

1

College culture

Vocabulary and structure

1 Complete the table with the correct form of the words.

Verb	Noun	Adjective
assert	_____	_____
employ	_____ / _____ / _____	_____
destroy	_____	_____
require	_____	_____
_____	alliance / _____	_____
characterize	_____ / _____	_____
rebel	_____	_____
_____	clash	/
_____	_____	descending
_____	definition	_____
_____	resignation	_____
create	_____ / _____	_____

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

- One of the most important _____ a lecturer needs is the ability to make the lectures interesting.
- The student _____ consisted of marching through the campus and delivering a complaint to the college principal.
- In difficult situations it's important to be _____ rather than aggressive.
- My views are very different from my parents' and our opinions often _____.
- When discussing philosophy it's important that you _____ your terms.
- When you are involved in a fight of any kind, it's very helpful to have _____.
- The governor of California _____ the stairs in order to talk to the students.
- These days most students aim to study subjects that will make them _____.
- The professor asked if I had the _____ grades for the course.

- 10 During the 1960s, European and American college campuses were notorious for their _____ students.
- 11 We are looking for students who can come up with _____ ideas for our company.

3 Complete each sentence with a correct preposition or adverb.

- 1 My brother, who used to be very lazy and rebellious, has recently transformed himself _____ an excellent, hard-working student.
- 2 As a student, it's important to have friends you can rely _____.
- 3 It's considered normal for young people to rebel _____ their parents' ideas for a certain period of time.
- 4 The money collected _____ people who attended the talk was used to pay the organizers' expenses.
- 5 The passage about the University of Bologna is based _____ a great deal of research.
- 6 Students in the sixties found many things to protest _____.
- 7 In America, huge numbers of students protested _____ the Vietnam War.
- 8 The head of the university was eventually forced to resign _____ his position.

4 Form expressions with the words and expressions in the box.

a fine	a petition	clash	commitment	importance
smoke	reasons	revolution		

- 1 haze of _____
- 2 national _____
- 3 passionate _____
- 4 pay _____
- 5 sign _____
- 6 technological _____
- 7 a variety of _____
- 8 a violent _____

5 Complete the sentences with the expressions you formed in Activity 4.

- 1 At 1960s' parties when you first arrived, it was often impossible to see much because of the _____.
- 2 I'd just arrived on campus when a girl stopped me and asked me to _____ about students' rights.
- 3 It may be true that nowadays students are not as interested in subjects of _____ as their parents.
- 4 During the demonstration there was _____ between students and the police which resulted in some people being hurt.

- 5 Most young people decide to go to college for _____, the most important one being the belief that a degree will get them a better job.
- 6 One of the consequences of the _____ that has taken place in the last ten years is that information is much more accessible.
- 7 Unlike many of his friends, my brother has a _____ to his subject, English Literature, and is already quite an expert on it.
- 8 In my accommodation block if we're found smoking in our rooms we will have to _____ of £5.

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

demonstration	fail	issue	leader	liberal	minority
profound	protest	rebel	require		

In the 1960s young Americans (1) _____ against their parents' generation in a way that had never happened before. For students, who were the (2) _____ of this rebellion, one of the most important (3) _____ was the Vietnam War. Student (4) _____ and strikes against the war were organized on campuses across the country and were supported by many (5) _____ in the university faculty. Others, however, saw it as a patriotic duty to serve their country. Young men of 18 and over were randomly selected and (6) _____ to join the Army and fight for a cause that many of them did not believe in. It became a matter of (7) _____ importance to them to find ways of avoiding the draft, as the selection process was known. Some young men (8) _____ to pass the medical test and as a result were turned down by the Army, but they were a tiny (9) _____, and the majority of those selected found that, despite their (10) _____, they had no choice but to sign up.

7 Read the information.

Word formation

		Usual meaning	Example
<i>post-</i>	noun / adjective prefix	after	postmodernism
<i>pre-</i>	noun / adjective prefix	before	pre-war
<i>anti-</i>	noun / adjective prefix	against	anti-establishment

Now form new words with the prefixes and the words.

- 1 production _____
- 2 freeze _____
- 3 arranged _____
- 4 social _____
- 5 war _____
- 6 cooked _____
- 7 dated _____
- 8 school _____

8 Answer the questions with the correct form of the words you formed in Activity 7.

What's the word that describes:

- 1 an event that takes place after a war is finished?
- 2 something that was organized a week ago?
- 3 someone who is not interested in meeting people?
- 4 the work done on a film or TV programme after it has been filmed?
- 5 a child who is too young for school?
- 6 something that is added to the water in a car engine to prevent it from freezing?
- 7 food that is ready to eat when you buy it?
- 8 a cheque with a date that is later than the day that the cheque was written?

