

1

Discovering yourself

Vocabulary and structure

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

ambitious cemetery clamp coastline coffin crab cram crawl crypt diligent epitaph estuary haul impressive moor stack surf			
Words connected with the sea	Words connected with death	Adjectives describing people	Verbs describing actions

2 Complete the paragraph with the correct form of the words in Activity 1. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

I drove along the coast, past the (1) _____ where only a few days ago I had buried my father. In the final weeks of his life, when he had been so desperately ill, his courage had been (2) _____. I thought of him now, as I looked out of the car window at the white (3) _____ which was always present at the place where the sea met the (4) _____. My father had (5) _____ so much into his life, had been so hard-working, so (6) _____. He had been a(n) (7) _____ man, someone who had aimed high and earned a great deal of respect in his profession. His last wish had been that his ashes be thrown into the sea. I drove to the harbour, where fishermen were (8) _____ nets into their boats. The motorboat was (9) _____ in its usual place. I detached the rope and set off towards the horizon.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions or adverbs. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

- 1 My sister was always drawing as a child and no one was surprised that she ended _____ as a professional artist.
- 2 Most people hope to have settled _____ with a family by the time they reach their early thirties.

- 3 She arranged to meet me at a restaurant but she never came. I never found out why she had stood me _____.
- 4 During our buffet meal my wife suggested that I went _____ and got some more food but I felt too embarrassed.
- 5 The reason why the machine isn't working is that you switched it _____.
- 6 I could never figure _____ why such a brilliant student had no ambition at all.
- 7 When we set _____ on our journey, we had no idea how long it would take.
- 8 The child reached _____ to me and I took his hands and helped him down from the wall.
- 9 It's a good idea to check _____ a job offer carefully before accepting it.
- 10 Few people have their future careers mapped _____ before they leave college.

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

at the back of one's mind	can't be bothered (to do)
get one's head down	have a shot at (doing sth)
put sth on the back burner	bags under one's eyes
follow someone's path	give sb a hand
	it's down to sb

- 1 The thought that she had to look for a job when she left school was always something she was thinking about without realizing it.
- 2 Mike asked his parents to help him with the job application he was completing.
- 3 After much thought, I decided to choose the same career as my mother and become a doctor.
- 4 The situation was not something I needed to consider at the time and I decided to think about it later.
- 5 The loose, dark skin under his eyes showed that he'd been studying late and not getting enough sleep.
- 6 I decided to attempt to get a promotion, so I did a great deal of research before the interview.
- 7 Exams are coming soon and I'm going to have to do some serious study if I am to pass them.
- 8 Jenny was so depressed that there were days when she didn't make the effort to even get out of bed.
- 9 It's your responsibility to decide what you want to do with your life.

5 Match the words in Column A with the words or expressions in Column B to form expressions about time.

A	B
invest	exit
now	like the present
there is no time	is right
time	is the time
untimely	is ticking away
wait for	the right time
when the time	your time wisely

Now look at the passage *We are all dying* and check your answers.

6 Complete the sentences with the expressions you formed in Activity 5. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

- 1 He says he will send the film script to the producers only _____.
- 2 Her friends argue that _____ and she should act now rather than wait.
- 3 While at university it's important to _____, work hard and get a good degree.
- 4 "I'll soon be 30 and _____. If he doesn't ask me to marry him soon, I'm going to end the relationship," said Laura.
- 5 His death at the age of 33 was a(n) _____ that no one was expecting.
- 6 "If you want to talk to Mr Ross, _____, as he's in his office at the moment," the secretary told me.
- 7 The writer told his agent that he would _____ to discuss the biography with the politician.

7 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words that begin with the letters given.

- 1 In buffet r_____ it's not always considered acceptable to go up for food more than once.
- 2 The millionaire considered buying a yacht but got a powerful m_____ instead.
- 3 My peer g_____ at university contains students who believe in working extremely hard.
- 4 The salad b_____ fell off the table and spilt salad everywhere.
- 5 Many prosperous cities are located close in c_____ areas because they are ports.
- 6 Looking through the photo a_____ of his college days, memories of those happy times came flooding back.
- 7 He was a successful party a_____ who was good at persuading people to donate money.

- 8 The main c_____ was a delicious dish of chicken cooked in red wine.
- 9 We aren't able to make a final decision yet, but we can give you a p_____ offer by the end of July.

8 Match the two parts into one sentence.

1 He was very keen that I should accept the job but I ...	(a) promised to bear it in mind.
2 Everyone hoped that the move to the new building ...	(b) would take place smoothly.
3 We knew that Jane was able to persuade them because she ...	(c) had a lot to offer.
4 My colleague asked me to think about it and I ...	(d) settled the argument.
5 We all agreed that he was very talented and ...	(e) was such a smooth talker.
6 We watched the bird fly round and round until it finally ...	(f) couldn't bear to tell him.
7 Although there was a lot of disagreement, we finally ...	(g) settled.
8 The news about his wife was so depressing that I ...	(h) declined the offer.

