

**NOVEMBER 7, 2019**

# VOCABULARY

## STATE or ACTIVITIES

**b** Look at these verbs. Do they usually describe activities (A) or states (S)? Do we usually use state verbs in continuous or simple verb forms?

hate	S	play	A	fly	know	travel	listen
seem		run		understand	work	sit	dislike
need		study		prefer	wait	forget	mean
agree		cost		own	belong		

# VOCABULARY

## STATE VERBS - EXPLAIN THE MEANING

**suit** acceptable for a particular person or situation: *We have holidays to suit everyone.*

**respect** have a good opinion of somebody because of their character or their ideas: *I respect my boss because he's very honest.*

**envy** /'envi/ wish that you had somebody else's abilities, lifestyle, possessions, etc.: *I envy people who can make friends easily.*

**involve** include someone or something in something: *My job involves visiting customers abroad.*

**seem** appear to be true: *Jim seems to be enjoying the party.*

**trust** believe that somebody is honest and will not cheat you or harm you: *I trust my daughter completely.*

**doubt (that)** /daʊt/ think that something may not be true: *I doubt I'll ever see him again.*

**recognise** know somebody or something because you have seen or heard them before: *I hadn't seen Louise for 20 years, but we recognised each other immediately.*

**deserve** have earned something because of your good or bad actions or behaviour: *After all that hard work, you deserve a holiday.*

**suspect** think or believe that something is true or probable: *We suspected that an employee was stealing from the company.*

**realise** understand a situation, sometimes suddenly: *He realised that he'd left his wallet at home.*

# SPEAKING PRACTICE

**1** **a** Work in pairs. What do you know about China? Discuss these ideas or your own.

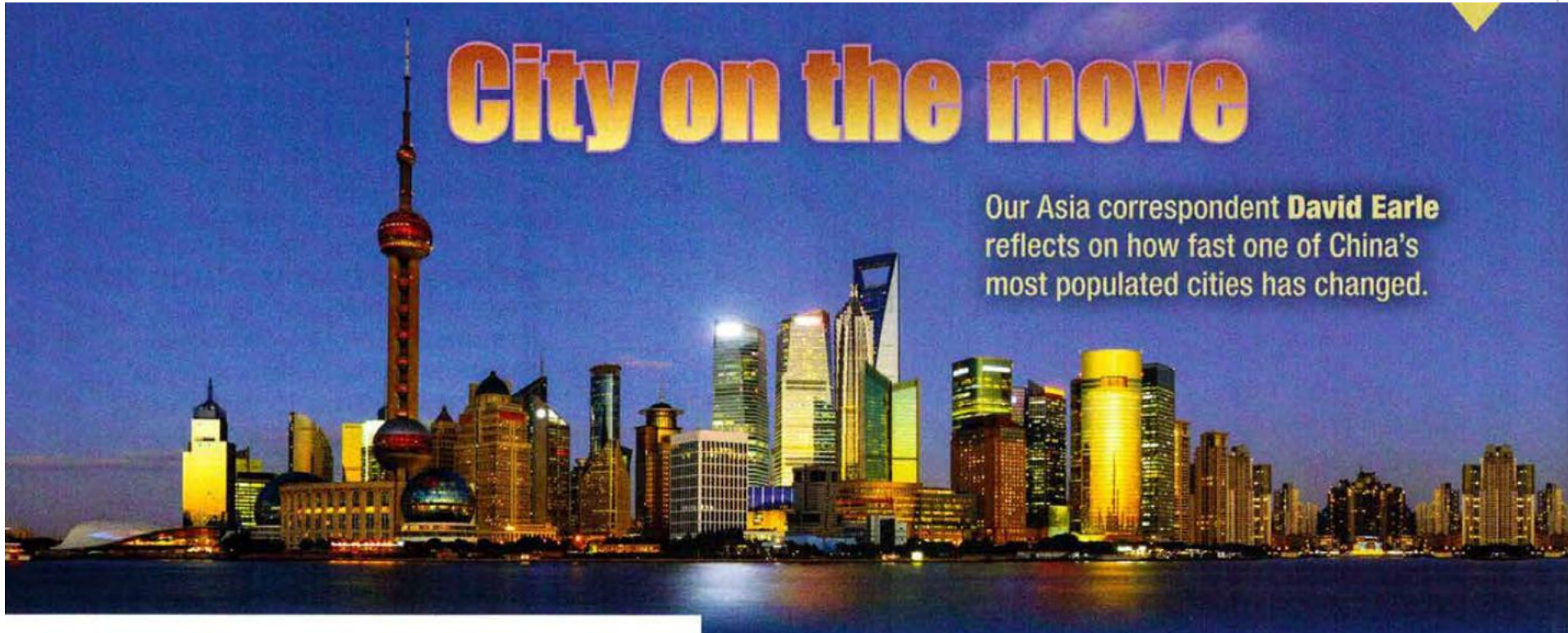
- languages
- population
- famous people and places
- history and culture
- sport and entertainment



