



义 务 教 育 教 科 书

英语

八 年 级 上 册



外语教学与研究出版社



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外研社

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

北京 BEIJING

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英语 (新标准)
八年级上册 学生用书

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基础教育出版分社：

地址：北京市西三环北路19号 外研社大厦 基础教育出版分社 (100089)

咨询电话：010-88819666 (编辑部) / 88819688 (市场部)

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购书传真：010-88819428 (邮购部)



前言

各位同学，你们好！欢迎大家学习本套英语教材！

2000年，外语教学与研究出版社与麦克米伦出版（中国）有限公司依据国家《义务教育 英语课程标准（实验稿）》共同组织开发了本套教材；作为我国第一套中小学“一条龙”英语教材，本套教材已出版使用十余年。2011年，基于新颁布的国家《义务教育 英语课程标准（2011年版）》，我们对教材进行了认真修订。

在修订后的初中教材中，我们为同学们保留了大家熟悉并喜爱的四个小伙伴——中国学生大明和玲玲、英国学生Tony和美国学生Betty，还增加了其他一些人物。他们会带领大家在一系列有趣的对话、故事、活动、诗歌和韵句中学习英语。

在修订过程中，我们依照《义务教育 英语课程标准（2011年版）》对初中阶段英语学习者提出的要求，从同学们英语学习的实际出发，补充设计了丰富而科学的学习内容和活动。教材遵循初中生认知发展的规律，由日常生活中涉及的语言开始，逐渐扩及安全与救护、通信、自然等话题。

修订后的教材仍以模块为基本构成单位。本册教材包括12个学习模块（Module）和两个复习模块（Revision module）。每个学习模块的第一、二单元主要为大家呈现新的语言内容，第三单元为练习与活动，用以巩固第一、二单元所学的内容。

本套教材同时还配有对应的网络教材，可供同学们在线学习使用。

通过对本套教材的学习，希望同学们能够：

- 1) 形成对英语学习的积极态度和强烈兴趣；
- 2) 掌握基本的英语知识和听、说、读、写技能，提升英语语言的运用能力；
- 3) 形成有效的英语学习策略；
- 4) 增强对世界文化的了解，培养自己的跨文化交流意识。

希望同学们快乐学习，积极参与，大胆听说，认真读写，努力实践。相信你们会在参与活动、完成任务的过程中体会到学习英语的乐趣，实现英语的灵活运用和自由交际。

Scope and sequence

Module	Theme	Function	Structure
1 How to learn English P2	Language learning strategies	Giving suggestions (English study)	Giving advice: <i>We/You should...</i> <i>Let's try to...</i> <i>Why not...?</i> <i>It's a good idea to...</i> <i>How about...?</i> <i>Why don't we/you...?</i>
2 My home town and my country P10	Living environment	Comparing places and geographical features	Comparative adjectives (-er)
3 Sports P18	Sports	Describing and comparing sports	Comparative adjectives (<i>more</i>); adverbs and comparative adverbs (-er, <i>more</i>); irregular comparatives
4 Planes, ships and trains P26	Modes of transportation	Describing and comparing modes of transportation	Superlative adjectives and adverbs (-est, <i>most</i>); irregular superlatives
5 Lao She Teahouse P34	Recreation: plays and films	Talking about intentions and plans	Infinitive structures (1): infinitives as objects; verbs followed by infinitives
6 Animals in danger P42	Animals	Discussing how to protect animals	Infinitive structures (2): infinitives as object complements and adverbials of purpose
Revision module A P50			
7 A famous story P56	Stories	Telling a story	Past continuous

Skills (Listening/Speaking/Reading/Writing)	Around the world	Task
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Listening and understanding familiar topics (English study) ● Talking about problems in English study and giving advice, holding conversations ● Reading and finding specific information about English study ● Drafting a letter asking for advice about English study, revising through pair discussion 	English online	Making your English study plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Listening and understanding familiar topics ● Comparing two places, holding conversations ● Reading and understanding the main idea; finding specific information about Cambridge and London ● Writing about your home town 	Washington DC	Making a report comparing two places in your home town
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Listening and understanding familiar topics (sports) ● Comparing sports, linking words correctly ● Reading and understanding behaviour of characters; guessing the meaning of new words from the context ● Writing about your school basketball team 	The marathon race	Making a sports poster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Listening and understanding familiar topics (transportation) ● Comparing modes of transportation ● Reading and finding specific information ● Writing a short passage comparing modes of transportation 	The longest railway	Making a holiday plan for a family trip to a city in China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Listening and understanding familiar topics (Beijing Opera); finding specific information ● Describing intentions and plans in simple language ● Reading and understanding the sequence of events ● Writing a short passage about your favourite play or film 	Theatres	Acting out a scene from a play
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Listening and understanding familiar topics (protecting animals); finding specific information ● Talking about ways of protecting animals ● Reading and understanding the main idea ● Writing a short passage about an animal in danger 	Animals in danger	Making a plan to set up a wildlife club
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Listening and understanding the plot development of <i>Alice's Adventures in Wonderland</i>, understanding the major characters and events ● Participating in a role-play with the teacher's guidance ● Reading and understanding the sequence of events in <i>Alice's Adventures in Wonderland</i> ● Writing a short passage about what happened after Alice fell down the rabbit hole 	Stories	Writing a short story about your own experience

Module	Theme	Function	Structure
8 Accidents P64	Accidents	Talking about what was happening at a specific time	Past continuous with adverbial clauses (<i>when, while</i>)
9 Population P72	Population	Talking about population; using large numbers	Articles; large numbers
10 The weather P80	Weather	Describing the weather	<i>May, might, probably</i> (for possibility)
11 Way of life P88	Social behaviour/ customs	Describing customs; saying what you must and mustn't do	<i>Must/must not (mustn't), can/cannot (can't), need/need not (needn't)</i>
12 Help P96	Safety and first aid	Talking about safety and first aid	Imperative for suggestions and instructions; <i>must, can, could</i> (for prediction)
Revision module B P104			
Appendices	Language notes.....	P111	
	Guide to language use.....	P122	
	Words and expressions.....	P137	
	Proper names.....	P143	

Skills (Listening/Speaking/Reading/Writing)	Around the world	Task
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Listening and understanding familiar topics (road accidents) ● Participating in a role-play with the teacher's guidance ● Reading and understanding the main idea; finding specific information; understanding the sequence of events ● Writing a simple passage about an accident based on clues 	An emergency landing	Writing a news report about an accident
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Listening and understanding familiar topics (population) ● Saying large numbers; talking about population problems ● Reading and understanding the main idea; finding specific information; understanding and explaining the information provided by a population graph ● Writing about population problems 	World population and water	Making a graph
--	----------------------------	----------------

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Listening and understanding familiar topics (weather) ● Giving a weather forecast based on clues; predicting the weather using <i>probably, may, might</i> ● Reading and finding specific information ● Writing a short passage about the best time to visit your town using <i>because, so</i> and <i>but</i> 	The Amazon Rainforest	Giving advice on the best time to visit China
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Listening and understanding familiar topics (customs) ● Talking about customs at school/at the dining table ● Reading and finding specific information ● Writing a short passage giving advice about customs and rules in your home town 	Traditional presents	Giving advice to foreign guests who are visiting a Chinese family
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Listening and understanding familiar topics (first aid) ● Participating in a role-play with the teacher's guidance ● Reading and understanding the main idea; finding specific information ● Writing simple instructions about what to do in an earthquake; revising your instructions through pair work 	Special buildings in Japan	Making a poster about preventing accidents at school
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How to learn English

Module task: Making your English study plan

Unit 1 Let's try to speak English as much as possible.

Listening and vocabulary

1 Read the instructions and check (✓) the ones you understand.

- 1 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.
- 2 Correct the spelling.
- 3 Listen and check the words you hear.
- 4 Practise saying the words.
- 5 Match the words with their meanings.
- 6 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

2 Listen and answer the questions. Use the words and expressions in the box.

dictionary grammar letter look up make a mistake understand

- 1 Which word did Daming not understand?
- 2 What mistake did Lingling make?
- 3 How does Daming usually check the spelling of a word?
- 4 Why was it difficult for Daming to check the spelling of *cinema*?

3 Listen and read.

Ms James: Welcome back, everyone! Today, we're going to talk about good ways to learn English. Ready? Who has some advice?

Lingling: We should always speak English in class.

Ms James: Good! Let's try to speak English as much as possible.

Daming: Why not write down our mistakes in our notebooks?

Ms James: That's a good idea. And don't forget to write down the correct answers next to the mistakes. What else?

Lingling: It's a good idea to spell and pronounce new words aloud every day.

Ms James: Thanks a lot, Lingling. How about listening to the radio?

Daming: Yes, that's good for our pronunciation too. But there are so many new words.

