

## 教材习题答案

## UNIT 1 PEOPLE OF ACHIEVEMENT

## STUDENT'S BOOK

## Reading and Thinking

## Exercise 2:

Tu Youyou is a committed and patient scientist. When her project got stuck, she would not acknowledge defeat. After failing more than 190 times, Tu Youyou and her team finally succeeded. After she was awarded the Nobel Prize, Tu Youyou said the honour was not just hers but belonged to the team behind her, and all the people of her country. It was indeed an honour for China's scientific research and Chinese medicine to be spread around the world.

## Exercise 3:

1.D 2.C 3.C、D

## Exercise 4:

1. Because it is a crucial new treatment for malaria. It has saved hundreds of thousands of lives, and has led to improved health for millions of people.

2. Using a lower temperature to draw out the extract.

3. Over 200 million people around the world get malaria each year, and about 600, 000 die from it. Artemisinin has become a vital part of the treatment for malaria, and is thought to save 100, 000 lives a year in Africa alone. These numbers suggest the importance of artemisinin.

Her team examined over 2, 000 old medical texts, and evaluated 280,000 plants for their medical properties. From their research, they discovered and tested 380 distinct ancient Chinese medical treatments that showed promise in the fight against malaria. These numbers suggest that Tu Youyou and her team devoted themselves to discovering artemisinin.

4. Tu Youyou is a committed and patient scientist. She never gives up when she meets with difficulty. She and her team discovered artemisinin, which is a crucial new treatment for malaria and save hundreds of thousands of people's lives and improve health for millions of people. So she is considered a great person.

## Exercise 5:

over 2, 000 old medical texts; 280, 000 plants; using the extract from sweet wormwood to treat a fever; a collection of dried wormwood leaves; boiling fresh wormwood and using the liquid obtained from this to treat malaria; this did not work either; lower temperature to draw out; on themselves; malaria patients; a standard treatment

## Learning About Language

## Build up your vocabulary

## Exercise 1:

1.boil 2.botanical 3.property  
4.liquid 5.extract 6.substance

## Exercise 2:

1.distinction 2.value 3.commitment 4.concluded 5.analysing

## Exercise 3:

acknowledged; objective; apparently; crucial; obtained; insisted

## Discover useful structures

## Exercise 1:

that showed promise in the fight against the disease  
which is considered one of the highest international honours a person  
can receive  
where malaria was more common  
most of whom recovered

The first sentence is a restrictive relative clause and the next three sentences are non-restrictive relative clauses.

A restrictive clause modifies a noun in the same way that an adjective or prepositional phrase does. It is part of the whole sentence and cannot be removed. A non-restrictive relative clause adds extra information to the main sentence; there is usually a comma before it.

## Exercise 2:

1. We were very impressed by the old man, who was not willing to acknowledge defeat.
2. Afterwards, Einstein had to flee Germany, where Hitler was in power.
3. There is nothing we can do to help Linda, whose circumstances are beyond our control.
4. The teacher asked us to listen to a speech by his favourite novelist, J.K. Rowling, which inspired us a lot.
5. The building under construction was designed by I.M. Pei — a famous Chinese-American architect, who was born in Guangzhou, China.
6. I was asked to explain the project with the help of a flow chart, which was a big challenge for me.

## Using Language

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## Using Language

## Introduce someone you admire

## Exercise 1:

1895; Tried to enter university in Switzerland but failed; Entered university; Graduated; 1902; Took a job as a clerk; Earned a doctorate in physics, published four extraordinary physics papers; 1909; Quit the job and entered research full-time at a university; being awarded the 1921 Nobel Prize for Physics for his explanation of the photoelectric effect; Took up a position as a researcher at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton in the USA; Passed away, mourned by the whole world.

## Exercise 2:

1. The passage tells us about his appearance and peculiarities.
2. Einstein's great achievements. He was awarded the 1921 Nobel Prize for Physics for his explanation of the photoelectric effect.

## Exercise 3:

1. Biography. In time order.
2. He was slightly odd-looking. He had a thick moustache and long white hair, which sometimes stood on end as though he had just received an electric shock. He was a kind, easygoing, courageous and funny man.
3. Metaphor; He had a thick moustache and long white hair, which sometimes stood on end as though he had just received an electric shock.