9 Choose the best word to complete each sentence.

- 1 After many years of travelling around the world, he finally decide to _____ down.
(a) smooth (b) settle (c) put
- 2 Please _____ in mind that the final exams are only three weeks away.
(a) bear (b) offer (c) take
- 3 They're going to _____ me a place on the college debating committee.
(a) bear (b) offer (c) settle
- 4 It's always difficult when you start a new job – you can't expect it to be _____ sailing.
(a) keen (b) safe (c) smooth
- 5 I expected my parents to put up some _____ to my idea – but they agreed without hesitation.
(a) resistance (b) surprise (c) amazement

10 Rewrite the sentences using *It is / was not just that ... but ...*

- 1 My father encouraged me to become a writer. He paid for me to go on a writing course.

- 2 Our final exams are approaching. I have no idea of what I'm going to do afterwards.

- 3 We're all going to end up as dust or ash. We never know when it's going to happen.

- 4 My best friend has landed a job with a top advertising firm. He's about to marry a very wealthy young woman.

- 5 "You have the right attitude to the job. You have the ability to go right to the top," his employer told him.

11 Rewrite the sentences using *It's what / how ... that ...*

- 1 How you'll feel at the end of your life is determined by what you do with your life.

- 2 Do you agree that what other people think of you is determined by how you see yourself?

- 3 Is how people see you really determined by what your body language says rather than your words?

- 4 How healthy you are is to some extent determined by what you eat and how often you exercise.

- 5 What kind of job you will get is determined by where you go to university in some countries.

Reading

1 Arrange the sentences from the passage *Catching crabs* in the order they appear.

1

- One had landed a job in his brother's advertising firm in Madison Avenue, another had got a script under provisional acceptance in Hollywood.
- It wasn't always the high-flyers with the top grades who knew what they were going to do.
- The most ambitious student among us was going to work as a party activist at a local level. We all saw him ending up in Congress one day.
- a But there was something else. At the back of everyone's mind was what we would do next, when we left university in a few months' time.
- But most people were either looking to continue their studies, or to make a living with a white-collar job in a bank, local government, or anything which would pay them enough to have a comfortable time in their early twenties, and then settle down with a family, a mortgage and some hope of promotion.
- Quite often it was the quieter, less impressive students who had the next stages of their life mapped out.

2

- "Let's see if we get lucky," he said, picked up a rusty mesh basket with a rope attached and threw it into the sea.
- There was no surf on the coastal waters at that time of day, so it was a smooth half-hour ride until my father switched off the motor.
- Early next morning we set off along the estuary.
- We waited a while, then my father stood up and said, "Give me a hand with this," and we hauled up the crab cage onto the deck.
- a It was a small motorboat, moored ten minutes away, and my father had owned it for years.
- We didn't talk much, but enjoyed the sound of the seagulls and the sight of the estuary coastline and the sea beyond.

3

- The crab climbed up the mesh towards the lid, and sure enough, just as it reached the top, one of its fellow crabs reached out, clamped its claw onto any available leg, and pulled it back.
- a The cage was brimming with dozens of soft shell crabs, piled high on top of each other.
- "Just watch them for a moment. Look at that one, there! He's trying to climb out, but every time the other crabs pull him back in," said my father.
- And we watched.
- Several times the crab tried to defy his fellow captives, without luck.
- "Why don't they try to escape?" I wondered aloud to my father.

Now look at the passage and check your answers.

2 Read the passage *We are all dying* and write down the expressions or sentences that:

1 say that when we die we will be buried or cremated

2 say that the death of someone we care for shows us how life can end at any moment

3 give examples of the very ambitious plans that we might have

4 compare actions to things that will grow

5 are used to make a salad bowl seem very heavy

6 say we should do so much that we become exhausted

7 describe the act of thinking about the fact that time is passing

8 say that if we don't do much with our lives people will forget us

3 Read the passage.

Just say no

Jack has a very effective technique when he's determined to get his way and he's using it now, gazing unblinkingly at Suzannah, trying, she feels, to see into her soul. He doubtless can, of course, seeing as the very first day they met, he walked over to her and in that quiet

yet confident way he had, told her exactly what she was thinking.

“Look, Suze,” Jack says, in the soft, persuasive tone she’s never been able to resist, “we’ll only be borrowing it for two days. There’ll be no problem.”

Suzannah shudders inwardly. Jack wants to borrow her father’s car for the weekend while her parents are away, so they can take a group of friends to a party in a town 200 kilometres away. He won’t be insured to drive the car, and their no-doubt drunken friends will urge him on to drive ridiculously fast. He’s far from a safe driver, forever putting his foot on the pedal just when he shouldn’t or trying to overtake on a corner despite Suzannah’s frantic pleas.

“It’s not a good idea,” she protests weakly. “Imagine if we had an accident.”

“Suze. Trust me.” Again, the deep, warm look into her eyes and she’s near to giving in even though she knows she shouldn’t. She wants to please him. It’s been the unspoken basis of their relationship ever since they got together, her pleasing him and him bossing her around in that do-what-I-say-and-I’ll-love-you-forever way of his.