Ms James: You don't need to understand every word. You just need to listen for key words and main ideas.

Daming: That's the same for reading. English stories are so interesting. I get to know a lot about the world through reading.

Lingling: I think writing is also important. Why don't we try to find some English pen friends? We can write to them.

Ms James: Excellent! I agree with you.

Everyday English

- Ready?
- That's a good idea.
- What else?
- Thanks a lot.
- Excellent!

Now write notes about learning English.

- Listening: *listen to the radio*
- Speaking:
- Reading:
- Writing:
- Learning new words:

4 Underline the correct words and expressions.

Here is my (1) **advice** / **notebook** on learning English. Speak English (2) **always** / **as much as possible** in class, and listen to English (3) **in the newspaper** / **on the radio**. I (4) **agree** / **forget** it is a good idea to look up new words in the (5) **notebook** / **dictionary**. You can find the (6) **correct** / **excellent** pronunciation and learn the meaning.

Pronunciation and speaking

5 Listen and mark the intonation. 🎧

- 1 We should always speak English in class.
- 2 Let's try to speak English as much as possible.
- 3 Why not write down our mistakes in our notebooks?
- 4 It's a good idea to spell and pronounce new words aloud.
- 5 How about listening to the radio?

Now listen again and repeat. 🎧

6 Work in pairs. Talk about problems in learning English and give advice.

Problems

I can't...

I don't know...

— *I can't speak English well.*

What should I do?

— *Why don't you try to talk to our classmates in English?*

Advice

How/What about...?

Why don't you/not...?



Unit 2 You should smile at her!

Reading and vocabulary

1 Work in pairs. Talk about problems you have with...

- understanding English
- speaking English
- learning vocabulary

2 Read the passage and find out what problems the students have. 

Questions and answers

Send your questions to Diana, the Language Doctor.

Many students ask for advice about how to improve their English. Here are three basic questions.

The first question is about understanding English films and songs. Li Hao from Hubei wrote, "I like watching English films and listening to English songs, but I don't understand very much. What can I do?"

Watching films and listening to songs are great ways to learn English! Watch and listen several times, and guess the meaning of the new words. Each time you will learn something new. I also advise you to talk about the films or songs with your friends.

The second question is about speaking. Wang Fan from Jilin wrote, "Our school has a teacher from the US. I am shy and I am afraid to speak to her. What should I do?"

You can say, "Hello! How are you?" "Do you like China?" These are good ways to start a conversation. And before you begin, you should smile at her! Remember this: Do not be shy. Just try.

The third question is about vocabulary. Zhang Lei from Anhui wrote, "I write down new words, but I forget them quickly. How can I remember them?"

Do not worry. It is natural to forget new words! I suggest you write four or five words a day on pieces of paper and place them in your room. Read the words when you see them, and try to use them.

3 Complete the table.

	Advice from Diana
Li Hao	
Wang Fan	
Zhang Lei	

4 Complete the passage with the correct form of the words in the box.

advise basic conversation improve meaning shy suggest

Diana, the Language Doctor, gives some (1) _____ advice about learning English. She (2) _____ you to talk about films and songs, and guess the (3) _____ of the new words. The second piece of advice is this: Start your (4) _____ with greetings or a question. She (5) _____ that you smile before you speak and do not feel (6) _____. Finally, (7) _____ your vocabulary with four or five new words every day.

Writing

5 Check (✓) what you are good at or not good at in English.

	What I am good at	What I am not good at
Listening		
Speaking		
Reading		
Writing		

6 Write a letter to Diana asking for advice.

Use the letter below to help you.

Dear Diana,
 I understand English in the classroom,
 but it is sometimes hard to understand
 American and British people. Can you
 help me?
 Thanks.
 Lingling

Learning to learn

List all the things you are good at in learning English. Try to use what you are good at to help you learn what you are not good at.

7 Work in pairs. Read your partner's letter. Write your advice.

Dear Lingling,
 You should watch films and TV programmes in English...

How to learn English

Unit 3 Language in use

Language practice

We **should** always speak English in class.
Let's try to speak English as much as possible.
Why not write down our mistakes in our notebooks?
It's a good idea to spell and pronounce new words aloud.
How about listening to the radio?

1 Listen and check (✓) the expressions of advice you hear. 🎧

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Why don't we...? | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 Let's try to... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 How about...? | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 Can you...? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 We should... | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 Remember to... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 We can... | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

2 Listen again and answer the questions. 🎧

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1 What is difficult for Charlie? | 3 When does Charlie think they should meet? |
| 2 How will Mary help him? | 4 What does Mary think about reading newspapers? |

3 Work in pairs. Look at the pictures and say what Jack usually does.



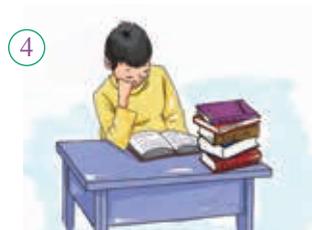
go to bed / late



get up / late



listen / teacher / carefully



not use / dictionary



read / English newspaper



write / words / notebook

Do you think his habits are good? Why/Why not?

4 Give Jack some advice.

He should go to bed before nine o'clock.

5 Read Helen's question and complete Diana's answer with the correct form of the word and expressions in the box. You need to use some of the expressions more than once.

how about should try to why don't why not

FROM: Helen

TO: Diana

SUBJECT: How to improve speaking

Hi, Diana,

I like English very much. My reading is good, but my speaking is poor. How can I improve my speaking?

Best,

Helen

FROM: Diana

TO: Helen

SUBJECT: Re: How to improve speaking

Hello, Helen,

You need to practise speaking more often. (1) _____ you look for some English-speaking people in your town? (2) _____ saying hello to them and asking them where they come from? (3) _____ make friends with them and take them around your town.

Is there an English club in your town? If there is not, (4) _____ start one with your friends? (5) _____ playing a few games and listening to some music? You can watch English films together, and (6) _____ speak English all the time. You (7) _____ invite your new English-speaking friends to your club!

Best,

Diana

How to learn English

6 Work in pairs. Read the problems of Student A and Student B. Take turns to give advice. Use the expressions in the box to help you.

ask your teacher read aloud talk to your classmates use a dictionary

Student A's problems	Student B's problems
I like listening to English songs, but there are too many new words.	I can't speak English well.
I want to read an English book, but I can't choose the right one.	It's difficult to remember new words.

Now write down your advice.

You should use a dictionary to find the meaning of new words.

7 Complete the conversation with the words in the box.

advice check forget improve possible

Helen: How can I (1) _____ my reading?

James: Here is my (2) _____. Choose a newspaper to read. First, think about what's happening today. What will be in the newspaper? Then read the titles of articles and choose one to read for more information. Don't stop to (3) _____ every word. You don't need to know every word to understand the article. Learning only a few new words is enough. Try to use them as much as (4) _____. Then you won't (5) _____ them easily.



Around the world

English online

In addition to English magazines, newspapers and radio, there are various kinds of English learning websites. Millions of people around the world visit them daily to improve their English. If someone from Spain asks a question, they may get an answer from Canada instantly. On the Internet, you can chat with other English speakers freely, and enjoy the latest English songs. The Internet brings the world of English to you.



Module task: Making your English study plan

8 Write down what you are not good at in English.

What I am not good at	What I should do
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Now write down what you should do.

9 Make an English study plan for this year. Use the information in Activity 8 to help you.

10 Work in pairs. Discuss your study plan.

- *This is my English study plan. I will listen to English radio programmes every day.*
- *That's a good idea. You can also listen to some English songs.*

11 Think about your partner's advice and revise your English study plan.

Unit 1 It's taller than many other buildings.

Listening and vocabulary

- 1** Look at the pictures and talk about them.
Use the words in the box to help you.

high hill population river wide

Now listen and complete. 

Place: (1) _____

Population: (2) _____ million

Jin Mao Tower: (3) _____ metres high

Place: (4) _____

Population: (5) _____ million

Victoria Peak: (6) _____ metres high

- 2** Listen and read. 



Tony: Hey, Daming! How was your weekend?

Daming: Pretty good! I went to Shenzhen.

Tony: Where's Shenzhen?

Daming: Well, it's on the coast near Hong Kong. It was a small village about thirty years ago, but today it's a very big city.

Tony: So it's a newer city than Hong Kong?

Daming: Yes, it's a very new city. In fact, it only became important in the 1980s. It's getting bigger and busier. Some day it will become as busy as Hong Kong, I'm sure.

Tony: What's the population of Shenzhen?

Daming: It's over ten million, I think. That's larger than the population of many other cities in China. Its streets are much wider and cleaner too. I think it's a beautiful city.

Tony: I'd like to go there one day.

Daming: Remember to visit the Diwang Tower. It's taller than many other buildings in Shenzhen.

Everyday English

- Hey!
- How was your weekend?
- Pretty good!