## Assessing Your Progress

## Exercise 1:

1. gentle 2. sum up 3. patents 4. circumstances 5. encounters
6. novelists

## Exercise 2:

whose; which/that; who/whom; where; which; which

## WORKBOOK

## Using Words and Expressions

## Exercise 1:

1. gentle 2. committed 3. scientific 4. distinct 5. apparently

6.objective 7.remarkable 8.gradually 9.acknowledge

#### Exercise 2:

1.substance 2.device 3.property 4.appearance 5.collected

6.objective 7.insist consequence 8.circumstances

#### Exercise 3:

1.After sending in his application six months, he obtained a patent for his invention.

2. They encountered a number of statistical difficulties when evaluating the research project.

3.She was invited to take up a position as an ambassador by the new president who just came into power.

4. He was not only genius but also hardworking in scientific research, and was already famous in the academic field at the age of 21.

5.Considering the extraordinary danger, he insisted that they should not go out at the risk of their lives in typhoon weather.

#### Exercise 4:

odd-looking committed extract  
patient conclude  
kind  
funny

### Using Structures

#### Exercise 1:

1.which 2.whom/who 3.when 4.whose 5.where 6.of whom

7.where 8.of which

#### Exercise 2:

1.them 改为 which

2.that 改为 which

3.✓

4.在 trust 后加 in

5.what 改为 that

6.where 改为 that/which 或去掉 where

#### Exercise 3:

Song Qingling, Dr Sun Yat-sen's wife, who is one of the top leaders in modern Chinese history, devoted her life to improving the welfare of women and children.

Neil Armstrong, who was the first man to land on the moon in July 1969, said, "That's a small step for (a) man, one giant leap for mankind."

Norman Bethune came to China in World War II, during which he worked selflessly in China as a doctor and saved many Chinese people.

Lu Xun Literary Prize, which is one of China's top four literary prizes, is awarded every four years.

Joan of Arc, who was dressed as a man, went to fight for her country and helped drive the English invaders out of France.

### Reading and Writing

#### Exercise 1:

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

#### Exercise 2:

Zhang Keyu; geophysicist; sacrificed everything; time

Chen Xueyin; two teachers; hometown; stay on; overcome; water and power supplies; in bad weather

Luo Tengfei; mother; helpful; long; helps with household chores

## UNIT 2 LOOKING INTO THE FUTURE

### STUDENT'S BOOK

### Reading and Thinking

#### Exercise 2:

1.To know about smart homes.

2.All the people.

#### Exercise 3:

doors lock the door

dinners your dinner already prepared

TVs, computers switch off the TV or the computer when you forget beds They record how well you sleep every night. They will also be checking body weight. They will send a warning to a phone. They will also give suggestions on a healthier diet and how to sleep better.

water pipes, electrical wires detect it and provide with the relevant information

toilets Smart toilets will be keeping constant track of your health as well. They can warn you early on if there is something abnormal or if you have a critical illness, such as cancer, and potentially save your life.

lights, favourite music, or TV programmes Your lights will come on the instant you enter the door along with your favourite music or TV programmes

#### Exercise 4:

integrates; available; switches; efficient; monitor; warnings; detect; routine

### Learning About Language

#### Build up your vocabulary

#### Exercise 1:

cure cancer; leak oil; encourage innovation; switch on/off the heater; issue a warning; integrate a preference; monitor air quality; become routine; reject learning; repair the electrical wiring

#### Exercise 2:

1.critical 2.relevant 3.instant 4.distant 5.constant

6.automatic 7.available 8.secure 9.efficient 10.abnormal

#### Exercise 3:

1.Care will also be taken to integrate the building and surrounding architecture together to form an effective system.

2.We will potentially benefit from remote-controlled houses.

3.He insisted that everything in the smart home would be all right. Nevertheless, I could not help but feel anxious.

4.It is a good habit to keep track of what is happening with your blood pressure.

5.The monitoring system sends out warnings the instant the car begins to leak oil.

### Discover useful structures

#### Exercise 1:

The simple future tense refers to an action or state of being in a certain period of time in the future, while the future progressive tense shows something that will be in progress over a period of time in the future.

However, in the not-too-distant future, we will be living in smart homes that will lock the door for us when we are away and remember to switch off the TV when we forget. However, in the not-too-distant future, we will live in smart homes that will lock the door for us when we are away and remember to switch off the TV when we forget.

