

> Contents

UNIT 1

P1



Listening and speaking

- Distinguishing sentence stress (2) P2
- Expressing congratulations / admiration & giving responses P4

Reading

- Passage A Fashioning the future P6
- Passage B Athletes should be role models P13

UNIT 2

P23



Listening and speaking

- Distinguishing intonations P24
- Making apologies & giving responses P26

Reading

- Passage A Give time to your family P28
- Passage B The Taj Mahal — Crown of the Palace P35

UNIT 3

P47



Listening and speaking

- Listening for attitudes P48
- Complaining & giving responses P50

Reading

- Passage A Animation growing in popularity P52
- Passage B Techniques to improve your self-confidence P59

UNIT 4

P69



Listening and speaking

- Understanding connotations from different intonations P70
- Asking for clarification P72

Reading

- Passage A Does travel broaden the mind? P74
- Passage B From Shakespeare to cultural exchanges P81

UNIT 5

P93



Listening and speaking

- Listening for implied meaning P94
- Asking for & giving directions P96

Reading

- Passage A Industrial design's past, present and future: The evolution of a profession P98
- Passage B Photographs that capture historic moments P104

UNIT 6

P117



Listening and speaking

- Listening for intentions / plans P118
- Extending invitations & giving responses P120

Reading

- Passage A Teens and peer pressure P122
- Passage B The world of art students P129

Selective reading P139

Vocabulary P157

Grammar	Writing	Culture express
Infinitives P18	Topic sentences, supporting sentences & concluding sentences P20	Atlas silk P22
Gerunds P42	Developing a paragraph by comparison & contrast P44	China's architectural philosophies P46
Present participles & past participles P64	Developing a paragraph by cause & effect P66	China's animation industry P68
Nominative absolute structures P88	Argumentative essays P90	The Belt and Road Initiative P92
Subject-verb agreement P112	A letter of invitation P114	China's concept cars P116
Ellipses and substitutions P134	Introductions to art and sports P136	Chinese knots P138

UNIT 1



Listening and speaking

Distinguishing sentence stress (2)
Expressing congratulations / admiration & giving responses

Reading

Passage A Fashioning the future
Passage B Athletes should be role models

Grammar

Infinitives

Writing

Topic sentences, supporting sentences & concluding sentences

Culture express
Atlas silk



> Listening and speaking

Pronunciation and listening skills

Tips

在英语句子中，通常实词重读，虚词不重读。但应注意以下情况：

- 1 指示代词、名词性物主代词、疑问代词、不定代词等一般需重读；当代词是句中重点信息时，一般也重读。
- 2 助动词位于句首或句尾时，或为了加强语气时，可以重读；助动词与not构成的否定缩略词一般重读。
- 3 双音节、三音节介词可以重读；位于句首和系动词后的介词也可以重读。

Listen to some sentences and mark the stressed words in each sentence.

Sample: Is this book yours?

- 1 Both of them have something important to do now.
- 2 Can you get somebody to help?
- 3 — You haven't done your homework, have you?
— Yes, I have.
- 4 You can't change their minds completely.
- 5 It must be a splendid show. I do want to see it.
- 6 On the table is a headset, connected to the computer.
- 7 They didn't select her as their chairman, considering her bad relationship with her staff members.

News report

Listen to a news report and choose the best answer to each of the questions.

- 1 What is the news report mainly about?
 - A. Showing respect for Muhammad Ali.
 - B. Celebrating the birthday of Muhammad Ali.
 - C. Expressing regret for Muhammad Ali's disease.
 - D. Introducing the world heavyweight boxing title.
- 2 Which of the following is mentioned about Ali's boxing style?
 - A. His dancing feet moved quite fast.
 - B. He was better at attack than at defense.
 - C. He learned a lot from the fighting styles of other boxers.
 - D. He combined the skills of both lightweights and heavyweights.
- 3 Why is Ali regarded as a symbol of victory?
 - A. He faced Parkinson's disease with great courage.
 - B. He fought with his opponents even after he was sick.
 - C. He wasn't easily defeated even by his toughest enemy.
 - D. He won the world heavyweight boxing title three times.

