Formula 31

Exercise 31.1: Gap Fill & Matching

- 1. the current rate of international development; B
- 2. Taking into consideration; C
- 3. we are constantly improving our education standards; D
- 4. are spending a lot of money; E
- 5. are reforming the labour laws; A

Exercise 31.2: Multiple Choice

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

Exercise 31.3: Sentence Completion

- 1. will be paying
- 2. will be using

5. will have

- 4. will have to wear
- 7. will all be driving 8. will love
- 3. will be wearing
- 6. will be hosting

Formula 28: Talking About Advantages and Disadvantages

AIMS 学习目标

In this lesson you'll master the Formula for Talking About Advantages and Disadvantages. 你将学会如何回答雅思口试第三部分的常见问题,比如:

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of buying and using a motor car?
- Tell me about the advantages of keeping pets like dogs and cats in the home.
- Describe some of the disadvantages of big city life.

THE FORMULA 高分公式

To talk about advantages and disadvantages, you should:

Answer Order

There are three types of questions the examiner is likely to ask you:

- 1. What are the advantages of X?
 - Talk about two or three advantages of <u>X</u> and give reasons and examples.
- 2. What are the disadvantages of X?
 - Talk about two or three disadvantages of <u>X</u> and give reasons and examples.
- 3. What are the advantages and disadvantages of <u>X</u>?
 - Talk about two advantages and disadvantages of <u>X</u> and give reasons and examples.

Language Steps

- Use introducing advantages phrases.
 ("One of the main advantages of <u>X</u> is..." / "Another major advantage is..." / "A good thing about <u>X</u> is...")
- Use introducing disadvantages phrases and highlighting bad points phrases. ("One principal drawback of <u>X</u> is..." / "One big disadvantage is..." / "...<u>X</u> is detrimental to one's health..." / "<u>X</u> is unsuitable for...")
- 3. Use transitional words and phrases properly to weigh up advantages and disadvantages of something. ("While plane travel is very convenient, it can be very expensive." / "On the one hand, fast food can be great when you are in a rush; on the other hand, it is not very good for your health.")

NATIVE SPEAKER WORDS 1 英语母语词汇 1

让我们来学习一些英语母语词汇,这些词汇对于回答该类型的问题非常有用,并且能够帮 助你理解下面的答案范例。

Native Speaker Word	Part of Speech	Definition	Example Sentence
stressful 有压力的	adjective		His day job is very stressful; he has too much work to do in too short a time.
manage your time 管理你的时间			Sarah is very efficient; she works really hard, but also makes enough time to go to the gym, paint and do all sorts of other hobbies. She manages her time very well.
routine 惯例,常规,例行公事	noun	the general schedule or order in which you do things in a day	Her daily routine is fairly normal: she wakes up, has a shower, gets dressed, goes to work, returns home, has dinner, then watches movies with her boyfriend.
, smart 正式的	adjective	presentable, well-dressed	Jason is very smart this week – he has been wearing a suit to work every day.
work-from-home job 在家办公		a job where you don't have to go to a workplace or office but work at home	The advantage of being a writer is that it is a work-from-home job.

MODEL ANSWER 1 答案范例 1

阅读雅思考生Sophia的参考答案。

Interviewer What are the advantages of doing a job where you can work from home?

Sophic One of the main advantages of working from home is the amount of freedom you have. You don't have to worry about travelling to work on public transport, which can be very stressful, and you can often manage your time more efficiently according to your own routine. Another good thing about working from home is that you don't have to get changed into smart clothes or uncomfortable office shoes.

Sophia

Interviewer Are there any disadvantages to working from home?

Yes, many work-from-home jobs don't pay as well as full-time jobs in a workplace. A lot of work-from-home jobs are part-time or offer a few hours' work per day, rather than standard salaries that pay a fixed amount every month. So, they are not as secure and stable as most other jobs.

NATIVE SPEAKER WORDS 2 英语母语词汇 2

让我们来学习一些英语母语词汇,这些词汇对于回答该类型的问题非常有用,并且能够帮 助你理解下面的答案范例。

Native Speaker Word	Part of Speech	Definition	Example Sentence
poorly-paid 低收入的	adjective	describing low-paid, paid little money	Working as a waiter or waitress is often very poorly-paid.
physical 体力的,身体的	adjective	0	The advantage of physical work is that you can exercise your body at the same time as working.
open air 户外,野外			I'm going camping in the country- side this summer; it's going to be great to spend so much time in the open air.

MODEL ANSWER 2 答案范例 2

阅读雅思考生Mike的参考答案。

Interviewer What are the advantages and disadvantages of working outdoors?

Mike That's a good question! I think it really depends on what kind of job you have outdoors. In general, most outdoor jobs are quite physical, so I think that they can help people keep fit and healthy and strong as well as being outside in the open air. On the other hand, it can be awful to work outside because you may have to work in terrible weather conditions like rain, snow and extreme cold. Outdoor work in my country is generally quite poorly-paid, so that's certainly another disadvantage.

LANGUAGE STEP 1 Introducing Advantages Phrases 高分语言点 | 描述优点的表达方法

让我们来看一下雅思考生Sophia是如何描述优点的。

Sophia One of the main advantages of working from home is the amount of freedom you have...Another good thing about working from home is that you don't have to get changed into smart clothes or uncomfortable office shoes...

When you introduce the advantages of something, you should use a variety of expressions so that you really sound like a native.

Here are some really common and useful introducing advantages phrases:

- one of the main advantages of
- one of the main benefits of
- one of the major strong points of
- the great advantage of
- a key advantage of
- a really / very good thing about
- another good thing about
- another advantage of
- one more great thing about

All of the above phrases can be completed with the following:

- verb-ing / noun is you can...
- verb-ing / noun is that you're able to...
- verb-ing / noun is you don't have to...
- verb-ing / noun is you don't need to...

Look at the table below for examples of the above phrases combined:

Introducing Phrase	Object / Activity	Advantage
The main advantage of	cycling to work	is that you don't pollute the air.
Another key advantage of	riding your bike	is that it's a good form of exercise.
One of the major strong points of	eating in restau- rants	is you don't have to do the washing-up.
One more great thing	about eating out	is you can taste a wide variety of different dishes.
A very good thing about	mobile phones	is you can get in touch with anyone, anytime.
The great advantage of	the electronic dictionary	is that it's so light and portable so you can carry it everywhere.

Exercise 28.1: Matching

Match the introducing phrases with the objects / activities and their advantages.

Introducing Phrase	Object / Activity	Advantage
The main advantage of	living in the countryside	is you can travel to work quickly and cheaply.
The good thing about	working in an office	is that you can take peaceful walks and breathe fresh air.
One of the main benefits of	having regular holidays	is that you are able to keep up with the latest fashions, go to clubs, bars and restaurants.
A major advantage of	living in cities	is you can sit in a comfortable chair all day and drink tea!
A key advantage of	taking the sub- way	is that you can give the mind and body a rest from the stress of work.

EXTRA LANGUAGE POINT 1 Positive Adjectives 补充语言点 1 表示积极意义的形容词

让我们来看一下雅思考生Sophia和Mike用了哪些表示积极意义的形容词。

- **Sophia** ...Another *good* thing about working from home is that you don't have to get changed into *smart* clothes or uncomfortable office shoes...A lot of work-from-home jobs are part-time or offer a few hours' work per day, rather than *standard* salaries that pay a *fixed* amount every month. So, they are not as *secure* and *stable* as most other jobs.
 - Mike That's a *good* question!...In general, most outdoor jobs are quite physical, so I think that they can help people keep *fit* and *healthy* and *strong* as well as being outside in the open air...

When talking about why something has certain advantages or strong points, you should use positive adjectives to help support your claims.

Look at the following table of useful positive adjectives:

Activities	Objects	Habits / Customs	Laws	
rewarding	practical	socially beneficial	reliable	

续表

Activities	Objects	Habits / Customs	Laws
challenging	environmentally friendly	sensible	impartial
inspiring	sophisticated	educational	just
refreshing	good for society	culturally rich	sound
healthy	aesthetically pleasing	provides a sense of community	supportive
exhilarating	convenient	familial	fair
interesting	portable	atmospheric	can help maintain social stability

Examples:

"The main advantage of the laptop computer is that it is portable."

"The one good thing about the new advertising laws is that they protect the consumer and so I think they are *just* and *sensible*."

"The major advantage of keeping our national customs is that they can *provide us with a* sense of community and identity."

LANGUAGE STEP 2 Introducing Disadvantages & Highlighting Bad Points Phrases 高分语言点 2 描述缺点或不利的表达方法

让我们来看一看下面的表达方法。

To introduce disadvantages or highlight bad points about \underline{X} , you should <u>first</u> use some of the following phrases:

- the main disadvantage of
- a / the bad thing about
- a major disadvantage of
- one drawback of
- a / the one bad point about / of
- another disadvantage of

Then use one of the following:

- verb-ing / noun is you can / might / may / could
- verb-ing / noun is that it can / might / may / could / is possible that it may

Then use one of the following:

- to damage / harm
- to cause illness / health problems / stress / harm to

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- to get damaged / get stolen / get broken easily / get cheated by / get addicted to / get obsessed with / get bored with / get frustrated by
- to not be so good for
- to be problematic for
- to be inconvenient because / for
- to be confusing
- to give a bad impression of somebody / something to somebody

Examples:

"The main disadvantage of working outside is that it might cause health problems in winter."

"The bad thing about owning an expensive bike is that it could get stolen."

"One drawback of being a computer programmer is that the work can be quite confusing sometimes."

"The one bad point about being outspoken and confident in class is that some people may think you are arrogant."

🖞 Exercise 28.2: Gap Fill

Write the words below in the correct spaces.

annoying	can get stressful
can give a very bad impression to others	can get complicated
get bothered by	inconvenient for
might get bored	bored
might get stolen	not good for
the bad thing	the disadvantage of
too obsessed with	

- 1. A big disadvantage of student life is that it ______ near exam time.
- A major disadvantage of being very rich is that you might get _____ money and possessions, and this _____.
- 3. A bad thing about parties is that you ______ with crazy drunken people, and this is very ______ if you want to relax and have an intelligent conversation.
- 4. One drawback of being a celebrity is that you might ______ the media all the time, and this is ______ your private life.
- 5. _____ living in the suburbs is that it can be _____ using public transport to commute into town.
- 6. _____ about owning a bicycle is that it _____ if you lock it up in some areas of the city.
- Although it is a challenging profession, the bad part about being an engineer is that with some projects it ______ at times. This means it can be a tiring job.

