



1

U N I T

Listening and speaking

Pronunciation and listening skills

Scripts

Come here.

I'd rather.

Look out.

Have a try.

I'd like to.

What did you do?

Ring me up.

Sing us a song.

Leave it alone.

All right.

Try again.

Of course not.

Keys

● ● (句子中有两个音节, 两个音节都重读)	● ● ● (句子中有三个音节, 第一个和第三个音节重读)	● ● ● (句子中有三个音节, 第二个音节重读)	● ● ● ● (句子中有四个音节, 第一个和第四个音节重读)
Work hard. <u>Come here.</u> <u>Look out.</u> <u>All right.</u>	Do it now. <u>Have a try.</u> <u>Ring me up.</u> <u>Try again.</u>	I think so. <u>I'd rather.</u> <u>I'd like to.</u> <u>Of course not.</u>	Send him away. <u>Where did you go?</u> <u>Sing us a song.</u> <u>Leave it alone.</u>

Conversations

Conversation 1

Scripts

Jason: Hello, this is Jason. May I speak to Lily?

Lily: Hello, Jason! Lily speaking.

Jason: Oh, Lily, good news! I've picked up a smartphone for you.

Lily: Great! What's it like?

Jason: This is a new kind of smartphone. It has every feature under the sun!

Lily: Every feature?

Jason: With a high-quality camera, it can take stunning pictures and record videos. And it's so easy to use that even a child could use it.

Lily: Fantastic! That's just the kind I wanted.

Jason: You can also use it as an e-book reader and download apps for about anything you want to do. And it's your favorite color!

Lily: Thanks, I can't tell you how delighted I'm about it. You've made my day!

Keys

1

1 making a telephone call 2 easy 3 just the kind Lily wanted

2

- 1 It's a new kind of smartphone.
- 2 It has many features.
- 3 It's a videophone (可视电话).
- 4 It can record videos.

- 5 It is Bluetooth compatible.
- 6 It can be used as an e-book reader.
- 7 It allows you to download apps.
- 8 It can be used as a navigation (导航) device.

3 Sample conversations

SITUATION 1

Jack: Hi, Ann. Good news! I've picked up a laptop for you.

Ann: Fantastic! What's it like?

Jack: This is a new type of laptop. Many of its features just meet your needs.

Ann: Really?

Jack: With 500GB hard disk drive, 8GB internal memory and quad-core CPU, it will work really fast. It is also very light for you to carry.

Ann: Terrific. I can't tell you how delighted I am.

Jack: Moreover, it is on sale now. It will save you some money.

Ann: Great! Thanks a lot, Jack.

SITUATION 2

Lisa: Hello, John. Do you still remember that we talked about Wang Lihong's concert last week?

John: Yes. He's my favorite singer. I'm dreaming about going to his concert, but it's very hard to get a ticket.

Lisa: But I have got a ticket for his next month's concert for you.

John: Are you kidding? That's marvelous. How did you get it?

Lisa: One of my sister's friends is also a big fan of Wang. She bought the ticket but can't make it that day, so I asked my sister to buy the ticket from her.

John: That's the best news I've ever heard. I just can't believe it.

Lisa: I knew you would be very excited on hearing this.

John: Thank you so much. You've made my day.

Reference for oral work

More words and expressions for expressing happiness:

hooray: a word that you shout to show that you are excited and happy about sth.

aah: used for showing that you are happy, satisfied, or surprised

excellent: used for showing that you are very pleased about sth.

lovely: used for saying that you are pleased about sth.

good: used for saying that you are pleased with sb. or about sth.

thank God / goodness / heaven(s): used for saying that you are happy that sth. unpleasant has stopped or has not happened

wonders will never cease: used for saying that you are very surprised and happy about sth.

Conversation 2

Scripts

John: Hi, Maggie.

Maggie: Hi, John. What was the result of the game?

John: We won! I'm so thrilled about it!

Maggie: Oh, I'm really glad to hear the news. I guess your team must have performed very well in the finals.

John: Yes. It's great that all our efforts have finally paid off.

Maggie: I'm so happy for you guys! But how did you make it?

John: Perhaps one important reason was that we were well-prepared for it. The players were all pumped up and our teamwork was good. I felt we were in our best competitive form ever.

