

A world inside

Vocabulary and structure

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

Verb	Noun	Adjective
anticipate		
apply		
	approval	
condemn		
confront		× × ×
judge		
		perceptive
	prosperity	
select		
		sympathetic

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

- 1 My friend applied for a job and didn't even get a reply, and I _____ with him, as the same thing had happened to me. Later he told me that there were 500 _____ for the job and only ten of them got interviews.
- 2 As I left the room, the interviewer gave me a(n) _____ smile, which made me think I had done well.
- 3 Teenagers feel a lot of excitement and _____ before their high school prom, as it's one of the most exciting events of the lives.
- 4 Most people hope that they will be _____ and have the money to do what they want.

- 5 My father was _____ to work in a badly paid job in a factory as he had left school very early, and as a result he wanted me to do well at school.
- 6 She is a _____ kind of person, and understands people very well.
- 7 The manager found the _____ of the last two players for the team very difficult as there were so many talented footballers to choose from.
- 8 The four _____ of the dance competition all agreed who the winners should be.

3 Replace the underlined words with the correct form of the expressions in the box.

do what you're told	hold someone responsible (for something)	
take something personally	leave (a job)	state of mind
on one / both occasion(s)	make a difference	make an effort

- 1 Jerry decided he wanted to work as a psychologist, as it was a job where he could make changes and help people.
- 2 When I wrote my college application, I tried to present myself as interesting and hard-working.
- 3 I can't imagine her thoughts and feelings when she learnt that she hadn't even been given an interview. She tried not to feel she had failed in some way, but she was very upset.
- 4 I worked for a big company and had to obey people, which I disliked. Finally, I stopped working for the company and started my own business.
- 5 Sara became account manager for two big advertising campaigns. Both times, the campaigns were unsuccessful, and the company said it was her fault.

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

confirm	confront	definite	outcome	outlook
recognition	responsible	territory	undertake	universally

Every culture has its own certain rites of passage, and they are a(n) (1) _____ way of acknowledging that a big change is taking place in an individual's life. Their existence in every culture (2) _____ the fact that they have an important function in our lives. A rite of passage such as the Jewish Bar Mitzvah changes a boy's (3) _____ on life. He begins to see himself as responsible rather than just a child. In many rites of passage, particularly in tribal culture, an individual has to (4) _____ to do certain tasks. For example, in the Australian aboriginal walkabout, young men walk alone through their tribal (5) _____ for about six months. During this long period alone in the wilderness, the young man (6) _____ many challenges. If the (7) _____ of the walkabout is

successful, and he survives, the young man returns to the tribe with (8) _____ changes in him. There is a(n) (9) _____ by members of the tribe that he has changed, and he is treated as an adult with an adult's (10) _____.

5 Underline the correct word in italics to complete the sentences.

- 1 I did a university degree *of / in* economics, and because I felt a lot of enthusiasm *for / with* it, decided to study for a further degree in the same subject.
- 2 My parents are very sympathetic *at / to* my desire to travel round the world after leaving college.
- 3 Louise was very competent *for / at* her job and was soon promoted to a higher position.
- 4 I applied *to / in* a local company *with / for* a job as an engineer and was asked to start the following week.
- 5 When my best friend is confronted *in / with* difficult problems, she always deals with them immediately. I admire the way she takes responsibility *for / at* her actions, and have decided to try and do the same.
- 6 When I admitted *to / of* disliking my job, my boss was kind enough to give me work that I enjoyed doing.

6 Look at the sentence.

- Although I had the conviction that I was doing the right thing, I needed my father's approval.

You can rewrite it like this.

→ *Despite my conviction that I was doing the right thing, I needed my father's approval.*

Despite is more formal than *although*. It can be followed by a noun + *that* + verb.

Now rewrite the sentences using *despite* + noun + *that*.

- 1 Although I felt that the judges were unfair, there was nothing I could do about it.

- 2 Although she hoped that she would enjoy college, she didn't like it much.

- 3 Although everyone believed that the boy would return from the wilderness, he never came back.

- 4 Although I expected that my boyfriend would take me to the prom, he took someone else instead.

- 5 Although Luke feared that he wouldn't be chosen for the team, he was selected.

- 6 Although he suspected that the manager preferred another player, Luke was obviously wrong.

7 Look at the sentence.

- ... when I left university, having fulfilled my side of the plan, which had been to do what I was told, was I condemned to a life of service to others?

You can rewrite it like this.

- ... *on leaving university, and having fulfilled my side of the plan, which had been to do what I was told, was I condemned to a life of service to others?*

Now read the passage *Why I left my job* and connect the sentences using *on* + noun phrase / gerund. Base your sentences on the passage.

- 1 Alex Green left college.
- 2 Alex Green applied for a job.
- 3 Alex Green went to New York.
- 4 Alex Green travelled round America.
- 5 Alex Green came back to England.
- 6 Alex Green returned home.

- (a) He worked on several advertising campaigns.
- (b) He talked to his father about his plans.
- (c) He saw his images on prominent advertising sites.
- (d) He was confronted by the necessity to look for work.
- (e) He found one with an advertising agency.
- (f) He started doing some real painting.

8 Look at the sentence.

- ... man can only be truly free in their dreams ...

