

8

Future



PART ONE Starter

SECTION A VOCABULARY

I. Match the words with the pictures.

1. smartphone _____
2. technology _____
3. space _____
4. city _____
5. office _____



a



b



c



d



e

II. Look at the above pictures again. Fill in the blanks with the words in the box. Change the form where necessary.

smartphone technology space city office

1. He was surprised that no man said hello to him as he stepped into the _____.
2. Today many people exchange pictures and videos with their _____.
3. Chinese scientists now have the _____ to explore the moon.
4. Many people are really interested in the _____ trip from the earth to Mars.
5. Standing on the top of the building, you can have a good view of the _____.

SECTION B WATCHING

Helpful Words and Expressions

dread /dred/ <i>v.</i>	惧怕; 担心
logical /'lɒdʒɪkəl/ <i>adj.</i>	合逻辑的; 合理的
utopia /ju:'təʊpiə/ <i>n.</i>	乌托邦; 理想国
belief /bɪ'li:f/ <i>n.</i>	相信, 信赖
assess /ə'ses/ <i>vt.</i>	评定; 估价
simplistic /sɪm'plɪstɪk/ <i>adj.</i>	过分简单的; 过分单纯的
play out	结束; 用完; 完成
dystopia /dis'təʊpiə/ <i>n.</i>	反乌托邦; 一切都丑恶的地方
veer off	偏离
outcome /'aʊtkʌm/ <i>n.</i>	结果, 结局
equally /'i:kwəli/ <i>adv.</i>	同样地; 相等地

I. Watch the short video clip and choose the best answer.

- Which of the following is **NOT** right about dreaming?
 - We start with an idea.
 - We start with a fear.
 - We feel positive.
 - We imagine it is possible.
- What may we dream of being assessed by the technology to transform learning?
 - Technology's potential.
 - Students' needs.
 - The complexity of dreams.
 - Students' learning process.
- What is this video mainly about?
 - Attitudes to future technology in the classroom.
 - The benefits of future technology in the classroom.
 - The harm caused by future technology in the classroom.
 - The ways to realise our dream with the help of future technology.

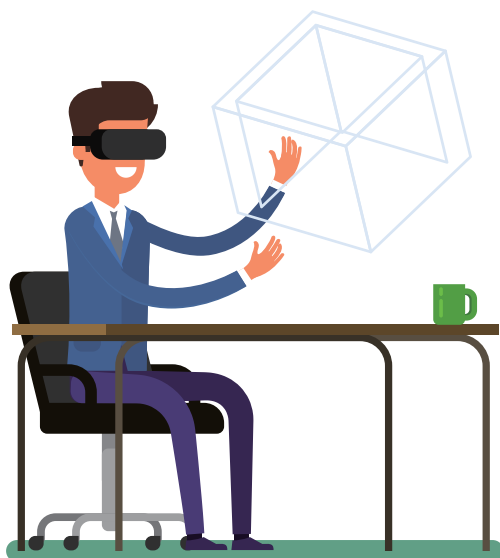
II. In the following box are some words and expressions you have heard about dreaming and dreading. Put them into the right columns.

fear	hopes	robotic instruction
dreadful outcomes	positive	

Dreaming	Dreading

III. Work in pairs. Discuss and answer the following questions.

1. When we dream of a utopia where technology transforms learning, what would that look like?
2. What will happen when we dread a future idea?



PART TWO Listening and Speaking

SECTION A LISTENING

Helpful Words and Expressions

reasonable /'ri:zənəbl/ <i>adj.</i>	合理的; 公道的
discount /dis'kaunt/ <i>n.</i>	折扣; 打折
take into consideration	考虑; 顾及
alright /ɔ:l'raɪt/ <i>adv.</i>	好吧
response /rɪ'spɒns/ <i>n.</i>	反应; 响应; 回答

I. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer.

- Who is the woman likely to be?
A) A buyer. B) An assistant. C) An employer. D) A client.
- What is the woman's purpose in making the phone call?
A) To bargain about the price of the products.
B) To confirm the price of the products.
C) To order some products from the man.
D) To recommend some products to the man.
- How does the man respond when the woman talks about their products' advantages?
A) He disagrees with her. B) He argues with her.
C) He agrees with her. D) He hardly agrees with her.
- What is the main topic discussed in the conversation?
A) The promotion of the products. B) The quality of the products.
C) The market of the products. D) The price of the products.
- What will the woman possibly do after the conversation?
A) Talk with her boss. B) Talk with another company.
C) Offer another product. D) Offer another price.