EXTRA LANGUAGE POINT 2 Negative Adjectives 补充语言点 2 带有负面意义的形容词

让我们来看一下雅思考生Mike用了哪些带有负面意义的形容词。

Mike ...On the other hand, it can be *awful* to work outside because you may have to work in *terrible* weather conditions like rain, snow and extreme cold. Outdoor work in my country is generally quite *poorly-paid*, so that's certainly another disadvantage.

When talking about disadvantages or drawbacks it's good to use a range of adjectives to help explain what these are.

Activities	Objects	Habits / Customs	Laws
dull / boring	not user-friendly	out-dated	unfair
tiring / exhausting	overly-complicated	old-fashioned	overly-restrictive
time-consuming	unattractive	a little ridiculous	oppressive
difficult	fragile	unhealthy	narrow-minded
repetitive	impractical	environmentally unfriendly	discriminatory
poorly-paid	poorly-made	anti-social	vague
unstable	over-priced	annoying	a little harsh
counter- productive	low-quality	a bit sexist	unjust

Examples:

"The disadvantage of the new subway system is the cards – they are all disposable and made of plastic and therefore this is quite *environmentally unfriendly*."

"The drawback of going to the gym is that it's quite *exhausting* after you've done a long day's work."

"The bad thing about the legal system there is that sometimes the laws are very *oppressive*."

让我们来看一下雅思考生Sophia和Mike使用了哪些连接词和短语。

Sophia ... A lot of work-from-home jobs are part-time or offer a few hours' work per

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day, rather than standard salaries that pay a fixed amount every month. So, they are not as secure and stable as most other jobs.

Mike ...people keep fit and healthy and strong as well as being outside in the open air. On the other hand, it can be awful to work outside because you may have to work in terrible weather conditions like rain, snow and extreme cold...

Sometimes the interviewer will ask you about the advantages and disadvantages at the same time. You should try to show that there are good points and bad points, weighing them up with a transitional word or phrase.

Look at the following transitional words and phrases:

- although
- however
- while
- yet at the same time
- while at the same time
- having said that
- then again
- on the one hand...on the other hand
- Examples:

"The main disadvantage of eating in restaurants is that it's expensive, although it can be exciting and fun to eat out every now and again."

"A great thing about computers is that you can buy a computer now that was state-ofthe-art only a few months ago quite cheaply. Then again, this means that the computer you buy now will soon be out-dated."

"The telephone is incredibly useful, while at the same time it can be quite annoying when you want to be left alone."

"Being into fashion can be a really good thing, yet at the same time it can sometimes be a bit silly if people spend too much time thinking about fashion."

"Going to see sports games can be fun and exciting and exhilarating. Having said that, it can be annoying to be in a crowded stadium with lots of people."

"On the one hand contact sports are a great way to exercise, but on the other hand they can be quite dangerous."



🚺 Exercise 28.3: Matching

Match sentence halves 1-7 with sentence halves A-G.

- 1. One drawback of having holidays in the countryside is that there are lots of mosquitoes in the early summer ...
- 2. While there are many disadvantages to getting old, like suffering poorer health, for example...

- 3. The good thing about hot, sunny weather in my town is that you can go to the beach and relax in the sunshine...
- 4. On the one hand, working for a small company means that you don't get all the benefits and security you get when you work for a large firm...
- 5. The advantage of the motor car is that it's good for getting to work when you live far from the city centre...
- 6. The one bad thing about having visitors to your home, is that you have to wash a lot of dishes after they leave!...
- 7. The key advantage of going abroad to study is to improve one's academic experience and one's education,...
- A. ...However, the bad thing is that it's fairly humid and uncomfortable if you have to work long hours outside.
- B. ...Yet at the same time this contributes to a lot of air pollution.
- C. ...Having said that, it's fairly easy to buy mosquito repellent, and it certainly is worth getting out of the city and enjoying natural beauty.
- D. ...On the other hand, you tend to get more opportunities for promotion and are given more responsibility.
- E. ...Then again, the great thing about receiving guests is the conversation and laughter that we all have when we eat and drink with friends.
- F. ...it's also a very peaceful and contemplative stage in life.
- G. ...although it can still be difficult to find a job when you return to your country.

For more practice, please go to: www.EQEnglish.com

Formula 29: Expressing Importance and Priority

AIMS 学习目标

In this lesson you'll master the Formula for Expressing Importance & Priority 你将学会如何回答雅思口试第三部分的常见问题,比如:

- What are the most important things to bear in mind if you are planning an overseas trip?
- Which subjects, sports, activities or lessons do you believe to have the highest priority in a child's education?
- What environmental concerns today should be addressed most urgently?

THE FORMULA 高分公式

To express importance & priority, you should:

Answer Order

- Say how important you think X is.
- Compare the importance of <u>X</u> with other things.
- Explain why you think this.

Language Steps

- Use native speaker importance phrases and adverbs of degree to introduce your opinion. ("Yes, computers *play a big role* in our lives." / "Indeed, this is an *important issue* for our country today." / "I think economics is *especially important* in today's society.")
- Use comparatives and superlatives to say why one thing is more important than another. ("Personality is more important than physical appearance." / "It's more valuable to teach children maths than art.")
- Use expressions to say why something is important. ("Gymnastics is essential for maintaining a supple body." / "Reading is crucial for developing good vocabulary.")

NATIVE SPEAKER WORDS1 英语母语词汇1

让我们来学习一些英语母语词汇,这些词汇对于回答该类型的问题非常有用,并且能够帮助你理解下面的答案范例。

Native Speaker Word	Part of Speech	Definition	Example Sentence
drama 戏剧,话剧	noun	a performing art involving acting, especially a school subject	Drama classes are really fun. We are putting on the Shakespeare play <i>A Midsummer Night's Dream</i> and I'm going to be acting the role of Theseus.
sound 可靠的,合理的,正确 的	adjective	good, of high quality, reliable	He has a sound knowledge of maths and science. I am sure he will get a good job.
establish a career 开创事业		to find a secure career or profes- sion that you feel comfortable with	He was studying hard because he wanted to establish a career in medicine.
promote 提升,促进	verb	to be good for; to encourage the development of	It's common knowledge that regular exercise promotes good health.
express oneself 表达自己的想法	00;		I am not good at expressing myself sometimes; I know what I want to say, but I don't seem to be able to explain myself well.
valuable 有价值的,重要的,宝 贵的	adjective		I think that living and working in a foreign country is a very valuable learning experience.
not to be neglected 不容忽视的		something is important and should not be left out or forgot-	While I believe personality is more important than physical ap- pearance, being clean and pre- sentable is something that is not to be neglected.

MODEL ANSWER 1 答案范例 1

阅读雅思考生Sophia的参考答案。

- Interviewer Which is more important in a child's school education: academic subjects, learning teamwork through sporting activities, or learning about art and drama?
 - Sophia That's a tough question, because so much depends on the individual pupil. As a general rule I think that academic subjects are the most important part of a child's education. Children need to have a sound academic basis in order to progress successfully onto further education and establish a career in the

future, for this is what society requires.

Having said that, I do feel that sporting activities should play a role in a child's school education, not only because this promotes good health, but also because learning to work in a team is considerably important. For this reason, I feel that team sports are certainly more valuable than individual sports in a child's education.

Learning about art and participating in drama activities, though not as important as academic pursuits and sports, in my opinion, is also fairly important for helping young people develop more creative skills as well as learning to express themselves. So I have to say that although I feel academic studies and learning teamwork through sports are more important, learning about art and drama should not be neglected.

NATIVE SPEAKER WORDS 2 英语母语词汇 2

让我们来学习一些英语母语词汇,这些词汇对于回答该类型的问题非常有用,并且能够帮助你理解下面的答案范例。

Native Speaker Word	Part of Speech	Definition	Example Sentence
extent 范围,程度	noun	the length, amount or distance, the area something covers	The extent of the damage to the building after the storm was enormous.
take precedence over 比 重要,优先于		to be more important than some- thing; to have greater priority than something	Oral fluency should take prece- dence over grammar when teach- ing English to business students.
controversial 有争议的	adjective	agreement, discussion or debate	After the Sichuan earthquake, the actions of a teacher – Fan Pao Pao – became very controversial. Everyone was talking about whether what he did was right or wrong.
pose a dilemma to 造成困境		are two choices or decisions to	The crisis posed a dilemma: should the government put more money into saving the natural environment or try to boost the economy first?
environmental concerns 环境问题		problems related to the pollution or the damage of the natural en- vironment	Many environmental concerns have been addressed by our gov- ernment in the past few years, but still there is a long way to go.
reduce 减少	verb	to make something smaller in size, amount or degree	The government has recently reduced the tax on motor cars by 17%.

续表

Native Speaker Word	Part of Speech	Definition	Example Sentence
come at a cost 付出代价		to cost a lot of money to do something, to put into action	Economic development comes at a cost – the price you pay is the environmental damage that comes as a result.
put greater emphasis on 着重,强调,把重点放 在		portant than another thing, to	The Western education system puts a greater emphasis upon learning skills and developing abilities rather than remembering lots of information and passing exams.
manufacturer 制造商,厂家	noun	the company that makes prod- ucts	The manufacturers of electronic goods are suffering from econom- ic problems this year.
emissions regulations 排放法规		to control the amount of toxic	It's very hard for the authorities to get factories to comply with the government's emissions regula- tions.

MODEL ANSWER 2 答案范例 2

阅读雅思考生Mike的参考答案。

Interviewer Today in society, environmental concerns often feature in the news. To what extent do you believe the economic development of a country should take precedence over protecting the environment?

Mike Well, that's quite a controversial issue at the moment. It's hard to say, whilst environmental concerns are indeed important, this question poses a bit of a dilemma to most governments - protecting the natural environment and reducing air and water pollution are incredibly important if a country is to progress, develop and maintain a healthy population. However, protecting the environment also comes at a cost: it is expensive to ensure that factories and car manufacturers comply with certain emissions regulations, and to be able to do this the country must make money and spend that money wisely.

Now that I think about it, in the short term I believe that economic development is more important than environmental concerns because this enables a country to become strong enough to address environmental issues in the long term. Once a country is richer and more developed, it should then put greater emphasis upon protecting the environment.