9 Underline the correct word and expression to complete each sentence.

- 1 He was a(n) *apathetic* / *tired* student who showed little interest in his subject.
- 2 Most students today are uninterested in *socialism* / *radicalism*, which is based on the belief that society needs to change completely.
- 3 The *demonstration* / *strike* lasted three months until finally the employers agreed to increase the workers' pay.
- 4 Older people often feel very *nostalgic about* / *homesick for* their university days.
- 5 He's a *cynic* / *pessimist*, and believes that people are not as kind as they seem.
- 6 This *generation* / *majority* have very different attitudes to their parents' generation.
- 7 The professor earned most of his *income* / *fee* from his books, which were highly successful.
- 8 Tutors often feel a lot of *unhappiness* / *frustration* when students don't work as hard as they should.

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

alliance	employ	environment	factor	frustrate
opportunity	protest	radical		

Going to university is a golden (1) _____ to improve your (2) _____ prospects and a major (3) _____ in many students' career success. Students nowadays are far more concerned with succeeding in the job market than they are with political (4) _____. More students are concerned with issues like climate change than (5) _____ politics and are more likely to join movements protesting against (6) _____ destruction. Green politicians, though few in number, have formed loose (7) _____ with other parties and are gaining influence in the UK as well as in other parts of Europe. They frequently express (8) _____, however, that the media often ignore issues that could have a significant impact on the future of our planet.

11 Rewrite the sentences using *mean*.

1 If you launch a general strike, you will bring the country to a halt.

2 I realized that in order to get a good degree I would have to make certain sacrifices.

3 In the sixties, if you attended a demonstration you were taking a risk that you would get hurt.

4 If you stay up too late, you will feel sleepy in class the next day.

5 If I take the gender theory course I won't be able to take the course in post-colonialism.

Reading

1 Read the passage *College just isn't special any more* and choose the best way to complete the sentences.

1 The following statements about student demonstrations in Berkeley are false except that _____.

- (a) the majority of the students participated in the strikes
- (b) it was the strikes that made California very rich
- (c) the governor of California felt that Berkeley students were right to protest
- (d) there were students at Berkeley who believed that political change was necessary

2 In the 1960s, students _____.

- (a) were only interested in activism
- (b) could read anything they wanted
- (c) were passionate about both ideas and politics
- (d) enjoyed complete freedom

3 In the UK today _____.

- (a) college may actually prevent students from becoming more politically and socially aware
- (b) the general opinion is that students go to college so as not to be unemployed
- (c) more than 50 per cent of young people now go to college
- (d) students are very lazy

- 4 International students today _____.
(a) hope to change the world
(b) aren't very interested in changing the world
(c) often decide to study in their own country
(d) go to university because they know they will enjoy themselves there
- 5 The writer says that students today _____.
(a) are much more connected to life outside college
(b) seldom ring their families
(c) care more about their parents
(d) spend a lot of time discussing literature and music with their college friends

2 Read the passage *The post-everything generation* and check (✓) the true statements.

- 1 Studying postmodernism caused Frank Thomas to change.
- 2 Postmodernism has a lot to say about the future.
- 3 Frank says that his generation of students are luckier than previous generations.
- 4 Frank's generation don't feel they have much to believe in.
- 5 Postmodernism seems to suggest that people should not work together.
- 6 The way people use the word "radicalism" has changed.
- 7 This generation's involvement with the Internet is less significant than their parents' political involvement.

3 Read the passage.

The perfect roommate?

It was my first day at uni and I was hauling my suitcase up the stairs of my accommodation block with my parents close behind me. I was sharing a bedroom and sincerely hoped that my roommate would be like me, quiet, tidy and studious, someone with whom I could have lengthy philosophical conversations about the meaning of life. I was also rather hoping that I would be the first to arrive in the room so that I could grab the best bed!

I opened the door and peered in, muttering a little prayer that my roommate hadn't arrived yet, then gasped in astonishment at the sight that met my eyes. Had the room been visited by a hurricane – or perhaps there had been a burglary? There had to be some explanation for the clothes that were strewn all over the floor and the beds – both beds! On both beds too were four of the most enormous suitcases I had ever seen, both of them overflowing with clothes (and not a book in sight, I noticed).

Sprawled on one of the beds – the best one, of course – was an attractive girl dressed as if for an extremely glamorous party. She was talking animatedly on her mobile and, on hearing

us enter, waved casually in our direction without so much as bothering to look up. Our mouths fell open in a collective gasp of astonishment, and we must have stood there for at least a minute waiting for her to acknowledge us. She did no such thing but instead turned to face the wall and continued her conversation.

“Well!” said my mother. “Well!”

My father cleared his throat nervously while I gulped. How on earth was I going to cope? Slowly the girl turned over and granted us a lazy smile. “Hiii!” she said languidly. “My name’s Tracy. Look, I’m really hoping you don’t object, but I’ve decided to change rooms. Do you mind?”

