

# Contents

<b>Unit 1</b>	<b>Quality Education</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Unit 2</b>	<b>Dynamic Ecology</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Unit 3</b>	<b>Thriving Economy</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Unit 4</b>	<b>Marvelous Art</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>Unit 5</b>	<b>Noble Medicine</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>Unit 6</b>	<b>Advanced Technology</b>	<b>121</b>



UNIT

1

# Quality Education



# Listening and Speaking

## Listening

### News Report

#### Study Found Children Suffer from Math Anxiety

**Exercise 1:** Listen to five phrases and fill in the blanks.

- 1 to range from rage to \_\_\_\_\_ 从暴怒到绝望
- 2 physical \_\_\_\_\_ 生理症状
- 3 to \_\_\_\_\_ individuals' attitudes 调查个人态度
- 4 the so-called mathematics \_\_\_\_\_ 所谓的数学危机
- 5 primary and \_\_\_\_\_ school 小学和中学

**Exercise 2:** Listen to a news report and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1 According to a study, about one-third of British children have little talent for learning math.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2 It's a misunderstanding that math anxiety affects low-performing children only.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3 Most British children with math anxiety have average to high math ability.

**Exercise 3:** Think about math anxiety and answer the following questions.

- 1 What subject-related anxiety do you have?
- 2 What do you think are the causes of such anxiety?
- 3 How can you reduce or get rid of such negative emotions?

## Long Conversation

### Stay Focused in Class

#### Exercise 1: Listen to five phrases and fill in the blanks.

- 1 to lose \_\_\_\_\_ 走神/开小差
- 2 an effective \_\_\_\_\_ 一种有效的方式
- 3 to type on a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ 在键盘上打字
- 4 to draw little lines and \_\_\_\_\_ 画小线条和无意义的东西
- 5 to help \_\_\_\_\_ information 帮助记忆信息

#### Exercise 2: Listen to a long conversation and choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

- 1 What does the man think of Mr. Brown's lectures?  
A. Dull. B. Shallow.  
C. Exciting. D. Informative.
- 2 What does the woman do during Mr. Brown's lectures?  
A. She does recording. B. She types on a keyboard.  
C. She takes notes. D. She takes photos.
- 3 Why does the woman draw in class?  
A. Because it makes her stay awake. B. Because it keeps her mind active.  
C. Because it helps her kill time. D. Because it makes her think hard.
- 4 What does the woman say about reading out loud?  
A. It encourages her to improve her pronunciation.  
B. It turns out to be an enjoyable way of learning.  
C. It proves to be far more effective than writing.  
D. It helps her better remember what she learns.
- 5 What can be inferred from the conversation?  
A. Mr. Brown is boring and totally irresponsible.  
B. The man has little trouble staying focused in class.  
C. The woman reviews her notes after each class.  
D. Keeping the pen moving in class helps learning.

### Exercise 3: Work in pairs and talk about one of the following topics.

- The kind of class or speaker that interests you most
- The ways you keep yourself focused in class
- The approaches you can adopt to improve your learning efficiency

## Short Passage

### Teaching Assistant

#### Exercise 1: Listen to five phrases and fill in the blanks.

- 1 an artificially \_\_\_\_\_ teaching assistant 人工智能助教
- 2 a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ number of questions 海量的问题
- 3 a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ assistant 虚拟助手
- 4 after \_\_\_\_\_ time 经过足够的时间
- 5 a rosy \_\_\_\_\_ on the future 对未来的乐观态度

#### Exercise 2: Listen to a short passage and choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

- 1 What problem did Professor Goel meet with?  
A. His students were unsatisfied with the assistants.  
B. His course was too difficult for the students.  
C. Students' questions were too many to handle.  
D. Too many students dropped out of his course.
- 2 What do we learn about Jill Watson?  
A. She turned out to be a great success.  
B. She got along pretty well with students.  
C. She was unwelcome to students at first.  
D. She was published online as an experiment.

