

教材习题答案

UNIT 1 SCIENCE AND
SCIENTISTS

STUDENT'S BOOK

Reading and Thinking

Exercise 1

5 2 7 4 1 6 3

Exercise 3

A: air; food or water

B: marked; died

C: water pump; hadn't; drinking the water from Broad
Street pump

D: cholera germs E: handle

Exercise 4

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

Exercise 5

Q 1: What did Snow think caused the cholera?

Q 2: Why did Snow have the handle from the pump removed?

Q 3: How was the cholera defeated?

Build up your vocabulary

Exercise 2

1.subscribe to 2.blame for 3.suspected of 4.linked to

Exercise 3

1. a household name 2. handle 3. raw 4. substantial
5. statistics

Exercise 4

blame; infection; multiple; transform; decrease; substantial;
proof; severe

Discover useful structures

Exercise 1

1. One theory was that bad air caused the disease.

2. Another was that cholera was caused by an infection from germs
in food or water.3. It seemed that the woman liked the water from the pump so
much that she had it delivered to her house every day.4. The truth was that the water from the Broad Street pump had
been infected by waste.The function of the predicative clauses is to supplement and
explain the contents of the subject.

Exercise 2

1. Snow's discovery in two particular streets in London was that the
cholera outbreak was so severe that more than 500 people died
in ten days.2. What Snow was determined to find out was why the cholera
outbreak in the two particular streets was so severe.3. The exact places Snow marked on the map were where all those
who died had lived.4. Snow's finding was that the pump water carried cholera germs.

Exercise 3

A: what B: as if; that C: whether; whose D: which; how

E: why

CBED

Write about what makes a great scientist

Exercise 1

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

Exercise 2

1. Because much of the technology behind the Shenzhou rockets
can also be traced back to Qian's research, Qian earned the
name of "the father of China's aerospace".2. Hawking's own theory was proven by astronomers with
telescopes.

Assessing Your Progress

Exercise 1

microscope; solid; brilliant; contradictory; theories; findings;
astronomer; gifted

Exercise 2

what; what; how; how many; how; why; because; that

WORKBOOK

Using Words and Expressions

Exercise 1:

1.gifted 2.handle 3.solid 4.cast 5.assistant 6.blame
7.decrease 8.missile 9.pure 10.transform

Exercise 3:

gifted; telescope; initial; proved; subscribe; linked;
astronomers; outstanding; shift

Using Structures

1.what 2.that 3.whenever 4.how 5.because 6.that; that

Reading and Writing

Exercise 1

B

Exercise 2

- 1.problem-solving ability; learning
- 2.Because they are concerned that AI will be used to replace humans. Some people hope in the near future, AI will be used to manage smart homes and handle an even greater variety of tasks such as setting out favorite clothes and helping us with our personal grooming.

UNIT 2 BRIDGING CULTURES

STUDENT'S BOOK

Reading and Thinking

Exercise 2:

- 1.分析:这是一个复合句。主句 I had to learn how to use public transport and how to ask for things 是主谓宾结构,how to use public transport and how to ask for things 是并列不定式短语,作宾语。I didn't know the English names for 是 things 的定语从句,省略了作宾语的关系代词 that 或 which。
译文:我必须学习怎样使用公共交通工具,怎样要到我不知道英文名字的东西。
- 2.分析:这是一个复合句。主句 Xie Lei chose to live with a host family 是主谓宾结构, to live with a host family 是不定式短语作宾语。Although some foreign students live in campus accommodation 是让步状语从句, who can help with her adaptation to the new culture 是非限制性定语从句,修饰 family。
译文:尽管有些外国学生在校园住宿,但谢蕾选择和寄宿家庭同住,他们能够帮助她适应新的文化。
- 3.分析:这是一个复合句。主句 her tutor explained that..., but that...是主谓宾结构,but 连接两个由 that 引导的并列宾语从句。第一个宾语从句中 what other people had said 是 acknowledge 的宾语从句,if she cited their ideas 是条件状语从句;第二个宾语从句中 what she thought 是不定式 to know 的宾语从句。The first time that she had to write an essay 是主句的时间状语。
译文:她第一次写论文时,老师跟她解释说,如果引用别人的观点就一定要注明,不过老师主要是想知道她自己是怎么想的。
- 4.分析:这是一个由 but 连接的并列句。第一个分句的主干 At first, Xie Lei had no idea 是主谓宾结构,what she should say 是同位语从句,说明 idea 的具体内容;but 后第二个分句的主干是主系表结构。what surprised her 是名词性从句,作主语,was 是系动词,that she found herself speaking up in class after just a few weeks 是表语从句。
译文:刚开始,谢蕾不知道该说什么,但是令她惊奇的是,没过几周,她发现自己居然能在课堂上大胆发言了。