LANGUAGE STEP 1 Importance Phrases & Adverbs of Degree 高分语言点 1 描述重要性的短语和程度副词

让我们来看一下雅思考生Sophia和Mike是如何描述某件事情的重要性的。

- Sophia ...As a general rule I think that academic subjects are *the most important part of* a child's education...Having said that, I do feel that sporting activities should play a role in a child's school education...Learning about art and participating in drama activities...is also *fairly important* for helping young people develop more creative skills as well as learning to express themselves...
 - Mike Well, that's quite a *controversial issue* at the moment...protecting the natural environment and reducing air and water pollution are *incredibly important* if a country is to progress, develop and maintain a healthy population...

Importance phrases

When you are asked how important something is, it's best to begin by using an importance phrase such as the following:

- X should play a role
- X plays a big role in our lives
- X is an important part of our lives
- X is a controversial issue / question
- X is an important issue / question
- X is a top priority

Examples:

"Yes, computers play a big role in our lives..."

"I think it's an important issue today..."

"Entertainment has always been an important part of our lives..."

"Friendship is something we should always take very seriously ... "

"Being responsible at work is a top priority in life..."

Adverbs of degree

When you begin to talk about how important or valuable something is, it's good to use a variety of native speaker adverbs of degree, such as:

- to some extent important
- important to a point
- quite important
- fairly important
- very important
- especially important
- particularly important
- considerably important
- incredibly important

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Part Three 第三部分

Examples:

"I think that art is very important in life."

"I don't think learning history is particularly important for people."

"To some extent fashion is important."

"Being able to do mathematics is important to a point, but..."

"Being a good speaker is fairly important in life."

"Diplomacy is especially important in today's society."

"Learning to read and write is incredibly important for every person in society."

副词 completely 和 absolutely 几乎总是与表示否定意义的 unimportant 连用,比如:

"Age is *completely unimportant* when I think about my ideal husband." "Being interested in fashion is *absolutely unimportant*! I think it is ridiculous and superficial!"

"I think it is *totally unimportant* if a husband or wife are of different social backgrounds. Care and love are the highest priority in a relationship."



Exercise 29.1: Multiple Choice & Matching

Choose the appropriate words from the choices below and then match sentences 1-5 with sentences A-E.

 When you are planning to important 	set up a new apartment for	the first time it is
A. absolutely	B. particularly	C. completely
2. When you are planning to	travel overseas to another co	ountry it is buy a
good guidebook		
A. totally unimportant to	B. absolutely essential to	C. a matter of life and death to
3. You must follow three	rules when you go	o into some temples and sacred
places		
A. incredibly important	B. totally important	C. not very important
4. Learning to respect our fe	llow workers, neighbours, a	nd even strangers in the street
should always be a	if	
A. especially important	B. thing of little importance	C. top priority
5. I think that teaching children	n to paint and draw in schools	s is important but
not of great importance		
A. to some extent	B. at some extent	C. on some extent
AI think that other subjects	s should be given precedence	over art and music.
D		

B. ...we want to maintain a friendly and happy society.

- C. ...to get some practical things like kitchen equipment and bathroom accessories.
- D. ...Firstly, you must take off your shoes; secondly you must remove your hat; and thirdly you mustn't take photos.
- E. ...and learn some basic phrases like "please" and "thank you" in that language.

EXTRA LANGUAGE POINT 1 Time Buying Phrases & Backtracking 补充语言点 1 争取时间的短语和表达对观点的回顾和调整

让我们来看一下雅思考生Sophia和Mike用了哪些表达方法为自己争取更多的时间以及他 们是如何回顾和调整自己之前的观点的。

- Sophia That's a tough question, because so much depends on the individual pupil... Having said that, I do feel that sporting activities should play a role in a child's school education...
 - Wike Well, that's quite a controversial issue at the moment. It's hard to say, whilst environmental concerns are indeed important, this question poses a bit of a dilemma to most governments...Now that I think about it, in the short term I believe that economic development is more important than environmental concerns because this enables a country to become strong enough to address environmental issues in the long term...

Time buying phrases

Notice how Sophia and Mike use native speaker time buying phrases in introducing their answers. "Buying time" is a useful skill because it can give you a few more valuable seconds while you think about what your opinion is and how to express it.

So, if the question the interviewer asks is something which is a little controversial, or subject to different opinions you can "buy yourself some time" with:

- That's a tough question...
- Mmm, that's an interesting point...
- Let me think for a second...
- Let me see...
- I have to say that ...
- It's hard to say ...
- Actually...
- In fact...
- You see...
- Well,...

<u>Backtracking</u>

Sometimes, native speakers will think back at what they have just said, and change their opinion slightly or add an extra, slightly contrasting point. It's completely acceptable to do

this, you won't lose points for backtracking because natives do it all the time!

You can backtrack with:

- Having said that...
- Now that I think about it, I guess...
- Come to think of it...

LANGUAGE STEP 2 Comparatives & Superlatives 高分语言点 2 比较级和最高级

让我们来看一下雅思考生Sophia和Mike是如何使用比较级和最高级的。

- Sophia ... As a general rule I think that academic subjects are *the most important* part of a child's education...I feel that team sports are certainly *more valuable than* individual sports in a child's education. Learning about art and participating in drama activities, though *not as important as* academic pursuits and sports...although I feel academic studies and learning teamwork through sports are *more important*, learning about art and drama should not be neglected.
 - Mike ...in the short term I believe that economic development *is more important than* environmental concerns because this enables a country to become strong enough to address environmental issues in the long term. Once a country is *richer* and *more developed*, it should then put *greater* emphasis upon protecting the environment.

Comparing importance or priority

When you are discussing how important something is or how high a priority something should be given, most native speakers will use the following comparative structures:

• X is more convenient than Y because...

"I am convinced that *watching DVDs is much more interesting and convenient than watching films* in the cinema *because*..."

- X (should have) has a higher priority than because...
- "I believe science should have a higher priority than art in schools because ... "
- X is more important than Y because...

"I hold the opinion that keeping healthy is more important than just hanging out with friends and having fun because..."

• X is undoubtedly of greater importance than Y because...

"I feel that quality education is undoubtedly of greater importance than economic development because..."

• X is certainly in need of more attention than Y because...

"For me, slowing down global warming is certainly in need of more attention than saving particular species of animals because..."

• X should take precedence over Y because...

"Spending money improving our hospitals should take precedence over spending money renovating historic buildings."

Another way of expressing that one thing is more important than another is by saying:

• Before doing X, we should do Y.

"Before spending more money on education, we should try to raise the standard of living of the countryside population."

If the two things you are comparing have the same importance or priority, you can use:

• X is equally as important as Y because...

"Developing the economy is equally important as saving the environment because..."

Superiatives

It's also useful to use the superlative as Sophia did in the beginning of her answer:

"As a general rule I think that academic subjects are *the most important part* of a child's education."

"The way I see it, looking after the ordinary people is the highest priority of the state."

📸 Exercise 29.2: Gap Fill

Write the words below in the correct spaces.

before thinking have a higher priority more important should try to than equally as important as in need of more attention than much more valuable take precedence over undoubtedly of greater importance than

- 1. I believe that learning to use a computer is ______ than anything else if you want to get ahead in a good career in accounting.
- 2. Teaching children to respect and listen to others and be good citizens should ______ than pushing them to learn about politics and history.
- 3. Getting regular physical exercise is _____ learning about art or music in school. Health is the most important thing we have.
- When it comes to environmental concerns, big city air pollution is without doubt
 ______ other environmental issues like noise pollution or damage to historical
 buildings.
- 5. Spending tax-payers' money to improve the standards of countryside schools should _______ trying to build huge expensive shopping malls to make our big cities look modern!

- 6. _____ about a person's physical appearance and beauty, we _____ get to know them and look into their heart and personality.
- 7. Learning languages is ______ learning to do mathematics, learning about history, or learning about politics; it really depends what you want to do in the future.
- 8. Everyone would agree that when you give gifts giving a home-made gift from the heart is ______ and meaningful ______ an expensive present.

LANGUAGE STEP 3 Expressions to Say Why Something Is Important 高分语言点 3 描述为什么某件事情很重要

让我们来看一下雅思考生Sophia如何描述为什么某件事情是很重要的。

Sophia ...Having said that, I do feel that sporting activities should play a role in a child's school education, not only because *this promotes good health*, but also because learning to work in a team is considerably important...Learning about art and participating in drama activities...is also fairly *important for helping young people develop* more creative skills as well as learning to express themselves...

Of course, after you have expressed how important something is in relation to something else, you should support your claim with reasons, saying <u>why</u> it is important.

• X is important / necessary / crucial / useful / good + for + verb-ing

"...because caring for the environment is necessary for helping people keep healthy."

"Physical exercise is useful for keeping fit and healthy and happy."

"Doing adventure sports is good for breathing fresh air and experiencing nature."

"The upkeep of historic buildings is important for building national identity."

"Disciplining children is absolutely essential for teaching them respect for others."

"Eating a balanced diet with lots of fruit and vegetables is *crucial for staying* in good shape."

Or you can use:

activity verb-ing + promotes + noun

"Giving gifts on special occasions promotes good feeling amongst friends and family."

"*Donating money* to charity on a regular basis *promotes the development* of a caring and unselfish community spirit."

"Offering employees good salaries and fair holidays promotes a happy and warm working environment."

Exercise 29.3: Matching

Match sentences halves 1-5 with sentences halves A-E.

1. Friends are more important than anything else in life...

- 2. Souvenirs and handicrafts are very important for...
- 3. Giving expensive gifts is sometimes important and is certainly...
- 4. Being able to cook well is very important for ...
- 5. Today, speaking more than one language is good for...
- A. ...becoming an independent young person if you move away from home.
- B. ...opening up greater, more international career opportunities.
- C. ...giving tourists an insight into the local culture of a place of interest.
- D. ...because they are necessary for fun, laughter and sharing your feelings in times of need.
- E. ...essential for developing good business relationships in some countries.

EXTRA LANGUAGE POINT 2 Sequencing 补充语言点 2 描述先后次序

让我们来看一看下面的例句是如何表达先后次序的。

Another way to express degree of importance is to list "priorities" or "sequence". This is quite simple. You can list two or three things and put them in order of importance as in the following example:

"Well, I think that, when you go on a long journey with a friend, *the first thing* that you should consider in planning the trip is the amount of time you have and the distance you hope to travel in that time. *Secondly*, you should think about what kind of things you want to see, and *thirdly* you need to think about your budget for travel, food and accommodation."

