

高校英语教育融合创新系列教材

大学英语综合教程 3

主 编 王 娟 王 蕾 于 洋

副主编 李智远 何 杨 郭艳玲

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DAXUE YINGYU ZONGHE JIAOCHENG III

主 编 王娟 王蓓 于洋

策划编辑 温晓芳

责任编辑 温晓芳

封面设计 杨 楠

责任印制 李志鹏

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电 话 86-10-65450528 65450532 传 真 65779405

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语言是文化的载体,也是沟通心灵的桥梁。在全球化的今天,英语不仅是一种交流工具,更是探索世界、理解不同文化的钥匙。本大学英语系列教材共8册,含《大学英语综合教程》4册、《大学英语辅导与自测》4册。本系列教材专为本科生设计,以学生为中心,融合了语言学习与思政教育,旨在培养学生的英语应用能力,引导他们深刻理解中国故事,增强文化自信。

一、活动设计:多样性与实践性

本教材的每个单元都精心设计了一系列活动,包括角色扮演、情景对话、团队合作和案例分析等。这些活动不仅涵盖日常生活,也扩展到专业领域,确保学生能够在真实的语境中使用英语。通过这些活动,学生将提高语言技能,同时培养批判性思维和解决问题的能力。

二、讲述中国故事:文化传承与自豪感

语言是文化的载体。本书特别强调用英语讲述中国故事,让学生在学习语言的同时,深入了解和传承中国丰富的文化遗产。通过介绍中国的文化、国际交往和发展成就,我们希望学生能够增强民族自豪感,拓展国际视野。

三、增强社会责任感:公民意识与社会参与

在全球化的今天,社会责任感是每个公民必备的品质。本书通过一系列与社会发展相关的主题和讨论,鼓励学生思考个人与社会的关系,并探讨如何通过自己的行动对社会做出贡献。我们期待这些内容能够激发学生的公民意识和社会参与热情。

其中,第一单元《美丽中国》旨在培养学生对自然环境的尊重和保护意识。通过介绍中国的自然景观和环保政策,激发学生的爱国情怀和对绿色发展的理解。

第二单元《志愿活动》旨在通过讨论志愿服务活动,培养学生的社会责任感和奉献精神。强调助人为乐的价值观,希望学生在服务中实现自我价值和社会价值的双重提升。

第三单元《城市与乡村》通过探讨比较城市与乡村的不同生活方式,呈现中国乡村振兴和城市5G发展的成就,培养学生对国家发展成就的自豪感。

第四单元《文化传播》旨在弘扬中国文化,增强学生的文化自信,同时培养学生对中华优秀文化的了解和传承意识,以及跨文化交流的能力。

第五单元《文化复兴》着重于中华优秀传统文化的传承与发展,让学生认识到文化复兴在国家实力

提升中的作用。通过学习中国传统文化的各个方面，激发学生的民族自豪感和文化创新意识。

第六单元《合作共赢》教育学生理解中国互利共赢的国际合作模式，以及中国如何在全球治理中贡献中国智慧。

本系列教材是一套综合性的语言学习资源，它不仅提供了丰富的语言知识，更通过各种活动和主题讨论，为学生提供了一个全面提高英语能力的平台。我们期待这系列材能够伴随每一位学生，开启一段充满挑战与收获的学习之旅。

编者

2024年7月



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A Beautiful China



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Clear waters and green mountains
are as valuable as mountains of
gold and silver.

美丽中国
金山银山不如绿水青山。



Unit . A Beautiful China

Section

A

Starter



Chinese Wisdom

The following are some terms about China's efforts to protect the environment. Please match the English with the Chinese.

1. 低碳发展	A. northeast Forest Shield
2. 保护优先、预防为主	B. low-carbon development
3. 治理沙漠化	C. afforestation
4. 东北防护林	D. combat desertification
5. 植树造林	E. prioritize protection and focus on prevention
6. 生态发展观	F. ecological development concept



Icebreaker



Activity 1: Match the words with the pictures.

ocean desert waterfall temperature volcano mountain river wind





Activity 2: Test your knowledge of the earth.

Complete the sentences with numbers from the box.

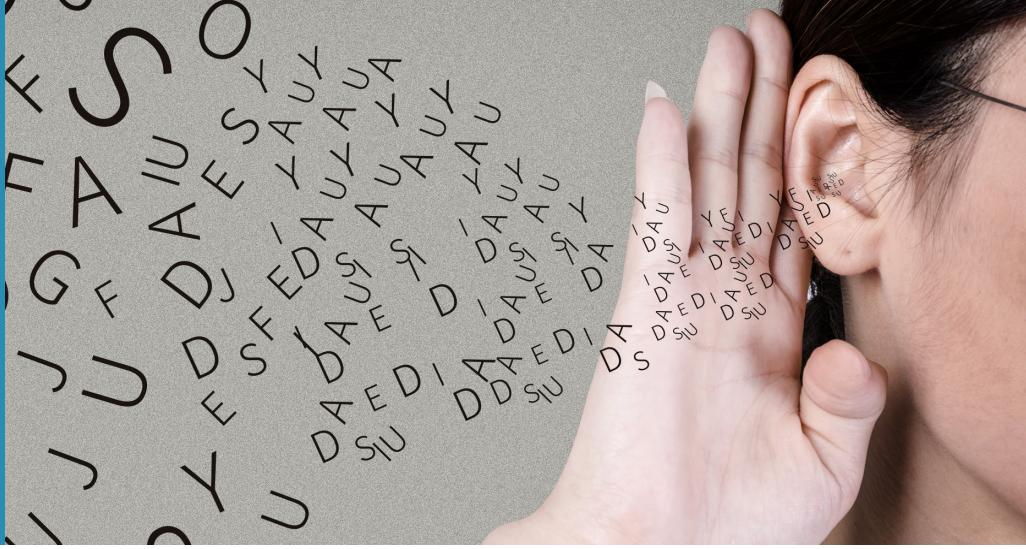
-94.5 0.761 12.244 19 57.8
979 5,090.16 6670 8,848.86

1. The coldest recorded temperature on Earth is _____ °C, and the hottest is _____ °C.
2. The wettest place in the world gets _____ m of rain a year, and the driest place gets only _____ mm.
3. The highest place on Earth is _____ m high. The highest inhabited place is _____ m high.
4. The longest river in the world is _____ km long.
5. The average temperature of the warmest sea in the world is _____ °C.
6. The highest waterfall in the world is _____ m high.

Section



Listening



Part 1: Phonetics

理解音节

音节：一个发音单位，包含一个元音音素，前后可能会有辅音包围，也可能没有。每个单词都是由音节构成的。每个单词有一个、两个、三个或更多的音节。一个音节可以构成整个单词或者单词的一部分。例如，“cat”（猫）中有一个音节，“monkey”（猴子）中有两个音节，“elephant”（大象）中有三个音节。理解单词重音，有助于理解音节。

单词		音节数
dog	dog	1
green	green	1
quite	quite	1
quiet	qui-et	2
orange	or-ange	2
table	ta-ble	2
expensive	ex-pen-sive	3
interesting	in-teres-ting in-ter-est-ing	3 or 4
unrealistic	un-re-al-is-tic	4
unexceptional	un-ex-cep-tion-al	5

注意：除了少数特殊情况，每个音节至少包含一个元音字母（a、e、i、o 或 u）或元音音素。



Practice 1: Multiple Choice

How many syllables are there in each word? Choose the correct answer.

