义务教育教科书

# 英语

### 九年级 全一册

(中国) 人民教育出版社 课程教材研究所 英语课程教材研究开发中心 编著 (美国)圣智学习集团

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### 致同学

同学们, 你们好! 欢迎你们进入九年级的英语学习!

本套教材是根据你们的心理特点、认知水平和兴趣爱好来编写的。相信在新学年,教材的以下特点会继续帮助你们学好英语:

- 1. 教材不仅要帮助你们学习英语语言知识,更重要的是要帮助你们 发展语言运用能力,让你们学会用英语表达思想、与人交流。
- 2. 教材充分考虑了你们的生活实际和学习需求,教材的内容和活动都与你们的生活和兴趣紧密相连,目的是让你们在英语学习中不感到枯燥乏味,而是有话可说、有话想说、有话能说。
- 3. 教材在重视培养你们的语言运用能力的同时, 更加重视培养你们的语言学习策略和技能。这些策略和技能是帮助你们进一步学好英语的基础。
- 4. 教材为你们设计了许多具有交际意义的任务或活动,目的是让你们在英语课堂上"活"起来、"动"起来。英语课堂教学需要你们的充分参与,英语学习需要你们与老师合作、与同学交流。通过参与和互动,你们的英语水平才会得到不断提高。
- 5. 教材进一步丰富了文化教学的内容,包括我们的民族文化、英语国家的文化和非英语国家的文化。通过文化内容的学习,你们的视野会更开阔,思想会更丰富,思维会更活跃,交流会更得体。

要想学好英语,光靠课本是不够的,你们还需要继续接触更多的英语学习资源。学习英语没有捷径,只有多听、多说、多读、多写、多记、多用才是最有效的办法。因此,你们要充分利用各种资源和机会来学习英语。

同学们,继续努力吧!祝你们英语学习取得更大进步!

编者 2014年3月

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Units	Topics	Functions	Structures
How can we become good learners? Page 1	Learning how to learn	Talk about how to study	Verb + by with gerund
I think that mooncakes are delicious! Page 9	Festivals	Give a personal reaction	Objective clauses with that, if and whether  Exclamatory statements
Could you please tell me where the restrooms are? Page 17	Getting around	Ask for information politely Follow directions	Objective clauses with wh- questions

Target Language	Vocabulary	Recycling
How do you learn English? I learn by studying with a group. Do you learn English by reading aloud? Yes, I do. It helps my pronunciation. How can I read faster? You can read faster by reading word groups. How can I improve my pronunciation? One way is by listening to tapes.	textbook, conversation, pronunciation, sentence, expression, secret, grammar, note, physics, chemistry, partner, speed, ability, brain, attention, knowledge discover, repeat, pronounce, increase, born, create, connect, review patient, active aloud, wisely pay attention to, connect with	work, read, listen, ask, help, study, watch, practice, improve, understand, learn, develop, remember, prepare be interested in, be good at, in common, get bored, find out, learn from, fall in love with, because of <i>How</i> questions
I know that the Water Festival is really fun.  I wonder if they'll have the races again next year.  I wonder whether June is a good time to visit Hong Kong.  I believe that April is the hottest month in Thailand.  What fun the Water Festival is!  How pretty the dragon boats were!	stranger, relative, pound, dessert, garden, tie, treat, Christmas, novel, business, warmth steal, lay, admire, lie, punish, warn, spread dead, present put on, lay out, end up	fantastic, crowded, delicious, fun, traditional, pretty, beautiful, exciting, interesting, special, scary, popular be similar to, remind of, so that
Excuse me, do you know where I can buy some medicine? Sure. There's a supermarket down the street.  Could you please tell me how to get to the post office? Sorry, I'm not sure how to get there. I wonder where we should go next. You should try that new ride over there.	restroom, stamp, postcard, bathroom, rush, staff, grape, east, mall, clerk, corner, speaker, request, direction, address, course pardon, suggest, mail central, convenient, polite, impolite, direct, correct, underground pass by, pardon me	money, magazine, dictionary, dinner, newspaper, information, town, shoes, bookstore, supermarket, bank, park, ride, restaurant, library, museum post office excuse me, go along, turn right/left, second/third floor, next to Modal verbs

Units	Topics	Functions	Structures
I used to be afraid of the dark. Page 25	How we have changed	Talk about what you used to be like	Used to
What are the shirts made of? Page 33	Things made in China	Talk about what products are made of and where they were made	Passive voice (present tense)
When was it invented? Page 41	Inventions	Talk about the history of inventions	Passive voice (past tense)

Target Language	Vocabulary	Recycling
I used to be short. I didn't use to be popular in school. You used to be short, didn't you? Yes, I did. / No, I didn't. Did he use to wear glasses? Yes, he did. / No, he didn't.	score, background, guard, speech, public, ant, examination, pride, introduction interview, dare, require, influence, fail humorous, silent, helpful, Asian, European, African, British private, proud, absent, general seldom, exactly from time to time, deal with, in public, be proud of, in person, take pride in	tall, short, outgoing, funny, shy, serious, quiet, friendly, active, brave, thin, strong, famous, popular, afraid, normal straight/curly hair, wear glasses, pay attention to  Present perfect tense
Are your shirts made of cotton? Yes, they are. And they were made in the US. What's the model plane made of? It's made of used wood and glass. How is tea produced? Tea plants are grown on the sides of mountains. When the leaves are ready, they are picked by hand and then are sent for processing.	chopstick, coin, fork, blouse, silver, glass, cotton, steel, grass, leaf, product, handbag, boss, surface, material, traffic, postman, cap, glove, form, balloon, scissors, heat, France, Germany produce, process, avoid, polish, complete local, mobile, everyday, international, lively be known for, no matter	stamp, wood, gold, paper, silk, painting, tea, mountain, health, business, camera, clothes, watch, toy, kite, festival, competition, art, bamboo model plane Objective clauses
When was the zipper invented? It was invented in 1893. Who was it invented by? It was invented by Whitcomb Judson. What is the hot ice-cream scoop used for? It's used for serving really cold ice-cream.	style, project, pleasure, website, pioneer, ruler, smell, doubt, fridge, earthquake, biscuit, cookie, instrument, customer, basket, hero list, mention, boil, translate, lock, divide daily, national, low, sour by accident, take place, without doubt, all of a sudden, by mistake, divide into, look up to, not only but also	invention, TV, car, telephone, special, ice-cream, shoes, tea, century, country, potato chip, history, mistake, basketball, idea invent, discover, create popular, sweet  It is said that  It is believed that

Units	Topics	Functions	Structures
Teenagers should be allowed to choose their own clothes. Page 49	Rules	Talk about what you are allowed to do Agree and disagree	Should + be allowed to
It must belong to Carla. Page 57	Mysteries	Make inferences	Must, might, could and can't for making inferences
I like music that I can dance to. Page 65	Music and movies	Express preferences	Relative clauses with that, who and which

Target Language	Vocabulary	Recycling
I don't think sixteen-year-olds should be allowed to drive. I agree. They aren't serious enough. Teenagers should not be allowed to have part-time jobs. I disagree. They can learn a lot from working.	license, safety, field, hug, poem, community, chance, society, choice smoke, cry, lift, regret, manage, educate, enter, support tiny, awful talk back, keep away from, make one's own decision, get in the way of	parent, decision, rule, test drive, choose, work, agree, disagree, decide young, silly, serious, old, strict, worried take photos, move out, take care of, look after, care about Adverbial clauses with when
Whose volleyball is this? It must be Carla's. She loves volleyball. Whose hair band is this? It could be Mei's hair band. Or it might belong to Linda. They both have long hair. What did you see that night? I'm not sure, but it can't be a dog.	truck, rabbit, picnic, noise, policeman, wolf, laboratory, coat, suit, circle, leader, purpose, energy, position, victory, enemy, period attend, express, receive, prevent valuable, pink, sleepy, medical whose, anybody run after, at the same time	volleyball, magazine, book, CD, toy, music, schoolbag, idea remember, believe, think, agree favorite, unusual, strange, special, nervous, worried thousands of Adverbial clauses with but, however and as
What kind of music do you like? I love music that/which I can sing along with.  What kind of movies do you like? I prefer movies that/which give me something to think about.  What kind of musicians does Carmen like? She likes musicians who play different kinds of music.	case, war, director, dialog, pain, pity, total, master, wound prefer, suppose, stick, shut, sense, reflect, perform, praise electronic, smooth, spare, down in that case, stick to, plenty of, shut off, once in a while, in total	dance, sing, relax, laugh, enjoy, like, love, record loud, quiet, slow, funny, serious, tired, sad, exciting, scary, happy, comfortable, sweet, salty, interesting, beautiful, favorite don't mind, feel like, cheer up not anymore, in time, not only but also

Units	Topics	Functions	Structures
You're supposed to shake hands. Page 73	Customs	Talk about customs and what you are supposed to do	Supposed to + infinitive  Expected to + infinitive  It is + adj. + infinitive
Sad movies make me cry. Page 81	Feelings	Talk about how things affect you	Make + sb. + infinitive without to  Make + sb. + adj.
Life is full of the unexpected. Page 89	Unexpected events	Narrate past events	Past perfect tense Review of key structures

Target Language	Vocabulary	Recycling
What are you supposed to do when you meet someone for the first time? You're supposed to shake hands.  Am I supposed to wear jeans? No, you're expected to wear a suit and tie.  Is it important to be on time? Yes, it's important to be on time.	capital, noon, passport, chalk, blackboard, coast, season, manner, granddaughter, suggestion kiss, greet, value, knock, exchange, behave mad, northern, eastern, worth, empty, basic except drop by, after all, get mad, make an effort, clean off, take off, go out of one's way, make feel at home, get used to	meet, wear, arrive late, polite, impolite, important, strange shake hands, on time, make friends, to one's surprise, be used to Should for advice If clauses Passive voice Adverbial clauses
The loud music makes me nervous.  Money and fame don't always make people happy.  She said that the sad movie made her cry.	friendship, king, queen, palace, power, wealth, lemon, weight, shoulder, goal, coach, courage, agreement examine, kick, pull, nod, disappoint pale, grey drive sb. crazy, the more the more, be friends with, leave out, neither nor, to start with, let down, kick sb. off, pull together	rainy, cloudy, sad, soft, relaxed, loud, nervous, sleepy, mad, unhappy, worried, angry, lucky in common, even though Passive voice
When I got to school, I realized that I had left my backpack at home.  By the time I got back to school, the bell had rung.  Before I got to the bus stop, the bus had already left.  As I was waiting in line with the other office workers, I heard a loud sound.	backpack, block, worker, airport, fool, cream, pie, bean, market, discovery, lady, officer oversleep, burn, cancel, disappear unexpected, alive, west, embarrassed, believable, embarrassing above, till give a lift, show up, sell out	bus, shower, key, clock, plane, bus stop, earthquake, joke wake up, brush one's teeth, wash one's face, miss, go off, get dressed, get up late, stay up, put on Simple past tense Adverbial clauses

Units	Topics	Functions	Structures	
We're trying to save the earth! Page 97	Protecting the environment	Talk about pollution and environmental protection	Review of key structures	
I remember meeting all of you in Grade 7. Page 105	School days	Share past memories and experiences  Look ahead to the future	Review of key structures	
Page 113	Notes on the Text			
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Page 156	Words and Expressions in Each Unit			
Page 171	Vocabulary Index			
Page 184	Irregular Verbs			

Target Language	Vocabulary	Recycling
We're trying to save the earth.  The river used to be so clean.  The air is badly polluted.  No scientific studies have shown that shark fins are good for health.	bottom, fisherman, coal, advantage, industry, law, gate, bottle, president, work, metal litter, cost, afford, recycle ugly, wooden, plastic, cruel, harmful take part in, turn off, pay for, throw away, put sth. to good use, pull down	clean up, take the bus/subway, ride a bike, cut down, set up Present progressive tense Present perfect tense Passive voice
I think that I'll have to study much harder for exams.  I'm going to join the school volleyball team.  I remember being a volunteer.  I'm looking forward to going to senior high school.	survey, standard, row, keyboard, instruction, text, level, degree, manager, gentleman, task, wing double, shall, overcome, congratulate caring, senior, thirsty, thankful, separate, lastly, ahead in a row, make a mess, keep one's cool, senior high (school), believe in, first of all, be thirsty for, ahead of, separate from, set out	no matter, full of, deal with, be proud of, give up, grow up, work out Objective clauses Be going to

### UNIT 1



Language Goal: Talk about how to study

## How can we become good learners?



Check ( $\checkmark$ ) the ways you study English. Then add other ways you sometimes study.

a. by working with friends	e. by asking the teacher for help
b. by making word cards	
c. by reading the textbook	
d. by listening to tapes	



<b>1b</b>	Listen. How do these stu	dents study for a test?`	Write letters from 1a a	bove.
	1. Meiping	2. Peter	3. Tony	

- 1c Make conversations about how you study for a test.
  - A: How do you study for a test?
  - B: I study by working with a group.



## Listen and check $(\checkmark)$ the questions you hear.



		Questions	Answers
	1	Does anyone learn English by watching videos?	
	2	Do you have conversations with friends in English?	
	3	What about listening to tapes?	
1	4	What about reading aloud to practice pronunciation?	
	5	Have you ever studied with a group?	



### Listen again. Match each answer below with a question above.

- a. Yes, I have. I've learned a lot that way.
- b. Oh, yes. It really improves my speaking skills.
- c. I do that sometimes. I think it helps.
- d. No. It's too hard to understand spoken English.

### **2c**

### Make conversations using the information in 2a and 2b.

- A: Have you ever studied with a group?
- B: Yes, I have. I've learned a lot that way.

### **2d**

### Role-play the conversation.

Jack: Annie, I'm a little nervous. I have to finish reading a book and give a report next Monday.

Annie: That doesn't sound too bad.

Jack: But I'm a very slow reader.

Annie: Just read quickly to get the main ideas at first. Don't read word by word. Read word groups.

Jack: But I don't understand many of the words. I have to use a dictionary.

Annie: Try to guess a word's meaning by reading the sentences before and after it. You probably understand more than you think.

Jack: That sounds difficult!

Annie: Well, be patient. It takes time. You can become better by reading something you enjoy every day. The more you read, the faster you'll be.





#### Read the passage about Wei Fen and answer the questions.

- 1. Why did Wei Fen find it difficult to learn English?
- 2. What did she do in English class?
- 3. What is the secret to language learning?

### How I Learned to Learn English

Last year, I did not like my English class. Every class was like a bad dream. The teacher spoke so quickly that I did not understand her most of the time. I was afraid to ask questions because of my poor pronunciation. I just hid behind my textbook and never said anything.

Then one day I watched an English movie called *Toy Story*. I fell in love with this exciting and funny movie! So I began to watch other English movies, too. Although I could not understand everything the characters said, their body language and the expressions on their faces helped me to get the meaning. I also realized I could get the meaning by listening for just the key words. My pronunciation improved as well by listening to the conversations in English movies. I discovered that listening

to something interesting is the secret to language learning. I also learned useful sentences like "It's a piece of cake" or "It serves you right". I did not understand these sentences at first. But because I wanted to understand the story, I looked them up in a dictionary.

Now I really enjoy my English class. I want to learn new words and more grammar so that I can have a better understanding of English movies.



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_		`	

### Complete the sentences with what Wei Fen learned from watching movies. Use words and phrases from the passage.

1.	I can understand the meaning by watching their and the
	on their faces.
2.	I can get the meaning by listening for just the
3.	My pronunciation improved by listening to the in English
	movies.
4.	I learned sentences like "It's a piece of cake" by watching
	the movies.
5.	I can find the meaning of new words by looking them up in a
	·



How do you learn English?	I learn by studying with a group.
Do you learn English by reading aloud?	Yes, I do. It helps my pronunciation.
How can I read faster?	You can read faster by reading word groups.
How can I improve my pronunciation?	One way is by listening to tapes.

### **4a**

#### Match the questions and answers.

- 1. How do you practice speaking?
- 2. How do you learn new words?
- 3. How do you improve your writing?
- 4. How do you practice listening?
- 5. How do you improve your pronunciation?
- 6. How do you learn grammar?

- a. By watching English programs.
- b. By listening to a tape and repeating out loud.
- c. By having conversations with friends.
- d. By taking notes, doing exercises and reading a lot.
- e. By making word cards.
- f. By writing e-mails to my pen pals.



Make sentences using the structure "do sth. by doing" with the subjects in the box and information that is true for you.

math physics chemistry Chinese history geography

e.g. I usually practice my English by <u>taking notes / reading books and newspapers /</u> speaking English with my classmates / memorizing sentence patterns.



Check ( ) what you do to learn English. Then interview your partner.

A: Do you learn English by doing grammar exercises?

B: Yes, I do.

A: How often do you do them?

B: ...

	I learn English by		My partner learns English by			
	yes	no	how often	yes	no	how often
doing grammar exercises						
taking notes in English						
reading English books/magazines						
keeping a diary in English						
using an English dictionary						



<b>1a</b>	Learning English can be difficult. What things are difficult for you? Read the list. Check (✔) the
	statements that are true for you.

I can't pronounce some of the words.
 I can't always understand spoken English.
 I don't know how to increase my reading speed.
 I can't spell some English words.
 I often make mistakes in grammar.

4L	What other things are difficult for	vous Malra a list
<b>1b</b>	what other things are unficult for	you: make a nst.

1	I don't know enough words to write well.
2.	
3.	

### Paul finds it difficult to learn English. Listen and complete the learning challenges he talks about.

	Challenges	
1. He can't get the	right.	9-0
2. He	a lot of new words.	The
<ul><li>3. He can't always</li><li>4. He doesn't get much</li></ul>	when people talk to him. practice.	Ô

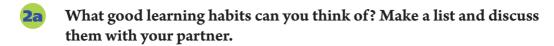
### Listen again. Complete the solutions.

Solutions					
1 can help.					
2. He can always	in his notebook and study them at home.				
3. He can	to practice speaking.				
4. He should find a	to practice writing.				

### **1e** Role-play conversations using the information in 1c and 1d.

A: I don't have a partner to practice English with.

B: Maybe you should join an English club.



Read the passage quickly and check if any of the habits you listed in 2a are mentioned. Which four habits of successful learners can you find from the passage?

USING DICTIONARIES

This can help you find the

definition that matches the

context of the word in the text.

### How Can You Become a Successful Learner?

Everyone is born with the ability to learn.

But whether or not you can do this well depends on your learning habits. Research shows that successful learners have some good habits in common.

#### Creating an interest in what they learn

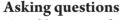
Studies show that if you are interested in something, your brain is more active and it is also easier for you to pay attention to it for a long time. Good learners often connect what they need to learn with something interesting. For example, if they need to learn English and they like music or sports, they can listen to English songs or watch sports programs in English. This way they will not get bored.

#### Practicing and learning from mistakes

Good learners think about what they are good at and what they need to practice more. Remember, "Use it or lose it." Even if you learn something well, you will forget it unless you use it. "Practice makes perfect." Good learners will keep practicing what they have learned, and they are not afraid of making mistakes. Alexander Graham Bell did not invent the telephone overnight. He succeeded by trying many times and learning from his mistakes.

### Developing their study skills

It is not enough to just study hard. Good learners know the best way they can study. For example, they may take notes by writing down key words or by drawing mind maps. They also look for ways to review what they have learned. They may do this by reading their notes every day or by explaining the information to another student.



Good learners often ask questions during or after class. They even ask each other and try to find out the answers. Knowledge comes from questioning.

Learning is a lifelong journey because every day brings something new. Everything that you learn becomes a part of you and changes you, so learn wisely and learn well.





### Read the passage again and answer the questions.

- 1. Does the writer think that everyone is born with the ability to learn well? Do you agree? Why or why not?
- 2. Why is it a good idea to connect something you need to learn with something you are interested in?
- 3. What do the sayings "Use it or lose it" and "Practice makes perfect" mean? Do you agree with them?
- 4. Do good learners learn from mistakes, or are they afraid of making mistakes?
- 5. What study skills does the writer talk about? Do you have those study skills?
- 6. Do you agree that learning is a lifelong journey? Why or why not?
- Look up the following words from the passage in the dictionary. Then write a sentence for each word.

brain <i>n</i> .	connect v.	overnight <i>adv</i> .
attention $n$ .	review v.	knowledge n.
ability <i>n</i> .	active <i>adj</i> .	wisely <i>adv</i> .

e.g. brain: A good way to train the brain is to do some math exercises every day.



Do you think you are a good learner? What learning habits do you think are useful? Discuss with your group and share your ideas with the class.

Your friend wants to improve his/her English and asks you for help. What are the three best ways to learn and why? Make some notes in the chart.

Best ways to learn	Reasons	Examples
1. Being interested in what you do	If you are interested in something, your brain will be more active and	If you like music, you can learn English by listening to English songs.
2.		
3.		



Write a letter to your friend. Give him/her some advice about the best ways to learn English. Use your notes in 3a.

### Use the following expressions to help you:

There are three good ways to ...
I think you should ...
If you do this, you will ...
It is also a good idea to ... because ...
You could try to improve your English by ...
This will help you to ...

### Self Check

1	Fill in	the blanks v	vith the wo	ords in the box.	•		
		practice take notes	develop until	remember worry about	prepare everything		
	Are you	u stressed out	each time yo	ou have a test? Yo	ou don't have to be		
	if you _	sr	nart study sl	xills. Remember	to in		
	class ar	nd review then	n on your ov	vn or with friend	s after class. Then		
		what yo	u learned by	doing exercises.	Try to study and		
					ing the		
	last mi				well for a		
		en there's noth		•			
			-		4.		
2	Number these sentences in order to make a conversation.						
		What's the matter?					
Well, I practice my listening by listening to the tape over a				e tape over and over			
again until I can understand everything.							
	So you want to practice your listening? Hi, Jake. I need your help.						
	Uh-huh. Do you have any advice?						
		OK, I'll try that		1			
	1	have a listenin	g test next w	eek.			
3	Give a	dvice to the	se people.				
	1. Jane	is a very slow i	eader.				
	She	should improv	e her reading	speed			
	2. Li M	ling wants to in	nprove his lis	stening.			
	He c	ould practice h	nis listening _				
		ping doesn't kn		glish words.			
	She	could learn mo	re words				

### Unit 2



Language Goal: Give a personal reaction

## I think that mooncakes are delicious!

**1a** 

#### Match the pictures with the descriptions.

- 1. The Water Festival in Thailand
- 2. \_\_\_\_ The Dragon Boat Festival in Hong Kong
- 3. \_\_\_\_ The Chinese Spring Festival in Beijing
- 4. \_\_\_\_ The Lantern Festival in Jiangxi





#### Listen and circle T for true or F for false.

- 1. Bill thinks that the races were not that interesting to watch. T F
- 2. Mary thinks that the teams were fantastic. T F
- 3. Bill wonders whether they'll have *zongzi* again next year. T F
- 4. Bill and Mary believe that they'll be back next year to watch the races. T F

### 1c Talk a

#### Talk about the festivals in 1a.

A: What do you like best about the Dragon Boat Festival?



### Listen to the conversation between Wu Ming and Harry and circle the correct words in the sentences.

- 1. Wu Ming and Harry are cousins / strangers / friends.
- 2. Wu Ming went to Singapore / Hong Kong / Macao for his vacation.
- 3. Wu Ming visited his relatives / friends / classmates.
- 4. Wu Ming liked eating out / shopping / the Dragon Boat Festival best.



### Wu Ming did a lot of fun activities, but there were also downsides. Listen again and fill in the chart.

Fun activities	Downsides
Eating out	
Shopping	
Dragon Boat Festival in June	



### Role-play conversations between Wu Ming and Harry. Use the information in 2a and 2b or make your own conversations.

- A: What did you do on your vacation?
- B: I visited my cousins. I think that we ate five meals a day! I've put on five pounds!
- A: I guess the food was delicious, right?



### Role-play the conversation.

- Clara: Guess what? I'm going to Chiang Mai in two weeks.
- Ben: Wow, sounds like fun! But I believe that April is the hottest month of the year there.
- Clara: Yes, that's true. But there's a water festival there from April 13th to 15th.
- Ben: I wonder if it's similar to the Water Festival of the Dai people in Yunnan Province.
- Clara: Yes, I think so. This is the time of the Thai New Year. People go on the streets to throw water at each other.
- Ben: Cool! But why do they do that?
- Clara: Because the new year is a time for cleaning and washing away bad things. Then you'll have good luck in the new year.





### Read the passage about the Mid-Autumn Festival and answer the questions.

- 1. How do people celebrate the Mid-Autumn Festival?
- 2. What story is the reading about?

### Full Moon, Full Feelings

Chinese people have been celebrating the Mid-Autumn Festival and enjoying mooncakes for centuries. Mooncakes are in the shape of a full moon on the Mid-Autumn night. They carry people's wishes to the families they love and miss.

There are many traditional folk stories about this festival. However, most people think that the story of Chang'e is the most touching. Chang'e was Hou Yi's beautiful wife. After Hou Yi shot down the nine suns, a goddess gave him magic medicine to thank him. Whoever drank this could live forever, and Hou Yi planned to drink it with Chang'e. However, a bad man, Pang Meng, tried to steal the medicine when Hou Yi was not home. Chang'e refused to give it to him and drank it all. She became

very light and flew up to the moon. Hou Yi was so sad that he called out her name to the moon every night. One night, he found that the moon was so bright and round that he could see his wife there. He quickly laid out her favorite fruits and desserts in the garden. How he wished that Chang'e could come back!

After this, people started the tradition of admiring the moon and sharing mooncakes with their families.



<b>3b</b>	Read the passage again. Put the events in the correct order.
3c	Pang Meng tried to steal the medicine. A goddess thanked Hou Yi by giving him magic medicine. Chang'e refused to give Pang Meng the medicine and drank it all. Hou Yi shot down the nine suns and saved the people on the earth. Hou Yi was very sad and watched the moon at night, and wished his wife could come back. As a result, Chang'e became light and flew up to the sky. Hou Yi planned to drink the medicine with his wife.  Without looking at the passage, try to complete the sentences with the correct words.
	<ol> <li>People like to a the full moon on the Mid-Autumn night.</li> <li>The story of Chang'e is one of many t folk stories.</li> <li>Hou Yi got m medicine for shooting down the nine suns.</li> <li>Pang Meng wanted to s the medicine.</li> </ol>

5. Hou Yi l out fruits and desserts in the garden.

### Grammar Focus

I know that the Water Festival is really fun.	What fun the Water Festival is!
I wonder if they'll have the races again next year.	How fantastic the dragon boat teams were!
I wonder whether June is a good time to visit Hong Kong.	How pretty the dragon boats were!
I believe that April is the hottest month in Thailand.	How delicious the food is in Hong Kong!

### 4a

#### Write sentences using the words given.

- think / Lantern Festival / beautiful
   I think that the Lantern Festival is beautiful.
- 2. don't know / whether / he / come home / for the festival
- 3. believe / Water Festival / most / fun
- 4. wonder / if / mooncakes / delicious
- 5. how / exciting / races
- 6. what / interesting / city



Read the passage below and <u>underline</u> the objective clauses. If possible, write your own sentences about Mother's Day and Father's Day using objective clauses.

Dear Xia Yu,

Do you know that there are two special days for parents in America? One is Mother's Day on the second Sunday of May, and the other is Father's Day on the third Sunday of June. On these two days, American children often give gifts to their parents or take them out for lunch or dinner. Common gifts are flowers and cards for mothers and shirts or ties for fathers. I heard that it is becoming more and more popular to celebrate Mother's Day and Father's Day in China. I wonder if children over there also give similar gifts to their parents. I believe that there are many ways to show our love. Actually, we don't have to spend a lot of money. It is also a good idea to help parents to do something instead.

June



Which festival do you like best? Ask your group and report to the class.

 $\emph{e.g.}$  In our group, David's favorite festival is ... He thinks that ...







### Look at the pictures and words related to Halloween. What do you think this festival is about?

scary dress up haunted house black cat candy ghost trick or treat October spider









### Listen and answer the questions.

- 1. Where is Halloween popular?
- 2. When do people celebrate Halloween?
- 3. What does Wu Yu think of this festival?

### 1c

### Listen again and fill in the blanks.

1. Many people make their	look scary. They may
the lights and light ca	ndles. They sometimes also put
things like spiders and ghosts around	I the doors and
2. Little kids and even parents	as ghosts or black cats. They
can also dress up as fun things like _	characters.
3. Parents take their children around th	e neighborhood to ask for
and treats.	
4. "Trick or treat" means kids will	a trick on you if you
don't them a treat.	

Think about the Halloween activities that interest you most. Discuss what you have learned with a partner.

- A: What have you learned about Halloween?
- B: Oh, I know it's a popular festival in North America and it's on October 31st.
- A: What do you like most about this festival?
- B: I think it's fun to dress up as cartoon characters!



What do you know about Christmas? Discuss in groups and create a mind map.





Read the passage about Christmas and answer the questions.

- 1. What are the common things that people think of for Christmas?
- 2. Who wrote A Christmas Carol?
- 3. What is the true meaning or spirit of Christmas?

### The Spirit of Christmas

Many would agree that when we think of Christmas, we probably think of gifts, Christmas trees and Santa Claus. But behind all these things lies the true meaning of Christmas: the importance of sharing and

#### **INFERRING**

This means you have to "read between the lines" to get the meanings that are not clearly stated in a text.

giving love and joy to people around us. The story in *A Christmas Carol* is perhaps the best example of this.

A Christmas Carol is a famous short novel written by Charles Dickens. It is about an old man named Scrooge who never laughs or smiles. He is mean and only thinks about himself. He doesn't treat others nicely. He just cares about whether he can make more money and he hates Christmas. One Christmas Eve, Scrooge sees the ghost of Jacob Marley, his dead business partner. Marley used to be just like Scrooge, so he was punished after he died. He warns Scrooge to change his ways if he doesn't want to end up like him. He also tells Scrooge to expect three spirits to visit him.

That night, three ghosts visit Scrooge. First, the Ghost of Christmas Past takes him back to his childhood and reminds Scrooge of his happier days as a child. Then the second spirit, the Ghost of Christmas Present, takes him to see how



others are spending Christmas this year. Everyone is happy, even poor people. The last one, the Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come, takes him to the future. Scrooge sees that he is dead, but nobody cares. He is so scared that he wakes up in his bed and finds out it is only the next morning — Christmas Day!

He decides to change his life and promises to be a better person. He happily celebrates Christmas with his relatives. He also gives gifts to people in need. He now treats everyone with kindness and warmth, spreading love and joy everywhere he goes. And that is the true spirit of Christmas!

### **2c**

### Read the passage again and complete the chart.

What does Scrooge see when he's with	
the Ghost of Christmas Past?	
the Ghost of Christmas Present?	
the Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come?	

- 2d Answer the questions. Some answers need to be inferred.
  - 1. Why does Scrooge hate Christmas?
  - 2. Does Scrooge have a lot of friends? Why or why not?
  - 3. Why was Jacob Marley punished after he died?
  - 4. Does Jacob Marley want to help Scrooge? How do you know?
  - 5. How does Scrooge feel when he wakes up on Christmas Day?
  - 6. What does Scrooge do after seeing the three spirits?
- What do you think the three ghosts say to Scrooge when they visit him? In groups of four, make a conversation between the three ghosts and Scrooge. Role-play the conversation in front of the class.
- Your English-speaking pen pal wants to know about your favorite Chinese festival. Make some notes about the festival.

What is the name of the festival?	
When is it?	
What do people eat?	
What do people do?	
Why do you like it so much?	

**3b** 

Write a letter to your pen pal and tell him/her about your favorite Chinese festival. Use your notes in 3a.

Use the following expressions to help you:

My favorite Chinese festival is ...
It is celebrated in/on ...
During this festival, people ...
It's my favorite festival because ...
It makes me feel ...

### In your letter:

First, introduce the festival and when it is celebrated.

Then talk about what people do and eat.

Finally, explain why you like it best and how it makes you feel.

### **Self Check**

1 Complete the passage with the words in the box.

Many Western countries celebrate Easter. This holiday is always on a

		/		/	/
cnro	ad around	Sunday	March 22nd	April 25th. I	t celebrates
spread around		the beginning	the beginning of new life. Hens eggs, giving birth to life		irth to life,
betv	ween and	so an egg is a	so an egg is a symbol of new life. A popular activity during Easter is		
give out to hide eggs around your home or garden for friends or					
business to find. These can be real eggs, but they are more often choco			ocolate		
lay		eggs. Not onl	ly do peoplet	hem in	different
,	tives	hiding places	for an egg hunt, but they	alsoth	ese treats
101a	LIVES	📙 as gifts. So ju	st like Christmas, Easter c	reates good	for
		supermarkets	s and chocolate stores.		
	Ĺ				
	2 Rewrite these sentences as exclamations.				
	1. The mooncakes are delicious. •••!				!
	2. The festival will be fun. •••!			<u>!</u>	
	3. This concert is boring.			<u>!</u>	
	4. I'm really excited.				
	5. The band played really loud music.		<u>!</u>		
	3 Make sentences about a festival/festivals you like using these			these	
	words + that/whether/if.				
	•				
	I think				
	I KNOV	v			·
	I believe		•		
	I won	der			

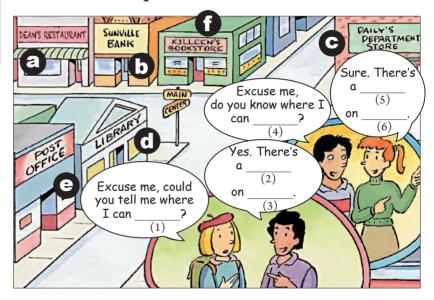


Language Goals: Ask for information politely; Follow directions

## Could you please tell me where the restrooms are?

**1a** 

Where can you do the things below? Match each thing with a place in the picture. Many different answers are possible.



b get some money get some magazines have dinner get a dictionary	get some information about the town buy a newspaper buy some stamps get a pair of shoes
/	8****!

- Listen and complete the conversations in the picture in 1a.
- Make conversations using the information in 1a. Then talk about your own town/city.
  - A: Excuse me, could you please tell me how to get to the bookstore?
  - B: Sure, just go along Main Street until you pass Center Street. The bookstore is on your right, beside the bank.
  - A: Thanks. Do you know when the bookstore closes today?
  - B: It closes at 7:00 p.m. today.



Listen. You will hear some of the directions below. Number the directions in the order you hear them.

m the order you near them.		
	Go to the third floor.	
	Turn left.	
1	Go to the second floor.	
	Turn right.	
	The supermarket is between the	
	flower store and the bookstore.	
	Go past the bookstore.	





Listen again. Draw a line in the picture above to show how the boy walks to the supermarket.



Make conversations about the other places in the picture in 2a.

- A: Excuse me, do you know where I can get some postcards?
- B: Sure. Go to the second floor. There's a bookstore between the bank and the supermarket.



### Role-play the conversation.

He Wei: This is Fun Times Park, the biggest amusement park in our city!

Alice: I'm excited to try the rides!

He Wei: What should we start with?

There's Space World, Water

World, Animal World ...

Alice: Before we decide, could you first tell me where the restrooms are?

He Wei: Pardon? Restroom? You want to rest? But we haven't even started yet!

Alice: Oh no, I don't mean that. I mean ... you know, a washroom or bathroom.

He Wei: Hmm ... so you mean ... the toilet?

Alice: Yes! Sorry, maybe people in China don't often use the word "restroom" when they speak English.

He Wei: That's right. In China, we normally say "toilet" or "washroom" in English. Anyway, they're over there.

Alice: OK. I'll be quick!

He Wei: No problem. You don't need to rush!







### Read the conversation and answer the questions below.

- 1. Why did Alice not want to go on the new ride? How did she feel after the ride?
- 2. What is special about Uncle Bob's restaurant? Should Alice and He Wei get there early for dinner? Why?

### Fun Times Park — Always a Fun Time!

[Alice and He Wei are in Space World.]

Alice: I wonder where we should go next. He Wei: How about that new ride over there?

Alice: Well ... it looks scary.

He Wei: Come on! I promise it'll be exciting! If you're scared, just shout or hold

my hand.

[After the ride ... ]

Alice: You were right! That was fun! I was scared at first, but shouting did help.

He Wei: See, that wasn't so bad, right? You never know until you try something.

Alice: Yes, I'm so glad I tried it!

He Wei: Do you want to go to Water World now?