Look at these variations:

- Firstly / the first thing you / we / they should consider is...
- · Secondly / the second consideration should be ...
- Thirdly / the third thing that you / we / they must do is...

For more practice, please go to: www.EQEnglish.com



Formula 30: Proposing Solutions to Problems



In this lesson you'll master the Formula for Proposing Solutions to Problems. 你将学会如何回答雅思口试第三部分的常见问题,比如:

- Think about restaurants and customer services in your town or city. What kind of problems are there? How would you suggest they improve?
- What are the main environmental problems facing the world today? How could they be addressed?
- What are the drawbacks of travelling in your country as a foreigner? How could tourist companies as well as individuals go about surmounting these problems?

THE FORMULA 高分公式

To propose solutions to problems, you should:

Answer Order

- Identify the problems.
- Suggest solutions.
- Suggest definite actions that should be taken.

Language Steps

- Use phrases to identify problems.
 ("The system is *rife with problems.*" /
 "The *main problem* with X is...")
- Use phrases to suggest solutions.
 ("They should make an effort to..." / "We must pay more attention to..." / "You could spend more money on...")
- 3. Use phrases to express definite actions. ("They should *prohibit* people from..." / "They could *get rid of* poor workers." / "We could *impose strict regulations on...*")

NATIVE SPEAKER WORDS1 英语母语词汇

让我们来学习一些英语母语词汇,这些词汇对于回答该类型的问题非常有用,并且能够帮 助你理解下面的答案范例。

Native Speaker Word	Part of Speech	Definition	Example Sentence
up-to-date 最新的,现代的	adjective	modern, recent or containing the latest information	I like to stay up-to-date with the in- ternational news so I know what's going on in the world.
hygiene 卫生	noun		The hygiene standards in some restaurants in my hometown are really not very good – you some-times get sick after eating there.

MODEL ANSWER 1 答案范例 1

阅读雅思考生Sophia的参考答案。

Interviewer What kind of problems do students sometimes have in university, and what could be done to address them?

Sophia Well, firstly, I think the main problem is that the classes are exceedingly boring. In more active and modern classes students are more interested, work harder and learn faster. I believe that teachers should be made to go on more upto-date, modern training courses. Secondly, I think that the restaurants and canteens on campus have a very poor standard of food and don't offer much variety. They could pay more attention to hygiene and to making the menus more interesting.

NATIVE SPEAKER WORDS 2 英语母语词汇 2

让我们来学习一些英语母语词汇,这些词汇对于回答该类型的问题非常有用,并且能够帮 助你理解下面的答案范例。

Native Speaker Word	Part of Speech	Definition	Example Sentence
be rife with problems 问题重重		to be full of problems	His body is rife with problems: he's overweight, balding, has heart problems, and he's got a bad back.
bus lanes 公交专用车道	noun	•	There aren't enough bus lanes in Beijing, but the authorities are building more and more every day.

续表

Native Speaker Word	Part of Speech	Definition	Example Sentence
extend 扩大	verb	to make bigger or longer or more extensive	We are extending the university campus, so that we can build new tennis courts and a sports sta- dium.
measure 措施,方法	noun	a step or a means of solving a problem	We need to take measures to improve the conditions in local hospitals.



阅读雅思考生Mike的参考答案。

Interviewer How would you suggest that the government improve the transport system in your city?

Mike The transport system is rife with problems: there are too many cars on the roads, there are not enough bus lanes and the subway system is not extensive enough.

There are a few measures that can be taken to improve the transport system. The most important thing is to build more roads and be very careful where those roads are built. Then, when there are more and better roads, they can make more bus lanes and extend the subway lines. These are big projects and may take some time, but are necessary if transport problems are going to be solved.

Interviewer What should we do to deal with the problem of environmental pollution?

Mike That's a good question, and a very important one today. Well, there are a lot of environmental problems facing us today. I think the most important issues are water and air pollution. The authorities should make more effort to address the issue of water pollution by putting pressure on factories to stop pumping their chemical waste into rivers and lakes. Another measure would be to encourage people to only buy products from companies that respect the environment.

LANGUAGE STEP 1 Phrases to Identify Problems 高分语言点1指出问题的表达方法

让我们看一下雅思考生Sophia和Mike是如何指出问题的。

Sophia Well, firstly, I think the main problem is that the classes are exceedingly boring... Mike The transport system is rife with problems: there are too many cars on the roads, there are not enough bus lanes and the subway system is not extensive enough...

Well, *there are a lot of* environmental *problems* facing us today. I think the most important issues are water and air pollution...

Notice how both Sophia and Mike identify the problems under discussion. Here are some other *phrases to identify problems*:

- There're a lot of problems with <u>X</u>.
 "There're a lot of problems with the national football team."
- One major concern (with \underline{X}) that needs addressing is \underline{Y} .

"One major concern with the aging population that needs addressing is how we are going to pay for all of those pensions."

- The biggest problem with <u>X</u> is <u>Y</u>.
 "The biggest problem with professional sports is that teams become businesses rather than playing for the love of the sport."
- The main reasons behind <u>X</u> are <u>Y</u> and <u>Z</u>.
 "The main reasons behind desertification are agricultural misuse and rising global temperatures."
- The main issue many people have with <u>X</u> is <u>Y</u>. *"The main issue many people have with warfare is that they feel it is immoral."*
- Most people believe that <u>X</u> is the main problem.
 "In regard to the spread of AIDS in Africa, most people believe that the Pope's teachings about the use of condoms is the main problem."



Exercise 30.1: Multiple Choice

Choose the appropriate phrases to identify problems from the choices below to complete the sentences.

- 1. _____ many people have with football stars is the amount of money they get paid.
- A. There're a lot of problems B. One major concern that needs addressing is C. Most people believe
- 3. _____ I have about our schools is the very poor quality of teachers they employ. A. The biggest problem B. A major concern C. The main reason
- ______ our transport system is the sheer quantity of cars that go on the roads each day.
 - A. The biggest problem with
 - B. Most people believe that
 - C. The main reasons behind

- _____ petty crime in my country are poverty and the wealth gap behind rich and poor.
 - A. There are a lot of problems
 - B. The biggest problem with
 - C. The main reasons behind
- 6. _____ the labour laws in many countries.

A. There are a lot of problems with

- B. The biggest problem with
- C. Most people believe that

LANGUAGE STEP 2 Phrases to Suggest Solutions 高分语言点 2 提出解决方法的短语

让我们来看一下雅思考生Sophia和Mike是如何提出自己的解决方法的。

- Sophia ... I believe that teachers *should be made to* go on more up-to-date, modern training courses. Secondly, I think that the restaurants...*could pay more attention to* hygiene and to making the menus more interesting.
 - Mike ...when there are more and better roads, *they can make* more bus lanes and extend the subway lines...The authorities *should make more effort to* address the issue of water pollution by putting pressure on factories to stop pumping their chemical waste into rivers and lakes...

Imagine if the interviewer asked you these questions:

"What do you think the government should do to deal with this problem?"

"What can be done to improve the conditions in the countryside?"

"How can we try to solve this problem?"

To answer such questions, you should use modal verbs such as "could", "ought to" and "should", as in the following phrases to suggest solutions:

- could spend more money on
- should pay more attention to
- ought to make an effort to
- can provide more
- could try harder to
- should take measures to
- ought to take steps to

Look at the way native speakers use these phrases to answer the above types of question:

"One thing that they *could do is to make an effort to* provide farmers with more access to better medical care."

"I believe we should take steps towards dealing with the problem of water pollution."

"I believe that young people *ought to pay more attention to* how they behave towards old people in public."

"I am sure that we should try harder to solve the current traffic problems."

"We should certainly take measures to improve the customer services in this country."

"The British government *could spend more money on* public transport, to reduce the cost of travel."

"Hospitals could provide better and more customer-centred care."

Exercise 30.2: Gap Fill

Write the words below in the correct spaces.

could spend more money on	ought to provide	ought to try harder to
pay more attention to	should make a real effort t	o address
take measures to	to take steps to	

- 1. I feel that the police really ought ______ reduce the number of traffic accidents.
- 2. To encourage poorer students to attend university, universities and educational organisations ______ more scholarships.
- 3. We ______ deal with corruption amongst businessmen.
- 4. Because environmental concerns are the most pressing issues facing society today, I feel we ______ these issues before moving on to worrying about urban planning.
- 5. I strongly believe that we should ______ taking care of animals in danger of distinction.
- 6. It is absolutely necessary that we _____ improve the quality of food products sold in our national supermarkets.
- Some people believe that the Egyptian government ______ alleviating rural poverty.

LANGUAGE STEP 3 Phrases to Express Definite Actions 高分语言点 3 描述具体的解决方案

让我们来看一下雅思考生Sophia和Mike是如何描述具体的解决方案的。

Sophia ... I believe that teachers *should be made to* go on more up-to-date, modern training courses...

Mike ... The authorities should make more effort to address the issue of water pollution by putting pressure on factories to stop pumping their chemical waste into rivers and lakes. Another measure would be to encourage people to only buy products from companies that respect the environment.

Look at these verbs and phrases that native speakers use to propose concrete actions to solve problems:

- to get rid of
- to abolish
- to clean up
- to spend money on
- to impose tighter regulations on
- to put pressure on
- to encourage people to
- to repair
- to renovate

These verbs and phrases can be used in two ways.

should + verb / phrase

The above verbs and phrases can be used with the structure should + verb / phrase, as in the following examples:

"I strongly believe the authorities *should put pressure on* factory owners to reduce emissions."

"I am of the opinion that they should clean up the poorer ends of town."

"I think they should impose tighter regulations on the DVD sales."

"I really believe they ought to spend more money on improving the school facilities."

"I am convinced that they should abolish certain out-dated laws in this country."

"Do you feel that it is advisable to *get rid of* all cigarette advertisements in public places?"

"One step would be to *encourage people to* stop buying products from manufacturers that damage the environment."

by + verb-ing

These phrases can be used with the structure by + verb-ing.

"They could improve the situation by imposing tighter regulations on..."

"They could improve things by cleaning up the most polluted areas of ... "

"We could fix this problem by putting pressure on local governments to..."

"We could take measures to solve this problem by spending more money on education and less on arms..."

"We can make it a lot better by repairing the damage and by renovating the building..."

Exercise 30.3: Multiple Choice

Choose the appropriate phrases to express definite actions from the choices below to complete the sentences.