Word tips

Muhammad Ali /mʊ'hæməd 'ɑ:li/ 默罕默德·阿里 (1942—2016, 美国拳击运动员)

icon /'aɪkɒn/ *n.* 偶像; 崇拜对象

heavyweight /'heɪvɪweɪt/ *a.* 重量级的

burst onto sth. 突然出现在…… (指突然成功)

Parkinson's /'pɑ:kənsənz/ **disease** /dɪ'zɪz/
n. 帕金森病

from time to time 偶尔; 有时

tough /tʌf/ *a.* 棘手的

Conversation

1 Listen to a conversation and check (✓) the words used by the man to praise the woman's performance.

- 1 marvelous
- 2 impressive
- 3 amazing
- 4 perfect
- 5 emotional
- 6 enjoyable
- 7 inspiring
- 8 excellent

2 Listen to the conversation again and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

- 1 The woman won the competition through her efforts.
- 2 The woman got so much inspiration from the man.
- 3 The woman practiced a lot before the competition.
- 4 The man thought highly of the woman's performance.

Word tips

marvelous /'mɑ:vələs/ *a.* 极好的; 绝妙的

participant /pɑ:'tɪsɪpənt/ *n.* 参加者; 参与者

previous /'pri:vɪəs/ *a.* 先前的

pay off 得到好结果; 取得成功



- 3 Role-play a conversation in pairs according to one of the situations. You may refer to the Functional language.

Situation 1

A has got an internship (实习生的工作) at his / her dream company. B is coming to congratulate him / her.

Situation 2

Some of the cartoons drawn by A have just been published on a popular website. B is coming to offer his / her congratulations.

Guided conversation

- B:** Congratulate A.
A: Thank B for his / her congratulations.
B: Show your admiration for A's diligence and persistence.
A: Express your determination to make further progress.
B: Give your best wishes.
A: Express thanks.

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE

Expressing congratulations / admiration

- What a marvelous ...!
- It's the most beautiful ... I've ever ...!
- It's very impressive. I'm quite sure you're the most ...
- You have worked really hard on this, well done!
- It is excellent / wonderful / superb / fantastic! I really like / love it.

Giving responses

- Thank you so much. I'm so glad you enjoyed it.
- It's kind of you to say so.
- Thank you for saying so.
- I'm flattered.
- It's very nice of you.



Passage

1 Listen to a passage and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

- 1 In recent years, talent shows have become popular across the country.
- 2 The positive influence of talent shows is that they encourage students to keep studying during the season of talent shows.
- 3 The media should avoid exaggerating the effects of talent shows.

2 Listen to the passage again and complete the sentences with what you hear.

- 1 These entertainment shows have a significant influence on young people's lives. They believe that these shows can offer them the opportunity to _____, or even change their lives.
- 2 Many others have a negative opinion. They think these shows _____ the youth into believing that they can _____ or become famous overnight.

3 Work in groups. Discuss the pros and cons of talent shows with your group members and list them in the boxes.

Pros

- An opportunity to display one's talent.
- _____
- _____

Cons

- An interruption to one's study.
- _____
- _____



Word tips

display /dɪ'spleɪ/ *v.* 展示; 显露

negative /'negətɪv/ *a.* 消极的;
负面的

mislead /,mɪs'li:d/ *v.* 误导

double-edged /,dʌbəl 'edʒd/

sword /sɔ:d/ *n.* 双刃剑; 好坏
兼有的事

exaggerate /ɪg'zædʒəreɪt/ *v.*

夸大; 夸张

> Reading

Overview

Fashion designers dedicate themselves to exploring the relationships between clothes and the people who wear them. Through their efforts to balance practicality and aesthetics and to combine tradition with innovation, fashion designers demonstrate the key role of determination, dedication and optimism in career success.

Young people in today's society can be influenced by many people from older siblings to their favorite sports stars. They admire great athletes not only because of the athletes' performance on the field, but because these athletes influence their lives in a positive way. Athletes should start becoming better role models for those who look up to them.

Passage A

> Pre-reading

Work in groups and talk about what qualities are required of a fashion designer.



- 1 Jason Lee is sitting across from me, smiling and waiting for my questions. He is well dressed and attractive, with **laughter lines** creasing his **tanned** face. His playful manner and curiosity make him look younger than his age. I had hoped he would give me this interview for a long time. We start talking and I finally get to learn more about the man I have admired for so long.
- 2 Jason approaches his work more like a product designer than a traditional **couturier**, which is why he tends to refer to himself

fashion /'fæʃən/ v. 影响; 塑造

Jason Lee /'dʒeɪsən li:/ 贾森·李 (男子名)

laughter lines n. [pl.] (眼睛周围的) 笑纹

crease /kri:s/ v. (使) (脸) 起皱纹

tanned /tænd/ a. (皮肤) 被晒黑的

couturier /ku:'tʃʊəriɪr/ n. 时装设计师

refer to sb. / sth. as 把……称为

FASHIONING THE FUTURE

simply as a designer, rather than a fashion designer. He is always interested in making clothing that is worn by people in the real world. He **pioneers** new techniques to make **stylish polyester** clothes that are wearable, washable and **hard-wearing**. He once said that he felt proud when people bring 10-year-old trousers into his shop, asking for the worn **elastic** to be replaced so they can carry on wearing them.