- 3 How did the students feel about Jill Watson?
- A. They thought she was a bit too artificial.
  - B. They found her not as able as expected.
  - C. They could not but admire her knowledge.
  - D. They could not tell her from a real person.
- 4 What does Professor Goel plan to do next with Jill Watson?
- A. Publish different versions of her online.
  - B. Feed her with new questions and answers.
  - C. Give her more of students' questions to answer.
  - D. Encourage students to communicate with her more freely.
- 5 Which of the following words can best describe Professor Goel's attitude to the future of artificial intelligence?
- A. Optimistic.
  - B. Negative.
  - C. Unfavorable.
  - D. Conservative.

**Exercise 3: Work in groups and look for information about artificial intelligence. Prepare a presentation according to the outline below.**

- The definition of artificial intelligence
- The development of artificial intelligence in China
- China's application of artificial intelligence in education



## Speaking

**Exercise 1: Read the passage aloud and write down the Chinese meaning of the phrases in bold.**

### On-campus Jobs

In college, time is precious. At the same time, **expenses in college** pile up surprisingly quickly. A part-time job is a good way to balance costs while **ensuring enough time** left over for both **academic subjects** and after-class activities.

If you are a college student looking for a part-time job, the best place to start is right on campus. There are tons of on-campus job opportunities, and as a student, you'll be given **hiring priority**. Plus, on-campus jobs could be a great way to connect with **professional resources** at your university.

If you are worried you won't have enough time to devote to academic subjects, consider working as a study hall or library monitor. Responsibilities generally include supervising study spaces to maintain a quiet atmosphere. It's a pretty easy job, but you'll have plenty of time to do homework or study for an exam.

So, now check with your school's careers service or employment office for help to find a campus job.

(162 words)

- 1 expenses in college \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 to ensure enough time \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 academic subjects \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 hiring priority \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 professional resources \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 2: Answer the following questions according to the passage.**

- 1 What are the benefits of having a part-time job in college?
- 2 Why is campus the best place for students to start looking for a part-time job?
- 3 What is the responsibility of a study hall or library monitor?
- 4 What are the advantages of the job as a study hall or library monitor?
- 5 How can college students find a campus job?

**Exercise 3: Start a conversation with your partner and make sure to include the following points.**

- Your opinions on whether a college student should work part-time
- The influence of part-time jobs on a college student's academic study
- The description / features of an ideal part-time job for a college student



# Reading and Understanding

## Passage 1

**Exercise 1: Learn the words and complete the English sentences according to the Chinese.**

**1** **achieve** *vt.* (经过努力) 实现

米拉最终实现目标, 成为了一名优秀的工程师。

Eventually Myra \_\_\_\_\_ of becoming an excellent engineer.

**2** **acquire** *vt.* 学会

经过四年刻苦努力, 这些学生学会了所有科目的专业知识。

After four years of hard work, the students have \_\_\_\_\_ of all the subjects.

**3** **advance** *vt.* 使发展

该项政策大力推动了我国信息产业的发展。

The policy \_\_\_\_\_ in our country.

**4** **argue** *vt.* 论证

可以认为, 税收是取之于民、用之于民的。

It \_\_\_\_\_ that taxes are taken from people and in turn serve people.

**5** **geometry** *n.* 几何(学)

讲座介绍了几何学的基本原理, 这是一门研究空间结构和特性的数学分支学科。

The lecture introduces \_\_\_\_\_, a study in mathematics that deals with the structure and properties of space.

**6** **optimism** *n.* 乐观

研究表明, 乐观情绪可以感染周围的人。

The study indicates that your \_\_\_\_\_ may infect the people around you.

7 overall *adj.* 整体的

尽管有些细节画得不好, 这幅画整体效果还是令人印象深刻的。

Even though some details are badly done, \_\_\_\_\_ of the painting is very dramatic.

8 principle *n.* 原理

企业管理专业的学生应能理解市场营销的基本原理。

Business management majors should understand \_\_\_\_\_.