1. monkey

- a) 1
- b) 2

- c) 3
- d) 4

2. travelling

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

3. rocket

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

4. trying

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

5. garden

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

6. beginning

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

7. architecture

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3

d) 4

8. popular

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

9. nobody

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

10. deeper

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4



Practice 2: Syllable Grouping

Put the words in the right category according to the number of syllables.

animal	window	timer	goes
rabbit	time	town	photograph
appreciate	zebra	computer	enjoying
			gain

1 syllable	2 syllables	3 syllables	4 syllables



Part 2: Listening Practice

听力练习

Listen to Adam's talking with Tom, a Tourist Information Officer in Cape Town. Then do the exercises to practise and improve your listening skills.



Preparation

Fill in the gaps with ➤ or ➥ to show the cause and effect.

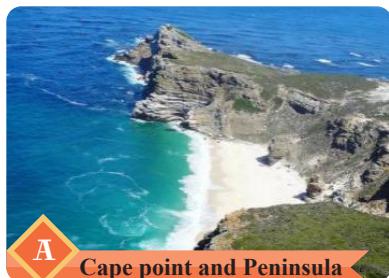
1. afraid of flying _____ can't travel by plane
2. can't go to the boat trip _____ get seasick very easily.
3. can't go hiking _____ haven't got the right shoes.
4. haven't got a driving licence _____ can't hire a car



Check your understanding

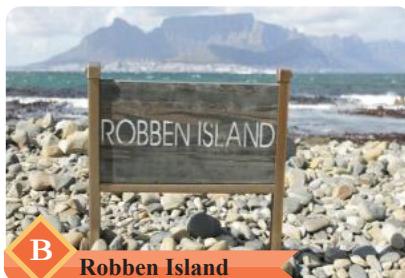
Do this exercise while you listen. Match the photos to the statements below.

1. Adam went to this place today. ...
2. Adam cancels a trip to this place. ...
3. Adam decides to go to this place. ...



A

Cape point and Peninsula



B

Robben Island



C

Table Mountain



Check your understanding

Do this exercise while you listen. Correct the mistakes below.

Example: Adam went to Table Mountain yesterday. today

1. Adam cycled up Table Mountain. _____
2. He hurt his back. _____
3. He paid a deposit of 60 rand. _____
4. The company needs 12 hours notice to cancel a booking. _____
5. Adam will travel to Robben Island by helicopter. _____

Is there any place you want to visit?

 Extensive Listening

Practice 1: Short Conversations



Unit1

Listen to the conversations and mark True or False after each statement.

Conversation 1:

1. That boy threw a paper bag into the street.

True / False

2. Only David believes that everybody should care about our environment.

True / False

3. The boy picked up the trash in the end.

True / False

Conversation 2:

1. James is worried about his exam.

True / False

2. Lily thinks the environment is being polluted seriously.

True / False



Practice 2: Long Conversation

Listen to a long conversation and fill in the gaps with what you hear.

A: I'm really happy that many countries ban the use of plastic bags.

B: Why? They are so _____.

A: They are convenient, but they also create a lot of _____ when they are produced, as well as a lot of trash.

B: I don't think a plastic bag or two really matters. They get recycled.

A: If everybody uses just a couple of bags a _____, then that makes more than a hundred bags a year.

B: But so what? As long as they get _____, then I don't see the problem.

A: But they don't always get _____, and even if they do, it uses a lot of energy. And plastic can't be infinitely recycled like glass.

B: I don't know. I haven't really thought about it that way.

A: Many people don't. That's why the _____ on plastic bags is great. It makes people think.

B: You do have a point. I guess I'm just too _____ to bring my cotton bags with me every time I go shopping.

A: I just bring a big _____. It's much easier to carry my groceries anyways.

B: You are like my voice of reason. I'll have to make a bigger effort.



Song Appreciation

Listen to the song and fill in the blanks with what you hear. Then listen again and sing along.