You can rewrite it like this.

→ ... *only in their dreams can man be truly free* ...

We can use *only* at the beginning of a sentence for emphasis.

Only can be followed by time or place words such as *when, after, where*. It can also be followed by an expression of place or time, for example, *in your dreams, at home, during the day, early in the morning*. With this pattern the verb comes before the subject.

Only in their dreams can man be truly free.

Now rewrite the sentences using *only* + *when* / *after* ...

- 1 I was really happy only as a child.

- 2 I decided what to do only after talking to my parents.

- 3 People only really change when they have to.

- 4 I can only think really clearly late at night.

- 5 Gavin only started enjoying life after university.

- 6 People only get everything they want in fiction.

9 Look at the sentence.

- It didn't matter how senior I was likely to become in the company, I still resented being told what to do.

You can rewrite it like this.

→ *However senior I was likely to become in the company, I still resented being told what to do.*

Now rewrite the sentences using *however* + adjective / adverb. Put the verbs into the correct tense. Sometimes more than one tense is correct.

- 1 tedious / work / be / Teresa / always / try / do her best

- 2 much / she / complain / her work / no one / listen / her

- 3 sympathetic / they / be / me / they / never / do anything / problems

- 4 prosperous / they / become / it / be / never / enough / some people

- 5 unkind / he / be / girlfriend / she / continue / love / him

- 6 unfairly / people / judge / you / only you / know / truth

10 Read the information.

We can use *in that* both at the beginning of a sentence and in the middle of it.

Now rewrite the sentences using *in that*.

- 1 Many people want to be prosperous. Life is much easier if you are.

- 2 Judges are in a position of power. They can decide our future.

- 3 Life is unfair. Bad things happen to good people and good things happen to bad people.

- 4 Young children are not responsible for their actions. They don't know the difference between right and wrong.

- 5 Life is a journey of self-discovery. We have to find out what our talents are and develop them.

- 6 We are all self-centred. We do whatever we have to in order to survive.

11 Look at the sentence.

- It's certain that there were better candidates.

You can rewrite it like this.

→ *No doubt there were better candidates.*

Now write complete sentences using *no doubt*. Sometimes more than one answer is correct.

- 1 Patrick / be / thoughtful person / but sometimes / I / wish / he / behave / better

2 we / be able / afford / have children / a few year's time

3 choice / players / seem / unfair / but / judges / select / best people / team

4 Paul Gauguin miss / family / but / he / prefer / live / Tahiti

5 when committee / meet / tomorrow / they / make / right decision

6 Alex Green / advertising agency / be / reluctant / let / him / leave

Reading

1 Read the passage.

My cousin Melanie

I remember it clearly. My favourite soap was on TV and I was watching it, eating pizza and sulking slightly because my cousin Melanie, who I was staying with, had said she would rather continue making a dress she was busy with than watch TV. I could hear the sound of her sewing machine whirring away, and it wasn't until just before supper that she finally emerged from her room wearing the finished article, an impressive creation that I would have loved to wear.

I was 16 and Melanie was 15, and though we got on well, I did not consider her particularly cool or sophisticated. But soon after my arrival at her home, she had

declared her intention of becoming a dress designer, and seeing that lovely dress, I knew she was serious. I was impressed and not a little jealous. Melanie was clearly heading for success, whereas I had no idea of what I wanted to do.

I returned home and though our families lived at a considerable distance from each other, it was easy enough to follow Melanie's progress, as she was constantly posting photos of her latest creations on social websites. But I too was busy with my life, rebelling against my parents in a typical teenage kind of way as I edged towards independence. Nevertheless, I worked hard for my exams, and, easily fulfilling my own and my parents' expectations, got into a good university. But my career plans were completely unformed, and this is the thing, I didn't care. I had plenty of friends, and life was good and would continue to be so, or so I hoped.

At university, I slipped easily into student life, achieving a balance between my social and work life that many struggled with. Meanwhile, Melanie had been accepted into a top London fashion school, and her graduation fashion show, where her clothes were by far the most exciting, attracted a lot of attention. A top fashion company that had kept a close eye on her during her time at college asked her to join them, and at the age of 22, Melanie was on her way. By this time, no longer an insecure teenager, I was proud of my high-achieving cousin. Soon after leaving university, equipped with a good degree, I found a job with an international company, working in personnel. I'm still there, though I'll probably move on at some point. As for Melanie, she's a star in the world of fashion, and I wouldn't have it any other way.

Now choose the best way to complete the sentences.