Exercise 3:

- 1.Xie Lei felt excited because it was the first time she had left China to study abroad.
- 2.Xie Lei felt nervous because she didn't know what to expect.
- 3.Xie Lei felt comforted because she had a second family by living with the host family.

- 4.Xie Lei felt confused because she knew less than other people.
- 5.Xie Lei felt surprised because she was able to speak up in class after just a few weeks.
- 6.Xie Lei felt confident because her presentation was a great success.
- 7.Xie Lei feels at home in the UK because what seemed strange before now appears quite normal.

Exercise 4:

use public transport; ask for things she didn't know the English names for; help; a host family; her tutor; read; courses; presentations; traditional Chinese art

Exercise 5:

- 1.Because she wanted to learn about global business and improve her English.
- 2.Because British people are fascinated by Chinese culture and eager to learn more about it.
- 3.She helped to build a bridge between China and the UK by acting as a cultural messenger.
- 4.Students studying abroad might face the problem of cross-cultural misinterpretation. Learning about cultural diversity before going abroad and being open-minded will be of great benefit.

Build up your vocabulary

Exercise 1:

- 1.recall 2.acknowledge 3.adaptation 4.comfort 5.ambition 6.qualification 7.cite 8.complex 9.engage

Exercise 2:

- 1.engaged 2.participate 3.involved 4.recalled 5.Adaptation

Exercise 3:

qualification; accommodation; recalling; to feel/feeling at home; ambitious

Discover useful structures

Exercise 1:

- 1.What seemed strange before 主语从句
- 2.What surprised Xie Lei 主语从句; that she found herself speaking up in class after just a few weeks 表语从句
- 3.that Xie Lei keeps a balance between her studies and her social life 主语从句

Exercise 2:

1. What the advisor talked about maintaining reasonable expectations when studying abroad was quite helpful to May.
2. That students have to write countless research papers as part of their coursework was not something that Chen Hao was ready for.
3. The question is who will be the successful applicant for the summer job at the law firm.
4. An advantage of studying abroad is that exposure to another culture and its people can give exchange students great insights into the world.
5. It impressed Liu Yang that schools in the States are quite

multicultural, with students and teachers from many different ethnic backgrounds.

6. Her confusion is whether she should stick to her own way of life or follow the American way.

Exercise 3:

CDBA

Exercise 4:

1. That she didn't know as much as other people made Xie Lei confused as first.
2. It surprised Xie Lei that she made such rapid progress.
3. What Xie Lei's tutor wanted to say was that she should do more reading in order to form a wise opinion of her own.
4. The motivation for Xie Lei to study abroad was that she wanted to learn about global business and improve her English.

Using Language

Express your opinions on studying abroad

Exercise 2:

1. Students who want to study abroad must consider their parents' budget. That is to say, they should think about whether they can afford the costs of studying overseas.
2. Studying abroad can put great pressure on young people. For instance, they may feel lonely and miss their families.
3. Studying abroad will give students a good education. Besides, it also helps them to gain a global perspective.
4. Global development strategies help to make connections between China and the rest of the world. As a result, young people with language skills and strong cultural awareness are needed.