3 To him, both tradition and **innovation** are important. He is interested in the culture of paper, like Egyptian **papyrus** and Chinese

paper, and has used this natural material in his design. In his view, paper could be useful for many things, depending on how it is produced. He also applies computer technology to clothing design and has created new methods for making clothes. In one of his **ranges**, he worked out a way to create clothing that is **knitted** from a single **strand** of **thread** without the need for **additional** cutting. It is by combining the most basic of materials and ancient traditions with new and innovative techniques that his design has come at the cutting edge of fashion.

pioneer /ˌpaɪəˈnɪə/ v. 开发; 开创

stylish /ˈstaɪlɪʃ/ a. 流行的; 时髦的

polyester /ˈpɒliɛstə/ n. 涤纶; 聚酯纤维

hard-wearing /ˌhɑːd ˈweəriŋ/ a. (衣服) 经穿的, 耐磨的

elastic /ɪˈlæstɪk/ n. 松紧带

innovation /ˌɪnəˈveɪʃən/ n. 创新; 革新

papyrus /pəˈpaɪrəs/ n. (古埃及人用的) 纸莎草纸

range /reɪndʒ/ n. (某企业制造的或某商店出售的) 系列产品

knit /nɪt/ v. 编织; 针织

strand /strænd/ n. (线、绳、毛发等的) 股, 缕

thread /θred/ n. (缝衣服的) 线

additional /əˈdɪʃənəl/ a. 另外的; 额外的

at the cutting edge of sth. 处于(某事物发展的)最前沿

- 4 It was not easy for Jason to start out on his journey of clothing design. Inspired by the images in fashion magazines, Jason was drawn to fashion when he was young. At the time, fashion was an unusual career choice for a man, and he never thought fashion could be his job.
- 5 Upon completing a general design program, Jason went to Milan for further study in his 30s. His life there, together with the street fashion he saw in other places later, became a lasting influence. He **harbored** a burning ambition to make clothes for **the masses**. As he has often said, his designs aren't made to hang on walls as display items, and they are not actually clothes until they are worn and **personalized**.
- 6 When in Milan, he also found that each season the fabric **manufacturers** would come with **samples**, and the designers would choose what they wanted to work with, occasionally perhaps ordering a special color or print. But manufacturers in his own country were **constantly** making innovations

to fabrics. He wanted to be part of that, to make clothes that hadn't been imagined before. In his 40s, he successfully set up his design studio, and began a dialogue with manufacturers and traditional **craftsmen** that continues to this day. Jason travels **frequently**, to see the local **textiles** and materials and to meet people.

- 7 Since the very beginning, Jason has been trying to **liberate** the body rather than **impose** clothes on the wearer. His influence **persists** in the world's fashion style and design. How does Jason himself see his contribution? He believes that designers study tradition, technology and engineering to help them move forward and beyond. This **exploration** will bring about new movements and bring people together. Then a culture will be born. Design has the power to **energize** the next **era** and the next generation.
- 8 Turning passion into a career is what many of us dream of, but very few of us have made it. Jason has been able to realize that dream with his dedication and commitment.

Milan /mɪ'læn/ 米兰 (意大利北部城市)
harbor /'hɑ:bə/ v. 心怀, 怀有 (某种想法或情感)
the masses /'mæsi:z/ n. [pl.] 群众; 大众
personalize /'pɜ:sənəlaɪz/ v. 使 (某物) 符合某人的特定需求
manufacturer /,mænʃə'fæktʃərə/ n. 制造商
sample /'sɑ:mpəl/ n. 货样; 样品
constantly /'kɒnstəntli/ ad. 持续不断地
set up 成立; 创立
craftsman /'krɑ:ftsmən/ n. 工匠; 手艺人

frequently /'fri:kwəntli/ ad. 频繁地; 经常地
textile /'tekstail/ n. 纺织品
liberate /'lɪbəreɪt/ v. 使摆脱束缚
impose /ɪm'pəʊz/ v. 把……强加于; 迫使
persist /pə'sɪst/ v. 继续存在
exploration /,ɛksplə'reɪʃən/ n. 研究; 探究
bring about 引起; 导致
energize /'enədʒaɪz/ v. 使充满活力
era /'ɪərə/ n. 时代; 年代