1. The law that university students are not allowed to get married should be ______ because it is an unfair law.

	A. cleaned up	B. put pressure on	C. abolished	
2.	I am of the opinion that	governments ought to	public health care and less	
	on defense.			
	A. abolish	B. spend more money on	C. clean up	
3.	Many people feel that	we should to be me	ore culturally aware when we	
	visit tourist sites in forei	gn countries.		
	A. get rid of people	B. encourage people	C. spend more money	
4.	I. I think the only solution to the problem of contaminated food would be to			
	on the factories and companies that produce food products.			
	A. abolish	B. clean up	C. impose tighter regulations	
5. If we want to improve the conditions in most Egyptian cities I think we will				
	some of	the corrupt officials that take a lot c	of tax payers' money and put it	
	into their own pockets.			
	A. get rid of	B. impose stricter regulations	C. encourage people	
6.	I believe developing co	untries should deve	loped countries to have more	
	representation at international organisations such as the G8, UN and the IMF.			
	A. clean up	B. impose tighter regulations on	C. put pressure on	

For more practice, please go to: www.EQEnglish.com

Formula 31: Speculating About Future Events and Outcomes

AIMS 学习目标

In this lesson you'll master the Formula for Speculating About Future Events & Outcomes.

你将学会如何回答雅思口试第三部分的常见问题,比如:

- Describe some of the major changes you think will happen in your country in the next 20 years.
- Do you think that people in the future will have solved many of the environmental and social problems that we are still facing today?
- What future predictions would you make about how technology in the future will develop and how it will affect the daily lives of humans?

THE FORMULA 高分公式

To speculate about future events and outcomes, you should:

Answer Order

- State present conditions.
- Predict future outcomes.
- Talk about what will happen in the future IF we take certain steps.

Language Steps

- Use common present conditions & future outcomes phrases. ("Given that the level of unemployment is high I don't think many people will find jobs." / "Taking into consideration the current situation, I think John will succeed.")
- 2. Use the future perfect tense accurately with time phrases. ("By the year 2030 scientists say that all ice caps will have melted." / "In about 20 years another 34 species of animals will have died out.")
- 3. Use the future continuous tense to predict and talk about continuous, uncompleted future actions. Know when to use the future continuous and future simple. ("By next century I believe that humans *will be living* much better, happier lives." / "In the future we *may be all travelling* around in flying cars!")

NATIVE SPEAKER WORDS 1 英语母语词汇

让我们来学习一些英语母语词汇,这些词汇对于回答该类型的问题非常有用,并且能够帮 助你理解下面的答案范例。

Native Speaker Word	Part of Speech	Definition	Example Sentence
rate 比率,速度	noun	the speed at which something happens or changes	After the Wall Street crash of 1929 the unemployment rate increased dramatically as a result of the eco- nomic problems.
alarming 令人担忧的,惊人的, 吓人的	adjective	shocking, worrying, surprising	The amount of mosquitoes in the garden this year is alarming!
global warming 全球变暖		of the earth's surface - believed	Most people today are of the opinion that carbon dioxide emissions are the main cause of global warming.
melt 融化	verb	to turn from something solid into a liquid due to heat	The ice cream melted because it was so hot outside. They should have put it in the fridge.
ice caps 冰冠,冰帽			The ice caps have been melting for years and years as the earth's temperature has been increasing.

MODEL ANSWER 1 答案范例 1

阅读雅思考生Sophia的参考答案。

Interviewer What do you think your country will be like in about 20 years time?

Sophia Well, it's hard to predict because things change so fast sometimes, and unexpected things happen. Mmm, I think that given the current rate of development, China will be a very strong and modern country in quite a short time. At the moment the cities are becoming more and more modern, people are constructing more and more office blocks, and traditional residential areas are disappearing at an alarming rate. Taking all these facts into consideration I have no doubt that China will be a safer, cleaner and more beautiful and convenient place to live in the future.

- Interviewer Let's talk about our planet. Some people are not hopeful about the future of earth. What do you think will happen to the world in the future?
 - Sophia
- Well, that's another tough question. A lot of scientists are suggesting that due to global warming, it is very likely that we will face serious problems in the next

30 years. They say that by the year 2030 the ice caps will have melted and we will be paying the price for the damage we did to the environment. Some say that we will possibly be living a very different lifestyle and others even suggest we may be living on other planets by then!

NATIVE SPEAKER WORDS 2

计我们来学习一些英语母语词汇,这些词汇对于回答该类型的问题非常有用,并且能够帮 助你理解下面的答案范例。



MODEL ANSWER 2 答案范例 2

阅读雅思考生Mike的参考答案。

Interviewer Can you describe some of the changes you think will happen in the future because of technological developments?

Mike Yes, I've thought about this a lot recently, actually. I believe that technology will continue to transform our lives dramatically. For instance, I am quite sure that cell phones will be like wristwatches and will be activated by voice control, rather than pressing buttons to input numbers. I am also convinced that technology will contribute enormously to advances in the medical industry. For example, I think that in about 50 years we will have found a cure for cancer and other serious diseases.

LANGUAGE STEP 1 Present Conditions & Future Outcomes Phrases 高分语言点 1 描述现在状况以及未来结果的短语

让我们看一下雅思考生Sophia是如何描述现在的情况以及将来可能发生的结果的。

Sophia ... I think that given the current rate of development, China will be a very strong and modern country in quite a short time. At the moment the cities are becoming more and more modern, people are constructing more and more office blocks, and traditional residential areas are disappearing at an alarming rate. Taking all these facts into consideration I have no doubt that China will be a safer, cleaner and more beautiful and convenient place to live in the future...A lot of scientists are suggesting that due to global warming, it is very likely that we will face serious problems in the next 30 years...

Notice that in talking about future "predictions", Sophia describes what the present conditions are, and what future outcomes these may lead to.

Let's look at these similar structures native speakers use:

- given the + noun + future predication
- taking into consideration + noun + future prediction

Look at the following examples in the table and see how each of the parts of the sentence fit together.

Opener	Noun	Future Prediction		
Given the	current situation	l am sure that the financial crisis will end in a few years.		
Taking into consideration	the problems we are facing	I think we will have to take drastic measures to change things.		
Taking into account	the amazing technological advances this century	I am sure we will be living on other plants in a short time.		
 Or you can use these structures: given that + phrase with verb + future prediction considering that + phrase with verb + future prediction since + phrase with verb + future prediction 				
-	examples of these structures	Future Prediction		
Opener	Nouri	Future Frediction		
Given that	they are making so much effort	I am sure they will clean up the city before all the tourists come.		

		续表
Opener	Noun	Future Prediction
Considering that	they have been working so hard	I have no doubt they will all get the scholarships.
Since	they are currently putting more money into education	I think that in 10 years most of the schools will be very modern.

Exercise 31.1: Gap Fill & Matching

Write the phrases below in the correct spaces, and then match sentence halves 1-5 with sentence halves A-E.

are reforming the labour laws are spending a lot of money taking into consideration the current rate of internation the current rate of international development we are constantly improving our education standards

- 1. Given _____
- 2. ____ _____ the state of the economy in the Middle East...
- Given that ...
- Given that the authorities _____ on restoring old buildings...
- 5. Since they _____...

A. ...I think we will see a great improvement in working conditions in the next few years.

- B. ... I am sure there will be less poverty in the world by 2020.
- C. ...I think it will be in trouble after about 50 years and everyone stops using oil.
- D. ...I believe the future for our country will be a bright one.
- E. ...I believe that we will have an even greater tourist industry in the coming few years.

LANGUAGE STEP 2 The Future Perfect & Time Phrases 高分语言点 2 将来完成时和时间短语

让我们来看一下雅思考生Sophia和Mike是如何使用将来完成时以及时间短语的。

- Sophia ... They say that by the year 2030 the ice caps will have melted and we will be paying the price for the damage we did to the environment...
 - Mike. ... I am also convinced that technology will contribute enormously to advances in the medical industry. For example, I think that in about 50 years we will have found a cure for cancer and other serious diseases.

Like Mike and Sophia, to predict future outcomes you should use the future perfect tense. The future perfect is used to talk about things that will have been completed or

finished at or by a certain point in the future.

The structure of the future perfect is will + have + past participle Examples:

"I will have eaten my dinner by 5 p.m."

"We will have solved many environmental problems in..."

We can use the future perfect with the following time phrases

- in the future
- in the next few years
- in about 40 years
- in the next two decades
- in a short time
- in only a couple of years
- in our lifetime
- by the year 2055
- by 2030

NO.

- by next century
- by the time we + action / state

in 后面接时间段,而 by 后面接具体的时间点。

Take a look at the following examples, which combine the future perfect and time phrases: "They say that by the year 2030 the ice caps will have melted."

"Some believe that by the time we are old mankind will have cut down all the rainforests on earth."

"Some scientists say that by the late 2050s man will have built cities on the moon."

"Many believe that *in only a few years* another 200 species of endangered animals *will have become extinct*."

"I am pretty sure that in 100 years we will have succeeded in finding a cure for cancer."

🖞 Exercise 31.2: Multiple Choice

Choose the appropriate future perfect form or time phrase from the choices below to complete the sentences.

- 1. Some people believe that ______ 20 years we ______ aeroplanes that can go around the world in only a few hours.
 - A. in the future, will invented
 - B. in the next, will have invent
 - C. in about, will have invented
Part Three 第三部分

- 2. I am convinced that ______ the 22nd century humankind ______ all the animal lives on the planet.
 - A. by, will destroyed
 - B. by, will have destroyed
 - C. in about, will be destroyed
- 3. I am quite sure that _____ our government _____ most transport problems facing the nation.
 - A. in a very short time, will have solved
 - B. in the future, will having solved
 - C. in only a couple of years, will have solve
- 4. A lot of medical research has been done in recent years. I think that _____
 - scientists _____ cures for most known diseases.
 - A. in a short time, will have find
 - B. by next century, will have discovered
 - C. in the next few years, will discovered
- 5. A lot of my friends believe the world is getting worse and worse, but I don't agree. I think that in just ______ or two ______ solved the problem of world poverty.
 - A. our lifetime, we will had
 - B. a short time, we would have
 - C. a decade, we will have

LANGUAGE STEP 3 The Future Continuous 高分语言点 3 将来进行时

让我们来看一下雅思考生Sophia是如何使用将来进行时的。

Sophia ... They say that by the year 2030 the ice caps will have melted and we will be paying the price for the damage we did to the environment. Some say that we will possibly be living a very different lifestyle and others even suggest we may be living on other planets by then!