# SPEAKING PRACTICE - 5 FACTS



# SPEAKING PRACTICE



## City on the move

Our Asia correspondent **David Earle** reflects on how fast one of China's most populated cities has changed.



# READING PRACTICE

I've visited many modern cities over the years and Shanghai is one of the fastest growing and most spectacular I've ever seen. Today I've been cycling around the Pudong area of the city and I'm both exhausted and exhilarated by the experience. When you see Pudong's incredible collection of space-age skyscrapers up close, it's almost impossible to believe that in 1990 there was nothing there but fishermen's huts. I've been coming to China for nearly 25 years and while Beijing is still China's cultural and political centre, Shanghai is now seen as the symbol of the country's new capitalist economy and boasts more buildings over 450 metres than any other city in the world. Even Chinese people I've known for years are amazed how fast things have changed. Liu Zhang, a property developer who has been working in Shanghai for 20 years, says, "My company has been building skyscrapers here since 1993 and business is still growing year on year. This year we've built five new apartment blocks. I hardly recognise the city any more." Shanghai has also attracted a lot of foreign investment. There's a huge Armani store on the Bund, the city's main pedestrian street, and you can't walk very far without coming across a McDonald's or a Starbucks.

After more than 30 years of rapid industrial development, China is now the biggest producer of manufactured goods in the world. However, such rapid economic change has also created environmental problems and many of China's biggest cities have become more polluted due to increased car ownership. Whereas the bike was once the most popular form of transport, by 2010 the Shanghai bicycle culture had all but disappeared. The city authorities have become more and more concerned about pollution so they have recently encouraged a return to the use of bicycles. They have been restoring bicycle lanes that had been covered over and they are providing many more parking spaces for bikes. There are also now more than 3,500 bike 'rental hotspots' in the city.

I've just got back from my bike ride and I'm in my hotel room, which is 'only' on the fifty-fourth floor! As I look across the Huangpu River at the millions of lights shining from Pudong's skyscrapers, it's easy to understand why Shanghai has become known as the showpiece of China's economic strength.

SPECTACULAR	
TO BE EXHAUSTED	
TO BE EXHILARATED	
A HUT	
HARDLY	
PEDESTRIAN	
SHOWPIECE	

# READING PRACTICE

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## SPECTACULAR

TO BE EXHAUSTED

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TO BE EXHILARATED

БЫТЬ ВЗБОДРЕННЫМ

A HUT

ХИЖИНА

HARDLY

ВРЯД ЛИ

PEDESTRIAN

ПЕШЕХОД

SHOWPIECE

ВИЗИТКА,  
ПОКАЗАТЕЛЬНЫЙ  
ЭКЗЕМПЛЯР



# GRAMMAR PRACTICE

**a** Put the verbs in brackets in the Present Perfect Simple or Present Perfect Continuous.

- 1 a I \_\_\_\_\_ Kim and told him where to meet. (call)  
b I \_\_\_\_\_ Kim all day, but he never answers his phone. (call)
- 2 a David \_\_\_\_\_ his novel all evening. (write)  
b David \_\_\_\_\_ three novels in the last two years. (write)
- 3 a I \_\_\_\_\_ the garage, so we can put the car in there now. (clear out)  
b I \_\_\_\_\_ the garage. It's a mess in there! (clear out)
- 4 a You \_\_\_\_\_ down trees all day. You must be tired. (cut)  
b You \_\_\_\_\_ your finger. (cut)
- 5 a I \_\_\_\_\_ this book. Do you want to borrow it? (read)  
b I \_\_\_\_\_ this book and I'm really enjoying it. (read)