

# 教材习题解答

## Unit 1 The written word

### Welcome to the unit

#### Sample answers

- If I were asked to recommend a book to a friend, I would choose *Gone with the Wind*. It was written by Margaret Mitchell and set a sales record when 50,000 copies were sold in one day. By 1965, more than 10,000,000 copies had been sold and translated into 25 languages in 29 countries. It is one of the most successful best-sellers ever written.
- In my opinion, e-books will eventually replace books in print. E-books have many advantages over printed books. First of all, they are much easier to carry. We can take many of our favourite books on a CD-ROM when travelling. Besides, reading becomes easier with e-books as we can set the point size of the text to what is most comfortable for us. In addition, storing e-books is much easier. You can put all the books in your bookcase in just one CD and you don't have to worry that humidity may destroy the books. Of course, it may be quite a long time before e-books replace printed books.
- There are many differences between poetry and science fiction books. To begin with, poetry uses much more concise language and techniques like rhythm and rhyme. Next, poets often express their thoughts and feelings in poems, while science fiction writers often tell what may be possible in the future based on developments in science. Last, poems usually reflect life or society at specific times, while the main topics of science fiction books range from scientific discoveries, space travel, life on other planets to environmental changes.

### Reading

#### Answers

- Classics are the antiques of the literary world. They are novels, plays and poems that were written a long time ago and were so well written that people still read them nowadays.
- He is one of England's greatest writers.

3 Seven years old.

- C1 1 Because they think classics are old and boring and have nothing to do with life today.  
 2 She doesn't think that they are old or boring. She thinks they have something to do with contemporary life.  
 3 By his death, one of England's greatest writers is lost to the world.  
 4 Joe is a kind and simple man.  
 5 A very generous stranger.  
 6 He becomes vain and ashamed of his background.  
 7 Because Joe does not fit his rigid ideas of what it means to be civil and to be a gentleman.  
 8 He learns that wealth does not buy happiness and that friends are more important than a fancy education.

C2 1 d 2 c 3 a 4 e 5 b

D 1 c 2 g 3 e 4 a 5 f 6 d 7 b

- E (1) plot (2) themes (3) characteristics  
 (4) criminal (5) twists (6) generous  
 (7) desperate (8) civil

### Word power

#### Answers

- C (1) poetry (2) novelists (3) short story  
 (4) fantasy (5) detective (6) playwright  
 (7) news articles/news stories (8) biographies

D Poetry *John Keats: The Complete Poems*

Short story *The Country of the Blind and Other Selected Stories*

Drama *King Lear*

Novel *Sense and Sensibility*

### Grammar and usage

#### Answers

- A *Oliver Twist* was written by the novelist Charles Dickens in 1837. The story is set in England in the 1830s. The main character, Oliver Twist, experiences a childhood without parents. He is raised with other children who also have no parents. He is then sent to a workhouse, where he has to work very hard and hardly has time to relax. Oliver does not like

anything about the workhouse. The children are treated very badly and seldom have enough food or water. One day at supper, Oliver asks for more food. Merely because of this, he is thrown out of the workhouse and becomes a servant to a cruel master who abuses him.

To flee the circumstances, Oliver runs away to London, where he falls under the control of a man called Fagin. Fagin is not a good character. He is a master thief who teaches young boys how to steal. Oliver does not want to steal from anyone, but in order to survive Oliver is forced to become a criminal. Fagin trains Oliver and his new friend, the Artful Dodger, and the two boys soon become Fagin's best thieves.

One day, the boys steal from a millionaire named Mr Barnlow. Oliver gets arrested by the police and is taken to court. Mr Barnlow is a generous man without any of Fagin's vices. He pities Oliver, takes him home, and tries to reform him.

Oliver loves his new home and Mr Barnlow becomes a father to him. Sadly, Oliver must soon leave his new father. Fagin and his group of criminals find him and drag him back into the life of crime, pressuring him with the threat of violence if he resists. Unless Oliver can escape, he will never be reunited with Mr Barnlow—he will have no real the family and none of the love he deserves, but only bad luck.

B 1 would rather; than

2 not uncommon

3 Not many

4 can't; too

**Task**

**Skills building 1**

**Tapescript**

**Teacher:** In the first paragraph, you should mention the author of the story as well as its title. You should also write what category the story belongs to. It is important to mention when and where the story is set, as this helps put the story in an environment that the reader can understand. So, in Paragraph One, you need to mention the author, the title, the category and the setting of the story.

In the next paragraph, you should give a brief summary of the plot. You can also describe the important characters in the story. You should describe the changes that occur in the characters as well. So, in Paragraph Two, you should talk about the plot, characters and character development.

In the third paragraph, you should discuss the important themes of the story and the language used in it. How a writer uses language is what makes writing so interesting. You should talk about, for example, how the writer uses pictures and symbols to help us better understand his or her ideas. Be sure to give examples from the text. So, in Paragraph Three, you should discuss the themes and the symbols.

In the last paragraph of your review, you are expected to write your personal opinion of the story. You should say why you like it or why you don't.

**Answers**

**A**

<b>Paragraph 1</b>	author, title, category, setting
<b>Paragraph 2</b>	plot, characters, character development
<b>Paragraph 3</b>	themes, symbols
<b>Paragraph 4</b>	personal opinion

**B**

<b>Title</b>	<i>The Home-Made Ball</i>	<b>Theme</b>	friendship
<b>Author</b>	Jerry Johnson	<b>Symbols</b>	the old home-made soccer ball and the new soccer ball, the old bench and the new sneakers
<b>Category</b>	short story	<b>Your opinion</b>	okay
<b>Characters</b>	Kevin, Mike, Steven		
<b>Plot</b>	Kevin and Mike are good friends. They play soccer with their home-made ball every day. However, when Kevin gets a pair of brand new sneakers and a new soccer ball, things change.		

**Skills building 2****Sample answers**

**Reporter:** Good morning, Miss Yang. I've just read your review of *The Attic* in a magazine. Could I ask you a few questions about it?