Now complete each sentence with no more than three words.

- 1 When the passage begins, the writer is about to _____.
- 2 The writer wanted to arrive before her roommate in order to get _____.
- 3 The writer wondered if there had been a hurricane because the room _____.
- 4 There were no _____ in Tracy’s suitcases.
- 5 At first, when the writer and her parents arrived, Tracy did not _____.
- 6 Unlike the writer, her roommate Tracy is very _____.
- 7 The writer did not think that she and Tracy would _____.
- 8 When they saw Tracy and the state of the room, the writer and her parents _____.
- 9 It can be inferred that when Tracy said she was going to change rooms the writer would feel _____.

4 Answer the questions using the words and expressions in the box.

acknowledge	burglary	cope	do you mind?	gasp
glamorous	gulp	prayer	roommate	studious

- 1 If you are managing a difficult situation successfully, what are you doing?
- 2 What two things might you do if you are very surprised?
- 3 What might you say if you really want something to happen?
- 4 If someone has entered your home and stolen things from it, what has taken place?
- 5 How do you describe someone who studies a lot?
- 6 What can you say when asking whether someone will be upset if you do something?
- 7 When you show someone that you have seen them, what are you doing?
- 8 How might a woman want to look if she is going to an important event?
- 9 What do you call someone who shares a room with you?

5 Read the passage.

Rag Week

At 11:43 am last Tuesday, college student Lenny Howard was standing at the open hatch of a small plane staring down at the ground 3,500 ft below. "OK, lad," said the parachute instructor briskly. "Ready to jump in ten!"

"I'm insane!" thought Lenny. "I can't stand heights and here I am about to jump into the sky with nothing but a bit of cloth on my back. And I'm doing it for Rag Week! Rag Week!"

Lenny jumped. When he hit the ground (safely!) 30 seconds later, not only had Lenny made his first parachute jump, he had also succeeded in raising £400 for Save the Children, one of the charities sponsored by his University Rag Society.

Skydiving is one of the many unusual activities that students do during Rag Week, when students all over the country raise money for charity. Other events include bungee jumping, 3-legged races, anything in fact that will attract attention and encourage people to sponsor them. "Hitches", for example, involve raising sponsorship to hitchhike to an exciting destination without spending any money. There's even "kidnapping", where, as the name suggests, someone is kidnapped and a ransom is demanded for their return. Traditionally, there's also a colourful parade through the streets with students collecting money from the public.

The term "Rag" has its origins in the 19th century when students used to collect rags to make clothes for the poor. More recently, "Rag" has been given the meaning "Raise and Give". Rag Week is one of the most enjoyable and successful events in the student year, with large sums of money raised for good causes. Fundraising doesn't stop at Rag Week as Student Rag Societies organize charity events throughout the year. Recently, Loughborough University's Student Rag Society raised almost £1,000,000. Long may the "Rag" tradition continue!

Now choose the best way to complete the sentences.

- 1 Before jumping, Lenny _____.
 - (a) regretted his decision to make a parachute jump for charity
 - (b) was pleased that he was going to raise money for charity
 - (c) was certain his parachute would open
 - (d) had already succeeded in raising £ 400 for charity
- 2 During Rag Week, students _____.
 - (a) do unusual things just for fun
 - (b) earn money for themselves by doing things such as bungee jumping
 - (c) do unusual things in order to make money for charities
 - (d) hitchhike to different places to collect money from the public

- 3 Students do some unusual things during Rag Week, such as _____.
 - (a) driving to many different places
 - (b) organizing parades as a way of collecting money
 - (c) kidnapping other students for money
 - (d) not spending any money
- 4 The following statements about Rag Week are false except that _____.
 - (a) Student Rag Societies only raise money for charity during Rag Week
 - (b) the students raise money for one charity only
 - (c) it originates from the 19th century when poor people were given clothes made from rags
 - (d) the term "Rag" has always meant "raising money for charity"

6 Match the words in the box with their definitions.

bungee jumping	charity	fundraising	hitchhike	kidnap
parachute	parade	rags	ransom	

- 1 a public celebration in which a large group of people move through an area, often with decorated vehicles and music
- 2 a large piece of cloth joined to heavy strings used by someone jumping out of a plane
- 3 to travel by asking other people to take you in their car by standing at the side of the road and holding out your thumb or a sign
- 4 clothes that are old, torn and dirty
- 5 an organization to which you give money so that it can help people who are poor or ill
- 6 to take someone away and make them a prisoner, especially in order to make their family or the government give you money
- 7 the sport of jumping from a very high place while attached to a long piece of rubber that is just short enough to prevent you hitting the ground
- 8 the activity of trying to persuade people to give money for a particular purpose, often for a charity
- 9 an amount of money that is paid to free someone who is held as a prisoner

Integrated skills training

1 Rewrite the sentences beginning with the words given.

- 1 A lecturer could be punished for a variety of reasons.
There _____.
- 2 Dating from the 12th century, the University of Bologna is Europe's oldest university.
The University of Bologna, _____.
- 3 To guarantee good teaching, at the beginning of each academic year the lecturer had to deposit a sum of money with a city banker.
In order to _____.