She’s about to agree, though her heart is sinking down to her boots with fear of the possible consequences, when suddenly a small voice speaks up inside her.

“Suzannah,” the voice says, “you can’t allow this.” It’s nothing more than that but it’s as if suddenly the world takes on a different colour. And she knows that for once she’s going to have to say no and do what’s right. And because she’s never, in their entire three-year relationship, refused him anything, she has to take a couple of very deep breaths before she speaks.

“No, Jack,” Suzannah says, surprised by how firm her voice sounds. “Just no.”

His eyes widen and he looks at her carefully. There’s a long pause and then his face breaks into a huge smile.

“Good girl,” he says, “you made the right decision,” and he kisses her gently on the forehead. And with the press of his lips on her skin she knows that there is, after all, real hope for them.

Now choose the best way to complete the sentences.

- 1 In Jack and Suzannah’s relationship, _____.
 - (a) Jack looks after Suzannah
 - (b) Suzannah looks after Jack
 - (c) they both have a lot of respect for each other
 - (d) Jack controls Suzannah
- 2 When Jack tells Suzannah he wants to borrow her father’s car for the weekend, she _____.
 - (a) doesn’t find it too difficult to say no to him
 - (b) thinks it’s OK to let him have the car
 - (c) almost agrees to let him have the car
 - (d) realizes that he only cares about the car instead of her

- 3 Suzannah refuses to let Jack borrow her father's car because she _____.
(a) is afraid of a possible accident
(b) is tired of obeying him all the time
(c) fears that her parents would be angry
(d) doesn't like his friends
- 4 Suzannah is able to say no to Jack _____.
(a) because she becomes angry with him
(b) because she listens to her feelings
(c) because she breathes deeply
(d) despite the fact that she is afraid of him
- 5 There is real hope for Suzannah and Jack because _____.
(a) Jack still hopes he can persuade Suzannah to let him borrow her father's car
(b) Suzannah hopes Jack will not drive so dangerously
(c) they will probably be happy together
(d) Jack has shown he can accept it when Suzannah does not do what he wants

4 Answer the questions about the words and expressions.

- 1 If you *get your way*, do you persuade someone to (a) do what you want, or (b) take the direction you want?
- 2 If you *shudder*, (a) does your body shake because you are frightened, or (b) do you think very carefully about something?
- 3 If your car is *insured*, (a) have you paid tax for your car, or (b) will you receive money if you have an accident?
- 4 If you *put your foot on the pedal*, do you make the car go (a) slower, or (b) faster?
- 5 Is a *plea* (a) an emotional request, or (b) a scream?
- 6 If you *protest*, do you (a) say something in an angry tone of voice, or (b) say you disagree?
- 7 If you *give in*, do you (a) agree happily, or (b) accept that you cannot win?
- 8 If you *boss someone around*, do you (a) help them to do something, or (b) tell them what to do a lot?
- 9 If your *heart sinks down to your boots*, do you feel (a) very worried, or (b) very angry?
- 10 If *the world takes on a different colour*, (a) does everything seem different, or (b) do you take a decision?

5 Read the passage.

Know thyself

Inscribed on the white stone of the most important temple of the ancient Greeks were the words “Know thyself”, a saying that has been attributed to at least six ancient Greek philosophers, among them Socrates and Pythagoras. That simple two-word saying has resonated down the centuries like the clearest of bells, causing philosophers of every age to earnestly discuss its meaning. Then in the late 19th century, a great change occurred in man’s understanding of himself when an Austrian doctor, Sigmund Freud, created the discipline known as “psychology”, which may be simply defined as “the study of the mind and how it affects behaviour”. Freud famously posited the existence of the “unconscious”, a part of our mind that contains thoughts and feelings that we are unaware of but which influence behaviour. That there is a part of us that we have no conscious knowledge of and that can make us do things we may not consciously want to do was a highly controversial idea, but today it is generally accepted that the unconscious does indeed exist.

Since Freud’s discovery, the study of the mind has made great progress and the millions who at some time in their lives suffer mental or emotional pain have been greatly helped by psychiatrists, psychologists and counsellors. Should it surprise us that every one of these professionals will acknowledge that the phrase inscribed on the Greek temple at Delphi lies at the very root of their work? Do we need psychologists to tell us that if you take the trouble to study yourself, you will be the richer for it? It seems so clear that if you have given serious thought to your character, your faults and your talents, your limits and your potential, you will be so much happier than those – perhaps the majority of us – who take no interest in the workings of their mind and emotions. Sadly, the celebrity-obsessed Western media can make it seem that glamour and a mountain of material possessions are the height of success, and there are too many who, believing this, live in a state of envy and discontent. Just a little self-examination, based on a realistic appraisal of their needs, would show otherwise. It is worth taking seriously that phrase that travellers from long ago saw when they raised their eyes to the temple at Delphi: Know thyself.

Now check (✓) the true statements.

- 1 The saying “Know thyself” first appeared on an Ancient Greek temple.
- 2 We know that two Ancient Greek philosophers first said these words.
- 3 The phrase “Know thyself” sounds rather like a bell.
- 4 Freud believed there is a part of ourselves that we are not consciously aware of.
- 5 Psychology believes that it can sometimes be helpful to understand oneself.