> Comprehension

1 Read the passage and complete the table.

Jason Lee: Fashioning the future	
Design philosophies	<p>He is a designer rather than a fashion designer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• He makes clothes that are worn by people in the real world.• He makes clothes that are 1) _____, washable and hard-wearing. <p>Tradition and innovation are important for clothing design.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• He is interested in the culture of 2) _____, and believes the material could be useful for many things.• He applies computer 3) _____ to clothing design and has created new methods for making clothes.
Career	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• He was drawn to fashion at an early age.• He went to Milan for further study.• He harbored an ambition to make clothes for the 4) _____.• He hoped to make innovations to 5) _____ and to make clothes that hadn't been imagined before.• In his 6) _____, he set up his design studio.
Influence	His influence persists in the world's 7) _____ and design.

2 Read the passage again and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

- 1 Jason has an easy manner and a great curiosity.
- 2 Some people come into Jason's shop asking to replace their 10-year-old trousers with new ones.
- 3 Jason's design has a leading position in fashion, because it combines the most basic of materials and ancient traditions with new and innovative techniques.
- 4 When in Milan, Jason found that European fabric producers innovated their fabrics all the time, which had a great influence on him.
- 5 Jason travels a lot in order to learn more about different textiles and materials, and to meet people.

› Vocabulary and structure

1 Write down the words according to their definitions. The first letter of each word is given for your reference.

- 1 **p** _____ *v.* to be the first person to do, invent, or use sth.
- 2 **i** _____ *n.* the introduction of new ideas or methods
- 3 **a** _____ *a.* more than what was agreed or expected
- 4 **f** _____ *ad.* very often
- 5 **s** _____ *n.* a small amount or example of sth. that can be looked at or tried to see what it is like
- 6 **l** _____ *v.* to free sb. from feelings or conditions that make their life unhappy or difficult
- 7 **i** _____ *v.* to force sb. to deal with sth. that is difficult or unpleasant
- 8 **p** _____ *v.* to continue to exist

2 Complete the sentences by choosing the correct words given in brackets. Then answer the questions.

- 1 To avoid _____ (*imposing / supposing*) their value on customers, the shop assistants let the customers pick up clothes on their own. Do you often follow others' advice on clothing? Why or why not?
- 2 One _____ (*exploration / explanation*) for why the company closed more than 1,000 offline clothing stores was that they wanted to focus on online stores. What do you think of online clothes shopping?
- 3 Xiang embroidery is well known for its time-honored history, exquisite (精美的) _____ (*craftsman / craftsmanship*) and unique style. Can you name any other traditional Chinese embroidery skills?
- 4 His dream of winning in a world-class competition _____ (*persisted / persevered*) even after he retired, so he decided to coach a team. What is your dream?

3 Add the suffix “-ize” to the words given below. Then complete the sentences with the words thus formed. Change the form if necessary.

local

equal

revolution

energy

summary

- 1 By working out regularly, you improve your physical appearance, _____ yourself, and accomplish something positive.
- 2 Some fashion brands choose to _____ their products and services when entering a foreign market.
- 3 The designer briefly _____ the most basic parts of her design at last night’s launch event.
- 4 As we move into the future, 3D printing will _____ the way we shop, the way we produce goods and the way we treat sick people.
- 5 There are people and associations claiming to _____ pay for men’s and women’s football teams.

Tips

后缀 -ize 可加在名词或形容词后面，构成动词，描述某种状态或条件产生的过程。如：apology + ize = apologize 道歉；modern + ize = modernize 使现代化；personal + ize = personalize 使(某物)符合某人的特定需求。

4 Combine the two sentences in each group using the past participle.

Sample Jason was inspired by the images in fashion magazines. Jason was drawn to fashion when he was young.

→ Inspired by the images in fashion magazines, Jason was drawn to fashion when he was young.

- 1 Her thesis is written in haste. Her thesis has quite a few mistakes.

- 2 The mother went to the market. The mother was followed by her son.

- 3 We were given more time. We could do it much better.

- 4 She was watched by the strangers. She lowered her head.

- 5 The village is surrounded by mountains. The village looks beautiful.