4 University lecturers depended for their academic incomes on teaching fees collected from their students.

A university lecturer's _____.

5 At the beginning of the academic year the students and the lecturers decided which material was to be taught that year.

The decision _____.

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

absolutely	canteen	charity	constant	quantity
remain	usual	website	whatever	with

Money is a(n) (1) _____ source of anxiety for students, the majority of whom depend on a small grant from the government and (2) _____ extra money their parents are able to provide them (3) _____. Textbooks, which students must have if they are to study, have to be paid for, and these days a computer is (4) _____ essential. Then there is food, which, if not eaten in the university (5) _____, mostly consists of tinned food and large (6) _____ of pasta, bread and baked beans. Cheap clothes can be found in (7) _____ shops, and eBay, the online shopping (8) _____ where people can buy and sell all kinds of goods, is another important source of inexpensive things. The money that (9) _____ inevitably disappears very fast on the (10) _____ student pleasures!

3 Put the words in the correct order to make complete sentences that begin with the words given.

1 their parents / belongs to / of the past ten years / in a way that / young people today / it can never belong to

The technological revolution _____
_____.

2 for research / foreign to them / it is / and even for pleasure / in some sense / they use the Internet / despite the fact that / will always feel that / for their jobs

The older generation, _____
_____.

3 exchanges views / a trip to the library / and acquires information / this generation / that would previously have meant / this generation's hunting ground / a place where / makes new friends

The Internet is _____
_____.

4 and see their faces / two thousand miles away / allows us / on camera / on the other side of the world / while we talk / to chat to a stranger / or talk to a friend

The Internet _____
_____.

- 5 this amazing technology / will take us / where / which is still so new
Who knows _____?

4 Translate the sentences into Chinese.

- 1 Had the room been visited by a hurricane – or perhaps there had been a burglary? There had to be some explanation for the clothes that were strewn all over the floor and the beds – both beds! On both beds too were four of the most enormous suitcases I had ever seen, both of them overflowing with clothes (and not a book in sight, I noticed).

- 2 She was talking animatedly on her mobile and, on hearing us enter, waved casually in our direction without so much as bothering to look up. Our mouths fell open in a collective gasp of astonishment, and we must have stood there for at least a minute waiting for her to acknowledge us.

- 3 Lenny jumped. When he hit the ground (safely!) 30 seconds later, not only had Lenny made his first parachute jump, he had also succeeded in raising £400 for Save the Children, one of the charities sponsored by his University Rag Society.

- 4 Skydiving is one of the many unusual activities that students do during Rag Week, when students all over the country raise money for charity. Other events include bungee jumping, 3-legged races, anything in fact that will attract attention and encourage people to sponsor them.

5 Translate the sentences into English.

- 1 大学校园生活的特点就是把时间花在学习、上课和与同学交往上。学生上大学是期望大学的经历能够给他们带来知识、成就、自我意识和开阔的眼界，以此改变他们自己的生活以及周围的人的生活。(characterize; transform)

- 2 的确，许多学生对英语阅读感到头疼。最近我们做了一项调查，研究决定学生阅读内容的因素。这些因素从高到低依次为：文章的趣味性、词汇量、话题、语言结构及思想内涵。(do research into; in descending order)

- 3 他们没有把精力放在学业上，而是沉迷于网络。在网络上他们可以交友、玩游戏、获取信息、忘掉一切烦恼。父母希望他们努力学习，而他们却做着相反的事情。他们尽情玩乐。(the opposite)

- 4 许多年轻人喜欢扮酷，但是什么是酷呢？这很难定义，要用中文来解释就更难了。也许是指在衣着、行为举止、做事方式等方面与众不同或时髦前卫，也许是指年轻人所特有的反叛精神。(look cool, define)

6 Translate the passage into Chinese.

Now famed throughout the world for academic excellence, the eight schools of the Ivy League – Brown University, Columbia University, Cornell University, Dartmouth College, Harvard University, the University of Pennsylvania, Princeton University and Yale University – were originally famous for the athletic prowess of their students. In fact, official use of the term “Ivy League” dates from an athletic conference that was formed in 1954, although the term had been in unofficial use since the 1930s. Interestingly, the origins of the name remain unknown. There are several theories, one being that “Ivy League” is a corruption (讹用) of “IV League”, IV being “four” in Latin (and the eight schools being only four originally: Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Dartmouth). However, it is more likely that the term was invented by a sports reporter in the 1930s, and that he was referring to the ivy-covered walls at many of the colleges.