Maggie: And your training program must have gone well.

John: Absolutely. We have a very intense and scientific program.

Maggie: I can see that your coach is very experienced. How did he design the program?

John: Well, he made a very detailed plan for each player to train our speed, strength and so on.

Maggie: No wonder you got good results.

Keys

1

1 T 2 F 3 T

2

- 1 All the players in John's team were pumped up.
- 2 They had good teamwork.
- 3 The players were well prepared for the game.
- 4 They knew the weak points of their rival team very well.
- 5 John's teammates were in their best competitive form ever.
- 6 Their coach was more experienced than the coach of their rival team.

3 Sample conversations

SITUATION 1

Mr. Smith: Hello, Jason. Your soccer team has won the qualification to compete in the national championship!

Jason: Really? Wow, I'm so thrilled about it!

Mr. Smith: You guys did a great job in the past games. On the field, you were in high spirits and your strategies were perfect. Another important thing is that you were all team players.

Jason: Right. We made full preparation for each game. It's great that all our efforts have finally paid off.

Mr. Smith: Your coach is very experienced, too.

Jason: Yes, he taught us a lot and made detailed plans in our training.

Mr. Smith: I wish you good luck in the future games.

Jason: Thanks, Mr. Smith. I can't wait to tell my teammates this good news.

SITUATION 2

Lily: Hi, Carol. I have a piece of good news for you.

Carol: Hey, what's that?

Lily: You've won the first prize in the school singing competition!

Carol: Wow, I am so glad to hear the news.

Lily: You performed so well that we were all touched by your singing.

Carol: I practiced for this competition for quite a while. Moreover, my music teacher was very supportive and gave me a lot of good suggestions.

Lily: I'm so happy for you! I hope you can win more competitions in the future.

Carol: Thanks a lot!

Passage

Scripts

At present, Internet slang, such as CUL (see you later), F2T (free to talk), and GA (go ahead), enjoys growing popularity among teenagers. There are different opinions on Internet slang. Some people think Internet slang is cool and vivid, full of humor and intelligence. Besides, it makes chatting easier and quicker. However, some other people think Internet slang will harm people's language ability. Also, it is hard to understand and not accepted by many people, since the words might make people confused, even resulting in misunderstanding. In my opinion, every coin has two sides. Living in the Information Age, if we don't know Internet slang, we risk falling behind the times. The important thing is to use it with the right person in the right situation.

Keys

1

- 1) vivid 2) humor 3) chatting 4) harm 5) accepted
6) resulting in 7) situation

2

- 1 Internet slang 2 objective 3 may fall behind the times

3**Advantages**

- It's cool to use Internet slang because it's a language that only young and fashionable people use.
- It's easy to write.
- It's interesting to explore the new meaning of a language.

Disadvantages

- It is only understood and accepted by a small group of people.
- It will harm people's correct and formal use of language.

Reading

Passage A

Detailed study of the passage

- 1 In an effort not to get caught, you reach very slowly, skillfully and one-handedly into your bag.

1) in an effort to do sth.: 尽力做某事

e.g. The club has changed the rules in an effort to be fair.

2) one-handedly: *adv.* 单手地; 用单手地

one-handed: *adj.* 单手的; 用单手的

one-handed 是一个合成形容词。英语中有很多合成形容词, 由两个或两个以上的词组合而成, 与形容词的性质和作用相同。合成形容词的构成方法主要有以下几种:

A 形容词 + 名词 + ed, 如: soft-hearted;

B 副词 + 过去分词, 如: poorly-written;

C 形容词 + 现在分词, 如: nice-looking;

D 副词 + 现在分词, 如: hard-working;

E 名词 + 现在分词, 如: time-consuming;

F 形容词 + 名词, 如: full-time。

- 2 Drawing your bright purple cellphone from the inside pocket, you are careful not to press any button that will reveal your mission to your teacher, who is talking at the front of the room.

1) drawing your bright purple cellphone from the inside pocket 为现在分词短语作状语, 其逻辑主语为 you。

draw: *v.* to pull sth. gently from somewhere (轻轻地) 取出

e.g. The little boy drew some toys from the box.