- 6 Spending time thinking about the kind of person you are will help you to live a happy life.
- 7 Too many people want to have the kind of success and money that famous people have.
- 8 If people carefully examine their thoughts and feelings they will realize that they can be successful and rich.
- 9 Ancient travellers understood the importance of the saying "Know thyself".

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

appraisal	conscious	discontent	envy	glamour
inscribe	obsess	posit	resonate	take ... seriously

- 1 a special quality that makes a person, place, or situation seem very exciting, attractive, or fashionable
- 2 to think that someone or something is important and should be given careful attention
- 3 to produce or be filled with a deep clear sound that continues for a long time
- 4 an opinion about how successful or effective someone or something is
- 5 to say that something is true or that something should be accepted as true
- 6 to write or cut words on or in something
- 7 the unhappy feeling that you have when you want very much to do something that someone else does or to have something they have
- 8 being aware of something
- 9 the unhappy feeling you have when you are not satisfied with something
- 10 to keep thinking about something in a way that seems extreme to other people

Integrated skills training

1 Put the expressions in the correct order to make complete sentences.

- 1 and guys wore the bags under their eyes / after five o'clock in the afternoon / until the early hours of the morning / with pride / libraries which were once empty / like medals proving their diligence / were standing room only / and their pale, sleepy faces

2 through a small hole / even when you took the lid off / as if they couldn't be bothered / they crawled into / but it seemed / it wasn't just that / such an obvious trap / in the lid of the basket / to crawl out again

3 in the rose garden / and how long you last / within the next 70 or 80 years / either coffin dwellers or trampled ash / but the fact is / of some local cemetery / depending on how old you are / we are all going to be

4 will be gone / a bit faster / your time / but regret / at about 60 seconds a minute chronologically / and you'll have nothing to show for it / full of "could haves", "should haves" and "would haves" / which is ticking away as we speak / if you don't invest your time wisely / and a rear-view mirror

5 like they're filling a skip / that they have to hire a forklift truck / ingeniously stack the cucumber / and then cramming it so high / to get it back to the table / I love watching people / around the side of the bowl

Now look at the passages *Catching crabs* and *We are all dying* and check your answers.

2 Rewrite the sentences that begin with the words given.

1 Often it was the quieter, less impressive students who had the next stages of their lives mapped out.

The quieter, _____.

2 The phenomenon of rites of passage in almost every society confirms that we prefer to think of life in terms of stages.

The fact that _____.

3 Crabs fascinate me because they're so easy to catch.

What _____.

4 There was no surf on the coastal waters so it was a smooth half-hour ride.

No surf _____.

- 5 So I say stop waiting and meet providence halfway.
My advice _____.
- 6 We would see him ending up in Congress one day.
It seemed likely _____.

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

The good thing about (1) _____ your twenties is that you recognize that what you do with your life is your responsibility – it's (2) _____ to you and no one else. If you are a(n) (3) _____ kind of person, now is the (4) _____ to get your head down and work as hard as possible to achieve your goals. However, there is (5) _____ wrong in simply having the very normal desire to find a partner with (6) _____ to settle down, and a reasonably satisfying job capable of (7) _____ enough money to support you and your family. (8) _____ is most important is that you should (9) _____ the path that is right for you, so that at the end of your life you can look back (10) _____ satisfaction at what you have done.

4 Translate the paragraph into Chinese.

We know what the sea looks like from a distance: It is of one colour, and level, and obviously cannot contain such creatures as fish. But if we look into the sea over the edge of a boat, we see a dozen colours and fish swimming in them. That sea is the English character – calm and even. These depths and the colours are the English romanticism and the English sensitiveness – we do not expect to find such things, but they exist. And – to continue my metaphor – the fish are the English emotions, which are always trying to get up to the surface, but don't quite know how. For the most part we see them moving far below, distorted and obscure. Now and then they succeed and we exclaim, "Why, the Englishman has emotions! He actually can feel!" And occasionally we see that beautiful creature, the flying fish, which rises out of the water altogether into the air and the sunlight. English literature is a flying fish. It is a sample of the life that goes on day after day beneath the surface; it is a proof that beauty and emotion exist in the salty, inhospitable sea.

5 Translate the paragraph into English.

中国人有着坚毅的性格，这体现在他们对待困难和灾难的态度。他们认为灾难有时是不可避免的，必须勇敢去面对。既然苦难是生活的一部分，那就心平气和地接受它，并想办法战胜并克服它。除此之外，没有它途——无可逃避，也无须抱怨。这就是中国人的逻辑，中国人的智慧，中国人的力量——一种坚毅的力量。正是这种力量，使得中华民族克服了一个又一个困难，成为一个伟大的民族。

2

Childhood memories

Vocabulary and structure

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

Verb	Noun	Adjective
_____	consumption / _____	_____
deceive	_____	_____
impose	_____	_____
tempt	_____	_____
/	_____	reluctant
_____	argument	_____
adjust	_____	_____
_____	transformation	_____
expect	_____	_____ / _____
_____	tolerance	_____

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

- The boy's _____ to play was explained by the fact that none of his friends were there.
- If parents' _____ of their children are too high, the children can feel that they are never good enough.
- First impressions can often be _____ – it takes time to get to know someone.
- His family are all very _____. They never agree on anything.
- Even though they had been told not to, the _____ to eat the chocolates was too great and the children ate them all.
- Not everyone is as _____ of other people's children as their parents are.
- The advertising world views children as potential _____ with the result that a lot of TV adverts are aimed at children.
- When she saw her father, her sad expression _____ into a huge smile.