Notice how Sophia talks about what things they think people will be doing in the future as continuing "future" actions, as opposed to "finished" actions. The future continuous is used to talk about something that we think will happen in the future and will continue to happen for a period of time, rather than a sudden or a finished event in the future.

The structure of the future continuous is will + be + verb-ing. Examples:

"The Chinese countryside *will be developing* for many years to come." "By 2015 I *will be studying* in England."

We can also use the future continuous with the following time phrases:

- in the future
- in the next few years
- in about 40 years
- in the next two decades
- in a short time
- in only a couple of years
- in our lifetime
- by the year
- by 2030
- by next century
- by the time we + action / state

Examples:

"I believe that in about 50 years we will be living on the moon."

"I think that in about 100 years we will be driving flying cars like we see in the movies."

"Some people are convinced that by the 22nd century humans will be living on the moon."

"Many are of the opinion that *in only a short time* everyone in the world *will be using* a home computer."

我们不可以说 we will be having 或者 we will be knowing, 因为这些动词是描述状态的动词(state verbs)和感官动词(sense verbs),而不是行为动词,因此它们没有进行时态。以下是一些感官动词和状态动词: realise ——不可以说 will be realising know ——不可以说 will be realising love ——不可以说 will be knowing love ——不可以说 will be loving want ——不可以说 will be wanting believe ——不可以说 will be believing

Exercise 31.3: Sentence Completion

Complete the sentences below by writing the correct future continuous forms of the words in brackets.

- 1. Some believe that in a few years we _____ (pay) the price for the damage we have inflicted upon the natural environment.
- 2. I think that in one or two decades people _____ (use) mobile phones inserted into their brains.
- Because fashion is constantly changing, many people think that in the future people (wear)
 very different clothes than we wear today.
- Due to the increasing levels of air pollution, many are sure that in only 10 years or so we ______ (have to wear) special masks when we go outside.

Part Three 第三部分

- 5. A lot of my colleagues are of the opinion that in only a short time everyone in the world ______ (have) a home computer and a mobile telephone.
- 6. Many people think that it is not fair that London _____ (host) the Olympic Games again in 2012.
- 7. In the near future we _____ (all drive) around in environmentally friendly cars which do not pollute the atmosphere.
- 8. I believe that if we continue to invite artists and musicians from all over the world to our country, everyone ______ (love) art and music.

EXTRA LANGUAGE POINT Expressing Likelihood with the First Conditional 补充语言点用第一条件句描述事件的可能性

让我们来看一看下面的例句中是如何使用第一条件句来描述事件的可能性的。

Another extremely useful way of predicting future outcomes is to use the first conditional. Remind yourself of its structure:

• if + present verb + will + present verb

"If we continue to treat the planet in this way, we will be in serious trouble in the future."

"*If* we *don't address* the current traffic problems soon, we *will face* serious problems in the near future."

To make your predictions sound more like a native speaker, you can use the following types of "likelihood" expressions in your first conditional sentences.

- it is likely / quite likely / highly likely / extremely likely
- it is probable / quite probable / highly probable
- it is possible / quite possible

Examples:

"If we *continue* to treat the planet in this way *it is very likely* that we *will be* in serious trouble in the future."

"If we *don't address* the current traffic problems soon, *it is highly probable* that we *will face* serious problems in the near future."

Remember that we can also reverse the first conditional structure.

Examples:

"It is extremely likely that people *will be* a lot more open-minded in the future *if* our society *continues* to welcome art and culture from all over the world."

"*It is quite possible* that the world *will be* a really clean and harmonious place in the future *if* we *take* measures to take care of our planet."





Appendices 附录

Top 10 Do's and Don'ts for the IELTS Speaking Test 雅思口语考试的"十要"和"十不要"

We've put together our top 10 **do's** and **don'ts** so that you can avoid all those mistakes that <u>other</u> candidates make.

1. Do develop your answers, don't just say "yes" or "no".

By adding a little extra information, reasons and examples to support opinions, you will score higher.

2. Do remember that it's not a test of your knowledge.

You don't have to know facts about the topics the examiner asks you; you just have to talk about your opinion and impressions.

3. Do listen carefully to the whole question the examiner asks, not just the first few key words.

Don't just "guess" what the examiner is going to say from the first few words. Make sure you listen carefully so your answer is relevant.

4. Do ask for clarification occasionally if you need to.

If you don't understand, don't be afraid to ask the examiner to rephrase or repeat a question.

5. Do include personal anecdotes and "stories" into your Part Two monologue.

It gives your talk a more authentic and colourful feel, and helps to hold the examiner's interest.

6. Don't learn or memorise set answers to questions.

It's very easy to spot a student who is reciting memorised full answers. The examiner will certainly lower your score or move on to another question.

7. Don't ask the examiner to change the topic if you don't feel comfortable with it.

You have to talk about the topic he or she selects — those are the rules.

8. Don't shout or speak really loudly at the examiner.

Speak at a normal, natural volume and pace you feel comfortable with.

9. Don't worry if the examiner stops you and moves you on to another question.

The examiner has to keep to certain times for each part of the test so he or she may jump in and interrupt you a few times.

10. Don't go to the test without being clean and fresh.

An examiner can feel very uncomfortable if a student smells unpleasant or has bad breath.

附录

Verbs Most Commonly Misused by IELTS Candidates 雅思考生易混淆的动词

我们对雅思口语考试做了大量的研究和分析,发现下列 60 个不规则动词经常被考生误用。 要想在雅思口试中获得高分,就必须正确地使用这些动词——确保考生知道这些动词的不 同形式,这样就不会犯错!

Base Form	Past	Past Participle	Base Verb	Past	Past Participle
is / are	was / were	been	know	knew	known
become	became	become	lay	laid	laid
begin	began	begun	leave	left	left
break	broke	broken	let	let	let
bring	brought	brought	lose	lost	lost
build	built	built	make	made	made
buy	bought	bought	mean	meant	meant
catch	caught	caught	meet	met	met
choose	chose	chosen	pay	paid	paid
come	came	come	put	put	put
cut	cut	cut	read	read	read
do	did	done	ride	rode	ridden
draw	drew	drawn	run	ran	run
drink	drank	drunk	say	said	said
drive	drove	driven	see	saw	seen
eat	ate	eaten	sell	sold	sold
fall	fell	fallen	send	sent	sent
feed	fed	fed	sleep	slept	slept
find	found	found	stand	stood	stood
fly	flew	flown	swim	swam	swum
forget	forgot	forgotten	take	took	taken
get	got	gotten	teach	taught	taught
give	gave	given	tell	told	told
go	went	gone	think	thought	thought
have	had	had	try	tried	tried
hear	heard	heard	understand	understood	understood
hide	hid	hidden	wake	woke	woken
hit	hit	hit	wear	wore	worn
hold	held	held	welcome	welcomed	welcomed
keep	kept	kept	write	wrote	written

Answer Key 练习答案

Part One

Formula 1

Exercise 1.1: Error Correction

- 1. I prefer to go to the cinema rather than watch DVDs at home.
- 2. My sister prefers writing letters to writing emails.
- 3. I prefer to talk with friends on the phone rather than use QQ.
- 4. Correct
- 5. My mother prefers shopping at the market rather than in supermarkets.
- 6. My friends generally prefer to send text messages rather than talk on the phone.

Exercise 1.2: Multiple Choice

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. A 6. C 7. B 8. A

Exercise 1.3: Gap Fill

1. Needless to say 2. actually 3. Besides 4. in addition to; also 5. in fact

Formula 2

Exercise 2.1: Word Order

- 1. I usually eat steamed buns. / Usually I eat steamed buns.
- 2. I almost never do exercise.
- 3. He hardly ever gets home early.
- 4. She never reads novels.
- 5. My father always rides a bike.
- 6. I sometimes read a magazine during lunch. / Sometimes I read a magazine during lunch.
- 7. Normally I watch TV with my parents. / I normally watch TV with my parents.
- 8. I rarely play computer games.
- 9. I often go cycling on the weekend.

Exercise 2.2: Gap Fill

wake up; watch; eat; go out; meet up; play; have; hang out with; lie; watch

Exercise 2.3: Error Correction

- 1. I often go to my sister's house for lunch on / at the weekend.
- 2. On holiday, I usually get up at 4 p.m. in the morning.
- 3. I always go for a jog in the evening, when it is cool.
- 4. Normally, I go to bed at 11 p.m. / o'clock.

- 5. I try to have lunch at noon.
- 6. I leave for work at 6 a.m. / o'clock.

Exercise 2.4: Gap Fill & Ordering

After the shower; D

After that: A

Formula 3

Exercise 3.1: Error Correction

- 1. When I'm not working I really enjoy cycling in the countryside outside my city. It is a very healthy and exciting pastime.
- 2. I really like to get involved in team sports. They are particularly good for building up cooperative skills and healthy competition.
- 3. I especially like to spend my free time sleeping and being lazy in my dormitory.
- 4. My friends and I are really keen on playing computer games. They are a really good way to spend an evening.
- I enjoy taking part in martial arts like Kungfu; it can keep you fit and make you strong!
- 6. She enjoys going out to bars on weekends and hanging out with friends.

Exercise 3.2: Word Order

- 1. I'm quite into watching detective stories on TV.
- 2. She's a huge fan of romantic comedies.
- 3. I'm extremely interested in the latest fashions.
- 4. He's very keen on dancing at clubs with friends.

Exercise 3.3: Sentence Completion

1. satisfying	2. boring	3. excited
4. fascinated	5. interested	6. satisfying

Formula 4

Exercise 4.1: Rephrasing

- 1. I hate travelling a lot for work, but my boss makes me.
- 2. I'm not keen on formal parties where you have to look very smart and behave very well.
- 3. I <u>can't stand</u> it when my manager criticises me in front of all my colleagues.
- 4. Susan isn't interested in English at all and thinks it's a complete waste of time.
- 5. I'm not really a fan of going to expensive restaurants.
- I don't enjoy watching TV soap operas.