Alice: Sure, but I'm getting hungry. Do you know where we can get some good

food quickly?

He Wei: Of course! I suggest Water City Restaurant in Water World. It serves

delicious food.

Alice: Great! Let's go!

[On their way to Water City Restaurant, Alice and He Wei pass by Uncle Bob's.]

Alice: Look! This restaurant looks interesting. The sign says a rock band plays

here every evening.

He Wei: Why don't we come back here for dinner later? Let's ask what time the

band starts playing.

[Alice and He Wei walk up to a staff person at the door.]

He Wei: Excuse me, could you tell us when the band starts playing this evening?

Staff: Eight o'clock. The restaurant is always busy at that time, so come a little

earlier to get a table.

He Wei: OK. Thank you!



### <u>Underline</u> the questions or statements in the conversation that ask for information. Rewrite them in a different way.

e.g. I wonder where we should go next.
Could you tell me where we could go next?



### Grammar Focus

Excuse me, do you know where I can buy some medicine?	Sure. There's a supermarket down the street.
Could you please tell me how to get to the post office?	Sorry, I'm not sure how to get there.
Could you tell us when the band starts playing this evening?	It starts at 8:00 p.m.
I wonder where we should go next.	You should try that new ride over there.

	the post office?	<i>y.</i>		
	Could you tell us when the band starts playing this evening?	It starts at 8:00 p.m.		
	I wonder where we should go next.	You should try that new ride over there.		
<b>4a</b>	Rewrite the questions to make them more polite.  1. Where can I buy some grapes or other fruit?			
	•	•		

- 3. How do I get to the Central Library?
- 4. Is the Italian restaurant nearby open on Mondays?

### What should each person ask in the following situations?

- 1. Tim is very hungry. Could you tell me where I can get something to eat? Excuse me, can you tell me how I can get to a nearby restaurant? Pardon me, do you know if there's a restaurant around here?
- 2. Sally needs to mail a letter.
- 3. Helen needs to know when the bike shop closes.
- 4. Ben is wondering if there's a bank in the shopping center.

### Write four questions that a tourist might ask about your town/city. Then role-play conversations with your partner.

A: Excuse me, could you please
tell me where the nearest
bank is?
Di Carra Vara an anatalana thia

В:	Sure.	You	go	east	along	this
	street		_		_	

1	
2	
3	
4.	;



interesting fascinating inexpensive quiet uncrowded big beautiful convenient safe clean

What qualities are important for each place? Write the words from the box next to each place below. Write the most important words first.

Places	Qualities
1. restroom	clean,
2. museum	
3. restaurant	
4. park	
5. subway	
6. mall	

- Talk about places in your city using the words in 1a.
- A: The Fine Arts Museum is really interesting.
- B: Yes, and it's beautiful, too.



Listen to the conversations and complete the sentences.

Conversation 1  The boy asks about, and the clerk tells him to go to Green Land.
Conversation 2
The girl asks about, and the clerk tells her to go to the corner of Market
and Middle Streets.
Conversation 3
The mother asks about The father wants to go to a museum.
The younger girl wants to go to a museum. The boy wants to go to a
museum. The older girl wants to go to an museum. The
clerk suggests they go to the museum.

1d

Listen again. Check your answers in 1c.

- Role-play the conversations between the clerk and the tourists.
- A: Can you tell me where there's a good place to eat?
- B: Of course. What kind of food do you like?

A: ...

- **2a**
- Where do you need to make polite requests? Think of some possible situations. Discuss them with your partner.
- 2b
- Read the article and underline the topic sentence for each paragraph.

#### Could You Please ...?

When you visit a foreign country, it is important to know how to ask for help politely. For example, you may ask "Where

#### **USING SUITABLE LANGUAGE**

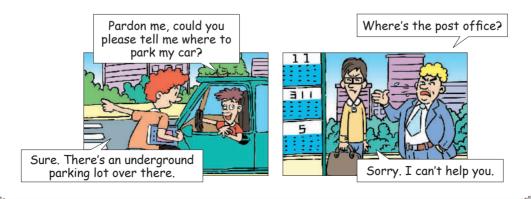
In different situations, you need to choose and use suitable language based on cultural knowledge.

are the restrooms?" or "Could you please tell me where the restrooms are?" These are similar requests for directions. Both are correct, but the first one sounds less polite. That is because it is a very direct question. It is not enough to just ask a question correctly. We also need to learn how to be polite when we ask for help.

Good speakers change the way they speak in different situations. The expressions they use might depend on whom they are speaking to or how well they know each other. It is all right to ask direct questions to your classmates because you know them well. However, if you say to your teacher, "When is the school trip?", this might sound impolite. But if you say, "Excuse me, Mr. West. Do you know when the school trip is?", this will sound much more polite.

Usually polite questions are longer. They include expressions such as "Could you please ...?" or "May I ask ...?" It sounds more polite to say, "Peter, could you please tell me your e-mail address?" than "Peter, tell me your e-mail address." Sometimes we even need to spend time leading in to a request. For example, we might first say to a stranger, "Excuse me, I wonder if you can help me" or "I'm sorry to trouble you, but ..." before asking for help.

It might seem more difficult to speak politely than directly. However, it is important to learn how to use the right language in different situations. This will help you communicate better with other people.





### Find all the direct questions and polite requests from the passage.

Direct questions	Polite requests
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.

Read the requests below. In the second column, write A if you would say it to someone you know and B if you would say it to a stranger. In the last column, write where you think these people are.

	Request	Person	Place
1.	Will you pass the salt?		
2.	Do you know where I can change some money, please?		
3.	Could you tell me what just happened?		
4.	Can you please tell me where the nearest station is?		
5.	Excuse me, do you know what time it begins, please?		
6.	Let me know when you're ready, OK?		
7.	Could you possibly tell me the way to the village school?		

Imagine you are going on a short study vacation at a school in an English-speaking country. What would you like to know before you go? Write some polite, indirect questions about the following topics.

Торіс	Question
The course you will study	
The time of the course	
Where and what you can eat	
Where you will stay	
What activities you can do	
Travel to the school	
Other	



Write a polite letter to the school asking for the information you want to know. Use your notes in 3a.

In your letter, you should:

- introduce yourself
- say when you are coming
- politely ask for information
- thank the person for helping you

#### Use the following expressions to help you:

My name is ... and I'm from ...

I'll be coming to your school for ...

I'd like to know about ...

I would like to thank you for ...

I'm looking forward to your reply.

#### **Self Check**

1	Fill	in	the	bla	nks	wit]	h th	e w	ords	in	the	box.
---	------	----	-----	-----	-----	------	------	-----	------	----	-----	------

		1. A: Could you tell me where the library is?				
		B: It's on the of Main and Center Streets.				
corr	ner	2. A: I wonder why you don't wake up earlier in the morning. You're always				
dire		in a to get to school on time.				
		B: Yes, you're right. I need to my time better.				
poli		3. A: I want to buy some winter clothes. Could you tell me which place				
rush		would be a good choice for me to go to?				
sugg		B: I Jenny's Clothes Store in Century Shopping Mall. It's				
plan	1	convenient to get to.				
_		4. In many countries, it is often not to ask very				
		questions when you meet someone for the first time.				
	2	Write questions and answers using the words given.				
		1. buy a magazine / bookstore on the third floor				
		Q: Could you please tell me where I can buy a magazine?				
		A: There's a bookstore on the third floor.				
		2. get some stamps / post office on Green Street				
		Q:				
		A:				
		3. shopping center opens / 10:00 a.m.				
		Q:				
	A:					
	4. get to the Japanese restaurant / go along Main Street and turn right on					
		Lake Street				
		Q:				
		A:				

# UNIT 4



Language Goal: Talk about what you used to be like

## I used to be afraid of the dark.

**1a** Fill in the chart with words to describe people.

Appearance	Personality
tall	outgoing
straight hair	funny



Listen. Bob is seeing some friends for the first time in four years. What did his friends use to look like?					
1. Mario used to be	He used to wear				
	did his friends use to lo				

2. Amy used to be \_\_\_\_\_. She used to have \_\_\_\_\_

3. Tina used to have \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ hair.

Look at the picture in 1a and make conversations.

- A: Did Mario use to be short?
- B: Yes, he did. He used to be really short.

hair.

- A: What's he like now?
- B: He's tall now.



#### Listen and check (✔) the words you hear.

friendly	 outgoing	serious
 humorous	 silent	active
brave	aniet	helpful





#### Listen again and complete the chart about how Paula has changed.

In the past	Now		
1. Paula used to be really She	1. Now she's more interested in		
was always silent in class. She wasn't	She plays		
very She was never brave	almost every day. She's also on a		
enough to ask questions.	team.		
2. She got good grades in	2. She still plays the from		
She was also good in She	time to time.		
used to play the			



Make conversations about Paula using the information in 2b.

- A: Paula used to be really quiet.
- B: I know. She was always silent in class.

## 2d

#### Role-play the conversation.

Alfred: This party is such a great idea!

Gina: I agree. It's been three years since we last saw our primary school classmates.

Alfred: It's interesting to see how people have changed.

Gina: Billy has changed so much! He used to be so shy and quiet.

Alfred: Yeah, his face always turned red when he talked to girls!

Gina: I used to see him reading in the library every day.

Alfred: That's because he was a really good student. He studied hard and got good scores on his exams.

Gina: Did he use to wear glasses?

Alfred: Yes, and he used to be thin, too. But look how big and strong he is now!

Gina: He's so popular now. Look at all the girls around him!





Read the article and identify the paragraphs in which the following information appears. Number the information  $\lceil 1-3 \rceil$ .

how Candy's life has changed
Candy's advice to young people
Candy's background

#### From Shy Girl to Pop Star

- 1 For this month's *Young World* magazine, I interviewed 19-year-old Asian pop star Candy Wang. Candy told me that she used to be really shy and took up singing to deal with her shyness. As she got better, she dared to sing in front of her class, and then for the whole school. Now she's not shy anymore and loves singing in front of crowds.
- 2 I asked Candy how life was different after she became famous. She explained that there are many good things, like being able to travel and meet new people all the time. "I didn't use to be popular in school, but now I get tons of attention everywhere I go." However, too much attention can also be a bad thing. "I always have to worry about how I appear to others, and I have to be very careful about what I say or do. And I don't have much private time anymore. Hanging out with friends is almost impossible for me now because there are always guards around me."
- 3 What does Candy have to say to all those young people who want to become famous? "Well," she begins slowly, "you have to be prepared to give up your normal life. You can never imagine how difficult the road to success is. Many times I thought about giving up, but I fought on. You really require a lot of talent and hard work to succeed. Only a very small number of people make it to the top."

Lent.	ne	)	6
L			

<b>3b</b>	Read the article again and complete the sentences about Candy.				
	1. She used to be shy, but no	ow she's not shy			
	2. She didn't use to be	in school, but now she gets lots of attention			
	3. She used to	with friends, but it is almost impossible now.			
	4. She didn't use to	how she appears to others, but now she			
	does.				

Suppose you are the interviewer and your partner is Candy. Ask and answer questions.



I used to be short.	I didn't use to be popular in school.
Paula used to be really quiet.	She didn't use to like tests.
You used to be short, didn't you?	Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.
Did he use to wear glasses?	Yes, he did. / No, he didn't.

## 4a

#### Write sentences about the past using used to.

- 1. Grace / watch a lot of TV / watch a lot of movies

  Grace used to watch a lot of TV. She didn't use to watch a lot of movies.
- 2. my mom / have curly hair / have straight hair
- 3. Jerry / read books on European history / read books on African culture
- 4. Sandy / teach British English / teach American English



Look at the information and write sentences about Emily.

Five years ago	Now
didn't eat a lot of vegetables	loves carrots and tomatoes
listened to pop music	enjoys country music
watched scary movies	hates scary movies
didn't read a lot of books	reads at least six books a year

e.g. Emily didn't use to eat a lot of vegetables, but now she loves carrots and tomatoes.



# Which of these things did you use to be afraid of? Which ones are you still afraid of? Check the boxes and then ask your partner.

6 man N	IV	le	My partner		
	I used to be afraid of	I'm still afraid of	My partner used to be afraid of	My partner is still afraid of	
the dark					
being alone					
flying					
high places					
giving a speech in public					



Check (✔) the things you used to like when you were a child.







P.E. c	lass
--------	------

\_ painting pictures

music class



ants and other insects

- What other things did you use to like when you were a child? Write sentences in the box above. Then discuss them with a partner.
- Listen and check () the sentences you hear.

	I didn't use to like tests.	3	I used to hate P.E. class.
•	I didii i use to like tests.	٥.	I used to flate F.E. Class.

- 2. We used to walk to school. 4. I used to be on the soccer team.
- Listen again. What do the girl and the boy say about things in the past and now? Fill in the chart.

	In the past	Now
	I didn't use to like	I don't worry about
Girl	We used to wear to school.	We can wear to school.
Boy	We used to every day after school.	We all the time.
	I used to hate	I P.E. class.

- 1e Compare yourself with your partner.
- A: I used to be nervous about tests all the time. What about you?
- B: Yes, me too. And I used to ...



Li Wen is a 15-year-old boy from the countryside. His parents are working in the city. Look at the title of the passage and the picture below. What problems do you think he might have?

2b

Read the passage and put the sentences [A-D] in the correct places.

#### He Studies Harder Than He Used to

Li Wen is a normal 15-year-old boy from the countryside. He works very hard and

#### **USING CONTEXT**

Using the sentence context may help you guess and learn the meanings of new words and phrases.

does well in school. It is hard to believe that he used to have difficulties in school. When he was a little boy, he seldom caused any problems, and his family spent a lot of time together. \_\_\_\_\_\_. His parents moved to the city to look for jobs, and his grandparents came to take care of him. But he missed his parents so much and he often felt lonely and unhappy.

Li Wen's unhappiness began to **influence** his schoolwork. He became less interested in studying. Sometimes he was **absent** from classes and failed his examinations. Finally, Li Wen's parents made the decision to send him to a **boarding school**. However, Li Wen was shy and was not able to make friends quickly in school. He found life there difficult. One day he told his teacher that he wanted to leave the school. \_\_\_\_\_ and then called his parents. She advised them to talk with their son **in person**. So his parents took a 24-hour train and a 5-hour bus ride to get to Li Wen's school.

\_\_\_\_\_. "It was exactly what I needed," he said. "Now I understand that even though they are busy, they are always thinking of me. They take pride in everything good that I do."

After that, Li Wen's parents had much more communication with their son than they



used to. \_\_\_\_\_\_. He became more outgoing and made some good friends in school. He even joined the school basketball team and became active in many other activities. "I'm much happier now, and I work even harder than I used to. I know my parents love me and they're always proud of me," says Li Wen. "It's very important for parents to be there for their children."

• •	• I used to be atraid of the dark.••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
	Missing language
	A. They had a long talk
	B. Now Li Wen has really changed
	C. However, things began to change a few years ago
	D. His teacher was worried about him
	Read the passage again and <u>underline</u> the problems that Li Wen used have.
	Use clues from the passage to help you guess the meanings of the wor in the box.
	influence absent boarding school in person
	change / influence look after / take care of  Li Wen is a 15-year-old boy. He works hard and does well in school. It is hard believe that he used to have difficulties in school. When his parents moved to
	the city to work, they could not be at home tohim. S
	he became less interested in studying and classes. The his parents to send him to a boarding school. He four
	life there difficult. One day he told his teacher he wanted to leave the school. teacher advised his parents to talk with their son in person. This conversation his life. He realized that his parents would always love.
	him, and they would everything good that he did. N he is much happier and more outgoing than he used to be.
	What do you think Li Wen and his parents talked about in their conversation? Write a conversation and role-play it with your group. Think of the following things:
	<ul> <li>Possible questions Li Wen might ask his parents</li> <li>Questions his parents might ask Li Wen</li> <li>Possible answers from Li Wen and his parents</li> </ul>

Write notes about how you have changed in your appearance, personality and hobbies. Then talk with a partner about your changes.

Write about how you have changed. What did you use to be like? Which change is the most important one, and why?

Try to write two paragraphs.

Paragraph 1: General introduction about the changes in your life

	Paragraph 2: The most important change and how it happened
	How I've Changed!
	My life has changed a lot in the last few years. I used to
_	
١	low I'm
Т	This is the most important change because
_	The is the theer imper rain change because
lf C	check
1	Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words in the box.
	silent require absent fail interview take pride in
	be proud of in person influence humorous seldom
	1. The mother traveled for many hours to return home to talk to her child
	<del>.</del>
	2. He used to be a very quiet teenager. He remained most of the
	time and talked to other people.
	3. If you are always from class, you will the examinations.
	4. The teacher helping his students win the English competition.
	5. Kate's grandparents have had a great on her.
	6. That British teacher is very He always tells us interesting jokes.
	7. People are usually to give a general self-introduction in a job
	<del></del>
	8. Tina played very well in the basketball game and her parents
_	her.
2	What did you use to be like when you were in primary school?
	Complete these statements.
	I used to wear
	My hair used to be  Luced to watch
	I used to watch  I used to play .
	I used to be .

# **UNIT 5**



Language Goal: Talk about what products are made of and where they were made

## What are the shirts made of?

What are these things usually made of? Match them with the materials. More than one answer is possible.

Things		M	aterials
1. chopsticks	4. stamp	a. wood	e. paper
2. window	5. fork	b. gold	f. silk
3. coin	6. blouse	c. silver	g. glass



**1**b

Listen and match the products with what they are made of and where they were made.

Things	Made of	Made in
shirts	cotton	Korea
chopsticks	silver	Thailand
ring	steel	America

Practice the conversation in 1a. Then make conversations using the information in 1b.

A: This ring looks nice. Is it made of silver?

B: Yes, and it was made in Thailand.



#### Listen and check (✔) the main topic of Nick and Marcus' conversation.

the science museum the art and science fair environmental protection a model plane a beautiful painting	
grass and leaves	



#### Listen again. Write short answers to the questions.

1. Where is the art and science fair?
2. Do Nick and Marcus have to pay to go?
3. What is the model plane made of?
4. What is the painting made from?

- Make conversations using the information in 2a and 2b.
- A: What did you see at the art and science fair?
- B: I saw ...
- A: What is it made of/from?
- B: ..

## 2d Role-

#### Role-play the conversation.

Pam: China is famous for tea, right?
Liu Jun: Yes, both in the past and now.
Pam: Where is tea produced in China?
Liu Jun: Well, in many different areas. For

Well, in many different areas. For example, Anxi and Hangzhou are widely known for their tea.

Pam: How is tea produced?

Liu Jun: Well, as far as I know, tea plants are grown on the sides of mountains. When the leaves are ready, they are picked by hand and then are sent for processing.

Pam: What happens next?

Liu Jun: The tea is packed and sent to many different countries and places around China.

Pam: It seems that many people all over the world drink Chinese tea. Liu Jun: Yes, people say that tea is good for both health and business!





Read the passage. What two things did Kang Jian want to buy in America? Where were they made?

# The Difficult Search for American Products in the US



If you go to another country, what kinds of things would you buy? Would you buy a camera in Japan, some beautiful clothes in France, or a watch in Switzerland? No matter what you may buy, you might think **those** products were made in **those** countries. However, you could be wrong. Kang Jian is a 17-year-old student from Shanghai. Last year he went to visit his aunt and uncle in San Francisco. He found **it** interesting that so many products in the local shops were made in China. "I wanted to buy a toy car for my cousin, but even though most of the toys were American brands, **they** were made in China."

Toys are not the only things made in China. "I wanted to buy a pair of basketball shoes," he explains. "But I had to visit five or six stores before finding a pair made in America!" He realized that Americans can hardly avoid buying products made in China. "In fact," he continues, "there were many other things there made in China — footballs, handbags, pet food, mobile phones. Even American flags are made in China!" Kang Jian thinks it's great that China is so good at making these everyday things. However, he wishes that in the future China will also get better at making high-technology products that people can buy in all parts of the world.

## **3b**

#### Read the passage and answer the questions.

- 1. Where did Kang Jian go to visit his aunt and uncle?
- 2. What did he discover in the toy stores?
- 3. Why did he have to visit many stores before buying a pair of basketball shoes?
- 4. What did he realize after his shopping experiences?
- 5. Why do you think so many products in America are made in China? How do you feel about this?

3	
3	C

#### Read the passage again and write what the words in bold refer to.

those (products):	
those (countries):	
it:	
they:	



Are your shirts made of cotton?	Yes, they are. And they were made in the US.	
What's the model plane made of?	It's made of used wood and glass.	
Where is tea produced in China?	It's produced in many different areas.	
How is tea produced?	Tea plants are grown on the sides of mountains. When the leaves are ready, they are picked by hand and then are sent for processing.	
Active Voice: People grow tea in Hangzhou.  Passive Voice: Tea is grown (by people) in Hangzhou.		

<b>4</b> a	Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.
	Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. Children under 18 their parents.	(not allow) to watch this show without
2. We(pay) by the	e boss on the last Friday of each month.
3. A: What language	(speak) in Germany?
	, but many can speak English, too.
4. Most of the earth's surface	(cover) by water.
5. The classroom	(clean) by the students every day.
Rewrite the sentences using th	ne passive voice.
1. Farmers plant the tea on the sign	des of mountains.
The tea is planted on the side:	s of mountains by farmers.
2. This shop uses the best materia	als to make dresses.
3. Careless driving causes many t	raffic accidents.

# Ask five classmates about something they are wearing or have in their schoolbags. The list of words below may help you.

4. The postman brings letters and postcards to people's homes.

5. Our family does not use this silver plate very often.

pencil, jacket, sweater, T-shirt, shoes, cap, gloves, ring ...

- A: What's your pencil made of?
- B: It's made of wood.
- A: Where was it made?
- B: It was made in Shanghai.

- Weifang is a city in Shandong. It is famous for \_\_\_\_\_\_.
   The international kite festival is held in \_\_\_\_\_\_ every year.
   The competitors at the festival are from \_\_\_\_\_\_.
   There are \_\_\_\_\_\_ for the best kites.
   Some of the kites Zheng Yun saw were made of \_\_\_\_\_\_. Some were painted with colorful \_\_\_\_\_.
- Role-play a conversation between Laura and Zheng Yun using the information in 1b-1d.
- A: Where did you go on vacation?
- B: I went to an international kite festival.
- A: That sounds interesting. What did you see there?
- B: ...



What do you know about folk or traditional art, like paper cutting? Tell your partner about it.

These usually try to show the things that are important in life, such as love, beauty and family. The most common things, from paper to clay to bamboo, are turned



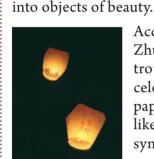
Read the passage and complete the chart below.

#### **Beauty in Common Things**

Each different part of China has its own special forms of traditional art.

#### **MOVING FROM GENERAL TO SPECIFIC**

A general introduction of the topic is usually followed by specific details and examples.



According to Chinese history, sky lanterns were first used by Zhuge Kongming. He sent them out to ask for help when in trouble. Today, sky lanterns are used at festivals and other celebrations. They are made of bamboo and covered with paper. When the lanterns are lit, they slowly rise into the air like small hot-air balloons for all to see. They are seen as bright symbols of happiness and good wishes.

Paper cutting has been around for over 1,500 years. Paper cutting sounds very easy but it can be difficult to do. The paper usually red, is folded before it is gut with sciences.

to do. The paper, usually red, is folded before it is cut with scissors. The most common pictures are flowers, animals, and things about Chinese history. During the Spring Festival, they are put on windows, doors and walls as symbols of wishes for good luck and a happy new year.





Chinese clay art is famous because the clay pieces are so small but they look very real. The pieces are usually cute children or lively characters from a Chinese fairy tale or historical story. The pieces are carefully shaped by hand from a very special kind of clay and then allowed to air-dry. After drying, they are fired

at a very high heat. They are then polished and painted. It takes several weeks to complete everything. These small pieces of clay art show the love that all Chinese people have for life and beauty.

Traditional art form	Materials used
1.	
2.	
3.	

**`**.....

••••	•What are the shirts made of?••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		
<b>2c</b>	Read the passage again and answer the questions.		
	<ol> <li>What do traditional Chinese art forms try to show?</li> <li>What were sky lanterns used for before and what are they used for now?</li> <li>What kinds of pictures are usually found on paper cuttings?</li> <li>How do people use paper cuttings during the Spring Festival?</li> <li>What are the steps for making clay art pieces?</li> <li>Which art form do you think is the most interesting? Why?</li> </ol>		
<b>2d</b>	Complete the sentences using the correct forms of the phrases in the box.		
	such as turn into send out cover with rise into put on		
<b>2e</b>	<ol> <li>People used to sky lanterns when they were in trouble. But today, people light the lanterns and watch them the sky with their wishes.</li> <li>The art of paper cutting a simple thing like a piece of paper a beautiful piece of art. People often the doors, windows and walls of their homes to celebrate the Spring Festival.</li> <li>To make Chinese clay art, the clay is shaped by hand into things cute children or characters from Chinese fairy tales and stories. They are then paint.</li> <li>Discuss the questions in your group.</li> <li>Which art form do you think is the easiest? Which is the most difficult? Which is the most difficult? Which is the most difficult?</li> </ol>		
	2. Which art form would you like to learn? Why?		
3a	What are some special things that your town/city is famous for? These can be food, artwork or any other products. Discuss them was a partner and take notes.		
	What the product is		
	What it is made of/from		
	Who it is made by		
	Where it is made		
	What it can do		
	Why it is special		



Write a paragraph about the product. Use your notes in 3a.

#### Use the following expressions to help you:

My town/city is famous for ...

- ... is famous in my town/city.
- ... is/are made of/from/with/by/in ...
- ... is/are used for ...
- ... is/are known for ...
- ... is/are special because ...

#### **Self Check**

1 List some things you use every day. Write down what they are made of/from and where they were made.

Things	Made of/from	Made in

-	TT 41		•		r 11	1 4
4	I ICA TI	ha int	Ormation a	bove to write i		Contoncoc
	USEL	пе шп	Ul illativii a	DOVE TO MITTE	LULI	i sciliciles.

Ι.	
2.	

- 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4.
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_

# **3** Complete the sentences using the correct forms of the words in brackets.

- 1. Cheese \_\_\_\_\_ (make) from milk.
- 2. Parents and students \_\_\_\_\_ (invite) to the school concert last night.
- 3. The underground parking lot \_\_\_\_\_ (close) at midnight every day.
- 4. There is a lot of research on how languages \_\_\_\_\_ (learn).
- 5. Some classic films \_\_\_\_\_ (show) at that cinema last week.

# **UNIT 6**

# Section

Language Goal: Talk about the history of inventions

## When was it invented?

Look at the things below. In what order do you think they were invented? Discuss them with your group. Then number them [1-4] (1 = first, 4 = last).



- A: I think the TV was invented before the car.
- B: Well, I think the TV was invented after the car.

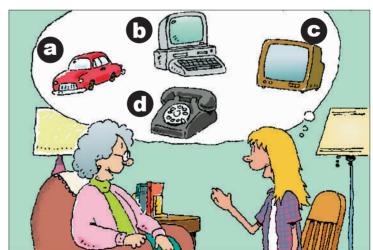




**1**b

Listen and match the inventions with the years.

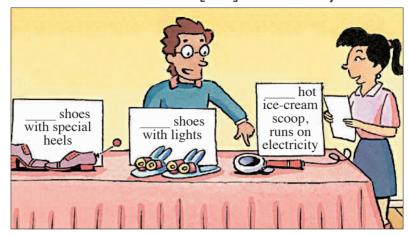
\_\_\_\_\_1876
\_\_\_\_\_1885
\_\_\_\_\_1927
\_\_\_\_\_1971



- Student B, cover the dates. Student A, ask Student B when the things in the picture in 1b were invented. Then change roles and practice again.
- A: When was the telephone invented?
- B: I think it was invented in 1876.



#### Listen and number the inventions [1-3] in the order you hear them.





#### Listen again and complete the chart below.

Invention	What is it / are they used for?
shoes with special heels	the style of the shoes
shoes with lights	seeing
hot ice-cream scoop	really cold ice-cream



## Make conversations using the information in 2b.

A: What are they used for?

B: They're used for ...



#### Role-play the conversation.

Paul: Hey Roy, the subject for my school project is "Small inventions that changed the world". Can you help me think of an invention?

Roy: My pleasure! Let me think ... hmm ... I know! The zipper!

Paul: The zipper? Is it really such a great invention?

Roy: Think about how often it's used in our daily lives. You can see zippers on dresses, trousers, shoes, bags ... almost everywhere!

Paul: Well, you do seem to have a point ...

Roy: Of course! I thought about it because I saw a website last week. The pioneers of different inventions were listed there. For example, it mentioned that the zipper was invented by Whitcomb Judson in 1893. But at that time, it wasn't used widely.

Paul: Really? So when did it become popular?

Roy: Around 1917.





Read the passage quickly and match each paragraph with its main idea.

Paragraph 1 Lu Yu and his book *Cha Jing*Paragraph 2 How tea spread to other countries
Paragraph 3 How tea was invented by accident

#### An Accidental Invention

Did you know that tea, the most popular drink in the world (after water), was invented by accident? Many people believe that tea was first drunk about 5,000 years ago. It is said that a Chinese ruler called Shen Nong was the first to discover tea as a drink. One day Shen Nong was boiling drinking water over an open fire. Some leaves from a tea plant fell into the water and remained there for some time. It produced a nice smell so he tasted the brown water. It was quite delicious, and so, one of the world's favorite drinks was invented.



A few thousand years later, Lu Yu, "the saint of tea", mentioned Shen Nong in his book *Cha Jing*. The book describes how tea plants were grown and used to make tea. It also discusses where the finest tea leaves were produced and what kinds of water were used.

It is believed that tea was brought to Korea and Japan during the 6th and 7th centuries. In England, tea didn't appear until around 1660, but in less than 100 years, it had become the national drink. The tea trade from

China to Western countries took place in the 19th century. This helped to spread the popularity of tea and the tea plant to more places around the world. Even though many people now know about tea culture, the Chinese are without doubt the ones who best understand the nature of tea.



Read the passage again and answer the questions.

- 1. When was tea first drunk?
- 2. How was tea invented?
- 3. Who is called "the saint of tea"?
- 4. What is *Cha Jing* about?
- 5. When was tea brought to other countries?

Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in the box.

invent	1. One of the world's favorite drinks was by accident.
drink	2. Tea was first by Shen Nong about 5,000 years ago.
bring	3. A nice smell was when the tea leaves dropped into the hot water.
produce	4. Tea was to Korea and Japan during the 6th and 7th centuries.
trade	5. Tea is now between many different countries.



When was the zipper invented?	It was invented in 1893.	
Who was it invented by?	It was invented by Whitcomb Judson.	
When was tea brought to Korea?	It was brought to Korea during the 6th and 7th centuries.	
What is the hot ice-cream scoop used for?	It's used for serving really cold ice-cream.	
<b>Active Voice:</b> Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876. <b>Passive Voice:</b> The telephone was invented (by Alexander Graham Bell) in 1876.		

	<b>Passive Voice:</b> The telephone was invented (by Alexander Graham Bell) in 1876.
4	Rewrite the sentences using the passive voice.
	<ol> <li>They sold the fridge at a low price.</li> <li>The fridge was sold at a low price.</li> <li>Somebody stole my camera from my hotel room.</li> </ol>
	3. Where did you take these photos?
	4. Our parents advised us not to go out alone.
	5. Different writers translated the book into different languages.
4	Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in the box.  1. You to the party last night, weren't you? Why didn't you go?  2. The earthquake happened all of a sudden, but luckily the villagers  to a safe place.  3. The door when we arrived, so we the bell.  4. The students not to eat or drink in class, but Ruby  the rule when she started eating a biscuit in science class.
4	5. The cookies by the hungry kids in less than 20 minutes, and they really them.  Decide whether active or passive forms should be used in these sentences.  Write the correct forms in the blanks.
	The telephone (invent) by Alexander Graham Bell. He (born) in 1847. Mr. Bell (work) on the invention of the telephone with Thomas Watson. In 1875, Mr. Bell (learn) how to send musical notes through an instrument similar to a telephone. Finally, the telephone

(invent) in 1876. The first sentence that \_\_\_\_\_ (say) on the

telephone by Mr. Bell was "Mr. Watson, come here; I want to see you." Today

the telephone \_\_\_\_\_ (use) around the world.



**1a** 

The words in the box describe how food can taste. Write them under the correct pictures. Some pictures have more than one word.









sweet crispy salty sour

crispy

Write the name of a different food after each word.

sweet <u>banana</u> crispy salty sour	sweet _	banana	crispy	salty	sour
---------------------------------------	---------	--------	--------	-------	------

## 1c

#### Listen and circle T for true or F for false.

- 1. Potato chips were invented by mistake. (T) F Т F 2. They were invented in 1863. 3. The customer thought the potatoes were not Т F thin enough. 4. The customer said they were not salty enough. Т F 5. George wanted to make the customer happy. Τ F Т F 6. The customer was happy in the end.
- 1d

#### Listen again. Complete the sentences.

#### The History of Potato Chips

Do you know how potato chips were invented? Potato chips \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by a cook called George Crum. They were invented in \_\_\_\_\_\_.

George Crum cut the potatoes really, really \_\_\_\_\_\_ and then cooked them for a long time until they were \_\_\_\_\_\_. Finally he put lots of salt on them so they were \_\_\_\_\_\_.

- Make a conversation about the invention of potato chips. Use the information in 1c and 1d.
- A: Did you know potato chips were invented by mistake?
- B: Wow, I didn't know that.
  Who invented them?

A: ...

- **2a**
- Do you like basketball? Do you watch basketball games? How much do you know about this sport? Discuss the sport with your partner and share your ideas with the class.
- 2b

Read the passage quickly. What is the main idea of each paragraph?

## Do You Know When Basketball Was Invented?

Basketball is a much-loved and active sport

read into a mind map may help you remember it more easily.

Changing the information you

**MIND-MAPPING** 

that is enjoyed by many for fun and exercise. It is over 100 years old and is played by more than 100 million people in over 200 countries. It is believed that the first basketball game in history was played on December 21, 1891. Then in 1936 in Berlin, it became an event at the Olympics.

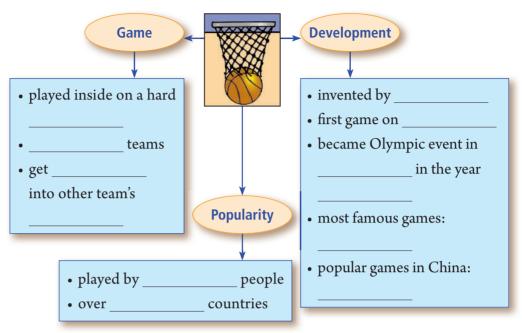
Basketball was invented by a Canadian doctor named James Naismith, who was born in 1861. When he was a college teacher, he was asked to think of a game that could be played in the winter. Dr. Naismith created a game to be played inside on a hard floor. Dr. Naismith divided the men in his class into two teams and taught them to play his new game. Players on the same team must work together to get the ball in the other team's basket. At the same time, they need to stop the competing team from getting the ball into their own basket.

Today, the popularity of basketball has risen around the world, with many young people dreaming of becoming famous players. In China, you can sometimes see

people playing basketball in parks, schools and even factories. Basketball has not only become a popular sport to play, but it has also become a popular sport to watch. Although America's NBA games are the most famous, the CBA games are becoming more popular in China. The number of foreign players, including Chinese players, in the NBA has increased. There are also more and more foreign players in the CBA. Many young people look up to these basketball heroes and want to become like them. These stars encourage young people to work hard to achieve their dreams.



Complete the mind map with the information in the passage. What else can you add to the mind map?



- Use the mind map to summarize what you and your partner remember about the development of basketball. Use the following questions to help you.
  - 1. Who invented basketball and how is it played?
  - 2. When was the first basketball game in history played?
  - 3. Why were the Berlin Olympics important for basketball?
  - 4. What are the professional basketball groups in America and China?
  - 5. How popular is basketball?
- What do you think of famous basketball players? Make a list of good and difficult things about being a famous basketball player.
- Think of something that you do not like to do. Then think of an invention that could help you. Make notes.

Problem:	quickly	/ taking	notes	in class

- New invention: <u>a special pen</u>
- What it is used for:

**UNIT 6** 

Imagine you are a business person. Write a description of your new invention. Try to sell the invention to the class.

