

教材习题解答

Unit 1 Friendship Comprehending

Answer key for Exercise 1:

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. D

Suggested answers to Exercise 2:

- About two years. The family went into the hiding place in July 1942. On the 15th June 1944, Anne wrote this diary entry.
- Before she and her family hid away, she took nature for granted, but now she appreciates its beauty and mystery.
- Her feelings have changed towards nature because she was no longer able to go out as she pleased because she is in hiding. Losing freedom made her feel more excited about good and beautiful things around her.
- Because she did not want to be a “prisoner” in the hiding place any longer. She wanted to live a normal life again.

Suggested answers to Exercise 3:

Some adjectives that the students might use: eager, excited, enthusiastic, earnest, anxious, sad, nostalgic, lonely, calm, etc.

Learning about language

Discovering useful words and expressions

Answer key for Exercise 1:

1. outdoors 2. upset 3. be concerned about
4. loose 5. go through 6. ignore 7. face to face
8. calm down 9. curtain 10. series

Answer key for Exercise 2:

upset; go through; calm down; concerned about;
outdoors; loose; face to face

Answer key for Exercise 3:

1. in order to 2. dusty 3. set down 4. at dusk
5. add up 6. entirely 7. curtains 8. on purpose

Discovering useful structures

Answer key for Exercise 2:

- Anne said that she didn't know the address of her new home.
- Anne told her father that she had got tired of looking at nature through dirty curtains and dusty windows.
- The girl said that she needed to pack up her things in

the suitcase very quickly.

- Her father asked her why she chose/had chosen her diary and old letters.
- “Are you very hot with so many clothes on?” Mother asked/said to her.
- “What else have you hidden under your overcoat?” Margot asked her.
- “When shall we go back home?” Anne asked her father.
- “Why did you talk so much to that boy?” Father asked Anne.

Exercise 3:

Sample dialogue:

GM: What's the weather in Beijing tomorrow? I can't hear the man clearly on the TV.

GC: That's all right, I can help. The man said that it was going to rain tomorrow morning but that the weather would become warmer later in the day.

GM: What did he say about Shanghai?

GC: He said that it would be cloudy in Shanghai and the highest temperature there would be 28°C.

GM: What about Guangzhou?

GC: He said that it would be quite hot in Guangzhou since the highest temperature would reach 33°C.

GM: Thank you. You've been very helpful.

Using language

Reading and listening

Suggested key for Exercise 2:

1. being; studying 2. Ending; stupid 3. gossip
4. ignore; show; grown-up

Suggested answers to Exercise 3:

- there is nothing wrong in Lisa making friends with a boy. She also thinks that it is possible for a boy and a girl to be just good friends
- Lisa would lose a good friend who helps her with her studies
- teenagers like to gossip and that perhaps they can't understand Lisa's friendship with this boy
- ignore her gossiping classmates

Speaking

Sample dialogue:

S₁: What do you think of Miss Wang's advice?

S₂: I agree with her that Lisa shouldn't end this friendship. However, I don't agree that Lisa should ignore her classmates. I think she should tell the teacher and the teacher should handle it.

S₃: I agree that she should continue the friendship too, but I don't think she should tell the teacher. I think she should talk to her unkind classmates and tell them how upset they are making her. Perhaps they'll behave more kindly then.

S₄: I'm afraid not. It's not a good idea to talk to her classmates. They might be even more unkind. Maybe Lisa's parents should talk to the parents of her classmates'. That might solve the problem.

S₅: I'm sorry, but I don't agree. Lisa cannot ask her parents or the teacher for help. She's too old for that. She needs to solve the problem herself.

S₁: OK. So we all agree that Lisa shouldn't end this friendship. Let's vote and see which solution we like best. Then we can see if our ideas are the same as the rest of the class.

Workbook

LISTENING

Suggested answer to Exercise 2:

Leslie does some business in China and her company sells buses.

Answer key for Exercise 3:

The things done by Leslie: going out for delicious dinners, visiting a mountain, going to people's homes

Suggested answer to Exercise 4:

Leslie says that she made some friends but they are just business friends because she thinks one cannot make close friends on a short visit. Leslie thinks some of the friends in China may have really liked her, but others may try to be nice to her so as to gain a business advantage.

USING WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

Answer key for Exercise 1:

1. You will know the result when you add up all the numbers.
2. We tried to calm him down but he kept shouting excitedly.
3. After a long stay in hospital, Mary recovered.
4. Since Li Ming settled here, he has got along well with his neighbours.
5. If you don't want to stay with me, you can pack up and go.

6. During the war, I suffered a lot. I wrote my diary to set down my experiences so I would remember them when I was old.

Answer key for Exercise 2:

1. got tired of
2. got along/on with
3. got into
4. got back
5. get off
6. got back
7. got used to
8. get into

USING STRUCTURES

Suggested answers to Exercise 1:

Anne said that they went quickly upstairs and into the hiding place when they arrived at Prinsengracht. She said that when they closed the door behind them, they were alone. She said (that) Margot had come faster on her bicycle and was already waiting for them. She said (that) all the rooms were full of boxes and that they lay on the floor and the beds. She said (that) the little room was filled with bedclothes so they had to start clearing up at once, if they wished to sleep in comfortable beds that night. Anne said (that) her mummy and Margot were not able to help because they were tired. She said that they lay down on their beds, but she and her daddy, the two "helpers" of the family, started at once.

Anne said (that) they unpacked the boxes, filled the cupboards and tidied the whole day, until they were extremely tired. She said they did sleep in clean beds that night. She said they hadn't had any warm food to eat all day, but they didn't care. Anne said (that) her mummy and Margot were too tired and worried to eat, and that she and her daddy were too busy.

LISTENING TASK

Suggested key for Exercise 1:

Anne and her father

Suggested answers to Exercise 2:

	What Anne's father said	What Anne thought
about being friends with Peter	She should be careful because they lived so close together.	She wanted her father to be happy for her to have a friend.
about talking to him every night	He was unhappy.	She wanted to continue.
about following her father's ideas	He thought Anne would agree to stop seeing Peter so often.	She thought her father was wrong.