- 1 The writer clearly remembers _____.
 - (a) watching a TV programme with her cousin
 - (b) wanting her cousin to watch a TV programme with her
 - (c) watching her cousin make a dress
 - (d) seeing her cousin's dress while watching TV
- 2 While staying with Melanie, the writer realized that _____.
 - (a) Melanie had serious career plans
 - (b) she would never be successful in her career
 - (c) Melanie was cleverer than she was
 - (d) she did not like Melanie

- 3 Between the ages of 16 and 18, the writer _____.
 - (a) got on very well with her parents
 - (b) realized what she wanted to do in life
 - (c) achieved what her parents had wished her to do
 - (d) often spent time with Melanie
- 4 At college and university, _____.
 - (a) Melanie was the best fashion student in her final year
 - (b) the writer spent more time with friends than studying
 - (c) the writer had friends who didn't enjoy university
 - (d) Melanie was also working for a fashion company
- 5 Now, _____.
 - (a) both young women are very successful
 - (b) the writer works for a small company
 - (c) the writer intends to stay in her job
 - (d) the writer is pleased with Melanie's success

2 Answer the questions about the words and expressions.

- 1 Is a *soap (opera)* (a) a television or radio series about the imaginary lives of people, or (b) an opera performed in a theatre about the imaginary lives of people?
- 2 If someone *sulks*, do they show that they're angry by (a) looking unhappy, or (b) shouting loudly?
- 3 If something *whirrs*, does it (a) make a short loud sound, or (b) make a fast but quiet sound?
- 4 If you *head for* something, are you (a) thinking about doing something, or (b) going in a particular direction?
- 5 If you *edge towards* something, do you (a) move slowly and carefully, or (b) move fast?
- 6 Is graduation the time when (a) you take your final college or university exams, or (b) you are given a college or university degree?
- 7 If you *keep a close eye on* someone, do you (a) look after someone very well, or (b) watch what they are doing carefully all the time?
- 8 If you are *on your way*, are you (a) working very hard in order to be successful, or (b) certain to have some success in your career?
- 9 Is *personnel* a department in a company that (a) helps people who contact the company, or (b) looks after the people in the company?
- 10 If someone is described as a *star*, are they (a) a person who is the best in a group, or (b) an unusual person who does something very different?

3 Read the passage.

Individualism or collectivism?

In 1954 the American psychologist Abraham Maslow published a book entitled *Motivation and Personality*, in which he presented a five-stage model which he called the “Hierarchy of needs”. According to Maslow, our needs build in stages, with the lower levels of needs being more important than the higher levels.

In Maslow’s model, the lowest level consists of our physical needs, such as the need for food, the second level our safety needs, while at the third level are our needs for “belonging” and love. At the fourth level are our esteem needs, including such things as achievement and our position in society. Only when these needs are satisfied, according to Maslow, are we able to satisfy the fifth and highest level of needs, our need for “self-actualization”, where we can concentrate on personal growth and fulfilment.

Generally speaking, psychologists have accepted Maslow’s two most important premises, firstly, that human beings have a powerful need for self-fulfilment, and secondly that it is easier to do so when more basic needs have been fulfilled. Indeed, it could be argued that Maslow’s model is the ultimate expression of the premise that Western society is based on, the concept of individualism. This can be described as the right of the individual to be responsible for themselves and to pursue their own happiness, and where each individual is expected to look after themselves and their immediate family.

But the ethos of individualism can only exist within society. On the face of it, a society in which everyone is out for themselves is not going to work well, and in other parts of the world, the philosophy of collectivism or collective responsibility prevails. This philosophy proposes that the individual should at all times work for the good of the group, the highest level of which is society. Cultures where this ethos operates include China and Japan.

Yet though these two concepts appear opposite and conflicting, they are easier to reconcile than at first appears. Numerous studies have shown that individuals whose needs are fulfilled are more likely to be kind and willing to cooperate with others. The child from an unhappy family is far more likely to engage in aggressive behaviour than a happy child. In the business world, companies that actively work to ensure that their employees are happy and are consulted in decision-making, achieve far better business results. With careful management, individual happiness and society’s needs need not conflict.

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

- 1 According to Maslow's "Hierarchy of needs", human beings need to satisfy their need for food and protection before they are able to concentrate on personal growth and fulfilment.
- 2 According to Maslow, human beings have a very strong desire to serve society.
- 3 Maslow's model is very different from the Western concept of individualism.
- 4 Societies such as China believe in the idea of collective responsibility.
- 5 Collectivism and individualism are so opposite that they can never work together.
- 6 Research shows that if your needs are fulfilled, you are more likely to be aggressive.
- 7 If a company asks employees for their opinions about decisions, the company is usually successful.

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

(be) out for yourself	co-operate	ethos	esteem	hierarchy
on the face of it	premise	prevail	reconcile	

- 1 a principle or statement that you consider to be true, that you base other ideas and actions on
- 2 a feeling of admiration and respect for someone
- 3 putting their own needs first all the time
- 4 to be the strongest influence or element in a situation
- 5 used for saying that something appears to be true but might not be true when you have examined it in more detail
- 6 to find a way to make ideas, beliefs etc that are very different capable of existing together
- 7 the set of attitudes and beliefs that are typical of an organization or group of people
- 8 to work with other people to achieve a result that is good for everyone involved
- 9 a series of things arranged according to their importance