This special pen was invented by Liu Jie. It has three colors and is used for ...

## Self Check

1 Complete the passage with the correct forms of the words in the box.

It is often difficult to decide on the inventor of certain invention  This is because sometimes a few people may thing which are the same. It's hard to tell who came up	is.			
with the idea first. Some inventions can also lead to other inventions So some people whether the inventor came up with the idea himself or herself. They think that the inventor used someone else's idea to create his or her invention. That is why books or usually more than one inventor when giving information about inventions.	_ }			
Rewrite these sentences using the passive voice.  1. Someone stole my watch.				
<ol> <li>They used five eggs to make this big cake.</li> <li>When did they invent the personal computer?</li> <li>They asked us not to run in the hallway.</li> </ol>				
				5. Someone took the video back to the store.
Find out information about an invention you would like know more about and write sentences below.	to			
Invention:				
When:				
Who:				
Purpose:				

# **UNIT 7**

# Section

## Teenagers should be allowed to choose their own clothes.

**Language Goals:** Talk about what

you are allowed to do; Agree and

disagree

Can I go to the shopping center with John? He just got his driver's

license.

Read the statements below. Circle A for agree or D for disagree.



1. Teenagers should not be allowed to smoke.	A	D
2. Sixteen-year-olds should be allowed to drive.	A	D
3. Students should not be allowed to have part-time jobs.	A	D
4. Sixteen-year-olds should be allowed to get their ears pierced.	A	D
5. Teenagers should be allowed to choose their own clothes.	Α	D



#### Listen and circle T for true or F for false.

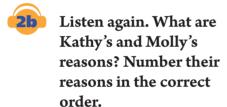
- 1. Anna can go to the shopping center by bus. Τ 2. Anna wants to get her ears pierced. Τ F 3. Anna wants to choose her own clothes.
- Look at the statements in 1a and make conversations.
- A: I don't think sixteen-year-olds should be allowed to drive.
- B: I agree. They aren't serious enough.



What does Molly think of Kathy's statements? Listen and circle A for Agree, D for Disagree or DK for Doesn't Know.

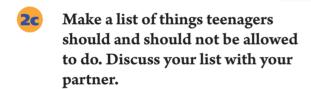


Kathy		Molly	
1. Sixteen-year-olds should not be allowed to work at night.	A	D	DK
2. Larry shouldn't work every night.	Α	D	DK
3. He should cut his hair.	A	D	DK
4. He should stop wearing that silly earring.	A	D	DK
5. He doesn't seem to have many friends.	A	D	DK



It looks cool		
Young peopl	e need to	sleep.
	_	_

- He needs to spend time with friends.
  He needs time to do homework.
  - It doesn't look clean.



A: Do you think teenagers should ...?

B: Yes, I ... / No, I ...

### Role-play the conversation.

Sandy: I'm really excited about seeing the famous paintings by Picasso.

Wu Lan: Me, too! I'm glad Mr. Smith chose the art museum for our school trip this year.

Sandy: I'm going to bring my new camera to take lots of photos!

Wu Lan: Oh, no. Mr. Smith says we must not take photos. It's not allowed in the museum.

Sandy: That's too bad! Do you think we may be allowed to take photos if we don't use a flash?

Wu Lan: Hmm ... I think they just want to protect the paintings. So if you don't use a flash, then it may be OK.

Sandy: Yeah. I think we should be allowed to do that. I'll bring my camera anyway.





#### Read the poem aloud and discuss what the title means with your partner.

#### **Mom Knows Best**

When I was a tiny baby crying all night, my mom sang to me and stayed by my side.

When I was tired and hungry, she gave me food and warm arms to sleep in.

When I was two running through the field, she made sure I was safe and kept me from danger.

When I fell and hurt myself, she gave me a hug and lifted me up.

When I was seven coughing badly, she said no ice-cream for me.

But I talked back loudly, "I should be allowed to eat some! Give it to me now!"

When I was nine watching scary movies, she said it'd give me awful dreams.

But I shouted back angrily, "I should be allowed to watch it! I'm not a baby!"

When I was a teen going out with friends, she said, "Please be back by ten!"

But I talked back again — "I should not be told what to do! I'm seventeen now!"

Now I'm an adult, thinking back to those times.

I coughed for days after eating that ice-cream

And had scary dreams after watching that film.

I was late for school from staying out past ten.

I regret talking back, not listening to Mom.

Mom knows best, and for me she wanted only the best!



### **3b**

#### Read the poem again and answer the questions.

- 1. What did the mom do when the writer was a baby and a small child?
- 2. Why do you think the writer talked back to his mom when he was seven and nine years old?
- 3. How did the writer feel when he was a teenager and his mom said "Please be back by ten"?
- 4. After reading the whole poem, how do you think the writer feels about his mom?



Think about a time you did something even though your mom or dad told you not to do it. Share your story with your partner.



I don't think sixteen-year-olds should be allowed to drive.	I agree. They aren't serious enough.
Do you think teenagers should be encouraged to make their own decisions?	No, I don't agree with this. Teenagers are too young to make their own decisions.
Teenagers should not be allowed to have part-time jobs.	I disagree. They can learn a lot from working.
Do you think we may be allowed to take photos if we don't use a flash?	If you don't use a flash, then it may be OK.

## 4a

#### Rewrite the sentences according to the example.

1.	You must clean your bedroom every day.
	Your bedroom must be cleaned every day
2.	Parents should encourage teenagers to do social work for their community.
	Teenagers
3.	Can Lucy do her homework tomorrow instead?
	Can
4.	Do you think we must keep teenagers away from the Internet?
	Do you think teenagers
5.	Parents should give teenagers chances to make their own decisions.
	Teenagers

## **4b**

#### Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words in brackets.

Should teenagers	(ask) to move out when they start working? In many
Western countries, teenagers	(allow) to move out at eighteen. Their
parents believe that they show	uld (educate) to take care of themselves
from a young age. This way, w	hen they (start) working they can manage
their own lives. However, in r	nost Asian societies, it is not common for teenagers
to (move) out. C	Chinese parents believe that it is better for children to
live with parents who can	(take) care of them. But the young should
then look after their parents a	as they get older. That is why many Chinese adults
(continue) to liv	e with their parents.
h.,	



You and your friend are starting an English club. Make a list of rules about what should and should not be allowed.

- A: Members should be allowed to use dictionaries.
- B: Yes, but they should only use English-English dictionaries.





Read the questions. How often do you do these things? Write A for always, U for usually, S for sometimes and N for never. Then talk with a partner about other things you do.



#### Do you ever ...

- 1. get to class late?
- 2. study with friends?
- 3. finish a test early?
- 4. worry about failing a test?
- 5
- **1b** Talk al

Talk about your answers in 1a.

A: Do you ever get to class late?

B: Yes, I sometimes get to class late.



Listen and circle the things in 1a that Peter talks about.



Listen again. Match these sentence parts.

- 1. Peter is going to ...
- 2. He isn't allowed to ...
- b. pass the test.

С

- a. take the test.
- 3. Peter wasn't allowed to ...
- \_\_\_\_
  - c. fail a math test.

4. He could ...

- c. iaii a iliatii t
- d. take the test later. e. get to class late.
- 5. He should be allowed to ...
  - Read the statements. Then discuss them with your group.
  - 1. Peter should be allowed to take the test later.
    - 2. Students need strict rules.
    - 3. Parents should not be too strict with teenagers.
- A: I think Peter should ...
- B: I don't agree.
- C: I think ...



Discuss the questions in your groups.

Are you allowed to make your own decisions at home? What kinds of decisions?

**LEARNING ACTIVELY** 

When you learn any new language, actively use it in

new sentences of your own.



First, look at the title of the passage. Answer "yes" or "no". Find out how many in your group agree with you. Then read the passage. Does your answer change?

# Should I Be Allowed to Make My Own Decisions?

Many teenagers have hobbies. But sometimes these can get in the way of their schoolwork, and parents might worry about their success at school. Teenagers often think they should be allowed to practice their hobbies as much as they want. Do you agree?



Liu Yu, a fifteen-year-old boy from Shandong, is a running star. He is on his school team and has always wanted to be a professional runner when he grows up. However, his parents won't allow him to train so much. "Of course we want to see him achieve his dreams," says Mr. Liu. "And we know how much he loves running. My wife and I have supported every one of his races. We have nothing against running! But we think our

son needs to think about other possible jobs. He's getting older now, so he needs to think about what will happen if he doesn't end up as a professional runner."

Liu Yu doesn't really agree. "Well, I think I should be allowed to decide for myself," he says. "My parents have always taught me how important it is to work hard at school and enter university. I understand this, but I'm serious about running. It's the only thing I've ever wanted to do."

His parents believe that Liu Yu should study hard in the evenings so they don't allow him to practice running at night. "Maybe he thinks it's too strict or unfair," says Mrs. Liu. "But we think we're doing the right thing. He needs to spend more time on his homework because it is difficult to become a professional sports star."

But Liu Yu still disagrees. "I know my parents care about me. They always talk about what will happen if I don't succeed. But I will! I'm a quick runner! I think I should be allowed to make this choice myself. Only then will I have a chance to achieve my dream."

Rule	Why you agree or disagree with it	How you think the rule should be changed
can't play computer games can't watch TV		



Write a diary entry explaining which rule(s) you do not agree with at home and how you think the rule(s) should be changed.

#### Use the following expressions to help you:

- I do not agree with ...
- I think I should be allowed to ...
- I would like to ...
- I could ... if I ...

#### **Self Check**

**1** Match the words in the two columns and choose five phrases to make sentences.

take	shopping	
do	photos	
get	my dream	
achieve	ears pierced	
make	part-time work	
go	a choice	

**2** Complete the sentences using the correct forms of the words in brackets. Translate them into Chinese.

	(solve) in the end.	
2.	Mobile phones should	(keep) off during the
	meeting.	
~	m 1 + 1 +	( , 11 ),

1. No matter how many difficulties we have, I believe all problems can

- 3. Teenagers under eighteen must \_\_\_\_\_ (not allow) to smoke or drink.
- Many parents think going to school must \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (put) first, so teenagers should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not encourage) to work part-time.

# **UNIT 8**

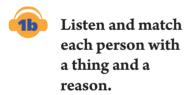


Language Goal: Make inferences

# It must belong to Carla.

Look at the picture. Write the things you see in the correct columns in the chart.

Clothing	Fun things	Kitchen things
hat	volleyball	plate





Person	Thing	Reason
Jane's little brother	volleyball	J. K. Rowling is her favorite writer.
Mary	toy truck	She loves volleyball.
Carla	magazine	He was the only little kid at the picnic.
Deng Wen	book	She always listens to pop music.
Grace	CD	He loves rabbits.

- Practice the conversation in the picture above. Then make conversations using the information in 1b.
- A: Whose book is this?
- B: It must be Mary's. J. K. Rowling is her favorite writer.



Bob and Anna found a schoolbag at the park. Listen and write down the things in the schoolbag.

#### Things in the schoolbag



1.	T-shirt
2.	
2	



#### Listen again. Fill in the blanks.

1.	The person school.	go to our
2.	The person	be a boy.
3.	It	be Mei's hair band.
4.	The hair band Linda.	belong to
5.	It	be Linda's schoolbag.

Use "must" to show that you think something is probably true.

Use "might" or "could" to show that you think something is possibly true.

Use "can't" to show that you are almost sure something is not true.

Make conversations using the information in 2a and 2b.

A: Look! There's a schoolbag here.

B: What's inside?

A: There's a T-shirt, ...

## 2d Role-play the conversation.

Linda: Mom, I'm really worried.

Mom: Why? What's wrong?

Linda: I can't find my schoolbag.

Mom: Well, where did you last put it?

Linda: I can't remember! I attended a concert yesterday so it might still be in the music hall.

Mom: Do you have anything valuable in your schoolbag?

Linda: No, just my books, my pink hair band and some tennis balls.

Mom: So it can't be stolen.

Linda: Oh, wait! I went to a picnic after the concert. I remember I had my schoolbag with me at the picnic.

Mom: So could it still be at the park?

Linda: Yes. I left early, before the rest of my friends. I think somebody must have picked it up. I'll call them now to check if anybody has it.





# Read the article and decide which might be the best title.

- A. A Small and Quiet Town
- B. Strange Happenings in My Town
- C. Animals in Our Neighborhood

We live in a small town and almost everyone knows each other. It used to be very quiet. Nothing much ever happened around here. However, these days, something unusual is happening in our town. Victor, a teacher at my school, is really nervous. When he was interviewed by the town newspaper, he said, "Every night we hear strange noises outside our window. My wife thinks that it could be an animal, but my friends and I think it must be teenagers having fun. My parents called the policemen, but they couldn't find anything strange. They think it might be the wind. I don't think so!"

Victor's next-door neighbor Helen is worried, too. "At first, I thought that it might be a dog, but I couldn't see a dog or anything else, either. So I guess it can't be a dog. But then, what could it be?" One woman in the area saw something running away, but it was dark so she is not sure. "I think it was too big to be a dog," she said. "Maybe it was a bear or a wolf."



Everyone in our town is feeling uneasy, and everyone has his or her own ideas. There must be something visiting the homes in our neighborhood, but what is it? We have no idea. Most people hope that this animal or person will simply go away, but I do not think that is going to happen. The noise-maker is having too much fun creating fear in the neighborhood.

3b	Read the article again and find words to match the meanings
----	---

nervous or worried	area where people live	
young people	animal like a very large dog	
person in the next house	person who makes noise	

## Read the article carefully and write what people think about the strange noises.

Who gave opinions?	What are the opinions?
Victor's wife	She thinks that it could be an animal.
Victor and his friends	
The policemen	
Helen	
One woman in the area	
The writer himself	



Whose volleyball is this?	It must be Carla's. She loves volleyball.
Whose hair band is this?	It could be Mei's hair band. Or it might belong to Linda. They both have long hair.
What did you see that night?	I'm not sure, but it can't be a dog. It was bigger. I think it might be a bear or a wolf.

<b>4a</b>	Choose the best way to complete each sentence using the words in
	brackets.

1. A	Where's Jean?
В	I'm not sure. She (is / might be / must be) in the laboratory
2. A	Everyone is going to the pool after school.
В	Really? It (must be / can't be / could be) hot outdoors.
3. A	That's the phone.
В	Hmm. I wonder who it (must be / could be / should be).
	I wonder if these are Jim's glasses.
В	They (can't be / might be / could be) his. He doesn't wear
	glasses.
5. A	I hear water running in the bathroom.
В	It (could be / must be / can't be) Carla. She was thinking of
	taking a shower.

## 4b Complete these responses.

1.	A: Many people are wearing coats.	
	B: The weather must be	
2.	A: Sally has been coughing a lot.	
	B: She might be	
3.	A: This restaurant is always very crowded.	
	B: The food	
4.	A: Whenever I try to read this book, I feel sleepy.	
	B: It can't	

Look at this picture of a room. How much can you tell about the person who lives here? Is it a boy or a girl? What are his/her hobbies? Discuss your ideas with a partner.

- A: It could be a girl's room because it's very tidy.
- B: I guess so. But it might be a boy's room because the clothes look like boys' clothes.



Look at the pictures. Then use the words in the box to write a sentence about each picture.

land man UFO run alien run after a. A UFO is landing.

<b>1b</b>	Listen and number the pictures $[1-3]$ in 1a. Then write two or three sentences to finish the story.

# Listen again. Complete the sentences.

They see	The man says	The woman says
1. a man running	he might be	he could be
2. something in the sky	it could be	it must be
3. something strange	it must be	I must be
4. a woman with a camera	she could be	they must be

Role-play a conversation between the man and the woman.

- A: Why do you think the man is running?
- B: He could be running for exercise.
- A: No, he's wearing a suit. He might be running to catch a bus to work.



#### Match each linking word or phrase with its purpose.

Linking word or phrase	Purpose of linking word or phrase
so	expressing a difference
as, because, since	giving a choice
but, however, though	expressing a result
not only but also	expressing two things happening at the same time
or	giving reasons
when, while	adding information



Read the article below and <u>underline</u> the linking words and phrases. Do you think you have made correct matches in 2a?

# Stonehenge — Can Anyone Explain Why It Is There?

Stonehenge, a rock circle, is not only one

Identifying conjunctions or phrases that link ideas together will help you understand what you read.

**IDENTIFYING LINKING LANGUAGE** 

of Britain's most famous historical places but also one of its greatest mysteries. Every year it receives more than 750,000 visitors. People like to go to this place especially in June as they want to see the sun rising on the longest day of the year.

For many years, historians believed Stonehenge was a temple where ancient leaders tried to communicate with the gods. However, historian Paul Stoker thinks this can't be true because Stonehenge was built so many centuries ago. "The leaders arrived in England much later," he points out.

Another popular idea is that Stonehenge might be a kind of calendar. The large stones were put together in a certain way. On midsummer's morning, the sun shines directly into the center of the stones. Other people believe the stones have a medical purpose. They think the stones can prevent illness and keep people healthy. "As you walk there, you can feel the energy from your feet move up your body," said one visitor. No one is sure what Stonehenge was used for, but most agree that the position of the stones must be for a special purpose. Some think it might be a burial place or a place to honor ancestors. Others think it was built to celebrate a victory over an enemy.

Stonehenge was built slowly over a long period of time. Most historians believe it must be almost 5,000 years old. One of the greatest mysteries is how it was built

because the stones are so big and heavy. In 2001, a group of English volunteers tried to build another Stonehenge, but they couldn't. "We don't really know who built Stonehenge," says Paul Stoker. "And perhaps we might never know, but we do know they must have been hard-working — and great planners!"



Midsummer day is in June a lot of people go to Stoneheng during this month.		Mysteries about Stonehenge	What Stonehenge might have been used for
1. Midsummer day is in June a lot of people go to Stoneheng during this month.  2. The sun shines straight into the center of Stonehenge the stones were put in a special position.  3. Some people think the rocks can stop people from becomi ill keep them healthy.  4. We don't know who built Stonehenge how it was built.  5. Historians think Stonehenge was built about 5,000 years ago; they are not sure.  Can you think of any other mysteries, either in China or another part of the world, that are similar to Stonehenge? What do you know ab these mysteries? What is mysterious about them? Discuss them with your group.  Read through the article in 3a on page 59 again. What do you think noises could be? List all your ideas. See who in your group can comwith the most imaginative explanation.		Who built it?	
during this month.  2. The sun shines straight into the center of Stonehenge the stones were put in a special position.  3. Some people think the rocks can stop people from becomi ill keep them healthy.  4. We don't know who built Stonehenge how it was built.  5. Historians think Stonehenge was built about 5,000 years ago; they are not sure.  Can you think of any other mysteries, either in China or another particles of the world, that are similar to Stonehenge? What do you know about these mysteries? What is mysterious about them? Discuss them with your group.  Read through the article in 3a on page 59 again. What do you think noises could be? List all your ideas. See who in your group can comwith the most imaginative explanation.	<b>2d</b>		
of the world, that are similar to Stonehenge? What do you know ab these mysteries? What is mysterious about them? Discuss them with your group.  Read through the article in 3a on page 59 again. What do you think noises could be? List all your ideas. See who in your group can comwith the most imaginative explanation.		during this month.  2. The sun shines straight int stones were put in a specia  3. Some people think the rock ill keep them  4. We don't know who built so the stoneheng	the center of Stonehenge the position.  The stop people from becoming the healthy.  Stonehenge how it was built.
noises could be? List all your ideas. See who in your group can comwith the most imaginative explanation.			
What could the noises be? Why do you think so?	e	of the world, that are similar these mysteries? What is my	to Stonehenge? What do you know ab
	)	of the world, that are similar these mysteries? What is mysyour group.  Read through the article in 3 noises could be? List all your	to Stonehenge? What do you know abosterious about them? Discuss them with a on page 59 again. What do you think i ideas. See who in your group can com
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Look at this newspaper headline and finish the article about the strange happenings.

## No More Mystery in the Neighborhood

Last week, in a quiet neighborhood, something strange happened ...

We now know what was happening in the neighborhood ...

Now the mystery is solved. People in the neighborhood ...

1 Fill in the blanks with must, might or can't.

#### **Writing tips**

**First part:** background information about the mystery

**Second part:** how the mystery was solved

**Third part:** how the people in the neighborhood now feel

#### **Self Check**

y. uch
ach
not

# **UNIT 9**



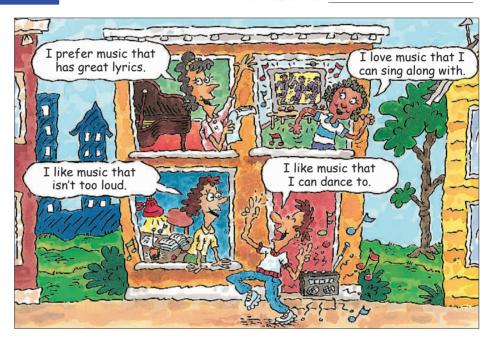
Language Goal: Express preferences

# I like music that I can dance to.

**1a** 

What kind of music do you like? Look at the picture and circle the sentences you agree with. Then write your own sentence.

**Your sentence:** I like music that



Listen and check ( ) the kinds of music Tony and Betty like.

	Music that I can dance to	Music that has great lyrics	Music that I can sing along with
Tony			
Betty			

- Make conversations about the music that you like.
- A: What kind of music do you like?
- B: I like music that I can sing along with. What about you?
- A: I prefer music that has great lyrics.



#### Listen and circle T for true or F for false.



1. Carmen likes musicians who play different		
kinds of music.	T	F
2. Xu Fei likes the Australian singer		
Dan Dervish.	T	F
3. Carmen likes electronic music that's loud.	T	F
4. Xu Fei prefers groups that play quiet and		
slow songs.	T	F



#### Listen again. Complete the sentences.

Carmen says	1. I really love Dan Dervish. I like musicians  2. The Modern are really great. I love electronic music
Xu Fei says	3. I like musicians 4. I think The Modern are too noisy. I prefer groups



# Make conversations using the information in 2a and 2b.

A: Does Xu Fei like The Modern?

B: No, he doesn't. He prefers ...

## **2d**

#### Role-play the conversation.

Jill: What are you doing this weekend, Scott?

Scott: Not much. I suppose I'll just listen to this new CD I bought.

Jill: Oh, what CD is this?

Scott: Well, it's all music. There's no singing. I like smooth music that helps me relax after a long week at work.

Jill: Sounds nice. Well, if you have spare time, do you want to watch a movie with me? The director is really famous.

Scott: Hmm, depends which movie. I only like movies that are funny. I just want to laugh and not think too much. You know what I mean?

Jill: Oh, in that case, I'll ask someone who likes serious movies.

Scott: What's the movie about?

Jill: It's about World War II. I prefer movies that give me something to think about.





Read the passage. <u>Underline</u> the different kinds of movies and circle the movie names.

## What Do You Feel Like Watching Today?

While some people stick to only one kind of movie, I like to watch different kinds depending on how I feel that day.

When I'm down or tired, I prefer movies that can cheer me up. Comedies like *Men in Black* or cartoons like *Kung Fu Panda* have funny dialogs and usually have a happy ending. The characters may not be perfect, but they try their best to solve their problems. After watching them, the problems suddenly seem less serious and I feel much better again. Laughing for two hours is a good way to relax!

I don't watch dramas or documentaries when I'm sad or tired. Dramas like *Titanic* make me feel even sadder. Documentaries like *March of the Penguins* which provide plenty of information about a certain subject can be interesting, but when I'm tired I don't want to think too much. I don't mind action movies like *Spider-Man* when I'm too tired to think. I can just shut off my brain, sit back and enjoy watching an exciting superhero who always saves the world just in time.

Once in a while, I like to watch movies that are scary. They can be fun, but I'm too scared to watch them alone. I always bring a friend who isn't afraid of these kinds of movies, and it doesn't feel so scary anymore.



# **3b**

## Read the passage again and answer the questions.

- 1. How does the writer describe each kind of movie?
- 2. What kinds of movies does the writer prefer to watch when he or she is sad or tired?
- 3. How does the writer feel after watching these movies?
- 4. Does the writer like scary movies? When does he or she watch them?

# **3c**

## What kinds of movies do you like to watch? Complete the chart.

When I'm	I like/prefer to watch movies that/which	Examples (movie names)
happy		
sad		
tired		
bored		

# Grammar Focus

What kind of music do you like?	I love music that/which I can sing along with.
What kind of groups does Xu Fei like?	He prefers groups that/which play quiet and slow songs.
What kind of movies do you like?	I prefer movies that/which give me something to think about.
What kind of musicians does Carmen like?	She likes musicians who play different kinds of music.

## 4a Choose words from the different columns to make sentences.

1		intelligent
2. 3.		

# Read Jennifer's CD review. Then complete the sentences using that, which or who.





- 1. It's the kind of music
- 2. It's a CD
- 3. She likes musicians
- 4. She doesn't like the songs
- 5. She likes singers



Make conversations about the kind of things you like and dislike.

A: What kind of food do you enjoy?

B: I enjoy food that is sweet.



**1a** 

Fill in the chart. Write names of your favorite book, movie and band.

Movie	
Book	
Band	



Listen and write the three things that Michael likes in the first column of the chart.

What Michael likes	Why he likes it
jacket	He likes clothes that are unusual .
	He likes writers
	He likes movies



- 1c
- Listen again. Write why Michael likes each thing in the second column of the chart in 1b.
- Discuss your favorite things in 1a with your group. Say why you like each thing.
- A: I like movies that are sad. I love *Titanic*.
- B: Oh, I don't. I like movies that are scary. I really like ...

- **2a**
- How many Chinese musical instruments do you know about? Do you know any famous pieces of music that are played on these instruments? Make a list with your partner.
- 2b
- Read the passage and answer the questions.
- 1. Which musician does the passage mainly talk about?
- 2. What is the name of his most famous piece of music?
- 3. How does the writer feel about this piece of music?

#### Sad but Beautiful

Last night one of my Chinese friends took me to a concert of Chinese folk

#### **NOTING SUPPORTING DETAILS**

Supporting details can be examples, reasons, opinions or other detailed information in each paragraph.

music. The piece which was played on the *erhu* especially moved me. The music was strangely beautiful, but under the beauty I sensed a strong sadness and pain. The piece had a simple name, *Erquan Yingyue* (*Moon Reflected on Second Spring*), but it was one of the most moving pieces of music that I've ever heard. The *erhu* sounded so sad that I almost cried along with it as I listened. Later I looked up the history of *Erquan Yingyue*, and I began to understand the sadness in the music.

The music was written by Abing, a folk musician who was born in the city of Wuxi in 1893. His mother died when he was very young. Abing's father taught him to play many musical instruments, such as the drums, *dizi* and *erhu*, and by age 17, Abing was known for his musical ability. However, after his father died, Abing's life grew worse. He was very poor. Not only that, he developed a serious illness and became blind. For several years, he had no home. He lived on the streets and played music to make money. Even after Abing got married and had a home again, he continued to sing and play on the streets. He performed in this way for many years.

Abing's amazing musical skills made him very popular during his lifetime. By the end of his life, he could play over 600 pieces of music. Many of these were written by Abing himself. It is a pity that only six pieces of music in total were recorded for

the future world to hear, but his popularity continues to this day. Today, Abing's *Erquan Yingyue* is a piece which all the great *erhu* masters play and praise. It has become one of China's national treasures. Its sad beauty not only paints a picture of Abing's own life but also makes people recall their deepest wounds from their own sad or painful experiences.



<b>2c</b>	Read the passage again and use suitable words to complete the main ide
	of each paragraph. Then list the supporting details in each paragraph.

Paragraph	Main idea	Supporting details
1	I was by a piece of music named <i>Erquan Yingyue</i> .	The music was strangely beautiful
2	Abing lived a very life.	
3	Abing's musical skills made him very	

<b>2d</b> ©	ircle that or who and fill in the blank	s with the wo	ords in the bo	X.
	Abing played music (that/who) could			
pain	listen to his music, we can	both the beau	uty and the sa	dness in
wounds	it. It makes us think about the	and	(that/	who) we
sense	1 1 1 1 1 1		1	1 .

have experienced in the past. For this reason, many people \_\_\_\_\_ him as the musician (that/who) has greatly influenced *erhu* music. So it is really a that not many pieces of his music were recorded.

Student A is a foreign visitor who is interested in Abing and his music. Student B is a Chinese student who knows about Abing. Use the information in the passage to make a conversation.

pity

praise

- A: What kind of musical instruments did Abing play?
- B: He could play many instruments, but he is best known for playing the *erhu*.

# What kind of music or movies do you like best? What is your favorite song/movie? Make notes in the chart below.

Favorite kind of music/movie	
Why I like this kind of music/movie	
Favorite song/movie	
Why I like this song/movie	
How this song/movie makes me feel	
Why I think others should listen to/watch this song/movie	



Use your notes to write an article for a newspaper or magazine to tell people about your favorite kind of music/movie and your favorite song/movie.

#### Use the following expressions to help you:

- My favorite kind of music/movie is ...
- I like ... because ...
- It was ... by ...
- When I listen to / watch it, I feel ...
- I think you should listen to / watch it too because ...

## Self Check

1 Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.				
	l	1. The comedy has	dialogs which are very	humorous.
olenty of		2. Since you prefer music that	is relaxing, I don't	you
sup	ppose	would want to buy this	music CD.	
3. Christmas is a time for spreading joy, so you should find some		nd some		
ele	ctronic	time to spend	with your loved ones.	
ict	or	4. Although he is an	who does not have m	ıch
spa	are	experience, he did an excell	ent job in the new	film.
	A: B:	Il in the blanks with who, the swer may be possible.  Hi, Cindy! Would you like to see to the see t	Sky High in 2050 this weektry to descril City Danger instead?	end? be the future
	В:	Yes, that's the one. The actorschoolteacher!	plays the hero use	d to be a
		OK, sure. It sounds like something		ii eiijoy:
	3 Complete the sentences about yourself.			
		I don't like music		
		, , 1		
	3.	I have friends		
	4	I like movie stars		



Language Goal: Talk about customs and what you are supposed to do

# You're supposed to shake hands.

What do people do when they meet for the first time? Match the countries with the customs.

Countries	Customs
1 Brazil	
2. <u>b</u> the United States	a. bow
3Japan	b. shake hands
4 Mexico	c. kiss
5 Korea	



- **1**b
- Listen and check your answers in 1a.
- Make conversations about what people in different countries do when they meet for the first time. Talk about the countries in 1a or other countries.
- A: What are people in Korea supposed to do when they meet for the first time?
- B: They're supposed to bow. How about in the United States?
- A: In the United States, they're expected to shake hands.



Maria is an exchange student. Last night she had dinner at an American friend's house. Listen and check  $(\checkmark)$  the mistakes Maria made.

Maria's mistakes
arrived late
ate the wrong food
greeted Paul's mother the wrong way
wore the wrong clothes





#### Listen again. Fill in the blanks.

- Maria was supposed to arrive at 7:00, but she
   In Maria's country, when you're invited for 7:00, you're expected to
- 3. When Maria met Paul's mom, she was supposed to \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. Maria should ask what she is supposed to \_\_\_\_\_\_ if she is invited to a party next time.



Dan: How was the dinner at Paul's house last night?

Maria: Well, it was OK, but I made some mistakes. I was supposed to arrive at 7:00, but ...

## 2d Role-play the conversation.

Katie: How was the welcome party for foreign students last night?

John: Great! I made some new friends. But a funny thing happened.

Katie: What?

John: I met a Japanese boy called Sato, and as soon as I held out my hand, he bowed.

Katie: That's how people in Japan are expected to greet each other. It's impolite if you don't bow.

John: I didn't know that. So I just stood there with my hand out. Finally, I returned the bow.

Katie: I remember when I first met Marie last year, I did the same thing. I held out my hand and to my surprise, she kissed me on both sides of my face!

John: I wouldn't mind that!

Katie: Very funny. Later I found out French people are supposed to kiss when they see each other.





# Read the following opinions of a Colombian and a Swiss student. In which country is it OK to be 15 minutes late for dinner?







Where I'm from, we're pretty relaxed about time. We don't like to rush around, so we

don't mind if people are a little late sometimes. If you tell a friend you're going to their house for dinner, it's OK if you arrive a bit late. We like to enjoy our time slowly. We value the time we spend with our family and friends in our everyday lives. We often just drop by our friends' homes if we have time. We don't usually have to make plans to meet our friends. When we see each other, it's polite for boys to shake hands and for girls to kiss each other on the side of the face. We often just walk around the town center, seeing as many of our friends as we can!



Marc LeBlanc
Lausanne, Switzerland



In Switzerland, it's very important to be on time. We're the capital

of clocks and watches, after all! If someone invites you to meet him or her at noon, then you're expected to be there at noon. If you're even 15 minutes late, your friend may get mad. So I make an effort to be on time when I meet my friends. I always leave the house early to avoid heavy traffic because I think it's impolite to keep others waiting. Also, we never visit a friend's house without calling first. We almost always make plans to see friends. We usually plan to do something interesting, or go somewhere together.

# **3h** Read the passage again and complete the chart.

Ideas and customs about	Colombia	Switzerland
being on time		
visiting a friend's house		
making plans with friends		



Role-play a conversation. Student A is Teresa and Student B is Marc. Teresa is late and Marc is mad.

- A: Hi, Marc. Sorry I'm a little late.
- B: Teresa, you're 10 minutes late!
- A: It's just 10 minutes! It's no big deal!
- B: Well, in Switzerland, you're supposed to  $\dots$

# Grammar Focus

What are you supposed to do when you meet someone for the first time?	You're supposed to shake hands. You're not supposed to kiss.
When were you supposed to arrive?	I was supposed to arrive at 7:00.
Am I supposed to wear jeans?	No, you're expected to wear a suit and tie.
Is it impolite to keep others waiting?	Yes, it's very impolite to keep others waiting.
Is it important to be on time?	Yes, it's important to be on time.

<b>4a</b>	Complete the sentences with the phrases in the	e box
	1. When you go abroad, it	b

be supposed to be expected to be important to

- When you go abroad, it \_\_\_\_\_\_ bring your passport.
   After class, students \_\_\_\_\_ clean the chalk off the blackboard.
   If you visit the northern coast of Norway during the winter season, it \_\_\_\_\_ pack warm clothes.
   If there are people in the meeting room, you \_\_\_\_\_
- knock before entering.

  5. In many eastern European countries, you \_\_\_\_\_\_ take off your gloves before shaking hands.
- 4b Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words in brackets.

	•		
Each country has different rules about social situations. A traveler			
(not expect; know) all of these, but it is helpful			
(learn) as many of these customs as possible. One of the best ways to be			
accepted in a foreign country is to try	(understand) how		
people think. Learning what you	_ (suppose; do) and		
(not suppose; do) in social situations may be difficult, but it is			
worth the trouble if you want to understand another culture.			
<b></b>			



Make a list of advice for someone coming to your country as an exchange student for the first time. Work with your group to give advice about:

- time
- what to do for someone's birthday
- meeting people
- visiting someone's home
- table manners
- giving gifts

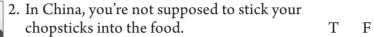


How much do you know about table manners around the world? Take the following quiz.

Circle T for true or F for false after each sentence.

#### Mind your manners!

1. In India, you're supposed to eat with your		
hands.	T	F



3. In Korea, the youngest person is expected to start eating first. T F

4. In France, you're supposed to put your bread on the table.

5. In China, it's impolite to use your chopsticks to hit an empty bowl.

T F



**1**b

Steve is going to China to study. His friend Yang Ming is telling him about the table manners in China. Listen and number the pictures in the order you hear them.









#### Listen again. Match these sentence parts.

- $1.\ You're\ not\ supposed\ to\ ...\quad a.\ stick\ your\ chopsticks\ into\ your\ food.$
- 2. It's impolite to ... b. point at anyone with your chopsticks.
- 3. You shouldn't ... c. start eating first if there are older people at the table.
- Talk about other table manners in your country.
- A: We're supposed to ...
- B: Yes, and it's impolite to ...



What do you know about customs in foreign countries? What do you think is the biggest challenge when visiting a foreign country?

**e.g.** My cousin went to America, and she said that learning basic table manners was her biggest challenge. She never knew what she was supposed to do at the dinner table.

## 2b

#### Read the letter and answer the questions.

- 1. Why is Lin Yue in France?
- 2. Does she enjoy staying with her host family? How do you know?
- 3. How does she feel about making mistakes when she speaks French?
- 4. What is the biggest challenge she is facing?