Suggested answers to Exercise 3:

1. Everyone needs a friend. Anne needs a good friend.
2. They talk together happily and they are not doing anything wrong.
3. They are always with the family, so her father can watch over her.
4. It is normal for a girl like Anne to want to have a boyfriend.

Unit 2 English around the world Comprehending

Answer key for Exercise 1:

1. F (because after the 17th century, more people began to speak English as a result of England conquering other parts of the world)
2. T
3. F (because languages don't change often but only when people come into close contact)
4. F (because the government has to use the language of the country that rules it)
5. T
6. T

Answer key for Exercise 2:

- During the 5th century AD: English was based more on German.
- Between about AD 800 and 1150: English was influenced by Danish and French invaders.
- By the 1600's: Shakespeare used a wider vocabulary than ever before.
- 1620: Some British settlers moved to America in the "Mayflower".
- From the 18th century: Some British people were taken to Australia.
- 1765 - 1947: English was spoken in India.
- By 19th century: Dictionaries standardized the spelling of English.

Learning about Language

Discovering useful words and expressions**Answer key for Exercise 1:**

1. B 2. G 3. C 4. F 5. A 6. E 7. D 8. H

Answer key for Exercise 2:

fluently; native; vocabulary; apartment; elevator

Answer key for Exercise 3:

come up; At present; Because of; such as; make use of

Answer key for Exercise 4:

Answer	British	American
1. in/on	in	on
2. at/on	at	on
3. past/after	past	after
4. in/on	in	on
5. from/than	from	than
6. in/on	in	on

Discovering useful structures**Answer key for Exercise 2:**

Command
Correct your spelling mistakes. Go and...! Do that now! Hold that elevator! Say that again! Go and buy some more petrol! Take the dog for a walk!
Request
Please... Can I sit here and wait for the doctor? How do you spell that please? Would you please...? Can I please...? Would you please speak more slowly? Could you repeat the sentence?

Answer key for Exercise 3:

1. The children asked their teacher to sing a song for them. (request)
2. The mother told her child to turn off the radio. (command)
3. The dentist asked his/her patient to open his/her mouth so that he/she could see the bad tooth clearly. (request)
4. The secretary asked the woman on the phone to hold on for a minute. (request)
5. John asked his classmate if he could borrow his/her pen. (request)
6. The teacher told his student to come up to his office. (command)

Answer key for Exercise 4:

Sample dialogue for situation one:

S₁: Stand still! Don't move!

S₂: What's the matter?

S₁: Don't get excited but there's a bear behind you!

S₂: Oh, help! Help! What should I do?

S₁: Stay still and the bear will move away. Yes, it's doing that. It's OK. You can relax now!

Situation one in indirect speech:

A man saw a bear coming towards a boy. He warned the boy to stand still and not to move. The boy was puzzled and wondered what was wrong. The man told him that a bear was coming up behind him but that he was not to get excited. The boy became upset and cried for help. However the man told him that if he stood still he would be safe. The bear moved away. The man told the boy to relax as the danger was over.

Sample dialogue for situation two:

T: Now listen to me. This is your homework for tonight.

I would be grateful if you brought it to me as first thing tomorrow morning.

S₁: What's that she said? Please help me. I couldn't hear her properly.

S₂: The teacher said that this was our homework and we must finish by tomorrow morning.

S₁: Thank you. I couldn't have managed without your help.

Situation two in indirect speech:

The teacher gave the class some homework and asked them to give it to her the following morning. One boy said he could not hear her clearly and asked his classmate to tell him what she had said. The classmate repeated the teacher's instructions and the boy was grateful to him.

Using Language

Listening

Answer Key for Exercise 3:

The right sequence for the story is:

1. Buford, Billy Bob and Lester went swimming.
2. Lester saw a catfish.
3. Lester thought the catfish would eat him.
4. Lester climbed a tree.
5. Buford and Billy Bob laughed.
6. Now Lester is too afraid to visit the place.

Suggested answers for Exercise 4:

1. He believes it's almost a different country from the USA. The listening text tells us.
2. The boys thought that the catfish was almost the size of a house.
3. Because he thought the catfish would eat him.
4. They laughed because Lester believed the catfish would hurt him.

Reading and speaking

Answer key for Exercise 2:

Sample dialogue for situation 2:

S₁: Excuse me, sir. Could you tell me where the nearest petrol station is?

S₂: You mean gas station? Yes, of course. It's straight ahead till you reach the traffic lights. Then turn left and cross one street. Then you'll see it on your left.

S₁: What's that again? I don't understand. How many blocks is that?

S₂: Blocks? There are no blocks! You just go along this road till you reach the traffic lights.

S₁: I see—for one block? Can you speak more slowly please? I want to write this down.

S₂: See those traffic lights? Go straight ahead until you reach them and turn left.

S₁: Yes, I see. That's two blocks. Then do I take a left?

S₂: Yes, and then cross one road and it's on your left-hand side.

S₁: Thanks. I go one block and it'll be on my left. Thanks so much.

Workbook

LISTENING

Answer key for Exercise 2:

	Speaker 1	Speaker 2	Speaker 3	Speaker 4
Country name	India	Ireland	the Philippines	Singapore
Hints	South Asia; more than a billion people; British rulers	green island in western Europe; British rulers	more than 7,000 islands	very small; a city; in southeast Asia; very rich

TALKING

Sample dialogue for situation 1:

FOREIGNER: Excuse me, but I can't find my friends.

Can you help me?

YOU: Could you say that again, please?

FOREIGNER: Oh, sorry. I said that I need to find my friends.

YOU: Oh, I see. Where are they?

FOREIGNER: At the east gate of the park.

YOU: Well, this is the south gate. Walk along this street and take the first left turn. Walk on until you reach the east gate.

FOREIGNER: Thank you very much.

Sample dialogue for situation 2:

YOU: Excuse me, but my parents cannot find the toilet.

Can you please tell me where it is?

WAITRESS 1: Why, it's just over there.

YOU: Sorry I can't follow you. It cannot be! That's a restroom. We don't want to rest. Perhaps I misunderstood. (to waitress 2) Do you know where the WC is?