In addition, your smart home will be monitoring your health for you every day. In addition, your smart home will monitor your health for you every day.

#### Exercise 2:

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

#### Exercise 3:

1.will not be sleeping

2.will reach

3.be waiting

4.will be working

5.will support

## Using Language

### Exercise 1:

3. automation
2. nanobots
5. global warming
1. artificial intelligence
4. cloning

## Using Language

### Exercise 1:

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

### Exercise 2:

Para 1 Para 4 Para 3 Para 2

## Assessing Your Progress

### Exercise 1:

1. absence
2. prediction; emphasis
3. essay
4. network
5. rural; prospect; luxury

### Exercise 2:

cut down; will be writing; will keep; will use; will read

## WORKBOOK

## Using Words and Expressions

### Exercise 1:

1. cause 2. from a distance 3. appliances 4. greatly 5. difficult

### Exercise 2:

1. the instant
2. In addition
3. in this sense
4. potentially
5. keeps track of
6. Nevertheless

### Exercise 3:

1. cease resisting changes
2. have kept in touch
3. all of our suggestions had been opposed
4. integrate yourself into a society
5. opposed recording weight

### Exercise 4:

predictions; innovations; available; potentially; integrate; remote; criticize; prospect

## Using Structures

### Exercise 1:

1. will be taking
2. would grow
3. showed
4. will be playing
5. will still be doing
6. will stay
7. will see
8. will be watching

### Exercise 2:

keeping; hope; will give up; want; doing; have been; drive; will operate; try; having; need; finding

## Reading and Writing

### Exercise 1:

Scientific magazine; The purpose is to make an exact copy of another animal or plant.  
Possible audience are gardeners and scientists.

### Exercise 2:

1. It happens in plants when gardeners take cuttings from growing plants to make new ones and it also happens in animals when identical twins are produced from the same egg.
2. First, gardeners use it to produce large quantities of plants for sale. Second, it is valuable for research on new plant species and for medical research on animals.
3. To grow human organs or tissue in animals, which could be used for human organ transplants or medical treatments.
4. It would probably end up living in a zoo. That is not very good for the animal.
5. Eating cloned food might be harmful to our health over time.

### Exercise 3:

Para1 D Para2 C Para3 E Para4 A Para5 F Para6 B

## UNIT 3 FASCINATING PARKS

## STUDENT'S BOOK

## Reading and Thinking

### Exercise 2:

1. A Summer Where the Sun Never Sleeps
2. A Land of Mountains and Ice
3. Man at Peace with Nature
4. A Land of Adventure

### Exercise 3:

1. Twenty-four hours.
2. No one else except the Sami can live in Sarek, and all new development is banned within park boundaries.
3. Today, most Sami have houses in villages near Sarek and live a modern life just like their neighbours.  
Perhaps because the government has taken steps to keep Sarek in its natural state; or perhaps more people want to seek for modern life like their neighbours.
4. Because being in such a beautiful and wild place makes the writer feel blessed to be alive.

### Exercise 5:

buffeting; edge; flowing; blessed; territory; vast; accompanied; cottages; banned; boundaries

## Learning About Language

## Build up your vocabulary

### Exercise 1:

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

### Exercise 2:

1. journalist 记者 (derivative) objective 客观的 (compound)
2. Whenever 无论何时 (compound)
3. vastness 巨大; 广大 (derivative) breathtaking 激动人心的 (compound)
4. traditional 传统的 (derivative) airport 机场 (compound)  
teapot 茶壶 (compound) teacups 茶杯 (compound)
5. Ice Cream 冰淇淋 (compound)

### Exercise 3:

set up; boundaries; visible; remote; ban; vast; on the move

## Discover useful structures

### Exercise 2:

1. Studying abroad is both challenging and rewarding.
2. Due to the extreme cold, going on a hiking tour in Sarek in winter would hardly be possible.
3. Honestly, exploring a vast unknown land can be both exciting and terrifying.
4. Adopting a positive attitude is good, even when things are difficult.

5.Hiring local guides is strongly advised, because they can offer accurate knowledge of Sarek culture and history.