Exercise 5:

Dear Editor,

The recent years has seen a growing number of students studying abroad. While there are some disadvantages, I hold the firm view that being an international student does more good.

To begin with, exposure to cultural diversity can broaden our horizons. As a result, there are more chances for us to gain a global perspective and to be open-minded. In addition, studying abroad gets young people out of their comfort zone. That means we must learn to be independent, which is of great benefit to our personal growth. Finally, no one can deny the fact that with the rapid development of technology, connections across the world are becoming increasingly important. Studying abroad provides a perfect chance for young people to act as cultural messengers and bridge cultures.

In summary, studying abroad is a meaningful experience and is certainly worthwhile.

Assessing Your Progress

Exercise 1:

1. He is not mature enough to know how to behave on such occasions.
2. I can't deny (the fact) that social activities took up too much time.

3. If you care for others sincerely, they will come to trust you, and your relationship will be strengthened gradually.
4. She considered the current situation logically and decided to be optimistic about the outcome.
5. Most of the applicants for this position were turned down, but he stood out because he was good at cooperating with others.
6. The mother worried about her daughter who was studying abroad in totally new surroundings, but she took comfort in the fact that people there were friendly and helpful.

Exercise 2:

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

WORKBOOK

Using Words and Expressions

Exercise 1:

present—presentation expect—expectation
cooperate—cooperation/cooperative
motivate—motivation/motivator qualify—qualification
participate—participation/participant
apply—application/applicant
adapt—adaptation acknowledge—acknowledgement
involve—involvement
require—requirement encourage—encouragement
depart—departure expose—exposure

Exercise 2:

1. felt at home
2. costs an arm and a leg
3. speak up
4. sided with
5. is engaged in / engages in

Exercise 3:

1. Motivated by the encouragement of his uncle, he promised to live up to the expectations of his family by studying hard abroad.
2. As far as I know, the expenses of the firm are far beyond the budget, so it has decided to revise the plan to improve its general competence.
3. When the time for departure came, she recalled the golden days they spent together and realized that she might not see them again for a long time, feeling rather depressed.
4. Generally speaking, much exposure to what's going in other districts helps you to see things from different angles.
5. Attending to college means not only grasping the opportunity for further study, but also deepening the insights into the world around.

Exercise 4:

dramatically; behave; surroundings; cooperate; depressing; angles; gain; strengthen; competence

Using Structures

Exercise 1:

1. It is strange to me that students change classrooms for each

lesson, because in my country teachers move around.

- Whether J-1 visa or F-1 visa is needed is not known to many exchange students.
- That the host family has received training about hosting exchange students makes them clear about how to support guests.
- Advice for exchange students is that they learn to report cases of crimes to the police.

Exercise 2:

- is 后加 that
- This 改为 It
- Students 小写首字母, 前面加 That
- how 改为 why
- being 改为 is

Exercise 3:

When; because; what; who; whatever; What; when; that

Reading and Writing

Exercise 1:

Possible answers: the rapid development of China, Chinese culture, Chinese food etc.

Exercise 2:

- Paragraph 3: Jim's observations about China
 Paragraph 2: the reason why Jim came to China
 Paragraph 5: Jim's plans for the future
 Paragraph 4: something Jim is interested in

Exercise 3:

- He took after-school Chinese classes.
- The cities are as modern as back home in Vancouver, only with lots more people. There is more food, which is delicious and reasonably priced. And people are welcoming towards foreigners.
- Because there he can practice tai chi, which appeals to him very much.
- He wants to find a friendly Chinese family for a homestay so that he can improve his Chinese and get more exposure to Chinese culture. He also wants to find some work to earn some money. His long-term plan is to take a degree course in China.
- I think Jim has attached some photos of his life in China as well as some Chinese scenic spots.

Exercise 4:

- A home where the family members are welcoming towards international students would be a good choice for Jim's homestay.
- Jim would probably appreciate Chinese Kung fu like tai chi.
- Maybe I can help him with his Chinese by talking with him in the Chinese language. I can also help him learn about Chinese literature by teaching him some ancient Chinese poems or introduce him to some cultural clubs where he can gain a great insight into Chinese culture.