3 Replace the underlined words with the expressions in the box. You may need to make other changes.

be in contact with in appreciation of in contrast to in detail
in particular in the past one by one out of your mind

- 1 The social worker told me all the facts about the problems that the child had at home.
- 2 The teacher spoke with each student individually.
- 3 Unlike other children in her class, Mara had never once been criticized by her parents.
- 4 When he retired from the university, Dr Brown was given an expensive present as thanks for his excellent work.
- 5 He said you would be crazy to climb the mountain at night.
- 6 I emailed an old school friend to ask her if she still communicated with another old friend of ours.
- 7 Deborah and I had met several times over the last 20 years but we lost contact with each other when she remarried.
- 8 All the exam questions were difficult, especially the final question which I couldn't answer at all.

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box. Their prefixes are given.

acknowledge competent critical expensive
legal responsible supervise tolerant

- 1 If something doesn't cost very much, it is in_____.
- 2 Someone who is not willing to accept behaviour or beliefs that are different from their own is in_____.
- 3 Children who have no adult looking after them are un_____.
- 4 Someone who tends not to express negative opinions about people is un_____.
- 5 If a person cannot be trusted to behave in a reasonable way, they are ir_____.
- 6 Something that is against the law is il_____.
- 7 If an action is not given the praise or admiration it deserves, it is un_____.
- 8 If you are unable to do something in a satisfactory way, you are in_____.

5 Read the information.

Collocations
Nouns which often go after:
raise (a) cup hand window
 (b) children family
 (c) money a million

	(d) question subject (e) income tax standards price
wide	(a) door road room street (b) choice range variety
run	(a) business campaign organization home house company restaurant school (b) dishwasher engine machine
impose	ban fine penalty restrictions
knit	gloves a hat a jumper socks your brows / eyebrows
Nouns which often go before:	
run	blood liquid river water
consumption	energy food fuel
competence	core communicative

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

- I was very much hoping you would _____ as it's time we discussed it.
- One advantage of this shop is that they have a(n) _____ of children's toys.
- He's an extremely competent manager and _____ very well indeed.
- It's accepted today that it's perfectly possible to have a career and _____ at the same time.
- The second time the teacher asked the question, every child in the room _____ to answer it.
- Her parents _____ a very successful _____ and that's where she learnt to cook.
- The woman was _____ for children with cancer and asked me if I would contribute as much as I could.
- The _____ Thames _____ through the centre of London.
- Don't keep the _____; it's a waste of petrol.
- My parents didn't _____ any _____ on me as long as my schoolwork was always done on time.
- We installed solar panels on our roof in order to reduce our _____.

6 Underline the correct preposition or adverb to complete each sentence.

- If you make people work too hard, they can burn *out* / *up*.
- When I look back *on* / *to* my childhood, I realize I have few unpleasant memories.
- The lecturer summed *down* / *up* the main points of the lesson.

- 4 The teacher told *off / of* the children for behaving badly when she was out of the room.
- 5 I hate buying presents for people because I'm always afraid I'll pick *out / up* something they don't like.
- 6 Experts say that one should reason *with / at* children rather than punish them or shout at them.
- 7 Many schools have a shortage *of / with* books and are always grateful *for / to* people when they make contributions *for / to* their library.
- 8 When we were children, our parents could only afford to buy clothes that were marked *down / under* in the sales.
- 9 He pointed *up / out* that one of the stars was much brighter than the others.
- 10 Most children were reluctant to play with Sheldon and giggled *at / about* his habit *with / of* crying whenever anybody tagged him.
- 11 The head teacher was presented with a wide variety of plants for her garden in appreciation *of / for* the way she had improved the school's educational standards.

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

admire	anthropologist	descend	impact	junk
logic	reluctance	sallow	severe	sibling
twinkling				twilight

I first met Sylvia when I looked over the fence to see who our new neighbours were and saw a girl of about nine playing in the garden. It was hard to see her face because it was (1) _____ and she did not make much (2) _____ on me. But over the next few weeks we became friends and her (3) _____ little face brightened considerably when I accepted an invitation to her house, which from the outside looked rather shabby with lots of (4) _____ piled up in the yard, but was bright and attractive inside. Her mother gave me tea and I (5) _____ the masks on the wall collected by her father, a(n) (6) _____ who had just returned from a trip to Africa. Sylvia's mother was the (7) _____ of a very famous author and had written several books herself. She had a kind expression, in contrast to Sylvia's father who, from his photograph on the wall, looked rather (8) _____.