Integrated skills training

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

There are several stages involving in getting a job. Firstly, you need to decide what type of job suits your particular talents and qualifications, and secondly, you need to find the job itself. You may find it through an online advertisement, through a job agency, colleague or even a friend.	1 _____
Once you find a suitable job, you then have to apply it, and it's here that you need to make a real effort to sell yourself. Employers usually ask for a personal statement, and this is your opportunity to provide a summary your achievements and give a brief description of your character. If you have a genuine enthusiasm for the work, employers will recognize it in your statement, then it's important to write with sincerity.	2 _____
	3 _____
	4 _____
If you do this well, you will move on to the next stage and selected for an interview. However well-qualified that you are, you should never assume that you will get the job just because of your qualifications. You should find out as much about the company and the job as possible, anticipate the kind of questions that they will be asked, and prepare your answers. Wearing smart clothes and arriving on time for the interview are equally as important. During the interview, it's important to be confident, honest and friendly.	5 _____
	6 _____
	7 _____
	8 _____
Role-play the interview with friends will help you feel confident. If you think of the interviewers as people rather than judgments, this will help a lot. Answer the questions as clearly and intelligently as possible. Provided you have the right qualifications and follow this advice, you have a good chance of getting the job.	9 _____
	10 _____

2 Choose the best words to complete the paragraph.

To look great at your prom is every senior-high-girl's dream, and girls start thinking about (1) _____ they will wear, and who will take them to the prom years before it actually takes (2) _____. (3) _____ the event approaches in the final year of high school, the anticipation increases daily. Not only (4) _____ the dress have to be chosen but (5) _____ is also the question of who you will go to the prom with. Selecting the dress that will make you look your very best (6) _____ a lot of time, and then there is the task (7) _____ choosing the right shoes and jewellery. A girl wants to be admired but she also wants this admiration to come from the (8) _____ she'd like to be her prom partner. If she's lucky, she'll get him, and then her happiness will be almost complete. What she (9) _____ in order to fill her cup of happiness right to the top is lots of admiring looks she gets as she walks into the dance hall (10) _____ her gorgeous dress, accompanied by the boy of her dreams.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1 (a) which | (b) that | (c) what | (d) something |
| 2 (a) place | (b) it | (c) there | (d) this |
| 3 (a) While | (b) Now | (c) So | (d) As |
| 4 (a) must | (b) should | (c) does | (d) that |
| 5 (a) it | (b) there | (c) that | (d) what |
| 6 (a) takes | (b) makes | (c) is | (d) brings |
| 7 (a) in | (b) at | (c) of | (d) with |
| 8 (a) one | (b) person | (c) boys | (d) dancer |
| 9 (a) makes | (b) thinks | (c) wants | (d) chooses |
| 10 (a) showing | (b) wear | (c) with | (d) in |

3 Rewrite the sentences using the words given.

- There are two different ways people judge you.
People have _____.
- Most people don't care much about judging you accurately.
It's not important _____.
- Only in your dreams can you be truly free.
True freedom is _____.
- I hadn't enjoyed college, much as I hadn't enjoyed school.
I'd enjoyed neither _____.
- I was confronted by the necessity to look for job.
I realized _____.
- As a child, I hardly read books.
When _____, I _____.

- 7 But my new job took me away from what I was good at.
But my new job didn't allow _____.
- 8 We can't afford to have children.
We don't _____.

4 Translate the sentences into Chinese.

- 1 Nearly all the judgments made on children are of this type, so we get into the habit early in life of thinking that all judgments are.

- 2 So now, on leaving university, and having fulfilled my side of the plan, which had been to do what I was told, was I condemned to a life of service to others?

- 3 It was in every way a different country, and for the first few months I behaved like a visitor, in a state of mind which moved between a sense of wonder at my new home and of longing for my roots.

- 4 A rite of passage is a formal recognition of change, imposed by society, of a move from one stage to another, the most universally recognized one being the transition from child to adult.

- 5 In so doing they penetrate the heart of the aboriginal culture — the oldest continuous culture in the world — and, in the process, discover themselves too.

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

- 1 We should look into our hearts and find the courage to fight instead of _____
_____ (养成被动接受结果的习惯).

- 2 _____ (这位博士生导师要的并不是申请者得高分的能力), but their ability to do research.
- 3 _____ (不管你会在这次选拔过程中面临怎样的竞争), you must first have self-confidence.
- 4 Some social groups are treated unfairly _____ (因为社会对它们有旧式的错误评价).
- 5 The more you learn about the project, _____ (你就越能明白我们的目的并不是为了个人利益).

Through the eyes of a child

Vocabulary and structure

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

- 1 Jeanette Walls' father was an _____ man who knew a great deal about the stars and planets. (educate)
- 2 In fairy tales, there are certain rules. Goodness is always rewarded and _____ is punished. The hero, often a young man, needs to have a lot of _____ and courage and the heroine is always beautiful and kind. (wicked, bold)
- 3 When our children performed Little Red Riding Hood as a play at Christmas, there was a lot of _____ and we couldn't stop laughing. (amuse)
- 4 I found my friend's _____ about the meaning of fairy tales a very interesting one and I asked him to say more. (comment)
- 5 I love everyone in my family but feel most _____ for my grandmother, who, at the age of 87, is a happy and active woman. (admire)
- 6 As she listened to the story of the Wicked Witch, the little girl got more and more _____ until finally she started to cry. (tension)
- 7 When I was a child, the air of the city I lived in was dirty because of _____ but now the laws are stricter and the air is considerably cleaner. (pollute)
- 8 Some parents give their children more _____ to make their own decisions than others. (permit)

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

anxiety	dragon	ghost	giant	glow
loneliness	magnificent	marvellous	monster	shine
tremendous	twinkle	violence		

Creatures in fairy tales	Negative feelings and actions	Words connected with light	Positive adjectives

3 Complete the paragraph with the correct form of the words in Activity 2. Use one word only in each blank. Sometimes more than one answer is correct.