2) that will reveal your mission to your teacher 为定语从句, 修饰先行词 button。that 为关系代词, 在定语从句中作主语, 不可省略。

3) who is talking at the front of the room 为非限制性定语从句, 修饰先行词 teacher。

3 You put it into your jacket pocket, fearing you will not be able to get it back in your bag without the teacher noticing.

without the teacher noticing 为介词 without 引导的独立主格结构, 其形式为“without + 宾语 + 宾语补足语”, 这里的宾语补足语由现在分词充当。with 也可以构成类似的独立主格结构。

e.g. The day was bright, with a fresh breeze blowing.

I can't move about in the city without everybody knowing.

4 Now, not only have you missed two whole possibly important minutes of your teacher's lecture, but your spelling and vocabulary are getting worse and worse.

not only... but (also)... 连接两个分句时, 如果 not only 置于句首, 其后的分句要倒装, but (also) 后接的分句不倒装。

e.g. Not only had the poor man been fined, but also he had been sent to prison.

5 There are times when we have to use proper grammar and times when we don't.

1) there are times when...: 有……样的时候

e.g. There are times when I don't know what to do.

2) there are 后接了两种并列的情况: 一种是 times when we have to use proper grammar, 另一种是 times when we don't have to use proper grammar, 后句中省略了与前句相同的成分。

6 The problem is that the line between when to spellcheck and proofread and when to just type and send is becoming unclear and almost invisible.

1) 本句中 that 引导表语从句。

e.g. My point is that you should face the reality.

2) the line between A and B: A 和 B 之间的界限

e.g. The line between right and wrong is sometimes not so clear.

7 Ever catch yourself writing the letter “u” instead of the word “you” in an essay for school?

1) 本句为省略疑问句, 省略了句首的 did you。疑问句中有时可以省略一些词。

e.g. (Are you) Going to the supermarket?

(Is there) Anything you want to tell me?

2) catch sb. doing sth.: 撞见或当场抓住 (某人正在干不想让你知道的事)

e.g. She caught them stealing her apples.

8 Notice it or not, the words we choose, or rather don't choose, when we use informal communication are of great importance.

1) notice it or not 在文中是一个让步状语从句的省略形式, 其完整形式应为 whether we notice it or not.

2) be of great importance: be important 重要的

be of + 抽象名词 = 该抽象名词对应的形容词, 有此种用法的抽象名词还有 value, use, help, benefit 等, 这些名词前可用 little, some, no, any, great, much 等修饰。

e.g. Your advice is of great value. (=Your advice is valuable.)

- 9 Seldom do we see the word “exultant” for happy, “sorrowful” for sad, or “ecstatic” for glad in a text. 某些有否定意义的副词放在句首时，句子常用倒装语序。这些词包括 seldom, never, hardly, scarcely, few, little 等。

e.g. *Never would he know what his son had suffered.*

Seldom have I seen such a beautiful place.

Nowhere could I find him.

- 10 We must reawaken this vast vocabulary of obscure and unused words if we expect to succeed in exams like the SAT that affect our future.

expect to do sth.: 期望做某事; 希望做某事

e.g. *The company expected to complete the work in April.*

Translation

短信达人的火星文

你需要发短信告诉妈妈你的足球训练取消了。为了不被老师发现，你慢慢地、娴熟地将一只手伸进书包，从衣服内袋里掏出你那亮紫色的手机，小心翼翼地避免碰到任何按键，以免这一秘密行动被此刻正在教室前面讲课的老师发现。你把手机放在大腿上，尽量不在打字的时候低头看手机，同时输入：“足球取消，两点来接，谢谢。”

信息发送出去了。因担心将手机放回包里时会不小心被老师发现，所以你将手机放到夹克口袋里。但是，等等……刚才你去洗手间的路上，在大厅里从你永远的最好的朋友露西身边经过，看到她的发型很搞笑。真是不能等到吃午饭时才告诉她，只有不讲义气的朋友才会让她顶着那个糟糕的发型到处乱跑。于是，你又重复了一遍偷偷摸摸发短信的过程：“整整你的头发，竖起来了？!!!!”此时，你不仅错过了可能很重要的两分钟的讲课内容，而且你的拼写和词汇也越来越糟。