II. Listen to the dialogue again and fill in the blanks with the correct words.

A Commercial Offer

W: Hi, Jack. This is Amy from Carlson Corporation.

M: Hi, Amy. How are you doing?

W: Not too bad. I am calling to know your idea of the price we
1) _____.

M: We really like your 2) _____, but I still think we need to talk about
the price.

W: We've already given you a 3) _____ price.

M: The price seemed a little high. Can we have some 4) _____?

W: Price can't be separated from 5) _____, you know. Our products
are much better than those of other companies.

M: I agree, but your price is still too high even if we take quality into
6) _____.

W: Alright. I can't make any 7) _____, but I'll talk with our boss about
it.

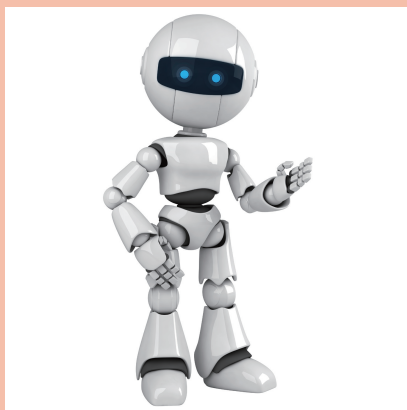
M: That's good. I do hope establishing business relations between us will be
8) _____ to both of us in the future.

W: Sure. I will let you know if I get 9) _____.

M: Great. I hope to have good 10) _____ from you.

SECTION B SPEAKING

I. Look at the pictures and read the notes first. Then read the dialogue aloud in pairs.



Robot

A robot is a machine, especially one programmable by a computer. It is capable of carrying out a complex series of actions.



Surgery

Surgery is the branch of medical science that treats disease or injury by operations.

Robots in the Future

A: Hi, Tom! **There's too much housework. I wish a robot can do it for me!**

B: I understand, Tina. **I saw a robot on TV yesterday, and it cleaned the kitchen.**

A: Oh really?

B: Yes. **I think people will have robots in their homes in the near future.**

A: That's something I've been dreaming of!

B: You know what? **We already have doctor robots for surgery.**

A: That's awesome! **I hope robots will be used in more and more areas.**

B: You're right. For example, **robots will play an important role when we are in a dangerous situation or severe environment.**

A: That's great news. **With these robots, it will be quite different in the future.**

B: You will be meeting them very soon.

A: I can't wait!

II. Work in pairs. Make similar dialogues. Try to replace the information in bold above.

Cars in the Future

Student A talks about cars in the future.

Student B gives opinions about what he / she thinks about it.