9 spatial *adj.* 空间的

设计这些任务是为了测试8~12岁儿童的空间能力。

These tasks are designed to test \_\_\_\_\_ of children aged between eight and twelve.

10 specific *adj.* 特定的

中医按摩会加快血液流动, 使其流向身体的某些特定部位。

TCM massage helps to increase blood flow to \_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 2: Read the passage carefully and select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in the box.**

### Let Children Play

Educators and business leaders have a lot in common. Teachers want to prepare students for a successful future. Technology companies have an interest in developing a workforce with the STEM (science, technology, engineering and math) skills needed to   1   the industry. How can they work together to   2   these goals? Play may be the answer.

The reality is that STEM skills are obtained and enhanced when combined with traditional, hands-on creative activities. That is why technology companies are partnering with educators to bring back good, old-fashioned play.

Many experts   3   that STEM skills aren't related to   4   technologies or subject matter, but to creativity; skills like imagination, problem-solving,   5  , and the ability to experiment and take risks. These are skills

\_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_ when kids tinker (鼓捣小玩意). Some companies have found that their best \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_ problem solvers were master tinkerers in their youth.

There are cognitive (认知的) benefits of doing things the way we did as children — building something, tearing it down, then building it up again. Research shows that given 15 minutes of free play, four- and five-year-olds will spend a third of this time engaged in \_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_, mathematical, and architectural (建筑的) activities. This type of play helps children discover and develop key \_\_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_ in math and \_\_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_\_.

Fostering (培养) STEM skills may be as simple as giving kids room to play, tinker and try things out. And anyone, anywhere, can do it.

(230 words)

A. geometry    B. achieve    C. spatial    D. optimism    E. overall  
F. advance    G. specific    H. acquired    I. argue    J. principles

**Exercise 3:** Look for information about STEM education. Share your findings with the class according to the outline below.

- The meaning of STEM education
- The benefits of STEM education
- The ways to develop STEM skills

## Passage 2

**Exercise 1:** Learn the words and complete the English sentences according to the Chinese.

### 1 concept *n.* 概念

众所周知, 理解一个概念的最佳方式是向他人进行阐释。

It is known that the best way \_\_\_\_\_ is to explain it to someone else.

2 **instruction** *n.* 教学

他们正设计一些新颖的方式,让年轻人参与到教学中来。

They are designing innovative ways for young people \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

3 **tutor** *vt.* 辅导

研究人员发现,辅导其他同学的学生更加努力地理解学习材料。

Researchers have found that students who \_\_\_\_\_  
work harder to understand the material.

4 **agent** *n.* 代理

最尖端的教学工具名为“善学智能体”,是一种由电脑合成的人物。

The most cutting-edge teaching tool, \_\_\_\_\_, is a  
computerized character.

5 **animated** *adj.* 动画的

计算机科学家已经创造出了一款动画人物,名为“贝蒂的大脑”。

Computer scientists have created \_\_\_\_\_ called Betty's  
Brain.

6 **identify** *vt.* 识别

向机器人讲解信息时,这些实习教师也能发现自己想法上的问题。

As they explain the information to the robot, these student teachers \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ in their own thinking.

7 **compel** *vt.* 迫使

机器人提出的问题迫使他们动脑筋,用不同的方式讲解学习材料。

The robot's questions \_\_\_\_\_ and explain the  
materials in different ways.

8 **facilitate** *vt.* 促进

最重要的一点,正是教学过程中所体验到的各种情感促进了学习。

Above all, it's the emotions one experiences in teaching \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

9 **derive** *vt.* 从……中获得

从教学过程中,实习教师可以获得自豪感和满足感。

Student teachers can \_\_\_\_\_ from the teaching  
process.