7 Translate the passage into English.

中国高校学生社团是学生自愿组成的非营利性群众组织。作为高校第二课堂的引领者，在校园文化的建设中起到了重要作用。这些社团可打破年级、系科甚至学校的界限，聚集兴趣爱好相近的同学，发挥他们的特长，开展有益于学生身心健康的活动。学生社团形式多种多样，如围棋社、摄影社、话剧社、足球俱乐部等等。

2

Mixed feelings

Vocabulary and structure

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

- 1 It's very _____ for a baby to be left alone for a long time. (distress)
- 2 _____ is the time in our lives when we are at our most dependent. (infant)
- 3 The toddler's _____ of his elder brother made everyone laugh. (imitate)
- 4 Mothers tend to be very _____ where their children are concerned. (observe)
- 5 Would you agree that in many cultures boys are taught not to show their _____? (sensitive)
- 6 The hotel guest became _____ annoyed when staff told him smoking was not permitted in the lobby. (distinct)
- 7 When the _____ occurred, many people were so frightened that for several hours afterwards they could not say a word. (explode)
- 8 Although he began life as a wealthy young man, his _____ spending on yachts and racehorses soon reduced his fortune to nothing. (excess)
- 9 The psychologist thought the child's _____ was caused by the fact that he was jealous of his younger brother. (misbehave)

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

adoration	affection	annoyance	anxiety	bliss
calmness	compassion	contentment	delight	distress
embarrassment	frustration	grief	jealousy	misery
rage	terror	warmth		

positive emotions	negative emotions

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in Activity 2. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

- 1 I felt huge _____ when I realized I had had food on my chin for the entire meal and no one had told me.
- 2 Max couldn't control his _____ when his girlfriend was friendly to other men.
- 3 Sarah's _____ increased when she learnt that not only was her son in a dangerous part of the country but also that he had been robbed of all his money.
- 4 Perhaps what we should be looking for in life is _____, a feeling that you are happy with what you have.
- 5 It's natural for happily married women with children to feel _____ for women who are unable to have children.
- 6 The child expressed his _____ by jumping up and down and kicking a chair.
- 7 The look of _____ on the child's face as she ate her ice cream made us all laugh.
- 8 The _____ I felt when my computer repeatedly refused to do what I wanted cannot be described.
- 9 He's a man who is well-known for his _____ and is ready to help people whenever he can.
- 10 The newly married couple's _____ for each other was clear from the way they kept smiling at each other all the time.

4 Underline the correct word to complete each sentence.

- 1 It is a soldier's *duty* / *responsibility* to die on the battlefield if need be.
- 2 The *incident* / *accident* in which two teenagers robbed an old man shocked us because it took place in our road.
- 3 People who are *sensitive* / *sensible* are usually good at making the right decisions.
- 4 All children enjoy having the *attention* / *intention* of adults.
- 5 Beaming, she *stroked* / *patted* the chair and called to her visitor to come and sit there.
- 6 The toddler's father *knelt* / *crawled* on the floor in order to pick him up.
- 7 Although I felt a great deal of *sympathy* / *empathy* for his problems, I could not really understand how he was feeling.
- 8 None of us could *realize* / *comprehend* why the teenagers had done what they did.
- 9 I felt sorry for the large dog, which was *panting* / *breathing* because of the hot sun.
- 10 Our family is very upset because the *stems* / *roots* of a beautiful tree are growing too near our house and we will have to cut the tree down.

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

pull up	calm down	take away	rise to	pull away
bend over	dream of			

- The garden was a mess, and it took me all day to lift all the weeds from the dirt.
- After the old building was knocked down, there was a lot of rubbish that needed to be removed.
- When her little boy almost fell from a window of a six-floor apartment, Julie found it very difficult to relax and realize that he was safe.
- The boy leant over to kiss the girl but she moved in the other direction.
- John really wasn't sure if he could meet the challenge of completing his thesis.
- Timmy was leaning forward to tie his shoelaces when he hit his head on the edge of the table.
- I spend much time thinking unrealistically of being rich.

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

developmental	discipline	distinct	disturbed	imitate
infancy	mimicry	sympathetic		

Empathy is the ability to understand how other people feel and share their feelings. It is (1) _____ from the similar word "sympathy", which means feelings of sadness and pity for another person.

Empathy arises from a(n) (2) _____ process in children. During (3) _____, very young children do not understand that they are separate from other people. They show a(n) (4) _____ response when other children are (5) _____. They (6) _____ the distress of other children, and copy their movements, which is called motor (7) _____. Later, toddlers stop copying others' movements and instead try to comfort them. They also show different levels of empathy from then on. It also seems that empathy is taught through how parents (8) _____ their children.