#### **REVIEWING**

Dear Laura,

Thanks for your message. Yes, I'm having a great time on my student

Taking notes or summarizing the main ideas can help you move language from your short-term to long-term memory.

exchange program in France. I was a bit nervous before I arrived here, but there was no reason to be. My host family is really nice. They go out of their way to make me feel at home. The grandmother knows that I miss Chinese food a lot. So she actually learned how to make Chinese food! She also has a teenage granddaughter about my age who is really kind. She always talks to me in French to help me practice. You wouldn't believe how quickly my French has improved because of that. I'm very comfortable speaking French now. Although I still make lots of mistakes, it doesn't worry me as it used to.

My biggest challenge is learning how to behave at the dinner table. As you can imagine, things are very different from the way they are at home. For example, you're not supposed to put your bread on your plate. You're supposed to put it on the table! I thought that was pretty strange at first, but now I'm used to it. Another example is that you're not supposed to eat anything with your hands except bread, not even fruit. You have to cut it up and eat it with a fork. Another thing is that it is impolite to say you're full. If you don't want any more food, you should just say, "That was delicious." Also, you're not supposed to put your elbows on the table. I have to say that I find it difficult to remember everything, but I'm gradually getting used to it. I don't find French customs so strange anymore.

I'll write again soon and tell you more about my life in France. Hope you're having a good school year.

Yours, Lin Yue





Read the sentences and replace the underlined words with the phrases in the box.

- 1. Making mistakes in French used to <u>make</u> Lin Yue <u>nervous</u>.
- 2. It was quite hard for her to <u>feel</u> good about speaking French.
- 3. The host family <u>tried very hard</u> to help Lin Yue.

went out of their way
be comfortable (doing)
gradually gotten used to being
(something) worry (someone)

4. Lin Yue has <u>slowly learned how to be</u> like her French friends.

## 2d

Review the passage and make notes about French customs in the chart.

Dos	Don'ts
You're expected to put your bread on the table.	You're not supposed to put your bread on your plate.



Compare the table manners in France and China in your group. How are they the same or different? Make a list.

e.g. In France, people put their bread on the table. But in China, we always put our food on a plate or in a bowl. We never put food on the table.



Your pen pal is coming to China on an exchange program. He/She is asking you about Chinese customs and what he/she is supposed to do or not. Make notes in the chart.

Table manners	It's polite/impolite to
House rules	You're supposed/not supposed to
Going out with people	You should

2	
3	

Write a letter to your pen pal to give him/her advice and suggestions on how to behave properly in China.

		Dear,
	<b>⇒</b>	You must be excited about coming to China soon. Let me give you some suggestions and advice about Chinese customs. When you're eating at the table, it's impolite to
	<b>⇒</b>	In our house, you're supposed to
		When you go out with people, you should
•	<b>&gt;</b>	Have a safe trip, and I look forward to meeting you soon!
•	<b>⇒</b>	Best wishes,

# Self Check

1 Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.				
1. In many countries, it is impolite to show up at someone's				
	house for the first time with hands. You should			
.1	always bring a small gift.			
worth	2. Billy was very uncomfortable at a fine-dining restaurant last			
capital	night because he didn't know table manners.			
basic	3. It is spending the time to learn about the customs			
traffic	of a country before you go there. That way, you will know what			
empty	you are supposed to do in different situations.			
mad	4. The is always the worst in the city. It is			
knocking important to leave earlier if you are traveling by car.				
5. Sandy went into her sister's room without on the				
	door. That made her sister			
<b>7</b> Th:l.				
2 Think about your culture and make statements.				
In my culture, when you				
you're supposed to				
you're not supposed to				
you're expected to				
it's impolite to				
it's important to				

# **UNIT 11**



Language Goal: Talk about how things affect you

# Sad movies make me cry.

Look at the two restaurants below. Which would you like to go to? Why?



**1**b

# Listen and fill in the blanks. Then match the restaurants with the statements.

Rockin' Restaurant	1. The pictures make Amy         2. The music makes Amy
Blue Ocean	3. The music makes Amy, but it makes Tina

**1c** 

## Role-play a conversation between Amy and Tina.

Amy: I'd rather go to Blue Ocean because I like to listen to quiet music while I'm eating.

Tina: But that music makes me sleepy. I want to have the hamburgers at Rockin' Restaurant.



#### Listen and number the pictures [1-4] in the order you hear them.



2	

#### Listen again. Complete the statements.

1. Waiting for Amy drove Tina	·	
2. Amy didn't want to	at Rockin' Restaurant.	
3. Loud music makes John want to	·	
4. The movie was so sad that it mad	e Tina and Amy	

# Look at 2a and 2b. Role-play a conversation between Tina and John. Use the example to begin your conversation.

5. Sad movies don't make John cry. They just make him want to

John: Did you have fun with Amy last night? Tina: Well ... yes and no. She was really late.

## **2d** Role-play the conversation.

Nancy: Hey, Bert. I think I've made Alice mad and I'm not sure what to do about it.

Bert: What happened?

Nancy: You know Julie is Alice's best friend, right?

Bert: Uh-huh.

Nancy: Well, the more I got to know Julie, the more I've realized that we have a lot in common. So we've been spending more time together lately.

Bert: But what's wrong with that?

Nancy: Umm ... it makes Alice unhappy because she thinks Julie is now better friends with me than with her.

Bert: I see. Mmm ... why don't you ask Alice to join you each time you do something with Julie? Then she won't feel left out.

Nancy: Oh, good idea! That can make our friendship stronger.





Read the story and answer the questions.

## The Shirt of a Happy Man (Part I)

A long time ago, in a rich and beautiful country, there lived an unhappy king. He slept badly and didn't feel like eating. His face was always pale as chalk. He often cried for no reason. This made the queen and his people worried.

- 1. Can medicine help the king? Why or why not?
- 2. Why does power not make the prime minister happy?
- 3. Why does money not make the banker happy?
- 4. Why does fame not make the singer happy?

One day, a doctor was called in to examine the king. But he found nothing wrong with his body. "It's all in his mind. Neither medicine nor rest can help him. What he needs is the shirt of a happy person to wear. That'll make him happy."

The prime minister was called to the palace. But when they explained the king's situation to him, he said, "Although I have a lot of power, it doesn't make me happy. I'm always worried about losing my power. Many people are trying to take my position."

Then, the king's banker came to the palace. "Oh, I'm afraid I'm not happy either," he said. "I have a lot of wealth, but I'm always worried about losing my money. Someone tries to steal my money every day."

Next, the palace singer came to the king's room. But this was what he said: "It's true that I'm famous and everyone loves my songs. But I'm not happy because I'm always worried about being followed by others. I cannot be free!"

Finally, the king's top general was told to go out and find a happy man in three days' time.



(To be continued)

<b>3b</b>	Find words or j	phrases from the story with meanings similar to these
	phrases.	

1. did not want to eat	
2. was asked to come and help	
3. look carefully at	
4. becoming less important	
5. get my job	

Role-play the story with your group.



-	
	The loud music makes me nervous.
	Soft and quiet music makes me relax.
	Money and fame don't always make people happy.
	She said that the sad movie made her cry.

# 4a Think of appropriate words for the blanks. Then compare your choices with your partner.

Dear Diary, June 29	th
I thought today was going to be really bad. To start with, it was cloudy and	
grey, and cloudy days make me And this was the day we would get	
our exam results back, but I didn't answer the exam questions very well last	
week. That made me I walked to school with my best friend Holly.	
She didn't say much to me. That made me a little In class, the teacher	r
handed back our exams. That made me But I found out that I didn't	
do too badly. That made me very Then things got even better. Holly	
bought me my favorite lemon juice and a turkey sandwich for lunch, and we	
talked a lot. That made me	

## Complete the survey. Then ask two other students.

What makes you?	You	Student 1	Student 2
happy			
want to cry			
uncomfortable			
angry			
nervous			
feel like dancing			

- A: What makes you angry?
- B: When people throw rubbish on the streets, it makes me angry.
- C: Me, too. It makes me want to tell them to clean up the streets.





Look at the possible endings to the story about the unhappy king. Do you think any of these is the right one? If so, which one?

- a. The general cannot find a happy person and the king remains unhappy forever.
- b. The general finds a happy person with power and money.
- c. The general realizes he is a happy person and gives his shirt to the king to wear.
- d. The king suddenly becomes happy without the shirt of a happy person.
- What are some other possible endings to the story? Discuss your ideas with your partner.
- Listen to *The Shirt of a Happy Man* (Part II) and check ( ) the things that happened in the rest of the story.

The general searched for three
days and found a happy person.
The general could not find a
happy person.
 The general saw a poor man on
the street.
The poor man was a happy man.
 The poor man gave the general
his shirt.





#### Listen again. Answer the questions.

- 1. How long did it take the general to find the happy man?
- 2. What was the poor man doing on the street?
- 3. What made the poor man so happy even though he had no power, money or fame?
- 4. Do you think the general will return to the king with the poor man's shirt? Why or why not?
- Do you agree with the poor man's thoughts about happiness? Discuss your ideas with your group. Then role-play the rest of the story.

- **2a**
- Have you ever made a mistake? How did it make you feel? Talk to your partner about what happened.
- 2b
- Read the story and number the events in the correct order.

## The Winning Team

Peter kept his eyes on the ground. He felt like there was a heavy weight on his shoulders as he walked home alone. It

#### **RECOGNIZING IDIOMS AND PHRASES**

Knowing the meanings of idioms and verb phrases can improve your English.

was the worst day of his life. His mind would not stop thinking about what happened only just an hour ago on the school soccer field. How could he have missed scoring that goal? He had let his whole team down. His stupid mistake made him angry. His team had lost the game because of him. He was really worried that his coach might kick him off the team.

As soon as he walked through the door, his father asked, "What's wrong, son?" Peter's feelings were written all over his face. "I lost the game," Peter replied. Then he went into his room without another word. Ten minutes later, Peter heard his father knocking on his bedroom door. He opened the door to let him in.

"Look, Peter. I don't know what happened. But whatever it was, don't be too hard on yourself."

"I lost the game, Dad. I failed my team. They'll probably never let me play again."

"Soccer is about team effort. You're not the only reason your team lost. If you have a good team, you should support each other. Besides, winning or losing is only half the game. The other half is learning how to communicate with your teammates and learning from your mistakes."

Peter didn't say anything, but what his father said made him think carefully.

The next day, Peter went to soccer practice with courage rather than fear in his heart.

"Hey, guys," he said to his teammates. "I'm really sorry about yesterday. We were so close to winning that game. But I think if we continue to pull together, we're going to win the next one."

To his surprise and relief, his teammates all nodded in agreement.

"Yeah," they said, "don't worry about it. It's never just one person's fault. We should think about how we can do better next time."

Peter smiled. It made him feel lucky to know that he was on a winning team.



## **2c** Read the story again and answer the questions.

- 1. Why did Peter feel angry and worried?
- 2. What kind of advice did Peter's father offer him?
- 3. Do you agree with Peter's father? Why or why not?
- 4. What happened after Peter told his teammates that he was sorry?
- 5. Why did Peter think that he was on a winning team even though they lost the last game?

# Find idioms or phrases from the story to replace the underlined parts of these sentences.

- 1. He could not believe that he did not get the ball into the basket.
- 2. She was worried because she <u>disappointed</u> her parents.
- 3. Tony was sad that he was asked to leave the team.
- 4. You should learn to relax and not put so much pressure on yourself.
- 5. The teacher told the students to work hard together and not give up.

# **2e** Role-play a conversation between Peter and his father.

Father: What's wrong, Peter? You look sad.

Peter: I missed scoring a goal. I made my team lose the game.

...

# Think of some experiences that made you feel very happy or sad. Tell your partner about them. Use the following ideas to help you.

- winning/losing a competition
- getting good/bad grades on an exam
- performing something well/badly in front of a big group of people
- getting into a fight with your best friend
- your first trip outside your hometown



#### Write a story similar to the one in 2b using your notes in 3a.

In your story, try to explain the following:

- What happened?
- When did it happen?
- Where did it happen?
- How did it make you feel? Why?
- What did you learn from the experience?

## Self Check

1 Put the words in the appropriate place in the chart.

nervous	unhappy	Positive	Negative
uncomfortable			
comfortable	relaxed		
angry	awful		
happy	uneasy		

- 2 Write sentences using the words given.
  - 1. sad movies / cry

Sad movies make me cry.

- 2. speaking in front of many people / nervous
- 3. money and fame / not always happy
- 4. soft piano music / relaxed
- 5. rainy days / stay at home and watch TV
- 3 Number the things [1-6] (1 = least important, 6 = most important). Write a reason for each choice.

fame	power	friendship
wealth	health	family

 $\emph{e.g.}$  Fame is not very important. It can make me nervous if too many people follow me around.

# **UNIT 12**



**Language Goal:** Narrate past events

# Life is full of the unexpected.

Look at the pictures. What happened to the girl?











1	b

## Listen to Mary talking about her morning. Complete the sentences.

- 1. By the time I got up, my brother \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_ in the shower.
- 2. By the time I got outside, the bus \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3. When I got to school, I realized I \_\_\_\_\_ my backpack at home.
- Take turns being Mary. Look at the pictures above and talk about what happened this morning.
- A: What happened?
- B: I overslept. By the time I got up, my brother had already gotten in the shower.

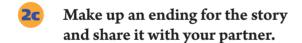


Listen to Mary continue her story. Number the pictures [1–4] in the correct order.



2b	Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets. The	en
	listen again and check your answers.	

1. When I $_{-}$	(ge	t) home, I realized I	$_{-}$ (leave) my key	S
in the bac	kpack.			
2. By the tir	ne I	(get) back to school, the bell	(rin	g).
3. By the tir	ne I	(walk) into class, the teacher	(sta	rt)
teaching	alreadv.			



The teacher looked at Mary and ...

## 2d Role-play the conversation.

Matt: Why were you late for class today, Kevin?

Kevin: My alarm clock didn't go off! I kept sleeping, and when I woke up it was already 8:00 a.m.!

Matt: Oh, no!

Kevin: So I just quickly put on some clothes and rushed out the door.

Matt: You didn't eat breakfast?

Kevin: No, I didn't even brush my teeth or wash my face! But before I got to the bus stop, the bus had already left.

Matt: Then how did you get here?

Kevin: Luckily, Carl's dad saw me on the street and gave me a lift in his car.

Matt: Well, at least by the time you got to school, you were only five minutes late for class.





#### Read the passage and answer the questions.

#### Life Is Full of the Unexpected

In May 2001, I found a job in New York at the World Trade Center. On September 11, 2001, I arrived at my building at around 8:30 a.m. I was about to go up when I decided to get a coffee first. I went to my favorite coffee place even though it was two blocks east from my office. As I was waiting in line with other office workers, I heard a loud sound. Before I could join the others outside to see what was going



2. How did the writer end up missing both events?



on, the first plane had already hit my office building. We stared in disbelief at the black smoke rising above the burning building. I felt lucky to be alive.

Almost 10 years later, I woke up at 10:00 a.m. on February 21, 2011 and realized that my alarm never went off. I jumped out of bed and went straight to the airport. But by the time I got to the airport, my plane to New Zealand had already taken off. "This is the first holiday I've taken in a year, and now I've missed my plane. What bad luck!" I thought to myself. The other planes were full so I had to wait till the next day. The next morning, I heard about the earthquake in New Zealand the day before. My bad luck had unexpectedly turned into a good thing.

# Find words from the passage with opposite meanings to the words below. Then write a sentence with each word. 1. lost: 2. west: 3. below: 4. dead: 5. empty:

# Retell one of the events to your partner. Use these words and phrases to help you.

stare	in disbelief	take off	unexpected	burn	above
alive	till/until	arrive at	be about to	even tho	ugh

e.g. On September 11, 2001, I arrived at my ...



When I got to school, I realized that I had left my backpack at home.

By the time I got back to school, the bell had rung.

Before I got to the bus stop, the bus had already left.

I was about to go up to my office when I decided to get a coffee first.

As I was waiting in line with the other office workers, I heard a loud sound.

Make sentences using by the time or before.

<b>4a</b>	Make sentences using by the time or before.					
	<ol> <li>Tim went into the bathroom.</li> <li>By the time Mary got up, Tim had already</li> <li>The coffee became cold.</li> </ol>	Mary got up.  y gone into the bathroom.  I put cream in the coffee.				
,	The teacher collected the math homework. I got to school.					
4	4. I completed the work for my boss.	The workday ended.				
;	5. The movie started.	I arrived at the cinema.				
(	6. My mother finished making the apple pie.	I got home from my language course.				
<b>4b</b> ]	Fill in the blanks with the correct forms o	f the words in the box.				
rush out forget arrive at go into show up find out	green beans.  3. By the time my mother came back from the door to go for my piano less.  4. Before she got to the airport, she	the market, I already son about the earthquake. he remembered she had forgotten				
	Write two true statements and one false s yesterday. Then ask your classmates to gu					
,	<ol> <li>By the time I left for school in the morning</li> <li>By the end of the school day,</li> <li>By dinner time, I</li> </ol>					





Put these words in the correct columns in the chart. Some words can go in more than one column.

Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives
(people, places, things)	(action words)	(description words)
fool	fool	embarrassed

fool invite
costume embarrassed
go off call
get dressed empty
show up realize
change clock
tired stay up

Tell your partner about something that happened to you recently. Use two or more words in 1a.

Last Friday night, my friend invited me to his birthday party ...



Dave, Nick and Joe are talking about April Fool's Day. Listen and write each person's name under the correct picture.









**1d** 

Listen again. Who says each of the phrases below? Write D for Dave, N for Nick and J for Joe.

- 1. \_\_\_\_ a costume party
- 4. was tired
- 2. my alarm went off
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_ was really embarrassed
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_ stayed up all night
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_ the other kids showed up

**1e** 

Tell April Fool's Day stories in your group. Use the information in 1c and 1d.

- A: What happened to Dave on April Fool's Day?
- B: Well, a friend invited him to a costume party ...

- 2a H
  - Have you ever played jokes on others, especially on April Fool's Day? Have you ever been fooled by others? Tell your story to your partner.
- Read the passage quickly. Then match each paragraph with the main idea.

Paragraph 1 The most famous trick played

Paragraph 2 Examples of funny stories that happened on April Fool's Day

Paragraph 3 An introduction to April Fool's Day

Paragraph 4 A sad story that happened on April Fool's Day

April Fool's Day is a celebration that takes place in different countries around the world. It happens on April 1st every year and is a day when many people play all kinds of tricks and jokes on each other.

#### **USING BACKGROUND KNOWLEDGE**

Carefully reading the first sentence in each paragraph can activate your own knowledge of the topic and help you guess what the whole text is about.

One April Fool's Day, a reporter in England

announced that there would be no more spaghetti because the spaghetti farmers in Italy had stopped growing spaghetti. Many people ran to their local supermarkets to buy as much spaghetti as they could. By the time people realized that the story was a hoax, all of the spaghetti across the country had been sold out. In another famous trick a TV show in England reported the discovery of special water. They said this water would help people lose weight and that one customer had already lost a lot of weight in just four months. By the end of the day, more than 10,000 people had phoned the TV station to find out how to get this water.

Many April Fool's jokes may end up being not very funny. A famous TV star once invited his girlfriend onto his show on April Fool's Day. He asked her to marry him. The lady was so happy because she really wanted to get married. However, when she said yes, he replied, "April Fool!" That little joke didn't have a very happy ending. The TV star lost his girlfriend and his show was canceled.

One of the world's most famous tricks, however, happened in October rather than in April. In that month in 1938, actor Orson Welles announced on his radio program

that aliens from Mars had landed on the earth. He described where they had landed and told how they were moving across the United States. Welles made it sound so real that hundreds of people believed the story, and fear spread across the whole country. By the time police officers announced that the story was a hoax, thousands of people had left their homes.



# What happened first? Was this lucky or unlucky? Why? What happened next? How did the day end? How did you feel about this day?

**3b** 

Write a story about your lucky or unlucky day and tell your story to a partner or the class.

0	My lucky/unlucky day
	I will always remember the date
	This was the luckiest/unluckiest day of my life
	When I woke up that morning
	Later that day,
	I couldn't believe
	Then/After that,
	Finally,
	I think
	What a lucky / an unlucky day!

## Self Check

1 Complete the passage with the correct form of the words in the

	cancel miss west accident lady officer market unexpected	Last Saturday after my French course, I decided to drive to the	
	my plan to go to the market.  2 Think of ways to finish the answers.		
1. A: Why didn't you hand in your science homework?  B: Before I could start working on it,			

# **UNIT 13**

# Section

Language Goal: Talk about pollution and environmental protection

# We're trying to save the earth!



Here are some words related to different kinds of pollution. Write them in the box below. Then add more words.

loud music	cars	rubbish	planes
littering	ships	factories	smoking
building houses	mobile phones		









noise pollution	air pollution	water pollution



## Listen and complete the sentences.

What was the problem?	The river was river was full of for fisher.	Even the bottom of the There were no more men to catch.
What caused the problem?	People are throwing Factories are putting	into the river. into the river.
How should the problem be solved?	We should write to the the factor the river.	and ask them to ries. Everyone should help to



Role-play the conversation. Then make your own conversations about the kinds of pollution in 1a.

Mark: The river was dirty. Even the bottom of the river was full of rubbish.

Tony: But it used to be so clean!

Mark: Yes, but people are throwing litter into the river.

Tony: Everyone in this town should play a part in cleaning it up!



# Listen to the interview. Circle the kinds of pollution that Jason and Susan talk about.

A. land pollution B. air pollution C. noise pollution D. water pollution

20	2	b

## Listen again and complete the sentences.

1.	The air is badly polluted because there are	on the road
	these days.	
2.	Factories that burn coal also	the air with a lot of black
	smoke.	
3.	There is also too much rubbish and waste. People	2
	things every day.	
4.	People are also littering in	ike parks. This is turning

# Use the information in 2a and 2b to role-play conversations between Jason and Susan.

Jason: The air has become really polluted around here.

I'm getting very worried.

beautiful places into ugly ones.

Susan: Yes, I used to be able to see stars in the sky.

Jason: The problem is that ...

## **2d** Role-play the conversation.

Interviewer: Jason and Susan, what are your ideas for solving these problems?

Jason: Well, to cut down air pollution, we should take the bus or subway

instead of driving.

Susan: Yeah, or ride a bike. There are other advantages of bike riding. It's

good for health and it doesn't cost anything!

Interviewer: Great ideas! What about waste pollution?

Susan: Mmm, I think simple things like bringing

a bag to go shopping can help. I started

doing that a year ago.

Jason: Me, too. Also, I never take wooden

chopsticks or plastic forks when I buy takeaway food. I use the ones at home.

Susan: And remember to throw rubbish in the

bins and keep public places clean and

beautiful for everyone.

Interviewer: So together, our actions can make a

difference and lead to a better future!





## Read the passage about sharks and complete the fact sheet below.

## Save the Sharks!

Many have heard of shark fin soup. This famous and expensive dish is especially popular in southern China. But do you realize that you're killing a whole shark each time you enjoy a bowl of shark fin soup?



When people catch sharks, they cut off their fins and throw the shark back into the ocean. This is not only cruel, but also harmful to the environment. Without a fin, a shark can no longer swim and slowly dies. Sharks are at the top of the food chain in the ocean's ecosystem. If their numbers drop too low, it will bring danger to all ocean life. Many believe that sharks can never be endangered because they are the strongest in their food chain. But in fact, around 70 million sharks are caught and traded in this industry every year. The numbers of some kinds of sharks have fallen by over 90 percent in the last 20

Environmental protection groups around the world, such as WildAid and the WWF, are teaching the public about "finning". They have even asked governments to develop laws to stop the sale of shark fins. So far, no scientific studies have shown that shark fins are good for health, so why eat them? Help save the sharks!

Where shark fin soup is popular	
Number of sharks caught and traded every year	
How much the numbers of some kinds of sharks have	
fallen in the last 20 to 30 years	
Two environmental groups against "finning"	

## **3b**

to 30 years.

## Read the passage again and fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

	Many people do not realize they are killing a whole shark
	they enjoy a bowl of shark fin soup.
	2. Sharks are at the top of the food chain, if their numbers
SO 1.1 1	drop, the ocean's ecosystem will be in danger.
although if	3. Many think that sharks are too strong to be endangered, they
but	are wrong.
when	4 there are no scientific studies to support this, a lot of
WIICII	people believe that shark fins are good for health.
	5. Sharks may disappear one day we do not do something to
	stop the sale of shark fins.

## Grammar Focus

We're trying to save the earth.	Present progressive
The river used to be so clean.	used to
The air is badly polluted.	Passive voice
No scientific studies have shown that shark fins are good for health.	Present perfect
We should help save the sharks.	Modal verbs

4a Fill in	the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.					
Joe:	you ever (take) part in an environmental project?					
	es, I have. I (help) with a Clean-Up Day last year. It was					
	(consider) the biggest clean-up project this city ever					
	(bave).					
Joe: H	Joe: How many people (take) part?					
Ken: I_	(think) more than 1,000 people (come) to help out.					
	nat's fantastic! I guess everyone in this city is (try) to improve					
th	e environment.					
Ken: Ye	es, we can't afford to (wait) any longer to take action!					
4b Fill in	the blanks with the appropriate modal verbs from the box.					
People think that big things be done to save the earth. Many forget that saving the earth begins with small things. For example, you save electricity by turning off the lights when you leave a room. You also use reusable bags instead of plastic bags. I think it's a great idea that you now pay for plastic bags in some stores. And instead of driving to school or work, you ride your bike or walk. If it's far, you take the bus. All these small things add up and become big things that improve the environment. Let's take action now!  Make a list of things that people can do to help the environment and discuss your list with your partner.						
	everyone should use public transportation.  It's difficult for parents with young children to use public transportation					

Sec <sup>†</sup>		That can we do to help save the earth? Rank these ems from the easiest (1) to the most difficult (5).
E		stop riding in cars recycle books and paper turn off the lights when you leave a room turn off the shower while you are washing your hair don't use paper napkins
<b>1b</b>	Compare your answer 1a with your partner.	A: Recycling paper is really easy.  B: I agree. But it's hard to stop riding in cars.
<b>1c</b>	Listen and check (🗸)	the things that Julia and Jack talk about.

Things Julia and Jack talk about	Things Julia is doing now	Things Julia will do in the future	Things Julia would never do
<u>✓</u> turning off the lights			
turning off the shower			
not using paper napkins			
taking your own bags when shopping			
not riding in cars			
riding a bike			
recycling paper			

- Listen again. Check ( ) the things that Julia is doing now, the things she will do in the future and the things she would never do.
- Make a conversation using the information from the chart above. Say what is true for you.

A: We really shouldn't use paper napkins, you know.

B: I know. I stopped using them last year.

- **2a**
- Look at the title and the pictures in 2b. Can you guess what the passage is about?
- 2b
- Read the passage and complete the chart below.

## Rethink, Reuse, Recycle!

Do you often throw away things you don't need anymore? Have you ever thought about how these things can actually be put to good use? Nothing is a waste if you have a creative mind.

## UNDERSTANDING PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES

Recognize how prefixes and suffixes may change the meanings of words and how they are used.



You have probably never heard of Amy Hayes, but she is a most unusual woman. She lives in a house in the UK that she built herself out of rubbish. The windows and doors come from old buildings around her town that were pulled down. The top of the house is an old boat turned upside down. And the gate in front of her house is made of rocks and old glass bottles. Amy recently won a

prize from the Help Save Our Planet Society. The president said, "Amy is an inspiration to us all."

Amy isn't the only one who is good at recycling. Jessica Wong from Hong Kong uses old clothes that people don't wear anymore to make bags. She has been doing this for a few years now. She opened a small shop where she sells her bags, and she has also set up a website to sell them online. She especially likes to use old jeans to make handbags. Her bags are cute and useful. "I plan to write a book about new



ways to use old clothes," she said. "I hope people can read my book and enjoy it!"

Wang Tao set up a small business in Shanghai four years ago. He is known for using

some are large pieces that look like animals or humans, and some are smaller pieces you can put at home. The more popular works can even been seen in art shops around the city. Wang Tao hopes to set up a "metal art" theme park to show people the importance of environmental protection. Not only can the art bring happiness to others, but it also shows that even cold, hard iron can be brought back to life with a little creativity.

-	Names	What materials did they use?	What did they make?



## Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the phrases in the box.

put to good use	build out of	pull down
set up	known for	not only but also

1. Amy Hayes lives in the UK. Many of the old buildings in her neighborhood		
were		
2. All the rubbish and old things in Amy's neighborhood were then		
when Amy built her house.		
3. Amy is very creative. She her front gate		
rocks and old glass bottles. She put an old boat on top of her house.		
4. Jessica Wong sells her bags in a small shop, but she has also		
an online business to sell them.		
5. Though Jessica's bags are made from old clothes, her bags are		
being cute and useful.		
6. Wang Tao makes large pieces of metal art that look like		
animals or humans, makes smaller pieces for the home.		

# <u>Underline</u> the words in the passage based on the words below. What are the differences?

think	use	usual	recycle	build	create
special	recent	environment	important	protect	inspire

Make a list of things that need to be done to save the environment. Which things can be done by common people every day? Which things have to be done by governments and organizations? Discuss these with your group.

Think about the environment in your town/city and complete the chart below.

Which parts of the town/city have a nice environment? Why are they nice? Which parts need to be improved? Why?

Good environment	Why?	Bad environment	Why?



## Write a letter to the city mayor about the problems and your suggestions.

In your letter, describe the environmental problems in your town/city.

- What are the problems?
- Where are they?
- What or who is causing these problems?

Then, give suggestions or possible ways to solve the problems.

I think that ... We should/could ... I suggest ...

## **Self Check**

# 1 Write different forms of the words. Then add more to each group.

v. — n.	n. — adj.	adj. — n.	adj. — adv.
pollute—	fame—	different—	slow—
act—	wood—	important—	wide—
protect—	science—		sudden—
inspire—	health—		real—
build—	south—		
create—	care—		

## 2 Match each statement with the grammar structure.

Statement	Grammar
The river used to be so clean.	Present progressive
We have seen many changes in the environment.	Modal verbs
People should take public transportation more.	Passive voice
The river is polluted by factories.	used to
The air pollution is getting worse and worse.	Present perfect

## **3** Write ways to cut down on these kinds of pollution.

Kinds of pollution	Ways to cut down
water pollution	
land pollution	
noise pollution	
air pollution	

# **UNIT 14**



# I remember meeting all of you in Grade 7.

Language Goals:
Share past
memories and
experiences;
Look ahead to
the future

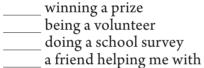
At junior high school,

a problem

I remember:

Check (✔) the things you remember doing at junior high school. Add more to the list.







## Listen and match the memory with the person.

Mary	a. did homework carefully to meet the standards of a strict teacher
Frank	b. remembers losing a schoolbag
Sarah	c. remembers meeting this group of friends
Peter	d. has enjoyed every year of junior high school



partner.

Memories and experiences
I remember scoring two goals in a row during a soccer competition.
I have learned to play the keyboard in music class.



## Listen to the conversation. Check (✔) the facts you hear.

C
Someone didn't like P.E.
Someone was advised to take a break from running by a teacher.
Someone had a health problem.
Someone joined the school band.
Someone liked Mr. Hunt's teaching methods.

## **2b**

## Listen again. Match each question with the name of the person.

Question	Answer
1. Who wants to study medicine?	a. Luke
2. Who told someone to take a break from running?	b. Brian
3. Who hurt his or her knee?	c. Mr. Hunt
4. Who thinks the That's Life concert is the best memory?	d. Lisa



Role-play a conversation in your group using the information in 2a and 2b.

- A: Do you remember Mr. Hunt?
- B: Of course! He's a great teacher. He gave really clear instructions during P.E. class.
- C: Yeah, he ...

## **2d**

## Role-play the conversation.

Judy: Which teachers will you miss the most after junior high school, Clara?

Clara: Ms. Lee and Mr. Brown.

Judy: I know that Ms. Lee was always patient with you in math class. She helped you to work out the answers yourself no matter how difficult they were

Clara: Yes, and Mr. Brown guided me to do a lot better in science. He always took the time to explain things to me clearly whenever I couldn't understand anything. Who will you miss?

Judy: Ms. Griffin. She encouraged me in English class. She always told me, "You can do it!"

Because of her, I put in more effort and my exam scores doubled.

Clara: Shall we get each of them a card and gift to say thank you?

Judy: Good idea. Let's go shopping tomorrow!



## I remember meeting all of you in Grade 7.



## Read the passage and answer the questions.

- 1. What kind of writing is this?
- 2. What is the main subject of this writing?
- 3. Who do you think the writer is?

#### I Remember

Looking back at these past three years I remember many things Trying to be on time for morning readings Running when the lunch bell rings

I remember the excitement
Of the school sports day each year
The many long hours of training
Pride of overcoming fear

I remember starting day one The shyest in my whole class Never speaking to anyone And thinking I would not pass

Then slowly I made some new friends
To remember forever
Helping each other with homework
Getting better together

Preparing for art festivals

And making a great big mess

Having fun at New Year's parties

Wishing everyone the best

We have learned a different language That is from a foreign land English brings many challenges We work hard to understand

And now it's time to graduate
We will leave our lovely school
I can't believe it's been three years
I'm trying to keep my cool

But it's difficult not to cry I'll miss the school trees and flowers And our kind and caring teachers Wonderful memories of ours

## **3b**

## Read the poem again. Write the words that rhyme with the words below.

things <u>rings</u>	year	class
land	school	flowers

## **3c**

## Have you experienced any of the following things? How did you feel? How does the writer feel about them?

- 1. trying to be on time for morning readings
- 2. running to the dining hall when the lunch bell rings
- 3. training for sports day
- 4. starting the first day in Grade 7
- 5. slowly making some new friends
- 6. helping classmates with homework
- 7. preparing for art festivals
- 8. going to New Year's parties
- 9. learning English

## Grammar Focus

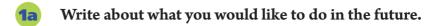
What happened in Grade 7 that was special?	Our team won the school basketball competition.
How have you changed since you started junior high school?	I've become much better at speaking English.
How do you think things will be different in senior high school?	I think that I'll have to study much harder for exams.
What are your plans for next year?	I'm going to join the school volleyball team.
What do you remember about Grade 8?	I remember being a volunteer.
What did you use to do that you don't do now?	I used to take dance lessons, but I don't anymore.
What are you looking forward to?	I'm looking forward to going to senior high school.



## Number the sentences to make a paragraph.

	When I get to senior high, I will join the school swim team.
1	My time in junior high school has been enjoyable.
	In Grade 8, I studied harder but I still got poor grades in English. I
	had problems with pronunciation and reading texts. So the next year,
	worked much harder and got better grades.
	Next year, I will be in senior high school. I can't believe how fast the
	time went by!
	•
	This year, with Mr. Trent's help, my English level has been improving
	and I hope to get good grades at the end of the year.
	In the first year, I didn't work very hard in class, but I joined many
	different school clubs and had a lot of fun.
Write	your own answers to the questions.
1. Wh	nat do you remember about Grade 7?
2. Wh	nat happened in Grade 8 that was special?
3. Wh	nat did you use to do that you don't do now?
4. Ho	w have you changed since you started junior high school?
5. Ho	w do you think things will be different in senior high school?
6. Wh	nat are your plans for next year?
	nat are you looking forward to?





1. get a	business	degree	and	become	a manager	1
2.						



Talk about what you hope to do in the future.

A: What do you hope to do in the future?

B: I hope to get a business degree and become a manager.

Listen to a class discussion. Check () the hopes you hear.











Listen again. Complete the passage.

Today is the students' last class. Bob feels	about it and
thinks Mrs. Chen's classes have been	. The students talk
about what they want to do in the future. Bob hope	s to
the exam to get into senior high school. Shirley wan	its to get into a
school. Ken is good at	and he won a
for it. So he wants to be a(n)	
Mrs. Chen believes in all of them and tells them to	"". To
celebrate the end of junior high, they are having a _	They
ask Mrs. Chen to come, and she is happy to accept to	the invitation.

Prepare a speech for your graduation. Use the questions to help you. Present your speech to your group.