Exercise 5:

Home activities Outdoor activities Help Jim!

Cook delicious Learn tai chi Improve his Chinese
 Chinese food
 Learn paper cutting Visit scenic spots Learn about
 Chinese culture

One possible version:

Hi Jim!

I saw your ad and I think I can help you. My home is the perfect choice for you.

There are 4 people in my family—my grandma, my parents and I. My grandma is skilled at cooking traditional Chinese food and paper cutting. Thus you can not only enjoy delicious food in my home, but also learn some Chinese food recipes and practice the amazing art form of paper cutting. Besides, my home is located near a park, where many locals practice tai chi. You can join them whenever you like. In addition, I like visiting scenic spots. I think we can go some sightseeing in our country together, which is a great way for you to learn about Chinese landscape and Chinese culture.

All my family members are nice and friendly. I am sure you'll feel at home with us. Living in my home will give you an opportunity to improve your Chinese faster and experience the charming of Chinese culture in a fantastic way.

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours,
 Li Hua

UNIT 3 FOOD AND CULTURE

STUDENT'S BOOK

Reading and Thinking

Exercise 3:

Place	Kind of Chinese food	Typical dish	People or culture
America	Changed to suit American tastes	General Tso's chicken	Americans love bold, simple flavors, and are not afraid to try new foods.
Beijing	Wonderful and different	Sichuan peppercorns	People are friendly.
Shandong	Traditional	Pancake rolls stuffed with sliced Chinese green onions	Family is important.
Northwest China	Boiled or roasted meat	Lamb kebab	People traditionally wandered the open range on horses.

South China	Elegant	Dim sum	People are friendly and kind.
Central China	Exceptional	Stewed noodles	People are friendly and kind.

Exercise 4:

1.C 2.A 3.B

Build up your vocabulary

Exercise 1:

1.at a minimum 2.prior to 3.consist of 4.consume 5.elegant
6.exceptional

Exercise 2:

1.C 2.A 3.B

Exercise 3:

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

Discover useful structures

Exercise 2:

1. Had, eaten, had been told, had arrived, had finished, had, tasted
2.Had, been cancelled, had got

Using Language

Exercise 1:

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

Using Language

Exercise 1:

Paragraph 1 C, Paragraph 2 B, Paragraph 3 E, Paragraph 4 A, Paragraph 5 D

Assessing Your Progress

Exercise 1:

1.fibre 2.dessert, minimum 3.exceptional, chef 4.recipe
5.prior to 6.elegant

Exercise 2:

1.had cried, had eaten 2.had told, had not been informed

WORKBOOK

Using Words and Expressions

Exercise 1:

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

Exercise 2:

1. calories 2. protein 3. desserts 4. somewhat, quantities
5. chew
6. categories 7. chairman, Association 8. pork 9. madam

10.canteen/cafeteria 11.limit

Using Structures

Exercise 1:

1. had just been transferred 2. had ever had 3. had been adjusted 4.had discovered 5.had been told

Exercise 2:

1.The supermarket had sold out the grass-fed beef./The grass-fed beef had been sold out by the supermarket.
2.I had never heard somebody sing the song before./The song had never been heard before by me.
3.The food market had changed the opening time./The opening time had been changed by the food market.
4.Linda had followed the vegetarian recipes from the website. / The vegetarian recipes from the website had been followed by Linda.

Exercise 3:

1.× They had been added into the pot without me noticing, sorry.
2.✓
3.× Yes, I have studied it for several years and I am really interested in it.

Reading and Writing

Exercise 1:

1.don't like 2.more 3.doesn't eat 4.in a hurry 5.fresh

Exercise 2:

1. S 2. M 3. M 4. S 5. M 6. B 7. B

UNIT 4 JOURNEY ACROSS
A VAST LAND

STUDENT'S BOOK

Reading and Thinking

Exercise 1:

1.Rail journeys or rail tours are a kind of journeys where you can travel by train. You may see wonderful sights along the way. You may choose your favorite route or destination.
2.I can see so many things on my rail journey across Canada, for example, Canadian Rockies, Canadian Prairie and a land of forests and lakes.