## 10 accomplishment *n.* 成绩

机器人学不会, 他们就感到沮丧; 机器人取得了成绩, 他们就感到开心。

They feel upset when the robot fails, but happy when it \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 2:** Read the passage and choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

### Teach to Learn

- 1) For thousands of years, people have known that the best way to understand a concept is to explain it to someone else. “While we teach, we learn,” said Roman philosopher Seneca. Now scientists are bringing this ancient wisdom up-to-date. They’re documenting why teaching is such a fruitful way to learn, and designing innovative ways for young people to engage in instruction.
- 2) Researchers have found that students who tutor others work harder to understand the material, recall it more accurately and apply it more effectively. But how can children, still learning themselves, teach others? One answer: They can tutor younger kids. Some studies have found that first-born children are more intelligent than their later-born siblings (兄弟姐妹). This suggests their higher IQs result from the time they spend teaching their siblings. Now educators are experimenting with ways to apply this model to academic subjects. They engage college undergraduates to teach computer science to high school students, who in turn instruct middle school students on the topic.
- 3) But the most cutting-edge tool under development is the “teachable agent” — a computerized character who learns, makes mistakes, and asks questions just like a real-world pupil. Computer scientists have created an animated figure called Betty’s Brain, who has been “taught” about environmental science by hundreds of middle school students. Student teachers are motivated to help Betty master certain materials. While preparing to teach, they organize their knowledge and improve their own understanding. And as they explain the information to it, they identify problems in their own thinking.

- 4) Feedback from the teachable agents further enhances the tutors' learning. The agents' questions compel student tutors to think and explain the materials in different ways, and watching the agent solve problems allows them to see their knowledge put into action.
- 5) Above all, it's the emotions one experiences in teaching that facilitate learning. Student tutors feel upset when their teachable agents fail, but happy when these virtual pupils succeed as they derive pride and satisfaction from someone else's accomplishment.

(328 words)

- 1 What are researchers rediscovering through their studies?
  - A. Seneca's thinking is still applicable today.
  - B. Better learners will become better teachers.
  - C. Human intelligence tends to grow with age.
  - D. Philosophical thinking improves instruction.
- 2 What do we learn about Betty's Brain?
  - A. It is a character in a popular animation.
  - B. It is a teaching tool under development.
  - C. It is a cutting-edge app in digital games.
  - D. It is a tutor for computer science students.
- 3 How does teaching others benefit student tutors?
  - A. It makes them realize what they are strong at.
  - B. It motivates them to try novel ways of teaching.
  - C. It helps them learn their academic subjects better.
  - D. It compels them to better understand their teachers.
- 4 What do students do to instruct their teachable agents?
  - A. They motivate them to think independently.
  - B. They ask them to design their own questions.
  - C. They encourage them to give immediate feedback.
  - D. They use various ways to explain the materials.

5 What is the key element that eases student tutors' learning?

- A. Their sense of responsibility.
- B. Their emotional involvement.
- C. The learning skill acquired.
- D. The teaching experience gained.

**Exercise 3: Share your opinions on "teach to learn" with the class according to the outline below.**

- Your experience of learning a new skill by yourself
- Your experience of teaching others a new skill
- A comparison between the two experiences

### **Passage 3**

**Exercise 1: Learn the words and complete the English sentences according to the Chinese.**

**1 interact** *vi.* 互动

与几十年前的青少年相比,如今的年轻人与传统媒介互动的方式完全不同。

Compared with teens decades ago, the way today's young people \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ is totally different.

**2 leisure** *n.* 闲暇

调查分析显示,青少年在打发闲暇时间的方式上发生了巨大变化。

Analysis of surveys reveals a major shift in how teens \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

**3 device** *n.* 设备

各种数码设备也正改变着青少年的其他行为。

\_\_\_\_\_ are changing teenagers' other behaviors, too.

**4 estimate** *n.* 估算

如果算上其他数码媒介活动,上述估算(的时长)也会增加。

If other digital media activities were included, \_\_\_\_\_  
would also rise.

5 **emphasize** *vt.* 强调

允许我强调一下, 这和大多数成年人每周花在工作上的时间一样长。

\_\_\_\_\_ that this is equal to the time most adults spend per week at work.