When Jake Mottram was six years old his parents had to go abroad to work for two months and they sent him to stay with relatives he didn't know well. In the first month Jake missed his parents a lot and was afraid he would never see them again. He didn't talk to the family about his feelings of (1) _____ and (2) _____, and often had bad dreams. One night he dreamt that a huge (3) _____ picked him up and threw him into the air repeatedly. Then a (4) _____ with three heads suddenly appeared and the two creatures started fighting. Jake fell into a nearby bush and watched, feeling very frightened, as the two creatures fought with great (5) _____. The scene took place at night, and there were lots of stars, one of which started (6) _____ very brightly. Then something (7) _____ happened. The star came nearer and nearer, and turned into a (8) _____ dragon with enormous wings. The dragon flew down from the sky, picked up the two horrible creatures, and said to Jake in a kind voice, "Don't worry, your parents are thinking of you and they love you a lot." Then it flew away into the distance. Jake woke up feeling very peaceful. His bed was by the window and he opened the curtains to see the stars (9) _____ in the sky. One was much brighter than the others. "That's my dragon," Jake told himself and went back to sleep.

4 Complete the sentences with the correct words in the box. Some might be used more than once.

at for from of on to

- 1 Compared _____ Jeannette Wall's childhood, my childhood was very normal.
- 2 Now that I am a parent myself, I admire my mother _____ the way she read to me every night, no matter how tired she was.

- 3 “Do you think that book is suitable _____ a young child?” the man asked the shop assistant in the bookshop.
- 4 I don’t remember my parents shouting _____ me, not even once.
- 5 The children got permission _____ their next door neighbour to get their ball, which they had kicked over the fence.
- 6 When a child starts at a new school, it always takes them time to adjust _____ their new surroundings.
- 7 The teacher asked the class to comment _____ the story they had just read.
- 8 The Western concept _____ childhood is very different from that in some tribes in South America, who see children as little adults.

5 Complete the story with the correct form of the words and expressions in the box.

cure	exclaim	live happily ever after
once upon a time	(be) out of your mind	(as a) precaution
reunion	safe and sound	witch

(1) _____, a wealthy king fell in love with a beautiful princess whose name was Jasmine. But the king was both ugly and cruel, and when he asked the princess to marry him, she replied, “You must be (2) _____! No! In any case, Prince Floriel and I are getting married very soon.”

But the king, who was very wicked indeed, got his soldiers to capture the princess, and she was placed in a tall tower in a deep forest. (3) _____, to make sure the princess could not escape, the king asked a monster to guard the princess.

When Prince Floriel heard the news, he (4) _____, “I shall find my darling, wherever she is,” jumped on his white horse and rode away.

After some days, he came to the forest and met a (5) _____ who told him where the princess was, and that she was guarded by a monster who hated onions because they made him cry. The prince found some onions, cut them up into pieces, and put them in a bag. On entering the tower he emptied the bag of onions in front of the monster, who immediately started to cry. The prince threw open the door, cried, “It’s me, darling, come to rescue you!” and rode off with the princess to his palace. Jasmine was (6) _____!

The (7) _____ of Jasmine and Floriel was celebrated by the whole country. They got married a month later, and (8) _____. The wicked king was extremely angry with the monster, who still hopes someone can (9) _____ his problem with onions.

6 Match the phrasal verbs with their definitions.

1 look down on	(a) to admire and respect someone
2 look through	(b) used for warning someone to be careful, especially because they are likely to have an accident
3 look into	(c) to walk around a room, building, or place and see what is there
4 look out	(d) to try to find a particular piece of information by looking in a book or on a list, or by using a computer
5 look round	(e) to read something quickly, especially to find the information you need
6 look up	(f) to try to discover the facts about something such as a problem or a crime
7 look up to	(g) to think that you are better or more important than someone else

7 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrasal verbs in Activity 6.

- 1 We _____ the newspaper to find out what activities were on for children during the holidays.
- 2 I've always _____ my father as he's a wonderful person who everyone respects.
- 3 "_____"! a woman with a small child cried, as a boy on a bicycle came riding fast towards them.
- 4 Some families in our town _____ us because we were poor, but we didn't care, as we were happy together.
- 5 When I _____ the expression "bring up" in the dictionary, it gave this definition: to look after a child until he or she becomes an adult.
- 6 Jenny told her daughter's teacher that other children were being unkind to her, and the teacher said that she would _____ the problem.
- 7 The girl _____ the library but couldn't find the children's book section anywhere.

8 Rewrite the sentences using *nothing but*.

- 1 Do you agree that children only need love in order to be happy?

- 2 My mother would only accept the best for me when I was a child.

- 3 The poor child was placed in a room that just had a bed in it.

- 4 The teacher complained that the child told lies and nothing else.

- 5 “Only a miracle will save your daughter,” the doctor told Lucy’s parents, but three days later the child recovered.

- 6 For a while the four-year-old son of a friend of mine refused to eat anything except crisps and ice cream.