WAITRESS 2: I've never heard of that. Can you say that again? A WC? I'm sorry but I cannot help you.

YOU: Oh dear! But you must have a toilet somewhere.

WAITRESS 2: Say that again? A toilet? Yes, there's one on the second floor.

YOU: Thank you so much. Does that mean it's on this floor or the next one? (go upstairs but only find empty rooms) Oh dear, we're wrong again!

WAITRESS 3: What is it you want? The toilet? Of course. There's one on the floor below. It's in the area marked "restroom".

YOU: Thank you so much. So the first waitress was right after all!

USING WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

Answer key for Exercise 1:

				11						
		1	o	f	f	i	c	i	a	l
	2	s	t	r	a	i	g	h	t	
3	a	c	c	e	n	t				
	4	r	e	q	u	e	s	t		
				5	u	s	a	g	e	
6	m	i	d	w	e	s	t	e	r	n
	7	i	d	e	n	t	i	t	y	
8	l	i	g	h	t	n	i	n	g	
	9	s	p	e	l	l	i	n	g	
10	l	o	r	r	y					

Answer key for Exercise 2:

1. elevator (the only word that does not refer to a person)
2. modern (the others are all points of the compass)

3. lorry (the only one in which "y" is not a real suffix; the only noun while the others are adjectives)
4. impolite (the only one in which the prefix "im" gives the root word a negative meaning)
5. July (the only one where "ly" is not a real suffix)
6. unless (the only one in which "un" does not make the root word negative)
7. afraid (the only one in which "a" is not a real prefix)
8. capital (the only one in which "al" is not a real suffix)

Answer key for Exercise 3:

1. Visitors are requested not to take photos in the museum.
2. Deng Xiaoping played an important part in developing the economy in China.
3. The reporter asked the writer who he based his characters on.
4. "I'll be wearing a long red coat so you'll be sure to recognize me," she said.
5. Go along the road for three blocks and then turn right. You'll see the hospital on your left.
6. We have a lot of work to do, so we have to make good use of time.
7. He went straight to New York, without stopping in Hong Kong.
8. Rains are frequent in this city in early summer.

LISTENING TASK

Answer key for Exercise 3:

1. Wang Ting is going to buy some CDs to improve her English.
2. She likes to listen to English songs to learn idiomatic English expressions.
3. No, he used to watch English films. He doesn't watch them now as he thinks they are too hard to understand without Chinese subtitles.
4. He likes listening to Chinese people and reading the English subtitles.
5. She asks him to listen to native speakers more often.
6. The teacher asks him to learn "little and often". She means that he should do a little extra listening every day to make the best improvement.

Answer key for Exercise 4:

1. English songs; learn
2. the news and the interviews on CCTV 9; practise; understanding
3. the native speakers; listening skills

SPEAKING TASK

Sample dialogue:

- S₁: Now what helped us most to learn English?
- S₂: I remember extra reading helped me. Why don't they read newspapers?
- S₃: Yes, it's a good idea. I found they helped me increase my vocabulary, but I found listening the most difficult.
- S₄: Perhaps they could listen to the radio. I like to listen to native speakers but they used to speak rather fast for me. Now I've been listening every day for some time. I can understand the different accents better. That has been very good practice.
- S₁: What about watching English films? Did that help you?
- S₂: The action films are very good to watch. Sometimes the accents made it difficult, but it doesn't matter. You can follow the story and understand some of the English through the action. Did you find that?
- S₃ and S₄: I did! I did!
- S₁: So we should say that we learned our English by listening to native speakers on the radio, by extra reading that was not too difficult and by watching films. That seems very clear. So let's fill in the chart.

Method	Advantages	Disadvantages
Listening to English programmes on the radio	hear native speakers; get used to different accents	they speak rather fast
Watching English films	action films are easy to follow; you can understand some of the English	the language may be spoken too fast
Reading English newspapers	it helps improve your English	they may use unfamiliar vocabulary

PROJECT

Answer key for Exercise 1:

1. A code is useful for people to communicate secrets. It was used in the Second World War when the Germans and the Americans tried to send messages to their soldiers.

2. It can help you to organize your army better so that everybody in the army knows what is happening. You can send your plans to your army using a code.
3. If the enemy break your code, they will know what your plans are. This will help them prepare in the fight against you. It can make you lose a war.

Unit 3 Travel journal
Warming Up

Suggested answers to Exercise 1:

Transport	Advantages	Disadvantages
bus	1. very cheap 2. efficient for short journeys 3. goes to small towns/cities	1. takes longer than the train or airplane 2. does not provide meals
train	1. cheaper than the airplane 2. journey ends in the centre of the town/city	1. takes longer than the airplane 2. does not provide meals
ship	1. cheaper than the airplane 2. provides accommodation and meals	1. more expensive than the train or bus 2. not convenient for visiting inland places
airplane	1. quick 2. efficient 3. provides meals	1. expensive 2. journey ends far from the city

Exercise 2:

Sample dialogue:

- S₁: I've planned a trip for my holiday.
- S₂: OK. Where are you going?
- S₁: Lijiang and Dali in Yunnan.
- S₂: Lovely. How are you getting there?
- S₁: As I haven't much time I think I need to travel by air.
- S₂: That's going to be very expensive. How much is the fare?
- S₁: About 1,500 yuan.
- S₂: When are you leaving?
- S₁: One week after school finishes for this year.
- S₂: Sounds good to me. Where are you staying?

- S₁: I'd like to stay in local homes.
 S₂: That sounds fun. How long are you staying in Lijiang and how long in Dali?
 S₁: I'm thinking of staying two nights at each place.
 S₂: That's good. When are you coming back?
 S₁: Five days after I set off.
 S₂: Great. Now would you like to listen to my holiday?

Pre-reading

Answer key for Question 3:

China, India, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam

Comprehending

Suggested answers to Exercise 1:

- Their idea was to take a great bike trip.
- Wang Wei planned the trip.
- The source of the river is in Qinghai Province and it enters the South China Sea.
- You can see the source glacier, rapids, hills, valleys, waterfalls and plains.
- The journey will begin at an altitude of more than 5,000 metres, where it is hard to breathe and very cold.
- Wang Kun's character: enthusiastic, critical, sensible.
 Wang Wei's character: imaginative, organized, eager, persistent, stubborn, risk-taking.