6 **previous** *adj.* 之前的

研究人员发现, 如今的青少年和朋友外出的频率远远低于前几代人。

Researchers found that today's teens go out with their friends much less often than \_\_\_\_\_.

7 **enormous** *adj.* 巨大的

从1980年到2016年, 高中生的阅读量大幅度下降。

From 1980 to 2016, there was \_\_\_\_\_ in the reading of senior high school students.

8 **assign** *vt.* 布置

大约60%的学生称, 自己每天读书、看报纸或杂志, 这并不是学校布置的。

About 60% of students said they read a book, newspaper or magazine every day that was \_\_\_\_\_.

9 **triple** *adj.* 三倍的

称自己过去一年没看过书的学生人数是二十年前的三倍。

The number of students who said they had not read in the last year was \_\_\_\_\_ from two decades ago.

10 **critical** *adj.* 批判的

大多数人并不阅读探讨深刻主题、需要批判性思维的长文。

Most people do not read long articles that explore deep themes and \_\_\_\_\_.

11 **current** *adj.* 当前的

大学里, 学生以前和当前的阅读习惯会影响学习成绩。

In college, students' \_\_\_\_\_ will influence their academic performance.

12 **sophisticated** *adj.* 复杂的

大学生应完整阅读语言复杂、观点精妙的书籍。



College students should read entire books written in complex language and \_\_\_\_\_.

**13** *issue* *n.* 问题

与精神健康问题相关的数据表明,每天花在屏幕前的自由时间上限为2小时。

Data relating to \_\_\_\_\_ suggests a limit of two hours a day of free time spent with screens.

**14** *impact* *n.* 影响

阅读量大幅度下降有可能对当今青少年造成非常严重的负面影响。

The huge drop in reading is likely to have \_\_\_\_\_ on today's teens.

**15** *crucial* *adj.* 至关重要的

因此,想成为一名优秀公民、成功大学生及高效员工,深度阅读至关重要。

Thus, deep reading \_\_\_\_\_ being a good citizen, a successful college student and a productive employee.

**Exercise 2:** Read the passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived.

**Why It Matters That Teens Are Reading Less**

- A) Most of us spend much more time with digital media than we did a decade ago. Today's teens have grown up with smartphones. Compared with teens a couple of decades ago, the way they interact with traditional media like books and movies is totally different.
- B) Analysis of surveys of over one million teens in the U.S. collected since 1976 reveals a major shift in how teens are spending their leisure time. Paper books are being ignored, in favor of screens. Digital devices are changing other behaviors, too. More and more, young people choose spending time on their electronic devices over engaging in other activities. Indeed, by 2016, the average American high school senior said they spent six hours a day writing text messages, on social media, and online during their free time. And that covers just three activities, and if other digital media activities were included, that estimate would no doubt rise.

- C) Teens did not always spend that much time with digital media. Online time has doubled since 2006, and social media use has moved from a periodic activity to a daily one in the same period. By 2016, nearly nine out of ten young women in the 12th grade said they visited social media sites every day. Meanwhile, time spent playing video games rose from under an hour a day to an hour and a half on average. One out of ten American 8th grade students in 2016 spent 40 hours a week or more playing video games. Let me emphasize that this is equal to the time most adults spend per week at work.
- D) If teens are spending so much time using electronic devices, does that mean they have to give up some other activities? Maybe not. Over the years, many scholars have insisted that time online does not necessarily take away time spent engaging with traditional media or on other activities. Some people, they argue, are just more interested in certain kinds of media and entertainment. Thus, using more of one type of media does not necessarily mean less of the other.
- E) That may be true, but that still does not tell us much about what happens across a whole generation when time spent on digital media grows. Large surveys tell us that American youth are not going to the cinema as often as they did in the past. While 70 percent of 8th and 10th grade students used to go to the movies once a month or more, now only about half do this. More and more, watching a movie is something teens choose to do on their electronic devices. Why is this a problem? One reason is that going to the cinema is generally a social activity. Now, watching movies is something that most teens do alone. In another analysis, researchers found that today's teens go out with their friends much less often than previous generations did.
- F) But the trends related to movies are less disturbing compared with the change in how teens spend their time. Research has revealed an enormous drop in reading. In 1980, about 60 percent of senior high school students said they read a book, newspaper or magazine every day that was not assigned for school. By 2016, only 16 percent did. This is a huge drop and it is important to note that this was not merely a drop in reading paper books, newspapers or magazines. The survey allowed for reading materials on a digital device.