### Exercise 3:

covering; Combining; taking; walking; experiencing; growing; limiting;growing

## Using Language

### Exercise 1:

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

## Using Language

### Exercise 1:

A	B	C	D
	visit a <u>pirate ship</u> ; meet an <u>adorable fairytale or cartoon character</u>	A parade of <u>Snow White</u> or <u>Mickey Mouse</u>	
Dollywood in the <u>USA</u>	Have a superb old <u>wooden roller coaster</u> Thunderhead	<u>Famous country music groups</u> put on performances there	
Chimelong Ocean Kingdom in <u>China</u>		Whale Shark Aquarium; <u>dolphin and sea lion</u> ; polar bears	Plenty of res-taurants with <u>tasty food</u> for every appetite

### Exercise 2:

1. B Main attractions  
C Thematic characters  
D Food

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## Assessing Your Progress

### Exercise 1:

remote; vast; accompany; territory; fascinating; appeals to; blessed

### Exercise 2:

1. Seeing the colourful mountains and rocky landscape impressed me most when visiting Zhangye Danxia Geopark.
2. Admiring the magnificent peaks/landscape, taking a raft ride and experiencing the local customs of the Tujia people and the Miao people top the list of tourists' favourite activities in Zhangjiajie.
3. Tourists like taking a boat tour and admiring the karst landscape at Guilin's Li River.
4. Viewing glaciers at Yulong Snow Mountain and listening to the sound of rushing water at Tiger Leaping Gorge would appeal to adventurous tourists in Lijiang, Yunnan Province.

## WORKBOOK

## Using Words and Expressions

### Exercise 1:

1.enormously 2.labeled 3.journalist 4.column 5.entertainment

### Exercise 2:

cottage; superb; incredible; cloth; fountain; polar; iron; swing

### Exercise 3:

- 1.He was suffering a high fever and had no appetite.
- 2.Jack never wanted to stay in one place for very long, so he always on the move.
- 3.The hungry little girl fantasised being in a warm house, enjoying a big cake, and her mother keeping her company.
- 4.He was wandering and totally lost track of what the teacher was saying.
- 5.Hundreds of delicate works of paper-cutting will be on display at the city's gallery.

### Exercise 4:

- 1.The vast grassland and fascinating scenery in Africa appeal to

nature lovers from all over the world.

- 2.In this little remote village, there is only a narrow route leading to the outside world.
- 3.The lake is clear, and the snow-covered mountain upside down in the water can be seen clearly.
- 4.The invention of steam engine has brought great changes to the modern world.

## Using Structures

### Exercise 1:

- 1.Skiing 2. Crying 3. Learning 4. finishing 5. Getting 6.Talking

### Exercise 2:

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

### Exercise 3:

exciting; seeking different experience; Realizing; walking; appreciating; Booking transportation and hotels online; Imagining how to take photos;planning;hiring a local guide

## UNIT 4 BODY LANGUAGE

## STUDENT'S BOOK

## Reading and Thinking

### Exercise 2:

	money	Japan
	zero	France
	not polite	Brazil and Germany
	greeting	France and Russia
	sleep	everywhere
	full	everywhere

## Learning About Language

### Exercise 1:

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
difference		different	differently
variety		various	variously
reliance		reliable	reliably
interaction		interactive	interactively
approval		approved	approvedly
embarrassment		embarrassed	embarrassedly

### Exercise 2:

- 1.rest: (使) 倚靠; 休息
- 2.display: 表现; 表演
- 3.favour: 偏爱; 赞成
- 4.witness: 见证; 目击者
- 5.lack: 缺乏; 缺乏
- 6.frown: 皱眉; 皱眉头

### Exercise 3:

interaction; to demonstrate; approve of; clues; By contrast; gestures; by comparison; break down

## Discover useful structures

### Exercise 1:

- 1.We can learn a lot about what people are thinking by watching their body language.( object)
- 2.The crucial thing is using body language in a way that is appropriate to the culture you are in.( predictive)
- 3.In France, a person encountering an identical gesture may

interpret it as meaning zero. (object)

4. However, you should avoid making this gesture in Brazil and Germany, as it is not considered polite. (object)
5. Elsewhere, people favour shaking hands, bowing from the waist, or nodding the head when they meet someone else. (object)
6. A good way of saying "I am full" is moving your hand in circles over your stomach after a meal. (object); (predictive)
7. Some body language has many different uses. Perhaps the best example is smiling. (predictive)
8. Experts suggest smiling at yourself in the mirror to make yourself feel happier and stronger. (object)
9. And if we are feeling down or lonely, there is nothing better than seeing the smiling face of a good friend. (object); (predictive)