Now complete the passage about Shenzhen.

Shenzhen is on the coast near Hong Kong. It became important in the (1) _____. Before that it was a (2) _____. Today the population of Shenzhen is more than (3) _____ million. There are many tall buildings in Shenzhen. A famous one is the (4) _____. It is (5) _____ than many other buildings in Shenzhen.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box. You need to use some of the words more than once.

big busy clean large new small wide

- About thirty years ago, Shenzhen was a _____ village, but today it is a very _____ city.
- Shenzhen is a _____ city than Hong Kong.
- Shenzhen is getting _____ and _____. The streets are _____ and _____.
- Shenzhen will become as _____ as Hong Kong.
- The population of Shenzhen is _____ than that of many other cities in China.

Pronunciation and speaking

4 Listen and notice how the speaker stresses the underlined words. 

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1 — Shenzhen is larger in population than Beijing. | — No, it isn't. It's <u>smaller</u> . |
| 2 — Hong Kong is newer than Shenzhen. | — No, it isn't. It's <u>older</u> . |
| 3 — Shenzhen is as old as Hong Kong. | — No, it isn't. It's <u>newer</u> . |
| 4 — Hong Kong is as busy as Shenzhen. | — No, it isn't. It's <u>busier</u> . |

Now work in pairs. Listen again and repeat. 

5 Compare Shenzhen with your home town. Make notes in the table.

Shenzhen	Your home town
<i>a big city</i>	

Learning to learn

In English, sentence stress is very important. We stress key words, which give the main information and the main ideas.

6 Work in pairs. Talk about the differences between Shenzhen and your home town. Use *big, small, hot, cold, tall or new*.

- *Is your home town bigger than Shenzhen?*
- *No, it isn't. It's smaller than Shenzhen.*

Unit 2 Cambridge is a beautiful city in the east of England.

Reading and vocabulary

1 Look at the map of England and read the sentences.

east north south west

- 1 Cambridge is in the east of England.
- 2 London is in the south of England.
- 3 Bristol is in the west of England.
- 4 Manchester is in the north of England.



2 Read the passage and choose a title for each picture below. 

- 1 Tower Bridge and the River Thames
- 2 Cambridge University and the River Cam

Cambridge, London and England

By Tony Smith

I come from Cambridge, a beautiful city in the east of England. It is on the River Cam and has a population of about 120,000. My home town is especially famous for its university. Many famous people studied here, such as Isaac Newton and Charles Darwin. There are lots of old buildings and churches to visit. Students and tourists enjoy trips along the river by boat.

Cambridge is 80 kilometres from London. London is in the south of England and it is on the River Thames. It has a population of about seven and a half million, so it is bigger and busier than Cambridge. It is about 2,000

years old, and it is famous for Big Ben, Buckingham Palace and Tower Bridge.

England itself is part of an island, and you are always near the sea. The small villages and beaches on the coast are popular for holidays. Tourists like the areas of low mountains and beautiful lakes in the north, and the hills and pretty villages in the south. Everywhere in England, you will notice how green the countryside is.

It is never very hot in summer or very cold in winter. So come and see England any time of the year, but bring an umbrella with you. You will need it most days.



3 Complete the table comparing Cambridge with London.

	Cambridge	London
Location		
Population		
Famous places		
River		

4 Complete the passage with the words and expression in the box.

countryside east home town island
London mountains south university

England is part of a(n) (1) _____. It is famous for its beautiful green (2) _____ with (3) _____ and lakes in the north, and hills and villages in the south. My (4) _____ is Cambridge, in the (5) _____ of England. It has lots of old buildings and churches, and a well-known (6) _____. It is smaller than (7) _____, which is in the (8) _____ of England.

Writing

5 Answer the questions and write notes about your home town.

- 1 Where is it?
- 2 What is its population?
- 3 Is it big or small?
- 4 What is it famous for?
- 5 How old is it?
- 6 What is the weather like?

6 Use your notes and write answers to the questions in Activity 5.

*Dalian is in the northeast of China.
It has a population of over six million.*

7 Write a passage called *My home town*. Use Tony's passage to help you.

I come from Dalian, a beautiful city in the northeast of China. It has a population of over six million. It is...

Module 2

My home town and my country

Unit 3 Language in use

Language practice

It's getting **bigger** and **busier**.

Its streets are **much wider** and **cleaner** too.

It's a **newer** city **than** Hong Kong.

It's **taller than** many other buildings in Shenzhen.

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box.

big cold large old tall

- 1 Shenzhen was very small about thirty years ago but it is much _____ now.
- 2 This building is tall but that building is much _____.
- 3 Beijing is old but Xi'an is much _____.
- 4 The US has a large population but India's population is _____.
- 5 Beijing is cold in winter but Harbin is _____.

2 Work in pairs. Talk about the pictures. Use the words in the box to help you.

big busy high low old small tall wide

①



②



Now make comparisons. Write sentences.

The buildings in Picture 1 are older than the buildings in Picture 2.

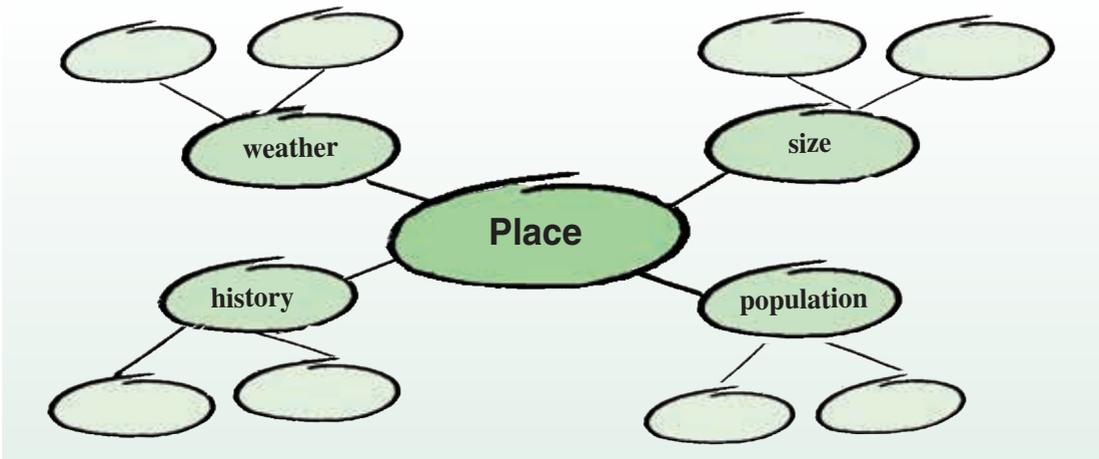
3 Write sentences. Use the information in the table.

Shenzhen	Beijing	new
Shanghai	Hangzhou	busy
Xi'an	Beijing	old
China	Australia	big
Tian'anmen Square	Other squares in China	wide
The population of Tianjin	The population of Shanghai	small

Shenzhen is newer than Beijing.

4 Complete the word map with the words in the box. You need to use one word more than once.

big cold large new old small warm



Now work in pairs. Talk about your home town. Use the words in the word map to help you.

5 Complete the sentences with the expressions in the box.

in the northeast is famous for on the coast pretty good The population of

- 1 Cambridge is a beautiful old English city. It _____ its university.
- 2 Tianjin is near Beijing, _____ of the Bohai Sea.
- 3 _____ India is smaller than that of China but bigger than that of Russia.
- 4 Harbin is _____ of China and is a very busy city.
- 5 The weather in Beijing in autumn is _____.