9 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs given in brackets using *brainwash / talk / force etc someone into doing something*.

- 1 Is it a good idea for parents to _____ their children _____ that Father Christmas lives at the North Pole? (brainwash; believe)
- 2 My parents _____ me _____ piano lessons, and though I hated practising at first, I soon grew to love the piano. (talk; have)
- 3 Some parents _____ children _____ lots of after-school activities, in the belief that this is good for them. (force; do)
- 4 When I was 15 years old, I _____ some volunteer work with old people, and I really enjoyed getting to know them. (persuade; do)
- 5 Sam, who was very bored, _____ his dad _____ him a new video game. (talk; buy)
- 6 Many teenagers _____ that they must go to university in order to have a good career. (brainwash; think)

10 Look at the sentence.

- People think that Cinderella reinforces female stereotypes by being left at home to do the housework and thinking that only marriage can save her.

You can rewrite it like this.

→ *Cinderella is thought to reinforce female stereotypes by being left at home to do the housework and thinking that only marriage can save her.*

Examples of other verbs used with this structure are *consider, believe, know, say, understand*.

Now rewrite the sentences using noun + *to be* + *thought* / *believed* etc + infinitive.

- 1 People think that fairy tales relax tension by allowing children to escape into magical worlds.

- 2 A long time ago, people believed that Venus was a star because it shines so brightly.

- 3 We know that Venus has an atmosphere that is similar to Earth's, except that it is super-hot.

- 4 People say that the author of the *Harry Potter* novels, J K Rowling, is one of the richest novelists in the world.

- 5 We know that too much TV is bad for children, and they should not watch more than two hours a day.

- 6 We consider that reading stories to a child is a good way of relaxing them at bedtime.

11 Look at the sentence.

- So it doesn't surprise me that parents question the place and influence of these stories on their children.

You can rewrite it like this.

- *So it's not surprising that parents question the place and influence of these stories on their children.*

We can use *It's (not) + adjective + that* with adjectives that express opinion, for example, *strange, exciting, amusing, horrible, awful, terrible, interesting, funny, important*. Usually, we only use the negative form "not" with these words: *surprising, strange*.

Now write complete sentences using *It's (not) surprising / interesting / strange* etc. Use the words given in brackets.

- 1 Jeanette Walls / love / dad / who / be/ clearly / fascinating man (not surprising)

- 2 children / love / have/ stories / read /them / bedtime (not surprising)

- 3 fairy tales / reinforce / concept / family (important)

- 4 the fairy tale The Wicked Witch / consider / be / too frightening / children (ridiculous)

- 5 psychologist / Sigmund Freud / consider / dreams / fairy tales / be / very similar (interesting)

12 Look at this sentence.

- ... the people who had written them down were forced to change some — but not all — of the more frightening details.

You can rewrite it like this.

- ... *the people who had written them down were obliged to change some — but not all — of the more frightening details.*

We use *to be obliged to* to show that someone is forced to do something because it is the law, a rule, or a duty.



Now rewrite the sentences using *be obliged to*.

- 1 My cousin had to do four hours homework every day from an early age.

- 2 When he was little, John was afraid of the dark, and his parents needed to stay with him till he was asleep.

- 3 In the fairy tale *Cinderella*, the young Cinderella has to do all the housework.

- 4 In order to get pocket money I had to help my mum with cleaning and gardening.

- 5 Yildiz describes how town officials forced the pilot to go to the police station.

Reading

1 Read the passage.

Battle Hymn of the Tiger Mother

What could be more important than how we bring up our children? Although there is universal agreement that love is the all-important ingredient, there is a great deal of argument about how much discipline and parental control is needed. In America and Britain particularly, the belief is that praise and encouragement creates self-confident adults, and that children need only gentle guidance to fulfil their potential. Imagine then the reaction of parents when a book arrives that utterly challenges these assumptions.

Amy Chua is a Chinese American law professor married to an American. Born in America, she comes from a high-achieving family and is herself the product of strict discipline. Her book, *Battle Hymn of the Tiger Mother*, describes how she has raised her children according to Chinese parenting principles. The book's premise is that middle class Chinese parents, recognizing that the world is highly competitive and that career success is very desirable, aim to bring up highly successful children. To do so, says Chua, Chinese parents accept nothing but the best from their children. Chua describes her parenting techniques, which include banning playmates, television and video games, not accepting any grade below an A apart from gym and drama, and insisting on hours of music practice every day. What many find shocking is that Chua admits that she frequently punished and shamed her children, saying this was done out of respect for her children's potential.

The proof of good parenting is whether the children turn out well. By their teenage years, Chua's two daughters were two years ahead of their classmates, and were musical prodigies. But while Sophia, her oldest daughter accepted the tight control and has done very well academically, Lulu, the younger daughter, rebelled. She refused to continue with her violin studies until her mother gave in — Lulu now excels at tennis. Lulu's rebelliousness was such that Chua started writing the book in order to explore her thoughts about parenting. She admits her faults, and it is clear that her kind and patient husband provides a necessary balance. It is interesting that her children remain loyal to her and don't doubt her love for them. Chua's many critics say that this high degree of parental control produces compliant children with no real creativity. But there is also a recognition that when children realize that hard work brings achievement, this creates toughness and real self-confidence. Whether children need to be shamed in order to excel is another question completely.