你能看懂这篇文章的标题吗？任何曾发过短信或使用过即时通讯的人都能看懂。大多数青少年都喜欢发短信。我们的英语老师、家长以及未来的雇主都希望我们注意语法，但在现实中，大多数人都不在意。有时我们必须要用正确的语法，而有时则没必要。但问题是，何时必须检查拼写、进行校对？何时只要输入、发送信息即可？这两者之间的界限正在变得模糊，几乎无法分辨。

打字的方式影响我们的拼写方式。你是否发现自己曾经在学业论文中用“u”来代替“you”？又或者用“tho”来代替“though”？在当今世界，即时满足就是一切，我们根本不会花费时间去输入多余的字母。虽然当今的青少年未来终将成为设置拼写和语法标准的人，但现在还是由比我们年长的人负责着这些标准，他们瞧不起犯拼写错误和语法错误的人，这些错误很容易影响到一个人的成绩或工作机会。

无论我们是否注意到，当我们进行非正式沟通时，我们选择使用的词语，或者说我们没有选择使用的词语都十分重要。我们几乎从未见过一个十几岁的孩子在短信中使用老师教授过的丰富词汇。我们很少看到短信中用“exultant”代替“happy”，用“sorrowful”代替“sad”，用“ecstatic”代替“glad”。如果我们希望在类似学业能力倾向测验这样影响我们未来的考试中获得成功，我们必须重新激活这众多难懂的、未曾使用的词汇。

因此，继续发你的短信吧。但是在你按“发送”键之前，想想你所写的内容，斟酌一下你的词语和拼写方式，也许，只是也许，你会重新输入你的短信。

Keys

Pre-reading

- 1 I usually use QQ and WeChat to chat with my family, friends, etc. I prefer them because I can get instant access to persons I'd like to chat with. Besides, with the development of the services, I can even speak to and see them via the video directly, which makes our communication much easier and more enjoyable.
- 2 Yes, I sometimes use these network abbreviations when chatting online. Other network abbreviations I know include CU (see you), RUOK (Are you OK?), OIC (oh, I see), and 3Q (thank you).

Comprehension

1

- Paragraph 1 — A A student sends a message to his friend because of her ridiculous hairdo.
- Paragraph 2 — B Most teens don't pay attention to grammar while texting.
- Paragraph 3 — C Teens should avoid spelling and grammar errors since they might affect the future of the teens.
- Paragraph 4 — D Change the way you type and spell and do it now.
- Paragraph 5 — E A student sends a message to his mom during the class.
- Paragraph 6 — F The extensive vocabulary must be reawakened for the future of the teens.

2

- 1 C 2 D 3 B

Vocabulary and structure

1

Words	Synonyms (同义词)	Words	Antonyms (反义词)
huge	vast	clear	unclear
mistake	error	employee	employer
finally	eventually	visible	invisible
influence	affect	formal	informal
call off	cancel	glad	sad

2

- 1 walk around 2 on his way 3 in an effort to
4 is of great importance 5 look down on

3

- 1 equality 2 security 3 popularity 4 possibility 5 practicality

4

Column A	Column B
It would be hard...	... do we hear such fine singing from school choirs (合唱团).
They are the ones...	... when it is better to be a listener.
There are times...	... to say which is better.
Seldom...	... who are in charge of the picture show.

5

- 1) standards 2) errors 3) reviewing 4) rise 5) communication
6) affected 7) proved 8) spelling 9) dependent 10) limited

Translation

1

- 1 但问题是, 何时必须检查拼写、进行校对? 何时只要输入、发送信息即可? 这两者之间的界限正在变得模糊, 几乎无法分辨。
2 无论我们是否注意到, 当我们进行非正式沟通时, 我们选择使用的词语, 或者说我们没有选择使用的词语都十分重要。

2

- 1 The coach demands that each player should pay attention to the skills while practicing.
2 The Internet affects our lives in many aspects.
3 Our flight was cancelled because of a sudden rainstorm.