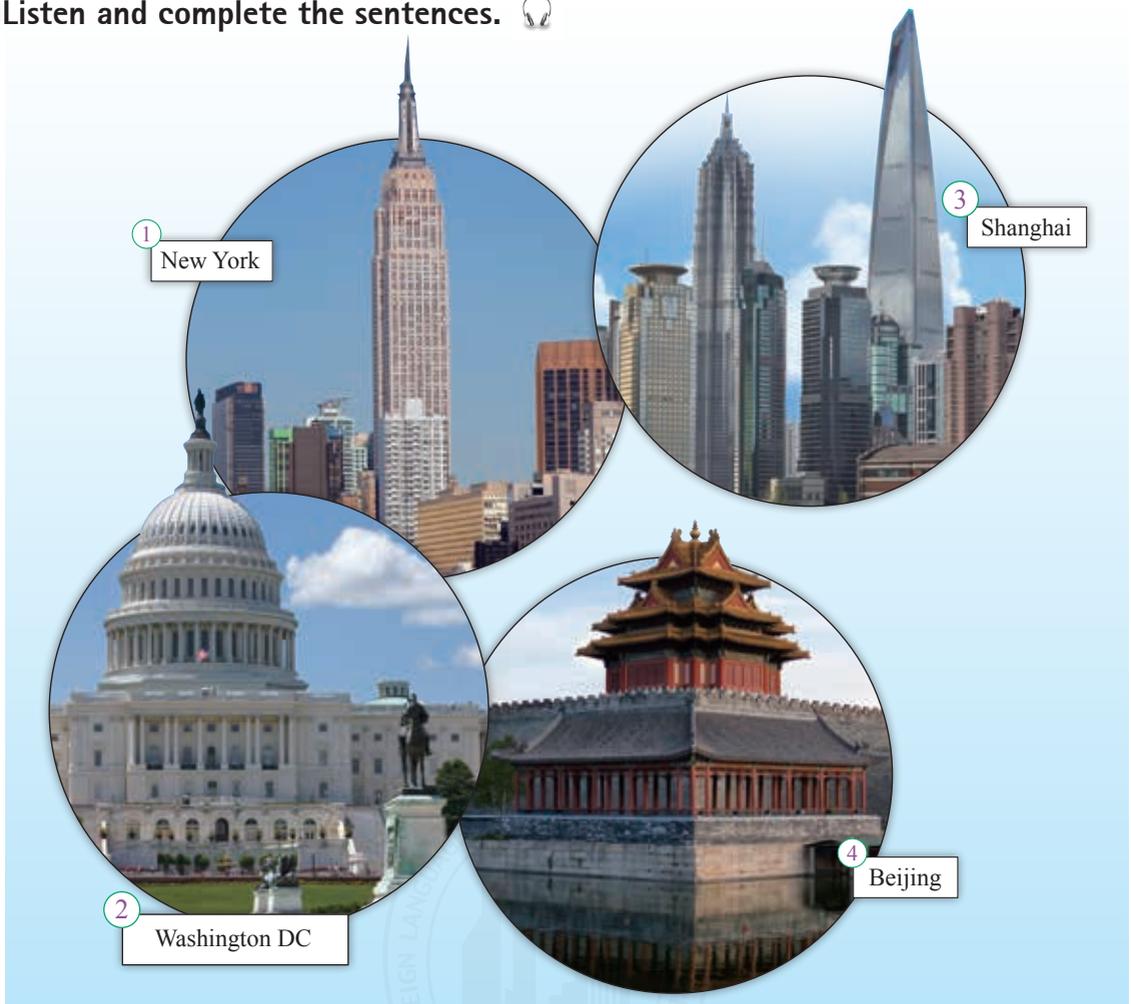
Module 2

My home town and my country

6 Complete the passage with the correct form of the words in brackets.

In my home town there are two cinemas, the Grand Cinema and the Palace Cinema. The Grand Cinema is (1) _____ (old) and (2) _____ (small) than the Palace Cinema. It is also (3) _____ (warm) in the Grand Cinema. The Palace Cinema is usually (4) _____ (busy) than the Grand Cinema and the tickets are (5) _____ (cheap) too.

7 Listen and complete the sentences.



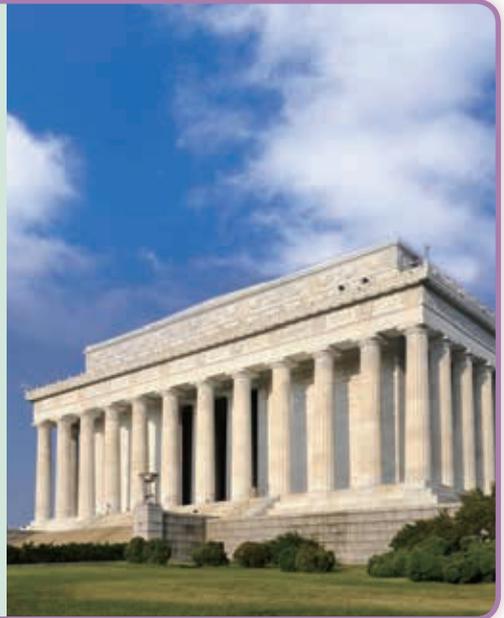
- 1 New York is a(n) _____ and _____ city than Washington DC.
- 2 New York is more _____ than any other city in the US.
- 3 Shanghai has a(n) _____ population than Beijing.
- 4 Beijing is _____ than Shanghai.

Around the world

Washington DC

Washington DC is the capital of the US. Located on the east coast, it is best known for the White House, where the President of the US lives and works, and for Capitol Hill, where the US Congress meets.

There are many famous monuments, memorials and museums in Washington DC. The Lincoln Memorial is a grand white building. Millions of tourists visit it every year to show respect to President Lincoln. In the National Air and Space Museum, people can see the command module of *Apollo 11*, which sent the first humans to the moon in 1969.



Module task: Making a report comparing two places in your home town

8 Work in pairs. Compare two places in your home town.

- Where is it?
It's in the north/south/east/west of the town.
- How many people work/go there?
... people work/go there.
- How old is it?
It's about... years old.
- Is there anything special about it?
It's bigger than...

9 Write the information in the table.

Place 1: _____	Place 2: _____

10 Make a report.

- Write sentences.
Place 1 is bigger than Place 2.
Place 2 is older than Place 1.
- Join the sentences using *and* or *but*.
Place 1 is bigger than Place 2, but Place 2 is older than Place 1.

11 Read your report to the whole class.

Module 3

Sports

Module task: Making a sports poster

Unit 1 Nothing is more enjoyable than playing tennis.

Listening and vocabulary

1 Listen and number the sports as you hear them. 

baseball basketball football table tennis tennis volleyball

Now match the words with the pictures.

a



b



c



d



e



f



2 Look at the sports in Activity 1 and talk about them. Use the words in the box to help you.

boring dangerous difficult easy exciting expensive popular relaxing safe

3 Listen and read. 

Daming: Hey, Tony. Come and watch the football match on TV!

Tony: OK. What's the score?

Daming: Spain scored a minute ago.

Tony: Wow! That's fast!

Daming: That's right. Last week the match on TV was so boring because no one scored at all. So this week's match is already more exciting.

Betty: What's the matter with you, Tony? You look tired.

Tony: I'm really tired after last night's tennis match. And I hurt my knee.

Daming: That's too bad! Sit down and watch the match. It's safer than playing tennis.

Betty: Yes, watching is not dangerous and it's more relaxing too!

Tony: Well, I'm not sure about that. Nothing is more enjoyable than playing tennis.

Betty: But you enjoyed watching the Olympics on TV, right?

Tony: Yes, but that's because it was cheaper than buying tickets for all the games.

Daming: And staying at home was easier than going to the stadium. Oh, look at that!

Tony: Oh, he missed! Oh, bad luck!

Daming: Never mind. There's still plenty of time for them to score.

Everyday English

- That's too bad!
- I'm not sure about that.
- Bad luck!
- Never mind.

Now check (✓) the true sentences.

- 1 This week's match is more exciting than last week's.
- 2 Tony played table tennis yesterday.
- 3 For Tony, playing tennis is more enjoyable than watching matches on TV.
- 4 Watching the Olympics on TV was more expensive than buying tickets for the games.
- 5 Going to the stadium was more difficult than staying at home.

4 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

already hurt matter mind miss Olympics stadium

- 1 Why didn't Tony score? What is the _____ with him?
- 2 You lost the match? Never _____. Maybe you will win next time.
- 3 I am not good at tennis. I always _____ the ball.
- 4 The match began ten minutes ago and Spain is _____ winning.
- 5 The 2008 _____ were held in Beijing.
- 6 Watching football at home is easier than going to the _____.
- 7 Tennis is a little dangerous because you may _____ your knee.

5 Complete the passage about yourself. Use the words in Activity 1 to help you.

My favourite sport is (1) _____. And I enjoy watching (2) _____.
I am quite good at (3) _____. I do not like playing (4) _____. And I
am not very good at (5) _____.

Pronunciation and speaking

6 Listen and notice how the speaker links the words. 

- 1 Spain scored a minute ago.
- 2 Last week the match on TV was so boring because no one scored at all.
- 3 Oh, look at that.

Now listen again and repeat. 

7 Work in pairs. Talk about the sports you like.

- Hey, Bruce. Which sport do you like, swimming or running?
- I like swimming. It's more relaxing than running.

Unit 2 This year we are training more carefully.

Reading and vocabulary

- 1 Work in pairs. Talk about the pictures. Use the words and expressions in the box to help you.

beat careless cheer... on coach fan club play against train



- 2 Read the passage and complete the table. 

Training hard

By Li Daming

It is Saturday tomorrow, but I am going to school. I am not going for lessons, but to play football. I am in our school team and we are going to play against another school next week. The practice starts at 10 am. We all arrive as early as we can so that we have time to warm up. We are training harder than usual because the other team beat us last year. This year we want to do better.

It is more difficult to practise in winter because the days are short and the weather is cold too. It gets dark earlier, so it is important not to be late for after-school practice.

