dead movie star famously played Cleopatra in a sixties film, and watches their eyes light up with interest. At lunchtime, colleagues go out to eat, but she stays in the staff room correcting essays and listening to the 24-hour news channel. The Education Minister defends his decisions in a radio interview. She writes a first draft of the letter she intends to send to the paper on the subject. She's brought some sandwiches with her, but is so absorbed in the news that she hardly tastes them.

She stayed up late last night watching the news channels, and emerges from her classes at 4.30 exhausted after the long working day. Finally she's home, and settles down with her cat and a ready-cooked meal to watch, yes, the news. There are some good discussion programmes on, she has lessons to plan, phone calls to make, and her letter to send to the paper.

Now check (✓) the true statements according to the passage.

- 1 The woman in the passage sees TV pictures of frightened people.
- 2 There will be more money for education.
- 3 She enjoys hearing the news about the film star.
- 4 The woman doesn't discuss the education cuts with her colleagues.
- 5 Her students like what she tells them.
- 6 She enjoys her sandwiches.

- 7 The woman probably spends too much time following the news.
- 8 The woman sends a letter to a newspaper.

4 Match the words in the box with their definitions.

budget	cheer up	collapse	coverage	cut
draft	flee	glamorous	minister	

- 1 the amount of money a person or organization has to spend on something
- 2 to become less sad
- 3 famous, rich and attractive
- 4 to falls down suddenly
- 5 the amount of attention that the media give to something
- 6 reduction of something
- 7 something such as a plan, letter or drawing that may have changes made to it before it is finished
- 8 to escape from a dangerous situation or place very quickly
- 9 an official in charge of a government department in the UK and some other countries

Integrated skills training

1 Rewrite the sentences using the words given.

- 1 A journalist is investigating a major fraud at a city bank.
A major fraud _____.
- 2 I was so upset about the news that I rushed home to tell my parents.
The news upset _____.
- 3 Was it right of her to sell her story to the newspaper for thousands of pounds?
Should she _____?
- 4 Some newspapers have only a web edition.
There are _____.
- 5 To see an event unfolding in front of your eyes is different from reading about it at breakfast time.
Reading about _____ is not the same _____.
- 6 They need to provide proof of their claims before anyone takes them seriously.
Proof of _____.

2 In the passage, there are altogether 10 mistakes, one in each numbered line. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blanks provided. If you change a word, cross it out and write the correct word in the corresponding blank. If you add a word, put an insertion mark (^) in the right place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and put a slash (/) in the blank.

<p>A good journalist has a number of skills and qualities, all which are important. Firstly, they must be able to write clearly and interestingly. Secondly, they need to be able to produce the article faster, sometimes within a few hours of being asked to do so. They need good judge, the ability to see what is important. They also need to know their subject well. For example, if their area is the Middle East, they should know both its history and what is happening there. The best journalists, of course, are those with the ability to create news, in the other words, realize that a story may be there, and go out and find it.</p>	<p>1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____</p>
<p>Among a journalist's most important qualities is the ability to get on with the people, since they are a journalist's most important source of information. How many stories have got on to the front page because a reporter was given information by someone had a story to tell?</p>	<p>5 _____ 6 _____</p>
<p>Just important as the qualities above are a journalist's principles and code of practice. A journalist needs to feel a real responsibility the public to report facts as accurate as possible. There are certainly newspapers all over the world that are happy to print stories, particularly about well-known film actors, that have almost no basis in truth. They do this because, sadly, these are the kind of stories that a large part of the public enjoys. This low kind of journalism has no connection with what the profession is really about it.</p>	<p>7 _____ 8 _____ 9 _____ 10 _____</p>

3 Complete the paragraph with the correct words. Use one word only in each blank. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

For a lot of people, (1) _____ of the pleasure of newspapers is reading the small, unimportant items that (2) _____ them laugh. The mouse on a plane that so worried technicians that they stopped the plane (3) _____ taking off for four hours while they searched for it is a good example. Recently there was a story in (4) _____ news about a burglar who got stuck climbing out of a window of the house he had burgled. (5) _____,

he had to call the (6) _____ (using his mobile of course), and ask for their help. With him was a bag of jewellery (7) _____ from the house owners. These stories are in great contrast to the headline news, (8) _____ is often depressing. They are about unimportant matters, about ordinary people who (9) _____ themselves in ridiculous situations. They amuse us and remind us that there is always a funny side to life.

4 Translate the sentences into Chinese.

1 Some newspapers, such as *The New York Times*, recognize the potential for conflict between the need for speed and accuracy, and tend to publish important stories more slowly than their competitors.

2 We need to accept that both workers in the media, and its consumers, the audience and readers, are above all human beings — a characteristic which we all share.

3 The objective importance of an event is clearly not enough — there are plenty of enormous global issues out there, with dramatic consequences, from poverty to global warming — but since they are ongoing, they don't all make the headlines on the same day.

4 But in their never-ending search for interesting news items — odd, unexpected, and human — they are going to turn increasingly to these sites for their sources, providing the global information network with a curiously local dimension.

5 These men and women are honoured and respected for their bravery, their willingness to go to war zones, the most dangerous places in the world, and report at firsthand what they see.

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

- 1 We should respect the journalist back from a war zone because _____
_____ (他不惜一切代价设法拍下了这些珍贵的照片).
- 2 Respect for privacy is an important ethic for a journalist, _____
_____ (否则他们可能会因侵犯他人隐私而被送上法庭).
- 3 There are a lot of unreliable sources of news on the Internet, _____
_____ (其中有些夸大事实以吸引人们的注意力).
- 4 The role of the media is to _____ (向人们传达事实真相, 而不仅仅是播报新闻).
- 5 He won the highest award in photography _____
(以他的生命为代价).