Earth Song

What about sunrise

What about _____

What about all the things that you said we were to gain

What about killing fields

Is there a time

What about all the _____ that you said was yours and mine

Did you ever stop to notice

All the blood we've shed before

Did you ever stop to notice

This crying Earth these weeping shores

Ah ooh

Ah ooh

What have we done to the _____

Look what we've done

What about all the peace that you pledge your only son

What about flowering fields

Is there a time

What about all the _____ that you said was yours and mine

Did you ever stop to notice

All the _____ dead from war

Did you ever stop to notice

This crying Earth these weeping shores

Ah ooh

Ah ooh

I used to dream

I used to glance beyond the _____

Now I don't know where we are

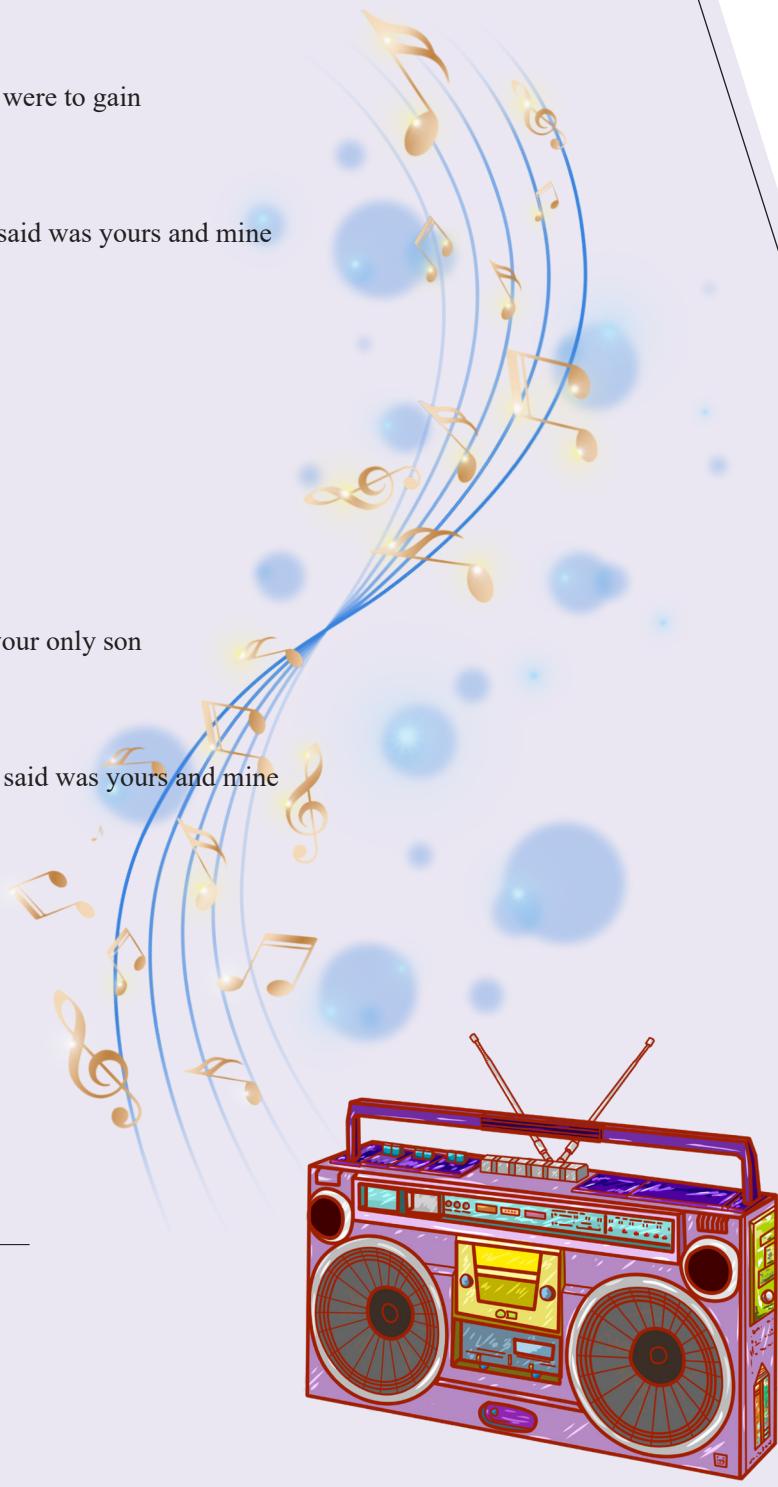
Although I know we've drifted _____

Ah ooh

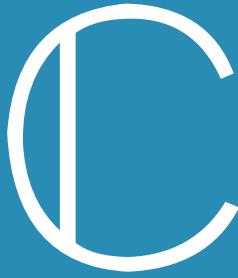
Ah ooh

Ah ooh

Ah ooh



Section



Speaking



Activity 1: Role Play

Step 1: Two students are discussing Zhangjiajie. Read out the dialogue with your partner.

A: Hey, where are you from?

B: I'm from Zhangjiajie in Hunan Province. It's famous for its natural beauty.

A: Wow, that sounds amazing! I've heard a lot about it. Is it as beautiful as what people say?

B: Yes, it's even more breathtaking in person. The mountains and the national park are really something to see.

A: I've always wanted to visit. What's the best time to go there?

B: I'd recommend going in the spring or fall when the weather is mild and the scenery is at its best.

A: That's great to know. Are there any specific places I must visit?

B: Definitely check out the Zhangjiajie National Forest Park. It has beautiful rocks and the Wulingyuan Scenic Area.

A: It sounds like a nature lover's paradise. How far is it from the city center?

B: It's a bit far, but there are buses and taxis that can take you there. It's worth the trip.

A: I can't wait to see it for myself. Do you have any tips for first-time visitors?

B: Just remember to wear comfortable shoes for all the walking and bring a camera to capture the views.

A: Thanks for the advice! I'll start planning my trip soon.

Step 2: It's your turn to speak.

Study the dialogue carefully and make up a new dialogue with your partner. You need to discuss one natural wonder in China.





Activity 2: Holiday Plans

Make three holiday plans. Tick the places below you want to go and the activities you want to do there. Ask and answer to your partners. And there are examples.

Holiday Plan 1:



A Africa go on a safari



B Italy go sailing



C Paris go sightseeing

Holiday Plan 2:



D Scotland see the castles



E Canada go skiing



F Sydney see exotic animals

Holiday Plan 3:



G Brazil go to the beach



H Ireland go camping



I Egypt see the pyramids

Example 1:

A: Where do you want to go on holiday this year?
 B: I want to go to Africa.
 A: Why?
 B: To go on a safari.

Example 2:

A: Are you going on holiday this year?
 B: Yes, I want to go to Scotland.
 A: Why?
 B: To see the castles.

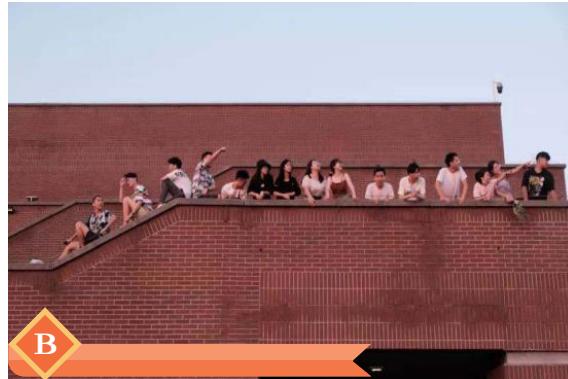


Activity 3: Filling the Table

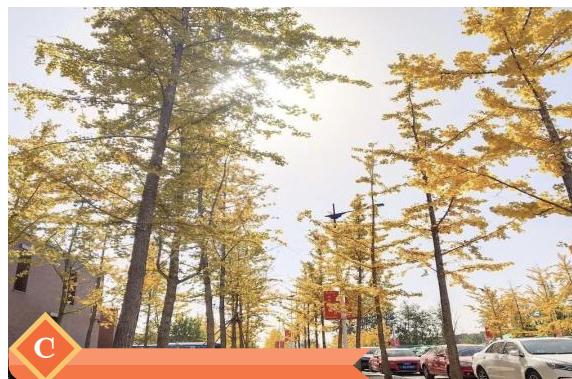
Work in groups of four. Try to describe the following pictures and say something about the different seasons in a year with the help of the pictures. Then ask your group members which season they like best and which one they like least and ask why. Write down your answers and your group members' in the table.



A



B



C



D

Name	Season you like best	Why	Season you like least	Why

Section D



Warm-up

1. Have you ever visited Huangshan Mountain?
2. How much do you know about Huangshan Mountain?
3. Apart from Huangshan Mountain, what other famous Chinese mountains do you know?



Passage A



Huangshan Mountain

Huangshan Mountain, also known as the Yellow Mountain, is a beautiful mountain range in southern Anhui province, China. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and a popular tourist destination. People love to visit Huangshan Mountain because it looks like something out of a painting or a fairy tale.

But is Yellow Mountain actually yellow? If you've been there, you would know that it is not. So why is it called Yellow Mountain? In the past, it was known as Yishan (黝山), which translates to “black mountain” due to its appearance from a distance. However, in 747 AD during the Tang Dynasty, it was renamed Huangshan, meaning “Yellow Mountain,” to honor the legendary Yellow Emperor, Huang Di, who was believed to have practiced alchemy and achieved immortality on the mountain.

The primary feature of Huangshan Mountain is its outstanding natural beauty. The mountain is famous for its “Four Natural Wonders”: uniquely-shaped pine trees, oddly-shaped rocks, seas of clouds, hot springs. It also boasts diverse vegetation, with different types of forests and grasslands at different altitudes. The mountain is home to various fern species and a wide range of plant life.

The mountain range has many peaks, with the three tallest being Lotus Peak, Bright Peak, and Celestial Peak. These peaks are over 1,800 meters high and offer amazing views of the surrounding area. Visitors to Huangshan can take a cable car to the

summit or hike up if they're feeling adventurous. Once at the top, they can admire the breathtaking views. Upon descending, they can relax in the hot springs, which are said to have healing properties.