PART THREE Intensive Reading

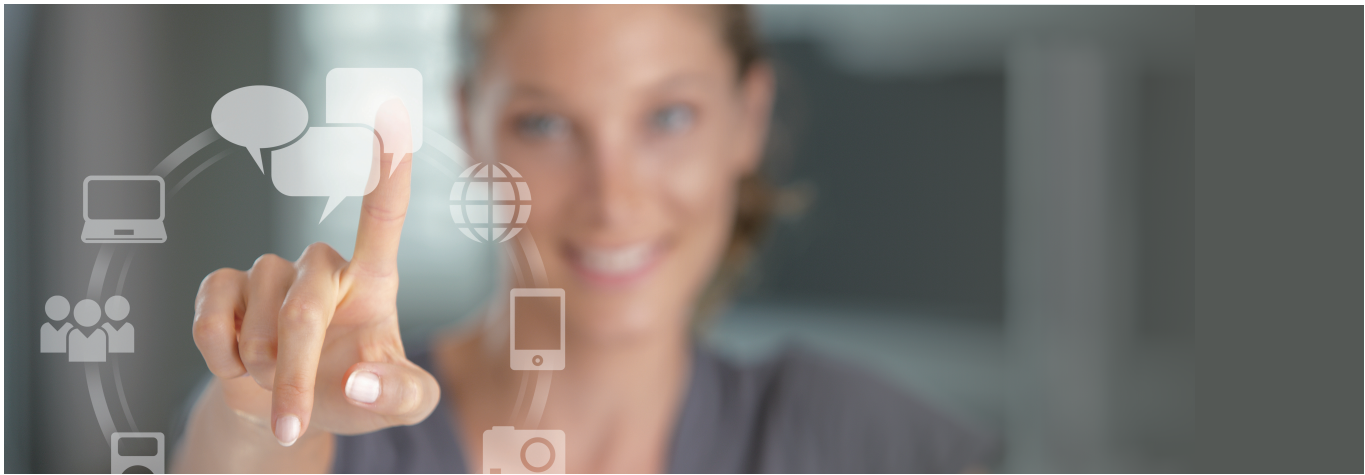
Text A

How Technology Will Change the Future of Work

New Words and Expressions

shadow /'ʃædəʊ/	<i>n.</i>	预示; 阴影
reshape /,ri:'ʃeɪp/	<i>vt.</i>	改造; 重塑
estimate /'estɪmeɪt/	<i>vi.</i>	估计; 判断
enter /'entə/	<i>vt.</i>	进入, 进去; 开始
currently /'kʌrəntli/	<i>adv.</i>	当前, 目前, 现在
artificial /,ɑ:tɪ'fɪʃəl/	<i>adj.</i>	人造的
intelligence /ɪn'telɪdʒəns/	<i>n.</i>	智力; 智慧; 情报
3D	<i>abbr.</i>	三维的 (three-dimensional)
robotics /rəʊ'bɒtɪks/	<i>n.</i>	机器人学
existing /ɪg'zɪstɪŋ/	<i>adj.</i>	目前的; 现存的
architectural /,ɑ:kɪ'tektʃərəl/	<i>adj.</i>	与建筑有关的, 建筑学的
reflect on		思考, 仔细考虑; 反省
interconnected /,ɪntəkə'nektɪd/	<i>adj.</i>	连通的; 有联系的
workspace /'wɜ:kspes/	<i>n.</i>	工作空间; 工作区
tie /taɪ/	<i>vt.</i>	约束; 打结; 系
real-time /,ri:əl'taɪm/	<i>adj.</i>	实时的
traffic /'træfɪk/	<i>n.</i>	交通; 运输
luxury /'lʌkʃəri/	<i>n.</i>	奢侈; 奢侈品; 豪华
efficient /ɪ'fɪʃənt/	<i>adj.</i>	有效率的; 能干的
so-called /,səʊ'kɔ:ld/	<i>adj.</i>	所谓的; 号称的
revolution /,rɛvə'lʊ:ʃən/	<i>n.</i>	革命; 变革
model /'mɒdl/	<i>n.</i>	模式; 模型
central /'sentrəl/	<i>adj.</i>	中心的; 主要的
ownership /'ɔ:nəʃɪp/	<i>n.</i>	所有权; 物主身份
spare /speə/	<i>adj.</i>	多余的; 空闲的
trade /treɪd/	<i>v.</i>	交易, 买卖
chain /tʃeɪn/	<i>n.</i>	连锁店; 连锁; 链; 一连串
individual /,ɪndɪ'vɪdʒʊəl/	<i>n.</i>	个人, 个体

collective /kə'lektiv/	<i>n.</i>	集合体
efficiency /i'fiʃənsi/	<i>n.</i>	效率; 效能
be faced with		面临, 面对
lower /'ləʊə/	<i>vt.</i>	降低; 减弱, 减少
colleague /'kɒli:g/	<i>n.</i>	同事, 同僚
current /'kʌrənt/	<i>adj.</i>	现在的, 当前的
leave behind		落后; 留下; 遗留



1. How many of us can predict what jobs we would choose in the future? The pace of present technological change is only a shadow of what we will see over the next 15 to 20 years. This next wave of change will completely reshape all of our careers.
2. It's estimated that about 65% of children entering primary schools today will probably work in roles that don't currently exist. Artificial intelligence, 3D printing and robotics will transform our existing production and services. They are more likely to create jobs in the architectural and engineering areas, following high demand for advanced production systems.
3. It's worth reflecting on what a changed world looks like.
4. Our future place of work might not be an open office, but interconnected workspaces. They might not be tied to one place, but many places. They will be supported by complete and constant connection.
5. Our working day will be totally different. Big data, like real-time traffic information, could help us cut journey times. It means that we will reduce the time of going to school or going to work. Home-working will no longer be defined as a Friday luxury, but a more efficient way to work enabled by technology.