We were just finishing tea when her father came in and immediately started questioning me. "Do you have any (9) _____?" he asked and when I remained silent, it was Sylvia who said gently, "He means brothers or sisters."

"How quiet children become when a strange adult tries to talk to them," Sylvia's father said to his wife. "It's only (10) _____," said Sylvia's mother, "Most children are (11) _____ to talk to strangers. It will take time for us to get to know each other. Isn't that right?" she said smiling at me with a(n) (12) _____ in her eyes. I immediately felt at home and hoped that Sylvia and I would become good friends.

8 Read the sentences and answer the questions.

- 1 When the pain in her leg kept Anna awake at night, her mother, hearing her moans, would enter the room in the silent way she had, and sit beside her daughter, stroking her forehead until she eventually slept, calmed by her mother's loving presence.
 - 1 What kept Anna awake at night?
 - 2 Why would Anna's mother enter the room?
 - 3 How would she enter the room?
 - 4 What would she do?
 - 5 What was the effect on Anna?
 - 6 What calmed Anna?
- 2 My classmates, who were all older than me and quite a lot bigger, tended to ignore me, but after an uncomfortable couple of months I made friends with a girl from the class below me and we became best friends, spending many delightful hours playing imaginary games that made me entirely forget my classmates' treatment of me.
 - 1 What was the writer's problem?
 - 2 What do we learn about the writer's classmates?
 - 3 How did the writer feel for a couple of months?
 - 4 Who did she make friends with?
 - 5 What did the girls do together?
 - 6 What was the effect of their games on the writer?

9 Replace the underlined words with the correct form of the words in brackets.

- 1 It is against the law to leave a child alone at home. (legal)
- 2 You're an adult now – you should not rely so completely on your parents anymore! (dependent)
- 3 Africa is seeing heavy use of its resources by multinational corporations, especially resources from mining. (consume)
- 4 She was one of Asia's richest women, and left a large fortune to her children and grandchildren. (descendant)
- 5 Outside observers must be trained before they can understand what is happening in traditional culture. (external)
- 6 It is not acceptable to expect young children to behave like adults. (reasonable)

10 Complete the paragraph using *rather than* or *whatever*.

Their history teacher decided to try something new. (1) _____ giving a lecture, she asked the children to act out scenes from history in a play. They could choose (2) _____ historical event they liked best. They could dress up and use (3) _____ props they could find in the classroom. (4) _____ giving them a test, the teacher would ask the other students to give each group a score. The experiment worked very well. (5) _____ their age, children always love to try something new. They felt they were having fun, (6) _____ studying history.

Reading

1 Read the passage *The Glass Castle* and choose the best answer to the questions.

- 1 Why did the writer's parents not give them fancy toys as presents?
 - (a) They didn't approve of toys.
 - (b) The toys were made in Japan.
 - (c) The toys were too expensive.
 - (d) They didn't celebrate Christmas.
- 2 Why does the writer's father say they shouldn't envy rich city people?
 - (a) They're out of their minds.
 - (b) They have fancy apartments.
 - (c) They don't have time to look at the stars.
 - (d) They can't see the stars.
- 3 Why does the writer's father mention Columbus?
 - (a) As an example of a great explorer.
 - (b) As an example of claiming a place.
 - (c) As an example of travelling to a new place.
 - (d) As an example of how to give names to places.
- 4 Why does the writer's father ask her to choose a star?
 - (a) So that she will learn about the solar system.
 - (b) So that she will remember this night.
 - (c) So that she will feel special.
 - (d) So that she will feel the same as other children.
- 5 What do the stars represent?
 - (a) A gift that will last forever.
 - (b) A way to conceal that they were poor.
 - (c) A way to do without material possessions.
 - (d) The parents' love for their children.

2 Read the passage *Cultural childhoods* and check (✓) the true statements.

- 1 Childhood hasn't changed a great deal in the last 40 years.
- 2 The writer implies that parents and factory owners might go to prison if a child is paid to work today.
- 3 Four-year-old Western children today are expected to be able to tie their shoes.
- 4 The Tongans use physical punishment as a method of disciplining children.
- 5 The Beng people believe that children live in a spirit world before they are born.
- 6 A Yanomamö boy is not considered to be as intelligent as a girl.
- 7 Social anthropologists often disapprove of the way in which non-Western cultures bring up their children.
- 8 Many cultures feel that some Western childcare practices may not be good for children.

3 Read the passage.

The importance of play

A baby throws a toy out of its cot, gurgling happily, then sucks its toes. A four-year-old plays hide-and-seek, a nine-year-old climbs a fence, a twelve-year-old plays an interactive computer game. These are all activities that go under the name of “play”, something children do to have fun and enjoy themselves. Until relatively recently, play was regarded as simply that, a harmless form of amusement, and it took the work of Jean Piaget (1896-1980), a Swiss psychologist, to revolutionize the way play was viewed with five simple words: “Play is a child’s work”. Through studying children at play, Piaget realized that play is what allows children to interact with the world around them in a creative way, at the same time enabling them to learn. Through play they develop imagination, cognitive abilities, social skills and physical dexterity.