In addition to its natural beauty, Huangshan Mountain holds immense historical and cultural significance. Over the course of history, its enchanting landscapes have inspired countless articles, poems, and paintings. Today, it continues to fascinate tourists, poets, painters, and photographers who make pilgrimages to the site. The mountain's surroundings are adorned with ancient villages that have become popular attractions for both domestic and international tourists. These villages showcase the well-preserved and distinctive Ming and Qing architectural styles of Anhui province.

Xu Xiake, a noted Chinese geologist in the Ming Dynasty (1368–1644), who visited the Yellow Mountain twice, left his praise in this quote: "You don't need to see any more mountains after seeing 'the Five Mountains', and you don't need to see the other four mountains after seeing Huangshan."

Huangshan Mountain is truly a magical place that leaves visitors in awe of its natural beauty and cultural richness. It is a must-visit destination for nature, adventure, and art enthusiasts. If you ever get the opportunity, be sure to visit Huangshan Mountain and witness its harmonious blend of human and natural wonders firsthand! (451 words)



Key Words and Phrases

southern /'sʌðərn/ *adj.* 南方的

fairy /'feəri/ *adj.* 童话的

due to /dju: tu:/ *phr.* 由于

rename /,ri: 'neim/ *v.* 重命名

honor /'ɒnər/ *v.* 纪念

legendary /'ledʒəndri/ *adj.* 传说的

alchemy /'ælkəmɪ/ *n.* 炼金术

immortality /,imɔ:r'tælti/ *n.* 长生不老

feature /'fi:tʃər/ *n.* 特征

outstanding /aʊt'stændɪŋ/ *adj.* 杰出的

boast /boʊst/ *v.* 拥有

diverse /dɪ'vers/ *adj.* 多样的

vegetation /,vedʒə'teɪʃən/ *n.* 植被

altitude /'æltɪtju:d/ *n.* 海拔高度

be home to /bi'hu:m tu:/ *phr.* 是……的家园

a wide range of /ə'waɪnd'reɪndʒ ɒv/ *phr.* 广泛的

peak /pi:k/ *n.* 山峰

amazing /ə'meɪzɪŋ/ *adj.* 令人惊奇的

surrounding /sə'raʊndɪŋ/ *adj.* 周围的
 summit /'sʌmɪt/ *n.* 顶峰
 hike /haɪk/ *v.* 徒步旅行
 adventurous /əd'ventʃərəs/ *adj.* 爱冒险的
 descend /dɪ'send/ *v.* 下降
 healing /'hi:lɪŋ/ *adj.* 治疗的
 property /'prəpərti/ *n.* 特性
 immense /ɪ'mens/ *adj.* 巨大的
 enchanting /ɪn'tʃæntɪŋ/ *adj.* 迷人的
 landscape /'lændskeɪp/ *n.* 风景
 inspire /ɪn'spaɪər/ *v.* 激励
 countless /'kaʊntləs/ *adj.* 无数的
 fascinate /'fæsɪneɪt/ *v.* 迷住
 photographer /fə'ta:g्रəfər/ *n.* 摄影师
 be adorned with /bi ə'dɔ:rnd wið/ *phr.* 装饰有
 domestic /də'mestɪk/ *adj.* 国内的
 showcase /'soukeɪs/ *v.* 展示
 well-preserved /'wel prɪ'zɜ:rvd/ *adj.* 保存良好的
 distinctive /dɪ'stɪŋktɪv/ *adj.* 有特色的
 architectural /a:rki'tekʃərəl/ *adj.* 建筑的
 geologist /dʒi'ɒlədʒɪst/ *n.* 地质学家
 praise /preɪz/ *n.* 赞扬
 quote /kwoʊt/ *n.* 引用
 magical /'mædʒɪkəl/ *adj.* 有魔力的
 in awe of /ɪn ɔ: ʌv/ *phr.* 敬畏
 richness /'rɪtʃnəs/ *n.* 丰富
 enthusiast /ɪn'θju:ziæst/ *n.* 爱好者
 witness /'wɪtnəs/ *v.* 见证
 blend /blend/ *n.* 混合体
 firsthand /'fɜ:rst,hænd/ *adv.* 第一手地

Comprehension

Activity 1: Multiple Choice

Choose the best answer according to your understanding of the text.

1. Huangshan Mountain is located in:

A. Northern Anhui province



B. Southern Anhui province
 C. Eastern Sichuan province
 D. Western Hubei province

2. The renaming of the mountain occurred during which dynasty?

A. Ming Dynasty
 B. Qing Dynasty
 C. Tang Dynasty
 D. Song Dynasty

3. What are the “Four Natural Wonders” of Huangshan Mountain?

A. Uniquely-shaped pine trees, oddly-shaped rocks, seas of clouds, and hot springs
 B. Waterfalls, glaciers, snow-capped peaks, and wildlife
 C. Ancient temples, stone bridges, tea plantations, and bamboo forests
 D. Volcanic craters, geysers, mineral deposits, and hot springs

4. What types of vegetation can be found on Huangshan Mountain?

A. Only coniferous forests
 B. Only grasslands
 C. Different types of forests and grasslands at different altitudes
 D. Exclusively tropical rainforests

5. What is the significance of the ancient villages surrounding Huangshan Mountain?

A. They are the starting points for all hiking trails.
 B. They showcase the Ming and Qing architectural styles of Anhui province.
 C. They are the locations of the hot springs.
 D. They are the only places where the Four Natural Wonders can be seen.

6. What is said to be the reputed benefit of the hot springs on Huangshan Mountain?

A. They are a source of drinking water.
 B. They have healing properties.
 C. They are used for power generation.
 D. They are a habitat for rare aquatic species.



Activity 2: True or False

Tick True or False after each statement according to your understanding of the text.

1. Huangshan Mountain was named “Yellow Mountain” because of its yellow color.

True / False

2. The mountain was renamed to honor the Yellow Emperor, Huang Di.

True / False

3. Huangshan Mountain is famous for its “Five Natural Wonders”, which include uniquely-shaped pine trees and hot springs.

True / False

4. The mountain range features various types of forests and grasslands at different altitudes.

True / False

5. Lotus Peak, Bright Peak, and Celestial Peak are the three shortest peaks of Huangshan Mountain.

True / False

6. Visitors can only hike up Huangshan Mountain; there are no cable cars available.

True / False

7. Huangshan Mountain has inspired numerous articles, poems, and paintings throughout history.

True / False

8. Ancient villages surrounding Huangshan Mountain exhibit the architectural styles of the Han Dynasty.

True / False

9. Xu Xiake, a geologist from the Ming Dynasty, visited Huangshan Mountain and praised its beauty.

True / False

10. Huangshan Mountain is a popular destination among nature, adventure, and art enthusiasts.

True / False



Activity 3: Reflection and Discussion

Answer the following questions according to your understanding of the text.