Now choose the best way to complete the sentences.

- 1 American and British parents _____.
 - (a) do not believe that children should receive a lot of criticism
 - (b) are good at creating self-confident adults
 - (c) are not very interested in Amy Chua's book
 - (d) often produce high-achieving children
- 2 Amy Chua _____.
 - (a) used Western as well as Chinese parenting methods
 - (b) says she now realizes punishment is not good for children
 - (c) was extremely strict with her children
 - (d) insisted that her children get top grades in every subject
- 3 Chua's daughters _____.
 - (a) both always did exactly what their mother wanted
 - (b) reacted differently to their mother's parenting methods
 - (c) were both critical of her for a while
 - (d) disliked her parenting methods
- 4 American readers of Chua's book _____.
 - (a) have nothing good to say about Chua's methods
 - (b) agree that hard work is good for children
 - (c) expect Chua's children to rebel later in life
 - (d) now agree that strictness is good for children
- 5 The author of the passage _____.
 - (a) seems to agree with Chua's critics
 - (b) doesn't agree with Chua's critics
 - (c) clearly dislikes Chua's book
 - (d) is not sure about some of Chua's parenting techniques

2 Answer the questions using the correct form of the words and expressions in the box.

compliant	discipline	excel	explore	give in
hymn	premise	prodigy	raise	turn out

- 1 If a child is brilliant at a particular subject at an early age, how could you describe them?
- 2 If someone keeps asking you to do something, and you finally agree to do it, what have you done?
- 3 If someone always does what you ask, and always agrees with you, how could you describe them?

- 4 If you arrange a meeting that you were worried about and it is successful, what could you say about it?
- 5 If someone is very good at maths, what could you say about them?
- 6 If you examine your ideas to see if they are correct, what are you doing?
- 7 If you believe that children need a lot of love, and you give them a lot of love as a result, what's another word for a statement on which a belief is based?
- 8 If you sing a religious song, what are you singing?
- 9 If your parents look after you and teach you rules when you are young what do they do?
- 10 If children are asked to obey certain rules at home, what do the parents believe in?

3 Read the passage.

TV, the enchanter

Once upon a time, not so very long ago, there was no television. It's hard to imagine in today's world, but less than a century ago, instead of sitting on a sofa watching the small screen, people created their own entertainment. There was the radio, of course, and people were very keen on it, but they didn't sit round it for hours at a time. Instead families did things together, gathering in the evening to give concerts, singing songs, playing the piano, board games, sport. Long hours were spent in discussion at the meal table or gathered round the fire. Children joined in, or if they didn't, played by themselves, playing games and telling stories of their own invention.

But that was once upon a time, and TV changed all that. Like a powerful witch, TV casts a spell that few can resist, beguiling us with a potent mix of drama, news, documentary, reality TV, to name just some of the ingredients. Children, with their unformed minds, are especially vulnerable to television's charms. They will happily sit for hours in front of the enchanter, and indeed, are often encouraged to do so by their parents, for whom television acts as an unpaid babysitter. All too often, there's a TV in a child's bedroom, and Western families, if they eat together, frequently do so in front of the box.

All right, before going any further, let's admit that television is wonderfully stimulating and informative, bringing the world into our living rooms. But as a wise man once said, "everything in moderation", and children in particular need to be guarded against the ill effects of too much viewing. Top of the list of drawbacks are its effects on health. Children who watch TV for more than two hours a day are not running about outside, getting fresh air, as children should, and are far more likely

to be overweight. Then there's the fact that the regrettable prevalence of violence on TV is known to increase a child's aggressive tendencies.

Recently, there was an interesting study which got families with seven and eight-year children to stop watching TV, playing video games, and using computers for five weeks. Predictably, the families found that they interacted with each other more, talking, reading and playing games, rediscovering their pleasure in each other's company. That says it all.

Now complete the summary of the passage. Use no more than four words in each blank.

The author's general point is that TV stops families from (1) _____. Also, when there was no TV, children were more likely to create (2) _____. The author compares TV to (3) _____ and says that children are more likely to be damaged by too much TV because they have (4) _____. The author points out that parents often use TV as a way of (5) _____. Although TV is not completely (6) _____, the author believes that children shouldn't watch (7) _____. The author states that the worst thing about TV is (8) _____, and that TV can make children (9) _____ and (10) _____.