Our coach is pleased because we are playing better as a team now. Last year we were sometimes careless when we passed the ball and we lost to the other team in the final match. What a pity! This year we are training more carefully. That means we have a better chance of winning.

The fan club has fewer people this year. We hope to play well so that we have more fans to watch the matches. It is good to have our fans around. They cheer us on loudly and we feel more confident to win the game.

What	Why
1 We arrive _____.	
2 We are training _____ than _____.	
3 It is _____ to practise in winter.	
4 Our coach is _____.	

3 Complete the passage with the words in the box.

against chance coach practice short usual

We all know (1) _____ makes perfect. But it is more difficult to practise in winter because the days are (2) _____ and it is cold. The team is training harder than (3) _____. Their (4) _____ is pleased with them. They are going to play (5) _____ a team from another school next week, and they have a good (6) _____ of winning.

4 Put the words in the box into pairs with opposite meanings.

badly carefully carelessly difficult early
easy late quickly slowly well

badly — well

Writing

5 Complete the sentences so they are true for your school basketball team.

- 1 It is... and the basketball team...
- 2 The practice starts at... but they...
- 3 Last year...
- 4 This year...
- 5 The coach is pleased/is not pleased with them because...
- 6 So they now have a better/poor chance of...

Learning to learn

You can use *at that time/ yesterday/last week/last month/last year...* to talk about what people did in the past; and use *now/today/this week/this month/this year...* to talk about what they do now.

6 Add some more details about your school basketball team. Write a passage.

It is Saturday morning and the school basketball team is training hard.

Unit 3 Language in use

Language practice

This week's match is already **more exciting**.

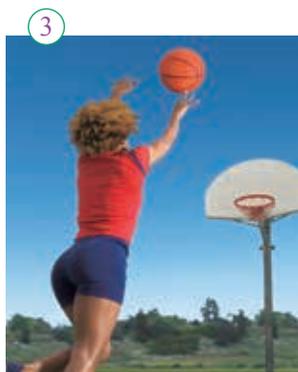
It is **more difficult** to practise in winter.

We are training **harder** than usual.

This year we want to do **better**.

- 1 Work in pairs. Look at the pictures and talk about the sports. Use the words in the box to help you.

boring cheap difficult easy exciting expensive popular relaxing



— What's your favourite sport?

— My favourite sport is swimming. It's exciting.

Now compare the sports.

1 Table tennis is more exciting than tennis.

2 Tennis is...

3 Basketball is...

4 Football is...

5 Swimming is...

6 Baseball is...

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

- 1 We trained _____ (hard) this year than last year.
- 2 The team played _____ (well) on Saturday than on Tuesday.
- 3 They practised _____ (carefully) this week than last week.
- 4 Playing football is _____ (exciting) than watching it.
- 5 Playing tennis is _____ (expensive) than swimming.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

Tom did his homework *carelessly* (careless).

The music is *loud* (loud).

- 1 They are working _____ (hard) to learn English.
- 2 This bike was _____ (cheap), so we decided to buy it.
- 3 The teacher speaks _____ (slow) and _____ (careful).
- 4 Mary is going to get up _____ (early) because she needs to catch the first bus.
- 5 Running is very _____ (easy). You can do it anywhere.
- 6 I do not like to be _____ (late).
- 7 I am afraid our team is doing very _____ (bad).

4 Complete the passage with the correct form of the words in brackets.

I wanted to choose a sport to keep fit. First I tried swimming. I joined the swimming club, but the lessons were (1) _____ (expensive) than I thought. So I stopped swimming and tried running. The running club is (2) _____ (popular) than the swimming club. We ran (3) _____ (slowly) in the park. Soon, I felt that running was (4) _____ (boring)! I decided to try something (5) _____ (exciting). I went walking in the mountains. Once we got lost in the mountains, and I hurt my leg (6) _____ (badly). It is a bit (7) _____ (dangerous) to walk in the mountains, but I like the sport all the same.



5 Listen and choose the correct answer. 🎧

- 1 What was the race?
 a) Boys' 800 metres. b) Girls' 800 metres. c) Girls' 400 metres.
- 2 How many classes took part in the race?
 a) One. b) Four. c) Eight.
- 3 Who ran faster than the others at first?
 a) Joy. b) Sandy. c) Mary.
- 4 What happened to Sandy later on?
 a) She stopped. b) She ran slowly. c) She cried.
- 5 — Who finally won?
 — A student from _____.
 a) Class 4 b) Class 5 c) Class 1

6 Read the passage and complete the sentences. 🎧

A lot of people around the world enjoy jogging. Jogging means running slowly, but it is still faster than walking. In the mornings and evenings, you can see people jogging in parks or along city streets. Jogging is cheaper than many sports — to start, just get some comfortable sports clothes and good running shoes.

I enjoy jogging with my friends Tommy and Anna. In the early mornings, we often go jogging in the park. Then we are ready for school. At weekends, we sometimes go jogging in the countryside. It is more fun than jogging in the city and we feel good in the fresh air. The more you go jogging, the healthier you will feel. Just try it!

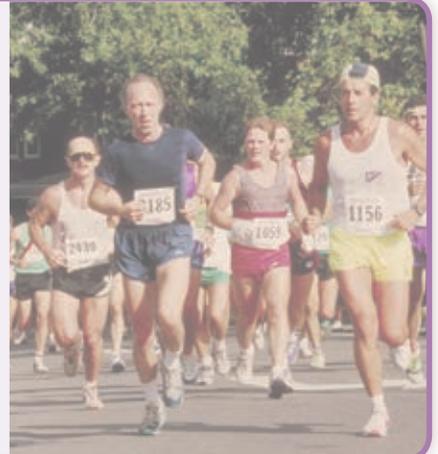


- 1 Jogging means _____.
- 2 Walking is _____ than jogging.
- 3 To start jogging, you only need some _____.
- 4 Jogging in the countryside is _____ than jogging in the city.
- 5 The more you go jogging, _____ you will feel.

Around the world

The marathon race

The marathon gets its name from a battle over 2,500 years ago between the Greeks and the Persians. The battle happened at a place called Marathon. After the Greeks won the battle, a soldier ran over forty kilometres to tell people the good news. Today's marathon race, an important Olympic sport, is popular all over the world. Thousands of people race in many different marathons every year.



Module task: Making a sports poster

- 7 Work in groups. Talk about your favourite Olympic sports and choose one for your poster.

A: What's your favourite Olympic sport?

B: My favourite Olympic sport is...

A: Why do you like it?

B: I like it because...

...

- 8 Make a poster. Find a photo for your favourite Olympic sport and include it in the poster.

Our favourite Olympic sport

- Our favourite Olympic sport is swimming/table tennis/...
- We like it because it is exciting, popular...
- It is more exciting than...

- 9 Show your poster to your classmates.

Module 4

Planes, ships and trains

Module task: Making a holiday plan for a family trip to a city in China

Unit 1 He lives the farthest from school.

Listening and vocabulary

1 Match the words in the box with the pictures.

bus ship taxi train underground



2 Listen and match the words in the box with the pictures in Activity 1. You need to use one word more than once. 🎧

busy cheap expensive modern

3 Listen and read. 🎧

Betty: I was late for school today.

Mum: Why? What happened?

Betty: I took the bus. There was a road accident, and the traffic was very heavy. But nobody was late, except me. Maybe I should go to school by taxi.

Mum: It's the most comfortable way, but it's also the most expensive. And taxis are very slow in heavy traffic too.

Betty: Then what about going by bike?

Mum: That's a good choice, but it's a bit dangerous. There's so much traffic.

Betty: But most of my classmates ride bikes, and it's quite safe. Don't worry. I'll be careful.

Mum: How does Tony go to school?

Betty: He lives the farthest from school, so he takes the underground.

Mum: And what about Lingling?

Betty: Her home is the closest to school, so she walks.

Mum: How about Daming?

Betty: He goes by bus too, the same as me. But it's so crowded! And the traffic is heavy.

Mum: All right. You can ride your bike to school, but remember to be careful all the time.

Everyday English

- What happened?
- Don't worry.

Now complete the table.

	Betty	Tony	Lingling	Daming
Ways to go to school				

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box.

close comfortable far good

- The _____ way to go to school is by taxi.
- Tony lives the _____ from school.
- Lingling's home is the _____ to school, so she always walks.
- For Betty, going to school by bike is the _____ choice.

5 Complete the sentences with the words or expression in the box.

accident crowded except most modern

- All the students take the bus to school _____ Sam.
- The _____ train in the world is the Shanghai airport train.
- I saw a(n) _____ on my way to school yesterday.
- I do not take the bus to school because it is usually very _____.

Pronunciation and speaking

6 Listen and underline the words the speaker stresses. 

- Who lives the closest to school?
— Lingling lives the closest.
- What is the most comfortable way to go to school for Betty?
— By taxi.