1. What is the historical reason behind the name “Yellow Mountain” for Huangshan Mountain?

2. Why is Huangshan Mountain considered a UNESCO World Heritage Site?

3. How did Xu Xiake think of Huangshan?



Vocabulary Practice



Activity 1: “Beautiful” Words

Step 1: There are lots of words that describe the beauty of Huangshan Mountain. Complete the table with the correct forms of the words. You don't have to fill in boxes marked with .

Verb	Noun	Adjective
	wonder	
		beautiful
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	enchanting
		amazing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	outstanding
fascinate		
		distinctive
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		magical

Step 2: Write some sentences to describe Taishan Mountain with words from the table.



Activity 2: Gap Filling

Fill in the blanks with the words or phrases below. Change the form when necessary.

due to	well-preserved	renamed	legendary	boast	a wide range of
healing		domestic		in awe of	richness

- Many traditional Chinese festivals are still celebrated today _____ their cultural significance.
- The city of Beijing was _____ several times throughout history.
- The Great Wall is a _____ symbol of China's historical strength and unity.
- The _____ ancient town of Pingyao provides a glimpse into traditional Chinese architecture and lifestyle.
- China _____ a rich and diverse cultural heritage that spans thousands of years.
- China has _____ traditional arts, including calligraphy, painting, and pottery.
- Many Chinese herbs are believed to have _____ properties and are used in traditional medicine.
- China's _____ policies often focus on improving the quality of life for its citizens.
- The natural beauty of China's landscapes often leaves people _____ their splendor.
- The cultural _____ of China is evident in its diverse traditions, festivals, and art forms.



 Translation Practice

 Activity 1: Matching

Match the following expressions in Column A with their Chinese equivalents in Column B.

A	B
1. Huangshan Mountain	A. 缆车
2. mountain range	B. 云海
3. UNESCO World Heritage Site	C. 形态独特的松树
4. tourist destination	D. 形状奇特的岩石
5. the Tang Dynasty	E. 明清建筑风格
6. Yellow Emperor	F. 山脉
7. uniquely-shaped pine trees	G. 进行朝圣
8. oddly-shaped rocks	H. 蕨类植物
9. seas of clouds	I. 温泉
10. hot springs	J. 旅游目的地
11. fern species	K. 联合国教科文组织世界遗产地
12. cable car	L. 黄帝
13. make pilgrimages	M. 唐朝
14. Ming and Qing architectural styles	N. 必游之地
15. must-visit destination	O. 黄山

 Activity 2: E-C Translation

Translate these sentences into Chinese.

1. People love to visit Huangshan Mountain because it looks like something out of a painting or a fairy tale.
2. The mountain is home to various fern species and a wide range of plant life.
3. In addition to its natural beauty, Huangshan Mountain holds immense historical and cultural significance.
4. Huangshan Mountain is truly a magical place that leaves visitors in awe of its natural beauty and cultural richness.
5. If you ever get the opportunity, be sure to visit Huangshan Mountain and witness its harmonious blend of human and natural wonders firsthand!



Activity 3: C–E Translation

Read the English sentences again. Study the structure and translate the Chinese sentences into English.

1. People love to visit Huangshan Mountain because it looks like something out of a painting or a fairy tale.

●Sb. love to ... because ...

他喜欢阅读，因为这能拓宽他的视野。

他们喜欢旅行，因为这能让他们体验新的文化。

2. The mountain is home to various fern species and a wide range of plant life.

●Sth. is home to ...

河南拥有许多历史和自然景观。

中国西部地区拥有丰富的自然资源。

3. In addition to its natural beauty, Huangshan Mountain holds immense historical and cultural significance.

●In addition to its ..., sth. ...

除了其丰富的历史，故宫展示了传统的中国建筑。

除了其独特的风味，中国茶也体现了一种生活哲学。

4. Huangshan Mountain is truly a magical place that leaves visitors in awe of its natural beauty and cultural richness.

●Sth. is truly a ... that ...

长城真是一个显示了中华民族的团结的象征。

红色在中国真是一个特别的颜色，代表了好运和幸福。

5. If you ever get the opportunity, be sure to visit Huangshan Mountain and witness its harmonious blend of human and natural wonders firsthand!

●If you ever get the opportunity, be sure to ...

如果你有机会，一定要参加春节游行。

如果你有机会，一定要观看一场中国传统戏曲，欣赏其表演艺术。



Passage B

Ancient Chinese Eco-Environmental Philosophy and Practice

China has made significant progress in environmental protection over the past 70 years. However, harmony between man and nature was emphasized in China thousands of years ago. In fact, the world's earliest environmental protection concept, ministry and legislation were all born in China. So, how did the ancient Chinese protect the environment?

The world's earliest concept of "managing state affairs through environmental protection"

During the Warring States Period (475–221 BC), Xunzi, a famous thinker, introduced the concept of "managing state affairs through environmental protection". He passionately advocated for the protection of vegetation and strongly criticized destroying plants without a good reason. Similarly, Guan Zhong, an official who lived 400 years prior to Xunzi, firmly believed that "a king who cannot safeguard the well-being of his kingdom's vegetation is unfit to rule."

The world's earliest "environmental protection ministry"

There was also a specific ministry for environmental protection, called "Yu". This ministry was created by Shun, an ancient Chinese emperor, and was headed by Boyi, an environmental protection expert. He was a capable assistant to Dayu, an ancient Chinese water-control expert. He invented wells, protecting people's drinking water from pollution. He knew a lot about animals and also called for animal protection. The book of *Classic of Mountains and Seas* was also believed to be composed by him.

The world's earliest "environmental protection legislation"

The world's earliest "environmental protection legislation" can be traced back to the ruling period of Dayu, more than 4,000 years ago. During his reign, Dayu issued a ban forbidding people from chopping wood in March and catching fish in June, which were crucial periods for growth and reproduction.

About 3,000 years ago, during the Spring and Autumn and Warring States Period, something called "environmental protection legislation" existed in the state of Qin. This was documented in a text known as *The Law of Fields*, which is considered the earliest form of environmental protection laws in China. Many environmental protection rules can be found in *The Law of Fields*, among which two interesting ones stand out. Firstly, river courses should not be blocked. Secondly, grass and trees should not be burned for fertilizer except during the summer.