Passage B

Background information of the passage

Oscar Pistorius, born in 1986, is known as the "Blade Runner." Pistorius is a South African sprint runner (短跑运动员). Both of his legs were amputated (截肢; 切除) below the knees. At the 2011 World Championships in Athletics, Pistorius became the first amputee to win an able-bodied world track medal. In the 2012 London Olympic Games, Pistorius became the first double-leg amputee to participate in the Olympics Games.

Detailed study of the passage

- 1 When Oscar Pistorius fought successfully to compete in the 2012 London Olympic Games with his two artificial legs, he challenged many people's Olympian ideal of celebrating human athletic performance without technological support or other aids.
fight to do sth.: to try hard to do sth. 努力做某事
e.g. The president of this famous company was fighting to overcome the difficult situation.
- 2 Yet the attention focused on Pistorius, whose name has earned him the nickname "Blade Runner," has mostly failed to notice technology's role in helping humans break Olympic records over the past decades.
 - 1) whose 引导非限制性定语从句, 修饰先行词 Pistorius。
e.g. This is George, whose father is a dentist.
 - 2) a role in (doing) sth.: 在(做)某事情中的作用
e.g. Parents' role in children's learning is of great importance.
 - 3) break / beat a record: 打破一项纪录
record 当“纪录”讲时, 还可构成以下短语:
set a record 创纪录 hold a record 保持纪录
- 3 He points out that society tends to view disabled people as being at a disadvantage because their bodies are different, yet Pistorius received criticism for having an unfair advantage with his artificial legs and becoming in a sense "more than human."
 - 1) at a disadvantage: less likely to succeed than other people or things 处于劣势的
e.g. Anyone who can't use a computer is at a disadvantage in modern society.
 - 2) in a sense: in one particular way, but without considering all the other facts or possibilities 从某种意义上来讲
e.g. You are right in a sense, but you don't know the truth.
- 4 Generally, Olympic sports have drawn wide attention more often for taking a position against "technological doping" rather than cheering on new technological breakthroughs.
 - 1) position: *n.* an opinion or judgment on a particular subject, especially the official opinion of a government, party, or sb. in authority 态度; 立场
e.g. What's the Party's position on tax reform?
take a position against sth.: 对某事物持反对立场
e.g. The school takes a position against cheating.
 - 2) cheer on: to shout loudly in order to encourage sb. or sth. 用欢呼声激励; 为……加油
e.g. I'll be there to cheer you on when the race starts.
He always cheers on every progress his son achieves.
- 5 The full-body swimsuit was banned after athletes who wore Speedo's LZR Racer swimsuit won 94 percent of the swimming medals and broke 15 long-course world records at the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games.
won 94 percent of the swimming medals 和 broke 15 long-course world records 构成并列结构, 都作 after 引导的从句的谓语。

- 6 ... such bans can't avoid the fact that "technology is as much a part of an athlete's resources as nutrition, training and coaching."
 1) 本句中 that 引导同位语从句。
 2) 引号中的句子意为: Technology is part of an athlete's resources, just as nutrition, training and coaching.
- 7 David James, a sports engineer, discovered the most common concerns over the use of sports technology through holding meetings attended by more than 20,000 members of the public.
 attended by more than 20,000 members of the public 为过去分词短语作后置定语, 在文中相当于一个定语从句: which had been attended by more than 20,000 members of the public.
- 8 Such fears have also surfaced in the Paralympic Games.
 surface: v. if information, feelings, or problems surface, they become known about or easy to notice (信息、情感或问题) 显露, 暴露; 公开
e.g. Rumors about the killings began to surface in the newspaper.
- 9 Just as important, many sports technologies allow people outside the small groups of professional athletes to have more fun.
 1) just as: equally as 正像; 正如
e.g. Don't worry. I promise to do just as you say.
 2) allow: v. to make it possible for sth. to happen or for sb. to do sth. helpful 使有可能
 allow sb. to do sth.: 使某人有可能做某事
e.g. The summer holiday allowed the young couple to enjoy their honeymoon.
 3) outside the small groups of professional athletes 为介词短语作后置定语, 修饰 people。
- 10 Such technological products make the Paralympics somewhat similar to Formula One racing transforming technologies in consumer cars.
 transforming technologies in consumer cars 为现在分词短语作后置定语, 相当于定语从句: which transforms technologies in consumer cars, 用来修饰 Formula One racing。

Translation

打破奥运纪录的是人还是科技?