Tips

过去分词作状语，可以表示原因、伴随、条件、时间、方式等。一般来说，主句的主语就是过去分词的逻辑主语。

› Banked cloze

Fill in the blanks with suitable words given below. You may not use any of the words more than once.

identity effect energizing masses sample
messages characters manufacturers selection imposing

Fashion and culture go hand in hand. The 1) _____ try to stay in fashion and they are mostly influenced by popular culture. An example of how popular culture influences fashion is that everybody wants to wear clothes like the central 2) _____ of the most fashionable TV shows. Culture also influences design and fabric 3) _____. For example, if a place is rich in certain materials, designers and 4) _____ are more likely to choose from and make use of these materials. This will create a strong local 5) _____. Conversely, fashion also has a great 6) _____ on culture and society. People's accessories (配饰) and clothes send 7) _____ about who they are and where they come from. The fashion industry makes a contribution to society by 8) _____ people, and allowing them to express themselves, and to express their individuality and creativity to the world.

› Translation

1 Translate the sentences from the passage into Chinese.

1 It is by combining the most basic of materials and ancient traditions with new and innovative techniques that his design has come at the cutting edge of fashion.

2 Since the very beginning, Jason has been trying to liberate the body rather than impose clothes on the wearer.

2 Translate the Chinese paragraph into English with the help of the words given in brackets.


中国运动服饰品牌在产品设计上不断进行科技创新, 打造出更多舒适、耐穿的产品。通过提高产品的核心竞争力, 一些品牌逐步发展为世界知名品牌。(constantly, innovation, hard-wearing)

➤ Pre-reading

Work in groups and discuss the questions.

- 1 Who is your role model? Which of their qualities do you admire most?
- 2 Do you want to be a role model for others? If yes, what should you do from now on? If no, why not?

Athletes should be role models



1 I love you guys like brothers, but I **disagree** with you from time to time. Here is an example of what I mean: I disagree with what you usually say and **insist** in the media, “I am not a role model.” You can **deny** being a role model, if that’s what you want, but I don’t think it’s your decision to make. We don’t choose to be role models, we are chosen. Our only choice is whether to be a good role model or a bad one. I don’t think we can accept all the **glory** and money that comes with being a famous athlete without taking the responsibility of being a role

model. We need to know that kids and even some adults are watching us and looking to us to set an example. I mean, why do we get **endorsements** in the first place? Because

disagree /,dɪsə'gri:/ v. 不同意; 反对

insist /ɪn'sɪst/ v. 坚称; 坚决认为

deny /dɪ'naɪ/ v. 否认

glory /'glɔ:ri/ n. 光荣; 荣誉

come with 是……的结果

look to 指望; 仰仗

set an example 树立榜样; 以身作则

endorsement /ɪn'dɔ:smənt/ n. (通常为名人在广告中对某一产品的) 代言, 宣传



there are people who will follow our lead and buy a certain brand of **sneakers** or **cereal** for the simple fact that we use it.

2 I love being a role model, and I try to be a positive one. That doesn't mean I always succeed. I'm no saint. I make mistakes, and sometimes I do **childish** things. But you don't have to be perfect to be a good role model, and people shouldn't expect perfection. If I were deciding whether a basketball player was a positive role model, I would want to know: Does he influence people's lives in a positive way away from the **court**? How much has he given of himself, in time or in money, to help people who look up to him? Does he display virtues like **honesty** and **determination** that are part of being a good person? I wouldn't ask whether he lives his life exactly the way I would live it, or whether he **handles** every situation just the way I would handle it.

3 It's an honor for me to be a role model, especially for kids. But let's face it, kids have lots of other role models: teachers, scientists,

parents, even other kids. As athletes, we can't take the place of parents, but we can help **reinforce** what they try to teach their kids.

Parents just have to make sure they don't take it too far. Sometimes they put us in a **position** that makes us feel like walking a tightrope high up in the air and we are bound to fall off **eventually**. Constantly being watched by the public can be hard to **tolerate** at times. I don't think most people can imagine what it's like to be watched that closely every minute of every day.

4 But the good things about being a role model **outweigh** the bad. It's a great feeling to think you're a small part of the reason that a kid decided to give school another try instead of dropping out. One thing I would encourage parents to do is **remind** their kids that no matter which athletes they look up to, there are no perfect human beings. That way, if the kids' heroes do make mistakes, it won't seem like the end of the world to them.