**Reader:** Sure. What would you like to know about?

**Reporter:** Do you think the plot of *The Attic* sounds interesting?

**Reader:** Yes, it is really entertaining and poetic from beginning to end.

**Reporter:** People say the author uses colours to describe Cindy's mood. What do you think of this way of writing?

**Reader:** I like it. In my opinion, colours add beauty to the story.

**Reporter:** Well, why do you like best think Virginia Fox uses chocolate as a symbol of happiness?

**Reader:** I feel that chocolate usually helps us think of a sweet and rich life. It symbolizes happiness and success in Cindy's life.

**Reporter:** Personally I feel the same way. By the way, which character in the story do you like best?

**Reader:** If you ask me, I would say my favourite character is definitely Stuart.

**Reporter:** Can you tell me why?

**Reader:** Because I feel that he adds some comedy to this otherwise dark tale.

**Reporter:** What do you think is the theme of this short story?

**Reader:** In this story, chocolate is a symbol of happiness and success in Cindy's life.

**Reporter:** Thank you very much.

**Skills building 3****Possible example**

*The Home-Made Ball* is a short story written by Jerry Johnson. The story is set in modern-day America.

The main character of *The Home-Made Ball* is a boy called Kevin. Kevin and Mike are good friends who play soccer with their home-made ball every day, but when Kevin gets a pair of brand new sneakers and a new soccer ball, things change.

Friendship is an important theme in this short story. The author, Jerry Johnson, uses the old and new things, like

the old home-made ball and the new soccer ball, and the old bench and the new sneakers as symbols. The old things symbolize the most valuable thing, friendship, which needs to be cherished.

I think this story is really good and I strongly recommend it to all of you.

**Unit 2 The universal language****Welcome to the unit****Sample answers**

1 My favourite kind of music is classical music. Classical music uses orchestras to create music. I like listening to music played by orchestras. You can hear things played on instruments from all of the different families—woodwinds, strings, percussion and brass. Also, classical music tends to be slower, so it makes me feel calm when I listen to it.

2 The musician I like most is Jay Chou. Many people may think that he is just a pop singer, but I consider him to be a pop musician. He is talented not only in writing songs, but also in playing the piano. He sings about broken heart, urban stress and young dreams, which attracts young people who have similar thoughts. That is why many teenagers in China like him so much.

3 Yes. I watched an opera with my grandfather when I was a child. A Chinese opera performance includes elements like dance, dialogue, swordplay and acrobatics. The musical instruments used for the Chinese opera include gongs, cymbals, drums and stringed instruments. A character's age, gender and personality are shown through the makeup, movements, props and colour of the costumes. Chinese opera uses music to express themes like love, betrayal and hope.

**Reading****Answers**

A 1 *Turandot* is an opera that tells the story of a stubborn and cruel Chinese princess, named Turandot, who lives in the Forbidden City. To avoid marriage, she says that any potential husband must solve three riddles or die.

2 Calaf decides to solve the riddles so that he can marry her.

3 At the end of the story, Calaf and Turandot unite in marriage.

**C1** 1 Giacomo Puccini.

2 Because *Turandot* is a story which happened in the Forbidden City.

3 She is stubborn and cruel.

4 He has promised to allow Turandot to choose her own husband.

5 He is killed.

6 She will not have to marry him, but can have him killed.

7 To protect Calaf and his father, Liu claims that she alone knows Calaf's name, but resists telling Turandot.

Then she grabs a sword from a guard and kills herself.

8 The bringing together of a group of people from many countries, the music, and the grand setting make the production amazing.

**C2** 5 4 7 2 1 8 3 6

**D** 1 f 2 c 3 g 4 a 5 b 6 d 7 e

**E** (1) stubborn (2) merciful (3) dare

(4) fall in love (5) demand (6) unwilling

(7) butterflies (8) awesome

**Word power**

**Answers**

**C** (1) musical instruments (2) strings

(3) percussion (4) jazz drums

(5) woodwind instruments (6) keyboards

**D** (1) harp (2) tuba (3) piccolo

(4) clarinet (5) triangle (6) cymbal

**Grammar and usage**

**Answers**

**A**

**Jane:** How did you feel taking part in *Turandot*?

**Singer:** It was a real opportunity for me to be cast. It had always been one of my strongest desires to have a part in *Turandot*.

**Jane:** How were you hired for the job?

**Singer:** Well, I'm a musical performer, but there was a short period when I was not working, and was just collecting unemployment benefits. One day, I saw a poster put up by the production company's Personnel Department, saying they were looking for singers. I applied for the job, and they sent me an invitation to try out for a part in the chorus.

**Jane:** Was it difficult to try out?

**Singer:** Yes, it was difficult. They asked me to sing a tune, and at the time I had a sore throat, so I was afraid I wouldn't get the job.

**Jane:** What did you like best about participating in *Turandot*?

**Singer:** The best part was visiting Beijing because the performance was staged in the Forbidden City. It was my first visit to Beijing.

**Jane:** Would you like to visit Beijing again?

**Singer:** Yes, I would like to visit Beijing again.

**Jane:** Well, it's been fun talking to you. I thank you for your time.

**Singer:** You're welcome.

**B** 1 b 2 c 3 a 4 d 5 e

1 Bob James, a pop star, dies of drug abuse.

2 This is the door to the stage.

3 The performance last night was not as good as expected.

4 Please handle this with care.

5 *Turandot* was really a wonderful performance, and the setting was also fantastic.

**Task**

**Skills building 1**

**Tapescript**

**Teacher:** The task you have today is to make an exhibition board for the music festival. Your exhibition board should be about a composer. To make your exhibition board, you will need to do several things. First, you will need to collect information about some composers. When you have finished that, you can then choose which composer to write about. You're probably wondering what information you need to find out. You need to find out when and where they were born and died. Those things are very important. Another thing you need to know is where they come from, for example, from Europe or the USA. You will also need to find out those special things that happened in their lives, such as getting married or writing their first piece of music. Another important thing is something or

someone that influenced them. Finally, you should write the names of their most famous works.