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

babysitter	beguile	cast a spell	drawback	enchanter
ill effect	moderation	potent	prevalence	vulnerable

- 1 disadvantage
- 2 weak or easy to get hurt physically or mentally
- 3 someone you pay to come to your house and look after your children while you are not there, especially in the evening
- 4 when something is very common in a particular place or in a particular group
- 5 to use magic to make something happen to someone
- 6 reasonable behaviour, especially not having or doing too much of something
- 7 powerful
- 8 a bad change that is produced in a person or thing by another person or thing
- 9 someone who uses magic on people or things
- 10 to persuade or trick someone into doing something, especially by saying nice things to them

Integrated skills training

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

It has been known for a long time that some children have “imaginary friends” who they talk to and play with. Until quite recent, there was little research on the subject, and children were thought believe in imaginary friends as a result of problems such as lonely or anxiety.	1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____
However, recent research suggests that in fact, having an imaginary friend is a normal part of a child’s development. In one study of children up to the age of seven years old, it was found that 65 per cent of the children studied either had an imaginary friend or had had one. An imaginary friend can be a toy, a person which the child physically sees or someone they just see in their heads. Imaginary companions are often kind and good at listen, and can have either simple or complex personalities.	4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____
Children with imaginary friends tend to enjoy playing with the other children, while also loving stories and fantasy. They use their imaginary friends for entertainment and amusement, role-playing and playing games with them, as they would with real friends. If something has upset them, they will talk to their imaginary companion about their problem, or play with them they have forgotten about it.	7 _____ 8 _____ 9 _____
Children tend to discard their imaginary friends they get older, although in one study, nine per cent of the twelve-year-olds had still an imaginary friend.	10 _____
What is clear is that imaginary friends are way in which young children can understand the real world.	

2 Choose the best words to complete the paragraph.

For western children, one of the high points of the year is Christmas, and the anticipation starts building up months (1) _____ the event actually takes place. It’s not (2) _____ that children get so excited by this festival when you think of everything it involves. For young children, there is the wonderful idea of writing to

Father Christmas,(3) _____ they are told lives at the North Pole and will actually come to their home on Christmas Eve, climbing down the chimney (4) _____ deliver the presents they asked for in their letter. Then there are the (5) _____ themselves, which can range (6) _____ expensive laptop computers and video games to little packets of sweets. What could be more exciting (7) _____ a young child than to wake up to find that “Father Christmas” (8) _____ placed their presents on their bed? But this is not the end of it. Downstairs there is the Christmas tree, beautifully decorated, and with more presents under it. There are the wonderful smells coming from the kitchen (9) _____ the Christmas meal is prepared, the pleasures of a family reunion as relatives arrive, and then the (10) _____ meal itself, eaten with much laughter and celebration. No wonder children love Christmas!

- | | | | | |
|----|----------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1 | (a) when | (b) that | (c) as | (d) before |
| 2 | (a) surprising | (b) surprised | (c) amused | (d) amusing |
| 3 | (a) where | (b) who | (c) that | (d) there |
| 4 | (a) will | (b) and | (c) for | (d) to |
| 5 | (a) requests | (b) presents | (c) letters | (d) children |
| 6 | (a) from | (b) to | (c) with | (d) at |
| 7 | (a) in | (b) with | (c) to | (d) than |
| 8 | (a) having | (b) is | (c) has | (d) was |
| 9 | (a) as | (b) which | (c) that | (d) then |
| 10 | (a) festive | (b) festival | (c) good | (d) lunch |

3 Connect the sentences to make short paragraphs without using *and*, *because*, or *after*. Delete words if necessary. Sometimes more than one answer is correct.

- 1 Our parents couldn't afford to buy us presents at Christmas.
 They refused to allow us to believe in Santa Claus.
 They explained that toys were made by real people.
 Children received toys at Christmas.

- 2 We celebrated Christmas about a week after December 25th.
 We used wrapping paper and Christmas trees.
 Other people had thrown them out.

- 3 Dad lost his job.
He had an argument with the foreman.
At Christmas we had no money at all.

- 4 Instead, Dad took us out into the desert one by one.
He wanted to show us the stars and constellations
He had taught us to identify some of them.

- 5 He took me out to the desert.
He told me to pick out my favourite star.
It was a Christmas present.

- 6 I looked up at the stars.
I tried to figure out which one to choose.
There were thousands twinkling in the desert sky.

- 7 I chose Venus.
I didn't realize it was a planet.
It wasn't a star.

- 8 Dad said it was fine.
I could have a planet.
It was Christmas.

4 Translate the sentences into Chinese.

- 1 You could see it in the early evening, glowing on the western horizon, and if you got up early, you could still see it in the morning, after all the stars had disappeared.

- 2 The world over, perhaps the most popular form of entertainment for children is to listen to a fairy tale read aloud or retold by their parents, often at bedtime, as a way to prepare them for sleep.

- 3 It was above all consultants in psychology rather than specialists in literature who began to ask why children enjoyed fairy stories.

- 4 Above all, justice and fairness wins nearly all of the time, and a child learns not only what evil is, but that it will be overcome, and the world will be put to rights.

- 5 When a religious festival was approaching, she used to be busy all day preparing a delicious supper for the family reunion in the evening.

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

- 1 When we are young, _____ (我们讨厌父母逼我们去学) all kinds of specialisms such as playing the violin, but in later life we understand their thoughtfulness and motivation.

- 2 _____ (我们童年认为有魅力的那些东西) will not remain so forever, but we should always keep hold of the child's passion for things in our minds.

- 3 Childhood is supposed to be full of laughter and happiness, _____ (但那些生活在战争地区的小孩只有死亡和眼泪).

- 4 When we were children, we loved to sit in front the TV waiting for the most popular cartoons _____ (我们从中不仅得到了欢乐, 还学到了知识).

- 5 My son asked me one question _____, (从七岁起我就一直在尝试弄明白这问题) but I still don't know the answer.