Exercise 3:

place	information
Vancouver	
	Lake Louise; spectacular mountain peaks and forests; many different creatures
Edmonton	
	two wheat-growing provinces; a bunch of farms
Ontario	

Exercise 4:

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

Exercise 5:

- 1.No, I'd show no interest in that kind of trip. China is a large country with diverse cultures and so many awesome attractions. You can explore plenty of cultural relics and enjoy yourself by visiting amazing scenery in our great country. Besides, I don't have any relatives in Canada.
- 2.Traveling by rail is cheaper and convenient. You can see different attractions and experience different cultures along your trip. However, it consumes so much time and you will be tired from the long journey itself. Travelling by air will be faster even if it is more expensive.

Build up your vocabulary

Exercise 1:

1.curtains 2.beauty 3.antique 4.highlight 5.creatures
6.airline 7.peaks 8.breath 9.frost 10.bay 11.duration

Exercise 2:

1.a massive amount of money 2.urban areas 3.bound for
4.commercial world

Exercise 3:

1.pleasant 2.mild 3.awesome

Discover useful structures

Exercise 1:

- 1.amazed; amazing
看到这样一个开阔的国家,姑娘们都很惊讶。
农场占地面积很大,令人惊叹。
- 2.frightening; frightened
一个人去荒野会很可怕。
当你独自一人走进荒野时,你感到害怕吗?
- 3.Seen; Seeing
从山顶上看,景色真的很迷人。
从山顶上看风景,我被秋天的颜色迷住了。
- 4.Heading; headed
向东走,你会经过加拿大落基山脉。
最后,在新经理的领导下公司开始盈利了。

Exercise 2:

- 1.excited; exciting 想到芬兰那些美丽的地方,我们变得兴奋起来。我们希望能在那里体验很多令人兴奋的东西。
- 2.tired; tiring 我们一到旅馆就上床睡觉了,因为我们太累了。八小时的火车旅行很累。
- 3.satisfied; satisfying 我对酒店不满意。它不像我期待的那样干净。但我们在酒店的餐厅吃了一顿令人满意的饭,所以我后来感觉好一点了。
- 4.boring; bored 第二天雨下得很大,所以我们就待在旅馆里看电视。令人难过的是那天的电视节目真的很无聊。因为没别的事可做,我们觉得很无聊。

Exercise 3:

- 1.Transformed from a quarry, Butchart Gardens has now become a famous destination for travellers.

- 2.Compared with other cities in Canada, Quebec City seems more like a charming European village.
- 3.Not knowing where to start their sightseeing in Luoyang, they went to the Tourist Information Centre.
- 4.Hearing that the Sea-to-Sky Highway was Canada's most scenic drive, they made West Vancouver their first destination.

Using Language

Exercise 1:

- 1.They looked across the shores of Lake Ontario and saw misty clouds rising from the great Niagara Falls and water from the lake. They also saw hundreds of skyscrapers of glass and steel and old-fashioned cars.
- 2.Because there were many Chinese restaurants there.
- 3.Montreal is a city with wonderful sights and sounds. Most of the people there speak both English and French and the city has unique Quebec culture and traditions. They love good coffee, toast, and cheese. They also love good music.

Assessing Your Progress

Exercise 1:

freeze 1.frozen 2.freezing; freezing 3.freezing
arise 1.arising 2.arise 3.arisen
astonish 1.astonished 2.astonishing 3.astonishment
proceed 1.proceeded 2.proceed

Exercise 2:

interesting; dressed up; Twisted up; sticking; reading; waiting;
Wearing; worrying

WORKBOOK

Using Words and Expressions

Exercise 1:

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

Exercise 2:

- 1.didn't anticipate 2.It is anticipated 3.We didn't anticipate
- 4.owe yourself 5.owe her an apology 6.do we owe you 7.owe you a lot 8.On the contrary 9.Contrary to our expectation

Exercise 3:

compounding:
alongside, airline, awesome, anyhow, highlight
derivation:
duration, commercial, massive, photographer, pleasant, literally
conversion:
bend (n. & v.), thunder (n. & v.), border (n. & v.) bound (adj., n. & v.), drill (v. & n.), frost (n. & v.), toast (n. & v.)