#### Exercise 2:

1. teaching 2. breaking down 3. bowing 4. Getting through
5. calling on

#### Exercise 3:

challenging; considering individual differences; evaluating a patient's condition; Considering the whole picture; lying; maintain

### Using Language

#### Exercise 1:

1. By looking at their body language.
2. Some students' favourite activity is daydreaming
3. It means that nobody knows what they are interested in.
4. It helps her know when to adjust class activities, when to intervene, and when to talk to students individually, so they can all get the most out of school.

#### Exercise 2:

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

### Assessing Your Progress

#### Exercise 1:

components; interacting; perceive; crucial; staring at; embarrassment; demonstrates; lacks

#### Exercise 2:

1. S; P 2. O 3. S; O 4. O; A 5. O; O 6. S; O 7. O 8. O; O 9. S

## WORKBOOK

### Using Words and Expressions

#### Exercise 1:

1. adjustments 2. different 3. inquire 4. comparison 5. rely
6. assess 7. anger 8. lower

#### Exercise 2:

1. When I married my husband, my parents didn't approved of.
2. I have been occupied myself with preparing for the birthday party, shopping and decorating the house.
3. There were three factors at work in her quick recovery from the illness; appropriate medical advice, the right medicine, and enough rest.
4. When problems occur, people have a tendency to find excuses to avoid responsibility.
5. The colours of the forest vary from season to season.
6. I believe whatever you say and will always favour you.

#### Exercise 3:

perceive; lean; contrast; lowered; embarrassed; ashamed; identify; assess

#### Exercise 4:

1. Some students avoid making eye contact with their teachers merely for fear of being called on to answer questions.
2. He was occupied in writing his graduation thesis that he barely had time to eat properly.
3. Young children tend to display their interest by staring at something they like.

4. Ultimately, they won the game and demonstrated to all the fans that they are a strong football team.
5. I witnessed how this young couple got through the most difficult period of their lives.
6. Employing body language appropriately can help you break down barriers to communicate with others.

### Using Structures

#### Exercise 1:

communicate → communicating; recognise → recognising; show → showing; meaning → mean; make → making; being → be; sharing → shared; waved → waving; see → seeing; smile → smiling

#### Exercise 2:

staring at the ceiling; change the idea suddenly; asking a question; knowing you gradually; going ahead; stretching; feeling upset; experiencing anxiety; looking into your eyes

#### Exercise 3:

subject:

Climbing mountains is a good way to keep fit.

爬山是保持健康的好方法。

Can playing soft music records make me relax?

播放轻音乐唱片能使我放松下来吗?

object:

Denying this will be shutting one's eyes to fact. 否认这一点就是闭起眼睛,不愿正视事实。

Her favourite pastime is playing golf.

她最喜欢的消遣是打高尔夫球。

predicative:

You must try your best to avoid meeting him in that street.

你必须尽你最大的努力设法避免在那条街上遇见他。

When I heard his voice, I couldn't help thinking of my father.

当我听到他的声音时,我不禁想起了我的爸爸。

attribute:

The road joining the two villages is very wide.

连接这两个村庄的路非常宽。

They lived in a room facing north thirty years ago.

30年前,他们住在朝北的房间里。

adverbial:

The parents can hear their daughter playing the piano.

父母能够听到他们的女儿正在弹钢琴。

When he passed the bank, he saw the thief stealing some money from the bank.

当他经过银行时,他看见这个贼正在从银行偷钱。

complement:

Not recognizing the voice, he refused to give the person his address.

因为没听出这个人的声音,所以他没把自己的地址给他。

Forgetting his manners, he put his feet up on the desk.

此时他忘记了风度,一抬腿把脚放在了书桌上。

## UNIT 5 WORKING THE LAND

### STUDENT'S BOOK

### Reading and Thinking

#### Exercise 2:

Paragraph 1 C

Paragraph 2 D

Paragraph 3 A

Paragraph 4 E

Paragraph 5 F

Paragraph 6 B

#### Exercise 3:

1. Because he continually works the land in his research.

2. In order to tackle the serious shortage of food to eat.

3. They can attain a higher yield than conventional crops.



4. His innovation has helped feed not just China but many other countries that depend on rice as well, such as India and Vietnam.  
5. His latest vision is “seawater rice”.