Through Piaget’s work, developed further by other psychologists, it became recognized that children’s play proceeds through well-defined stages. In Sensorimotor play, predominant from infancy to age two, a child learns what effect their physical movements have on the environment, while in Pretend play, which begins around 18 months, children act out adult roles and situations familiar to them. At about three or four, children engage in Constructive play, which has an end product such as a drawing or a sand mountain. Around four to five years of age, Mastery play emerges, in which children are able to engage in both skilled motor movements and forms of Pretend play at the same time. It is at this stage that a child will jump over an obstacle while pretending to be Superman. By the age of five, children have developed sufficiently to become interested in Formal play, involving rules and possibly competition.

Play is so important that it has been recognized by the United Nations High Commission as a right of every child. Practices such as child labour, still common in developing countries, take away valuable time from children when they should be playing. But in developed countries too, the pressured lifestyle prevalent in towns and cities can limit a child’s playtime. Parents who insist that their child do demanding after-school activities or make a child spend long hours doing homework deprive them of the opportunity for creative exploration of their world that play provides. The lesson surely is that we adults must always keep alive in our memories those times when we played as a child, fully present, fully absorbed, alive and open to life’s gifts.

Now complete each sentence with no more than five words.

- 1 When a baby sucks its toes it is not only _____ but also _____.
- 2 When children play they are developing different _____.
- 3 A baby throwing a toy out of its cot is an example of _____ play.

- 4 In Constructive play, children _____ something.
- 5 A computer game is an example of _____ play.
- 6 Jumping over an obstacle is an example of _____ play.
- 7 The United Nations High Commission believes that every child should have _____ .
- 8 In both developing and developed countries children's playtime is _____ .

4 Answer the questions about the words and expressions.

- 1 If you *gurgle*, does the sound come from (a) your throat, or (b) your nose?
- 2 If you *interact with* someone, do you (a) communicate with them, or (b) act in a play with them?
- 3 Does a *cognitive* process involve (a) feeling, or (b) thinking?
- 4 Does *dexterity* mean being good at (a) using one's hands, or (b) communicating with people?
- 5 If a child plays in a *constructive* way, does it (a) break something, or (b) learn or make something?
- 6 Does *mastery* mean you (a) are very skilled at something, or (b) have a good imagination?
- 7 Is a *motor* movement something you do with (a) a machine, or (b) your body?
- 8 Does *sufficiently* mean (a) too much, or (b) enough?
- 9 Does *lifestyle* mean (a) the type of life you have, or (b) your sense of fashion?
- 10 If you *deprive* someone of something, do you (a) give it to them, or (b) take it away from them?

5 Read the passage.

Ilya

My parents were both doctors and therefore permanently busy people, and although we four children never felt neglected or unloved, their responsibilities made them rather serious, and conversations at meals tended to concern their patients rather than us children. Our day-to-day care fell to a succession of nannies, who performed their duties well but, like my parents, lacked any real sense of the joy of living. As the teachers at my school had a similarly unsmiling demeanour, it was understandable that by the age of 11, I, the eldest daughter, had come to view adulthood as a humourless, weighty business that involved a lot of frowning and hard work. I was not at all sure I was looking forward to it.

Then one day our parents announced that we were going to be looked after by an au pair

rather than a nanny. A plump, Yugoslavian girl duly arrived on our doorstep bearing a large and very battered suitcase. Her name was Ilya, and she had the bluest eyes and frizziest mop of blonde hair I had ever seen. Our mother called us children down to meet her, and introductions once made, Ilya picked up her suitcase, which promptly burst open, throwing its contents all over the floor. To our astonishment, instead of cries of dismay, a huge laugh erupted from Ilya, so loud and resonant that the walls seemed to shake. It was a monumental laugh, the kind that you would expect to emerge from a well-built man with big lungs, not a 19-year-old girl, and we all started laughing with her. We gathered up her belongings and accompanied her to her bedroom while she talked non-stop, a merry stream of words in surprisingly fluent English.

And so our time with Ilya began, a period which still seemed lit up in technicolour by the infectious joy she brought to everything she did, whether it was insisting that we tidy our chaotic bedrooms, or teaching us card games in which the main aim appeared to be to cheat as much as possible. Everything about Ilya, apart from her physical size, was big, her voice, her gestures, her extravagant projects, which involved anything from constructing tree houses to going on lengthy sightseeing trips round London. Such a powerful personality could easily have been irritating but Ilya's exuberance was real and heartfelt and we were all, including my parents, warmed by the sunlight of her presence. It is from Ilya that I learnt that life could be the most enormous fun and that it is possible to laugh from pure happiness.

Now choose the best way to complete the sentences.