6. Technology will contribute to the so-called “the Fourth Industrial Revolution” and enable business models to make our economies less central. We will move from systems of ownership to the ones of sharing. For example, it will expand ownerships from cars to spare bedrooms. It’s no dream that within three years of trading, home-sharing platform Airbnb¹ offers more rooms than some of the biggest hotel chains.
7. These new business models will reshape how we do business, both as individuals and as companies. For example, farmers will be enabled to operate as a collective, sharing knowledge with each other from crop watering technology to water efficiency.
8. More importantly, these technologies might offer us the solutions to some of the biggest challenges we are now faced with. They could support smart systems that will help deal with climate challenges. Connected homes, factories and farms will use smart energy management systems to lower energy use.
9. And yet what will be absolutely important is how we equip our children, our students and our colleagues to use the power of this technology to transform our world for the better. We must use every tool to make sure the current and future generations are not left behind in the global race of technology.

SECTION A READING COMPREHENSION

I. Match each paragraph with its topic.

- | | |
|---------|---------------------------------------------|
| Para. 1 | A) Interconnected place of work |
| Para. 2 | B) Solutions to challenges with technology |
| Para. 3 | C) Technology’s influence on future careers |
| Para. 4 | D) New jobs in the future |
| Para. 5 | E) Using technology to improve the world |
| Para. 6 | F) Importance of reflecting on the future |
| Para. 7 | G) New business models |
| Para. 8 | H) Different working day |
| Para. 9 | I) Impact of new business models |

¹ Airbnb: (short for “AirBed and Breakfast”) a company that operates an online marketplace and hospitality service for people to lease or rent short-term lodging 爱彼迎

II. Work in pairs and answer the following questions.

1. Why is technology likely to create new jobs in the future? (Para. 2)

2. What supports the communication among people from different workplaces? (Para. 4)

3. How could real-time traffic big data help us in the future? (Para. 5)

4. What changes will technology bring to business models? (Para. 6)

5. What challenges mentioned could be solved in the future? (Para. 8)

III. Complete the summary of Text A with the initial letters provided.

The next wave of technological change will completely 1) r_____ all of our careers in the future. New jobs will be created in different areas, following high demand for 2) a_____ production systems. Our future place of work might not be an open office, but interconnected workspaces; not 3) t_____ to one place, but many places. Our working day will be totally different; big data will help cut 4) j_____ times and improve our efficiency. Technology will also enable business models to make our economies less 5) c_____, as we move from systems of ownership to the ones of sharing. More 6) i_____, new technologies might offer us the solutions to some of the biggest 7) c_____ we are now faced with, such as climate and energy problems. We must try to make sure the current and future generations are not left behind in the global race of technology.

SECTION B LANGUAGE FOCUS

I. Fill in the blanks with words from the box below. Change the form where necessary.

enter	current	model	spare
intelligence	individual	artificial	lower

1. The competition is open to both teams and _____.
2. The _____ bedroom is on the second floor. You can sleep there when you come.
3. That is the boy with high _____. His IQ is 150.
4. The mother _____ her voice so that she would not wake up the sleeping baby.
5. The city is trying to set up an economic reform _____ for other cities to follow.
6. The _____ situation in computer science is very different from that of 10 years ago.
7. The city has many lakes, natural and _____.
8. After graduation from primary school, he _____ a middle school near his home.

II. Replace the underlined part in each of the following sentences with a phrase from the box. Change the form where necessary.

be likely to	be faced with	reflect on
for the better	leave behind	

1. If you don't work hard, you will surely stay at a lower level. _____
2. It was a hard time for our company last year, as we met financial difficulties. _____
3. Things have changed and got improved recently, but still not enough. _____
4. You should consider with close attention this problem before you make a decision. _____

5. Don't rush through your task, or you will possibly make mistakes.
-

III. Distinguish the following words which are similar in meaning or in spelling. Choose the correct word for each sentence. Change the form where necessary.

A. career; profession

career: *n.* the job that someone does for a long period of his life

profession: *n.* an occupation requiring special education (especially in the liberal arts or sciences)

e.g. This next wave of change will completely reshape all of our *careers*.
(Para. 1, Text A)

He left the teaching *profession* last year to start his own business.