Using Structures

Exercise 1:

interested, interesting; surprised, surprising; pleased, pleasing;
satisfied, satisfying; confused, confusing; astonished, astonishing;
annoyed, annoying; moved, moving; puzzled, puzzling;

disappointed, disappointing; tired, tiring; inspired, inspiring;
confused, confusing; touched, touching; bored, boring; excited,
exciting; amazed, amazing; fascinated, fascinating

- 1.interested;interesting
- 2.frightening;frightened

Exercise 3:

- 1.第六行 Locating 改为 Located
- 2.第八行 Enjoy 改为 To enjoy
- 3.第十一行 stayed 改为 staying
- 4.第十三行 looked 改为 looking
- 5.第十六行 Settling 改为 Settled
- 6.第十八行 excited 改为 exciting
- 7.第二十三行 printed 改为 print
- 8.第二十五行在 inspiring 前加 be

Reading and Writing

Exercise 1:

- 1.Xu Xiake was born in Jiangsu in 1587 and died in 1641. He was a famous Chinese travel writer and geologist, who spent more than 30 years travelling throughout the country.
- 2.Modern tourism differs from tourism in the Ming Dynasty in many aspects. People nowadays can travel at home and aboard, which was impossible at that time. We travel by air, by train or by car, but then people travelled mainly on foot or by horse.

Exercise 3:

- 1.He was following in the footsteps of Xu Xiake. Since Guangxi is full of karsts, he wanted explore Guilin’s karsts and their related cave systems.
- 2.Karsts were formed over thousands of years as rain drained into the acidic soil and melted the soft rock, leaving the harder rock behind.
- 3.He wanted to explore the world and to discover new things.
- 4.He ran and joined a group of young people, jumping into a large pool of mud. He played an hour there, covered in gray mud from head to toe.
- 5.Yes, of course. He examined the mud, jumped in to experience himself and wrote something about it.

UNIT 5 FIRST AID

STUDENT’S BOOK

Reading and Thinking

Exercise 2:

✓ hospital leaflet

Exercise 3:

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

Exercise 4:

- 第一行 only the top few millimetres; the top layer; every layer; the tissue
- 第二行 swollen; painful; white; blisters; watery; painful; the tissue underneath; nerves

第三行 cool running water; dry; remove; cover; still breathe;
the hospital at once

Exercise 5:

- 1.People can get burnt by a variety of things: hot liquids, steam, fire, radiation, the sun, electricity, acids, or other chemicals.

Build up your vocabulary

Exercise 1:

- 1.organ 2.acid 3.millimetre 4.ray 5.fabric 6.victim

Exercise 2:

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

Exercise 3:

acid; incidents; urgent; organs; loosely; victim

Discover useful structures

Exercise 1:

- 1.the -ing form as the subject
- 2.the -ing form as the predicative
- 3.the -ing form as the attribute before the noun
- 4.the -ing form as the adverbial
- 5.the -ing form as the object after the preposition

Exercise 2:

- 1.(When) getting out of the bathtub, he slipped and fell on the floor.
- 2.Is there any reason forus not going to have the first-aid training this week?
- 3.Having been told about the risk of electric shocks, she became/ was very careful while using hairdryers.
- 4.Not being watched carefully by his parents, the child touched a hot iron and burnt his finger.
- 5.Having been bitten by mosquitoes, she applied some medicine to her skin.

Different structures of the -ing form.