follow sb.'s lead 效法某人; 以某人为榜样

sneaker /'sni:kə/ *n.* 胶底运动鞋

cereal /'siəriəl/ *n.* (通常与牛奶一起作为早餐食用的) 谷类食品

childish /'tʃaɪldɪʃ/ *a.* 孩子气的; 幼稚的

court /kɔ:t/ *n.* 球场

give of 献出(自己或时间以帮助他人)

look up to 尊敬; 敬仰

honesty /'ɒnəsti/ *n.* 诚实; 正直

determination /dɪ,tɜ:mə'neɪʃən/ *n.* 毅力; 决心

handle /'hændl/ *v.* 应付(局面); 处理(问题)

take the place of 代替; 取代

reinforce /,ri:ən'fɔ:s/ *v.* 强化, 加强(观点、思想或感觉)

take sth. too far 将某事做得太过分

position /pə'zɪʃən/ *n.* 处境; 状况

walk a tightrope /'taɪtrəʊp/ 走钢丝(比喻处境困难, 言行必须谨慎)

high up 在高处(的); 离地面高(的)

be bound to do sth. 很有可能; 肯定会

eventually /ɪ'ventʃuəli/ *ad.* 最终

tolerate /'tɒləreɪt/ *v.* 忍受; 忍耐

outweigh /aʊt'wei/ *v.* 比……更重要; 比……更有价值

drop out 辍学

remind /rɪ'maɪnd/ *v.* 提醒; 使记住

> Comprehension

1 Read the passage and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

- 1 The writer disagrees with the idea that an athlete can refuse to be a role model.
- 2 The writer would like to be a perfect role model who makes no mistakes.
- 3 The writer believes that athletes as role models teach kids more things than parents and teachers do.
- 4 The writer doesn't like being watched by the public every minute of every day.
- 5 The writer thinks that there are more advantages than disadvantages of being a role model.

2 Read the passage again. Work in groups and discuss the questions.

- 1 Why does the writer say "We don't choose to be role models, we are chosen"?
- 2 How could we judge whether an athlete is a positive role model?
- 3 What are the good things about being a role model according to the writer?

> Vocabulary and structure

1 Write down the words according to their definitions. The first letter of each word is given for your reference.

- 1 **d** _____ *n.* the quality of trying to do sth. even when it is difficult
- 2 **i** _____ *v.* to say firmly and repeatedly that sth. is true, esp. when other people think it may not be true
- 3 **d** _____ *v.* to say that sth. is not true
- 4 **c** _____ *a.* behaving in a silly and annoying way, like a small child
- 5 **t** _____ *v.* to be able to accept sth. unpleasant or difficult, even though you do not like it
- 6 **r** _____ *v.* to give support to an opinion, idea, or feeling, and make it stronger
- 7 **g** _____ *n.* fame, praise or honor that is given to sb. because they have achieved sth. important

2 Complete the sentences with the words given below. Change the form if necessary.

remind

handle

glory

determination

outweigh

- 1 It is the dream of many athletes to win _____ as an Olympic champion.
- 2 The benefits of participating in sports and exercise _____ the risks of getting hurt.
- 3 If role models _____ stress positively, they set a good example of how to deal with pressure.
- 4 The athlete showed his _____ to reach the men's 200-meter final at the Olympics.
- 5 The newly discovered ancient site _____ us of the great civilizations of our past.

3 Complete the sentences with proper prepositions.

- 1 These people are more than willing to give _____ themselves to make the world a better place to live in.
- 2 Harley is prepared for the fame and pressure that come _____ being a star athlete.
- 3 A role model is a person who others look up _____ and who provides inspiration and motivation for others.
- 4 He treats his parents with respect and consideration, even when he disagrees _____ them.

Tips

no matter 与疑问词 which, who, what, where, when, how 等连用, 意为“无论……; 不管……”。

4 Complete the sentences by translating the Chinese given in brackets into English using “no matter ...”.

Sample One thing I would encourage parents to do is remind their kids that **no matter which athletes they look up to** (无论他们崇拜哪些运动员), there are no perfect human beings.

- 1 We want to go into the semifinal, _____ (无论对手是谁).
- 2 _____ (不管你选择什么方法), you should know that effective learning takes time and effort.
- 3 _____ (无论他们要走多远), they will return home to enjoy family time during the Spring Festival.
- 4 All the athletes were given a warm welcome at the opening ceremony, _____ (无论他们来自哪里).

› Translation

1 Translate the sentences from the passage into Chinese.

- 1 I don't think we can accept all the glory and money that comes with being a famous athlete without taking the responsibility of being a role model.

- 2 Sometimes they put us in a position that makes us feel like walking a tightrope high up in the air and we are bound to fall off eventually.

2 Translate the Chinese paragraph into English with the help of the words and expressions given in brackets.

中国以极大的决心消除了绝对贫困, 实现了脱贫攻坚的全面胜利, 为发展中国家树立了榜样。中国也将继续履行国际责任, 投身于全球减贫事业中。(determination, set an example, give of)

••• • Oral work •

Work in groups and discuss the questions.