### Answers

#### A

Things to find out	Mozart	Tchaikovsky	Paul Simon
Born ( when and where)			
Died ( when and where)			
Special things: when they wrote/recorded their <sup>(1)</sup> first piece of music			
People/things that <sup>(2)</sup> influenced them			
Names of their most famous <sup>(3)</sup> works			

### Skills building 2

#### Sample answers

**Student:** I am doing some research on Mozart. I need some information to complete my exhibition board. Can I ask you some questions about Mozart?

**Club member:** Yes. What would you like to know?

**Student:** Where was he born?

**Club member:** He was born in Salzburg, Austria.

**Student:** I know that Mozart is a famous composer. What instruments did he play?

**Club member:** The piano and the violin.

**Student:** Mozart had a sister. I know he went on a tour of Europe with his sister at five, giving performances. Do you know his sister's name?

**Club member:** Maria Anna.

**Student:** When was his famous opera *The Marriage of Figaro* written?

**Club member:** In 1786. Do you know his another successful opera, *Don Giovanni*?

**Student:** No. When was it written?

**Club member:** In 1787.

**Student:** Who did he marry?

**Club member:** He married Constanze Weber, a young woman from Germany.

**Student:** Can you tell me any other information about him?

**Club member:** Yes. He wrote his last three symphonies in less than seven weeks in the summer of 1788.

**Student:** I know he died in 1791, but where did he die?

**Club member:** In Vienna.

### Skills building 3

#### Possible example

#### The life story of a famous composer

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart  
(1756 ~ 1791)

#### Early years

Born on 27 January 1756, in Salzburg, Austria, Mozart showed remarkable talent in music. His father was a successful composer and served as his first musical tutor. At the age of five, Mozart started writing classical music. He composed classical music and had his first piece of music published in 1764. He composed his first opera at the age of twelve in 1768.

#### Achievements

Some of the famous music that he wrote included: *The Marriage of Figaro*, which he wrote for the Vienna Opera, one of the world's best-known opera houses. *Don Giovanni*, another successful opera he wrote in 1787.

*The Magic Flute*, written in 1791, just before he died later the same year in Vienna, Austria.

#### Family

In 1782, Mozart married Constanze Weber, a young woman from Germany.

## Unit 3 The world of colours and light

### Welcome to the unit

#### Sample answers

1 Of all the above paintings, I like the paintings of nature best. There are a variety of reasons for this. First, paintings of nature usually show landscapes, figures and birds or flowers. They are closely related to day-to-day life. Second, nature paintings provide us with the chance to appreciate nature. Finally, paintings can also express the thoughts and emotions of the painters, which can be passed down from the past to the present. I believe that Vincent van Gogh was right when he said, "Keep your love of nature, for that is the true way to understand art more and more."

2 I have learnt a lot about the world's most famous painters, of which I like van Gogh's works best. I like his works not only because he is regarded as one of the greatest and most talented artists ever, but also because his life and work have inspired and influenced much of art history since his tragic death in 1890. Van Gogh has left a large range of paintings from flowers to people and landscapes. His painting style had a deep influence on painting history. Of all his 800 oil paintings and 1,600 drawings, I like his most famous artwork, called *Sunflowers*. These sunflowers are at varying stages of life, from withered and wilting to vibrant full bloom. This makes me think of a human being's life circle from birth to death.

3 Everyone should learn something about painting. First, painting reflects the beauty of life and helps us have a better understanding of life around us. Next, painting gives us a chance to turn our imagination into reality. When you look at your own painting, you find a sense of achievement and become satisfied. Finally, painting also provides us with the chance to make new friends. If you learn something about painting, you'll find life much better than expected.

**Reading**

**Answers**

- A 1 Spain, France, the Netherlands.  
 2 Four days.  
 3 The water lilies floating on the surface of the pond in his garden.
- C1 1 He thinks Málaga is a lovely city and that the architecture there is beautiful.  
 2 Cubism is a type of art which often uses acute

angles and where the world is represented as being constructed of cubes and rectangles.

3 He went to the Louvre Museum and the Musée d'Orsay.

4 The *Mona Lisa*.

5 He designed many new inventions, including a primitive form of a helicopter and a tank.

6 The Musée d'Orsay.

7 Although van Gogh committed his whole being to painting, he received little reward for his effort. Only one painting had been sold before he died.

8 In Amsterdam.

**C2**

Artist	Nationality	Years of birth and death	Famous painting	Year of painting
Pablo Picasso	Spanish	1881 ~ 1973	<i>Guernica</i>	1937
Leonardo da Vinci	Italian	1452 ~ 1519	<i>Mona Lisa</i>	1503 ~ 1506
Claude Monet	French	1840 ~ 1926	<i>Impression, Sunrise</i>	1872
van Gogh	Dutch	1853 ~ 1890	<i>The Potato Eaters</i>	1885
Rembrandt	Dutch	1606 ~ 1669	<i>The Night Watch</i>	1642

D 1 b 2 d 3 f 4 a 5 g 6 c 7 e

E (1) acute (2) oil painting (3) was off to (4) agents (5) consensus (6) reward

**Word power**

**Answers**

C (1) watercolours (2) oils (3) paintbrushes (4) pencils (5) paper (6) oil paints (7) portrait (8) still life

D 1 rose 2 cherry 3 lemon 4 olive green 5 sea green 6 chocolate

**Grammar and usage**

**Answers**

**A Dear Mum and Dad**

Here we are in London at last! The weather has been changeable, but we are having a great time. Aunt really enjoyed France and so did grandma and I. We have walked a lot. Having twisted her ankle, our tour guide had to be taken to the hospital.

Wanting to stay in a hotel suite in an old castle, we tried to make a reservation. However, that hotel was booked full. So, instead, we found accommodation in a dormitory. It was a lot of fun because in the dormitory were lots of people from different places.

Hardly had we left the dormitory the next morning when we realized we had left our map in the room. We hurried back to the room and saw that it was still there. We were very lucky!