	主动	被动
一般式	doing	being done
完成式	having done	having been done

否定式:在前面加 not

Exercise 3

living; Trying; breathing; lying; had already been set up; Not hearing; arriving; Having been taken; frightening

Using Language

Exercise 1:

CABED

Exercise 2:

- 1.complete stranger 2.sitting on the chair 3.easy 4.cannot speak 5.down 6.at school

Exercise 3:

- 1.Chen Wei, Zhang Tao, Zhang Tao’s friends and doctors. Zhang

Tao choked on some steak while having dinner.

At a restaurant.

- 2.He did the Heimlich manoeuvre to Zhang Tao and helped him breathe again.
- 3.The ambulance arrived and the doctors were sure Zhang Tao was fine.
- 4.To show that this is a true story and to stress the theme.

Accessing Your Progress

Exercise 1:

- 1.fabric 2.welfare 3.grab 4.loose 5.incident 6.desperate
- 7.rays 8.elderly

Exercise 2:

Sitting; riding; returning; Not wanting; turning; Slowing; throwing;
Trying; walking; Having got

WORKBOOK

Using Words and Expressions

Exercise 1:

Emergency	Cause	Result	Solution
burn	acid	swollen painful blister	special cream bandage
cut	knife	bleeding painful	bandage
sprained ankle bandage	slip over something	painful broken arm bruise	bandage plaster and a sling ice pack X-ray

Exercise 2:

- 1.foggy 2.practical 3.tight 4.desperate 5.minor 6.urgent
- 7.loose 8.elderly

Exercise 3:

- 1.the ups and downs
- 2.gave him an injection
- 3.was interrupted by the applause from the audience
- 4.reactd at once; justify the benefits of the welfare system
- 5.screamed desperately; sat loosely on the ground

Exercise 4:

- 1.delayed; foggy; membership
- 2.suburbs; mosquitos/mosquitoes; screaming; drowning; slipped

Using Structures

Exercise 2:

- 1.A man was seen lying on the street, while I was waiting at a subway station.

/I saw a man lying on the street, while waiting at a subway station.

- 2.While I was having a bath, water leaked over the sides of the tub.
- 3.The hurricane terrified people, driving them from their homes.
- 4.I saw a snake moving fast through the grass.
- 5.The old woman fell down just in front of Kathy, and she didn't know what to do.
- 6.Sobbing and wailing, the survivors were finally located by the search team.
- 7.Sitting on the beach, Martin found the waves huge to him.
8. After spending two hours in the waiting room, his name was finally called by the nurse.
9. Being trained at the first-aid centre made his confidence in helping people grow stronger.
10. Having been seriously injured in a cycling accident last year, he is now afraid of riding too quickly on a bike.

Common mistakes: the logical subjects of the -ing forms are not consistent with the subjects of the sentences. (动词-ing形式的逻辑主语与句子主语不一致)

Exercise 3:

- 1.第一行 brought 改为 bringing
- 2.第四行 goes 改为 going
- 3.第五行 lie 改为 lying
- 4.第六行 moved 改为 moving
- 5.第十四行 Went 改为 Going
- 6.第十五行 uses 改为 using
- 7.第十六行在 freed 前加 been
- 8.第二十五行 took 改为 were taking
- 9.第二十九行在 now 前加 who

Reading and Writing

Exercise 1:

✓ bathroom safety ✓ bedroom safety ✓ children's safety ✓
fire safety ✓ kitchen safety ✓ safety for old people

Exercise 2:

1. Falls, fires, poisoning, cuts, hot water burns, and electric shocks.
2. We should follow instructions for all electrical appliances and unplug all appliances after use.
3. Buying items that do not burn easily, using heaters very carefully and placing them away from furniture, not letting oil touch the fire or other sources of heat when cooking, checking electrical wires several times each year to make sure they are in good condition, switching off the gas and electricity before being away from home for a long time, and equipping home with fire extinguishers.
4. Electric shocks, getting burnt and poisoning.
5. Make sure that passages within the home are kept clear, put non-slip bath mats in and next to the bath and shower, and put handrails along passage walls and in the bathroom.