1. Although she began her _____ by singing in a local bar, she is now a famous star.
2. The new regulations take into account nurses, social workers, and other people in the caring _____.
3. Mr. Smith had an unusual _____: he was first an office clerk, then a salesman, and ended up as a schoolteacher.

B. efficient; effective

efficient: *adj.* able to work well; producing a satisfactory result without wasting time or energy

effective: *adj.* producing an intended result or having a striking effect

e.g. Home-working will no longer be defined as a Friday luxury, but a more *efficient* way to work enabled by technology. (Para. 5, Text A)

The medicine is *effective* for this disease.

4. If you are not _____ in your work, you are at risk of being fired.
5. Light clothes are _____ in keeping cool in warm weather.
6. Her efforts to improve the school have been very _____.

C. expand; extend

expand: *v.* become larger in size or volume or quantity

extend: *v.* make sth. last longer

e.g. For example, it will *expand* ownerships from cars to spare bedrooms.
(Para. 6, Text A)

The tourist season *extends* from May till October.

7. This project will _____ the city's telephone network to cover 2 million users.
8. Professor Smith, can you _____ your visit for a few days more?
9. Shanghai's population has _____ rapidly in the last ten years.

IV. Study the examples below, and complete the following sentences in English according to the Chinese given.

A. no longer

e.g. Home-working will *no longer* be defined as a Friday luxury, but a more efficient way to work enabled by technology. (Para. 5, Text A)

In addition, women are *no longer* happy to stay at home raising children. (Text, Unit 8, Book 1)

I *no longer* think we have one. (Text A, Unit 2, Book 2)

1. 她仍然一心一意地爱着她的丈夫，但这份爱已不再疯狂。
She still loves her husband with all her heart, but _____
_____.
2. 汤姆现在变得更坚强，不再害怕朋友误解他了。
Tom has become stronger now, and _____
_____.
3. 对我而言，这意味着我不再需要为女儿作一切决定。
For me, it means that _____
_____ for my daughter.

B. deal with

e.g. They could support smart systems that will help *deal with* climate challenges. (Para. 8, Text A)

From an early age they have to go to nurseries, and so are used to *dealing with* strangers and mixing with other children. (Text, Unit 8, Book 1)

To be more effective while *dealing with* people from other cultures, the fastest and easiest way is to learn the style of someone in person, on the phone, and by email. (Text A, Unit 7, Book 3)

4. 这是你的事情，我不能处理你的个人问题。

It's your business and I can't _____
_____.

5. 许多人生活过得不好，是因为他们没能处理好这些挑战。

Many people fail in life because _____
_____.

6. 我喜欢用电话和客户打交道，很少和他们见面。

I like _____ and
rarely meet them.

SECTION C TRANSLATION

Complete the following translations, using the given words or expressions in the brackets.

1. 大多数人想要改造这个世界，但很少有人想要改造自己。(reshape)

Most people want to change the world, _____
_____.

2. 当冬天来临时，我们觉得这种取暖设备根本不节能。(efficient)

When winter comes, we feel _____.

3. 我们从这个项目中获得了技巧和经验，这使得我们能更好地服务客户。(enable ... to)

We have gained skills and experience from the project, _____
_____.

4. 据报道，在美国饮酒每年造成10万人死亡。(contribute to)

It is reported that in the U.S., _____.

5. 决定哪些东西带走，哪些东西扔下，这很难取舍。(leave behind)

It is not easy to decide _____.