The ancient Chinese were pioneers in nature preservation. Today, as China continues to make significant progress in environmental conservation, it can draw inspiration from ancient wisdom and practices. The combination of modern technology with this legacy can help shape a more sustainable future where harmony between human and nature thrives. (413 words)

Key Words and Phrases

eco-environmental / i:kəu in'veiron'mentl/ *adj.* 生态环境的

managing state affairs through environmental protection *phr.* 通过环境保护管理国家事务

passionately /'pæsənətlɪ/ *adv.* 热情地

advocate /'ædvəkət/ *v.* 提倡

prior to /'praɪər tu:/ *prep.* 在……之前

safeguard /'seɪfɡɑ:rd/ *v.* 保护

unfit /ʌn'fit/ *adj.* 不适宜的

ministry /'mɪnɪstri/ *n.* 部门

be headed by /bi 'hedɪd baɪ/ *phr.* 由……领导

capable /'keɪpəbl/ *adj.* 有能力的

water-control /'wɔ:tər kən'trool/ *n.* 水利控制

Classic of Mountains and Seas *n.* 《山海经》

compose /kəm'pouz/ *v.* 创作

legislation /'ledʒɪs'leɪʃən/ *n.* 立法

be traced back to /bi treɪst bæk tu:/ *phr.* 追溯到

ruling period /'ru:liŋ 'pɪriəd/ *n.* 统治时期

issued /'ɪʃu:d/ *v.* 发布

ban /bæn/ *n.* 禁令

forbid...from... /fə'bɪd frəm/ *phr.* 禁止……做……

chop /tʃa:p/ *v.* 砍

reproduction /,ri:prə'dʌkʃən/ *n.* 繁殖

the Spring and Autumn and Warring States Period *phr.* 春秋战国时期

document /'dɒkjumənt/ *n.* 文件

The Law of Fields /ðə lo: nv fi:ldz/ *phr.* 《田律》

stand out /stænd əut/ *phr.* 突出

river course /'rɪvər kɔ:rs/ *n.* 河流

block /bla:k/ *v.* 阻塞

fertilizer /'fɜ:tɪlaɪzər/ *n.* 肥料

pioneer /paɪə'nɪər/ *n.* 先锋

environmental conservation /ɪn'veɪrən'mentəl,kɔnsər'veɪʃən/ *phr.* 环境保护

draw inspiration from /drɔ: ,ɪnspə'reɪʃən frəm/ *phr.* 从……中汲取灵感

legacy /'legəsi/ *n.* 遗产

shape /ʃeɪp/ *v.* 形成

thrive /θraɪv/ *v.* 繁荣



Activity: Multiple Choice

Choose the best answer according to your understanding of the text.

1. Which of the following figures from the Warring States Period advocated for the protection of vegetation?

- A. Guan Zhong
- B. Shun
- C. Boyi
- D. Xunzi

2. What is the significance of the “Yu” ministry in ancient China?

- A. It was responsible for managing the state’s finances.
- B. It was the world’s earliest environmental protection ministry.
- C. It was in charge of military affairs.
- D. It oversaw the construction of public works.

3. Who is considered to have invented wells and called for animal protection?

- A. Xunzi
- B. Guan Zhong
- C. Boyi
- D. Dayu

4. What does *The Law of Fields*, an ancient text from the state of Qin, represent?

- A. A historical record of battles.
- B. The earliest form of environmental protection laws in China.
- C. A collection of poems from the Warring States Period.
- D. A guide to agricultural practices.

5. According to the text, what were two specific environmental protection rules mentioned in *The Law of Fields*?

- A. No hunting during the winter months and no fishing in the rivers.
- B. No blocking river courses and no burning of grass and trees for fertilizer except during the summer.
- C. Planting trees in every household and monthly checks on water sources.
- D. Yearly animal census and biannual inspection of forests.

6. What can be inferred about ancient Chinese practices in relation to modern environmental conservation?

- A. Modern environmental conservation efforts have no connection to ancient practices.
- B. Ancient wisdom and practices have no value in shaping a sustainable future.
- C. The combination of modern technology and ancient practices can contribute to a sustainable future.
- D. Ancient practices were focused solely on economic development.



Section

E

Writing



Part 1: Practical Writing



Step 1: Reading

Read the letter and finish the following tasks.

Dear Mother Earth,

Thank you for your patience and being kind to everyone of us. Thank you for warmth of sun, love of the rain, beautiful rainbows, clouds of dreams, and stars of hope and many more. Thank you for everything. You fill my heart with the joy and warmth every time. You heal all my sorrow and bring brightest smile. But, we gave you pain and sorrows—grief and sadness. We gave you all the harmful gas emissions, deforestation, and tons of plastic on your heart.

But, dear Mother Earth. You're healing and living again. There's nothing that could be more beautiful, powerful and amazing than this.

Today, we are healing together and we promise to take care of you like you always do for us.

Yours,

Reecha Puri

Task 1: Vocabulary comprehension

Based on the content of the letter, explain the meaning of the following words.

Patience—

Deforestation—



Harmful gas emissions—

Task 2: Detail comprehension

Answer the following questions about the content of the letter.

1. What natural elements are mentioned in the letter?
2. What negative impacts on the Earth are mentioned in the letter?
3. What promise is made at the end of the letter?

Task 3: Theme identification

What is the theme of the letter? Choose the most appropriate option from the following.

- A. The natural beauty of the Earth
- B. The destruction of the Earth by humans
- C. Gratitude to the Earth and commitment to its protection
- D. The Earth's resilience

Task 4: Emotional analysis

Describe the emotional changes expressed in the letter.

What emotions are conveyed in the opening part of the letter?

Which negative actions by humans are mentioned in the middle part, and what emotions are typically associated with these actions?

What is the emotional transition mentioned at the end of the letter?

Step 2: Writing

1. Writing tips

写给地球的信是一种表达感激、承认错误、表达希望和承诺的文学形式。以下是给地球写信可以采用的写信步骤，以及一些好用的句型结构。

1) 称呼

使用“**Dear Mother Earth**”等亲切的称呼来开始信件。

表达感激：

感谢地球提供的一切，如阳光、雨水、彩虹等。

“**Thank you for being [adjective] and [adjective] to everyone of us.**”

“**Thank you for the [noun] of [noun], the [noun] of [noun], and the [noun] of [noun].**”

2) 个人情感

描述地球如何影响你的情感和生活。

“**You fill my heart with [emotion] and [emotion] every time.**”

“**You heal all my [emotion] and bring the [adjective] [noun].**”

3) 承认问题

承认人类对地球造成的影响。

“**But, we have given you [noun] and [noun] - [noun] and [noun].**”

“We have inflicted [noun] and [noun] upon you, such as [noun] and [noun].”

4) 表达希望

强调地球的恢复力和美丽。

“But, dear Mother Earth, you are [verb] and [verb] again.”

“There is nothing more [adjective], [adjective], and [adjective] than [noun].”

5) 做出承诺

承诺将采取行动来保护和照顾地球。

“Today, we are [verb] together and we promise to [verb] you like you always do for us.”

“We are committed to [verb] and [verb] you, just as you have [verb] and [verb] us.”

6) 署名

以你的名字结束信件。

“Yours, [Your Name]”

“With love and respect, [Your Name]”

通过这些方面，你可以构建出一封情感丰富、结构清晰、表达有力的信件。记得在写信时保持真诚和个性，这样你的信件将更加打动人心。

2. It's your turn to write. Write a thank-you letter to someone.






Part 2: Academic Writing

Write about your trips

1. Task

Please write an article about your trip to a certain place.

2. Preparation

Put the words in the correct group.

statue	but	amazing	because
favorite	beautiful	history	historic
beauty	supermarket	and	so

Adjectives	Nouns	Linking words

3. Tips for writing about trips

- 尝试让你的写作有吸引力。为此，你可以用独特的记忆和经历使文章更生动。
- 使用形容词来增加描述的细节。
- 写出清晰简单的句子，并以短段落组织你的想法。给每个段落一个不同的主题。
- 使用 so、but、because 等连接词。

4. Sample appreciation

My last holiday was a five-day trip to Prague in the Czech Republic. I know Prague well because I lived there when I was at university, more than ten years ago.