How have you changed since you started junior high school? Who has helped you most?
What advice have your parents given you?
What will you do after you graduate?
What are you looking forward to?

- **2a**
- What is the most important thing you have learned in junior high school? Discuss the question with a partner.
- 2b
- Read the passage and answer the questions.
  - 1. What kind of text is this? Is it a story, a speech or a notice?
- 2. Who do you think wrote it?
- 3. Who is it for?

#### **IDENTIFYING TEXT TYPE AND PURPOSE**

Quickly read through a text to see what kind of writing it is, who wrote it and why it was written.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Thank you for coming today to attend the graduation ceremony at

No. 3 Junior High School. First of all, I'd like to congratulate all the students who are here today. I remember meeting all of you when you were just starting Grade 7 at this school. You were all so full of energy and thirsty for knowledge. And yes, some of you were a little difficult to deal with! But today I see a room full of talented young adults who are full of hope for the future. You've all grown up so much and I'm so proud of you.



Although you've all worked very hard over the last three years, none of you did it alone. I hope you'll remember the important people in your lives who helped and supported you — your parents, your teachers and your friends. Please consider what they've done for you and what they mean to you. Never fail to be thankful to the people around you.

Lastly, the end of junior high school is the beginning of a new life. I don't need to tell you that life in senior high school will be harder and that you have many difficult tasks ahead of you. You'll make mistakes along the way,

but the key is to learn from your mistakes and never give up. But along with difficulties, there will also be many exciting things waiting for you. Behind each door you open are chances to learn new things, and you have the ability to make your own choices. Choose wisely and be responsible for your decisions and actions. Although you have to go your separate ways now, I hope that in a few years' time, you'll come back to visit our school. As you set out on your new journey, you shouldn't forget where you came from. The future is yours.

Good luck and hope to see you again sometime soon!



## Read the passage again and answer the questions.

- 1. What were the students like in Grade 7?
- 2. How have the students changed?
- 3. Who should the students thank and why?
- 4. What will senior high be like?
- 5. How should the students deal with the future?
- 6. What advice would you give to students who are just starting junior high school?

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### Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words in the box.

attend	be thirsty for	none	set out	be proud of
1. It is time to s	say goodbye, but		of us wan	t to leave.
with for the	ard to separate fror past three years. Ho irney when we ente	owever, we	are still exci	e spent so much time ted to
3. The teacher	•	that we		knowledge. She tells
	*	or high gra	duation cere	emony tomorrow. It
5. Our teachers	cial time for us. s and parents will _ esponsible for ours		us becau	se we have grown up
	sentences you lik d why you like the	_	assage. Tell	your partner what
hey mean and				
Think of a per never forget. I		•	•	•
Think of a per never forget. I your life in so	Make some notes me way.	about hov	•	•
Think of a per never forget. I your life in so Who is the p	Make some notes me way. person? / What is to where did you first r	about how	v this perso	on or event changed

How did this person help you? / What happened later? How has this person's advice/event changed your life?



## Write a passage about the person or event you thought about in 3a.

- Describe the person/event.
- Explain how you feel about this person/event.
- Describe how this person/event has changed your life.

## **Self Check**

1 What happened in junior high that made you have these feelings? Complete the chart.

Feelings	Memories/Experiences
excited	
happy	
worried	
sad	
tired	
proud	
shy	

**2** Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

I can't	_ (believe) that today is the last day of junior high			
school. I still	(remember) the first day of Grade 7 like			
it was yesterday. I used	to	(be) a really shy perso	n, so	
on the first day of junio	or high, I	(be) so scared as	nd	
nervous. I	(think) that I	would never make any fri	ends.	
But now, I	(realize) that I	was just being silly. Sinc	e then, I	
(make	e) so many good fri	ends and I	(share)	
so many good memorie	es with them. Even	though I	_ (be) sad	
that junior high is over,	I	(look) forward to new ex	xperiences	
in senior high!				

## Notes on the Text

## Unit 1 How can we become good learners?

- 1. Don't read word by word. Read word groups. 不要一个字一个字地读,要按意群读。
- 1) 此句中介词by表示连续或反复, 意为"(一个)接着(一个);(一个)又(一个)"。例如:

one by one 一个接一个 little by little 一点一点 year by year 年复一年 step by step 一步一步

They went out of the classroom one by one. 他们一个接着一个走出了教室。

- 2) word group表示"词组;意群",指语言使用中表达意思相对完整的一组词语。 在口语中,说话者应将其连贯说出,表达一个完整的意思。在阅读时,也应按意群读,以 便更好地理解文章意思,加快阅读速度。
- 2. It takes time. 这得慢慢来。

动词take可用来表示"花费;消耗"时间。但在It takes time.和Please take your time.这样的句子中,它们所表达的意思是"不着急;慢慢来"。例如:

You can take your time about it. 这事儿你慢慢来。

A: These dresses are really nice and I can't decide which one to buy. 这几条裙子都很漂亮,我不知道该买哪一条。

B: Well, try them on and see how they look on you. Take your time. There's no hurry. 嗯,把它们都试试,看看穿上怎么样。你慢慢来,不着急。

3. I also learned useful sentences like "It's a piece of cake" or "It serves you right". 我还学会了像 "这简直是小菜一碟"和 "你活该"这样的有用的句子。

a piece of cake 和 serve somebody right 是英语中的两个习惯用语,也可称作习语 (idiom)。同汉语中的成语类似,习语是人们在长期的语言运用中确定或形成的一种固定 表达方式,其意思往往不是字面所表达的含义。如: a piece of cake 表示事情非常简单、易于解决,相当于汉语的"小菜一碟;小事一桩"; serve somebody right则相当于汉语说某人"活该"。再如:

It's a piece of cake to you, but for me it's quite different. 那对你来说是小菜一碟,但对我而言却完全不同。

A: Tommy came late again and was punished by Mr. Morton. 汤米又迟到了,被莫顿老师罚了。

B: Serves him right. I told him yesterday to arrive early. 他活该,我昨天还告诉他要早到呢。

4. I can't pronounce some of the words. 有些单词我不会读。

I can't spell some English words. 有些英语单词我拼不出来。

以上两个否定句中,只能用some而不用any,因为some表示其中"一些"(单词),并非"全部"单词;若用any,那么I can't pronounce/spell any of the words.则表示"所有的单词都不会读(拼写)"。any强调的是"任何的;所有的"。some和any的运用要看具体的语境和句子所要表达的意义,而不是简单认为否定句和疑问句中不可使用some。在疑问句中,特别是在表示请求、建议和反问时,也往往使用some,因为some在这些语句中体现的是说话者肯定的含义。例如:

Can I have some of your cake? 我可以吃些你的蛋糕吗?

Shall we try some local food? 我们尝试一下当地的食物如何?

Why can't we just build some more parks? 为什么我们就不能修建更多的公园呢?

- 5. But whether or not you can do this well depends on your learning habits. 但是你能否做好取决于你的学习习惯。
- 1) 此句中whether or not you can do it well是一个从句,用作整个句子的主语。这种从句叫作"主语从句"。又如:

Whether you did it right or wrong isn't so important. What's important is the experience you gained. 你做对做错都不重要,重要的是你从中获得了经验。

2) whether or not 是英语从句的一个连词结构, 意思和功能均相当于whether, 表示 "是否", 常出现在宾语从句、主语从句中。使用时, 也可把whether和or not分开, or not 放到句尾。例如:

I can't tell whether or not the teacher likes me. 我不知道老师喜不喜欢我。

此句也可以写成: I can't tell whether the teacher likes me or not.

6. Alexander Graham Bell 亚历山大・格雷厄姆・贝尔

亚历山大·格雷厄姆·贝尔(1847 — 1922)是出生于苏格兰的美国电气工程学家、发明家、企业家和聋哑教育家。贝尔以发明电话闻名于世。他在1876年申请并获得电话专利权时仅29岁。贝尔电话公司(AT&T公司的前身)于1877年成立。贝尔一生致力于科技发明和聋哑人教育领域,他还为创办美国"国家地理学会"(National Geographic Society)和科普期刊《科学》(Science)杂志做出了贡献。

7. Knowledge comes from questioning. 知识源于质疑。

question 作动词,放在介词from后面要用它的-ing形式,在本句中是"质疑;质问"的意思。例如:

I just accepted what he told me. I never thought to question it. 我只是相信了他告诉

我的话,从来没有质疑过。

People would question whether we are telling them the truth. 人们会质问我们是否向他们说了实话。

question用作动词还有"提问;讯问;审问"的意思。例如:

The police questioned him for three hours before letting him go. 警察询问了他三个小时方让他离开。

#### Unit 2 I think that mooncakes are delicious!

1. People go on the streets to throw water at each other. 人们走上街头互相泼水。

本句中throw ... at ... 意为"抛向;泼向;洒向",动词throw后接所投掷的物体,用介词at引入泼洒或抛的对象。又如:

On our way here, someone threw a stone at our car, but fortunately we were not hit. 在我们来的路上,有人向我们的车投掷石块,所幸的是我们没被砸中。

It's the first snow of the year, and the children are happily throwing snowballs at each other. 这是今年的第一场雪,孩子们高兴地互相扔雪球。

## 2. Christmas, Easter and Halloween 圣诞节、复活节和万圣节前夕

圣诞节、复活节和万圣节前夕是西方英语国家三个十分重要的节日,均与宗教有一定的联系。

#### 1) Christmas 圣诞节

圣诞节是为纪念基督耶稣诞生而在12月25日举行庆祝活动的节日。12月24日晚上被称为圣诞夜(Christmas Eve),是家庭团聚、共进晚餐、互赠礼品的时间。多年以来,世界各地以自己特有的方式庆祝圣诞节,这使得庆祝这个节日的习俗和传统变得丰富多彩。圣诞树多为节日的必需之物,一般是松树,树枝上挂满各种装饰物和彩灯,树顶上通常有一颗明亮的星星。孩子们还会期待着圣诞老人(Santa Claus)在圣诞夜送来礼物。现代的圣诞节已经不仅仅是宗教节日了,它已成为全世界流传最为广泛、庆祝最为隆重的节日之一。

### 2) Easter 复活节

复活节是基督教纪念耶稣死后复活的重大节日。据《圣经·新约》记载,由于叛徒犹大(Judas)的告密,耶稣被钉在十字架上,死亡三日后复活。复活节通常为北半球春分满月后的第一个星期日(通常在3月22日至4月25日之间)。复活节象征着重生与希望。除了举行宗教仪式之外,各国还有形式不同的庆祝活动。对孩子们而言,寻找被复活节小兔(Easter Bunny)藏起来的复活节彩蛋(Easter eggs)是复活节的传统活动。

#### 3) Halloween 万圣节前夕

万圣节的名字来源于基督教, 是纪念所有圣徒的日子。在中世纪的英格兰, 万圣节

叫作All Hallows,所以,万圣节前夕就成了Halloween,即Hallow和 evening (eve) 的连读。万圣节还源于古代凯尔特人的秋天祭奠。凯尔特人认为10月31日秋天正式结束,亡魂会重新造访人世。出于害怕,人们也扮作各种鬼怪,以避免被鬼怪骚扰。人们至今还保留着这些早年的习俗,不过如今的万圣节充满了喜庆意味,已成为西方很普通的季节性节日,它的宗教色彩已十分淡薄。万圣节前夜,人们往往会在房屋四周的墙上悬挂用纸糊的巫婆、黑猫、鬼怪或尸骨等装饰品,窗前和门口则悬挂或放置着龇牙咧嘴的南瓜灯笼。当晚,成人们还喜欢举办化装舞会,孩子们也会打扮一番并在社区挨家挨户索要糖果,以Trick or treat!(不招待就捣乱!)等方式尽享快乐。

## 3. The Spirit of Christmas 圣诞精神

He also tells Scrooge to expect three spirits to visit him. 他还让斯克鲁奇等待三个幽灵的造访。

以上两个例子中的名词 spirit 的意思完全不一样:第一个短语中 spirit 指与肉体相对而言的"精神;心灵";第二个句子中 spirit 是"灵魂;鬼怪;幽灵"之意。试比较:

I shall be with you in spirit. 我在精神上与你们同在。

In the story, it is said that the area is haunted by evil spirits. 在故事里,据说那片地区闹鬼。

# 4. Charles Dickens and his novel *A Christmas Carol* 査尔斯・狄更斯和他的小说《圣 延欢歌》

Charles Dickens (1812 – 1870)查尔斯·狄更斯是英国最受欢迎的作家之一。他的代表作有《圣诞欢歌》《双城记》《远大前程》《大卫·科波菲尔》《艰难时世》《匹克威克外传》和《奥列佛·特维斯特》(又译为《雾都孤儿》)等。这些作品是世界文学宝库中的瑰宝,时至今日仍脍炙人口。除了作家之外,狄更斯还是著名的朗诵者、编辑、主编,并且他还总是乐于为各种慈善事业奔忙。

A Christmas Carol《圣诞欢歌》创作于1843年,是狄更斯以圣诞题材创作的一部著名小说。作品讲述了一个名叫斯克鲁奇(Scrooge)的商人,他为人吝啬、待人刻薄。三个幽灵在圣诞前夜登门造访了他,让他看到了自己的过去、现在和未来。翌日,斯克鲁奇洗心革面,痛改前非,转变成为一个慷慨大方、富有爱心的人。这部作品奠定了现代圣诞节的寓意和内涵,同时也告诫人们要拥有一颗善良、仁慈、怜悯、包容之心。善良仁慈、乐善好施才是幸福的源泉。

狄更斯这部作品对英语世界的影响深远,当代英语语汇中Scrooge(或scrooge)已成为一个普通名词,意为"吝啬鬼"。这一语义就是源自《圣诞欢歌》中斯克鲁奇这一人物形象。

5. He is mean and only thinks about himself. He doesn't treat others nicely. 他十分 吝啬,只想着自己。他对待其他人也不友善。

mean在句中作形容词,意思是"吝啬的;小气的"。例如:

Mr. Smith is a mean old man. 史密斯先生是一个小气的老头。

He was mean to those who worked for him. 他对那些为他工作的人刻薄小气。

Some people around us are mean with money. 我们周围有些人在金钱方面十分吝啬。

## Unit 3 Could you please tell me where the restrooms are?

1. I'm excited to try the rides! 要尝试些乘骑项目,我好兴奋呀!

英语名词 ride 有多种用法和意思。涉及游乐园主题时,往往笼统地指园中各种各样"供玩乐的乘骑装置",如:旋转木马、疯狂老鼠、过山车等。其具体的汉语译文要视情境而定。例如:

a roller coaster ride 坐过山车

How about that new ride over there? 去玩玩那个新开的乘骑项目怎样?

My favorite ride is the Ferris Wheel. 我最喜欢的乘骑项目是"大转轮"。

The rides are free today. 今天这些乘骑项目免费。

2. Alice: ... could you first tell me where the restrooms are? 艾丽斯: ……你能先告诉我哪儿有洗手间吗?

He Wei: Pardon? Restroom? You want to rest?何伟: 什么? 休息室? 你想要休息吗?

上面对话中何伟误解了艾丽斯,认为restroom是休息室,但实际上,restroom在此处指的是"厕所;洗手间"。英语中常见的表达"厕所;洗手间"的词还有:toilet,washroom,bathroom等。

3. I was scared at first, but shouting did help. 起初我好害怕,但大声喊还很管用。

此句相当于 I was scared at first, but shouting really helped. 原句是一种表示强调的句式,英语中,可用助动词do对谓语动词进行强调,构成强调句。例如:

Please do be careful. 请一定小心呦。

I do agree with you. 我完全同意你的意见。

He did warn you the other day, remember? 他前两天就告诫过你,还记得吗?

4. Both are correct, but the first one sounds less polite. 两种说法都正确,但是第一个听起来没那么礼貌。

"less + 形容词或副词"构成降级比较形式,相当于汉语"不那么;稍许不……"之意。例如:

His second movie is less interesting, I think. 我认为他的第二部影片就不那么有趣。less 后面常常接than,引入比较的对象。例如:

Some kinds of dogs are less friendly than others. 有些品种的狗不如其他品种那么友善。

#### Notes on the Text

- 5. It might seem more difficult to speak politely than directly. 看起来说得客气要比说得直白更难一点。
- 1) 句中it虽然是主语,但并没有意义。句子的真正主语是动词不定式短语 to speak politely。it是"形式主语",代替真实主语或逻辑主语,放在句首,以免使句子有头重脚轻之感。又如:

It is very helpful to be able to speak a foreign language. 能说一门外语是非常有用的。 It took me three days to finish the project. 完成这个项目花了我三天时间。

2) 情态动词 might 表达一种可能性及推测的不确定性, 意思与表达可能性的 may 相 当, 表示"有可能; 也许会", 但语气却更加委婉、含蓄, 更不确定。例如:

The train might be a few hours late. 火车也许会晚点几个小时。

Gina might not be able to go. 吉娜可能去不了。

6. There's an underground parking lot over there. 那边有一个地下停车场。

parking lot 意为"停车场",属美语用法,其中lot 为"土地"的意思。在英国,人们将停车场称作 car park。

#### Unit 4 I used to be afraid of the dark.

1. I get tons of attention everywhere I go. 无论我到哪里,总是被人关注。

get tons of attention 在句中表示"被众人所关注;吸引无数目光"之意。其中 tons of something 是一种非正式的表达法,相当于lots of something,但带有一定夸张和感情色彩,表示"很多;极多",具体翻译用词要根据上下文语境而定。再如:

They have tons of work to do every day. 他们每天有大量的工作要做。

The sports stars in America can make tons of money. 美国的体育明星能挣非常多的钱。

2. Hanging out with friends is almost impossible for me now because there are always guards around me. 现在与朋友们外出对我来说几乎不再可能,因为老有保安守在我的周围。

hanging out with friends在本句中是动词-ing形式作主语。又如:

Working together with them helped me know much more about their life. 与他们一同劳动帮我更好地了解了他们的生活。

Walking in the park is one of my favorite activities. 在公园散步是我最喜欢的活动之一。

3. Many times I thought about giving up, but I fought on. 许多次我都想放弃,但我奋力坚持了下来。

本句中的fight为"努力去做;尽力尝试"之意,副词on表示"继续(地);持续(地)"。因此, fight on表示"奋力坚持下去"的意思。例如:

We must fight on until the end of the battle. 我们必须坚持到战斗结束。

4. She advised them to talk with their son in person. 她建议他们亲自与自己的儿子谈谈。

in person为介词短语,表示"亲自;亲身"。例如:

I called him but he didn't answer. So I decided to talk to him in person. 我给他打电话,但他没接,所以我决定亲自去跟他谈谈。

You have to sign for it in person. 你必须亲自签收。

### Unit 5 What are the shirts made of?

1. Where is tea produced in China? 中国哪里产茶?

英语中produce, grow和plant三个动词均可用来描述农作物及植物的"种植;生产;生长",但有所区别。produce指农作物成产量化地"出产",或自然地"生长出;长出;结出(果实)"。例如:

This region produces over 50% of the country's rice. 这个地区出产整个国家 50% 以上的大米。

These trees can produce very good apples. 这些树能结出优质的苹果。

grow 表示"种植; 使生长", 着重指种植以后的栽培、生长过程。例如:

These plants grow from seeds. 这些植物从种子生长而来。

The villagers grow coffee and corn to sell in the market. 村民们种植咖啡和玉米好拿到市场上去卖。

plant侧重"栽种;播种"这一行为,指把种子或秧苗栽种到土壤里使之生长。例如: How many trees have you planted this year? 今年你们种了多少棵树?

They planted tomatoes and carrots in their backyard. 他们在后院栽种了西红柿和胡萝卜。

2. He realized that Americans can hardly avoid buying products made in China. 他意识到美国人几乎无法避免购买中国制造的产品。

动词avoid的意思是"回避;逃避;躲避",其后可接名词、代词及动词-ing形式等作宾语,但不可接动词不定式。例如:

I can see she's trying hard to avoid meeting my eyes. 我看得出来她极力回避我的目光。avoid另有"避免;阻止发生(不好的事情)"的意思。例如:

Young children are taught road safety to avoid road accidents. 对孩子们进行道路安全教育以避免交通事故的发生。

It's not a bad idea to keep quiet to avoid a quarrel.保持沉默以避免吵架不是个坏主意。

3. Kang Jian thinks it's great that China is so good at making these everyday things. 康健认为中国擅长制造这些日常商品是很了不起的。

everyday 是 every 和 day 构成的一个合成词, 意为"每日的;每天的;日常的;平日的"。everyday 是形容词,仅用在名词之前作定语,不能单独使用。例如:

everyday life 日常生活

everyday English 日常英语

everyday activities 日常活动

everyday clothes 平日里穿的服装

注意: everyday 与 every day有区别, every day是副词短语, 意为"每天", 相当于 each day, 通常用作句子的时间状语。例如:

We see each other every day. 我们俩每天见面。

The teacher asked us to read English books every day. 老师让我们每天都要读英语书。

- 4. The most common things, from paper to clay to bamboo, are turned into objects of beauty. 最为普通的东西,从纸张到陶土再到竹子,都变成了精美的物品。
- 1) turn ... into ... 表示 "把······变成······;使······变成",而 turn into 表示 "转变;变成"等意思。例如:

Can you turn an egg into a flower? 你能够把鸡蛋变成花朵吗?

In recent years, spring has quickly turned into hot summer in our area. 近年来,在我们这个地区,春天很快就变成了炎热的夏天。

The sunny morning turned into a rainy day. 晴朗的早晨变成了雨天。

2) objects of beauty 在此为"精美之物;精美物品"的意思。其中 object 指具体、实际的"物品;东西"。例如:

an everyday object such as a spoon诸如勺子这样的日常物品

Look, there's a strange object in the sky! 快瞧,天上有一个奇怪的东西!

- 5. The pieces are carefully shaped by hand from a very special kind of clay and then allowed to air-dry. 这些作品通过手工用一种特殊的陶土精心塑型,然后再自然晾干。
- 1) 此句中名词 piece 意为 "作品",指由艺人、作家等创作出来的艺术品或文学作品。例如:

Just take a look at this lovely clay piece. Doesn't this boy look real! 看看这个可爱的小陶人,这男孩看上去多么逼真啊!

Did you read that piece in today's newspaper? 你看过今天报纸上的那篇文章了吗? Liszt wrote lots of piano pieces. 李斯特写了许多钢琴曲。

2) air-dry是由 air和 dry复合而成的一个合成动词,意为"晾干",类似的词还有blow-dry吹干。

#### Unit 6 When was it invented?

1. Well, you do seem to have a point ... 嗯,看来你说的确实有点道理……

这句话中的助动词do放在动词seem前面主要用来加强语气,通常可译作"的确;确

实"。在谓语动词前添加助动词 do 表示强调的用法常见于肯定句和祈使句中,类似的例子在本册第三单元中已出现。又如:

I do hope you can come to my party. 我真的希望你能来参加我的聚会。

在英语中, have a point通常指某人的说法或想法 "有道理"。如:

Perhaps you have a point there, but the problem is that we don't have a choice. 也许你说的有道理,但问题是我们没有选择。

2. It is said that a Chinese ruler called Shen Nong was the first to discover tea as a drink, 据说有一位叫作神农的中国统治者最早发现了茶可以饮用。

It is said that ...是一个常见句式,表示"据说······", that 后面接完整的句子。又如: It is said that thirteen is an unlucky number in many Western countries. 据说在许多西方国家13是个不吉利的数字。

本单元还有一个类似的句式: It is believed that ..., 意思是"人们认为······", 其后同样接完整的句子。例如:

It is believed that tea was brought to Korea and Japan during the 6th and 7th centuries. 人们认为,茶在六至七世纪传到了朝鲜和日本。

## 3. Cha Jing《茶经》

《茶经》是我国唐代一部有关茶叶及品茶的专著,作者陆羽。该书共分三卷十节,全面叙述了茶叶生产的历史、源流、生产技术以及饮茶技艺和茶道原理,享有"茶叶百科全书"之美誉。

4. In 1875, Mr. Bell learned how to send musical notes through an instrument similar to a telephone. 1875 年贝尔先生学会用一种类似电话的器械发送乐符。

musical note 意为"乐符"。作为术语,在音乐主题下常简写作 note。如: high notes 为"高音符", low notes 为"低音符"。

- 5. Today, the popularity of basketball has risen around the world, with many young people dreaming of becoming famous players. 如今,许多年轻人都梦想成为著名的篮球运动员,篮球在世界各地也越来越普及。
- 1) 此处 today 用作副词,修饰整个句子,并非指具体的"今天;今日",而是表示当前的一段时间,相当于汉语"如今;当今"的意思,这与汉语"今天"一词的使用十分相似。再如:

Today, only a few kinds of these beautiful animals still live on the earth. 现今,这些美丽的动物只有少数几种还生活在地球上。

It seems to me that kids today depend more on their parents. 在我看来,如今的孩子更加依赖他们的父母。

2) 本句中,介词with与在意义上有主谓关系的复合结构 many young people dreaming

of...构成短语,用作状语。

- 6. The number of foreign players, including Chinese players, in the NBA has increased. NBA中的外国球员数量有所增加,其中也包括中国球员。
- 1) 此句主语的核心名词是number,表示"数量",由于是单数形式,谓语动词需要与之相匹配,故为has increased。语法上,人们将这种主语和谓语在数上的匹配称作"主谓一致"。当主语为复数概念时,谓语动词用复数形式与之匹配;当主语为单数概念时,谓语动词则用单数形式。例如:

People there are very friendly. 那里的人们十分友善。(people 为复数概念)

The United Nations is an international organization that tries to find peaceful solutions to world problems. 联合国是一个尝试寻求和平解决世界问题的国际组织。( the United Nations是一个组织,为单数概念)

2) 短语 the number of ...意为 "·······的数量;······的数目",如: the number of students in the class(班级人数),the number of animals(动物的数量)。The number of ...用作主语时,其谓语动词应用单数形式。英语另有 a number of ...短语,表示 "若干的;一些",用来修饰可数名词,如: a number of students(一些学生),a number of mistakes(一些错误)。A number of ...用作主语时,其谓语动词应用复数形式。注意不要将两者混淆。试比较:

The number of people killed in the accident hasn't been announced yet. 这次事故中死亡的人数尚未公布。

A number of people are unhappy with this decision. 一些人对这项决定并不满意。

## Unit 7 Teenagers should be allowed to choose their own clothes.

## 1. No way! 不行!

这是英语口语中一个直接拒绝对方的表达用语,强调不赞同别人的观点,或根本没有可能按其要求去做某事,具体意思类似于汉语的"不可能;不行"等。

另外,英语口语中还常用There's no way ... 这样的惯用表达,用以陈述某人无法做某事。例如:

There's no way I'm going to stay in a hotel for 800 yuan a night. That's too expensive for me. 我根本无法去住 800元—晚的宾馆,那对我来说太贵了。

There is, of course, no way to know for sure. 当然,没有什么办法能够得到确切的答案。

2. Sixteen-year-olds should be allowed to get their ears pierced. 应该允许16岁的孩子穿耳洞。

此句中的get是使役动词,其搭配用法多种多样,这里接的是带有过去分词的复合结构。get something done是一个常见的固定搭配,常用来表达"请别人做某事;使某事完

成(自己也可能参与)", something与其后所接的done(过去分词)存在逻辑上的动宾关系。例如:

Go and get your hair cut. 去找人理一下发。( 相当于Go and get someone to cut your hair.)

3. When I was a tiny baby crying all night, my mom sang to me and stayed by my side. 当我还是一个整夜哭闹的小宝宝时,妈妈会给我唱歌,陪伴在我身旁。

此句中的 crying all night 是一个现在分词短语,用在名词 baby 后面作定语,起修饰名词的作用。由于本单元的语篇 Mom Knows Best 属于诗歌体裁,文中运用了排比的修辞手法,因此,现在分词(短语)作后置定语的现象在文中出现了多次。在初中阶段,学生只需要理解这一结构在句子中的作用和含义即可,不必要求掌握或运用。

4. Now I'm an adult, thinking back to those times. 现在我已长大成人,回想起那过去的岁月。

此处名词times 意指"时光;岁月;时代"。除times一词外,有时人们还会使用days表达类似含义。例如:

People started to train and use the horse in ancient times. 在古代人们就开始驯养和使用马匹了。

In those days, people used to write a lot more letters. 那时候人们更习惯写信。

5. Only then will I have a chance to achieve my dream. 只有那样我才会有机会实现我的梦想。

这是一个倒装句,正常语序是I will have a chance to achieve my dream only then, 但由于与前文的连贯性及强调的需要,only then 被置于句首。

英语的句子大多主语在前,谓语在后。但在一些句子中,由于修辞或句子结构上的需要,谓语被部分或完全置于主语之前,构成"倒装语序"。

only用于句子的开头,后接副词、介词短语或状语从句时,句子应倒装。例如:

Only yesterday did he find out that his watch was lost. 直到昨天他才发现他的手表丢了。

Only after a year did I begin to see the results of my work. 直到一年后,我才开始看到我工作的成果。

## Unit 8 It must belong to Carla.

1. Well, where did you last put it? 那么,最后一次你把它(书包)放在哪里了呢?

本句中last为副词,意思是"上次;最近的一次;最后一次"。last除用于句末外,还常置于句子中间。例如:

When I last saw her, she was working in Shanghai. 我上次见她时,她在上海工作。 When did you see him last? 你最近见到他是什么时候?

#### Notes on the Text

2. I think somebody must have picked it up. 我想一定有人捡到它了。

此句情态动词 must 表示推测,意为"一定"。英语中当情态动词后接 have done 时,表达对过去的事情进行推测,故 must have done something 表示"过去一定做过了"这样的意思。例如:

He's playing outside. He must have finished his homework. 他在外边玩,一定已经把作业做完了。

## 3. Stonehenge 巨石阵

巨石阵位于英国伦敦西南 100 多公里索尔兹伯里平原上,是一处呈环形屹立的巍峨巨石建筑遗迹,也是欧洲著名的史前时代文化神庙遗址。巨石阵是如何建造的、其目的何在对现代人类来说仍是一个谜,这也正是巨石阵吸引人们之处。在英国人心目中,巨石阵是一个神圣的地方,每年都有大量的游客前往观光,感受巨石阵的神奇魅力。

4. For many years, historians believed Stonehenge was a temple where ancient leaders tried to communicate with the gods. 多年以来,历史学家们认为巨石阵是古代首领用来与神灵沟通的一座神庙。

此句中的where ancient leaders tried to communicate with the gods是由关系副词where引导的一个定语从句,修饰名词temple。

5. The large stones were put together in a certain way. 这些大块的石头以某种方式被摆放在一起。

in a certain way表示"以某种方式",其中 certain 表达"某一;某个;某些"的意思,仅用于名词之前。例如:

The doctor is only at this hospital on certain days. 那位医生只有在某些日子才在这所医院里。

The library is only open at certain times of the day. 图书馆仅在一天的某些时段开放。

It's wrong and dangerous to leave children under a certain age alone in the house. 把某个年龄以下的孩子独自留在家中是不对而且危险的。

6. As you walk there, you can feel the energy from your feet move up your body. 当你走到那儿,你能感觉到(一股)能量从你的双脚上升到你的身体里。

此句中的feel是感官动词,其后可接宾语(the energy from your feet)和不带 to 的动词不定式充当的宾语补足语(move up your body),其用法与 see,hear,watch 等词一样。再如:

We felt the house shake. 我们感到房子在晃动。

#### Unit 9 I like music that I can dance to.

1. Hmm, depends which movie. 嗯,取决于哪部电影。

1) 本句省略了 depends 前的主语 it 和 which movie 后的从句部分 we'll watch,这是典型的口语表达形式。在口语和非正式场合,为保持语言简洁明了,交流者往往会省略彼此所知或逻辑上可明确推断的内容。例如:

Will come and meet you at around ten tomorrow morning. Hope you'll get everything ready. 明天上午10点左右前来见面。希望你把一切准备就绪。(省略will和hope前的主语I)

Anything I can do for you? 我能为您做些什么吗?(省略句首部分 Is there)

Please hand me one of those books; I don't care which. 请把那些书递给我一本,不管哪本都行。( 省略句尾部分 you hand me )

2) It depends (on) who/what/how/whether ...是一个常见句型。当 depend后接疑问词及含有疑问词的短语和从句时,口语中会省略 depend后的介词 on,以求话语简练。例如:

It depends what day you catch me, and at what time of day. 这取决于你哪天见我,以及见我的时间。

Well, as for this matter, I can't decide for now. Depends whether or not your dad will say yes. 嗯,这件事我现在决定不了,取决于你老爸是否会同意。

2. I just want to laugh and not think too much. 我只想笑一笑,不想过多费神思考。

这句话中的 to laugh和 not think too much 均为动词不定式,但后者在 not 和 think之间省略了 to。英语语句中当多个不定式结构并列使用时,to 出现在第一个结构中,后面的往往会省略。再如:

She likes to sing, dance and hang out with her friends. 她喜欢唱歌、跳舞、与朋友们外出消遣。

3. When I'm down or tired, I prefer movies that can cheer me up. 当我心情不好或疲惫时,我更爱看那些能使我高兴起来的电影。

此句中down为形容词,表示"不高兴;心情不畅;伤心"等,仅用于连系动词之后作表语。又如:

He's been feeling a bit down ever since he got his exam results. 从他获知自己的考试成绩以来,他一直感觉有些郁闷不快。

She's been really down since her husband died. 自从她丈夫去世后,她一直都很伤心低落。

4. The piece which was played on the *erhu* especially moved me. 那首用二胡演奏的乐曲尤其使我感动。

此句中piece表示音乐作品,相当于汉语的"一首歌;一支乐曲"等。例如:

When he was a small boy, he could hum songs and difficult pieces of music. 当他还是

个小孩子,就会哼唱歌曲和颇有难度的乐曲。

I especially like that short piece by Beethoven. 我特别喜欢贝多芬的那首小曲。

5. It is a pity that only six pieces of music in total were recorded for the future world to hear, but his popularity continues to this day. 遗憾的是,一共只有六首曲子被录了下来得以传世,但时至今日,他(阿炳)依旧颇受欢迎。

popularity在此表示"声望;知名度"之意。当我们说to win popularity或to enjoy popularity即指"享盛名;得众望;受欢迎"。再如:

Country music is growing in popularity. 乡村音乐正逐渐得到更多人的喜爱。

## Unit 10 You're supposed to shake hands.

1. I held out my hand and to my surprise, she kissed me on both sides of my face! 我伸出手来(想要握手),可令我吃惊的是,她居然亲吻了我的双颊!

kiss为"亲吻"之意,既可作动词,也可作名词。作动词使用时,后面可接某人作宾语,若需进一步说出所亲吻的部位时,再用介词 on 引入,即形成 kiss somebody on ... 结构,本句便是如此。再如:

Will you kiss him? 你会吻他吗?

She kissed the child on the forehead. 她吻了孩子的额头。

当kiss用作名词时,常用于give somebody a kiss on ...,例如:

She gave me a quick kiss on the cheek and said goodbye. 她在我面颊上轻快一吻,向我道别。

2. Where I'm from, we're pretty relaxed about time. 在我们那个地方,我们的时间观念比较随意。

此句中的where用作连词,引导地点状语从句,说明主句行为发生的地点。例如:

Where I live, there are plenty of peach trees. 在我住的地方有很多桃树。

Remember to keep the kids where you can see them. 记住让孩子们待在你能看得见的地方。

- 3. We value the time we spend with our family and friends in our everyday lives. 我们特别珍惜平日生活中和家人、朋友在一起的时光。
  - 1) 动词value表示"珍视;珍重;重视"等含义。例如:

I've always valued my teachers' advice. 我一直很重视老师们所给的建议。

2) life在此句中的意义是"生活",用作可数名词。例如:

Many people make different kinds of friends in their social lives. 许多人在他们的社交 生活中结交了各种不同的朋友。

一些常用短语和表达,如live/have/lead a ... life,常用life的单数形式。如:

She just wanted to live a quiet life. 她只想过平静的生活。

4. Also, we never visit a friend's house without calling first. 而且,我们也从不事先未通电话便登门拜访朋友。

这是一个双重否定的句子,其中never和without均表示否定,合在一起表达肯定的意义,即"一定会"。这一点,英、汉两种语言表现相近。再如:

Some girls would never go out without taking time to dress themselves up. 有些女孩不花些时间穿着打扮一番是不会出门的。

You will hardly ever be able to speak good English without practicing. 你不练习几乎是不可能把英语说好的。

- 5. Mind your manners! 注意你的礼仪!
  - 1) Mind ... 是一个警示句型,相当于汉语的"注意······;当心;小心······"。例如:Mind your head, please! 请当心碰头!