- G) Indeed, the number of senior high school students who said they had not read any books for pleasure in the last year was one out of three by 2016. That is triple the number from two decades ago. For today's youth, books, newspapers and magazines have less and less of a presence in their daily lives. Of course, teens are still reading. But they are generally reading short texts. Most of them are not reading long articles or books that explore deep themes and require critical thinking.
- H) This might present problems for young people later on. When high school students go on to college, their past and current reading habits will influence their academic performance. Imagine going from reading texts as short as one or two sentences to trying to read entire books written in complex language and containing sophisticated ideas. Reading longer books and chapters takes practice, and American teens are no longer getting that practice.
- I) So how can this problem be solved? Should parents and teachers take away teens' smartphones and replace them with paper books? Probably not. Research has shown that smartphones are currently American teens' main form of social communication. However, that does not mean teens need to use electronic devices as often as they do now. Data connecting digital media time to mental health issues suggests a limit of two hours a day of free time spent with screens.
- J) I would argue that of all the changes brought about by the widespread use of digital devices, the huge drop in reading is likely to have the biggest negative impact on today's teens because reading books and longer articles is one of the best ways to learn critical thinking. It helps people to understand complex issues and to separate fact from fiction. Thus, deep reading is crucial for being a good citizen, a successful college student and a productive employee. If serious reading dies, a lot will go with it.

(900 words)

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1 Many years' surveys reveal that young people in America are going to the cinema much less often than they used to.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2 Survey analysis shows American teens now spend their leisure time on digital devices rather than reading printed books.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 3 The number of senior high schoolers not reading books for pleasure in a year increased three times over 20 years.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4 Many scholars say that spending time on electronic devices doesn't necessarily mean a decrease of time for other activities.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5 Most people spend much more time interacting with digital media than they did ten years ago.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6 According to the author, it will be a great loss if we no longer read books and longer articles.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7 Over a decade or so, American teens' social media use shifted from a periodic activity to a routine one.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8 A more disturbing trend in America today is that teens are spending far less time reading than around four decades ago.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9 Several years ago, high school seniors in America generally spent more than six hours a day on electronic devices.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10 It was found that American youngsters today don't socialize nearly as much as the earlier generations.

**Exercise 3: Look for information about World Book and Copyright Day. Share your findings with the class according to the outline below.**

- A brief introduction to World Book and Copyright Day
- The activities that China and other nations held to promote reading
- The meaning and importance of building a reading society

## Writing and Translating

### Writing

#### How to Describe a Bar Chart

**Exercise 1: Complete the English sentences according to the Chinese.**

- 1 该柱状图展示了瑞典和丹麦高校2018年至2022年工科专业学生的比例。

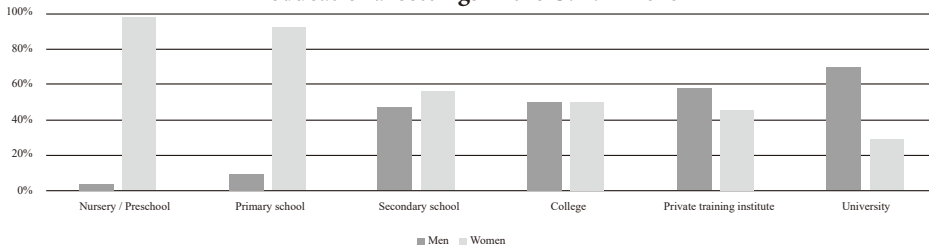
The bar chart shows / reveals the percentages of students \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ between 2018 and 2022.