Instead of staying in a hotel, I stayed with one of my old friends. It was so funny, and a little bit like my old life. I wanted to do all the same things I did in my university days, so I visited the university. It has changed a lot and looks more modern. I also went to the supermarket near my old house. I loved seeing all the different foods. I was really happy to find my favorite cheese and chocolate biscuits but they were a bit more expensive than I remembered!

We did some touristy things too. We walked up beautiful Petrin Hill and looked around the castle. The views of the city are amazing up there. We walked across the historic Charles Bridge. My friend's flat is very near the TV Tower so we saw the famous baby statues climbing up it. Those things haven't changed, of course.

5. Language practice

Task 1: Complete the sentences with words from the box.

and	because	but	so
-----	---------	-----	----

- We were tired when we arrived, _____ we had dinner in the hotel and got an early night.
- Our room was small _____ beautiful, with views over the city.
- On the first day we walked around the old town _____ saw the clock tower.

4. It rained a lot on the second day, _____ we visited the art gallery to stay dry.

5. The museum was very interesting _____ there were a lot of people and long queues.

6. We went shopping _____ I wanted to get presents for my family.

7. I didn't buy anything for myself. _____ it was expensive.

8. I loved this holiday, _____ would recommend it to anyone.

Task 2: Put the words and phrases in order to make sentences.

1. for the reader. Try your writing to make interesting

2. with personal Make memories and experiences. your own your writing

3. detail Use to your descriptions. to add adjectives

4. and organize in short paragraphs. Write sentences your ideas clear and simple

5. each topic paragraph. Give a different

6. like so, but words Use and because. linking

6. Your turn to write

Please write down your essay here.



Section

F

Language Guide



Grammar



反义疑问句 Rhetorical question

你知道如何使用像 is he 和 didn't you 这样的反义疑问句吗？看看这些例子，了解反义疑问句是如何使用的。

You haven't seen this film, have you?

Your sister lives in Spain, doesn't she?

He can't drive, can he?



语法解释

我们可以在陈述句后面加上像 isn't it? can you? 或 didn't they? 这样的表达，使其变成一个反义疑问句。反义疑问句在口语中比在书面语中更常见。

我们经常在期望听者同意我们陈述的情况下使用反义疑问句。在这种情况下，当陈述句是肯定的，我们使用否定的反义疑问句。

She's a doctor, isn't she?

Yesterday was so much fun, wasn't it?

如果陈述句是否定的，我们使用肯定的反义疑问句。

He isn't here, is he?

The trains are never on time, are they?

Nobody has called for me, have they?

如果我们确定或几乎确定听者会确认我们的陈述是正确的，我们用降调说反义疑问句。如果我们不太确定，我们用升调说反义疑问句。



构成

如果陈述句中有助动词，我们就用它来构成反义疑问句。

I don't need to finish this today, do I?

James is working on that, isn't he?

Your parents have retired, haven't they?

The phone didn't ring, did it?

It was raining that day, wasn't it?

Your mum hadn't met him before, had she?

有时陈述句中没有助动词。例如：

如果陈述句中的动词是一般现在时或一般过去时，并且是肯定形式时。在这种情况下，我们使用 don't、doesn't 或 didn't：

Jenni eats cheese, doesn't she?

I said that already, didn't I?

如果陈述句中的动词是一般现在时或一般过去时的“be”（是）。

在这种情况下，我们使用 be 的肯定或否定形式来构成反义疑问句：

The bus stop's over there, isn't it?

None of those customers were happy, were they?

如果陈述句中的动词是情态动词。在这种情况下，我们使用情态动词来构成反义疑问句：

They could hear me, couldn't they?

You won't tell anyone, will you?

如果陈述句中的主要动词或助动词是“am”，肯定的反义疑问句是“am I?”，但否定的反义疑问句通常是“aren't I?”：

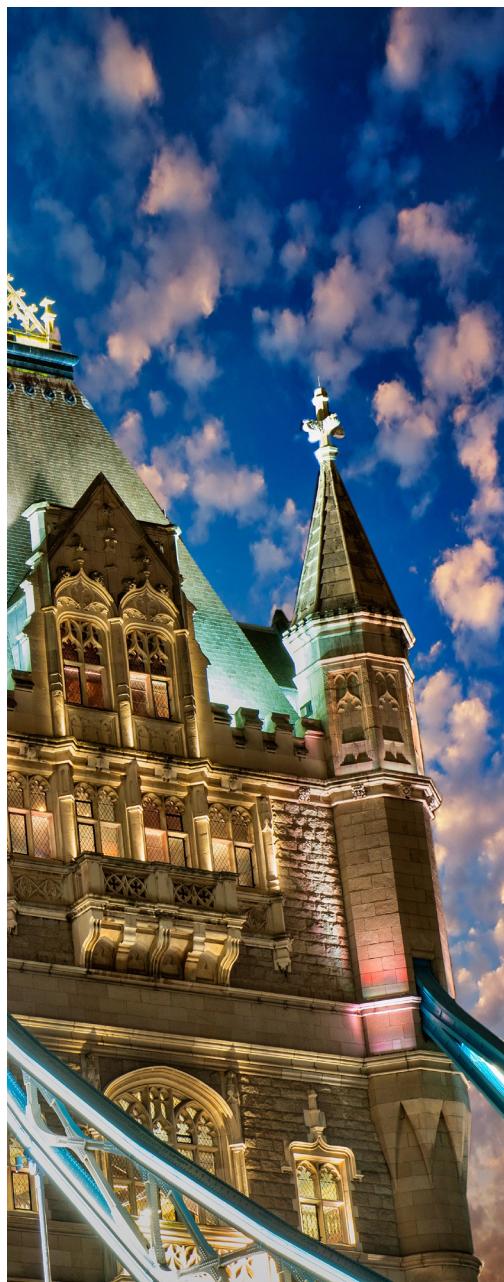
I'm never on time, am I?

I'm going to get an email with the details, aren't I?



Practice 1: Circle the correct question tags.

1. It's next to the supermarket, don't it / isn't it?
2. You've met my brother before, don't you / haven't you?
3. He was born in 1970, didn't he / wasn't he?
4. Bela can help, can't she / doesn't she?
5. I'm right, aren't I / am I?
6. You can't drive down your road, can't you / can you?
7. They won't be late, will they / are they?
8. You're coming tomorrow, aren't you / do you?



Practice 2: Write the correct verb to complete the question tag.

1. It's a lovely day, _____ it?
2. That pasta wasn't very good, _____ it?
3. He didn't wash up, _____ he?
4. You couldn't check my homework, _____ you?
5. I'm going in your car, _____ I?