Text B

Shanghai's Future as a Connected Smart City

New Words and Expressions

path /pɑːθ/	<i>n.</i>	道路; 路径
related /rɪ'leɪtɪd/	<i>adj.</i>	有关系的; 有关联的
mobility /məʊ'bɪlətɪ/	<i>n.</i>	移动性; 机动性
connectivity /,kɒnek'tɪvətɪ/	<i>n.</i>	连通性, 连接性
take the lead in		在……中带头; 为首
healthcare /'helθkeə/	<i>n.</i>	医疗保健; 健康护理
play a part in		在……方面起作用; 在……中扮演角色
electronic /ɪ.lek'trɒnɪk/	<i>adj.</i>	电子的
provider /prə'vaɪdə/	<i>n.</i>	供应者, 提供者
preventive /prɪ'ventɪv/	<i>adj.</i>	预防的, 防止的
condition /kən'dɪʃən/	<i>n.</i>	状态, 状况; 条件; 情况
e-transaction /iːtræn'zækʃən/	<i>n.</i>	电子交易
improvement /ɪm'pruːvmənt/	<i>n.</i>	改进, 改善; 提高
attract /ə'trækt/	<i>vt.</i>	吸引
asset /'æset/	<i>n.</i>	资产; 财产
qualified /'kwɒlɪfaɪd/	<i>adj.</i>	合格的; 有资格的
precisely /prɪ'saɪslɪ/	<i>adv.</i>	精确地; 恰恰
at ease		安逸, 自由自在; 舒适
adopt /ə'dɒpt/	<i>vt.</i>	采取, 采用, 采纳; 收养
navigation /,nævɪ'geɪʃən/	<i>n.</i>	导航
monitor /'mɒnɪtə/	<i>vt.</i>	监控; 监听; 监视
emission /ɪ'mɪʃən/	<i>n.</i>	排放, 排出
incredible /ɪn'kredəbl/	<i>adj.</i>	难以置信的; 惊人的; 极好的
administrator /əd'mɪnɪstretə/	<i>n.</i>	管理者; 行政官
limitation /,lɪmɪ'teɪʃən/	<i>n.</i>	限制; 限度; 极限

1. Shanghai has begun its journey on an exciting new path to becoming a truly smart city. By using the Internet and related technologies to the full, it aims to be a center of technological innovation that is important in economic and cultural transformation. While there are many challenges and opportunities, I





would like to focus on three areas that are great opportunities for Shanghai – improved health, smart business, and mobility supported by connectivity.

2. Healthy living is of great importance if a city is to develop. Shanghai plans to take the lead in advanced healthcare in China. Connectivity is going to play a big part in this. It will cause great changes in existing health planning through management of patient care. Improving electronic medical records (EMR) is

one example of this. By using a complete EMR system based on more effective collection and use of data, providers can own more information than ever before. This helps the individual to focus on preventive action to protect health conditions from getting worse.

3. New technologies are leading to new ways of thinking. Investments in areas like the credit system and e-transactions are designed to take connectivity in financial services to a whole new level. Fintech¹ is perhaps the best example of this improvement. It has attracted many companies in Shanghai and is already changing the traditional value chain.

4. As a famous financial center with strong assets and a large number of talented people, Shanghai is well qualified to make the most of Fintech. An important condition for success is the ability to meet customer needs ever more precisely. The responsibility of financial companies is to offer services that customers truly need, if they hope to serve new customers and keep the old ones.

5. Completely at ease with social media, the young people of Shanghai are adopting new ways of living powered by mobile technology. Mobile phone maps, navigation and online riding services make it easier than ever to get around town. At the same time, environmental monitoring is becoming more effective, which is contributing to lowering emission and realizing environmental goals.

6. Education services are increasing greatly through an incredible range of websites and apps, supporting learning for all ages, as well as connecting teachers, administrators and parents. You can now learn about almost anything,

¹ Fintech /'fintek/: compound word of financial technology 金融科技

anywhere. The limitations to people's potential now seem a memory of a long time ago.

7. We believe that the changes Shanghai is experiencing today will help it become one of the world's truly smart cities for others to follow.

I. Read the statements, tick (✓) the box and correct the wrong statements.

	Right	Wrong	Correction
1. Shanghai aims to be a cultural and economic center.			
2. Healthy living is very important for a city to develop.			
3. An important condition for the success of Fintech is the ability to meet investor needs ever more precisely.			
4. The young people of Shanghai now are using mobile phone maps, navigation and online riding services.			
5. The limitations to people's potential are still obvious everywhere.			

II. Complete the summary of Text B with the words in the box.

areas	attracted	qualified	conditions
adopting	path	changes	

Shanghai has begun its journey on an exciting new 1) _____ to becoming a truly smart city. Improved health, smart business, and mobility supported by connectivity are the three 2) _____ that offer great opportunities to Shanghai. Connectivity is going to cause many 3) _____ in healthcare. For example, EMR system helps people focus on preventive action to protect health 4) _____ from getting worse. In financial services, Fintech is the best example of how new technologies are leading to new ways of thinking, which has 5) _____ many companies and is already changing the traditional value chain. As a famous financial center, Shanghai is well 6) _____ to make the most of Fintech. Completely at ease with social media, the young people of Shanghai are 7) _____ new ways of living powered by mobile technology. It is believed that the changes Shanghai is experiencing today will help it become one of the world's truly smart cities in the future.