Suggested answers to Exercise 2:

- This sentence means that she has decided to do something and will not change her ideas.
- This means that she concentrates on the broad outline of the trip but not the particulars: where they will stay, what they will take with them, etc.
- A meander is a geographical term to describe the snakelike bends that a river makes as it slows down to flow through valleys to the plains. The sentence means that the Mekong River flows slowly and gently through the valleys and reaches the farming plains.

Suggested answers to Exercise 3:

Wang Wei's attitude	Positive to the trip. She wants to organize it as it was her idea.
Wang Kun's attitude	Less positive to the trip as he wants to organize it and thinks he can do that better than his sister.
My attitude	It sounds like a wonderful trip and I would love to be able to do a trip like that myself one day.

Exercise 4:

Sample dialogue:

- WW = WANG WEI WK = WANG KUN
- WW: You know, we've always wanted to do a long bike trip. Why don't we go on one after we graduate from college?
- WK: That's a good idea. But where are we going?
- WW: What about cycling along the Mekong River?
- WK: It sounds interesting, but how do you want to plan it?
- WW: I think we should do it properly. We must find the source of the river and start from there.
- WK: Well, the Mekong River begins in Qinghai Province. That means we're going to be cycling at an altitude of more than 5,000 metres.
- WW: Oh, I think that's exciting, don't you?
- WK: Remember that the air will be hard to breathe and it'll be very cold.
- WW: That's going to make it an interesting experience.
- WK: I wish you weren't so stubborn. You don't know where it is but you still insist that you know better than anyone else. Now I know that the proper way is always your way, but have you looked at a map yet?
- WW: No, I haven't. That's just a detail!
- WK: OK. I can see by your determined look that you won't change your mind.

Suggested answers to Exercise 5:

- We were both surprised to learn that half the river is in China. → We didn't know this.
- We were both surprised to learn that half the river is in China. → We thought that maybe more or less than half was in China.
- We were both surprised to learn that half the river is in China. → We didn't know that half the river is in China.

Learning about Language

Discovering useful words and expressions

Answer key for Exercise 1:

1. persuade 2. determined 3. is fond of 4. cares about
 5. prefer 6. organized 7. fare, gave in 8. cycle

Answer key for Exercise 2:

1. give in 2. liked, better 3. determined
 4. item 5. journey 6. journal
 7. shortcoming 8. made up his mind

Answer key for Exercise 3:

glacier, valley, waterfall, rapids, plain, delta

Discovering useful structures**Answer Key for Exercise 1:**

1. Where are we going?
2. When are we leaving and when are we coming back?

Suggested answers to Exercise 2:

are travelling; are, leaving; are, cycling; are taking;
are, staying; are taking

Using Language**Reading and discussing****Suggested answers to Exercise 1:**

1. Wang Kun and Wang Wei are carrying a tent, and food, pillows, water bottles. In the mountains they wore caps, coats, gloves and trousers. In the valleys they changed into T-shirts and shorts.
2. He is starting to like/enjoy it. Seeing how beautiful the land is has changed Wang Kun's mind.

Exercise 2:**Sample dialogue:**

WK: Oh, up so early?

WW: Early? It's nearly 9 o'clock!

WK: Oops. (Looks at his watch.) I guess you're right.

WW: Why were you so tired?

WK: Well, I stayed up late last night to watch the stars.

WW: That's nice. They must be pretty.

WK: Yes, they were.

Listening and speaking**Answer key for Exercise 2:**

A is only partly correct because the girl also mentions the Laotian name for the Mekong river and how the Laotians use it.

B is only partly correct because other information about the importance of the river and its Laotian name was also mentioned.

Answer Key for Exercise 3:

appears, flag, washing, fishing, transporting, sea, rocks, waterfall, villages

Exercise 4:**Sample dialogue:**

WK: What's the food like in Laos?

G: It's delicious. There are many fish dishes and a special fish soup. The fishermen catch the fish and then cook it. You should try that.

WK: I love to try new food. What will we see along the

riverbank?

G: Well, there are thick forests and mountains in the north of Laos and many interesting plants, birds and animals in the south of Laos. It's so beautiful by the river that the scenery will take your breath away.

WK: That sounds wonderful. I cannot wait to get going.

Thank you for telling us so many things. Take care.

G: Have a nice time on your journey. Keep in touch and write to me if you have time. Goodbye.

WK: I will. Goodbye.

Workbook**LISTENING****Answer Key for Exercise 2:**

Laos, Vientiane, plains, border, village, candles, lights, truck, chickens

Answer Key for Exercise 3:

1. The western border of Laos.
2. They saw low mountains covered in trees.
3. Autumn is the best season to travel in Laos because it is cool and dry.
4. The river sounded like a man singing in a low voice.
5. After lunch they went to Vientiane by bus.

Exercise 4:**Some suggested adjectives:**

rich, fruitful, abundant, plentiful, pleasant, humid, scenic, interesting, peaceful, calm

USING WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS**Answer Key for Exercise 1:**

1. bend (*v.*), bend (*n.*)
2. view (*n.*), view (*v.*)
3. flows (*v.*), flow (*n.*)
4. transport (*v.*), transport (*n.*)
5. forecast (*v.*), forecast (*n.*)
6. pace (*n.*), pace (*v.*)

Answer Key for Exercise 2:

graduated, schedule, attitude, forecast, As usual, insurance, parcels

Suggested answers to Exercise 3:

1. It was midnight when we found the cave.
2. On that mountain lies a temple at an altitude of more than 3,000 metres above sea level.
3. The flames of the fire burnt brightly and the water in the kettle began to boil.
4. The shop sells wool pillows and quilts of high quality.

- Every year thousands of butterflies fly to the spring from all places around it/everywhere.
- He looks like a nice and reliable man, but in fact the only thing he cares about is money.
- The children are building sand castles beneath a blue sky.