Exercise 4.2: Gap Fill

- 1. don't really
 - 2. strongly

- really don't like
- 4. absolutely 5. thoroughly dislike 6. can't stand

Exercise 4.3: Error Correction

- 1. I really enjoy studying English.
- 2. I like going to the seaside and swimming in the sea very much.
- 3. I don't enjoy going to parties very much.
- 4. I <u>really</u> like all parts of my job.
- 5. Correct

Formula 5

Exercise 5.1: Word Placement

1. A, B or C	2. B	3. B or C	4. A, B or C	5. A, B or C
6. B	7. B or C	8. C	9. B	

Exercise 5.3: Matching

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

Formula 6

Exercise 6.1: Error Correction

- 1. I really like meeting new people.
- 2. I particularly love travelling as part of my job.
- 3. She especially enjoys visiting the famous sights in my hometown.
- 4. I enjoy taking photographs and sending postcards home.
- 5. I really like living with my classmates in our dormitory.
- 6. Correct

Exercise 6.2: Multiple Choice

1. A 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. B 6. A

Exercise 6.3: Matching

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

Formula 7

Exercise 7.1: Matching

1. D 2. F 3. E 4. C 5. B 6. A

Exercise 7.2: Gap Fill

1. elderly people 2. the unemployed; adolescents 3. white-collar workers; wealthy people

Exercise 7.3: Rephrasing

1. A lot of Chinese people regularly play badminton when they are young.

- 2. Not many women play golf in China.
- 3. The majority of Chinese people like to listen to music.
- 4. Very few people / students at my university play table tennis.
- 5. Most people watched the 2008 Olympics Opening Ceremony.
- 6. A small percentage of rich people ever ride a bike.

Exercise 7.4: Word Order

- 1. As a rule, football is more popular with boys.
- 2. Generally speaking, southern Chinese eat a lot of rice.
- 3. More often than not university students play sports very regularly.
- 4. Men tend to like watching sport together.
- 5. In general, rich people like to drive cars.

Formula 8

Exercise 8.1: Sentence Completion

1. the worst	2. the most beautiful	more suitable	4. The most pleasant
--------------	-----------------------	---------------------------------	----------------------

5. the best 6. the most fun 7. the most enjoyable 8. the warmest 9. hotter

Exercise 8.2: Gap Fill

1. in the middle of winter	2. at the beginning of	3. during
4. in	5. at	6. on

Exercise 8.3: Matching

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

Formula 9

Exercise 9.1: Table Completion

Age Groups & Generations	Family / Relationship Groups	Work-Related Groups	Social Classes
younger people	parents	retired people	poor people
the elderly	single parents	unemployed people	rich people
the older generation	married couples	white-collar workers	the working classes
school kids	grandparents	housewives	the middle classes
the younger generation	people in a relationship	office workers	the upper classes
adolescents	couples	job seekers	property owners
teenagers	single people	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	the homeless

Exercise 9.2: Matching 1. G 2. D 3. E 4. F 5. B 6. A 7. C

Exercise 9.3: Gap Fill

1. energetic	2. social	Apathetic
4. curious	5. family-oriented	6. studious

Exercise 9.4: Multiple Choice

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. C 6. B 7. C 8. A

Formula 10

Exercise 10.1: Error Correction

- 1. The last time I played basketball was when I was at school.
- 2. On my 25th birthday I went to a Japanese restaurant with my friends and colleagues.
- 3. I think my boyfriend's parents <u>came</u> to visit <u>around</u> Tomb Sweeping Day.
- 4. My grandmother gave me the computer as a present last Christmas, so it's still really new.
- 5. I went to Thailand on vacation about two years ago.
- 6. Correct
- 7. I finally passed my driving test in 1997.

Exercise 10.2: Table Completion

Base Form	Past Tense Form	Base Form	Past Tense Form
are	were	know	knew
become	became	lay	laid
begin	began	leave	left
break	broke	let	let
bring	brought	lose	lost
build	built	make	made
buy	bought	mean	meant
catch	caught	meet	met
choose	chose	рау	paid
come	came	put	put
cut	cut	read	read
do	did	ride	rode

续表

Base Form	Past Tense Form	Base Form	Past Tense Form
draw	drew	run	ran
drink	drank	say	said
drive	drove	see	saw
eat	ate	sell	sold
fall	fell	send	sent
feed	fed	sleep	slept
find	found	stand	stood
fly	flew	swim	swam
forget	forgot	take	took
get	got	teach	taught
give	gave	tell	told
go	went	think	thought
have	had	try	tried
hear	heard	understand	understood
hide	hid	wake	woke
hit	hit	wear	wore
is	was	welcome	welcomed
keep	kept	write	wrote

Exercise 10.3: Gap Fill

- 1. annoying 2. intriguing 3. stimulating; enjoyable
- 4. thrilling 5. exhilarating; frustrating

Formula 11

- Exercise 11.1: Sentence Completion & Matching
- 1. started; D 2. drove; C 3. got to grips; B 4. taught; E 5. went; A

Exercise 11.2: Error Correction & Matching

- 1. I learned English from two really good teachers in middle school. C
- 2. I learned to use spreadsheets by trial and error. I was not taught by anyone. B
- 3. I learned how to sing from my mother, A

- 4. I first was taught to write characters by my father, D
- 5. I <u>learned</u> how to do Web design by using an online tutorial and going through each section every day on my own. E

Formula 12

Exercise 12.1: Sentence Completion
1. have cut
2. have brought
3. have fought
4. has undergone
5. have spent
6. has become

Exercise 12.2: Sentence Completion

1. are
2. went
3. did not look; looks
4. cost
5. played; enjoyed

Exercise 12.3: Gap Fill

1. better; cheaper	2. faster	3. more fashionable
4. wider	5. more expensive	

Formula 13

Exercise 13.1: Matching

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

Exercise 13.2: Error Correction

- 1. Correct
- 2. To make my living room more homely, I would put a bookshelf in the corner and some plants.
- 3. To make the kitchen better I would get rid of the old units and have a totally new, modern kitchen <u>installed</u>.
- 4. To make my house look more cheerful I <u>would</u> paint the walls of my living room a brighter colour.
- 5. To let more light in my house and create more space, I would have the balcony extended.

Exercise 13.3: Gap Fill

1. Installing; warmer	2. Hanging; cosier	3. would make; powerful
4. easier	5. Having	

Formula 14

Exercise 14.1: Gap Fill

1. especially2. to some extent3. completely4. incredibly5. fairly

Exercise	14.2:	Gap	Fill
ENGIOIOO		COP	1 111

1. a good way	2. for helping	3. cycling; helps
4. excellent for	5. excellent way	6. can help us
Exercise 14.3: Matchi	na	

1. H 2. C 3. G 4. E 5. J 6. F 7. D 8. I 9. A 10. B

Exercise 14.4: Matching

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

Formula 15

Exercise 15.1: Error Correction

- 1. In the future I would really like to travel in the desert.
- 2. Correct
- 3. What I would really like to do when I am older is live in a wooden house in California.
- 4. I hope to have the opportunity to go fishing in lake Tanzania.
- 5. What I'd really like to do is learn another foreign language.

Exercise 15.2: Gap Fill

1. manage 2. dream 3. succeed 4. ambition

Exercise 15.3: Sentence Completion

Possible answers:

- 1. If I pass the test I will go to England on vacation.
- 2. If I achieve my ambition I will be so proud of myself.
- 3. If I manage to do everything I want before I am 40 years old I'll have a really happy life.
- 4. I will be so delighted if I fulfill my dream and travel to the moon.

Formula 16

Exercise 16.1: Gap Fill

1. think that; opinion 2. quite convinced 3. way; believe

Exercise 16.2: Matching

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

Exercise 16.3: Sentence Completion

Possible answers:

1. A tremendous amount of young people don't get enough money and time to travel around the world.

- 2. In my country, elderly people, in general, like to do exercise regularly every moring.
- 3. A large percentage of famous people don't get enough freedom and privacy.
- 4. Nearly all stadents are given far too much homework.
- 5. The majority of parents today don't give their sons and daughters enough privacy.

Exercise 16.4: Gap Fill

1. ought2. The best thing3. would be4. should5. good idea6. It would help if

Formula 17

Exercise 17.1: Gap Fill

1. blogs2. advertisements3. newsstands4. magazines; reviews5. features

Exercise 17.2: Gap Fill & Matching

1. broadcasts; B2. browse through; A3. news reports; E4. blogs; C5. find out about; D

Exercise 17.3: Gap Fill

- 1. biased / one-sided 2. objective / impartial 3. well-respected
- 4. untrustworthy 5. unreliable

Formula 18

Exercise 18.1: Gap Fill

Mary: not; of the opinion Mary: do; opinion Mary: course not; believe

Exercise 18.2: Multiple Choice

1. A 2. C 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. B

Exercise 18.3: Gap Fill & Matching

1. are made; D 2. punish; C 3. have; E

Formula 19

Exercise 19.1: Gap Fill

1. incredibly2. unbelievably challenging3. fairly frustrating4. remarkably easy5. awkward

5. drive; B

4. are given; A

Answer Key 练习

Exercise 19.2: Multiple Choice 2. B 3. C 1. C 4. A 5. B Formula 20 Exercise 20.1: Multiple Choice 5. C 1. B 2. C 3. A 4. B 6. A Exercise 20.2: Matching 2. C 1. E 3. D 4. B 5. A Exercise 20.3: Matching

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

Part two

Formula 21 Exercise 21.1 Gap Fill



Exercise 21.2 Gap Fill

- 1. sports personality
- 2. ex-boyfriend

- 4. friend of the family
- 5. TV presenter
- childhood friend
- 6. celebrity

Exercise 21.3 Gap Fill

- 1, who was the President of America
- 2. who taught us mathematics at school
- 3. who lived near our family home

31种雅思口语高分必背公式 4. who now studies at Beijing University 5. who was a civil servant 6. who lived in Los Angeles Exercise 21.4 Multiple Choice 1. A 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. B Exercise 21.5: Gap Fill 1. moody 2. supportive 3. immature 4. frank 5. charming 6. ambitious 7. generous 8. reserved 9. humorous 10. bright Exercise 21.6: Gap Fill 1. seldom 2. frequently 3. every night typically; twice a year 5. every now and again 6. constantly Exercise 21.7: Matching 1. C 2. E 4. A 5. D 3. B Exercise 21.8: Matchina 1. E 2. B/D 3. F 4. A 5. C 6. B / D Exercise 21.9: Multiple Choice 1. A 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. A 6. B Exercise 21.10: Gap Fill 1. have the will to succeed 2. through sheer hard work 3. has a gift for 4. to fight for 5. earn the respect Exercise 21.11: Gap Fill 1. looked up to 2. felt proud 3. hold; in high regard 4. greatly admire 5. special to me Exercise 21.12: Multiple Choice 1. C 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. B Exercise 21.13: Matching 1. F 2. B 3. G 4. D 5. H 6. E 7. C 8. A