Mind the steps! 小心台阶!

2) 此句中manners 意为"礼貌;规矩;礼节;礼仪",在表达这一意义时,manner 通常用复数形式。例如:

have (no) manners 讲(不讲)礼貌;有(没有)礼貌;懂(不懂)礼貌 It's bad manners to talk with your mouth full. 满嘴食物时说话是不礼貌的行为。

6. You wouldn't believe how quickly my French has improved because of that. 你简直都想不到就因为这样我的法语提高得有多快。

You wouldn't believe ...是一个常用句式,相当于汉语所说的"你无法想象······;你想都想不到······;你绝不会相信······",表示所陈述的事情超出想象之外。与此类似的表达还有You would never believe ...或You would hardly believe ...。例如:

You wouldn't believe that he found his long-lost sister in Taiwan! 你绝对想不到他在台湾找到了失散多年的姐姐!

You would never believe what quick progress he's made ever since he attended your class. It is a miracle! 您根本无法想象,自从他听了您的讲课后进步有多大。简直是个奇迹!

7. My biggest challenge is learning how to behave at the dinner table. 我最大的挑战是学习餐桌礼仪。

learning how to behave at the dinner table 是现在分词短语,在此用作句子的表语。再如:

His main hobby is fishing. 他的主要爱好是钓鱼。

The most important thing is getting there in time. 最重要的事是及时到达那里。

## Unit 11 Sad movies make me cry.

1. John: Did you have fun with Amy last night? 约翰: 昨晚你和埃米玩得开心吗? Tina: Well ... yes and no ... 蒂娜: 嗯,既开心又不开心……

yes and no表示对某一问题的两可回答, 意思是"既是又不是;不能说定"。例如:

A: Were you surprised when you received something from Andy? 你收到安迪的东西时惊讶吗?

B: Well, yes and no. I knew he would send me something. But I just wasn't sure what it would be. 嗯,既惊讶又不惊讶。我知道他会给我送东西,但是不知道他会送什么。

2. Mmm ... why don't you ask Alice to join you each time you do something with Julie? 嗯……每次和朱莉在一起的时候,你何不邀请艾丽斯加人呢?

这里 each time 引导时间状语从句,类似 each time 引导时间状语从句的连词还有 every time, next time等。如:

Every time I come, he is busy. 每次我来他都很忙。

Next time you go skating, please wear warm clothes. 下次滑冰要穿暖和的衣服。

3. Then she won't feel left out. 那么她就不会觉得自己被冷落。

to be/feel left out 表示"被遗忘;被忽略;被冷落;被抛弃"之类的意思。例如:

New fathers often feel left out when their baby arrives. 当自己的孩子出生时,那些新爸爸们往往有被冷落的感觉。

If you don't catch up, you'll be left out. 如果你不抓紧赶上大家,你就会落在我们之后啦。

4. His face was always pale as chalk. 他总是面色苍白。

(as) pale as chalk是一种明喻修辞结构,虽然英语把苍白比作 chalk(白垩,一种白色石灰岩),但汉语不可直译,相当于我们说的"惨白;苍白"。例如:

You look as pale as chalk today. What's wrong? 今天你看着面色苍白,哪里不舒服? 另外值得注意的是,汉语描述不健康的人的面部颜色时常用"白"字,如"煞白;苍白;灰白"等等,英语常用pale来表达。例如:

He suddenly went pale. 他突然面色变白。

5. How could he have missed scoring that goal? 他怎么没把球射进呢?

此句 could have done 表示"过去本能够做某事却未做",包含"责备"意义。又如: How could he have been such a fool? 他怎么这么糊涂?

How could she have forgotten what kind of man he was? 她怎么能忘记他是哪种人呢?

6. But whatever it was, don't be too hard on yourself. 但不管结果怎样,不要对自己要求太苛刻。

to be hard on somebody是一个常用短语,表示"过于严格地要求某人;对某人过于严厉"或"以刻薄的方式批评、对待某人"。例如:

Some teachers today are too hard on their students. 如今一些老师对学生的要求过于严厉。

Perhaps I'm too hard on my daughter. 或许我对我女儿要求过头了。

7. The next day, Peter went to soccer practice with courage rather than fear in his heart. 第二天,彼得并没有害怕,而是勇敢地去参加足球训练。

rather than 意思是"并非;而不是"。例如:

I, rather than you, should do the work. 该做这工作的是我,而不是你。

The most valuable thing is time, rather than money. 最珍贵的是时间,而不是金钱。

8. But I think if we continue to pull together, we're going to win the next one. 但我想只要我们继续团结一致,我们就会赢得下一场比赛。

pull together 是一个常用短语, 意思是"齐心协力; 通力合作"。例如:

If all of us can pull together, there must be something we can do to improve the environment. 如果我们都能齐心协力,我们一定能做点什么来改善环境。

## Unit 12 Life is full of the unexpected.

1. I was about to go up when I decided to get a coffee first. 我正要上楼,这时我决定先去买杯咖啡。

be about to do something是一种表达将来的结构。Somebody is about to do something 或 Something is about to happen表示"某人即将做某事"或"某事就要发生",表达的是一种眼下的、最近的将来。例如:

We were just about to set off when Kate returned with the bad news. 我们正要出发,这时凯特回来了,带来了坏消息。

Oh, I was just about to leave you a message. 噢,我正要给你写个留言条呢。

注意: be going to do something 表达对未来的"计划;打算"。例如:

We're going to have a picnic this weekend. 本周末我们打算进行一次野餐。

- 2. We stared in disbelief at the black smoke rising above the burning building. 我们直愣愣地盯着燃烧着的大楼上升起的黑烟,无法相信(这一切)。
- 1) stare 表示 "(目不转睛地)盯着瞧;凝视"的意思,是不及物动词,用法与look 类似,接宾语时需要用介词at来引入所注视的内容。例如:

What are you staring at? 你眼睛一动不动地在盯着看什么呢?

Don't stare at people like that. It's rude. 别那样盯着人看,这不礼貌。

2) 介词短语 in disbelief用来表示人们持有怀疑、疑虑的态度,常与stare at somebody, shake one's head等搭配使用。例如:

I stared at him in disbelief, shocked at what he had said. 我直盯着他,十分震惊,不

相信他说的一切。

My grandmother shook her head in disbelief. 我奶奶摇着头, 丝毫不信。

## 3. April Fool's Day 愚人节

这是英美等英语国家一个特有的娱乐性节日。每年4月1日,朋友、熟人间往往会无中生有,编出一些玩笑来相互愚弄,人们一旦相信,便被大家嬉笑为"四月愚人"(April fool)。由于其特定的愉悦氛围和文化特质,这一节日深受大众,尤其是青年人喜爱,也逐渐流传到世界其他国家。

4. Many April Fool's jokes may end up being not very funny. 许多愚人节玩笑的结局并不是那么有趣。

end up 意为"结束;以······告终",后面常接介词短语或动词的-ing形式。例如:

Marley warns Scrooge to change his ways if he doesn't want to end up like him. 马利告诫斯克鲁奇,若是不想与他落得同样下场就得改变自己的行事方式。

He needs to think about what will happen if he doesn't end up as a professional runner. 他需要思考,如果最终不能成为职业赛跑运动员会怎么样。

Every time she went to see that movie, she ended up crying her eyes out. 每次她去看那部电影,最后都哭得跟泪人似的。

## Unit 13 We're trying to save the earth!

1. So together, our actions can make a difference and lead to a better future! 因此, 我们齐心协力就能带来变化, 创造更加美好的未来。

make a difference (to ...)表示 "(对·····) 产生影响或作用"。例如:

Do you think his words would make any difference to the final decision? 你认为他的话会对最后的决定产生影响吗?

The new teacher always encourages little Tom. This has made a big difference to him. 新来的老师总是鼓励小汤姆,这对他影响很大。

2. If their numbers drop too low, it will bring danger to all ocean life. 如果它们(鲨 鱼)的数目降至过低,会给所有海洋生物带来危险。

此句复数形式的numbers表达全球海洋中鲨鱼的总量。当表示数值的高或低时,number要用high或low修饰。例如:

In that country, the number of children going to school is higher in cities than in towns and villages. 在那个国家,城市儿童入学人数比乡镇及农村要高。

常与number搭配的动词有grow,fall等。例如:

The number of families that own cars has been growing quickly recently. 近来拥有轿车的家庭数量增长很快。

- 3. Environmental protection groups around the world, such as WildAid and the WWF, are teaching the public about "finning". 世界各地的环境保护组织,如野生救援协会和世界自然基金会,都在教育公众有关"猎翅"(获取鱼翅而猎杀鲨鱼)的行为。
- 1) 英语中fin本为名词,指"鱼鳍"。此句的finning由动词化的fin(割鲨鱼鳍以获取鱼翅)的-ing形式转化而成,指课文中所陈述的"猎翅"(获取鱼翅而猎杀鲨鱼)这一行为。
  - 2) WildAid和WWF组织

WildAid(美国野生救援协会)是保护野生动物及栖息地环境的一个非盈利性的机构,1999年注册成立,其宗旨是保护及救助世界范围内的野生动物;WWF(世界自然基金会)英文全称为World Wide Fund For Nature,成立于1961年,是享有国际盛誉、全球最大的独立性非政府环境保护组织之一。

4. She lives in a house in the UK that she built herself out of rubbish. 她住在英国, 房子是她自己用废弃物建造而成。

that she built ... 是一个定语从句,修饰前面的名词house。

build/make ... out of ... 表示 "用······建造/制作"。例如:

This art piece is made out of glass. 这个艺术品是用玻璃做的。

5. The top of the house is an old boat turned upside down. 房子的顶部是一条翻转过来的旧木船。

此处过去分词短语 turned upside down 意为"被翻转过来的;被颠倒过来的",用作后置定语,修饰名词 boat。英语中短语和从句用作定语时,一般置于名词之后,作后置定语。例如:

the sign on the wall 墙上的标志牌(介词短语后置作定语)

the children boating on the lake 湖上泛舟的孩子们(现在分词短语后置作定语)

the stories invented by eight- and nine-year-olds 八九岁小孩子编写的故事(过去分词 短语后置作定语)

a machine that can do many kinds of housework 一个能做多种家务的机器(句子后置作定语)

6. Not only can the art bring happiness to others, but it also shows that even cold, hard iron can be brought back to life with a little creativity. 艺术不但可以给他人带来快乐,而且也说明只需要一点创造力,即便是冰冷、坚硬的铁也可产生活力。

not only ... but also ... 是一个并列连词,相当于汉语的"不但······而且·····"。例如:

Basketball has not only become a popular sport to play but it has also become a popular sport to watch. 篮球不仅成为一项人们喜欢玩的运动,也成为一项人们喜欢观看的运动。

#### · · Notes on the Text · · · ·

Stonehenge is not only one of Britain's most famous historical places, but also one of its greatest mysteries. 巨石阵不仅是英国最著名的历史古迹之一,也是英国最大的未解之谜之一。

当not only连接两个并列分句时, not only分句用倒装语序。例如:

Not only did he hear it, but also he saw it. 他不但听见了,而且也看见了。

Not only does he speak English correctly, but also he speaks it fluently. 他不仅英语说得正确,还说得流利。

## Unit 14 I remember meeting all of you in Grade 7.

1. We have learned a different language 我们学习了一种不同的语言

That is from a foreign land 它来自异国他乡

这两行诗句实为一个句子,从句 that is from a foreign land是 language 的定语,表示 "一门来自异国的不同语言"。land在此指"国家", a foreign land便是"外国"之意,但 这种说法多见于诗歌或散文等文学语言中。

2. I'm trying to keep my cool 我在尽力保持冷静

keep one's cool意思是"保持沉着;不让自己失去控制", cool在此用作名词。例如:

"I must keep my cool," she thought. "Losing my temper isn't going to help." 她想: "我要保持冷静,发脾气是不会起作用的。"

与keep one's cool 意思相似的还有keep cool。如: Keep cool!保持冷静!

注意: keep cool中的 cool用作形容词,而keep one's cool中的 cool为名词。

- 3. As you set out on your new journey, you shouldn't forget where you came from. 在新的旅行启程之际,不应忘了你来自何处。
  - 1) set out on something 意思是"开始进行新的或重要的事情"。例如:

When we set out on this project, we knew it would be difficult. 我们开始着手这个项目时就知道它的难处。

2) set out 是一个常用短语,表示"出发"。例如:

After a three-day rest, the travelers set out again. 这些旅行者休息三天后又出发了。

3) journey的本义是"旅程",此句里用的是它的引申义,即它的隐喻用法,意思是"(人生的)阶段或行程"。隐喻在英语中很常见,例如:

Learning is a life-long journey. 学习是终身旅程。

Time is money. 时间就是金钱。

The book is the fruit of the couple's hard work. 这本书是这对夫妇辛苦付出的成果。

····· Tapescripts

## **Tapescripts**

Unit 1	How can we become good learners?	Girl 1: No. It's too hard to understand spoken
Section A, 1b		English.
Boy:	Hey, everybody. There's a big test	Boy 1: What about keeping a diary in English?
	on Tuesday. I really need some help.	Do you learn English that way?
	Can you tell me how you study for a	Girl 1: Yes, I do. It helps to write English every
	big test?	day.
Voices:	Sure! Yes. Sure we will.	Boy 2: Have you ever studied with a group?
Boy:	You did really well on the last	Girl 2: Yes, I have! I've learned a lot that way.
	English test, didn't you, Meiping?	Boy 2: Do you have conversations with friends
Meiping	: Yeah, I did OK.	in English?
Boy:	Well, how did you study for it?	Girl 2: Oh, yes. It really improves my
Meiping	: By making word cards.	speaking skills.
Boy:	Maybe I'll try that. So, how do you	Girl 1: What about reading aloud to practice
	study for a test, Peter?	pronunciation?
Peter:	By asking the teacher for help.	Boy 1: I do that sometimes. I think it helps.
	She's always happy to answer my	Girl 2: I do, too. And I often look up new
	questions.	words in a dictionary.
Boy:	That's interesting. How do you	Boy 2: That's a great idea!
	study, Tony?	Section B, 1c, 1d
Tony:	I like to study by listening to tapes.	Ms. Manson: You look worried, Paul.
	But sometimes my mother thinks	Paul: I am, Ms. Manson. I'm having
	I'm listening to music. And then she	trouble learning English.
	gets mad.	Ms. Manson: You said you liked English.
Boy:	Oh, maybe I won't do that then.	What's the problem?
Section	A, 2a, 2b	Paul: I can't get the pronunciation
Man:	Welcome to the English club. Today	right.
,	we're going to talk about the best ways	Ms. Manson: Well, listening can help. Why
f	o learn English. Does anyone learn	don't you listen to English songs
]	English by watching videos?	on the radio and repeat the

difficult words? Mary: What did you like best? Paul: That's a good idea. But what Bill: I loved the races! They were really about all the new words? I forget interesting to watch. How fantastic a lot of the new words. the dragon boat teams were! Ms. Manson: You can always write the new Yes! And look at the colors of the Mary: words in your notebook and boats. How pretty they were! review them from time to time. Bill: I agree! But I guess it was a little too You can even study on the crowded. subway on the way to school. Mary: I don't know ... I kind of like to have Paul: That might really help! Thanks. more people around. It makes things Ms. Manson: Can you understand when more exciting. Bill: That's true. Oh, and I really liked people talk to you? Paul: Well, not always. Sometimes eating zongzi. I just don't understand what Oh, me too! The sweet ones are my Mary: people are saying. favorite. Ms. Manson: Why don't you join an English Bill: I wonder if they'll have the races language club to practice again next year. speaking English? The English Mary: Of course! They have them every club meets after school on year. Bill: Tuesdays and Thursdays. Then I believe that I'll be back again Paul: Maybe I'll go. The only other next year to watch the races! problem is that I don't get much Mary: Me, too! writing practice. Section A, 2a, 2b Ms. Manson: Maybe you should find a pen What did you do on your Harry: vacation, Wu Ming? Paul: I visited my aunt and uncle in That sounds like a fun way to Wu Ming: practice writing. Thanks, Ms. Hong Kong. Manson. Harry: Wow! So what did you do? Wu Ming: Well, we ate out a lot. I believe I think that mooncakes are that we ate at least five meals a Unit 2 delicious! day! How delicious the food is! I've put on five pounds! Section A. 1b What a great day! Haha! Yes, the food in Hong Mary: Harry: Bill: Yes, it was really fun! Kong is delicious. What else did

vou do? Iane: It's not that bad. Even little kids Wu Ming: Shopping, of course. Hong Kong dress up as ghosts or black cats. They is a great place for shopping! I can also dress up as fun things like spent so much money. cartoon characters. Some parents join So what was the best part of the in the fun by dressing up, too! Harry: trip? Wu Yu: Do parents take their children around Oh, the Dragon Boat Festival for the neighborhood to ask for candies Wu Ming: sure. They had teams from all over and treats? the world! Yeah. Kids say "Trick or treat!" at Iane: Harry: I'm planning a trip to Hong Kong every house. This means that if you next year. I wonder whether June don't give them a treat, they'll play a is a good time. trick on you! Yes, if you want to see the boat Wu Yu: It sounds like a really fun festival! I Wu Ming: wonder if it'll ever become popular in races. But it's quite hot in June. That's one thing I didn't like. China. Oh, I don't mind hot weather. Harry: Wu Ming: OK, then I think that June would Unit 3 Could you please tell me where the be a perfect time for you to visit. restrooms are? Section B, 1b, 1c Section A, 1b Wu Yu: Hey Jane, what do you know about Conversation 1 Girl: Excuse me, could you tell me where I Halloween? Iane: Oh, it's a popular festival in North can buy some stamps? America. *Boy:* Yes. There's a post office on Center Street. Wu Yu: We don't really celebrate it in China. I Girl: Oh, could you tell me how to get to know that it's in October, right? Center Street? Yes, October 31st. It's a scary festival, Boy: Sure. You see that bank there? Iane: but I think it's fun! Girl: Hmm ... oh, yes. *Wu Yu*: What do people do on that day? *Boy*: Just go past the bank and then turn right. Jane: Many people make their houses look The post office is on the right, next to scary. They may turn off the lights the library. and light candles. They sometimes Girl: Thanks a lot! also put things like spiders and ghosts **Conversation 2** around the doors and windows. Boy: Excuse me, do you know where I can get Wu Yu: Wow, that sounds quite scary! a dictionary?

Girl: Sure. There's a bookstore on Main Street.

Boy: Oh, could you please tell me how to get there?

Girl: Yes. Go along Center Street and then turn left on Main Street. Then you will see the bookstore on the other side of the street.

Boy: Thanks! Do you know when the bookstore closes today?

Girl: I think it closes at 7:00 p.m. today.

#### Section A, 2a, 2b

Boy 1: Excuse me, can you tell me where I can buy some medicine?

Boy 2: Yes, there's a supermarket in this shopping center.

*Boy 1*: Do you know how to go there?

Boy 2: Yes. Go to the second floor and then ... then turn left. Let's see ... Then go past the bookstore. And umm ... the supermarket is between the flower store and the bookstore. You should be able to get medicine there.

Boy 1: OK, great. Oh, and one more thing. Do you know when this shopping center closes tonight?

Boy 2: I'm not sure, but you can ask for information over there.

Boy 1: OK, thanks a lot.

Boy 2: You're welcome.

#### Section B, 1c, 1d

#### Conversation 1

Boy: Could you tell me where there's a good place to eat?

Clerk: Of course. There are a lot of good

restaurants in Sunville. What kind of food are you looking for?

Bov: I'd like fresh vegetables.

Clerk: I'd try Green Land. They have delicious salads.

#### Conversation 2

Do you know if there are any public Girl: restrooms around here?

Clerk: Yes. You'll find some at the corner of Market and Middle Streets.

Girl: Umm ... are they clean?

Clerk: Oh, yes. They're very clean.

#### **Conversation 3**

Mother: Could you tell me if there is a good museum in Sunville?

Clerk: Well, we have several. What kind of museums do you like — History? Science? A children's museum?

Father: What about history? I like history museums. They're fascinating.

Girl 1: Oh, Dad! History museums are boring. Let's go to a science museum.

Boy: Science? We always go to science museums. I want to go to a children's museum. They're more fun.

Girl 2: Well, I'm too old for a children's museum. Why don't we go to an art museum?

Clerk: Why don't you go to the computer museum? There are a lot of fun things for children there. You can learn all about the history of computers, as well as learn about science.

Mother: That's a great idea! Let's go to the computer museum.

Unit 4 I used to be afraid of the dark.

Tina: Yeah, it used to be curly.

### Section A, 2a, 2b

Section A, 1b

Paula: Hey, Steve! Over here! Don't you remember me?

Oh, wow! You're Paula, aren't you? Steve:

## Conversation 1

Paula: That's right. We were in the same science class during Grade 8.

Bob: Mario, is that you?

> Steve: Yes, now I remember. You used to be really quiet, didn't you? I remember you were always silent in class.

Mario: Yeah, it is. It's Bob! Hey guys, it's Bob! I haven't seen you for four years!

> Paula: Yeah. I wasn't very outgoing. I was never brave enough to ask the teachers any questions!

Bob: Yeah. I'm here with my parents. We're visiting for a couple of days. Wow, Mario, you look different! You used to be short, didn't you?

Steve: Well, but you were always friendly. And you got a better grade in science than I did, haha. And I remember you were really good in music class, too. Wait a minute! Did you use to play the piano?

Mario: Yes, I did. Now I'm tall. And so are vou!

> Paula: Yes, I did. But now I'm more interested in sports. I play soccer almost every day, and I'm on a swim team. But I still

> > play the piano from time to time.

Bob: That's true. And you used to wear glasses.

> Wow, you're so active! People sure Steve: change.

#### Conversation 2

Bob:

Amv:

Bob:

Tina:

Bob:

Tina:

#### Section B, 1c, 1d

Bob: Hey, Amy, it's great to see you.

> Girl: My six-year-old brother started school this week.

Amy: Hi, Bob. How are you?

Boy: Oh, that's good. Life was great when I

was six.

Bob: Fine. Wow, you've changed! Really? How? Amy:

Girl: Really? Why?

Amy: Not anymore. You're taller than me now, Bob.

Hi, Tina. You've changed, too.

You used to have short hair.

You remember that? Yes, I did.

And you used to be really tall!

## Conversation 3

Bob: You have blonde hair!

Hiya, Bob.

Oh, yeah?

*Boy:* Oh, school was really easy.

Tina: Yeah, it used to be red, didn't it?

Girl: Not for me. I didn't use to like tests. Now I don't worry about tests, but I really

Bob: And it's straight!

used to be very nervous about them.

*Boy*: But the tests in primary school were easy!

Girl: Well, yes, they weren't too difficult. But I guess I wasn't used to them yet. I think I still like high school more than primary school.

*Boy*: But we used to play every day after school. Now we just study all the time.

Girl: Yeah, but we used to have to wear the school uniform. Now we can wear whatever we like.

Boy: I don't mind wearing a school uniform.

I don't like thinking about what to wear every day! I do remember one bad thing about primary school though. I used to hate P.E. class. Now I love it.

Girl: Oh, me, too!

#### Unit 5 What are the shirts made of?

#### Section A, 1b

Susan: Hi, Anita. I bought three shirts for 29 dollars yesterday!

Anita: Oh, really? What are they made of though? Sometimes the cheap ones are made of materials that don't feel very good.

Susan: A hundred percent cotton. They're nice and soft, and they were made in America.

Anita: Oh, OK. By the way, where did you buy those chopsticks? They're really cool!

Susan: Oh, I got them in Korea. They're nice,

aren't they?

Anita: Yeah. Chopsticks are usually made of wood. I've never seen steel ones before.

Susan: Oh, steel chopsticks are popular in Korea. Hey, do you think this ring looks OK?

Anita: Hmm ... yes, I think it's quite pretty. Is it made of silver?

Susan: Yes, and it was made in Thailand.
I'll give it to my best friend for her birthday.

Anita: Oh, I'm sure she'll love it.

#### Section A, 2a, 2b

Nick: Hey Marcus, have you heard about the art and science fair?

Marcus: You mean the one just outside the science museum?

Nick: Yeah, that's the one. The school notice board says that all students are invited to attend for free! Our school is paying for it!

Marcus: Wow, that's great!

*Nick*: I went there yesterday.

*Marcus*: Did you see anything cool?

Nick: Of course! All the works there were made by university students.

*Marcus*: What did you see?

Nick: I saw a huge model plane. It's made of used wood and glass. I also saw a really beautiful painting. It's made from grass, leaves and flowers.

Marcus: Oh, yeah, the fair is about environmental protection and recycling, right?

Nick: Yes, and the students came up with

some really interesting and creative

ideas.

Section B, 1b, 1c, 1d

Laura: Hey, Zheng Yun!

Zheng Yun: Hi, Laura.

Laura: How was your vacation?

Zheng Yun: It was great! I went to Weifang in

Shandong.

Laura: That's the city famous for kites,

right?

Zheng Yun: Yes. There's an international kite

festival there every April. That's

why I went there.

Laura: How interesting! What happens

at the festival?

Zheng Yun: People from all over the world

compete in kite flying. There are also competitions for the best

kites.

*Laura*: Were the kites nice?

Zheng Yun: They were beautiful. They were

made of different things like silk

or paper. Some were painted with

colorful drawings.

Laura: Sounds like you really enjoyed it.

I never thought that something as

simple as kite flying could be so

exciting.

Zheng Yun: Yes, it was really fun to see which

kite could fly the highest.

Laura: I think I want to learn to fly a kite,

too!

Unit 6 When was it invented?

Section A, 1b

Alice: Was your life very difficult when

you were a kid?

*Grandma*: Oh, not really. Why?

*Alice*: Well, you didn't have modern

inventions like a telephone, right?

*Grandma*: Of course we did! How old do you

think I am? The telephone was

invented in 1876. You need to take

a history class, Alice!

Alice: Haha! How about cars? They

weren't invented yet, were they?

Grandma: Yes, they were. Cars were invented

in 1885. My family had a car.

Alice: Well, did you have a TV?

*Grandma*: No, we couldn't afford one. They

were expensive in those days. The TV was invented around 1927, I

think.

Alice: Well, I know that you didn't have

a computer, because we learned in school that personal computers

were invented in 1971.

*Grandma*: You're right. But I have one now!

Section A, 2a, 2b

*Alex*: Hi, Carol. Wow, what are those?

Carol: Hello, Alex. Oh, these are some of the

interesting inventions that I'm writing

about for my English homework.

*Alex*: I see ... What's that, then?

Carol: They're shoes with lights. People use

them for seeing in the dark when you

get up at night.

Alex: Oh, that's a cool idea! I always hit my toe on something on the way to the bathroom at night.

Carol: Next is a special ice-cream scoop. This is my favorite invention. It runs on electricity and becomes hot.

Alex: I know what it's for! It's used for serving really cold ice-cream.

Carol: Yes, that's right! The last invention
I'm going to write about is shoes with
special heels. You can move the heels
up and down.

Alex: What are they used for?

Carol: Well, you can change the style of your shoes. You can raise the heels if you are going to a party or lower them if you are just going out for shopping.

#### Section B, 1c, 1d

Boy 1: Hey, did you know that potato chips were invented by mistake?

Boy 2: Really? What do you mean?

Boy 1: Well, here on the bag it says that they were invented by a cook called George Crum.

Boy 2: When was that?

Boy 1: Oh, it was back in 1853.

Boy 2: So, why was it an accident?

Boy 1: Well, one day, a customer came into the restaurant where George worked.

He ordered a plate of fried potatoes.

When the potatoes came, he said they were cut too thick and sent them back to the kitchen.

Boy 2: So what happened?

Boy 1: Well, George was angry, so he cut the potatoes really, really thin, and he cooked them for a long time until they were crispy. And he put lots of salt on them so they were really salty. He thought the customer would hate them.

Boy 2: And?

Boy 1: And the customer loved them and asked for more. He told the other customers about them, and soon everyone was ordering thinly cut, crispy, salty potato chips.

Boy 2: And we're still eating them today. What a cool story!

# Unit 7 Teenagers should be allowed to choose their own clothes.

#### Section A, 1b

Anna: Mom, can I go to the shopping center with John? He just got his driver's license.

Mom: No way! I don't think sixteen-yearolds should be allowed to drive. They aren't serious enough. I'm worried about your safety.

Anna: But Gaby's getting her ears pierced at the shopping center and I want to watch.

Mom: Sixteen-year-olds shouldn't be allowed to get their ears pierced either. They're too young.

Anna: I agree, but it's fun to watch. Can I

## · · · · · · Tapescripts

	take the bus then?	Molly:	Hmm I disagree. I kind of like it. It
Mom:	Well, OK.		looks cool!
Anna:	Great! I want to buy a new skirt, too.	Kathy:	You know another thing that worries
Mom:	What kind of skirt? Maybe I should		me? Larry doesn't seem to have many
	go with you.		friends.
Anna:	Aww, Mom. I'm not a child. I think	Molly:	Yeah, I know. I think he shouldn't
	teenagers should be allowed to		work on weekends.
	choose their own clothes.	Kathy:	That's right. He needs to spend time
Mom:	Well, I just want to make sure you get		with friends.
	something nice.	Sectio	n B, 1c, 1d
Section	A, 2a, 2b	Dad:	What's the matter, Peter?
Kathy:	Hi, Molly. Where's your brother	Peter:	I think I'm going to fail a math test,
	Larry? I thought he was joining us.		Dad.
Molly:	Hi, Kathy. I'm sorry. Larry can't join	Dad:	You are? Why?
	us after all. He is working late tonight.	Peter:	Well, I missed the bus and I had to walk
Kathy:	Oh, Larry's working late again?		to school.
Molly:	Yeah, he is.	Dad:	So?
Kathy:	I see I really don't think sixteen-	Peter:	I'm not allowed to get to class late, and
	year-olds should be allowed to work		there was a big test today.
	at night. Young people need to sleep.	Dad:	And you weren't allowed to take the
Molly:	Oh, I disagree with you. Teenage boys		test?
	never get tired.	Peter:	That's right. But I know I could pass
Kathy:	Well, maybe. But Larry shouldn't		that test.
	work every night.	Dad:	Well, Peter, the school has to have
Molly:	That's true. He needs time to do		rules, you know.
	homework.	Peter:	I know. But they should let me take the
Kathy:	And you know, Molly he should		test later. It's not fair if they don't even
	really cut his hair.		give me a chance!
Molly:	Oh, I don't know. Do you think it's	Dad:	Well, you might still be allowed. Maybe
	too long?		you could talk to the teacher after
Kathy:	Yes, I do. It doesn't look clean. And I		school.
	think he should stop wearing that silly	Peter:	Yeah. Maybe if I explain what happened,
	earring.		she'll understand.

#### Unit 8 It must belong to Carla.

#### Section A, 1b

*Girl 1*: Whose volleyball is this?

Boy: It must be Carla's. She loves volleyball.

*Girl* 1: How about this toy truck?

Girl 2: Hmm ... that toy truck must belong

to Jane's little brother. He was the

only little kid at the picnic. And the

magazine must belong to Deng Wen.

He loves rabbits.

*Boy*: Oh, look, someone left a book.

Girl 2: That book must be Mary's. J.K. Rowl-

ing is her favorite writer.

Girl 1: OK ... and how about this CD?

Girl 2: Hmm ... The CD must belong to Grace. She always listens to pop music.

Grace. Sile always listeris to pop i

#### Section A, 2a, 2b

Bob: Hey, look! Whose schoolbag do you

think this is?

Anna: I don't know. Look, here's a school

T-shirt.

*Bob*: Well then, the person must go to our

school. Oh! Here is a hair band, so the

person can't be a boy.

Anna: It could be Mei's hair band. She has

long hair.

*Bob*: Or the hair band might belong to

Linda. She was at the picnic, wasn't

she?

Anna: Yes, she was. But then the schoolbag

could belong to Rita. She's always

forgetting things.

*Bob*: Oh, look! Tennis balls.

Anna: Then it must be Linda's schoolbag. She

has long hair and she's on the tennis team.

Bob: You're right!

Section B, 1b, 1c

*Man*: Hey, look at the man running

down the street. I wonder what's

happening.

*Woman*: He could be running for exercise.

*Man*: But he's wearing a suit. He might be

late for work.

Woman: He looks kind of afraid. (pause) Oh,

no! What's that?

Man: Where?

Woman: There's something in the sky.

*Man*: It could be a plane.

Woman: No, it can't be a plane. It's too big. It

must be a UFO.

Man: A UFO? What's going on?

Woman: Look, now the UFO is landing ...

*Man*: And there's something strange

getting out. It must be an alien.

Woman: And the alien is running after the

man! I must be dreaming.

*Man*: Maybe we should call the police.

(pause) Hey, wait a minute. What's

that?

Woman: Where?

*Man*: Over there.

Woman: It's a woman with a camera.

*Man*: She could be from the TV news.

Woman: No, look at all those other people.

They're actors. Oh! They must be

making a movie.

## •••••• Tapescripts

Unit 9 I like music that I can dance to.		things. What a great jacket!
Section A, 1b	Michael:	Yeah, it's new. I really like it. I like
Betty: Oh, look! There's the new Cool Kids		clothes that are unusual.
CD.	Ali:	Me, too. Say is that a new book
Tony: The Cool Kids? Do you like them?		over there?
Betty: Oh, yeah. They're my favorite band. I	Michael:	Yes, it is. It's a book about
like music that I can dance to.		volleyball. It tells you how you can
Tony: You're kidding. I think they're awful.		be a good player.
I prefer music that has great lyrics	Ali:	Is it good?
music that I can sing along with.	Michael:	Yeah, it's great. I like writers who
Betty: I like songs that I can sing along with,		explain things well.
too. So what's your favorite band?	Ali:	Me, too. Umm, Michael?
Tony: The Lions. They always have	Michael:	Yes?
interesting lyrics.	Ali:	Where did you get that movie
Section A, 2a, 2b		poster?
Xu Fei: Look, Carmen. These T-shirts are	Michael:	Oh, my brother got it for me. He
great! Look at this one.		works at a movie theater.
Carmen: What a great T-shirt, Xu Fei! I	Ali:	Wow, you're so lucky. It's a great
really love the Australian singer Dan		poster!
Dervish. I like musicians who play	Michael:	Yes, it is. I love movies that are scary.
different kinds of music.		What about you?
Xu Fei: Hmm I guess he's OK	Ali:	I sure do. Say Michael Do you
Carmen: He's only OK?! You must be joking.		think your brother could get the
Xu Fei: Well, I like musicians who write		same poster for me, too?
their own songs. Dan Dervish	Michael:	Probably. I'll ask him.
doesn't write his own music.	Ali:	Great, thanks!
Carmen: Hmm. Well, I think he's great.		
Xu Fei: The Modern's T-shirt is interesting.	Unit 10	You're supposed to shake hands.
Carmen: The Modern are really great. I love	Section	A, 1b
electronic music that's loud.	Yoshi:	What are people supposed to do
Xu Fei: I know you do but I prefer groups		when they meet in your country,
that play quiet and slow songs.		Rodrigo?
Section B, 1b, 1c	Rodrigo:	Do you mean when people meet
Ali: Wow, you sure have lots of cool		for the first time?

but I arrived at 8:00.

Oh, so you were late.

Celia:

Daisy:

Daisy:

Maria:

Daisy:

I see.

Yoshi: Yeah. was in a T-shirt and jeans.

Rodrigo: In Mexico, we shake hands. Daisy: I guess next time you should ask what

Yoshi: What about in Brazil, Celia? you're supposed to wear.

Well, in Brazil, people sometimes Section B, 1b, 1c kiss. How about in Japan, Yoshi? Yang Ming: You must be excited about leaving

What are people expected to do for China tomorrow, Steve!

when they meet for the first time? Steve: Yeah, but I'm a little nervous, too.

Yoshi: We bow. Yang Ming: Why?

Kim: And in Korea we also bow. Steve. Well, for one thing, I don't know

Mike: Well, I guess in most Western how to use chopsticks very well ...