USING STRUCTURES

Answer Key for Exercise 1:

- Is, coming, is leaving, is leaving
- are, getting, am cycling, is bringing
- are, going, are, getting

Exercise 2:

Sample dialogue:

- S₁: Where are you going for your holiday?
 S₂: I'm going on a tour round China.
 S₁: Who are you going with?
 S₂: I'm thinking of going with my cousins after the university year ends in June.
 S₁: So when are you leaving?
 S₂: Well, I'm planning to begin in Beijing next month and then go for a few days to Qingdao.
 S₁: That sounds good. How are you travelling to Qingdao? I prefer to fly but it's so expensive.
 S₂: Yes, I think so too. So we're going by train. We're staying in my aunt's flat down there. Then I hope we're going to Nanjing.
 S₁: How long are you staying there and in which hotel?
 S₂: Perhaps we'll stay for two days at a Youth Hotel and then move on to Shanghai and Hangzhou.
 S₁: It sounds so much fun. I wonder if I could join you.

Exercise 3:

Sample dialogue:

- S₁: What are you doing this afternoon?
 S₂: I'm meeting Lucy and we're going to see a film. We're meeting outside the cinema in two hours' time.
 S₁: Where are you going after that?
 S₂: We thought we'd go to see Beatrice who's been ill.
 S₁: What are you doing there?
 S₂: Lucy's taking her some flowers.
 S₁: Can I meet you there?
 S₂: Yes. Let's make it at five o'clock.

LISTENING TASK

Answer Key for Exercise 1:

- The photo could be an old or a modern one depending

on the boat. The boat looks as if it has a modern engine so it may be a modern photo.

- The information we can get from the picture is:

- Rivers can be used for fishing.
- People use fishing lines to catch fish but not nets.

Suggested answer to Exercise 2:

Wang Kun and Wang Wei met an old man fishing by the river in Laos, and they talked about the life on the river and the changes.

Suggested answer to Exercise 3:

Life along the river in the past	Life along the river now
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> There were many small villages by the river. The fishermen used to catch fish. They sold the fish to make money. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Some villages have disappeared. New dams have been built. Some people have moved to the towns and work there.

Answer Key for Exercise 4:

- They greeted him by putting their hands together in the way of his people.
- They talked about life along the river and how it had changed.
- Some people like the change of lifestyle because their life is better. The old man prefers the old way of life.
- Because he likes the peaceful life along the river and he doesn't like the noise of the city.
- Similar experiences in China include the building of the Three Gorges Dam. Many people have moved to new places where their lifestyle may have changed.

Reading Task

Topic	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam
Population	half the population of Cambodia	twice the population of Laos	almost seven times the population of Cambodia
Weather	cool and dry in autumn		much cooler in the north and much warmer in the south
Learning		half of the people couldn't read or write	
Farming	rice and fish	rice and fish	rice, fish and fruit

Unit 4 Earthquakes Comprehending

Answer key for Exercise 1:

1. C 2. E 3. B 4. D 5. A

Answer key for Exercise 2:

TIME	EVENTS
For three days	1. water in the village wells rose and fell 2. well walls had deep cracks 3. a smelly gas came out of the cracks 4. the chickens and even the pigs were too nervous to eat 5. mice ran out of the fields 6. fish jumped out of their bowls and ponds
At about 3:00 am on July 28, 1976	1. bright lights appeared in the sky 2. the sound of planes could be heard although there were no planes 3. some water pipes cracked and burst
At 3:42 am on July 28, 1976	1. everything began to shake 2. a huge crack cut across houses, roads, and canals 3. steam burst from holes in the ground 4. hard hills of rock became rivers of dirt 5. all of the city's hospitals, 75% of its factories and buildings and 90% of its homes were gone 6. more than 400,000 people were killed or seriously injured
Afternoon of July 28, 1976	1. another big quake almost as strong as the first one shook Tangshan 2. more damage to buildings and rescuers
Soon after the quakes	1. the army arrived 2. shelters were built for survivors 3. fresh water was taken to the city

Suggested answers to Exercise 3:

Paragraph 1: Before the earthquake strange things began to happen but no one paid attention to them.

Paragraph 2: The earthquake destroyed the city of Tangshan.

Paragraph 3: The people were very shocked at the destruction.

Paragraph 4: The army came to help the survivors, bringing hope for a new life.

Suggested answer to Exercise 4:

1. "A night the earth didn't sleep" is a poetic way of saying that an earthquake happened.

2. Another title might be "Tangshan's great challenge" or "How Tangshan's citizens overcame the city's greatest disaster".

Sample interview for Exercise 5:

R = reporter S = survivor

R: Did you notice anything strange before the earthquake?

S: There were some strange things. I didn't see all of them.

R: What did you see?

S: I saw some cracks in pipes in some buildings but I didn't worry too much about them.

R: Did you hear of other things?

S: Yes, some people saw cracks in the wells and a smelly gas coming out of them. Some of the animals behaved strangely too.

R: Thank you. You have been very helpful.

Learning about Language

Discovering useful words and expressions

Answer key for Exercise 1:

1. useless 2. nation 3. a great number of 4. dirt
5. at an end 6. extreme 7. right away 8. steam
9. shock 10. track 11. rescue 12. ruin

Answer key for Exercise 2:

feelings	damage	events	rescue work
Before: curious anxious surprised amazed puzzled confused After: shocked horrified relieved worried scared angry distressed sad terrified frightened hopeless hopeful unbelievable encouraged	Before: cracks pipes burst After: 1. great destruction 2. houses in ruins 3. roads destroyed 4. water, gas and electricity hard to get 5. people were killed or seriously injured 6. cracks cut across roads and canals 7. hills of rock became rivers of dirt 8. children lost parents	Before: 1. animals behaved strangely 2. lights in the sky 3. sound of planes 4. well water rose and fell After: 1. ruins 2. 2nd quake 3. the army came	After: calm practical hard-working selfless helpful brave courageous kind thoughtful prepared tireless understanding organized strong-willed determined

Answer key for Exercise 3:

burst, destroyed, ruins, trapped, wells, injured, shocked, bury

Suggested answers for Exercise 4:

When the houses fell down, it sounded as if a mountain had blown up.