III. Choose the best answer based on the information contained in Text B.

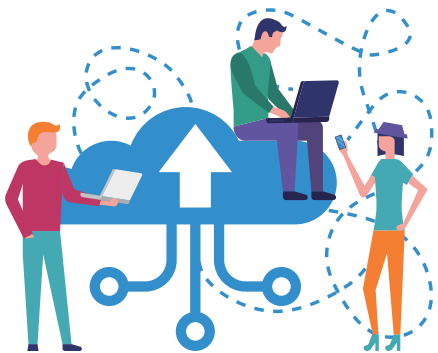
1. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned to be an opportunity for Shanghai?
 - A) Improved health.
 - B) Smart business.
 - C) Mobility.
 - D) Location.
2. What is the function of EMR?
 - A) It can help patients get wider medical insurance coverage.
 - B) It can help the individual pay more attention to preventive action.
 - C) It can help researchers get data more easily.
 - D) It can help detect cancers early and cure cancers.

3. If financial services firms hope to serve new customers and keep the old ones, they have to _____.
 - A) get stronger assets
 - B) hire more talented people
 - C) offer services customers truly need
 - D) cut down their service fees

4. What is leading to the realization of Shanghai's environmental goals?
 - A) Mobile phone maps.
 - B) Mobile phone navigation.
 - C) Online riding services.
 - D) More effective environmental monitoring.

5. What can be learned about Shanghai's education?
 - A) Education services are increasing greatly.
 - B) Different learning websites and apps are available, but only to adults.
 - C) You can learn almost anything, but only under the guidance of parents.
 - D) It helps improve our memory greatly.

IV. Translate into Chinese the following paragraph from Text B.



Education services are increasing greatly through an incredible range of websites and apps, supporting learning for all ages, as well as connecting teachers, administrators and parents. You can now learn about almost anything, anywhere. The limitations to people's potential now seem a memory of a long time ago.

While引导的状语从句

连接词while引导的状语从句 (adverbial clause) 包括两种: 时间状语从句、让步状语从句。

1. while引导的时间状语从句和让步状语从句的区别

while引导的时间状语从句可放在句首, 也可放在句中, 表示主从句之间的时间关系, 如“当……时”、“在……期间”。while引导的让步状语从句表示让步关系, 即“虽然、尽管、即使”等概念, 一般放在句首, 不放在句中。如:

While I was studying in the UK, I travelled a lot. (时间状语从句)

While there are many challenges and opportunities, I would like to focus on three areas that are great opportunities for Shanghai – improved health, smart business, and mobility supported by connectivity. (Para. 1, Text B)
(让步状语从句)

另外, 也可以从意义上加以区分。例如:

While he was tired, he would have a rest. (时间状语从句)

(他累了的时候, 就休息一会儿。)

While he was tired, he went on working. (让步状语从句)

(虽然他累了, 但他还是继续工作。)

2. while引导的时间状语从句中的谓语动词特点

谓语动词必须是延续性的, 并强调主句和从句的动作同时发生, 或动作的对应关系。如:

Please don't talk so loud while others are working.

While my wife was reading the newspaper, I was watching TV.

You can go swimming while I'm having lunch.

3. while引导的状语从句中的成分省略

while引导时间状语从句和让步状语从句时, 如果从句的主语和主句的主语相同, 那么可以省略掉从句的主语。若从句的谓语动词为be的各种形式, 也可省略掉。如:

He visited a lot of places while he was travelling.

= He visited a lot of places while travelling.

While he was ill, he went there.

= While ill, he went there.

While I tried my best, I found the problem hard to solve.

= While trying my best, I found the problem hard to solve.

4. while引导的让步状语从句中的主从句时态

while引导的让步状语从句表达并列的转折，即主句与从句的动作是同一时间发生的，因此主句与从句的时态往往一致。如：

While I sympathize, I can't really do very much to help them out of the difficulties.

While it was late, he went on working.