在 2012 年伦敦奥运会上, 当奥斯卡·皮斯托瑞斯戴着他的两只假肢, 成功地征战赛场的时候, 他挑战了许多人的奥运理想: 庆祝人类能够不依赖技术支持或其他辅助手段取得的体育成就。

然而, 人们在关注皮斯托瑞斯——这位赢得了“刀锋战士”美名的运动员时, 却几乎没有注意到在过去几十年里科技在帮助人类打破奥运记录方面所起的作用。

《残奥会说明了一切》的作者布里顿说过: “在人们如何看待体育与日常生活中的技术这个问题上, 单单皮斯托瑞斯这一个案例就揭示了其中深刻的讽刺意味。”他指出, 社会往往认为残疾人处于弱势, 因为他们的身体与常人有所不同, 然而, 皮斯托瑞斯却受到了人们的批评, 因为他借助于假肢获得了对他人而言不公平的优势, 并且在某种意义上成了“超人”。

技术强心剂

总体来说, 奥运会受到普遍关注并非因为它刺激了新技术的突破, 而主要是因为它不支持“技术兴奋剂”的立场。

在 2008 年北京奥运会上, 穿 Speedo 牌 LZR Racer 泳衣的运动员获得了 94% 的游泳项目的奖牌, 并打破了 15 项长距离游泳项目的世界纪录。此后, 这种连体泳衣就被禁止使用了。但是根据一篇名为《体育工程学: 不公平的优势?》的报告, 这种禁止回避不了这样一个事实, 即: “就像营养、训练及指导是运动员的资源一样, 技术也成为了运动员资源的一部分”。

英国体育工程师斯蒂夫·哈基研究了科技对运动员在奥运会上更突出的表现的贡献。他发现仅科技的支持就使撑竿跳高和掷标枪项目的成绩提高了 30%。在自行车比赛中, 科技的作用更大。根据哈基的研究, 在一小时的骑行记录中, 221% 的成绩提高中几乎有 100% 都源于技术的改善。

四肢的竞赛

技术的提高确实可以促进奥运的发展, 但是人们想为之赞颂的是运动员的努力拼搏而不是他们对最新体育技术的运用。通过举办两万多人参与的运动会, 体育工程师大卫·詹姆斯发现了人们对体育技术应用的普遍忧虑。

人们害怕体育技术会使运动员通过拼搏与努力而取得的胜利相形见绌, 并会使某些体育项目变得更加容易。他们也担心“最好的运动员”或许不会赢得比赛, 担心体育技术会带给富裕的运动员与国家更多的优势, 而贫穷的运动员与国家无法获得这些优势。

这种担心在残奥会上也显现了出来。运动人类学家大卫·豪说: “在使用技术的‘腿部’竞赛中, 残奥会的奖牌获得者通常来自于拥有最先进的轮椅或假肢的西方国家。”

先进技术在残奥会上起的作用要比在奥运会中起的作用更大。轮椅运动员曾经远远落后于健全的运动员, 但由于轮椅技术的发展, 他们逐渐比健全的运动员跑得快得多: 800 米项目的记录从 20 世纪 80 年代的 1:55.67 降到了 2012 年的 1:32.17。

技术让每个人获益

机械工程师学会的一份报告表明, 奥运监管机构应该积极监控那些影响运动员表现的最新技术, 并且对技术变化作出规划, 而不是技术变化出现之后才有所举措。但是, 这篇报道也强调了过多限制体育技术所带来的风险。

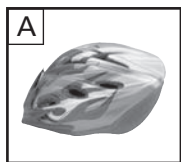
毕竟, 像网球这样的奥运项目已经见证了木质球拍到石墨球拍的技术飞跃, 而这一飞跃并没有毁掉奥运精神。同样重要的是, 很多体育技术使专业运动员这一小部分人之外的群体从体育中获得了更多的乐趣。

除了运动乐趣之外, 残奥会上的技术竞赛还有另外一个优势: 先进的体育技术可以制造出更完善的轮椅和假肢, 供残疾人在日常生活中使用。这些技术产品使得残奥会和改变了大众使用的汽车技术的 F1 赛事有几分相似之处。

Keys

Pre-reading

1



2

Sports technologies have promoted the sports performance of athletes. I still remember the full-body swimsuit Ian Thorpe wore in the Olympics in 2000, which, to some extent, helped him break three world records. The latest sports technologies are also used in rowing, cycling, racing, etc.