Had you come with us, I guarantee you would have enjoyed Europe too. All of the paintings I've seen so far are fantastic. Now I think that van Gogh is my favourite artist.

Is there anything special that I can bring you?

See you soon

Xiaoming

**B 1** Never have I seen such beautiful flowers in the city.

2 Neither do I have time to go to the museum today nor do I want to.

3 Hardly could I believe my eyes when I saw the sculpture in the museum.

4 The poet is always writing; seldom is he seen without a notebook in his hand.

**Task****Step 1****Tapescript**

**Teacher:** As you know, we have arranged a trip to the art gallery. We are going to visit the newest exhibition there, which is open to students for one day only. You are going to write a report about the visit after we return. So, while you are on the trip, you have to collect some information. There are certain things you will need to include in the report. You will need to say what place you visited and when you went. You will also need to explain what you went to

see and the reason for the trip. That means you should say something about the exhibition and describe some of the paintings. You will need to give some specific information about the painter and his life as well. This will include when and where he was born and how he began painting. You also need to find out where he studied. Did he study abroad? The exhibition has a very interesting name and it would be good if you could find out why the exhibition has this name. Last but not least, you should say what you think of the exhibition. I have a copy of the advertisement for the exhibition here. I will read it out in a minute. It will help you get some background information about the exhibition.

**Answers**

A 2 when 3 what 4 reason; exhibition; paintings  
5 life; born; began; studied 7 think of

**Tapescript**

**Teacher:** The ad says that at the City Art Gallery, there is an exhibition called *Glance of Guilin* by the artist Zhang Linghong. The exhibition runs from the twenty-second of May until the twenty-ninth of May. There is a special price of five *yuan* on Student Day, which is on the twenty-ninth of May. The ad also says Zhang Linghong has been painting for twenty years and this is an exhibition of his work in Guilin, Guangxi. His paintings show many beautiful views of the Li River and the surrounding hills, and they are presented in a unique way.

B (1) 22 May (2) 5 (3) 20 (4) Li River  
(5) hills

**C****Zhang Linghong**

Zhang Linghong was born in Hangzhou in 1961. As a teenager, he began painting scenes of local fishermen and sailors along the canals in Suzhou, and sold these paintings to tourists and passers-by as souvenirs. In 1983, he gained admission to the Beijing School of Art. His early works, mostly in the traditional Chinese style, reflected the scenery of eastern China. For his final

project at university, he travelled and painted the different people and places of China. His paintings preserved scenes of folk customs that have almost disappeared. After his graduation, this project was exhibited in art galleries all over China, making him famous nationwide. He then set up a studio in Hangzhou. In the 1990s, he won a scholarship to study in the USA. It was while at the New York School of Art that he experimented with different materials such as cloth and plastic in his paintings. He spent three years in the USA and then came back to Hangzhou. Since then, he has returned to a more traditional painting style. Glance of Guilin is a collection of twelve paintings created between 2003 and 2004. It got this name because Zhang Linghong believed no one could ever see all of Guilin. The first painting in the Glance of Guilin collection is called Guilin Heights, and measures over three metres tall. The painting focuses on several steep hills with the Li River flowing below. It is an outstanding painting that should not be missed.

## Step 2

### Possible example

**Student:** Good morning, Mr Zhang. Could you spare me a few minutes to answer some questions?

**Artist:** Sure, I'm very glad to. What would you like to know?

**Student:** I enjoy your masterpiece very much. It is fantastic, but I wonder where you got the idea from?

**Artist:** Well, I got the idea from an exhibition of photographs in Guilin. Seeing the photographs, I was deeply impressed by the beauty of scenes in Guilin in the photographs.

**Student:** What did you do first?

**Artist:** I paid a visit to Guilin and travelled around the city. I took lots of photographs at different times of the day and at different times of the year. It took me over a year to cover the city.

**Student:** What did you do next?

**Artist:** I grouped the photographs, which included the most popular views of the river, according to different areas in Guilin.

**Student:** I can see the special effect in your paintings.

How did you manage to make such an effect?

**Artist:** I made the effect with a knife and a fork. You can see the marks made by the knife blade in the paintings.

**Student:** So how long did it take you to finish your work?

**Artist:** It took me two more years to finish all the paintings. So altogether, I spent more than three years to finish my work.

**Student:** Wow! That's such a long time. Then how did you decide what to call it?

**Artist:** In my opinion, no one can ever see all of Guilin, so I decided to call the collection of paintings *Glance of Guilin*. The painting *Guilin Heights* was so named because it shows the hills around Guilin and is over three metres tall.

**Student:** What do you think of *Guilin Heights*?

**Artist:** I'm quite proud of it because it is unique.

**Student:** Thank you very much, Mr Zhang. This has helped me a lot in understanding your art.

**Artist:** Glad you enjoyed it.

## Step 3

### Possible example

Report on the visit to *Glance of Guilin*

#### Introduction

Place of visit: City Art Gallery

Date of visit: 29 May

What was seen: an exhibition by Zhang Linghong

#### The exhibition

1 The collection; 12 paintings created between 2003 and 2004; effect was made with a knife and a fork; over a year to take the photographs and two more years to finish all the paintings

2 *Guilin Heights*; focusing on several steep hills with the Li River flowing below; painted in a unique way; named because it shows the hills around Guilin and is over three metres tall

#### The artist

born in Hangzhou in 1961; gained admission to the Beijing School of Art in 1983; set up a studio in Hangzhou after graduation; studied in the USA for 3



years in the 1990s; held an exhibition of his work

### Conclusion

fantastic and impressive; cannot be missed

## Unit 4 Films and film events

### Welcome to the unit

#### Sample answers

- 1 Frankly speaking, I know little about foreign film festivals. First, I am occupied with my studies and have little time to read about such things. Second, I think these events are not so closely connected with me, though I am fond of seeing films. I think it concerns the directors and the actors a lot more than it does the audience. Even so, I understand that film festivals play a significant role in the film industry. They provide a stage for the people involved in film-making to express and exchange their experiences.
- 2 My favourite director is Zhang Yimou. I believe that Mr Zhang has made great contributions to the development of China's film industry. He has succeeded in directing high-quality films, which has helped him gain international fame. I think he is a versatile, productive and experienced director. He includes the Chinese culture in his films, and because of this, his films have introduced the Chinese culture and films to a lot of people around the world.
- 3 At night, when tired from studies, the best choice may be to see a film at home. Though the atmosphere may not be as exciting as at a cinema, it is certainly more relaxing. In your home, you can enjoy watching a film in a peaceful setting. When lying on the sofa watching a film, you can calm down and really enjoy yourself. Seeing a film at home offers a variety of choices. Holding the remote control, you will soon be attracted by the fascinating pictures and lose yourself in the plot.