While he had lived there for 30 years, he had very few friends.

EXERCISES

I. Tick (✓) the correct sentence in each of the following pairs.

1. I would like to go out where it is raining. ()
I would like to go out while it is raining. ()
2. While they are related, they don't get along. ()
As they are related, they don't get along. ()
3. While that guitar may look nice, it's not a very good instrument. ()
When that guitar may look nice, it's not a very good instrument. ()
4. He fell asleep till he was watching TV. ()
He fell asleep while watching TV. ()
5. I'll visit many places where I stay in Paris. ()
I'll visit many places while I stay in Paris. ()

II. Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

1. _____ I really don't like art, I find his work impressive.
A) As
B) Since
C) If
D) While

PART FIVE Practical Writing

Presenting Graphs (图表作文)

在商务展示和文书写作中，经常会出现各类图表（包括块状图、饼状图、曲线图等）信息，这些图表可以方便展示方进行解释分析，因此观察图表并用英文表达出来显得尤为必要。图表描写主要涉及四方面内容：对图表内容进行整体概述；对重点数据和特征进行归纳和分析说明；报告主要特征；比较相关数据。这四步可以概括为：

1. 对图表中数字的总体规律进行概括性阐释，即总结；
2. 针对数字多、特征多的图表，综合考虑其内容和文字量，选取主要特征；
3. 对图表中出现的主要数字规律，尤其是趋势和极值进行报告；
4. 对在同一图表或不同图表、不同数据组之间的规律加以比较。

1. 常用图表作文词汇

词汇类型	相关表达
数据	the data, the figure
描写	show, describe, reveal
增加, 上升	rise, increase, go up
减少, 下降	drop, fall, reduce, decline, decrease
持平, 稳定	remain the same, maintain, keep stable
波动	fluctuate
程度	quick(ly), slow(ly), gradual(ly)

2. 常用句型

句式类型	常用表达方式
导入部分	According to the table / chart, ... It can be seen from ... It is clear that ...
说明数据变化	The graph shows an increase in ... The number of ... has increased / decreased from ... to ... There is a rise / decline in ...

3. 范文

The bar graph below looks at the unemployment rates for the youth in Italy over eleven months in 2017.

From January to March, the unemployment rate dropped from 37.2% to 34.7%, before it rose back to 36.2% in May. There was a decline in the number in June, dropping to 35.1%. From June to August, the unemployment rate gradually increased from 35.1% to 35.4%. After this period, the number continued to drop, hitting 32.7% in November.

In total, the unemployment rates in Italy fluctuated during the eleven months, dropping from its highest point at 37.2% in January to its lowest at 32.7% in November.

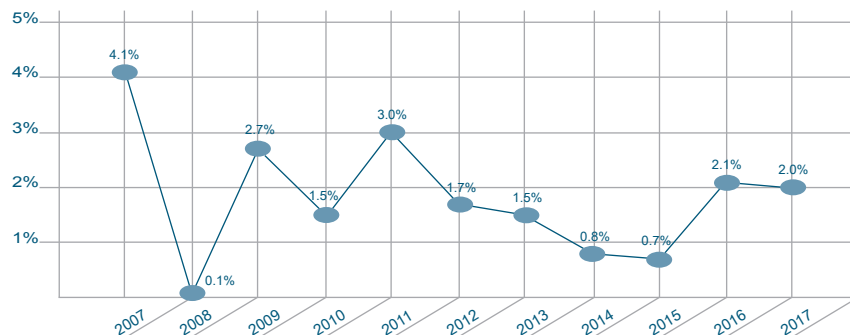


写作技巧：在选择主要特征进行描述时，要抓住“三点一趋势一极值”。“三点”即“起点、终点、拐点”，“一趋势”即数据变化总体趋势，“一极值”即最大（高）值和最小（低）值。

WRITING PRACTICE

The graph below displays annual U.S. inflation rates from 2007 to 2017. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and write an introduction.

Inflation Rates Graph (2007–2017)



PART SIX Project

Topic:

Design a Classroom in 2050

You and your teammates are working on the task to design a future classroom.

Please follow the procedures below.

1. Work in groups to design a classroom in 2050. Use your imaginations on the future classroom, such as the settings, technologies and activities, etc.
2. Share your design with other groups.
3. Each group should write a design report and present it in class.