Exercise 21.14: Ord F, D, B, C, A, G	0					
Formula 22 Exercise 22.1: Matc	hing					
1. E 2. A 3. F	4. D 5. B	6. G	7. C			
Exercise 22.2: Multip	ole Choice					
1. B 2. A 3. B	4. C 5. A	6. C	7. A	8. C	9. C	
Exercise 22.3: Matc	hing					
1. E 2. C 3. A	4. B 5. D	6. F				
Exercise 22.4: Multip						
1. B 2. B 3. C	4. B 5. A	6. C	7. A			
	Fill 2. both; and 5. Along with	6. n	ot only;	but also		
Exercise 22.6: Multip 1. B 2. C 3. A	4. B 5. C	告	定	童叟	无	其次
Exercise 22.7: Gap 1. always; used to 2. had; Whenever; wou 3. often; went; was 4. lived; sometimes; too	ld	F	,			
Exercise 22.8: Multip	ole Choice					
1. B 2. C 3. A	4. B 5. C					
Exercise 22.9: Matc	hing					
1. B 2. E 3. A	4. F 5. C	6. D				
Exercise 22.10: Gap						
1. makes me feel 5. I value; gives me	 important to i reminds me 	me	3. prov 7. lets	ided me me	with	4. love; because

Exercise 22.11: Matching 1. D 2. B 3. E 4. C 5. F 6. A

Exercise 22.12: Ordering

E, C, F, A, D, B

Formular 23 Exercise 23.1: Word Order

- 1. a life-size golden statue
- 2. a handy antique silver lighter
- 3. an elegant black silk dress
- 4. a boring grey mass-produced dictionary
- 5. a modern spherical glass sculpture

Exercise 23.2: Error Correction

- 1. I made him a toy car.
- 2. I bought a painting for my mother.
- 3. My friend wrote me a story.
- 4. My father bought me a book.
- 5. I gave it to a classmate.
- 6. I asked them to buy it for me.

Exercise 23.3: Sentence Completion

- 1. bought; was studying2. saw; was3. told4. made; was
- 5. invented 6. was dating; bought 7. gave; was staying 8. was working; was able

Exercise 23.4: Multiple Choice

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. A 6. B

Exercise 23.5: Gap Fill

- 1. are great for 2. are used for
- 4. provide 5. is important for
- 7. can help 8. useful for
- 3. provides people with
- 6. it's appreciated because
- 9. are valued for

Exercise 23.6: Word Order

- 1. I last wore the watch two years ago.
- 2. The first time I took the subway was in 1989.
- 3. The last time I watched the film was yesterday.
- 4. I first used a dictionary a very long time ago.

- 5. The last time I looked at the painting was last month.
- 6. I first bought a cell phone in 2003.

Exercise 23.7: Matching

1. B 2. F 3. D 4. A 5. K 6. C 7. G 8. E 9. I 10. L 11. J 12. M 13. H

Exercise 23.8: Multiple Choice

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. B 6. A 7. C 8. B

Exercise 23.9: Sentence Completion

1. (much) more important	2. not as reliable	3. not as advanced as
4. more	5. not as enlightening as	6. as equally important; as
7. more pleasant	8. warmer; more colourful; than	

Exercise 23.10: Gap Fill

1. relaxed	2. sentimental	3. intrigued by
4. nostalgic	5. thrilled	6. inspired

Exercise 23.11: Sentence Completion

- 1. was made; wouldn't be
- 2. would play; had
- 3. would be; were lost
- 4. hadn't bought; would've been
- 5. wouldn't have become; hadn't made
- 6. had been; wouldn't have been

Exercise 23.12: Multiple Choice

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. A 6. B

Exercise 23.13: Ordering D, G, E, A, C, F, B

Formula 24

Exercise 24.1: Gap Fill

- 1. the first time; romantic weekend away
- 2. legend
- 3. the time when; road trip

4. speech contest; poems; role play 5. fairy tale Exercise 24.2: Multiple Choice 6. C 7. C 9. A 10. A 11. C 1. C 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. A 8. B Exercise 24.3: Multiple Choice 1. B 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. A Exercise 24.4: Sentence Completion 3. were read; by 1. were played 2. was invited; by 5. were taught 6. had been taken / were taken; by 4. was promoted; by 7. was carried 8. was bought for me; by

Exercise 24.5: Multiple Choice

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. C 6. A 7. C 8. B

Exercise 24.6: Table Completion

Relatives	Occupations	Relationship	Groups
grandparents	accountant	friend of a friend	a crowd of people
aunt	waiter / waitress	next-door neighbour	loads of people
uncle	musician	colleague	a big group of people
spouse		friend of the family	(sport) supporters
mother-in-law		acquaintance	party-goers
nephew		childhood friend	a tour group
distant rela- tion			audience
			guests
			passengers

Exercise 24.7: Rephrasing

- 1. Simon, who gets carsick very easily, felt very ill on the school bus one day.
- 2. Susan, who is very forgetful, forgot her handbag.
- All of the tennis fans who didn't manage to buy tickets watched the match on TV screens outside.

players

- 4. Ralph, who was a friendly old man, used to talk to me every day on my way home from school.
- 5. All of the passengers who hadn't bought a ticket were thrown off the bus.
- 6. The members of the tour group who were American didn't understand what I said.

Exercise 24.8: Rephrasing

- 1. He said that he was Chinese.
- 2. She said that she wasn't going to study the next year.
- 3. He asked me if I could go to his house that night.
- 4. She told him that she didn't love him anymore.
- 5. I said that I wouldn't be able to leave the party then.
- 6. My dad said that he had gone to Beijing many years ago.
- 7. I asked Jack where Jill was.
- 8. I said to my parents that I couldn't tell them as it was a secret.
- 9. He said that he had never been to Tian'anmen Square.

Exercise 24.9: Multiple Choice

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. B 6. A

Exercise 24.10: Matching

1. H 2. C 3. I 4. F 5. A 6. E 7. D 8. G 9. B

Exercise 24.11: Table Completion

Adjectives for Describing Events	Adjectives of Feeling
amazing	amazed
amusing	amused
astonishing	astonished
astounding	astounded
awe-inspiring	awe-inspired
depressing	depressed
disappointing	disappointed
embarrassing	embarrassed
encouraging	encouraged
enlightening	enlightened

续表

Adjectives for Describing Events

- fascinating
 - frustrating
 - inspiring
 - interesting
 - moving
 - refreshing
- stimulating

Adjectives of Feeling

- fascinated
- frustrated
- inspired
- interested
 - moved
- refreshed
- stimulated

Exercise 24.12: Sentence Completion

- 1. hadn't been; would've been
- 2. wouldn't have taken; hadn't travelled
- 3. had gone; wouldn't have made; enjoyed
- 4. would've kept; hadn't lost
- 5. the best; have ever had
- 6. have always tried
- 7. the most exciting; have ever been
- 8. have never arrived

Exercise 24.13: Gap Fill

- 1. a very stimulating experience
- 2. I learnt the importance of
- 3. In the future I will
- 4. This event taught me
- 5. I will never forget
- 6. I wouldn't want to do it again
- 7. rewarding experience and I learned a lot
- 8. important for me
- 9. I would love to do it again

Exercise 24.14: Ordering

1. D 2. F 3. A 4. E 5. C 6. B

Part Three

Formula 25 Exercise 25.1: Matching

1. F 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. B 6. E

Exercise 25.2: Gap Fill

- 1. believe that
- 2. strongly believe
- 3. convinced that
- 4. certainly do; of the opinion
- 5. don't think
- 6. Not really

Exercise 25.3: Multiple Choice

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. A 6. B

Exercise 25.4: Matching

1. A 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. B 6. A 7. C 8. D

Formula 26

Exercise 26.1: Gap Fill & Matching

- 1. vast majority; C
- 2. Most; F
- 3. A lot of; A
- 4. large percentage; E
- 5. political views think; D
- 6. People with a lot of; B

Exercise 26.2: Multiple Choice

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. B 6. C

Exercise 26.3: Gap Fill

- 1. is a better place for relaxing
- 2. because it's a very therapeutic hobby; energetic
- 3. keep our natural environment cleaner
- 4 it is very important that
- 5. for establishing positive international relations
- 6. rewarding and fulfilling; better for

- 7. much wider variety; more convenient
- 8. necessary for
- 9. while younger people like
- 10. I think almost everyone agrees that it's important

Formula 27

Exercise 27.1: Gap Fill

- 1. agree
- 2. couldn't agree
- 3. believe that's true
- 4. completely agree with

Exercise 27.2: Multiple Choice

1. B 2. C 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. C

Exercise 27.3: Matching

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

Exercise 27.4: Matching

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

Formula 28

Exercise 28.1: Matching

The main advantage of working in an office is you can sit in a comfortable chair all day and drink tea!

The good thing about living in the countryside is that you can take peaceful walks and breathe fresh air.

One of the main benefits of living in cities is that you are able to keep up with the latest fashions, go to clubs, bars and restaurants.

A major advantage of taking the subway is you can travel to work quickly and cheaply.

A key advantage of having regular holidays is that you can give the mind and body a rest from the stress of work.

Exercise 28.2: Gap Fill

- 1. can get stressful
- 2. too obsessed with; can give a very bad impression to others
- 3. might get bored; annoying
- 4. get bothered by; not good for
- 5. The disadvantage of; inconvenient for

- 6. The bad thing; might get stolen
- 7. can get complicated

Exercise 28.3: Matching

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

Formula 29

Exercise 29.1: Multiple Choice & Matching

1. B; C	2. B; E	3. A; D	4. C; B	5. A; A
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Exercise 29.2: Gap Fill

- 1. more important
- 2. have a higher priority
- 3. undoubtedly of greater importance than
- 4. in need of more attention than
- 5. take precedence over
- 6. Before thinking; should try to
- 7. equally as important as
- 8. much more valuable; than

Exercise 29.3: Matching

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

Formula 30

Exercise 30.1: Multiple Choice 1, B 2, C 3, B 4, A 5, C 6, A

Exercise 30.2: Gap Fill

- 1. to take steps to
- 2. ought to provide
- 3. ought to try harder to
- 4. should make a real effort to address
- 5. pay more attention to
- 6. take measures to
- 7. could spend more money on

Exercise 30.3: Multiple Choice

1. C 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. A 6. C