### Reading

#### Answers

- A 1 Six.
- 2 The Cannes Film Festival, the Berlin International Film Festival, the Sundance Film Festival, the Venice Film Festival, the Toronto International Film Festival and the Shanghai International Film Festival.
  - 3 The Sundance Film Festival.

C1 1 The Venice Film Festival views film as a type of contemporary art.

2 In 1981, Robert Redford, who has acted in and directed many big Hollywood films, became the sponsor of the festival and changed the focus to independent films, often made on very modest budgets. Since then it has become well known.

3 Because many people felt the Venice Film Festival was giving awards to only German and Italian films.

4 Films shown at the Cannes Film Festival are often made with large budgets, and have well-known actors and directors, while films that are likely to be overlooked at Cannes have a real chance of becoming champions at the Berlin Film Festival.

5 The Shanghai International Film Festival gives out the Golden Cup Award.

### C2

Film festival	Started in	Features
Sundance Film Festival	1978	only includes small, independent films made on very modest budgets; boycotts all Hollywood films
Cannes Film Festival	1939	the largest film festival in the world; films shown are often made with large budgets and have well-known actors and directors; shows a broad range of films from many different countries
Berlin International Film Festival	1951	gives awards to films from all around the globe
Toronto International Film Festival	1976	the second largest film festival in the world; gives some special awards to Canadian films
Shanghai International Film Festival	1993	the youngest film festival; has a good reputation worldwide

D 1 e 2 a 3 g 4 f 5 b 6 h 7 d 8 c

E (1) overlooked (2) entries (3) restriction  
(4) edge (5) deliberately (6) resemble

**Word power**

**Answers**

C (1) thrillers (2) comedies (3) documentaries  
(4) horror (5) action (6) wide-angle (7) close-up  
(8) on location (9) backdrop (10) credits

D 1 extras 2 director 3 cameraman  
4 lighting crew 5 producer 6 editor

**Grammar and usage**

**Answers**

A I am so tired. I have just got home from the cinema and finished the laundry. Mum told me to help her with it because she is not a maid. Before I fall asleep, I have to write down what happened today.

Mary and I had an appointment at the shopping centre at 1 p. m. , but it wasn't until 1. 30 p. m. that she arrived. I didn't have time to get angry with her because we had to run to the cinema in time for the next show. Mary agreed to see the film I picked, although she really wanted to see a musical. The film was such a disappointment. Listening to the formal language all the characters used was really tiresome. Mary said to me, ' Do think twice next time before you choose a film. ' I'm not unhappy about what she said. It is the time wasted on the film that I'm unhappy about. Mary and I made an agreement never to see a film like this again. Maybe next time we can see a musical.

B 1 It is a major Hollywood studio that my uncle has just sold a film script to.

2 It is for years that he has wanted to be a novelist or screenwriter.

3 It was a local television channel that bought a TV script from him.

C 1 Who is it that your uncle has just sold a film script to?

2 How long is it that he has wanted to be a novelist or screenwriter?

3 Who was it that bought a TV script from him?

**Task**

**Tapescript**

**Host:** Today, on *History's Greatest Inventions*, we are discussing films, which were once called 'moving pictures'!

**Guest:** Well, that's what films are—moving pictures. What our eyes see as movements are really just the small differences between thousands of still photographs. In the 1880s in London, a man called William Friese Green was the first to make what we now think of as a film. However, it was not until 1895 that two Frenchmen, the Lumière brothers, made a film and presented it to paying audiences. They are often considered the 'fathers of the modern film industry'.

**Host:** These first films were not like the ones we see today, were they?

**Guest:** No. One big difference is the speed of the filming—when we see these old films today, the actors look like they are moving too fast. Another big difference is that old films had no sound. We now refer to them as silent films. When people went to see them, there would be a piano player in the theatre to provide music. The first full-length 'talking film', or film with sound, was shown in New York in 1927. It was called *The Jazz Singer*.

Another thing you will notice if you watch an older film is that they were all in black and white. We have no idea what the first colour film was. Many people claim that one film or another was the first one made in colour, but there is no way to prove who is right!

**Answers**

A 1 They are often considered the 'fathers of the modern film industry'.

3 Moving pictures.

4 London.

5 The speed, the sound and the colour of the film.

8 A piano.

9 *The Jazz Singer*.

10 No idea.

**Tapescript**

**Host:** We've invited a Hollywood expert to talk to us about how things work in Hollywood. Welcome,

Alex.

**Alex:** Thanks. Well, it all began in early nineteenth hundred when the first studio opened in Hollywood. It was followed by many others, all around the same time.

**Host:** Can you explain what a studio is?

**Alex:** Of course. We use the word 'studio' to refer to both the company that makes films and the place where films are made. A studio will buy the idea for a film, and then find people to make the film.

**Host:** How long does it take to make a film?

**Alex:** It can take up to a few years, if you take all the steps into consideration. At the start is development. Someone thinks of an idea and sells it to a studio, or someone at a studio comes up with an idea. Then people have to decide if it will make money, who should write it and who will be the director. When that is done, actors and places must be found for filming. The filming takes very little time, sometimes only a few weeks. After that, the film must be put together, and sounds and special effects must be added. After that is done, the film is complete. Then someone has to decide where it will be shown first and what companies will be allowed to sell it. Finally, it is sent out and we get to see it!