7 Read the information.

Collocations

Adjectives which often go before:

response angry direct encouraging good immediate positive quick
 confusion considerable general great mental total widespread

Verbs which often go before:

discipline impose keep maintain
 response draw evoke get give produce
 confusion add to avoid cause create result in

Verbs which often go after:

fully appreciate comprehend expect realize understand

Nouns which often go after:

typical	answer comment reaction reply response
evoke	feeling memory emotion idea response
react to	news situation (someone's) words
distinct	advantage impression type species

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

- 1 The consultant said that he _____ his colleague's hesitancy but felt that he should nonetheless continue with the plan.
- 2 Seeing mothers playing with their children in the park that day _____ of my own years as a parent.
- 3 The _____ of a child who is upset is to go to their mother to be comforted.
- 4 How would you _____ in which someone is smiling at you and you have no idea why?
- 5 A teaching assistant does not have to _____ in a class in the same way that a teacher does.
- 6 Music and art both have the power to _____ a(n) _____ from our emotions.
- 7 Clear instructions are essential in order to _____.
- 8 As soon as I saw him I had the _____ that we had met somewhere before.

8 Rewrite the sentences using *by the time*.

- 1 I was made redundant. I had become quite depressed, fearing that I would be unable to find another job.

- 2 On leaving college, you will have acquired a great deal of knowledge about a great many things.

- 3 In their late twenties, many people have found a partner who they feel they could spend their life with.

- 4 Before you go on holiday, you have already spent quite a lot of money on things like travel and accommodation.

- 5 The ambulance arrived. The pregnant woman had collapsed and was unconscious.

- 6 Maria finished her explanation. I had begun to feel quite sympathetic towards her.

- 9 Complete the sentences using *as if* / *as though* and the correct form of the expressions in the box.

be deaf be responsible for misinforming everyone
cause the accident do it many times before receive the award
take his favourite toy away tell something astonishing

- 1 The girl beamed, _____.
- 2 She opened her eyes wide and raised her eyebrows, _____.
- 3 The child started to cry loudly, _____.
- 4 The woman looked very embarrassed, _____.
- 5 He performed the task perfectly, _____.
- 6 The police questioned Polly for hours, _____.

Reading

- 1 Read the passage *War* and complete the paragraph with words from the passage.

Among the passengers who boarded the train were a husband and wife. The wife was in tears and hid her face behind the (1) _____ of her coat. The husband looked nervous and (2) _____. Hoping to (3) _____ some sympathy from the other passengers, he explained that their only son was being sent to war. He (4) _____ to suggest that losing an only son was a greater loss for them. Another passenger disagreed, asserting that losing two sons he felt double the pain. A third man (5) _____ angrily that he was proud that his son had died for his country. Listening to this conversation, the woman found no words to (6) _____ her. But then she turned to the last man and (7) _____ if his son was really dead. At that point, the man's face became horribly (8) _____ and, (9) _____ a handkerchief from his pocket, he burst into (10) _____, uncontrollable (11) _____.

- 2 Read the passage *How empathy unfolds* and choose the best answer to the questions.

- 1 Why did the mothers record the incidents of empathy?
 - (a) They were taking part in some scientific research.
 - (b) They were interested in their children's actions.
 - (c) They were students who were studying empathy.
 - (d) They thought it would help their children.
- 2 Which of these statements about children aged about one is true?
 - (a) They become distressed easily.
 - (b) They imitate their parents.
 - (c) They mostly ignore other children when they cry.
 - (d) They are not sure about how to comfort another child.

- 3 What is Jenny's reaction when a neighbour's baby cries?
 - (a) She starts to cry loudly.
 - (b) She feels upset even after the baby stops crying.
 - (c) She brings him a drink.
 - (d) She tries to play with him.
- 4 What happens at the age of two and a half?
 - (a) Some children become a lot more emotional.
 - (b) Parents change the way they discipline their children.
 - (c) Some children become very aware of their environment.
 - (d) Some children remain empathic while others don't.
- 5 What do we learn from the last paragraph?
 - (a) Children imitate their parents.
 - (b) Parents should discipline their children.
 - (c) It's important to help people who are distressed.
 - (d) Parents shouldn't tell children that they are naughty.

3 Read the passage.

The eyes have it

Why is it that the eyes are so revealing of our emotions? If you don't believe it, listen to songs. Go to the movies. "The look of love shines through her eyes." The lover stares intently into the eyes of his beloved and she gazes back adoringly. Often, we only have to glance at someone's eyes to ascertain their mood.

And it's not just the expression in the eyes that tells you how people are feeling. The amount you blink can tell people whether you are nervous or hiding something. American researchers counted the number of times presidential candidates blinked during televised debates and discovered that the biggest "blinker" had lost every debate and also every presidential election since 1982.