**Exercise 4:**

1. educated 2. graduation 3. generation 4. created 5. estimation

**Learning About Language**

**Exercise 1:**

1. tackle 2. devotes 3. convinced 4. overcame 5. expand  
6. leisure

**Exercise 2:**

1. characteristic 2. shortage 3. assume 4. consumption  
5. celebrity 6. crisis 7. conventional 8. generate

**Exercise 3:**

1. is composed of 2. reality 3. consumption 4. deep down  
5. conventional 6. vision 7. tackling

**Discover useful structures**

**Exercise 2:**

- 1—C 2—D 3—A 4—E 5—B

**Using Language**

**Exercise 1:**

- Because chemical farming is a great way to fight crop disease and increase production.
- Pesticides can damage the land by killing not only harmful bacteria and insects, but also helpful ones.
- One problem with the use of chemical fertilizers is that crops grown with them usually grow too fast to be rich in nutrition.
- Organic farming is simply farming without using any chemicals.
- In order to produce rich soil.
- To grow good food while avoiding damage to the environment or to people's health.

**Exercise 2:**

Paragraph	Main ideas	Detail
1-2	D	bacteria and insects; prohibited ;damage; grow too fast; nutrition
3	A	natural waste
4	C	change the kind of crop; every year; different depths
5	B	demand for food

**Assessing Your Progress**

**Exercise 1:**

1. output 2. attaining 3. was comprised of 4. for instance 5. soil  
6. depth 7. diverse 8. essential

- Because he observed that some farmers had much better output than others.
- The sound advice and practices for people doing agricultural work in the book.

**Exercise 2:**

1. Whether 2. That 3. What 4. Whether 5. Whether 6. Whether  
7. Why

**Video Time**

**Exercise 1:**

1. agricultural 2. unique 3. typical 4. sustainable 5. methods  
6. ecology 7. profit 8. scholarships

WORKBOOK

**Using Words and Expressions**

**Exercise 1:**

1. convince 2. convinced 3. envisioned 4. vision 5. chemicals  
6. chemistry 7. essential 8. essentials

**Exercise 2:**

1. extension 2. generated 3. overcome 4. has been expanded  
5. is estimated

**Exercise 3:**

- We need a lot of research to test this assumption.
- Why the mother is confused is the baby's indigestion.
- Cheating in examinations is strictly prohibited.
- We need to find the best way to attain our goal, so we turn to professor Wang for advice.
- In big cities, bicycles are becoming an alternative to private cars for short-distance means of transport.

**Exercise 4:**

1. the need for 2. widespread use 3. a diversity of 4. boosted the development  
5. increased output 6. It is estimated

**Using Structures**

**Exercise 1:**

- Where he had lost the laptop was what we wanted to know.
- How he did the experiment was puzzling to other people.
- Whether they use too many chemical pesticides is what I worry about most.
- That the living conditions and income of the farmers have improved a lot makes people happy.
- When is the date for the sports meet has not been decided on yet.

**Exercise 2:**

- What he said is reasonable.
- Whether she will accept the invitation has not been clear yet.
- Where the animals are moving to is not exactly known.
- That you have recovered from your illness is a great relief to us.
- Why he has become distant recently is my concern.

**Exercise 3:**

- have I 改为 I have
- are 改为 is
- This 改为 It
- Who's 改为 Whose
- have 改为 has

**Exercise 4:**

- Whether we can control pests without causing any ill effects remains a question.
- It's well known that agriculture is the foundation of our country.
- That some less-developed countries are suffering from food shortages is a serious problem in the world.
- It is true that some herdsmen in Inner Mongolia fix electronic sensors to their cattle to monitor their movements.

**Reading and Writing**

**Exercise 3:**

- To make the quality of life for other people in their hometowns better.
- By helping to alleviate poverty and improve the lives of many people in her village.
- Because the people who want to stay and work in their hometowns can have a good effect on their hometowns.
- It means that life in big cities is not so easy as many people think.
- It means that life in one's hometown is good for getting new agribusinesses up and running quite quickly.