> countries we shake hands. and I don't know how to behave

Section A, 2a, 2b at the dinner table.

Hi, Maria. How was Paul's party? Yang Ming: Oh, I see. Well, one important Daisy:

Maria: Oh, Daisy, it was terrible. thing is that you're not supposed

Daisy: It was? to start eating first if there are

Maria: Uh-huh. older people at the table.

Daisy: What happened? Steve: That's interesting. In the United

*Maria*: Well, I was supposed to arrive at 7:00, States, it doesn't matter.

Yang Ming: Yeah, I know. It's also impolite

*Maria*: Yeah, but in my country, it's your food. You shouldn't point

to stick your chopsticks into

different. When you're invited for at anyone with your chopsticks,

7:00, you're expected to come later! either.

It's considered strange to turn up on Steve: Oh, OK.

time. Yang Ming: Oh, and there's one more thing

you need to know. You're not Then when I met Paul's mom, I kissed supposed to talk when you're

eating dinner. Only parents are

Oh ... you were supposed to shake expected to talk at the dinner hands instead. table. Children are not allowed to

Maria: That's right. And I wore a fancy dress. speak.

outdoor party, Daisy. Everyone else

What's wrong with that? Wow! That's ... that's unusual! Daisy: Steve:

Maria: Well, it turned out that it was an Yang Ming: Haha, I'm just kidding!

## •••••• Tapescripts

Unit 1	1 Sad movies make me cry.	John: 7	Then did you go to the concert at the
Section	on A, 1b	h	nigh school?
Tina:	I'm hungry, Amy.	Tina: 1	No. We decided to go to the movies. We
Amy:	So am I. Why don't we get something	S	aw Remember Me Forever. It was a
	to eat?	r	eally good movie, but it was so sad that
Tina:	Yeah. Let's go to Rockin' Restaurant. I	it	t made us cry.
	love their hamburgers.	John: S	ad movies don't make me cry. They
Amy:	Oh, Tina I hate Rockin' Restaurant.	jı	ust make me want to leave!
Tina:	Why? The food is great, isn't it?	Tina: Y	You sound just like my brother!
Amy:	The food's fine. I just don't like the	Section	B, 1c, 1d
	environment. Those awful pictures on	The gene	eral searched and searched but
	the walls make me uncomfortable, and	couldn't	find anyone. It seemed that everyone
	the loud music makes me nervous.	had their	r own problems, and no one was truly
Tina:	OK. So where do you want to go, Amy?	happy. T	wo days passed. Just as he was about
Amy:	Let's go to Blue Ocean. The soft music	to give up, he saw a poor man on the street. He	
	makes me relax.	was eatir	ng with his hands and singing happily
Tina: Not me. It makes me sleepy.		to himself. The general went up to him.	
Section	Section A, 2a, 2b		Hello! I'm the king's top general.
John:	Did you and Amy have fun last night,	Man:	Hi, General. What can I do for you
	Tina?		today?
Tina:	Well yes and no.	General:	I heard you singing just now, and
John:	Was Amy late as usual?		you sound very happy.
Tina:	Yes, she was, and waiting for her drove	Man:	That's because I <i>am</i> happy.
	me crazy.	General:	But I don't understand. What makes
John:	Oh dear. Where did you go for dinner,		you so happy? You have no power,
	then?		money or fame.
Tina:	First we went to Rockin' Restaurant,	Man:	I have everything I want, and I
	but Amy didn't want to stay. She said		don't want what I can't have. So I'm
	that the loud music made her nervous.		happy, and my song comes from the
John:	That's funny. Loud music always makes		happiness in my heart.
	me want to dance.	General:	Then I need to give your shirt to the
Tina:	Me, too. So we went to Blue Ocean. It		king. Is it there in your bag? How

was quiet and the food was great. We

had a good time.

much do you want for it?

Shirt? What shirt? I don't own any

Man:

#### shirts!

### Unit 12 Life is full of the unexpected.

#### Section A, 1b

Boy: Hi, Mary. You look so tired.

Mary: I am. I had a bad morning.

Boy: Really? What happened?

Mary: Well, first of all I overslept. By the time I got up, my brother had already gotten

in the shower.

*Boy*: Oh, what a pain!

Mary: So, after he got out of the shower, I took a quick shower and got dressed.

But by the time I went outside, the bus

had already left.

Boy: Oh, no!

Mary: Oh, yes! So I ran all the way to school.

But when I got to school, I realized I

had left my backpack at home.

*Boy*: No wonder you look stressed.

#### Section A, 2a, 2b

Boy: So then what did you do, Mary?

Mary: Well, I ran home to get my backpack.
But when I got home, I realized I had

left my keys in the backpack.

Boy: You're kidding!

Mary: So I ran back to school without my keys or my backpack. But by the time I

got back to school, the bell had rung.

Boy: Oh, no!

Mary: And by the time I walked into class, the teacher had started teaching already. She asked for our homework,

but of course I didn't have it.

#### Section B, 1c, 1d

Nick: Has someone ever tricked you on April

Fool's Day, Dave?

Dave: Yes. A friend once invited me to a

costume party. When I got there, I

found that it wasn't a costume party. I

was the only person wearing a costume,

and I was really embarrassed. How

about you, Nick?

Nick: Well, last April Fool's Day, when my

alarm went off, I got up, took a shower,

got dressed, and went to school. But

when I got there, the school was empty.

I was the only one there. After an hour,

the other kids showed up, and I realized that my brother had fooled me.

......

Nick: Uh-huh. He had changed the clock to

an hour earlier. What about you, Joe?

What happened to you on April Fool's

Day?

Dave: He had?

Joe: Well, my friend called me on March

31st last year and told me we had a

math test the next day. By the time I

got to math class, I was tired because I

had stayed up all night studying. Then

I found out that my friend had fooled

me. We didn't have a test at all!

## Unit 13 We're trying to save the earth!

#### Section A, 1b

*Tony*: Hey, Mark, maybe we could go swimming in the river later this

afternoon.

Mark: I don't think I want to go, Tony. road these days. Tony: Why not? Iason: And factories that burn coal also Mark: I was there last weekend and the river pollute the air with a lot of black smoke. was really dirty. Even the bottom of the river was full of rubbish, and there *Interviewer*: What other problems do you see? were no more fish for fishermen to Susan: I guess there's too much rubbish catch. and waste in the streets. No way! It used to be so clean. In fact, Iason: Yes! Every day people are throwing it has always been the nicest river in away things like wooden chopsticks, this town. plastic bowls and plastic bags. *Mark*: Not anymore. I think people are Susan: They're also littering in throwing litter into the river. Factories public places, for example, during are also putting waste into the river. picnics in parks. This is turning That's terrible! We should write to the Tony: beautiful places into ugly ones. government. They should close down *Interviewer*: You're right. These are serious the factories. problems for our environment. *Mark*: Good idea! But I think everyone in Next, let's talk about the things this town should help to clean up the we can do to help. river, too. Everyone should play a part, Section B, 1c, 1d not just the government. *Jack:* Turn off the lights, Julia. It saves Section A, 2a, 2b electricity. Interviewer: Today we're talking to Jason Julia: Oh, I usually do that. I was just in a and Susan about environmental hurry. problems. Jason and Susan, can I see. I've just read a book which *Iack:* you tell us about some of the gives ideas about how we can save problems you've seen? the environment. For example, you Iason: I think one problem is that the air should turn off the shower when you're is badly polluted. I hardly ever see washing your hair. blue skies anymore. Oh, I would never do that. I have very Iulia: Yes, and I used to see the stars Susan: short hair. It only takes a few minutes clearly. to wash. What else does it say?

Jack:

Iulia:

*Interviewer*: What do you think has caused

Well, there are more cars on the

this problem?

Susan:

You should take your own bags when

Oh, that's easy. I'll do that from now

you go shopping.

on. What else?

Jack: People should stop riding in cars and

start riding bikes.

*Julia*: No way! It would take me 45 minutes to get to school by bike!

Jack: But it's good for the environment!

Besides, I like riding my bike.

*Julia*: Yes, and you also live close to school!

# Unit 14 I remember meeting all of you in Grade 7.

#### Section A, 1b

Mary: Hey, Frank! Peter, Sarah and I were just sharing memories of junior high school.

Frank: Great! Do you have any special memories, Mary?

Mary: Oh yeah, lots ... I remember losing my schoolbag in Grade 7.

Frank: I remember that! We all helped you to look for it, remember?

*Mary*: Yes, and Peter found it. Thanks for saving my life that day!

Peter: No problem!

Mary: How about you, Peter? What do you remember?

Peter: Hmm ... I used to be scared of Mr.

Brown in Grade 8. He was so strict! I always did my homework carefully to meet his standards.

Sarah: Me, too. And I remember meeting all of you in Grade 7. And we've been good friends ever since, haven't we, Frank?

Frank: Yeah! I've enjoyed every year of junior high school.

*Peter*: And we're all going to miss this place.

#### Section A, 2a, 2b

Lisa: So Brian, here we are at the end of junior high.

Brian: Yeah, I'm so happy I don't have to do P.E. again.

Lisa: Oh, Brian! But we did have a great
P.E. teacher. He gave us really clear
instructions so that we'd be safe when
playing sports.

Brian: Yeah, I remember Mr. Hunt was kind when I hurt my knee. He told me to take a break from running.

Lisa: What about you, Luke? Do you have any special memories?

Luke: My best memory is when That's Life played at school. Remember we wrote a letter to the band about our dream of hearing them play, and they offered to come?

Lisa: Yeah, that was so cool. Don't you think that junior high has been fun?

Luke: Yes ... and a lot of hard work, too!

What are you going to do after you graduate, Lisa?

Lisa: I want to go to senior high and then university, so I can study medicine.

#### Section B, 1c, 1d

Class: Good morning, Mrs. Chen.

*Mrs. Chen*: Morning, everyone! Well, today is our last class together.

*Bob*: That makes me sad, Mrs. Chen.

bring a graduation cake.

Your classes have been great. that. Mrs. Chen: I'm glad to hear that. But the future Anna: I'm going to improve my English so will be exciting, too. What do you that I can teach kids English in the hope to do in the future, Bob? future. Bob: I hope to pass the exam to get into Mrs. Chen: That's an excellent plan, Anna. All senior high school. of you should go for it. I believe in Shirley: I'm going to try to get into a music you, all of you. school. I want to play in a band. Shirley: Thank you, Mrs. Chen. Oh, this Mrs. Chen: I think you can do it, Shirley. And weekend we're celebrating the end you, Ken? I remember you won a of junior high school. We're having prize for science ... a party ... Ken: Yes, last year. I'd like to be an Ken: ... and we'd like you to come! astronaut and go into space. It Mrs. Chen: Why, of course, I'd love to! I'll

would be so exciting if I could do

·Grammar·

## Grammar

### I. 动词 (Verbs)

#### 1. 被动语态 (Passive Voice)

1) 主动语态和被动语态

英语动词有两种语态,即主动语态(Active Voice)和被动语态(Passive Voice)。当主语为动作的执行者时,谓语的形式为主动语态;当主语为动作的承受者时,谓语要用被动语态。例如:

Many people speak English.(主动语态,句子的主语 many people 是动作 speak 的执行者)

English is spoken by many people.(被动语态,句子的主语 English 是动作 speak 的承受者)

Bell invented the telephone in 1876.( 主动语态)

The telephone was invented by Bell in 1876.(被动语态)

### 2) 被动语态的构成

被动语态由"助动词be + 及物动词的过去分词"构成。助动词be 有人称、数和时态的变化,其变化规则与be 作为连系动词时完全一样。现以动词ask为例,将一般现在时和一般过去时被动语态的肯定式、否定式及疑问式列表如下:

	肯定式	否定式	疑问式
一般现在时	I am asked He/She is asked We/You/They are asked	I am not asked He/She is not asked We/You/They are not asked	Am I asked? Is he/she asked? Are we/you/they asked?
一般过去时	I was asked He/She was asked We/You/They were asked	I was not asked He/She was not asked We/You/They were not asked	Was I asked? Was he/she asked? Were we/you/they asked?

#### 3) 含有情态动词的被动语态

含有情态动词的被动语态由"情态动词+be+及物动词的过去分词"构成。例如:

Teenagers should be allowed to make their own decisions.

•Grammar

Your room must be cleaned every day.

The trees may be planted behind the house.

This game can be played in the winter.

#### 4)被动语态的用法

当我们不知道谁是动作的执行者,或者没有必要说明谁是动作的执行者,或者只需强调动作的承受者时,要用被动语态。例如:

The blouse is made of silk.

The zipper is often used in our daily lives.

I think the TV was invented after the car.

被动语态常用于陈述事实,一般用在科技文章或新闻报道中。

### \*2. 过去完成时 (Past Perfect Tense)

- 1) 过去完成时的构成 过去完成时由"助动词had(用于各种人称和数)+过去分词"构成。
- 2) 过去完成时的用法

用法	例句
过去完成时表示在过去某一时间或动作 之前已经发生或完成了的动作。它表示 动作发生的时间是"过去的过去"。表示 过去某一时间可用by, before等构成的短 语,也可用when, before等引导的从句, 或者通过上下文表示。	By the time I got outside, the bus had already left. When I got to school, I realized I had left my backpack at home. The movie had started before I arrived at the cinema. By the time I got to the airport, my flight had already taken off.

注: had not 常简略为hadn't。

#### 3. 情态动词(Modal Verbs)

很多情态动词都可以用于表达推测, 但所包含的意义不尽相同。

1) must

must表示很大的可能性,意为"一定;必定",只用于肯定句中。

The backpack must belong to Carla. 那个背包肯定是卡拉的。

It's 10:00 p.m. He must be at home by now. 现在是晚上十点。他这会儿肯定在家。

2) can和can't

can常用于否定句或疑问句中表示惊异、怀疑、不相信等。can't表示"不大可能"。例如:

Can it be true? 那可能是真的吗?

What can he mean? 他可能是什么意思呢?

#### **Grammar**

He can't be more than 40. 他不可能超过四十岁。

I trust Joe. He can't be lying. 我信任乔。他不大可能说谎。

除了上述情态动词以外, may, might, could 都能表示"可能"。could, might 语气更委婉, might 语气最为缓和, 含义更不确定。例如:

She looks beautiful. I think she may be an actress. 她看起来很漂亮。我觉得她可能是个演员。

It could be Mei's hair band. Or it might belong to Linda. They both have long hair. 这有可能是梅的发带,也有可能是琳达的。她们俩都是长发。

### II. 宾语从句 (Objective Clauses)

在复合句中,由一个句子充当宾语,这个句子叫作宾语从句。引导宾语从句的常见关 联词有 that, if, whether, what, who, where, why 和 how等。

从句原形	关联词	例句
陈述句	that(在口语或非正式 文体中常省略)	I think (that) Halloween is a fun festival.  Mary thinks (that) the teams were just fantastic.  Many think (that) sharks are too strong to be endangered.
一般疑问句	whether, if(在口语中 常用if)	I wonder if/whether they'll have the races again next year. Ben wonders if/whether April is a good time to visit Thailand.
特殊疑问句	who, what, which, when, where, how, why	Could you please tell me where the restrooms are? Do you know when the bookstore closes today? I asked Candy how life was different after she became famous. Can you tell me who she is?

## III. 定语从句(Attributive Clauses)

在复合句中,修饰某一名词或代词的从句叫作定语从句。定语从句通常置于它修饰的 名词或代词之后,被修饰的名词或代词叫先行词。例如:

I like music that I can dance to.

Carmen likes musicians who play different kinds of music.

上面两句中的 music 和 musicians 是定语从句所修饰的词,叫作先行词,定语从句放在先行词的后面。引导定语从句的词有关系代词 that, which, who (宾格 whom, 所有格 whose) 和关系副词 where, when, why。关系代词和关系副词放在先行词和定语从句之间,

起联系作用,同时又作定语从句的一个成分。

由关系代词引导的定语从句:

关系代词		例 句		
that 在从句中作 主语或宾语	指物	I love movies that are funny.(作主语) April Fool's Day is a celebration that takes place in different countries around the world.(作主语) Everything (that) you learn becomes a part of you and changes you. (作宾语)		
which 在从句中 作主语或宾语	指物	The book which is on the table is mine.(作主语) The story (which) he told was very interesting.(作宾语)		
who, whom 在从 句中分别作主语 和宾语	指人	I'd like to congratulate all the students who are here today.(作主语) I love singers who write their own music.(作主语) The person to whom you just spoke is Mr. Li.(作宾语)		

注:关系代词在句中作宾语时常可省略。

### IV. 构词法 (Word Formation)

英语中很多单词的构成形式是有规律的,掌握单词的构成规律有助于理解和记忆词汇。 英语的常见构词法有合成(Compounding)、派生(Derivation)和转化(Conversion)。 缩写和简写(Abbreviation and Simplification)也是构词法的一种。

## 1. 合成法 (Compounding)

由两个或两个以上的词合成一个新词,这种构词法叫作合成法。例如:

复合名词 classroom(名词+名词)

blackboard(形容词+名词)

复合形容词 worldwide(名词+形容词)

good-looking(形容词+分词)

复合动词 overcome (副词+动词)

复合数词 fifty-four(数词+数词)

复合代词 everything, somebody, anything(不定代词+名词)

复合副词 downstairs(副词+名词)

#### 2. 派生法 (Derivation)

在一个单词前面或后面加上一个词缀构成新词,这种构词法叫作派生法。加在单词前的词缀叫前缀,加在后面的词缀叫后缀。

Grammar

	前 缀	示 例
un-	(不、非,表示否定)	unfriendly, unpleasant, uncomfortable
dis-	(不、非,表示否定)	disadvantage, dishonest, disagree
bi-	(两个、双边的)	bicycle
inter-	(相互、交互、在一起)	interview, international, Internet
re-	(又、再、重新)	review, return, rewrite
tele-	(远)	telephone, television

后 缀	示 例
-or / -er (从事某种职业的人,名词后	actor, visitor, director, singer, runner, worker,
缀)	driver
-ist (人,名词后缀)	artist, scientist, tourist, terrorist
-ese (民族、语言,名词后缀)	Chinese, Japanese
-tion (表示动作、状态,名词后缀)	invitation, attraction, population, pronunciation
-ful (充满,形容词后缀)	successful, beautiful, colorful, wonderful
-y (表性质,形容词后缀)	funny, healthy, cloudy, windy
-ing (形容词后缀)	boring, exciting, interesting, outstanding
-ed (形容词后缀)	surprised, balanced, relaxed, talented
-al (的,形容词后缀)	traditional, international, natural
-able (能够,形容词后缀)	comfortable, unforgettable
-less (没有、无,形容词后缀)	homeless, helpless, careless
-ly (副词或形容词后缀)	really, usually, finally, friendly

#### 3. 转化法 (Conversion)

一个单词由一种词类转换为另一种词类,这种构词法叫转化法。单词转化后的意义 往往与之前的意义联系密切。

名词转化为动词 show n. 展览;展示→show v. 表演;展出

water n. 水 → water v. 浇水

形容词转化为动词 slow adj.慢的 → slow v. 放慢

动词转化为名词 walk  $\nu$ . 散步; 走  $\rightarrow$  take a walk  $\nu$ . 散步

look  $\nu$ . 看  $\rightarrow$  have a look n. 看一下,看一看

## 4. 缩写和简写 ( Abbreviation and Simplification )

缩写和简写(也被称为截断法或缩短法)主要采取"截头""去尾"或者"既截头又去尾"的方法来生成新词。例如:

 $telephone \rightarrow phone \qquad airplane \rightarrow plane \qquad laboratory \rightarrow lab$ 

mathematics  $\rightarrow$  math advertisement  $\rightarrow$  ad examination  $\rightarrow$  exam

 $influenza \rightarrow flu$ 

#### · · · · · · · · · · · Grammar ·

另外,还有很多缩写词是由各个单词的首字母组成,例如:

CD (compact disk)

CCTV (China Central Television)

NBA (National Basketball Association)

UFO (unidentified flying object)

UN (United Nations)

USA (United States of America)

WWF (World Wide Fund for Nature or World Wildlife Fund)

## Words and Expressions in Each Unit

(注:在本词表中,重点词汇用黑体标出。 在英式和美式发音有区别时,英式发音在前,美式发音在后。)

Unit 1		increase /ɪnˈkriːs/ ν. 增加;增长	p.5
textbook /'tekstbuk/ n. 教科书;课本	p.1	speed /spi:d/n. 速度	p.5
conversation /ˌkɒnvəˈseɪ∫n/,		partner/'pa:(r)tnə(r)/ n. 搭档;同伴	p.5
/ˌkɑ:nvərˈseɪʃn/ <i>n.</i> 交谈;谈话	p.2	born /bɔ:(r)n/ v. 出生 adj. 天生的	p.6
aloud /əˈlaʊd/ adv. 大声地;出声地	p.2	be born with 天生具有	p.6
pronunciation /prəˌnʌnsiˈeɪ∫n/		ability /əˈbɪləti/ n. 能力;才能	p.6
n. 发音;读音	p.2	create /kriˈeɪt/ ν. 创造;创建	p.6
sentence /'sentəns/ n. 句子	p.2	brain/breɪn/n. 大脑	p.6
<b>patient</b> /ˈpeɪ∫nt/ <i>adj</i> .有耐心的		active /ˈæktɪv/ adj. 活跃的;积极的	p.6
<i>n</i> . 病人	p.2	attention /əˈten∫n/ n. 注意;关注	p.6
expression / Ik'spre∫n/		pay attention to 注意;关注	p.6
n. 表情;表示;表达方式	p.3	connect /kəˈnekt/	
discover /dɪˈskʌvə(r)/ ν. 发现;发觉	p.3	ν.( 使 ) 连接; 与有联系	p.6
secret /ˈsiːkrət/ n. 秘密; 秘诀		connect with	
adj. 秘密的;保密的	p.3	把和连接或联系起来	p.6
look up(在词典、参考书中或通过		overnight /ˌəʊvə(r)ˈnaɪt/	
电脑)查阅;抬头看	p.3	adv. 一夜之间;在夜间	p.6
grammar /ˈɡræmə(r)/ n.语法	p.3	review /rɪˈvjuː/ ν. & n. 回顾;复习	p.6
repeat /rɪˈpiːt/ ν.重复; 重做	p.4	knowledge /'nplid3/, /'na:lid3/	
note /nəut/ n.笔记;记录		n. 知识; 学问	p.6
ν.注意;指出	p.4	lifelong /ˈlaɪfloŋ/ adj. 终身的;毕生的	p.6
pal/pæl/n. 朋友;伙伴	p.4	wisely /ˈwaɪzli/ adv. 明智地; 聪明地	p.6
physics /ˈfɪzɪks/ n. 物理;物理学	p.4		
chemistry /ˈkemɪstri/ n. 化学	p.4	Annie /ˈæni/安妮 (女名)	p.2
memorize /ˈmeməraɪz/ ν. 记忆;记住	p.4	Alexander /ˌælɪgˈzændə(r)/ Graham	
pattern /ˈpætn/, /ˈpætərn/		/ˈgreɪəm/ Bell /bel/	
n. 模式; 方式	p.4	亚历山大,格雷厄姆,贝尔	p.6
pronounce /prəˈnaʊns/ v. 发音	p.5		

## ••••••• Words and Expressions in Each Unit

Unit 2		eve /iːv/ n. 前夕;前夜	p.14
mooncake /ˈmuːnkeɪk/ n. 月饼	p.9	<b>dead</b> /ded/ <i>adj</i> . 死的;失去生命的	p.14
lantern /ˈlæntə(r)n/ n. 灯笼	p.9	business /ˈbɪznəs/ n. 生意;商业	p.14
stranger /ˈstreɪndʒə(r)/ n. 陌生人	p.10	punish /ˈpʌnɪʃ/ ν. 处罚;惩罚	p.14
relative /ˈrelətɪv/ n.亲属;亲戚	p.10	warn /wɔ:(r)n/ ν.警告;告诫	p.14
put on 增加(体重);发胖	p.10	end up 最终成为;最后处于	p.14
pound/paund/n.磅(重量单位);		present /ˈpreznt/ n. 现在;礼物	
英镑(英国货币单位)	p.10	adj. 现在的	p.14
folk/fəʊk/ adj. 民间的;民俗的	p.11	warmth /wɔ:(r)m $\theta$ / $n$ . 温暖;暖和	p.14
goddess /ˈgɒdes/, /ˈgɑːdəs/ n. 女神	p.11	spread /spred/ v. (spread, spread)	
whoever/huːˈevə(r)/ pron. 无论谁;		传播;展开 n.蔓延;传播	p.14
不管什么人	p.11		
steal /sti:l/ v. (stole /stəʊl/,		Macao /məˈkaʊ/ 澳门	p.10
stolen /ˈstəʊlən/) 偷;窃取	p.11	Chiang Mai /tʃiˌæŋˈmaɪ/	
lay/le1/ v. (laid/le1d/, laid)		清迈 (泰国城市)	p.10
放置;安放;产(卵);下(蛋)	p.11		
lay out 摆开;布置	p.11	Water Festival 泼水节	p.9
dessert /dɪˈzɜː(r)t/ n.( 饭后) 甜点;		Mid-Autumn /ˌmɪdˈɔːtəm/ Festival	
甜食	p.11	中秋节	p.11
garden /ˈgɑː(r)dn/ n. 花园;园子	p.11	Mother's Day 母亲节	p.12
tradition /trəˈdɪ∫n/ n. 传统	p.11	Father's Day 父亲节	p.12
admire /ədˈmaɪə(r)/ ν. 欣赏;仰慕	p.11	Halloween /ˌhæləʊˈiːn/ 万圣节前夕	p.13
tie/taɪ/n. 领带 v.捆; 東	p.12	A Christmas Carol /ˈkærəl/《圣诞欢	歌》
haunted /ˈhɔːntɪd/ <i>adj</i> .有鬼魂出没的	;	(小说名)	p.14
闹鬼的	p.13	Easter /ˈiːstə(r)/ 复活节	p.16
ghost/gəʊst/n.鬼;鬼魂	p.13		
trick/trɪk/n. 花招;把戏	p.13	Clara /ˈklɑːrə/, /ˈklerə/ 克拉拉(女名	)p.10
<b>treat</b> /triːt/ n. 款待;招待		Santa /'sæntə/ Claus /klɔ:z/	
ν.招待;请(客)	p.13	圣诞老人	p.14
spider /ˈspaɪdə(r)/ n. 蜘蛛	p.13	Charles /tʃa:(r)lz/ Dickens /'dıkınz	/
Christmas /ˈkrɪsməs/n. 圣诞节	p.14	查尔斯·狄更斯(英国作家)	p.14
lie /laɪ/ v. (lay /leɪ/, lain /leɪn/)		Scrooge /skru:dʒ/ 斯克鲁奇	
存在;平躺;处于	p.14	n.(非正式)吝啬鬼	p.14
novel/'novl/,/'na:vl/		Jacob /ˈdʒeɪkəb/ Marley /ˈmɑ:(r)li/	
<i>n.</i> (长篇)小说	p.14	雅各布.马利	p.14

## •••••• Words and Expressions in Each Unit •••••••

Unit 3		inexpensive / Inik spensiv/	
restroom /'restru:m/		adj. 不昂贵的	p.21
n.(美)洗手间;公共厕所	p.17	uncrowded / \( n \) kraudid/	
stamp/stæmp/n.邮票;印章	p.17	adj. 不拥挤的;人少的	p.21
bookstore /ˈbukstɔ:(r)/ n. 书店	p.17	convenient /kənˈviːniənt/	
beside /bɪˈsaɪd/ prep. 在旁边;		adj. 便利的;方便的	p.21
在附近	p.17	mall/mo:l/n.商场;购物中心	p.21
postcard /ˈpəʊstkɑ:(r)d/ n. 明信片	p.18	clerk/kla:k/,/kl3:rk/ n. 职员	p.21
pardon /ˈpɑː(r)dn/ ν. 原谅		corner /ˈkɔː(r)nə(r)/ n. 拐角;角落	p.21
interj. 请再说一遍	p.18	politely/pə'laɪtli/adv. 礼貌地;	
washroom/'wɒʃruːm/,/'wɑːʃruːm/	/	客气地	p.22
<i>n.</i> 洗手间;厕所	p.18	request /rɪˈkwest/	
<b>bathroom</b> /ˈbɑːθruːm/, /ˈbæθruːm/		n. & v. 要求;请求	p.22
<i>n</i> . 浴室; 洗手间	p.18	direction /dəˈrek∫n, daɪˈrek∫n/	
normally /ˈnɔː(r)məli/ adv. 通常;	•	n. 方向; 方位	p.22
正常情况下	p.18	correct /kəˈrekt/ adj. 正确的;	
<b>rush</b> / <b>r</b> ∧∫/ ν. & n. 仓促; 急促	p.18	恰当的	p.22
suggest /səˈdʒest/ ν. 建议;提议	p.19	polite /pəˈlaɪt/ adj. 有礼貌的;	
pass by 路过; 经过	p.19	客气的	p.22
staff/stɑːf/,/stæf/ n. 管理人员;	•	direct /dəˈrekt, daɪˈrekt/ adj. 直接的	
职工	p.19	直率的	p.22
grape / greɪp/ n. 葡萄	p.20	speaker /ˈspiːkə(r)/	22
central /'sentrəl/ adj. 中心的;	•	n. 讲(某种语言)的人;发言者	•
中央的	p.20	whom /huːm/ pron. 谁;什么人	p.22
nearby /ˌnɪəˈbaɪ/ adj. 附近的; 邻近的	-	impolite /ˌɪmpəˈlaɪt/ adj. 不礼貌的;粗鲁的	p.22
adv. 在附近;附近	p.20	address /əˈdres/, /ˈædres/ n. 住址;	p.22
pardon me 抱歉,对不起;什么,	•	地址;通讯处	p.22
请再说一遍	p.20	underground /'Andə(r)graund/	P.22
mail /meɪl/ ν. 邮寄;发电子邮件	1	adj. 地下的 n. 地铁	p.22
n. 邮件; 信件	p.20	parking lot 停车场;停车区	p.22
east /i:st/ adj. 东方的;东部的	1	course /kɔː(r)s/ n. 课程; 学科	p.23
adv. 向东;朝东 n. 东;东方	p.20		r. <b>2</b> 0
fascinating /ˈfæsɪneɪtɪŋ/	1	Italian / ɪˈtæliən/ adj. 意大利(人)的	<b>j</b>
adj. 迷人的;极有吸引力的	p.21	n. 意大利人; 意大利语	p.20
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## ••••••• Words and Expressions in Each Unit

Tim /tɪm/蒂姆 ( 男名 )	p.20	public /ˈpʌblɪk/ n. 民众	
		adj. 公开的;公众的	p.28
Unit 4		in public 公开地;在别人(尤指生人)	
humorous /ˈhjuːmərəs/		面前	p.28
adj. 有幽默感的;滑稽有趣的	p.26	ant /ænt/ n. 蚂蚁	p.29
silent /ˈsaɪlənt/ adj. 不说话的;		insect /'ɪnsekt/ n. 昆虫	p.29
沉默的	p.26	seldom /ˈseldəm/ adv. 不常;很少	p.30
helpful /'helpfl/adj. 有用的;		influence /ˈɪnfluəns/ v. & n. 影响	p.30
有帮助的	p.26	absent /ˈæbsənt/ adj. 缺席;不在	p.30
from time to time 时常;有时	p.26	fail/feɪl/v. 不及格;失败;	
score /skɔ:(r)/ n. & v. 得分;进球	p.26	未能(做到)	p.30
background / bækgraund / n. 背景	p.27	examination /ɪgˌzæmɪˈneɪ∫n/	
interview /'ɪntə(r)vju:/ v. 采访; 直	i试	n. 考试; 审查	p.30
n. 面试; 访谈	p.27	boarding /ˈbɔː(r)dɪŋ/ school	
<b>Asian</b> /ˈeɪ∫n, ˈeɪʒn/ adj. 亚洲(人)自	的	寄宿学校	p.30
<i>n</i> . 亚洲人	p.27	in person 亲身;亲自	p.30
deal/di:l/v. (dealt/delt/, dealt)		exactly /ɪgˈzæktli/adv. 确切地;	
对付;对待	p.27	精确地	p.30
deal with 应对;处理	p.27	pride/praɪd/n. 自豪; 骄傲	p.30
shyness /ˈʃaɪnəs/ n. 害羞; 腼腆	p.27	take pride in 为感到自豪	p.30
dare/deə/,/der/ ν. 敢于; 胆敢	p.27	proud / praud / adj. 自豪的; 骄傲的	p.30
crowd/kraud/n. 人群;观众	p.27	be proud of 为骄傲;感到自豪	p.30
ton /tʌn/ n. 吨; (pl.) 大量;许多	p.27	general /ˈdʒenrəl/ adj. 总的; 普遍的	J;
private /ˈpraɪvət/ adj. 私人的;		常规的 n. 将军	p.32
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European /ˌju(ə)rəˈpi:ən/		Billy /ˈbɪli/ 比利(男名)	p.26
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<b>African</b> /ˈæfrɪkən/ adj. 非洲(人) 的	5j	Jerry /ˈdʒeri/ 杰里 ( 男名 );	
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environmental / In vairon mentl/		international /ˌɪntə(r)ˈnæ∫nəl/	
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<pre>leaf /li:f/ n. (pl. leaves /li:vz/)</pre>		n. 参赛者; 竞争者	p.37
叶;叶子	p.34	its /ɪts/ adj. 它的	p.38
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<pre>product /'prodAkt/, /'pra:dAkt/</pre>		(色彩) 鲜艳的	p.38
<i>n</i> . 产品;制品	p.35	fairy /'feəri/, /'feri/ tale /teɪl/	
France /frɑ:ns/,/fræns/ 法国	p.35	童话故事	p.38
no matter 不论;无论	p.35	historical/hɪˈstɒrɪkl/,/hɪˈstɔːrɪkl/	
local /'ləukl/ adj. 当地的;本地的	p.35	<i>adj</i> .(有关) 历史的	p.38
brand/brænd/n.品牌; 牌子	p.35	heat /hi:t/ n. 热; 高温	
avoid /əˈvəɪd/ ν. 避免;回避	p.35	ν. 加热;变热	p.38

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polish /ˈpɒlɪʃ/, /ˈpɑːlɪʃ/		nearly /ˈnɪəli/, /ˈnɪrli/ adv. 几乎;	
ν.磨光;修改;润色	p.38	差不多	p.43
complete /kəmˈpliːt/ v. 完成	p.38	ruler /ˈruːlə/ n. 统治者;支配者	p.43
		boil/bɔɪl/ν. 煮沸;烧开	p.43
Korea /kəˈriːə/ 朝鲜;韩国	p.33	remain /rɪˈmeɪn/ ν. 保持不变; 剩余	p.43
Switzerland /ˈswɪtsə(r)lənd/ 瑞士	p.35	smell/smel/n. 气味	
San Francisco /ˌsæn frənˈsɪskəʊ/		v. ( smelt /smelt/, smelt; smelled	d,
圣弗朗西斯科		smelled)发出气味;闻到	p.43
(旧金山,美国城市)	p.35	saint /seɪnt/ n. 圣人;圣徒	p.43
		national /ˈnæ∫nəl/ <i>adj.</i> 国家的;	
Marcus /ˈmɑ:(r)kəs/ 马库斯(男名)	p.34	民族的	p.43
Pam/pæm/ 帕姆(女名)	p.34	trade /treɪd/ n. 贸易;交易	
		ν. 做买卖;从事贸易	p.43
Unit 6		take place 发生;出现	p.43
heel/hi:l/n. 鞋跟;足跟	p.42	doubt /daut/n. 疑惑;疑问 ν. 怀疑	p.43
scoop/sku:p/n.勺; 铲子	p.42	without doubt 毫无疑问;的确	p.43
electricity /ɪˌlekˈtrɪsəti/ n. 电;电能	p.42	fridge /fridʒ/ n. 冰箱	p.44
style /staɪl/ n. 样式;款式	p.42	low/ləu/adj. 低的;矮的	p.44
<pre>project /'prodzekt/, /'pra:dzekt/</pre>		somebody /'sʌmbədi/	
n. 项目; 工程	p.42	pron.某人 n. 重要人物	p.44
pleasure /ˈpleʒə(r)/ n. 高兴;愉快	p.42	translate /træns'leɪt/ v. 翻译	p.44
zipper/ˈzɪpə(r)/n. (= zip) 拉链;		lock/lok/,/la:k/ ν. 锁上;锁住	
拉锁	p.42	n. 锁	p.44
daily /'deɪli/ adj. 每日的;日常的	p.42	earthquake /ˈɜː(r)θkweɪk/n. 地震	p.44
have a point 有道理	p.42	sudden /ˈsʌdən/ adj. 突然(的)	p.44
website /ˈwebsaɪt/ n. 网站	p.42	all of a sudden 突然; 猛地	p.44
pioneer/paiə'niə/,/paiə'nir/		bell /bel/ n. 钟 (声); 铃 (声)	p.44
n. 先锋; 先驱	p.42	biscuit /ˈbɪskɪt/ n. 饼干	p.44
list /lɪst/ v. 列表;列清单		cookie /ˈkuki/ n. 曲奇饼	p.44
n. 名单; 清单	p.42	musical /ˈmjuːzɪkl/ adj. 音乐的;	
mention /ˈmenʃn/ν.提到;说到	p.42	有音乐天赋的	p.44
accidental /ˌæksɪˈdentl/ adj. 意外的;		instrument /ˈɪnstrəmənt/ n. 器械;	
偶然的	p.43	仪器;工具	p.44
by accident 偶然; 意外地	p.43	crispy /ˈkrɪspi/ adj. 脆的; 酥脆的	p.45