When the bricks covered the ground, it was as if stones were flowing like water.

When the cows ran down the road, they looked as if they were driven by an unseen hand.

When the nation turned to help us in our need, it seemed as if all China was thinking of us and was coming to our aid.

Discovering useful structures

Answer key for Exercise 1:

1. But the one million people of the city, who thought little of these events, were asleep as usual that night.

2. It was felt in Beijing, which is more than two hundred kilometres away.

3. A huge crack that was eight kilometres long and thirty metres wide cut across houses, roads and canals.

4. The number of people who were killed or seriously injured reached more than 400,000.
5. Then, later that afternoon, another big quake which was almost as strong as the first one shook Tangshan.
6. The army organized teams to dig out those who were trapped and to bury the dead.

Answer key for Exercise 2:

1. whose 2. who 3. that/省略 4. which/that
5. whose 6. whose 7. who/that 8. whose

Using Language**Reading and speaking****Sample speech for Exercise 2:**

Good afternoon, everyone. My name is Wang Wei. First of all, I would like to express my thanks to Ms Zhang Sha and the city of Tangshan who are letting me talk to you. Here, I wish to express my thanks to the workers who helped during that terrible disaster. Many thousands of people worked hard to save others and to make them feel more comfortable. I'd also like to thank the soldiers who worked day after day without rest to help those who needed it.

Now we see around us a new city. No words are strong enough to express my pride at this. How lucky I feel to live in such a place and to see this beautiful new park which honours the survivors of the quake and those who saved them. We are indeed the "Brave City of China". Thank you.

Sample discussion for Exercise 3:

S₁: Let's look at the stamps. They seem to show new houses, a new city centre, new factories, schools, hospitals and a new port.

S₂: That shows how strong the earthquake must have been and how much damage there was if so much of Tangshan had to be replaced.

S₁: Yes, indeed. The people of Tangshan must have had a terrible time while the earthquake was happening.

S₂: Yes. I wonder how long they had to live in temporary accommodation.

S₁: Well, the United Nations praised the people of Tangshan for rebuilding their city so quickly. It only took seven years.

S₂: There must have been so much to do: clear the site of ruined buildings; design new ones that would withstand another earthquake; bring in new building materials; bring in the workers to build the

factories, homes, etc. Such a lot of work!

S₁: Yes, and meanwhile the people had to live in tents. They must have worried a lot about how they would pay for food and clothes. Poor things!

S₂: Indeed, we owe them a lot. And they made everyone aware of the dangers of earthquakes and how to prepare for another one. They themselves were survivors in more ways than one!

Listening**Answer key for Exercise 2:**

1. F (The man was sleeping upstairs when the earthquake happened.)
2. T
3. T
4. F (Some cows dropped into a deep crack in Market Street.)
5. F (He felt safer when he was being cared for by the soldiers after he got away from the city.)

Suggested answers to Exercise 3:

1. The earthquake began around 5 o'clock in the morning.
2. The speaker rushed outside as soon as he woke up.
3. When he got outside he thought the world had come to an end. He heard people crying and shouting. He saw people running everywhere and bricks falling down from buildings. There were big fires too.
4. The man next to him was killed by bricks falling from a nearby building.
5. He got away from the city by boat.
6. Very shocked, devastated.

Workbook**LISTENING****Answer key for Exercise 2:****Part 1**

1. Earthquakes happen when two moving plates jump and push against each other.
2. California, China and Japan have a lot of earthquakes because they are placed in areas where different plates meet.

Part 2

1. Do not build houses along a line where two plates meet.
2. Make sure you build houses on rock rather than on sand.
3. You must make the houses as strong as possible.

Weak buildings will fall down and strong ones may stay up.

Suggested answers for Exercise 3:

Students' ideas may vary but their answers may include:

- Some earthquakes are stronger.
- Some houses are not built strongly enough to withstand earthquakes.
- More people die if they do not know what to do when there is an earthquake.

USING WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

Answer key for Exercise 1:

as usual, pipes, disaster, were trapped, quakes, destroyed, a great number of

Answer key for Exercise 2:

1. The judge gave a prize and his congratulations to the cyclist who won the competition.
2. The title of that book is *The ship Buried at the Bottom of the Sea*.
3. The miners who had been trapped in the mine for two days were finally rescued.
4. The reporter realized that the girl who was so frightened was trying to avoid the question.
5. The big fire destroyed two shops which were four blocks from here.
6. The balloon burst suddenly and we were shocked by it.
7. I can't express how I feel at the moment.
8. He refused to talk about the sufferings he had during the disaster.
9. When he gets up every morning, he will read the headlines in the newspaper very quickly.

Suggested answers to Exercise 3:

find out the answer; hand out homework; try out ideas; keep out the cold; put out a fire; take out the rubbish; work out an outline; dig out potatoes

USING STRUCTURES

Suggested answers to Exercise 1:

1. whose homes are in an earthquake area
2. which is not earthquake safe
3. that are especially thick and strong
4. which has bolts underneath and no broken windows
5. which are not tied or stuck to tables
6. who stands close to windows
7. whom this advice is written

READING TASK

Suggested answers to Exercise 1:

(Answers may vary.)

1. shocked

London is both greatly surprised and frightened by what he sees, so "shocked" is a good word to describe his feelings.

2. sad

London knows that many families lost their loved ones and all their possessions.

Suggested answers to Exercise 2:

Answers will vary but students' answers may include:

First paragraph	Tangshan earthquake	San Francisco earthquake
Main idea	signs that showed an earthquake was coming	description of the devastation caused by the earthquake.
Details	1. build up of tension by description of signs 2. events described chronologically	1. emotive description of the destruction 2. use of repetition to build tension
Point of view	something very bad about to happen	1. worst earthquake ever 2. use of exaggeration to add tension
Response of people	unaware of implications of the signs → in ignorance	not given

LISTENING TASK

Answer key for Exercise 2:

1. drop 2. cover 3. hold

Answer key for Exercise 3:

My earthquake plan

to drop to the floor and cover my head with my hands
to cover myself by hiding under some furniture
to hold onto the furniture so it doesn't move away from me during the earthquake

Answer key for Exercise 4:

My earthquake advice

If you are outside, you should keep away from power lines, trees and buildings.