Now work in pairs. Listen again and repeat. 

7 Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about the ways of going to school. Use the words in the box to help you.

bike bus cheap comfortable crowded expensive
fast popular safe taxi underground walking

- *What's the most expensive way to go to school?*
- *Going by taxi is the most expensive.*

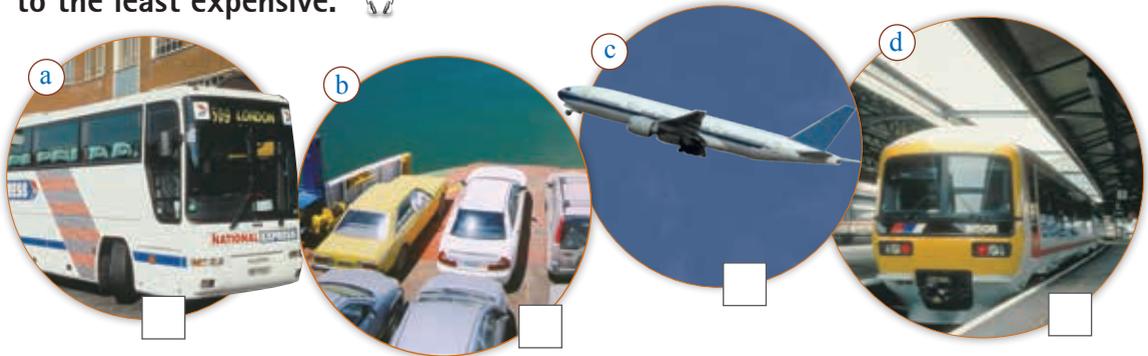
Unit 2 What is the best way to travel?

Reading and vocabulary

1 Work in pairs. Talk about the ways to go to a city that you like to visit.

- 1 How do you get there?
- 2 What's the cheapest way to get there?
- 3 What's the best way to get there?

2 Read the passage and number the ways of travelling from the most expensive to the least expensive. 



? Question: What is the best way to travel from London to Amsterdam?

I am planning to travel from London to Amsterdam. How long does the journey take and what is the best way to travel? Could you please tell me about the trains or ships to get there? The more information, the better. Thanks!

★ Best answer: There are four ways to travel.

A journey by train is more relaxing than by coach, but a lot more expensive. When you go by train, buy your ticket a long time before you travel. It is usually cheaper.

You can go by car and by ship across the North Sea. This is the most comfortable way to travel but also the most expensive. Book your ticket before you book your hotel. Remember that parking in Amsterdam is very expensive, so stay outside the city centre and travel in by bus or by train.

The third choice is by coach. This is usually the cheapest, but in summer, the coaches sometimes get crowded! And it takes you about twelve hours to get there. However, it will not cost as much as going by train.

Finally, you can fly. It is the fastest and the second cheapest, but you may have to wait for hours at the airport because of bad weather.

Well, I hope this helps! Have a great trip!

3 Complete the table.

Ways of travelling	Good points	Bad points
Train	<i>more relaxing than by coach</i>	<i>more expensive than by coach</i>
Car and ship		
Coach		
Plane		

4 Complete the passage with the correct form of the words in the box.

choice cost fast however journey outside

There are four ways to travel from London to Amsterdam. The first (1) _____ is by train because the (2) _____ takes only four hours. (3) _____, it is quite expensive. Going by coach does not (4) _____ as much as going by train. When you go by car and by ship, remember that parking in Amsterdam is not cheap, so it is best to stay (5) _____ the city centre and travel in by bus or by train. Going by plane is the (6) _____, but you need to go to the airport. It also takes time.

Writing

5 Work in pairs. Ask and answer about the ways of travelling. Use the information in the table.

- *What's the cheapest way to travel from London to Paris?*
- *The cheapest way is by coach.*

	Ways of travelling	Cost	Time	Comfortable	Interesting
London–Paris	coach	£20	10 hours	*	**
	plane	£80	1 hour	**	*
	train	£60	3 hours	***	***

6 Write a passage about ways of travelling from London to Paris. Use the information in Activity 5 and the passage in Activity 2 to help you.

You can go from London to Paris by coach, plane or train. Travelling by plane is the fastest but also the most expensive way.

Unit 3 Language in use

Language practice

It's **the most comfortable** way, but it's also **the most expensive**.

He lives **the farthest** from school.

It is **the fastest** and **the second cheapest**.

The more information, **the better**.

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

- This bus takes the _____ (long) time because it is the _____ (slow).
- The new train travels the _____ (fast) of all the trains in the world.
- The _____ (cheap) way to get there is by coach.
- I am in a hurry. What is the _____ (fast) way to get there?
- The fastest way to travel is by plane, but usually it is also the _____ (expensive).

2 Complete the conversation with the sentences in the box.

- By plane, but you have to go to the airport by taxi and that takes time too.
- The cheapest way is going by coach, but it is not very comfortable.
- The most comfortable way is going by train, but it takes more time than going by plane.
- There are three ways: by plane, by train and by coach.

Customer: How can I get to Beijing from here?

Tourist guide: _____

Customer: Which is the fastest way?

Tourist guide: _____

Customer: Which is the cheapest way?

Tourist guide: _____

Customer: Which way is the most comfortable?

Tourist guide: _____

3 Complete the conversation with the correct form of the words in the box.

cheap close expensive good much slow

A: What's the (1) _____ way to go to Qingdao?

B: We can take a plane, but that's (2) _____.

We can also take a train. It's (3) _____,

but it's not so expensive. The coach is the

(4) _____ way to go, but it takes

the (5) _____ time.

A: So how should we go?

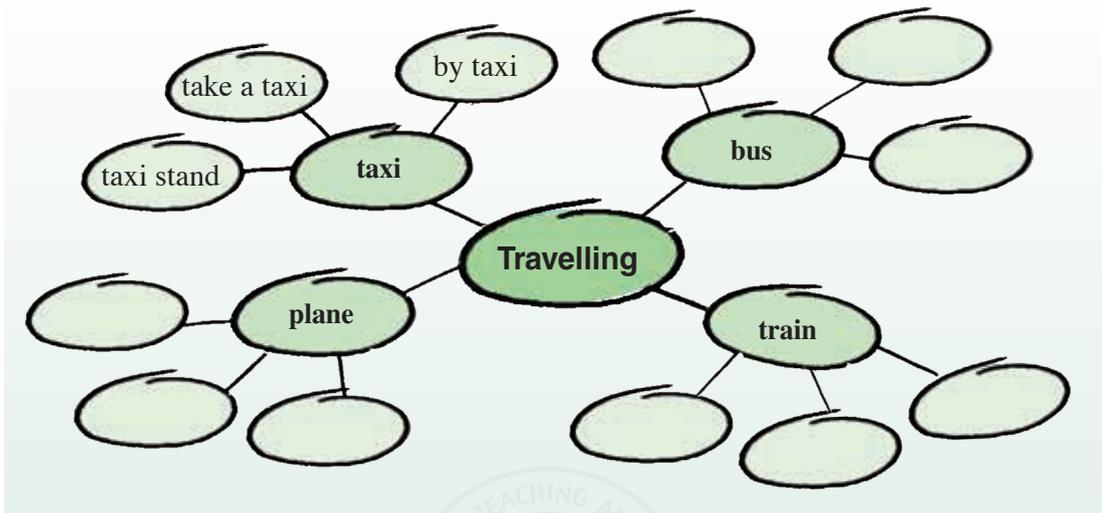
B: I think the best way is by train because the train

station is the (6) _____ to our home.

Learning to learn

Remember: It is easier to learn words and expressions by putting them in groups with a title, for example, *Travelling: take a bus/plane/taxi/train, by bus/plane/taxi/train, bus stop/airport/taxi stand/train station.*

4 Complete the word map.



5 Work in pairs. Choose a place you would like to visit. Ask and answer the questions about the ways by which you can get there.

- 1 What is the cheapest way to get there?
- 2 What is the most expensive way to get there?
- 3 What is the fastest way to get there?
- 4 What is the most comfortable way to get there?
- 5 What is the safest way to get there?

Module 4

Planes, ships and trains

6 Complete the email with the words in the box.

book choice cost travel trip

FROM: Sally
 TO: Tony
 SUBJECT: Journey to China

Hi, Tony,

My family is planning a journey to China in the summer. We want to visit Beijing first. Do you think we should (1) _____ the plane tickets early? After Beijing, we want to visit Xi'an and Hangzhou, and maybe somewhere else. How can we (2) _____ from Beijing to Xi'an, by train or by plane? The (3) _____ is not so important, but the time is.

After Xi'an, we want to go to Hangzhou. Is it better to go to Shanghai first, or can we go from Xi'an to Hangzhou directly?

And after Hangzhou what is the best (4) _____? Can we make a short (5) _____ to Suzhou? What do you think?