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salty /ˈsɔːlti/ adj. 咸的	p.45	Ruby /ˈruːbi/ 鲁比(女名)	p.44
sour /ˈsauə(r)/ adj. 酸的;有酸味的	p.45	Thomas /'tɒməs/ Watson /'wɒtsən/	
by mistake 错误地;无意中	p.45	托马斯.沃森	p.44
customer /ˈkʌstəmə(r)/ n. 顾客;		George /d30:(r)d3/ Crum /krnm/	
客户	p.45	乔治.克拉姆	p.45
the Olympics /əˈlɪmpɪks/		James /dzeɪmz/ Naismith /'neɪsmɪ6	/
奥林匹克运动会	p.46	詹姆斯 · 奈史密斯	p.46
Canadian / kəˈneɪdiən / adj. 加拿大的	勺;		
加拿大人的 n. 加拿大人	p.46	Unit 7	
divide /dɪˈvaɪd/ v. 分开;分散	p.46	license /ˈlaɪsns/n. (= licence) 证;	
divide into 把分开	p.46	证件	p.49
basket /'ba:skit/, /'bæskit/		safety /'seɪfti/ n. 安全;安全性	p.49
n. 篮; 筐	p.46	smoke /sməuk/ル吸烟; 冒烟	
popularity/popju'lærəti/,		n. 烟	p.49
/ˌpɑːpjuˈlærəti/		part-time /pa:(r)t 'taɪm/	
n. 受欢迎; 普及	p.46	adj. & adv. 兼职 ( 的 )	p.49
not only but also		pierce/pɪəs/,/pɪrs/ν.扎;刺破;	
不但而且	p.46	穿透	p.49
look up to 钦佩;仰慕	p.46	earring /ˈɪərɪŋ/, /ˈɪrɪŋ/ n. 耳环; 耳饰	p.50
hero/ˈhɪərəʊ/,/ˈhɪrəʊ/n. 英雄;		flash / flæʃ/ n. 闪光灯;闪光	
男主角	p.46	ν. 闪耀; 闪光	p.50
professional /prəˈfeʃənl/		tiny /ˈtaɪni/ adj. 极小的;微小的	p.51
adj. 职业的;专业的	p.47	cry/kraɪ/ v. & n. 哭;叫喊	p.51
		field /fi:ld/ n. 田野; 场地	p.51
Berlin/bɜː(r)'lɪn/ 柏林 ( 德国城市 )	p.46	<b>hug</b> /hʌg/ n. & ν. 拥抱;搂抱	p.51
NBA (National Basketball		lift/lɪft/ v. 举起;抬高	
Association) 国家篮球协会		n. 电梯; 搭便车	p.51
(美国职业篮球联赛)	p.46	badly /'bædli/ adv. 严重地;差;	
CBA (China Basketball Association)	)	非常	p.51
中国篮球协会		talk back 回嘴;顶嘴	p.51
(中国职业篮球联赛)	p.46	awful /ˈɔːfl/ adj. 很坏的;讨厌的	p.51
		teen /ti:n/ n.(13至19岁之间的)	
Roy/roɪ/ 罗伊 ( 男名 )	p.42	青少年	p.51
$Whitcomb \ / \ witkəm/\ Judson \ / \ d3 \wedge ds$	ən/	regret /rɪˈgret/ v. & n. 感到遗憾;	
惠特科姆. 贾德森	p.42	懊悔	p.51

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community/kəˈmjuːnəti/n.社区;		n.(pl. policemen) 男警察	p.59
社团	p.52	wolf/wulf/n.狼	p.59
keep away from 避免接近;远离	p.52	uneasy /ʌnˈiːzi/ adj. 担心的;不安的	p.59
chance /tʃɑ:ns/, /tʃæns/ n. 机会;		laboratory/ləˈbɒrətri/,/ˈlæbrətɔːri,	/
可能性	p.52	n. 实验室	p.60
make one's own decision 自己做决定	p.52	outdoors /ˌautˈdɔ:(r)z/ adv. 在户外;	
educate /ˈedʒukeɪt/ ν. 教育;教导	p.52	在野外	p.60
manage /ˈmænɪdʒ/ ν. 完成(困难的		coat /kəut/ n. 外套;外衣	p.60
事);应付(困难局面)	p.52	sleepy /ˈsliːpi/ adj. 困倦的; 瞌睡的	p.60
society/səˈsaɪəti/ n. 社会	p.52	land /lænd/ν. 着陆;降落	p.61
get in the way of 挡的路;妨碍	p.54	alien /ˈeɪliən/ n. 外星人	p.61
support/səˈpɔ:(r)t/ v. & n. 支持	p.54	run after 追逐;追赶	p.61
enter /'entə(r)/ ν. 进来;进去	p.54	suit /sju:t/, /su:t/ n. 西服;套装	
choice/t∫ɔɪs/n. 选择;挑选	p.54	ν. 适合	p.61
		express / ɪk'spres/ ν. 表示;表达	p.62
Picasso /pɪˈkæsəʊ/, /pɪˈkɑːsəʊ/		at the same time 同时;一起	p.62
毕加索 (西班牙画家)	p.50	circle /'s3:(r)kl/ n. 圆圈 v. 圈出	p.62
		Britain /'brɪtn/ (= Great Britain)	
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whose /huːz/ adj. & pron. 谁的	p.57	mystery /ˈmɪstri/ n. 奥秘;神秘事物	p.62
truck/trʌk/n.卡车;货车	p.57	receive /rɪˈsiːv/ ν. 接受;收到	p.62
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rabbit /ˈræbɪt/ n. 兔; 野兔	p.57	史学工作者	p.62
attend /əˈtend/ ν. 出席;参加	p.58	leader /ˈliːdə(r)/ n. 领导;领袖	p.62
valuable /ˈvæljuəbl/ <i>adj</i> . 贵重的;		midsummer / mɪdˈsʌmə(r)/	
很有用的;宝贵的	p.58	<i>n</i> . 仲夏;中夏	p.62
pink /pɪŋk/ adj. 粉红色的		medical /ˈmedɪkl/ adj. 医疗的;	
n. 粉红色	p.58	医学的	p.62
anybody /'enibodi/, /'eniba:di/		purpose /ˈpɜː(r)pəs/n. 目的;目标	p.62
pron. 任何人	p.58	prevent /prɪˈvent/ル阻止;阻挠	p.62
happening /ˈhæpənɪŋ/ n. 事件;		energy /ˈenə(r)dʒi/ n. 力量;精力	p.62
发生的事情(常指不寻常的)	p.59	position /pəˈzɪ∫n/ n. 位置;地方	p.62
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honor /'pnə/, /'a:nər/ (= honour)		case /keɪs/ n. 情况;实情	p.66
v. 尊重;表示敬意 n. 荣幸;荣誉 p.62		in that case 既然那样;假使那样的话	p.66
ancestor /ˈænsestə(r)/ n. 祖宗;祖先	p.62	war /wɔ:(r)/ n. 战争;战争状态	p.66
victory /ˈvɪktəri/ n. 胜利;成功	p.62	stick /stɪk/ יג (stuck /stʌk/, stuck)	
enemy /'enəmi/ n. 敌人; 仇人	p.62	粘贴;将刺入	p.67
period/,/piəriəd/		stick to 坚持; 固守	p.67
n. 一段时间;时期	p.62	down /daun/ adj. 悲哀;沮丧	p.67
$\textbf{hard-working} \ / \ \text{ha:} (r) d'ws: (r) kin /$		dialog /ˈdaɪəlɒg/, /ˈdaɪəlɑ:g/ n.	
adj. 工作努力的;辛勤的	p.62	(=dialogue) 对话;对白	p.67
		ending /ˈendɪŋ/ n.( 故事、电影等的	)
Stonehenge /ˌstəunˈhendʒ/ 巨石阵	p.62	结尾;结局	p.67
		documentary /ˌdɒkjuˈmentri/,	
Carla /ˈkɑː(r)lə/ 卡拉 ( 女名 )	p.57	/ˌdaːkjuˈmentri/ n. 纪录片	p.67
J. K. Rowling /ˈrəʊlɪŋ/		drama/'drɑ:mə/n.戏;剧	p.67
J. K. 罗琳( 英国作家 )	p.57	plenty /'plenti/ pron. 大量; 众多	p.67
Victor /ˈvɪktə(r)/ 维克托(男名)	p.59	plenty of 大量;充足	p.67
Jean /dʒi:n/琼(女名)	p.60	shut /ʃʌt/ ν. (shut, shut) 关闭;关上	p.67
Paul Stoker /'stəukə(r)/		shut off 关闭;停止运转	p.67
保罗·斯托克	p.62	superhero /ˈsuːpə(r)ˌhɪərəu/	
		n. 超级英雄	p.67
Unit 9		once in a while 偶尔地;间或	p.67
prefer /prɪˈfɜ:(r)/ v. 更喜欢	p.65	intelligent /ɪnˈtelɪdʒənt/	
lyrics/'lɪrɪks/n. (pl.) 歌词	p.65	adj. 有才智的;聪明的	p.68
Australian / p'streilian, o: streilian /		sense /sens/ν. 感觉到; 意识到	
adj. 澳大利亚(人)的		n. 感觉; 意识	p.70
n. 澳大利亚人	p.66	sadness /ˈsædnəs/ n. 悲伤; 悲痛	p.70
electronic / I,lek'tronIk/, / I,lek'tra:n	ık/	pain /peɪn/ n. 痛苦;疼痛;苦恼	p.70
adj. 电子的;电子设备的	p.66	reflect /rɪˈflekt/ v. 反映;映出	p.70
suppose /səˈpəʊz/ v. 推断;料想	p.66	moving /ˈmuːvɪŋ/ adj. 动人的;	
smooth /smu:ð/ adj. 悦耳的;平滑的	勺p.66	令人感动的	p.70
spare /speə/,/sper/ adj. 空闲的;		perform/pə(r)'fɔ:(r)m/ v. 表演;	
不用的 ν. 抽出;留出	p.66	执行	p.70
director /dəˈrektə(r), daɪˈrektə(r)/		lifetime /ˈlaɪftaɪm/ n. 一生;	
<i>n.</i> 导演; 部门负责人	p.66	有生之年	p.70

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pity/'pɪti/ n. 遗憾; 怜悯		value /ˈvæljuː/ ν. 重视;珍视	
ν.同情; 怜悯	p.70	n. 价值	p.75
total /ˈtəʊtl/ n. 总数;合计		drop by 顺便访问;随便进入	p.75
<i>adj.</i> 总的;全体的	p.70	capital /ˈkæpɪtl/ n. 首都;国都	p.75
in total 总共;合计	p.70	after all 毕竟;终归	p.75
master /'ma:stə/, /'mæstər/		noon/nu:n/n.正午;中午	p.75
n. 大师;能手;主人 v. 掌握	p.70	mad /mæd/ adj. 很生气; 疯的	p.75
praise /preɪz/ v. & n. 表扬; 赞扬	p.70	get mad 大动肝火;气愤	p.75
recall /rɪˈkɔːl/ ν. 回忆起;回想起	p.70	effort /'efə(r)t/ n. 努力;尽力	p.75
wound/wu:nd/n. 伤;伤口;创伤		make an effort 作出努力	p.75
ν. 使(身体)受伤; 伤害	p.70	<pre>passport /'pa:spo:t/, /'pæspo:rt/</pre>	
painful /'peɪnfl/ adj. 令人痛苦的;		<i>n.</i> 护照	p.76
令人疼痛的	p.70	clean off 把·····擦掉	p.76
		chalk/tʃɔːk/n. 粉笔	p.76
World War II 第二次世界大战	p.66	blackboard /'blækbɔ:(r)d/ n. 黑板	p.76
Men in Black《黑衣人》(电影名)	p.67	northern /ˈnɔ:(r)ðə(r)n/	
Kung Fu Panda《功夫熊猫》(电影名	) <b>p.6</b> 7	adj. 北方的;北部的	p.76
Titanic /taɪˈtænɪk/		coast /kəust/ n. 海岸;海滨	p.76
《泰坦尼克号》(电影名)	p.67	season /ˈsiːzn/ n. 季;季节	p.76
March of the Penguins /'pengwinz/		knock/nok/,/na:k/ν.敲;击	
《帝企鹅日记》(电影名)	p.67	n. 敲击声; 敲击	p.76
Spider-Man《蜘蛛侠》(电影名)	p.67	eastern /ˈiːstə(r)n/ adj. 东方的;	
		东部的	p.76
Carmen /ˈkɑː(r)men/ 卡门(女名)	p.66	take off 脱下 ( 衣服 );	
Dan /dæn/ Dervish /ˈdɜː(r)vɪ∫/		(飞机等)起飞	p.76
丹.德维什	p.66	worth /wɜ:(r)θ/ adj. 值得;	
		有价值(的)	p.76
Unit 10		manner /ˈmænə(r)/ n. 方式;方法	
custom /kʌstəm/ n. 风俗;习俗	p.73	(pl.) 礼貌;礼仪	p.76
bow/bau/v. & n. 鞠躬	p.73	<b>empty</b> /'empti/ adj. 空的;空洞的	p.77
kiss/kɪs/ν. & n. 亲吻;接吻	p.73	basic /'beɪsɪk/ adj. 基本的;基础的	p.78
greet /gri:t/ v. 和······打招呼; 迎接	p.74	exchange / ɪksˈtʃeɪndʒ/ n. & v. 交换	p.78
relaxed /rɪˈlækst/ adj. 放松的;		go out of one's way	
自在的	p.75	特地;格外努力	p.78

## •••••• Words and Expressions in Each Unit •••••••

make feel at home		Unit 11	
使(某人)感到宾至如归	p.78	rather /ˈrɑːðə/, /ˈræðər/ adv. 相当;	
teenage /ˈtiːneɪdʒ/ adj. 十几岁的;		相反	p.81
青少年的	p.78	would rather(通常缩写为'd rather)	
granddaughter/ˈgrændɔːtə(r)/		宁愿	p.81
n.(外)孙女	p.78	drive /draɪv/ν. 迫使	p.82
behave /bɪˈheɪv/ v. 表现;举止	p.78	drive sb. crazy/mad 使人发疯/发狂	p.82
except /ɪkˈsept/ <i>prep.</i> 除之外		the more the more	
conj. 除了;只是	p.78	越越; 愈愈	p.82
elbow/elbəu/n. 肘;胳膊	p.78	lately /'leɪtli/ adv. 最近;不久前	p.82
gradually /ˈgrædʒuəli/		be friends with sb. 成为某人的朋友	p.82
adv. 逐步地;渐进地	p.78	leave out 忽略;不提及;不包括	p.82
get used to 习惯于	p.78	friendship /ˈfrendʃɪp/ n. 友谊;友情	p.82
suggestion/səˈdʒest∫ən/n. 建议	p.80	king/kɪŋ/n. 国王;君主	p.83
		power /ˈpaʊə(r)/ n. 权力;力量	p.83
Brazil /brəˈzil/ 巴西	p.73	prime /praɪm/ adj. 首要的;基本的	p.83
Mexico /ˈmeksɪkəʊ/ 墨西哥	p.73	minister/ministə(r)/n.大臣; 部长	p.83
Cali /ˈkɑːli/ 卡利(哥伦比亚城市)	p.75	prime minister 首相;大臣	p.83
Colombia /kəˈlʌmbɪə/		banker /'bæŋkə(r)/ n. 银行家	p.83
哥伦比亚(南美洲国家)	p.75	fame / feɪm/ n. 名声;声誉	p.83
Lausanne /ləʊˈzæn/, /ləʊˈzɑːn/		pale /peɪl/ adj. 苍白的;灰白的	p.83
洛桑 (瑞士城市)	p.75	queen /kwi:n/ n. 王后;女王	p.83
Norway /ˈnɔː(r)weɪ/ 挪威	p.76	call in 召来;叫来	p.83
		examine /ɪgˈzæmɪn/ v.( 仔细地 ) 检查	查;
Maria /məˈriːə/ 玛丽亚(女名)	p.74	检验	p.83
Katie /ˈkeɪti/ 凯蒂 ( 女名 )	p.74	nor/nɔ:(r)/conj. & adv. 也不	p.83
Sato /ˈsɑːtəʊ/ 佐藤(日本姓氏)	p.74	neither nor 既不······也不······	p.83
Marie /məˈriː/ 玛丽(女名)	p.74	palace /ˈpæləs/ n. 王宫;宫殿	p.83
Teresa /təˈriːzə/, /təˈreɪzə/		wealth /welθ/ n. 财富	p.83
Lopez /ˈləupez/特蕾莎·洛佩斯	p.75	to start with 起初;开始时	p.84
Marc/ma:(r)k/ LeBlanc/ləˈbla:ŋ/		grey/greɪ/ adj.(天空) 阴沉的;	
马克·勒布朗	p.75	昏暗的;灰色的	p.84

## ··························Words and Expressions in Each Unit

lemon /ˈlemən/ n. 柠檬	p.84	by the time 在以前	p.89
uncomfortable /ʌnˈkʌmfə(r)təbl/		backpack/bækpæk/n. 背包;	
adj. 使人不舒服的;令人不舒适的	勺 p.84	旅行包	p.89
weight /weɪt/ n. 重量;分量	p.86	oversleep /ˌəυvə(r)ˈsliːp/ ν.	
shoulder /ˈʃəʊldə(r)/ n. 肩;肩膀	p.86	(overslept /əuvə(r)'slept/, over	slept)
goal/gəʊl/n.球门;射门;目标	p.86	睡过头; 睡得太久	p.89
let down 使失望	p.86	ring /rɪŋ/ v. ( rang /ræng/, rung /rʌ	ŋ/)
coach /kəutʃ/ n. 教练;私人教师	p.86	(钟、铃等)鸣;响	p.90
kick/kɪk/ν.踢;踹	p.86	give a lift 捎·····一程	p.90
kick sb. off 开除某人	p.86	block/blok/,/bla:k/n. 街区	p.91
be hard on sb. 对某人苛刻;对某人		in line with (与) 成一排	p.91
要求严厉	p.86	worker /ˈwɜː(r)kə(r)/ n. 工作者;	1 .
besides /bɪˈsaɪdz/ adv. 而且	p.86	工人	p.91
teammate /ˈtiːmmeɪt/ n. 同队队员;		stare /steə/, /ster/ v. 盯着看;凝视	p.91
队友	p.86	disbelief /ˌdɪsbɪˈliːf/ n. 不信; 怀疑	p.91
courage /karidʒ/, /ks:ridʒ/		above /ə'bʌv/ prep. 在上面	P., 1
<i>n.</i> 勇敢; 勇气	p.86	adv. 在上面	p.91
rather than 而不是	p.86	<b>burn</b> /bɜː(r)n/ v. (burnt /bɜː(r)nt/,	
guy/gaɪ/n.(非正式)家伙		burnt; burned /b3:(r)nd/,	
(pl.) 伙计们	p.86	burned) 着火;燃烧	n 01
pull/pul/v.拉;拖	p.86	•	p.91
pull together 齐心协力;通力合作	p.86	burning /ˈbɜː(r)nɪŋ/adj. 着火的;燃烧	
relief/rɪ'liːf/n. 轻松;解脱	p.86	1· /-11/-1: \( \frac{1}{2} \) \( \frac{1}{2	p.91
nod /nɒd/, /nɑːd/ v. 点头	p.86	alive /əˈlaɪv/adj. 活着;有生气的	p.91
agreement /əˈgriːmənt/		airport /ˈeəpɔː(r)t/n. 机场	p.91
n.(意见或看法)一致;同意	p.86	till /tɪl/ prep. & conj. 到;直到	p.91
fault /fɔːlt/ n. 过失;缺点	p.86	west /west/ adv. 向西; 朝西	
disappoint /ˌdɪsəˈpɔɪnt/ν. 使失望	p.87	adj. 向西的;西部的	
		<i>n.</i> 西; 西方	p.91
Bert /bɜ:(r)t/ 伯特 ( 男名 )	p.82	cream /kri:m/n.奶油;乳脂	p.92
Holly /ˈhɒli/, /ˈhɑːli/ 霍莉(女名)	p.84	workday/'wɜː(r)kdeɪ/ n. 工作日	p.92
		pie /paɪ/ n. 果馅饼;果馅派	p.92
Unit 12		show up 赶到;露面	p.92
unexpected / , \text{\tin}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\tin}\text{\ti}}}\\tint{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\texi}\tint{\text{\ti}\tint{\text{\texit{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\texi}\texi		bean /biːn/ n. 豆; 豆荚	p.92
adj. 出乎意料的;始料不及的	p.89	market /ˈmɑː(r)kɪt/ n. 市场;集市	p.92

#### •••••• Words and Expressions in Each Unit •••••••

by the end of 在(某时间点)以前	p.92	Unit 13	
fool/fu:l/n. 蠢人; 傻瓜 v. 愚弄	p.93	litter /ˈlɪtə(r)/ v. 乱扔	
costume /ˈkɒstjuːm/, /ˈkɑːstuːm/		n. 垃圾; 废弃物	p.97
n.(特定场合穿的)服装;装束	p.93	bottom/botem/,/ba:tem/	
embarrassed / Im'bærəst/		n. 底部; 最下部	p.97
adj. 窘迫的;害羞的	p.93	fisherman /ˈfɪʃə(r)mən/ n. 渔民;	
costume party 化装舞会	p.93	钓鱼的人	p.97
announce/əˈnaʊns/ ν. 宣布; 宣告	p.94	coal/kəul/n.煤; 煤块	p.98
spaghetti /spəˈgeti/ n. 意大利面条	p.94	ugly /ˈʌgli/ adj. 丑陋的;难看的	p.98
hoax/həuks/n. 骗局;恶作剧	p.94	advantage/əd'va:ntɪdʒ/,/əd'vænt	1d3/
sell out 卖光	p.94	n. 优点;有利条件	p.98
discovery /dɪˈskʌvəri/ n. 发现;		cost /kpst/, /kp:st/ ν. (cost, cost) ‡	<b></b>
发觉	p.94	n. 花费; 价钱	p.98
lady /ˈleɪdi/ n. 女士;女子	p.94	wooden /ˈwudn/ adj. 木制的;木头	的p.98
cancel /ˈkænsl/ v. 取消;终止	p.94	plastic /ˈplæstɪk/ adj. 塑料的	
officer/'pfisə/,/'a:fisər/		n. 塑料; 塑胶	p.98
n. 军官;官员	p.94	takeaway /ˈteɪkəweɪ/ n. 外卖食物	p.98
believable /bɪˈliːvəbl/		bin /bɪn/ n. 垃圾箱	p.98
adj. 可相信的;可信任的	p.95	shark /ʃɑ:(r)k/ n. 鲨鱼	p.99
disappear /ˌdɪsəˈpɪə/ ν. 消失;不见	p.95	fin/fin/n.(鱼)鳍	p.99
embarrassing / Im bærəsin/		cruel /ˈkruːəl/ adj. 残酷的;残忍的	p.99
adj. 使人害羞的(难堪的或		harmful/hɑ:(r)mfl/adj. 有害的	p.99
惭愧的)	p.95	be harmful to 对有害	p.99
		at the top of 在顶部或顶端	p.99
New Zealand /ˌnjuːˈziːlənd/ 新西兰	p.91	chain /t∫eɪn/ n. 链子;链条	p.99
Italy /'ɪtəli/ 意大利	p.94	the food chain 食物链	p.99
Mars/mɑ:(r)z/ 火星	p.94	ecosystem/ˈiːkəʊˌsɪstəm/	
		n. 生态系统	p.99
Matt /mæt/马特(男名)	p.90	industry /ˈɪndəstri/ n. 工业;行业	p.99
Kevin/kevɪn/凯文(男名)	p.90	law /lɔ:/ n. 法律;法规	p.99
Carl /kɑ:(r)l/ 卡尔(男名)	p.90	scientific/saiən'tifik/	
Orson /ˈɔː(r)sən/ Welles /welz/		adj. 科学上的;科学的	p.99
<b>奥森</b> . 韦尔斯	n 94	take part in 参加	n 100

# •••••• Words and Expressions in Each Unit

afford /əˈfɔː(r)d/ ν. 承担得起(后		Jason /ˈdʒeɪsən/ 贾森(男名)	p.98
果); 买得起	p.100	Hayes /heɪz/ 海斯(姓)	p.102
turn off 美掉	p.100	Jessica /ˈdʒesɪkə/杰西卡(女名)	p.102
reusable /ˌriːˈjuːzəbl/ <i>adj</i> .			
可重复使用的; 可再次使用的	p.100	Unit 14	
pay for 付费;付出代价	p.100	survey/ˈsɜː(r)veɪ/ n. 调查	p.105
take action 采取行动	p.100	standard /'stændə(r)d/	
transportation / trænspɔ:(r)'teɪʃn/		n. 标准; 水平	p.105
n. 运输业;交通运输	p.100	row / rəʊ/ n. 一排;一列;一行	p.105
recycle /ˌriːˈsaɪkl/ v. 回收利用;		in a row 连续几次地	p.105
再利用	p.101	keyboard /ˈkiːbɔː(r)d/ n. 键盘式	•
napkin /'næpkɪn/ n. 餐巾;餐巾纸	p.101	电子乐器;键盘	p.105
throw away 扔掉;抛弃	p.102	method /ˈmeθəd/ <i>n.</i> 方法;措施	p.106
put sth. to good use 好好利用某物	p.102	instruction /ɪnˈstrʌkʃn/ n. 指示;	•
pull down 拆下;摧毁	p.102	命令	p.106
upside /'npsaid/down 上下颠倒;		double /'dʌbl/ v. 加倍; 是的两	-
倒转	p.102	adj. 两倍的;加倍的	p.106
gate /geɪt/ n. 大门	p.102	shall /ʃæl, ʃəl/ modal v. 将要;将会	-
bottle /'botl/, /'ba:tl/ n. 瓶子	p.102	look back at 回首 (往事); 回忆;	r
president /ˈprezɪdənt/ n. 负责人;		回顾	p.107
主席;总统	p.102	overcome /əuvə(r)ˈkʌm/ v.	P.107
inspiration /ˌɪnspəˈreɪʃn/ n. 灵感;		(overcame /ˌəuvə(r)ˈkeɪm/,	
鼓舞人心的人(或事物)	p.102	overcome) 克服; 战胜	n 107
iron /ˈaɪən/ n. 铁	p.102	make a mess 弄得一团糟(一塌糊涂	_
work/ws:(r)k/		make a mess 开南 四相( 网侧体	p.107
<i>n.</i> (音乐、艺术)作品	p.102	graduate /ˈɡrædʒueɪt/ ν. 毕业;	p.107
metal /ˈmetl/ n. 金属	p.102	获得学位	- 107
bring back 恢复;使想起;归还	p.102		p.107
creativity /ˌkriːeɪˈtɪvəti/ n. 创造力;		keep one's cool 沉住气;保持冷静	p.107
独创性	p.102	caring /ˈkeərɪŋ/ adj. 体贴人的;	107
7.77 1 4 4 1 / 11 1 /		关心他人的	p.107
WildAid /waildeid/		ours /ˈauə(r)z/ pron. 我们的	p.107
野生救援协会(美国)	p.99	senior /ˈsiːniə(r)/	100
WWF (World Wide Fund for Natu		adj. 级别(或地位)高的	p.108
世界自然基金会	p.99	senior high (school) 高中	p.108

#### •••••• Words and Expressions in Each Unit •••••••

text /tekst/ n. 课文;文本	p.108	be thankful to sb. 对某人心存感激	p.110
go by (时间) 逝去; 过去	p.108	lastly /ˈlɑːstli/, /ˈlæstli/ adv. 最后	p.110
level /'levl/ n. 水平	p.108	task/tɑ:sk/,/tæsk/n.任务;工作	p.110
degree /dɪˈgriː/ n.(大学) 学位;		ahead /əˈhed/ adv. 向前面;在前面	p.110
度数;程度	p.109	ahead of 在前面	p.110
manager/mænɪdʒə(r)/n. 经理;		along with 连同;除以外还	p.110
经营者	p.109	responsible /rɪˈspɒnsəbl/,	
believe in 信任;信赖	p.109	/rɪˈspɑːnsəbl/ <i>adj.</i> 有责任心的	p.110
gentleman /ˈdʒentlmən/ n. 先生;		be responsible for 对有责任;	
绅士	p.110	负责任	p.110
graduation /ˌgrædʒuˈeɪʃn/ n. 毕业	p.110	separate /ˈsepərət/ adj. 单独的;分	离的
ceremony /ˈserəməni/ n. 典礼;		/ˈsepəreɪt/ v. 分开;分离	p.110
仪式	p.110	set out 出发;启程	p.110
first of all 首先	p.110	separate from 分离;隔开	p.111
congratulate /kənˈgrætʃuleɪt/		wing/wiŋ/n.翅膀;翼	p.111
ν. 祝贺	p.110		
thirsty /ˈθɜ:(r)sti/ adj. 渴望的;		Luke /lu:k/ 卢克 ( 男名 )	p.106
口渴的	p.110	Brian /ˈbraɪən/ 布赖恩 ( 男名 )	p.106
be thirsty for 渴望; 渴求	p.110	Griffin /ˈgrɪfɪn/ 格里芬 ( 姓 )	p.106
thankful /ˈθæŋkfəl/ adj. 感谢;		Trent / trent / 特伦特 (姓)	p.108
感激	p.110		

# **Vocabulary Index**

(注:在本词表中,重点词汇用黑体标出。 在英式发音和美式发音有区别时,英式发音在前,美式发音在后。)

A		ancestor /ˈænsestə(r)/ n. 祖宗;祖先	p.62
ability/əˈbɪləti/n.能力;才能	p.6	announce /əˈnaʊns/ ν. 宣布;宣告	p.94
above /əˈbʌv/ prep. 在上面		ant /ænt/ n. 蚂蚁	p.29
adv. 在上面	p.91	anybody/'enibodi/,/'eniba:di/	
absent /ˈæbsənt/ adj. 缺席;不在	p.30	pron. 任何人	p.58
accidental /ˌæksɪˈdentl/ adj. 意外的	;	<b>Asian</b> /ˈeɪ∫n, ˈeɪʒn/ <i>adj</i> . 亚洲(人)的	J
偶然的	p.43	<i>n</i> . 亚洲人	p.27
active /ˈæktɪv/ adj. 活跃的;积极的	-	attend /əˈtend/ v. 出席;参加	p.58
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the more the more 越·····越··	•	adj. 不拥挤的;人少的	p.21
愈愈	p.82	uneasy /ʌnˈiːzi/ adj. 担心的;不安的	-
the Olympics /əˈlɪmpɪks/	1	unexpected /ˌʌnɪkˈspektɪd/	1,
奥林匹克运动会	p.46	adj. 出乎意料的;始料不及的	p.89

upside /'ʌpsaɪd/ down 上下颠倒;		whom /hu:m/ pron. 谁;什么人	p.22
倒转	p.102	whose /hu:z/ adj. & pron. 谁的	p.57
		widely /ˈwaɪdli/ adv. 广泛地;	
$\mathbf{V}$		普遍地	p.34
valuable /ˈvæljuəbl/ adj. 贵重的;		wing/wɪŋ/n. 翅膀;翼	p.111
很有用的;宝贵的	p.58	wisely /ˈwaɪzli/ adv. 明智地; 聪明地	<u>p.6</u>
value /ˈvæljuː/ ν. 重视;珍视		without doubt 毫无疑问;的确	p.43
<i>n</i> . 价值	p.75	wolf/wolf/n.狼	p.59
victory /ˈvɪktəri/ n. 胜利;成功	p.62	wooden /ˈwudn/ adj. 木制的;木头的	匀p.98
		work/wɜ:(r)k/	
W		n.(音乐、艺术)作品	p.102
war/wɔ:(r)/ n. 战争;战争状态	p.66	workday/ˈwɜː(r)kdeɪ/ n. 工作日	p.92
warmth /wɔ:(r)mθ/ $n$ . 温暖;暖和	p.14	worker/ˈwɜː(r)kə(r)/n. 工作者;	
warn /wɔ:(r)n/ ν. 警告;告诫	p.14	工人	p.91
washroom/'wpʃru:m/,/'wa:ʃru:m	/	worth /wɜ:(r)θ/ adj. 值得;	
n. 洗手间;厕所	p.18	有价值(的)	p.76
wealth /welθ/ n. 财富	p.83	would rather ( 通常缩写为 'd rather )	
website /'websaɪt/ n. 网站	p.42	宁愿	p.81
weight /weɪt/ n. 重量; 分量	p.86	wound/wu:nd/n.伤;伤口;创伤	
west /west/adv. 向西;朝西		ν. 使(身体)受伤; 伤害	p.70
adj. 向西的;西部的			
n. 西; 西方	p.91	Z	
whoever /hu:'evə(r)/ pron. 无论谁;		zipper/ˈzɪpə(r)/n. (= zip) 拉链;	
不管什么人	p.11	拉锁	p.42

# **Irregular Verbs**

Verb	Past tense	Past participle
be (am, is, are)	was, were	been
bear	bore	born
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
burn	burnt/ burned	burnt/burned
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
deal	dealt	dealt
dig	dug	dug
do (does)	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamt/ dreamed	dreamt/dreamed
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten

Verb	Past tense	Past participle
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	got/gotten
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang (悬挂)	hung	hung
have (has)	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
learn	learnt/ learned	learnt/learned
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent

## ······ Irregular Verbs

Verb	Past tense	Past participle
let	let	let
lie (躺)	lay	lain
light	lit/lighted	lit/lighted
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
mistake	mistook	mistaken
overcome	overcame	overcome
oversleep	overslept	overslept
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read /ri:d/	read /red/	read /red/
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shake	shook	shaken
shine	shone	shone
show	showed	shown
shut	shut	shut

Verb	Past tense	Past participle
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
smell	smelt/ smelled	smelt/smelled
speak	spoke	spoken
speed	sped/ speeded	sped/speeded
spell	spelt/ spelled	spelt/spelled
spend	spent	spent
spread	spread	spread
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
under- stand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

## 后记

本册教科书是人民教育出版社课程教材研究所英语课程教材研究开发中心依据教育部《义务教育英语课程标准(2011年版)》与美国圣智学习集团合作编写的,经国家基础教育课程教材专家工作委员会2013年审查通过。

本册教科书集中反映了基础教育教科书研究与实验的成果,凝聚了参与课改实验的教育专家、学科专家、教研人员以及一线教师的集体智慧。我们感谢所有对教科书的编写、出版提供过帮助与支持的同仁和社会各界朋友,以及整体设计艺术指导吕敬人等。

本册教科书出版之前,我们通过多种渠道与教科书选用作品(包括照片、画作)的作者进行了联系,得到了他们的大力支持。对此,我们表示衷心的感谢!但仍有部分作者未能取得联系,恳请入选作品的作者与我们联系,以便支付稿酬。

我们真诚地希望广大教师、学生及家长在使用本册教科书的过程中提出宝 贵意见,并将这些意见和建议及时反馈给我们。让我们携起手来,共同完成义 务教育教材建设工作!

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