If you are in the living room, you should make sure that the bookcases are fastened to the wall and the TV set is tied to a table so that they can't move.

If you are in the house alone, you should ring a family friend to tell them where you are and collect your personal earthquake bag.

SPEAKING TASK

Sample dialogue:

S₁: What do you think we'll need in our personal earthquake bag?

S₂: If we have to collect things we need for five days, the most important things will be a bottle of water, candles, money and personal washing things. That

makes four, do you agree?

S₁: Yes, they sound good choices. I also think we need a torch, a mobile phone and a blanket. Another one?

S₂: OK. But now we have difficulties. I would like food and chocolate bars. We'll really need food if we're to be on our own for five days before rescue comes.

S₁: No, I don't agree. Food and chocolate bars are a good idea but the medicine would also be very useful.

S₂: I know. If you were in pain that would be very useful.

S₁: I agree. So we have to choose whether to take the food and chocolate bars and add the medicine to make our eight items.

S₂: OK. Now, let's make the list: water, candles, money and personal washing things, food and chocolate bars, a torch, a mobile phone and a blanket. If we want to add the medicine as well, what can we remove?

S₁: Well, the candles and the torch do seem to be the same. Why don't we remove the candles (in case we don't have matches) and replace them with the medicine?

S₂: Yes. That seems to solve the problem. OK. Let's put the medicine in and take the candles out. Now our list is complete. Let's tell the class our ideas and see if they have the same ideas...

WRITING TASK

Sample poster:

PREPARE FOR AN EARTHQUAKE BAG

An earthquake may happen at any time so it's best to prepare your personal earthquake bag.

Collect these items and keep them somewhere near you.

1. a bottle of water
2. money
3. personal washing things
4. food and chocolate bars
5. a torch
6. a mobile phone
7. a blanket
8. medicine

Remember:

Do not put fresh fruit in the bag as it will go bad quickly and cause problems.

Unit 5 Nelson Mandela— a modern hero Comprehending

Answer key for Exercise 1:

1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. F

Suggested answers to Exercise 2:

1. Elias visited Nelson Mandela because he needed legal

help. He was not legally allowed to work without a passbook. He did not have one because he was not born in Johannesburg. Nelson Mandela was able to help him get the passbook.

2. Mandela helped black people by offering guidance to them on legal problems. This prevented them from being badly treated by the government.
3. Elias felt upset/angry about the unfair situation black people faced. He tells us in the story that black people could not choose where to live, his job or his homeland outside the city.
4. Nelson Mandela turned to violence because he felt there was no other way of changing this unfair situation.

Answer key for Exercise 3:

1940 Elias was born.

1946 Elias began school.

1948 Elias left school.

1952 Elias went to Nelson Mandela for advice.

Suggested answers to Exercise 4:

1. For the last thirty years many laws have been passed. These laws have taken away our rights. They have stopped us from developing a better life. Now we have very few of these rights left.
2. We were pushed into a very difficult situation. We had only two choices: to give up our rights and accept all the unfair laws, or to fight against the government for our rights. We decided to fight against the laws. First we fought the law in a peaceful way. When this was not allowed... we had no choice but to use violence because the government were violent to us.

Learning about Language

Discovering useful words and expressions

Answer key for Exercise 1:

1. league 2. guidance 3. out of work 4. devoted 5. mean 6. stage 7. fee 8. principle 9. mankind 10. youth

Answer key for Exercise 2:

Adjective	Noun
kind	kindness
calm	clanness
selfish	selfishness
ill	illness
lonely	loneliness

Noun	Adjective	Adverb
care	careful	carefully
hope	hopeful	hopefully
peace	peaceful	peacefully
beauty	beautiful	beautifully
success	successful	successfully

Answer key for Exercise 3:

lawyer, mankind, equal, violence, legal, vote, officials, Republic, attacked, hopeful, quality, worried about, active

Discovering useful structures

Suggested answers to Exercise 1:

- The school where I studied for only two years was three kilometres away.
- The day when Nelson Mandela helped me was one of my happiest.
- He was generous with his time, for which I was grateful.
- ... Mandela was the black lawyer to whom I went for advice.

Answer key for Exercise 2:

- The mines where I worked were 9 km from my home.
- The reason why I got a job was my hard work.
- The time when I arrived was late at night.
- The government building where we voted was very tall.
- The date when I joined the ANC Youth League was the 5th of August.

Suggested answers to Exercise 3:

- The person with whom I lived was a good friend of mine.
- The house in which I was staying was far away from my work.
- The company for which I worked was founded five years ago.
- The address to which all my letters were sent was in South Africa.
- The team for which I did research is the best in China.
- The scientist from whom the government heard the bad news never lost heart when he was in trouble.

Using Language

Listening

Answer key for Exercise 3:

Differences	White people	Black people
The jobs they did	no need for a passbook to work	needed a passbook to work

续表

Differences	White people	Black people
Where the workers lived	lived with their families	lived in large rooms with their workmates
How much land they owned	most of South Africa	poorest parts of South Africa
Their hospitals and schools	the best	the worst

Reading and discussing

Answer key for Exercise 1:

Good things	Bad things
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mandela started a school in the prison. Elias became a good student. He realized he was clever enough to take a degree. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> He was beaten. The guards were cruel. Some people died in prison. Elias was not allowed to take a degree in prison.

Speaking and writing

Sample discussion:

- S₁: What do you think of Nelson Mandela? Do you think he is a great man?
- S₂: Yes, I think so. After all, he fits our definition of a great man. He worked hard for a good cause. He also sacrificed twenty-seven years of his life when he went to prison.
- S₁: I'm not so sure. He was in favour of violence and that is not the behaviour of a great man, is it?
- S₂: True. However, he explained at his trial why he encouraged the ANC to become violent. He said that there was no other way for them to attack the unfair laws.
- S₁: Yes, I know. But it still worries me. Maybe he would say that so people would think well of him.
- S₂: Remember what happened to Elias when he left prison? He was not allowed to work by the government for twenty years. No! Mandela was right.
- S₁: OK. Maybe you're right.
- S₂: Well, another thing is that he tried to bring the guards and the prisoners together when he ran his school in prison. He encouraged the guards to take degrees too.
- S₁: Yes, that does sound good. Maybe I should find out

what he did after he became President of South Africa. I'd like to know if he was as fair then to the white people.