And yet the eyes are just an organ of the body, a lens supported by a network of neurones that convey electrical messages that are converted into meaning by the brain. So what is it about the eyes that enables them to convey feelings? It's well-known that when you are feeling affectionate or excited your pupils dilate. The effect of a dilated pupil is to make the person looking at you think that you like them, despite the fact that they have not consciously noted the dilation. Less well-known is the fact that when the pupil dilates, the iris (the coloured part of the eye), forms tiny hollows and lines. Fascinatingly, in a recent study, it was found that those with more hollows are likely to be warm, while those with more lines are likely to be worried.

But when all is said and done, no matter what scientists discover, it's what happens when you look into someone's eyes that's important. You gaze into your beloved's eyes and they gaze back adoringly. No science can explain real romance.

Now choose the best way to complete the sentences.

- 1 The writer says we show our feelings _____.
 - (a) through songs
 - (b) through movies
 - (c) through our eyes
 - (d) when we glance at someone
- 2 By counting the number of times presidential candidates blinked during televised debates, American researchers found that the candidates _____.
 - (a) always tried to hide their feelings
 - (b) blinked a lot when debating
 - (c) who blinked the most lost their debates
 - (d) blinked more than other people
- 3 If your pupils become larger, _____.
 - (a) people always notice this
 - (b) people think you like them
 - (c) it makes people look at you
 - (d) it means you dislike someone
- 4 In a study it was discovered that the iris _____.
 - (a) may reveal character traits
 - (b) shows when you are feeling warm
 - (c) forms hollows and lines when it gets smaller
 - (d) always has hollows and lines around it
- 5 The main theme of the passage is that _____.
 - (a) when you look at someone, you know how they feel about you
 - (b) our feelings about those we love are what's most important
 - (c) we will never understand what love is
 - (d) scientists can't explain how and why the eyes can show love

4 Answer the questions about the words.

- 1 If you *gaze* at someone, do you look at them for (a) a short time, or (b) a long time?
- 2 When you *blink*, do you (a) close your eyes, or (b) close and open your eyes very quickly?
- 3 Is a *candidate* someone who (a) is competing in an election, or (b) is the winner of a competition?
- 4 Is the *lens* of the eye something that (a) converts electrical messages into meaning, or (b) makes things clearer?
- 5 Is a *neurone* (a) a brain cell, or (b) a part of the eye?
- 6 If you *convey* information, do you (a) communicate it, or (b) ask for it?
- 7 Is the *pupil* (a) the coloured part of the eye, or (b) the small black centre of the eye?
- 8 If something *dilates*, does it (a) become bigger and wider, or (b) become smaller?
- 9 If you do something *consciously*, do you (a) know you are doing it, or (b) not realize you are doing it?
- 10 Is a *hollow* (a) an area that is slightly lower than the area around it, or (b) a hole?

5 Read the passage.

The emotional English?

Fons Trompenaars is a Dutch psychologist who specializes in understanding other cultures. One of the distinctions he makes between cultures is with regard to whether they are emotional or neutral, by which he means that some cultures like to show their emotions while others prefer to conceal them. China, Trompenaars believes, is a neutral culture. The British would describe themselves as neutral but they also think it is important to be “a nice person”. This often confuses foreigners, who respond to British friendliness by saying “What a nice person!”, not realizing that the British are being pleasant because it is socially a more acceptable way of behaving than being unfriendly.

We have to be careful, though, since UK consists of four regions, England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, and when people describe the British as unemotional they are usually referring to the English. The latter are, or were famous for having a “stiff upper lip”, in other words, a “lip” that never trembles, no matter how painful or upsetting the circumstances are.

In December 1997, however, an extraordinary thing happened. Diana, Princess of Wales, ex-wife of the heir to the British throne, was killed in a car crash. Diana was famous for her devotion to good causes and also for showing her emotions, a habit that many people loved her for. Bouquets of flowers several metres deep were laid outside her London home and there was a huge public outpouring of grief.

At the time people said the famous British reserve had gone forever. But ten years later, has the British character changed? Certainly, reality TV is full of loud, talkative Brits, and people are much happier to talk about problems that they would previously have kept quiet about. Nonetheless, most people would probably agree that essentially the British character remains the same – the upper lip is perhaps not quite so stiff, but in difficult circumstances it still does its best not to tremble!

Now check (✓) the true statements.

- 1 Trompenaars states that some cultures are more emotional than others.
- 2 According to Trompenaars' description of cultures, the British show their emotions a little more than the Chinese.
- 3 The writer says that the British are not as nice as they appear to be.
- 4 The writer says that the English were well-known for not showing their emotions at any time.
- 5 Diana, Princess of Wales, seldom showed her emotions.
- 6 When Diana died, many people were quite upset.