**B 7** The company that makes films and the place where films are made.

11 It can take up to a few years.

**C 2** He said, 'Cinema...has no commercial future!'

6 \$ 10,000,000.

12 20th Century Fox, Columbia Pictures, Paramount Pictures and Universal Studios.

### Step 2

#### Sample answers

S = Student D = Director

**S:** I have entered a speech competition about the film industry. I am doing research on the Chinese film industry and want to talk about it in my speech. I know you were a director before you retired. May I ask you some questions about Chinese films?

**D:** Certainly. I'm glad that I can help you. What do you want to know?

**S:** When was film **introduced** in China?

**D:** It was **introduced** in 1896.

**S:** Wow! That was more than one hundred years ago. So, what was the **first** Chinese film made?

**D:** It was *Conquering Jun Mountain* and it was made in 1905.

**S:** I see. What was the first film made **only** by Chinese?

**D:** The first film made **only** by Chinese? It was *The Difficult Couple* by Zheng Zhenqiu and Zhang Shichuan in 1913.

**S:** What were Chinese films **about** from the 1930s to the 1960s?

**D:** They were mostly **about** war.

**S:** That's interesting. Were **many** films made in China during that time?

**D:** Certainly there were **many**.

From 1948 to 1966, 603 full-length films were made.

**S:** What happened to Chinese films in the **1980s**?

**D:** In the **1980s**, the State Administration of Radio, Film and Television was set up. From then on, films became even better.

**S:** How are Chinese films thought of by the world **today**?

**D:** Many of them are well thought of **today**, many even world-famous. For example, *Farewell, My Concubine* by Chen Kaige in 1993 and *Raise the Red Lantern* by Zhang Yimou in 1991.

**S:** I really have learnt a lot from you. Thank you very much.

**D:** If you have any more questions, please feel free to ask me.

### Step 3

#### Possible example

Ladies and gentlemen,

I am here to talk about the history of the film industry.

Do you know when and where the first film was made? It was in the 1880s, more than 120 years ago, that William Friese Green made what we now think of as a film. The fathers of modern film are thought to be the Lumière brothers from France. The first films ever made were silent. The audiences listened to music played by a piano player in the theatre. It was not until in 1927 that the first full-length 'talking film' was shown in New

York. The title of it was *The Jazz Singer*. In 1896, film was introduced in China. The first Chinese film, *Conquering Jun Mountain*, was made in 1905. The first film made only by Chinese was *The Difficult Couple*, which was made in 1913. The Chinese film industry developed quite quickly—between 1948 and 1966, more than 600 full-length films were made, mostly about war. Although the first film was made in London, Hollywood is now well known for film-making. The companies there make films in their studios.

People like to enjoy themselves when they are free

and so they kill time in the cinema. Although Auguste Lumière, one of the fathers of the modern film industry, once commented, ‘Cinema ... has no commercial future!’, the film industry has actually made a large profit. The silent film that made the most money ever was *The Birth of a Nation*, in 1915. It made ten million dollars at that time. When a film is made by a famous director and the star is a famous actor or actress, large audiences will pour into the cinemas. Statistics show that 90 percent of admission ticket sales happen in the first week once a film is shown in cinemas.

# Workbook

## Unit 1

### Language practice

**A1** 1 characteristic; character 2 novel; novelists

3 use; abuse 4 author; authority

5 crime; criminal 6 poetry/poems; poem

7 painter; painted 8 civil; civilization

**A2** 1 to; from 2 with 3 of 4 from 5 into

6 on 7 to 8 to

**B1** 1 a reputation b character 2 a debts b duty

3 a highest b supreme 4 a touches on b touch

5 a monument b memorial

**B2** 1 farming 2 holy 3 widow 4 adored

5 romantic 6 intended 7 in tune

8 paragraph 9 rhyme 10 springing

**C1** 1 I can hardly study long hours when I have a cold.

2 His father cannot taste the food unless it is very hot.

3 The woman is now free from the disease.

4 Many people thought that the music was not too loud. / Many people didn't think that the music was too loud.

5 The boy never goes to bed early.

6 She didn't want to drink coffee or lemonade.

7 I seldom surf the Internet at night.

8 Todd said he might not join us for dinner. / Todd did not say he might join us for dinner.

9 Few people witnessed the incident.

10 Lucy does not want to go to see the film this

weekend.

**C2** 1 far from 2 Not all 3 not uncommon

4 would rather; than 5 can't; enough

6 not/never; unless

**D1** 1 antiques 2 violent 3 reforms 4 lived up to

5 spitting 6 spinning 7 vices

8 fiction 9 resist 10 tension

**D2** 1 in the chest 2 worn out 3 lets out

4 pinned on 5 in rags 6 brand-new

7 came to her rescue 8 little talent for

**D3** (1) farming (2) bent on (3) reputation

(4) adore (5) intend (6) novelist

(7) rigid (8) generous (9) Drama

(10) characteristics

**D4** 1 He is bent on quitting this steady job.

2 Mary is desperate to pay off all her debts and has to work day and night.

3 They are planning to start a nationwide campaign to rescue abused children.

4 If you want to have a place in the IT world, you will have to double your efforts.

5 This medicine may have side effects, so you should only take one pill at a time.

6 They were very happy that their efforts had not been in vain.

7 As a mother, she would rather starve than see any harm come to her child.

8 Do you see the new building over there? We

intend to use it as our new laboratory.