S₂: A good point. Actually he was. He really is a good man.

S₁: If what you say is true, then I agree with you.

Workbook

LISTENING

Answer key for Exercise 1:

1. F William Tyndale wrote the first English Bible.
2. F He was born in the fifteenth century.
3. T
4. T
5. F Not everybody in Europe loved the Bible written by William Tyndale, for example, the king of England, Henry VIII.

Answer key for Exercise 2:

London, fifteenth, 1494, 1536, 42, English, England, English Bible, words, expressions

Suggested answers to Exercise 3:

1. The king was not happy because he did not want the people to read the Bible in English. (He wanted to have power over what people thought about Christianity. He knew that when people read the Bible for themselves they could decide for themselves. He was right because once people did read the translated Bible, they started arguing with the traditional way of understanding it.)
2. He was put into prison and later killed.
3. They love his work very much. His Bible is still the most popular and his words are still used today.

TALKING

Sample discussion:

S₁: Who is your hero?

S₂: My hero is Martin Luther King, Jr.

S₁: Oh. Why do you like him so much?

S₂: I think he was so brave to lead the movement for civil rights in America. He didn't seem to worry about his personal safety.

S₁: I suppose he encouraged fighting between black people and white people!

S₂: No. He always argued for non-violent action. He led marches and showed the white people of the southern states that black people wanted the same rights.

S₁: I see. He must have been a freedom fighter like Nelson Mandela!

S₂: Exactly. Have you ever heard his famous speech "I

Have a Dream"?

S₁: I do! That's the most wonderful speech I've ever heard.

S₂: Now you know why he is my hero.

S₁: In my opinion, he sounds like a hero for everybody.

USING WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

Answer key for Exercise 1:

youth, be educated, worried about, advised, taught, accepted, period, completed, selflessly, As a matter of fact, devoted, peacefully

Suggested answers to Exercise 2:

1. As a matter of fact, parents all don't want their children to be in trouble.
2. After Mandela came to power and became president, his government did their best to change the unfair situation for black people.
3. Robert was sentenced to three years in prison for stealing and released a month ago.
4. He begged me to let him join the club we had just set up.
5. As they were out of work, Mr and Mrs Black had to turn to their relatives for help.
6. John wanted to give 100 *yuan* as a reward to the taxi driver who had found his wallet.
7. If you fail, you shouldn't lose heart.
8. After the attack, her eyes filled with terror every time she saw a dog.

Answer key for Exercise 3:

Positive: intelligent, bright, smart, sociable, kind-hearted, out-going, generous, sincere, frank, devoted, friendly, hard-working, ambitious, active

Negative: brainless, quarrelsome, simple-minded, cruel, stubborn, mean, lazy, stupid, cold, selfish

USING STRUCTURES

Suggested answers to Exercise 1:

1. why I had to stay in the hospital for so long
2. where she was close to the sea
3. when natural disasters happened one after another
4. on which many beautiful peach flowers were shown
5. which was built sixty years ago
6. that his head teacher gave him during his three years of study in senior high school
7. who is well remembered by the Chinese people
8. who had been helping him and supporting him for such a long time
9. which is so far from your family

Answer key for Exercise 2:

1. Dr Bethune, whose grandfather was also a well-known doctor, was born in Gravenhurst, Ontario, Canada.
2. Bethune was shocked by the terrible life of the poor children, for whom he created a free art school in Montreal.
3. After graduation Bethune moved to Montreal, where he gave free medical care to poor people.
4. Dr Bethune died from blood poisoning in 1939 and was buried in Shijiazhuang, which is a long way from his homeland.
5. Bethune left for China in 1938, when the war between China and Japan was under way.
6. After Norman Bethune died Chairman Mao Zedong wrote an article in which Chairman Mao praised Bethune's excellent qualities.
7. Henry Norman Bethune was a Canadian doctor who is known as "Bai Qiu-en" in China.

LISTENING TASK

Answer key for Exercise 2:

1. A point of view means a way of looking at things.
2. Because one person may not have seen everything that happened.
3. Because they each may have a different idea of the accident. Because they were in different places when the accident happened, they saw things differently.

Suggested answers to Exercise 3:

INFORMATION ON A CAR ACCIDENT	A
Where did it happen?	On a road.
How many people in the accident?	2.
BEFORE THE ACCIDENT	
Where was the boy?	Walking along the road.
Where was the car?	Coming up behind the boy.
What happened?	The car was going too fast and the driver did not see the boy. It hit the boy and hurt him.
Who caused it?	The car driver.

INFORMATION ON A CAR ACCIDENT	B
Where did it happen?	On a road.
How many people in the accident?	2.
BEFORE THE ACCIDENT	
Where was the boy?	Walking in the road.
Where was the car?	Coming up behind the boy.
What happened?	The boy moved farther into the road. The car tried to stop but it couldn't and hit the boy. The boy was hurt.
Who caused it?	The boy.

Possible opinion:

I think the boy caused the accident because he should not have been walking in the road. He should have been on the pavement.

READING TASK

Suggested answers to Exercise 1:

INFORMATION ABOUT BILL GATES	
Job	Chief Executive officer of "Microsoft" company.
Achievements	Produced software that is used all over the world.
What did he give up for his beliefs?	None.
Generosity	Gave money to help children's education and health.
Why does he have enemies?	Other people are jealous of his success.
Why attacked by the government?	They thought he was too big and too powerful and that is unfair to his competitors.

Suggested answer to Exercise 2:

Answers to the question on their attitudes to Bill Gates may vary, but a possible answer is: I don't think Bill Gates is a great man because he has not suffered for his beliefs. He has always lived the life of a rich man.