Comprehension

1

1 F 2 T 3 T 4 T

2

- 1 He challenged many people's Olympian ideal of celebrating human athletic performance without technological support or other aids.
- 2 He means that society tends to view disabled people as being at a disadvantage because their bodies are different, yet Pistorius received criticism for having an unfair advantage with his artificial legs and becoming in a sense "more than human."

Vocabulary and structure

1

1 decade 2 artificial 3 react 4 ideal 5 ruin 6 earn

2

1 governing, governed 2 reaction, react 3 profession, professional 4 fair, unfair

3

1 found out 2 led to 3 came from 4 In addition to
5 focus on 6 pointed out

4

Column A	Column B
When it stops raining, but he is not so bad as you might think.
According to my watch, he has to study a second foreign language.
In addition to English, it is already two o'clock.
It's true that he stole the bicycle, I'll show you the garden.

Translation

1

- 1 技术的提高确实可以促进奥运的发展，但是人们想为之赞颂的是运动员的努力拼搏而不是他们对最新体育技术的运用。
- 2 奥运监管机构应该积极监控那些影响运动员表现的最新技术，并且对技术变化作出规划，而不是技术变化出现之后才有所举措。

2

- 1 The critics generally thought that her new book would overshadow her earlier ones.
- 2 People worried that the new policy of the local government would restrict the local economic development.
- 3 After a year of hard work, there has been great improvement in her painting.

Oral work

- 1
 - I think their concerns are really reasonable, and it's true that sports technologies benefit rich people and countries more than poor ones. Sports technologies cost a lot of money, and rich people and countries are capable to buy some latest technologies to enhance their sports performance, while poor ones aren't able to because they don't have enough money, which is unfair to the poor. Considering this, I think they should be banned.
 - I don't think their concerns are reasonable. And I don't support the notion that sports technologies should be banned. Sports technologies help athletes improve their performance and help the disabled realize their sports dreams. Sports technologies contribute a lot to the development of sports.
- 2
 - I think athletes' hard work plays a greater role in breaking records. Without hard work, athletes could never break any record no matter what sports technologies they use.
 - I think technology plays a greater role in breaking records. Because athletes has almost reached the limits of human potential. Hard work alone cannot make a big difference without the support of sports technologies, and technology can help to enhance their performance.

Teaching tips

Instead of having a discussion, the teacher can ask the students to debate on the following topics:

- 1 The sports technologies should be banned.
- 2 Technology plays a greater role in breaking records than hard work.

Grammar

Infinitives (不定式)

Keys**1**

- 1 It took us six hours to get to London by train.
- 2 It is not easy to translate Mo Yan's novels into English.

- 3 It is really exciting to watch the final of the World Cup.
- 4 It will cost a great deal of money to keep a racehorse.

2

- 1 to reconsider
- 2 come
- 3 talk
- 4 to finish

Writing

Descriptive essays

Keys

- 1 B
- 2 B
- 3 A
- 4 B

Culture express

Sustainable and Green Stadium of London Olympic Games

Keys

- 1 Compared with Beijing's spectacular Bird's Nest, I think the London Olympic Stadium is more sustainable and flexible. I believe that the future of the London Olympic Stadium was considered when it was designed: to dismantle it after the Games. Thus, it avoided the trap of building an Olympic Stadium that is of little or no use after the Games.
- 2 Yes, the Olympic Games in Beijing involves some green ideas. Actually, "Green Olympics" is one of the three themes of the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games. For example, China has implemented severe restrictions to ensure clean air and made it an environmentally friendly Olympics. With the concept of "Green Olympics" in mind, Beijing has introduced a new fleet of electric buses and battery-powered garbage trucks. What's more, rest rooms in the Workers' Stadium have been updated with energy-saving technology, and many kinds of equipment have been replaced with newer ones that can reduce energy consumption.