### Reading

- A** 1 No. It also comments on society and on the nature of people.  
 2 Valjean's life changes forever when a priest forgives him for stealing from a church.  
 3 Because the police are searching for him.  
 4 Forgiveness, truth against survival and sacrifice.  
 5 His new life becomes difficult when a policeman called Javert starts following him.
- B** (1) real (2) writing (3) killed  
 (4) marriage (5) ill (6) Published  
 (7) literary (8) based (9) influenced

## Unit 2

### Language practice

- A1** 1 unwilling; willing 2 university; universal  
 3 disturb; disturbing 4 evident; evidence  
 5 merciful; mercy 6 united; units  
 7 awesome; awful
- A2** 1 stubborn 2 seized 3 demanded  
 4 scolded 5 condemned 6 grand  
 7 dare 8 deadline
- B1** 1 sprang up 2 discrimination 3 rhythm  
 4 roots 5 prejudice 6 liberty 7 band  
 8 trends
- B2** 1 a slaves b Slavery 2 a gradually b gradual  
 3 a form b format 4 a screamed b yelling  
 5 a tendency b tend 6 a sought b found  
 7 a decreased b declined
- C1** **Mark:** Did you come back from Beijing yesterday?  
**Nancy:** Yes, I did ~~come back from Beijing yesterday~~.  
 2 The boy could not go out to play basketball, even though he wanted to ~~go out and play basketball~~ very much.  
 3 **Julie:** Do you want to go with us to the cinema?  
**David:** I would love to ~~go with you to the cinema~~.  
 4 I like dancing more than ~~I like~~ singing.  
 5 Simon arrived at the restaurant at eight but John arrived ~~at the restaurant~~ at nine.  
 6 Some people spend their lives in search of money, some ~~people spend their lives~~ in search of power, and some ~~people spend their lives~~ in search of

happiness. Which is the best ~~thing to spend your life searching for~~?

- 7 When ~~you are~~ at a party, you should watch your manners.  
 8 I will write down everything ~~that is~~ necessary ~~for us to learn~~ for the exam.  
 9 **Stan:** Where has he gone?  
**Irene:** He ~~has gone~~ to get ~~things~~ ready for the party.  
 10 **Olivia:** Should we go to the beach before or after ~~we have~~ the picnic?  
**Mick:** How about going ~~to the beach~~ after ~~we have~~ the picnic?
- C2** 1 No littering is allowed.  
 2 People under the age of 18 are forbidden.  
 3 You cannot turn right here.  
 4 The Olympic flame arrives on Saturday.  
 5 Tickets are on sale here.  
 6 There is a Chinese art exhibition on Monday at the City Museum.  
 7 You should take two pills after you have meals.  
 8 You should shake the bottle of juice well before you drink it.  
 9 This is a great holiday! I am having a nice time.  
 I will telephone you later.
- D1** 1 out; up; off; on 2 behind; out 3 to; for; to; to  
 4 on; out
- D2** 1 sore 2 tutor 3 ballet 4 collection  
 5 chorus 6 kindergarten 7 *Symphony*  
 8 bachelor
- D3** (1) folk (2) albums (3) evident  
 (4) awesome (5) composer (6) trying out for  
 (7) opportunity (8) rooted (9) band  
 (10) liberty
- D4** 1 An increasing number of young people are facing unemployment, which is disturbing to many.  
 2 He tried to seize every possible chance to practise his spoken English.  
 3 I was impressed by his large collection of valuable stamps.  
 4 Although they hadn't met each other for years, he recognized her at first sight.  
 5 The boss demanded that all the employees go to

work on time.

6 After graduating from university, the stubborn young man tried to seek a perfect job, but without success.

7 Many tall buildings have sprung up along the river in the past/last five years.

8 After her mother and father broke up, Mary lived with her grandmother.

### Reading

**A** 1 Liu Pan hears the ringtone of Xiao Lu's mobile phone and recognizes that it is Yo-Yo Ma's music.

2 Because Xiao Lu thinks that talking about Yo-Yo Ma is almost as good as listening to his music.

3 Liu Pan asks if Yo-Yo Ma has won some awards. The question is a little surprising because a famous musician like Yo-Yo Ma is very likely to have won awards.

4 He is interested in the sounds of traditional Chinese instruments as well as traditional African music.

5 Yes. He believes that music is a form of communication in both Western and non-Western cultures.

**B** (1) Who (2) Where (3) every year  
(4) three weeks (5) 1999 (6) modern  
(7) post office (8) composer (9) beer garden  
(10) free (11) international

## Unit 3

**A1** 1 starry; star 2 architect; architecture  
3 commitment; committed  
4 triangle; angle; rectangle  
5 be; being 6 medium; media

**A2** 1 birthplace 2 abstract 3 output 4 acute  
5 consensus 6 calculating 7 rewards  
8 pond

**B1** 1 spray 2 slices 3 chef 4 apron 5 dipped  
6 disgusting 7 tins 8 wrinkles 9 aluminium

**B2** 1 tried out 2 stuck onto 3 had a go at  
4 made out of 5 cut; up 6 laid; out  
7 think about 8 cut out of

**C1** 2 The famous professor from China teaches at Harvard University.

3 The body of the famous criminal Jesse James lies here.

4 The fans rushed into the stadium.

5 I did not realize how much time I had wasted until I failed the exam last term.

6 It is cold here.

7 The boy has received a lovely birthday present.

8 He has never before felt so happy.

**C2** 1 a person is ill does he realize the value of health

2 windy it is here

3 was the bus that I could not get on

4 new medicine could their son recover from the disease

5 had she begun working when a visitor arrived

6 have I eaten such wonderful food

7 did the team lose the game, but it also lost its confidence

8 during the lecture was I asleep

**D1** 1 Canal 2 ankle 3 passers-by 4 souvenir

5 cloth 6 changeable 7 accommodation/suites

8 dormitory

**D2** 1 still lifes 2 galleries 3 suite 4 admission

5 scholarship 6 scenery 7 agent 8 shadow

**D3** (1) consensus (2) birthplace (3) gallery

(4) oil painting (5) paintbrush (6) media

(7) had a go at (8) sliced (9) committed

(10) upwards of

**D4** 1 His essay is full of abstract concepts, but lacks solid facts.

2 Do you think it reasonable for people to ask for a reward when they have done something good/they have done a good deed?