Thanks for your help.

Sally



7 Listen and match the cities with the information. 

- 1 London
- 2 Birmingham
- 3 Oxford
- 4 Cambridge

- a) the city with about four million people
- b) a small beautiful city
- c) the most expensive city
- d) the most interesting city
- e) the biggest city

8 Listen again and answer the questions.

- 1 Which city has the largest population?
- 2 Which cities have the oldest universities in the world?
- 3 Which city is the nearest to London?
- 4 What are the popular places for sightseeing in London?

Around the world

The longest railway

The Trans-Siberian Railway is the longest railway in the world. You can go from Moscow, the capital of Russia, to Vladivostok on the east coast. It is not the fastest way to travel from Moscow to Vladivostok, but it is the most interesting and also the most comfortable way.



Module task: Making a holiday plan for a family trip to a city in China

9 Work in groups. Make a holiday plan for a family trip to a city in China.

- Find a map of China. Choose a city to visit, and decide on the best way to get there.
- Make a list of things to do there.
- Present your plan to the class, and make notes about other groups' plans.

10 Work in groups. Choose the best plan.

- Use your notes to compare the different plans, and decide which one is the best.

I think the trip to Shanghai by train is better because the journey is shorter and there are a lot of interesting places to visit in Shanghai.



Module 5

Lao She Teahouse

Module task: Acting out a scene from a play

Unit 1 I wanted to see the Beijing Opera.

Listening and vocabulary

- 1 Work in pairs. Look at the pictures and talk about them. Use the words in the box to help you.

actress dance music play sing teahouse theatre traditional



- 2 Listen and underline the correct words or expressions. 

- 1 Betty **often sees** / **wants to see** the traditional Beijing Opera.
- 2 Betty **knows** / **doesn't know** Lao She Teahouse.
- 3 Lingling says that the opera is **easy** / **difficult** to understand.

- 3 Listen and read. 

Betty: Lingling and I went to Lao She Teahouse last night.

Tony: How was it?

Betty: It was great! You know, I wanted to see the Beijing Opera, so Lingling offered to take me there. We drank tea and watched an opera.

Tony: Did you understand the opera?

Betty: No, it was difficult to understand the words. But the actors and actresses were excellent.

Tony: How long did you stay?

Betty: We only planned to watch for an hour, but in the end, we stayed for three hours.

Tony: Did you enjoy it?

Betty: Well, it was interesting — that's the main thing. I hope to understand more next time.

Tony: Do you often go to see the Beijing Opera, Lingling?

Lingling: No, I don't. I wanted to take Betty to the teahouse because it's famous.

Tony: Who is Lao She?

Betty: No idea. Ask Lingling.

Lingling: Lao She is a great writer. He's especially famous for his play *Teahouse*.

Everyday English

- How was it?
- You know, ...
- That's the main thing.
- No idea.

Now check (✓) the true sentences.

- 1 Tony went to Lao She Teahouse with Betty and Lingling.
- 2 Betty understood the opera.
- 3 Lingling and Betty stayed longer than they planned.
- 4 Betty enjoyed the opera.
- 5 Betty would like to see the Beijing Opera again.
- 6 Betty knew about Lao She before she went to the teahouse.

4 Complete the passage with the correct form of the words in the box.

actress difficult end main offer

Betty wanted to see the Beijing Opera, so Lingling (1) _____ to take Betty to Lao She Teahouse. The words of the opera were (2) _____ to understand, but the actors and (3) _____ were excellent. They only planned to watch for an hour, but in the (4) _____, they stayed for three hours. Betty thought it was interesting — that was the (5) _____ thing!

Pronunciation and speaking

5 Read and predict which words in the answers the speaker is likely to stress.

- 1 — Do you want to see the Beijing Opera?
— Yes, I'd love to.
- 2 — Do you want to come to Lao She Teahouse with me?
— Yes. I'd like to go with you.

Now listen and check. 

6 Work in pairs. Read the conversations in Activity 5 aloud.

7 Complete the sentences.

- 1 I want to _____ next week.
- 2 They offered to _____.
- 3 I hope to _____ one day.
- 4 My parents agree to _____ on Saturday.

8 Work in pairs. Talk about something you'd like to do or see.

- I want to go to Xinjiang and ride horses.
- ...

Unit 2 It describes the changes in Chinese society.

Reading and vocabulary

1 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions about Lao She.

- 1 What do you know about Lao She?
- 2 What are his most famous books and plays?
- 3 What's special about Lao She's *Teahouse*?

2 Read the passage and match the headings with the paragraphs.

- a) Lao She Teahouse
- b) The story of *Teahouse*
- c) Lao She

Learning to learn

When you read a passage, remember to look at its title, the paragraph headings and the photos if there are any. They will help you understand the main ideas.

1 _____

Teahouse is one of Lao She's most famous plays. He wrote it in 1957. The play has three acts and shows the lives of common people in China from the end of the nineteenth century to the middle of the twentieth century. It tells us the story of Wang Lifa and the customers of his teahouse in Beijing. It describes the changes in Chinese society over fifty years.



2 _____

Lao She was born in Beijing in 1899. His mother sent him to a teacher's school in 1913. After finishing school in 1918, he became a head teacher of a primary school. In 1924, Lao She left home and went to England. He taught Chinese at a college in London and returned to China five years later. He wrote many plays, novels and short stories about people's lives, and was named "the People's Artist". Lao She is one of the greatest Chinese writers of the twentieth century.

3 _____

At Lao She Teahouse today, customers can drink tea and eat delicious Beijing food. If you like the Beijing Opera, traditional music or magic shows, you can enjoy them at the teahouse. Lao She Teahouse gives a warm welcome to everyone from all over the world.

3 Complete the timeline with information about Lao She.

LAO SHE	
1957	
1924	
1918	
1913	
1899	born in Beijing

4 Complete the passage with the words in the box.

century common if magic society writers

Lao She's play, *Teahouse*, has three acts. It describes the life of Wang Lifa and the changes to the lives of (1) _____ people in Chinese (2) _____ in the first half of the twentieth (3) _____.

Lao She went to a teacher's school in Beijing, taught in London and later returned to China. He is one of China's greatest (4) _____.

Come to Lao She Teahouse in Beijing (5) _____ you like the Beijing Opera, traditional music or (6) _____ shows.

Writing

5 Complete the table.

	<i>Teahouse</i>	Your favourite play or film
Where does the story take place?		
When does the story take place?		
What is the story's main idea?		
Why is it good?		

6 Write sentences about *Teahouse* with the information in Activity 5. Use the passage in Activity 2 to help you.

The story of Teahouse takes place in Beijing.

Now join the sentences. Write a passage about *Teahouse*.

7 Write a passage about your favourite play or film. Use Activities 5 and 6 to help you.

Unit 3 Language in use

Language practice

I **wanted to see** the Beijing Opera.
Lingling **offered to take** me there.
We only **planned to watch** for an hour.
I **hope to understand** more next time.

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box.

see spend stay teach write

Do you want *to go* to the teahouse?

- 1 We decided _____ at home because it was raining.
- 2 Lao She started _____ Chinese in London in 1924.
- 3 I tried _____ poems.
- 4 They plan _____ a film tomorrow.
- 5 I want _____ my holiday in Beijing.

2 Read the conversation and complete the note with the correct form of the words in the box.

advise decide offer want

Betty: I'd love to see the Beijing Opera again.

Lingling: Would you like me to take you? Where can we go this time?

Daming: I know! You can go to Mei Lanfang Theatre.

Lingling: Good idea! Let's go next Saturday, Betty.

Betty (1) _____ to see the Beijing Opera again. Lingling
(2) _____ to take her. Daming (3) _____ them to
go to Mei Lanfang Theatre. Lingling (4) _____ to go
next Saturday.

3 Complete the passage with the correct form of the words in brackets.

Lu Xun is one of the greatest writers of modern China. He was born in Shaoxing, Zhejiang Province, in 1881. At first, Lu Xun hoped (1) _____ (help) the Chinese people become healthy and strong, so he decided (2) _____ (be) a doctor. After a few years, he started (3) _____ (write) short stories because he wanted (4) _____ (teach) people about society. One of his most famous stories is *The True Story of Ah Q*. It describes the hard life of Ah Q and makes people (5) _____ (think) about society. In the 1920s, people began to translate his works into English.



4 Complete the passage with the correct form of the words and expression in the box.

cheer magic take place theatre wonderful

We went to the (1) _____ last night to see a play. I had a (2) _____ evening. The play was very good and all the actors were excellent. The story (3) _____ in a small village in China. It was all about an old box of gold! The box was a (4) _____ box and was difficult to open. The play was very interesting, and everyone (5) _____ at the end of the play!