6. You booked the tickets, _____ you?

7. She's finished, _____ she?

8. He eats meat, _____ he?

9. They're coming tomorrow, _____ they?

10. You've been to Paris, _____ you?



Building Vocabulary



Grammar



Root words

词根是单词最基本的形式，不能再进一步划分为有意义的部分。词根用于通过在开头（即前缀）和/或结尾（即后缀）添加字母来形成新词。

例如，单词“unfaithful”由以下不同部分组成：

un	faith	ful
prefix	root word	suffix

通过在词根如“faith”上添加后缀和/或前缀，我们可以制造出其他单词，比如“faithful”（忠诚的），“faithfully”（忠诚地），“unfaithful”（不忠诚的）和“unfaithfully”（不忠诚地）。这些单词在拼写和意义上都有联系，被称为一个词族。

什么是词根？

词根是单词的基本单位。词根没有在开头或结尾添加任何东西。虽然一些词根是英语中的独立单词，但其他词根需要加上前缀（比如“anti-”或“un-”）和/或后缀（比如“-able”或“-ist”）才能构成有意义的单词。

例如，“cede”是“recede”（后退）或“precedent”（先例）等词的词根，但它本身也是一个单词（意思是“放弃”）。另一方面，词根“struct”本身并不构成一个可以理解的单词，需要添加其他字母才能有意义，例如，“instructor”（讲师），“destruction”（毁灭），“structural”（结构的）。

许多单词是由拉丁语或希腊语词根构成的，它们通常不能作为英语中的独立单词使用。例如，“chrono”来自希腊语，是“chronology”（年代学），“synchronize”（同步）和“chronic”（慢性的）等词的词根，但它在英语中并不是一个独立的单词。

了解词根可以帮助你理解新单词或更长单词的含义。当你知道如何通过识别它们的词根和词缀（即附加在它们上的前缀或后缀）来解码未知单词时，你就能够更好地理解更复杂或专业的文本。例如，许多源自拉丁语和希腊语的词根在数学和科学术语中很常见，如“centi”（“百”）或“geo”（“地球”）。

一些词根可以独立使用，而其他词根需要与前缀（即单词开头的字母）、后缀（即单词结尾的字母）或另一个词根（例如-logue）结合，才能形成一个独立的单词。

示例词根

Root word	Meaning	Examples
act	to do	react, action, activity
centr/o/i	center	eccentric, egocentric, centrifuge
cycl	circle	cycle, bicycle, encyclopedia
domin	master	domineering, dominate, dominant
ego	I (first person singular)	egomaniac, egotistic, superego
employ	apply/make use of	unemployment, employee, disemploy
form	shape	uniform, formality, information
friend	friend	unfriendly, befriend, friendship
norm	a carpenter's square/ a pattern	abnormal, enormous, normalize
note	comment upon	keynote, denote, connotation
place	spot	misplaced, displaced, workplace
use	take or hold	user, useless, misuse

拉丁词根

Root word	Meaning	Examples
anim(a)	breath or soul	animate, animal, unanimous
aqua	water	aquarium, aquatic, aquamarine
aud	to hear/listen	audio, inaudible, audition
bene	good	benefactor, benefit, benign
brev	short	abbreviation, brevity, brief
cand/cend	to glow/shine	incandescent, candid, candidate
carn	meat or flesh	carnivorous, carnage, reincarnation
cred	to believe/trust	incredible, credentials, creed
dict/dic	to say	dictionary, diction, dedicate
doc	to teach	doctrine, docile, document
don	to give/grant	donor, condone, pardon
duce/duct	to lead	deduce, induction, produce
hospit	host, guest	hospital, inhospitable, hostess
jur/jus	law/right/oath	conjure, jurisdiction, justice
libr	book	library, libretto, librarian
luc/lum	brightness/clarity	elucidate, lucid, illuminate

(续表)

Root word	Meaning	Examples
magn	great/large	magnanimous, magnificent, magnifying
manu	hand	manuscript, manicure, manipulate
pac	peace	Pacific, pacifier, pacifist
port	to carry	export, import, reporter
scrib/script	to write	describe, script, nondescript
sens	to feel	sense, consensus, desensitize
terr	earth	terrain, territory, extraterrestrial
vac	empty	evacuate, vacancy, vacuum
vis/vid	to see	invisible, video, evidence

希腊词根

Root word	Meaning	Examples
aero	air	aerodynamic, aeronautics, aerobic
aesthet	related to the senses	aesthetic, anesthetic, anesthesia
anthrop	human	anthropology, misanthrope, philanthropist
astro/aster	star	astronomy, astronaut, asteroid
auto	self	automatic, autobiography, autofocus
biblio	book	bibliography, bible, bibliophile
bio	life	biology, biography, symbiosis
chrome	color	monochrome, chromosome, chromatic
chrono	time	chronicle, chronological, synchronize
cosm(o)	world/universe	cosmology, cosmopolitan, microcosm
dyn	power	dynamic, dynamite, electrodynamics
gnos	know	diagnosis, prognosticate, agnostic
graph	write	telegraph, calligraphy, geography
hydr	water	hydrogen, hydration, dehydrate
logy	study	epistemology, ecology, trilogy
mania	frenzy	mania, megalomaniac, egomania
melan	black	melatonin, melanin, melancholy
metr/meter	measure	metric, asymmetry, diameter
narc	numbness/sleep	narcotic, narcolepsy, narcosis

(续表)

Root word	Meaning	Examples
paleo	old	paleontology, Paleolithic, paleobotany
phon	sound/voice	microphone, telephone, symphony
photo	light	photograph, photon, photocopy
psych	soul/spirit	psychology, psychiatrist, psychic
rhe	flow	rhythm, rheology, diarrhea
schem	shape/manner	scheme, schematic, schemer
therm	heat	hypothermia, thermometer, thermostat



Practice 1: Match the root words with their meaning.

act	master
centr/o/i	shape
cycl	circle
domin	to do
form	apply/make use of
employ	center



Practice 2: Choose the right answer.

1. Root word: anim(a)

Definition: life, spirit.

Which of these is most closely related to “animation”?

A. Water B. Life C. Short

2. Root word: aud

Definition: to hear.

Audible is related to: A. To be seen B. To be heard

3. Root word: bene

Definition: good.

The _____ (benevolent/malevolent) billionaire donated a large sum to the charity.

4. Root word: brev

Definition: short.

She appreciated his _____ (brevity/verbosity) and got straight to the point.

5. Root word: cand/cend

Definition: to go, to fall, or to shine.

Which of the following is not related to the root “cand/cend”?

A. Candid B. Descend C. Attend





6. Root word: cred

Definition: to believe or trust.

She had a high level of _____ (credit/credibility) and was known for her honesty.

7. Root word: dict/dic

Definition: to say or assert.

Choose the word that is not related to the root “dict/dic”.

A. Dictionary B. Dictate C. Predict

8. Root word: don

Definition: to give.

Donor is related to: A. One who receives B. One who gives

9. Root word: duce/duct

Definition: to lead or conduct.

The _____ (induce/conduct) of electricity through the wire was a significant discovery.

10. Root word: hospit

Definition: guest or hospitality.

The _____ (hospitality/hostility) of the locals made our stay very pleasant.



Practice 3: Write some words.

Write down words with the following word roots:

1. dict/dic _____

2. duce/duct _____

3. graph _____

4. hydr _____

5. logy _____

6. bio _____