3 The local guide will arrange the accommodation for us.

4 The park is laid out according to the European style.

5 The Chinese government is always committing itself to improving the education system.

6 It is calculated that the number of users of this software will reach six million in the next two years.

7 David had a go at the driving test, but did not pass it.

8 To his excitement, not only did he gain admission to the university, but he also got a full scholarship.

**Reading**

**A1** Because he noticed that his son was a far more talented painter than he was.

2 Instead of going to class, Picasso spent his days at the Prado Museum, copying the style of famous old painters.

3 He met the poet Jaime Sabartes and the painter Carlos Casagemas, who became his closest friends. He decided to devote his life to experimenting with different styles of art instead of producing traditional art.

4 It represents his sadness at his friend's death.

5 Picasso is most famous for his contributions to Cubism, which is a style of art.

- B** (1) photograph (2) eight (3) faster  
 (4) chemicals (5) copies (6) roll film  
 (7) camera (8) colour (9) film (10) digital

**Writing****B** Sample answer

Alfred was bored. It was his summer holiday. His mother and father were all still at work and the neighbours were away. Finding nothing else to do, he began to read a tourist magazine in his garden.

Then he saw a picture of a beach in the magazine, and got an idea. Why not go swimming? It would be a great thing to do in such hot weather. Besides, Alfred was a good swimmer and the beach was just a kilometre away. He dashed into the house, changed his clothes, got a towel, and headed off to the beach.

At the beach, he met his friend Winston who had also come to the beach alone.

"Hi, Winston! Would you like to swim with me?" he asked.

"Yes, of course," Winston answered.

They swam together under the hot sun. After getting tired, they rested on the beach. Life seemed wonderful. Everyone on the beach seemed happy. Everyone was having fun. Alfred was glad he had come to the beach.

**Unit 4**

- A1** 1 representative; represented 2 enter; entry  
 3 Defence; defend 4 spokesman; speak  
 5 finance; financing 6 sponsors; sponsor

7 championships; champion

8 Regardless; regarding

**A2** 1 out 2 of 3 as 4 for 5 by 6 on 7 as 8 in  
 9 of

**B1** 1 scars 2 curriculum 3 disappoint

4 partner 5 institution 6 parallels

7 zoomed 8 fierce

**B2** 1 philosopher 2 fantasies 3 contradictory

4 show off 5 forehead 6 dizzy

7 attractions 8 give thought to

**C1** 1 He does not love Lisa. It is you that he wants to get married to.

2 No, she didn't leave China last year. It was in 2009 that she travelled to the USA.

3 It was by Bill that Rose was introduced to Tom in the spring of 2002.

4 It was not until I came here did I realize why this place was famous.

5 It was with great joy that he announced his wedding plans.

6 It was Japan that attacked the USA at Pearl Harbor in 1941.

7 It was the eggs that made him sick, not the ham.

8 It was at university that he first became famous for playing rugby.

**C2** It was  $\wedge$  until I went to Singapore last year that I  
 not  
 began to realize the importance of learning English.

3 It  $\frac{\text{was}}{\text{were}}$  Mike and Mary who helped each other with their studies.

4 It  $\frac{\text{was}}{\text{is}}$  two years ago that you won first prize at the basketball tournament.

5 It was at university  $\frac{\text{that}}{\text{where}}$  he found his knowledge of English was poor.

6 Is it he  $\frac{\text{who/that}}{\text{whom}}$  made the greatest contribution to the reform?

7 It was  $\wedge$  2001 that my brother was admitted to  
 in  
 Beijing University.

8 It is Ron, rather than you, who  $\frac{\text{has}}{\text{have}}$  been often helped by our classmates.

**D1** 1 maid 2 laundry 3 tiresome 4 shot  
5 congratulations 6 formal 7 sincere  
8 screenwriters

**D2** 1 lantern 2 robberies 3 anecdote  
4 accumulate 5 salty 6 biography  
7 thriller 8 tense 9 contradict 10 modest

**D3** (1) popcorn (2) representatives (3) attraction  
(4) entry (5) tense (6) Congratulations  
(7) biography (8) fantasies (9) parallels  
(10) exposing

**D4** 1 The lawyer stood up in defence of Robert, saying that he was not to blame.  
2 Many countries have tight restrictions on the possession of guns.  
3 Fortunately, the institution took swift action after the accident.  
4 Many experts hold the view that children should not be exposed to too much TV.  
5 Scientists need to accumulate more information about climate change.  
6 Julia has already filled in her entry form for the competition.  
7 Mike is good at playing basketball, and he often shows off to his friends.  
8 The twin brothers resemble each other so much that I can't really tell them apart.

**Reading**

**A** 1 There are five stages in the film production cycle.  
2 It might be an original idea or one taken from a book or play.  
3 He likes the party to celebrate the end of filming,

because he can relax after all the hard work.

4 The takes are combined, and the sound effects and the music are added. The film is then shown to a target audience to find out how they like it.

5 Some changes will be made to the film.

**B** (1) 1997 (2) film (3) 1912 (4) James Cameron  
(5) success (6) brilliant (7) real (8) accuracy  
(9) best

**Writing**

**B** Shrek 2

Shrek 2, produced in 2004, describes a journey of two ogres, or monsters, Shrek and Princess Fiona, through the land of Far Far Away. In their journey, they are joined by Donkey, Puss in Boots, and other creatures in a film which is enjoyable to both children and adults.

After getting married, Shrek and his bride Fiona travel to meet Fiona's parents, the King and the Queen. Fiona's parents are not ogres, but human beings. As we discover in the film, Fiona was not born an ogre, but became an ogre as the result of a curse. So, when Shrek and Fiona arrive at the palace, the King and the Queen are very upset to see their daughter is no longer a beautiful princess. What is worse, they dislike the look and behaviour of her true love, Shrek.

The parents decide to have Shrek killed and then for Prince Charming to save their daughter and break the 'ogre' curse, turning Fiona back into a person. However, Fiona is still in love with Shrek. In the end, like in all fairy tales, love wins.

Shrek 2 is a perfect film, filled with clever jokes, beautiful colours and laughter. We can imagine what great efforts the production team put into making this wonderful story.