- 2 以上柱状图清晰描绘出,过去十年间大学毕业生就业状况发生了巨大的变化。  
The bar chart above distinctly represents / illustrates / demonstrates that in the past decade dramatic changes have occurred in \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 总的来说,瑞典呈现下降趋势,而同期丹麦则显示出上升趋势。  
Overall, Sweden showed a downward trend, while Denmark \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ throughout the period.
- 4 总体上看,我国大学毕业生就业率比十年前有大幅度提高。  
Overall, compared with the data a decade ago, there was \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ in the employment rate of the university graduates in our country.
- 5 两国数据均有所波动,但丹麦(工科学生人数比例)几乎每年都比瑞典高。  
Both countries' data \_\_\_\_\_, but Denmark outraced Sweden almost every year.
- 6 而且,高校毕业生就业所呈现的最显著变化与岗位类型有关。  
Furthermore, \_\_\_\_\_ in the employment of university graduates was on job types.
- 7 具体来说,2017年丹麦工科学生占比不到20%,2018年上升到31%。  
In detail, the percentage of engineering students in Denmark was less than 20% in 2017 and it \_\_\_\_\_ in 2018.
- 8 另外,2012年的大学毕业生中,38.5%选择了与专业不对口的工作,此后十年间,该数字较为稳定。  
Additionally, 38.5% of university graduates in 2012 chose a job that didn't match their major and the number \_\_\_\_\_ during the decade since then.
- 9 有趣的是,2020年瑞典工科学生占比高达40%,几乎比肩丹麦同年水平。  
Interestingly, the Swedish engineering students in 2020 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, almost the level of Denmark in the same year.
- 10 相对而言,2012年该国大学毕业生中6.8%选择延迟就业,但到了2022年,选择延迟就业的人数比例提高了约10%。  
By comparison, 6.8% of university graduates in the country chose "delay employment" in 2012 whereas the percentage \_\_\_\_\_ in 2022.

**Exercise 2:** Fill in the blanks according to the bar chart below and the tips given in the brackets.



**The percentage of male and female teachers in six different types of educational settings in the U.K. in 2010**



The bar chart above demonstrates 1 \_\_\_\_\_ from nursery / preschool to university in the U.K. in 2010. (A brief introduction to what the chart shows)

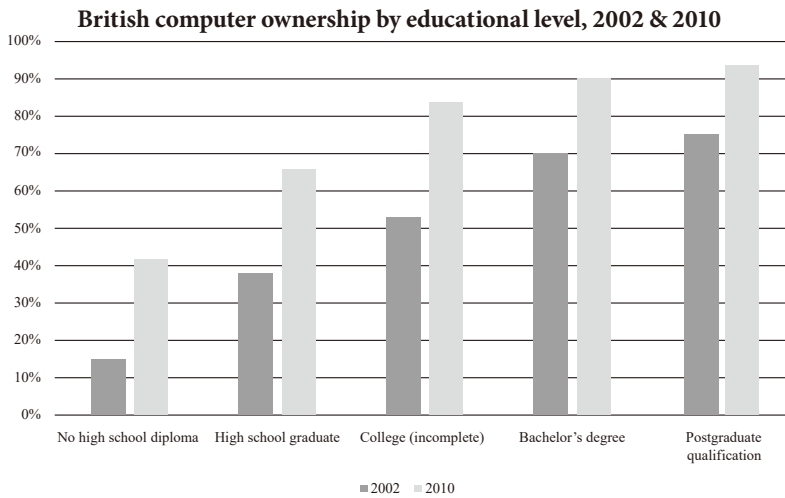
Overall, women predominated (占主导地位) in early-child teaching settings while men 2 \_\_\_\_\_. Furthermore, the percentages of men in the six types of educational institutions from low to high level show an upward trend while those of women 3 \_\_\_\_\_. (An overview to describe the general trends and features of the chart)