- 1 As a child, the writer _____.
 - (a) was surrounded by serious people
 - (b) was not happy
 - (c) was not treated well by her parents
 - (d) disliked adults a lot
- 2 The writer was surprised that Ilya _____.
 - (a) had a loud laugh
 - (b) picked up the contents of the suitcase herself
 - (c) did not speak very good English when she first arrived
 - (d) had tidy hair
- 3 During the time with Ilya, the children _____.
 - (a) learnt to be dishonest
 - (b) learnt how to enjoy themselves
 - (c) never stopped doing things
 - (d) travelled round London a lot
- 4 Ilya was the kind of person who _____.
 - (a) spent too much money
 - (b) made people happy
 - (c) only laughed when she was amused by something
 - (d) annoyed some people

- 5 The writer's parents thought Ilya _____.
 (a) worked much harder than the previous nannies
 (b) was extravagant
 (c) was exuberant and funny
 (d) brought sunlight to the family

6 Match the words in the box with their definitions.

au pair	demeanour	dismay	exuberance	infectious
irritating	monumental	mop	nanny	neglect

- 1 the way you look and behave
- 2 the feeling of being very worried, sad, or disappointed about something bad that has happened
- 3 someone, especially a young woman, who lives with a family in a foreign country and helps with the children and housework in exchange for the opportunity to learn the language
- 4 feelings or ways of behaving that make other people feel the same or behave in the same way
- 5 a lot of thick untidy hair
- 6 making you feel annoyed or impatient
- 7 a feeling of happiness, excitement and energy
- 8 used for emphasizing how good or important something is
- 9 to fail to look after someone when you are responsible for them or give them enough love, attention and support
- 10 a woman whose job is to look after someone else's children

Integrated skills training

1 Choose the best words and expressions to complete the passage.

While today it is generally (1) _____ that children have a completely different (2) _____ on life to adults, 150 years ago children were regarded in Britain and many other European countries (3) _____ little adults who were required to behave properly at all times. They were disciplined severely and could expect to be beaten, (4) _____ they misbehaved. In poorer families (5) _____ both parents went out to work, not only did older children become responsible (6) _____ their younger siblings at an early age, they even (7) _____ a house if necessary. Not only that, they were often made to work for long hours in factories or, far worse, sent down coal mines, a miserable form of work that was extremely (8) _____ to them. Children today, (9) _____ majority of whom are permitted to be dependent (10) _____ adults until well into their teenage years, can be considered very fortunate.

- 1 (a) declared (b) acknowledged (c) confirmed (d) stated
- 2 (a) perspective (b) attitude (c) opinion (d) position
- 3 (a) like (b) as (c) for (d) similar

- | | | | | |
|----|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 4 | (a) should | (b) when | (c) if | (d) as |
| 5 | (a) which | (b) that | (c) where | (d) while |
| 6 | (a) with | (b) for | (c) at | (d) in |
| 7 | (a) supervised | (b) organized | (c) cared for | (d) ran |
| 8 | (a) bad | (b) harmful | (c) damaged | (d) horrible |
| 9 | (a) the | (b) a | (c) / | (d) some |
| 10 | (a) at | (b) to | (c) with | (d) on |

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

1 looked / the / more / would / you / longer / stars / see / you / the

2 city / the / was / polluted / air / so / you / the / even / stars / see / in / couldn't / the

3 laughed / got / a bunch of / about / nothing / who / cheap plastic toys / for Christmas / we / but / all the kids

4 they use / this term / mean / understandings / childhood / not / same / everywhere / while / all societies / acknowledge / children / different / adults / how / are different / what expectations / place / them / change / according to / society / they live

5 so parents / treat / young children / great care / not tempt / return / also / some reverence / in contact / spirit world / way / adults / aren't

6 look / it / cross-cultural perspective / show / wide variety / childhoods / exist / world / warns / interfere / criticize / people / lives / understandings / world / very different / our own

3 Translate the paragraph into Chinese.

“Learning through play” is a term used in education and psychology to describe how children can learn to make sense of the world around them. The way that children learn through play is culturally specific as a result of differences in child-rearing beliefs, values, and practices. Play both influences and reflects the way children from different cultures learn. Most Western cultures are in favour of the definition of play where play is enjoyable, has no extrinsic goals, no prescribed learning that must occur, and is spontaneous and voluntary. Key ways that young children learn include playing, being with other people, being shown how to do new things, practising skills and having fun. Play is not wasted time, but rather time spent building new knowledge from previous experience. It has been acknowledged that there is a strong link between play and learning for young children, especially in the areas of problem solving, language acquisition, literacy, and social, physical, and emotional skills. Young children actively explore their environment and the world around them through learning-based play. Through play children can develop social and cognitive skills, mature emotionally, and gain the self-confidence required to engage in new experiences and environments.

4 Translate the paragraph into English.

传统的中国家庭尊卑分明，父亲通常被视为一家之主，家里的大小事务由父亲说了算。孩子的事业、婚姻大事一般都是由父母做主。孩子从小就要学习长幼尊卑的规矩 (rules of seniority), 长大了要孝敬父母，侍奉双亲。随着社会的发展，现在中国家庭的亲子关系趋向平等，大多数父母给孩子更多的尊重和自由，不再把自己的意愿强加给孩子。宽松的家庭环境让中国孩子在成长过程中感受到更多的爱、独立和自信。