- 1 Do we have to be successful or famous to be role models for others? Why or why not?
- 2 As a college student, how can you do something good for people around you?



Infinitives (不定式)

不定式、动名词和分词（现在分词和过去分词）统称为非谓语动词。这些动词形式本身不显示动作的时间，也不因主语人称和数的变化而改变形式。

不定式有两种，即带 to 的不定式（to + 动词原形）和不带 to 的不定式（动词原形）。不定式有一般式、进行式、完成式和完成进行式，也有主动形式和被动形式之分。

	主动形式	被动形式
一般式	to do	to be done
进行式	to be doing	——
完成式	to have done	to have been done
完成进行式	to have been doing	——

不定式在句子中可以作主语、表语、宾语、定语、状语和宾语补足语等。下面仅谈不定式作主语和宾语补足语的一些用法。

一、不定式作主语

- 不定式作主语，谓语动词用单数。如：
 - To say something is one thing; to do it is another.
 - To learn English well requires much practice.
- 不定式可直接作句子主语，但现代英语倾向于用 it 作形式主语，而把不定式这个真正的主语置于句尾，这样更符合英文的行文习惯，即冗长或复杂的内容常常靠近句尾。如：
 - To restore (修复) the painting in one week is impossible.
→ It is impossible to restore the painting in one week.
 - To run a marathon is my ambition.
→ It is my ambition to run a marathon.

二、不定式作宾语补足语

- 不定式作宾语补足语，与宾语构成复合宾语（宾语 + 不定式）。在这种结构中，宾语和不定式形成逻辑上的主谓关系。常见的接不定式作宾语补足语的动

词有 advise, allow, ask, consider, expect, force, invite, like, persuade, want, wish 等。如：

- His fans expected him to be the winner of the singing contest.
- The famous singer invited many friends to come to her wedding.

- 有些动词接不定式作宾语补足语时，必须接不带 to 的不定式。

1) have, let, make 等使役动词之后。如：

The interviewer made Peter wait outside.

2) feel, hear, notice, see, watch 等感官动词之后。如：

Mother didn't see Christine come in and go upstairs.

需要注意的是，当使役动词和感官动词用于被动语态时，其后用带 to 的不定式。如：

- Tom was often heard to sing this song.

Exercises

1 Rewrite the sentences with "it" as the formal subject.

Sample To keep your money in a bank would be safer.

→ It would be safer to keep your money in a bank.

1 To get to London by train took us six hours.

2 To translate Chinese novels into English is not easy.

3 To watch the final of the World Cup is really exciting.

4 To keep a racehorse will cost a great deal of money.

5 To wait for people who were late made him angry.

6 To know the main facts is not sufficient.

2 Complete the sentences with the proper infinitive form of the verbs in brackets.

1 Why not advise the manager _____ (reconsider) his decision?

2 Don't forget to have John _____ (come) for dinner tomorrow.

3 We both heard him _____ (say) that he was leaving.

4 Students are made _____ (finish) the research paper within a month.

5 Nick was reminded _____ (post) the Christmas cards.

6 I saw the cat _____ (jump) off the chair.

Topic sentences, supporting sentences & concluding sentences

英语文章的段落主要由三部分构成：主题句（topic sentence）、辅助句（supporting sentence）和结尾句（concluding sentence）。

一、主题句

主题句是某一段落主旨大意的概括，它能引导读者的思路，使段落的中心思想一目了然。主题句通常位于段首，开宗明义；有时位于段尾，概括全段；有时位于段中，承上启下。有些段落没有明显的主题句，需要读者自己来概括总结。

Sample 1

Colors of clothing can influence your mood. Red makes you feel active and alive. Blue, on the other hand, can be calming or it can be depressing. If you wear yellow, you will probably feel happy. In black, you can look wonderful and cool, or you can look plain, depending on how you accentuate (强调) it.

评析：此段的主题句位于段首，开门见山地指出衣服的颜色影响人的心情。接下来的几句话围绕该主题具体说明不同的颜色如何影响人的心情。

Sample 2

Californians and New Englanders are both Americans. They speak the same language and obey the same federal laws. But they are very different in their way of life. Mobility (流动性) has made a great impression on the culture of Californians; lack of mobility is a mark of the customs and morality of New Englanders.