- 7 It was felt that the public's reaction to Diana's death showed that the British had become much more emotional.
- 8 The writer feels that today, the British are much more likely to show strong emotions when they are upset.

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

bouquet	conceal	heir to the throne	stiff	tremble
make a distinction (between)	neutral	outpouring	reserve	

- 1 if your body or part of your body does this, it shakes, usually because you feel strong emotion
- 2 the act of expressing strong emotions
- 3 the next king or queen
- 4 the attitude of someone who tends not to talk about or show their feelings
- 5 a collection of flowers, tied together
- 6 to hide
- 7 not showing strong feelings or emotions in the way that you speak or behave
- 8 firm and difficult to bend
- 9 to say that there is a difference between two things

Integrated skills training

1 Use the words to make complete sentences. You may need to make other changes.

- 1 have / at last / taken / a seat / he / politely / thanked / the other passengers

- 2 they / receive / a wire / saying / he / due / to leave / in three days' time

- 3 he / tried / answer / but / words / failed / him

- 4 suddenly / he / realized / his son / really / dead

2 Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

- 1 My brother was so jealous of the new baby that he misbehaved terribly for months. (jealousy; cause)

2 When they received a wire from their son, they immediately took a train to bid him farewell. (on)

3 Children develop a repertoire of empathic response by imitating what they see. (the way)

4 She adored him and told him that it didn't matter where he went. She would go with him. (wherever)

5 The man's sudden uncontrollable outburst amazed everyone. (what)

6 Very young children imitate the distress of someone else. (one of the things)

3 Translate the sentences into Chinese.

1 The amount you blink can tell people whether you are nervous or hiding something. American researchers counted the number of times presidential candidates blinked during televised debates and discovered that the biggest "blinker" had lost every debate and also every presidential election since 1982.

2 The effect of a dilated pupil is to make the person looking at you think that you like them, despite the fact that they have not consciously noted the dilation. Less well-known is the fact that when the pupil dilates, the iris (the coloured part of the eye), forms tiny hollows and lines.

3 We have to be careful, though, since UK consists of four regions, England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, and when people describe the British as unemotional they are usually referring to the English. The latter are, or were famous for having a "stiff upper lip", in other words, a "lip" that never trembles, no matter how painful or upsetting the circumstances are.

- 4 Diana was famous for her devotion to good causes and also for showing her emotions, a habit that many people loved her for. Bouquets of flowers several metres deep were laid outside her London home and there was a huge public outpouring of grief.
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4 Translate the sentences into English.

- 1 他们不喜欢这个老师，也不喜欢他管教他们的方式。经过两个月的观察，他们发现这个老师唯一的爱好就是让他们知道自己的错误，而不是帮助他们恢复对学习的信心。(discipline; turn out; call attention to; retrieve)
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- 2 他的朋友因发现丈夫不忠而自杀，他在博客上写文章是为了激起公众的同情。但没想到的是，他的文章竟然立刻引发了网上的人肉搜索，并给某一社区造成了一阵骚乱。(evoke; disturbance)
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- 3 尽管我不知道他为什么那么做，但我一直在模仿他的动作。后来，当我把那些动作练得炉火纯青之后，我才明白它们的实际用途。(imitate; transform ... into ...; comprehend)
-
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- 4 听到这个消息，那个女人瘫倒在座椅上，头埋在大衣里，失声痛哭。尽管自己也痛苦万分，那位旅客还是转向他的妻子。他把她抱在怀里，试图安慰她。(turn to; in distress; console)
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5 Translate the passage into Chinese.

People cry when reunited with loved ones, scream on getting good news and pinch cute babies' cheeks when seeing them. These reactions may seem strange. But new research by Oriana Aragón and her colleagues at Yale University suggests we may do it to calm ourselves down so we can handle situations better. Aragón found that when subjects said they wanted to be playfully aggressive with cute babies, they calmed down more quickly – they became more emotionally neutral several minutes later compared with subjects who did not want to be playfully aggressive. These negative expressions may help in regulating overwhelming positive emotions. We want to regulate our positive emotions because feeling "too positive" can interfere with decision-making and cause people to neglect environmental threats

and act impulsively. So if a father who is overwhelmed with joy at the sight of his adorable daughter feels the need to nibble (咬) on her toes, the reaction could ultimately be in both their best interests.

6 Translate the passage into English.

科学研究表明，孩子在 1 至 3 岁期间特别需要父母的关爱，这会对他的性格成长成长远的影响。3 岁以前是孩子性格的定向期，孩子的性格可能会发展成两种情况：一是和周边的环境与人形成可信任的依赖关系，另一种则相反。前者能形成有亲和力（affinity）而且具领导才干的性格。因此，如果你望子成龙，你就应该给孩子一个良好的环境，让他养成乐观开朗的性格。