In detail, 4 \_\_\_\_\_ in nursery / preschool were women, whereas only about 2% of teachers were men. Similarly, females 5 \_\_\_\_\_ in primary school, which 6 \_\_\_\_\_ as many as males. (A detailed description of the first feature shown in the chart)

Additionally, almost equal percentages of male and female teachers were found at secondary school and college. There were 7 \_\_\_\_\_ teaching in secondary school, while the percentages of teachers in both genders 8 \_\_\_\_\_ in college. (A detailed description of the second feature shown in the chart)

Interestingly, when it comes to private training institute, male teachers held higher proportions. About 55% of teachers were men while 9 \_\_\_\_\_. The figure for university was more evident with 10 \_\_\_\_\_. (A detailed description of the third feature shown in the chart)

**Exercise 3:** Write a short essay to describe the following bar chart.



## Translating

### Subject

**Exercise 1:** Study the following sentences and identify the grammatical forms of the subject in bold.

- 1 It can keep the mind active and prevent getting bored.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Out of every ten young students in the 12th grade, **nine** visited social media sites every day.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 **The young** can obtain and enhance their STEM skills by engaging in creative activities.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 **People** believe low-performing children are anxious about math and physics.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 **Math anxiety** can affect students' performance in both primary and secondary school.  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 6 According to ancient Roman philosopher Seneca, **to teach** is to learn.
- 
- 7 **To connect with professional resources** helps college students with their academic studies.
- 
- 8 **Deep reading** is crucial for being a good citizen, a successful college student and a productive employee.
- 
- 9 **Supervising study spaces** is the responsibility of a library monitor.
- 
- 10 **When the most cutting-edge tool “Betty’s Brain” will be published** remains a mystery.
- 

**Exercise 2: Complete the following table.**

主语的定义	主语的应用要点	能够充当主语的成分
句子陈述的对象，是句子中状态、行为或动作的发起者	通常由 1 _____ 成分充当，决定谓语动词的 2 _____	代词
		数词
		the + 3 _____
		名词（短语）
		4 _____
		动名词（短语）
		5 _____

**Exercise 3: Complete the English sentences according to the Chinese. Pay special attention to the parts in bold.**

- 1 戈埃尔教授及其团队下决心研发更高版本的虚拟助教。（名词短语）  
 \_\_\_\_\_ decided to develop more advanced versions of the virtual assistant.
- 2 只有**表现不好的学生**对数学感到焦虑吗？（名词短语）  
 Only \_\_\_\_\_ suffer math anxiety?



- 3 穷人、未受过教育的人拥有享受一切社会资源的平等权利。(the + 形容词)  
\_\_\_\_\_ have the equal right to all social resources.
- 4 实验成功后, 伤病员均配备了一名人工智能看护。(the + 形容词)  
Upon the success of the experiment, \_\_\_\_\_ were all assigned an artificially intelligent care worker.
- 5 研究人员的目标是, 搞清楚学生阅读量大幅度下降的原因。(动词不定式短语)  
\_\_\_\_\_ is the aim of the researchers.
- 6 重建教师宿舍楼是下个月的计划之一。(动词不定式短语)  
\_\_\_\_\_ is one of the plans next month.
- 7 上课时画些小线条或毫无意义的东西有时可以防止走神。(动名词短语)  
\_\_\_\_\_ in class may sometimes prevent losing concentration.
- 8 培养STEM技能也许和让孩子玩耍、鼓捣小玩意一样简单。(动名词短语)  
\_\_\_\_\_ may be as simple as letting kids play and tinker.
- 9 如今的年轻人打发闲暇时光的方式与几十年前截然不同。(主语从句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ is totally different from decades ago.
- 10 不确定他们能否从其他人的成就中获得自豪和满足。(主语从句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ is uncertain.