评析：此段的前两句指出加州人和新英格兰人的相似之处，接下来的第三句是主题句，同时也是过渡句，说明他们在生活方式上有明显不同。

Sample 3

English is an official language of the United Nations, European Union, and many other international organizations. It is spoken by pilots and airport control operators all over the world. Almost all popular programming languages of the world are written in English. Clearly, English is a most widely used international language.

评析：此段的前三句先具体说明英语在国际组织、航空、编程等方面的广泛使用，最后一句概括说明英语是一种广泛使用的国际化语言，为结论性主题句。

二、辅助句

辅助句是主题句的延伸，通过例子、原因、事实、统计数据、引文等，对主题句进行阐述、说明、举证或引申。一个段落通常包含若干个辅助句，这些句子一般置于段落的中间，是段落的主体部分。

Sample

There are many benefits of having a dog as your pet. First, dogs offer protection. By barking, dogs can alert their owners to unusual activities happening outside the house. Second, walking a dog helps improve the owner's physical health. Also, dogs can offer psychological support. When a person feels sad, their dog may comfort them by cuddling up to them.

评析：此段共有六个句子。第一句是该段的主题句，指出养狗有诸多益处。接下来的五句是辅助句，分别从狗能够提供保护，促进身体健康和促进心理健康三个角度阐述了养狗的益处。

三、结尾句

结尾句亦称总结句，位于段末，用于总结、归纳全段内容，或提出结论性观点。它不仅可以用来重复段落主题，更为重要的是用来强调段落的中心思想，引起读者的注意和重视。可以用 in brief, in conclusion, to sum up, on the whole, all in all 等表示总结、归纳的表达引出结尾句。

Sample

Buying a car requires careful planning. Do you want a new car or a used one? This depends on how much money you can spend. Sometimes a used car needs repairs. What type of car do you want? You can look at many different models to help you decide. Next, do you want extra features in your new car? Adding lots of extra features makes a car more expensive. Finally, you have to decide where you will buy your car. It is important to think about all these things when you are buying a car.

评析：此段的第一句是主题句，指出买车需要周密的考虑。接下来的几句具体说明买车时需要考虑的问题：买新车还是二手车？什么款式？是否需要额外功能？在哪里买？最后一句得出结论：买车时，考虑以上这些方面很重要。

Exercises

1 Choose a proper topic sentence for each of the paragraphs.

- 1 This farm had once been lively with the noise of a tractor plowing the land and a dog barking whenever someone came up to the house. _____ . All the windows had been broken in the big two-story farmhouse. Paint was peeling off (脱落) the house and the porch roof was sagging (下陷). In front of the house the grass was about three feet tall and the barnyard was full of weeds instead of pigs squealing (嚎叫) to be fed. There were no more cows to milk or horses to ride.
- A. In less than three years, the farm had fallen to pieces
- B. In less than three years, the farm had been emptied
- C. In less than three years, the farm had become isolated from the world

- 2 How much do you remember of what you have learned over the past academic year? How many of your high school classmates could you call by name right now? How many times a week do you forget appointments and other details of everyday life? Take it easy, _____ .
- A. you should seek consultation from doctors
- B. they are signs of being stressed out
- C. it happens to almost everyone

2 Complete the paragraph with two more supporting sentences and a concluding sentence.

Babysitting my little brother is no fun. Just as I settle down to read or watch TV, he demands that I play with him. 1) _____ . 2) _____ . 3) _____ .

Atlas silk



Atlas /'ætɪləs/ **silk** *n.* 艾德莱丝绸
silkworm /'sɪlkwɜ:m/ *n.* 蚕
cocoon /kə'ku:n/ *n.* 茧; 卵袋
soaked /səʊkt/ *a.* 湿透的
reel /ri:l/ **off** 用手纺车缫(丝)
poplar /'pɒplə/ **tree** *n.* 杨树
tie-dye /'taɪ daɪ/ *v.* 扎染
shuttle /'ʃʌtl/ *n.* 梭子

1 Watch a video clip and fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given below.

cocoons

weave

natural dyes

threads

boil

lower

Steps of making Atlas silk

Step 1

Boil silkworm 1) _____ for half an hour.

Step 2

2) _____ the water temperature and maintain it at around 75 degrees Celsius. Only at this temperature can soaked 3) _____ be reeled off smoothly from the cocoons.

Step 3

4) _____ the raw silk threads for about one to two hours in a special liquid.

Step 4

Tie the silk threads; dye them with 5) _____ from minerals or plants.

Step 5

6) _____ the processed silk threads into cloth using vented weaving tools.

2 Retell the process of making Atlas silk.