5 Listen and choose the correct answer.

- 1 Who is visiting London?
 - a) Vicky.
 - b) Steve.
 - c) Romeo.
- 2 What are they talking about?
 - a) *Romeo and Juliet*.
 - b) London.
 - c) Vicky's parents.

6 Listen again and check (✓) the true sentences.

- 1 Steve went to Shakespeare's Globe Theatre last night.
- 2 Vicky offered to take Steve to the theatre.
- 3 Steve did not try to understand the words.
- 4 Vicky hopes to see her favourite play.
- 5 Vicky thinks her parents will take her to the theatre.

Module 5

Lao She Teahouse

7 Work in pairs. Talk about your weekend plans. Use the words and expressions in the box to help you.

hope how about let's want why don't we why not would like

- I want to see the Beijing Opera.
- Why don't we...?

8 Read the passage and choose the correct answer. 

Review of *Teahouse*

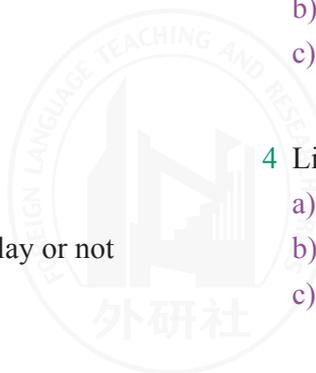
By Li Daming

This year's school play was a very good choice. *Teahouse*, by Lao She, is famous and interesting. We learnt a lot about people's lives in China some one hundred years ago. The actors' and actresses' clothes and the teahouse furniture were right for the first half of the twentieth century. The actors and actresses all did a

very good job. Li Nan, the student playing Wang Lifa, the owner of the teahouse, was the best. He brought Wang Lifa to life, from a young man to an old man.

I had a great time at the theatre. It was easy for everyone to understand the story and see the changes in Chinese society.

- You would find the passage in _____.
 - a book
 - a school newspaper
 - a magazine
- The writer _____.
 - liked the play
 - did not like the play
 - did not say he liked the play or not
- The actors and actresses in the play wore _____.
 - the same clothes as today
 - their best clothes
 - clothes of the first half of the twentieth century
- Li Nan is _____.
 - a famous actor
 - a student
 - an actress



Around the world

Theatres

Western theatre started in Greece, around 600 BC. The theatres were very big. About 15,000 people could watch a play at the same time. The audience sat on stone seats to watch the performances. Some of the theatres survive, as do some of the plays by ancient Greek writers. People still watch these plays today.



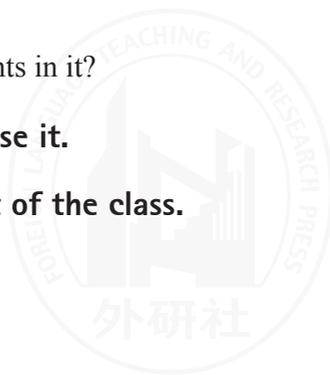
Module task: Acting out a scene from a play

9 Work in groups. Find a play. Think about these questions.

- 1 Where does it take place?
- 2 Who is in it?
- 3 What is the story?
- 4 What are the special moments in it?

10 Choose a scene and practise it.

11 Act out the scene in front of the class.



Unit 1 It allows people to get closer to them.

Listening and vocabulary

1 Look at the pictures and do the quiz. Use the words in the box.

bear elephant giraffe lion snake

- 1 I am tall and I have a long neck. _____
- 2 I am the tiger's cousin. _____
- 3 I am long and thin. _____
- 4 I am big and I have a very long nose. _____
- 5 I am brown and I live in the forest. _____

2 Listen and answer the questions. 🎧

- 1 What is this week's *Animal World* about?
- 2 What animals are in danger?

3 Listen and read. 🎧

(Lingling and Betty are leaving the zoo.)

Lingling: Did you like the zoo?

Betty: Yes! I saw the pandas at last! But I am more interested to see the pandas in the Wolong Panda Reserve, because it allows people to get closer to them.

Lingling: It's sad to think of pandas and other animals in danger.

Betty: We need to protect them better.

Lingling: Yes. Many wild animals don't have a safe place to live, because villages and farms are growing bigger and are taking away their land and forests.

Betty: Also, often there isn't enough clean water. I think we all need to help animals live in peace. Look, there's a notice.

Lingling: It says, "Help! We want to save animals in danger, and we need your help."

Betty: But what can we do?

Lingling: It says, "Your money pays to look after the animals." That means we can give money to help protect the animals.

Betty: Maybe we can raise some money at school. Let's find out what else we can do to save as many animals as possible.



Everyday English

- ... at last!
- Help!
- What can we do?

Now complete the table.

Why many animals are in danger	What we can do to help

Work in pairs. Discuss and add more information to the table.

4 Complete the passage with the words and expression in the box.

allows danger enough in peace protect raise

Many wild animals, such as pandas, are in (1) _____. We need to (2) _____ them! Often there is not (3) _____ land or forests, so the animals do not have a safe place to live.

The Wolong Panda Reserve (4) _____ people to get closer to pandas. And the pandas live (5) _____ there. We can help (6) _____ money to protect pandas and other wild animals.

Pronunciation and speaking

5 Listen and mark when the speaker pauses. 

- 1 It allows people to get closer to them.
- 2 We want to save animals in danger, and we need your help.
- 3 We can give money to help protect the animals.

Now listen again and repeat. 

6 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.

- 1 Why do you visit the zoo?
- 2 Do you think animals are happy in the zoo?
- 3 Where do most animals live?
- 4 What can we do to help the animals?

7 Talk with your partner about what we can do to protect animals in danger.

- *To protect... we should...*
- *We need to... to protect...*

Now share your ideas with the rest of the class. What do they think?

Unit 2 The WWF is working hard to save them all.

Reading and vocabulary

1 Say what you know about pandas.

2 Read the passage and match the headings with the paragraphs. 

a) Nature parks for pandas

c) The panda's home

b) WWF and animals in danger

d) An animal in danger

1 _____

Pandas are in danger. There are only about 1,600 pandas in the wild today. Zoos and research centres are looking after about 340 pandas. Pandas do not have many babies, and baby pandas often die. The situation is getting very difficult. Scientists are doing a lot of research to help pandas produce more babies and help baby pandas live.

2 _____

Pandas live in the forests and mountains of Southwest China. Each panda needs to eat a lot of bamboo every day. The bamboo forests are getting smaller, so pandas are losing their home.



3 _____

In order to protect pandas in the wild, the government is setting up nature parks and developing other plans. The nature parks will be big and there will be more bamboo to feed the pandas. Pandas born in zoos may go back to live in the nature parks.

4 _____

The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) wants to protect all animals. And it chose the panda to be its symbol. We do not want to lose tigers, elephants or any other animals, so the WWF is working hard to save them all.

Learning to learn

Sometimes you can learn new words through translation. For example, when you learn "government", you can take a card and write the English word on one side and the Chinese on the other. Practise saying "government" and check that you remember the meaning.

3 Complete the sentences.

Pandas eat bamboo *to live*.

- 1 Scientists do a lot of research _____.
- 2 The government is setting up nature parks _____.
- 3 The WWF chose the panda _____.
- 4 The WWF is working hard _____.

4 Complete the passage with the words in the box.

baby government nature produce
save Scientists situation symbol

Zoos and research centres protect animals. (1) _____ do a lot of research to help pandas (2) _____ more babies. Very few (3) _____ pandas are born outside zoos. Many people are worried about the panda's (4) _____. Luckily, the (5) _____ is developing plans to (6) _____ pandas, and is setting up (7) _____ parks to protect them.

People all over the world love pandas, and the panda has become a (8) _____ of China.

Writing

5 Choose an animal in danger and answer the questions.

- 1 What is the animal?
- 2 Where does it live?
- 3 What does it feed on?
- 4 Why is it in danger?
- 5 How difficult is the situation?
- 6 What can we do to save it?

6 Write a passage about an animal in danger. Use your answers in Activity 5 and the following example to help you.

Pandas live in Southwest China. They are in danger and the situation is getting very difficult. First, pandas do not have many babies, and baby pandas often die. Second, pandas eat bamboo, but the bamboo forests are getting smaller. So the government is setting up nature parks with a lot of bamboo to help protect pandas.

Module 6

Animals in danger

Unit 3 Language in use

Language practice

It allows people **to get** closer to them.

We all need **to help animals live** in peace.

Let's find out what else we can do **to save** as many animals as possible.

In order to protect pandas in the wild, the government is setting up nature parks.

1 Match the two parts of the sentences.

1 They let the elephants...

2 We want the animals...

3 We should not allow the situation...

4 Help us...

5 They came here...

a) ... to help.

b) ... to become dangerous.

c) ... plant more bamboo.

d) ... live in the nature park.

e) ... to be safe.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box.

develop feed save tell

They are working hard *to make* a better life for pandas.

1 The government is trying _____ plans to protect animals in danger.

2 He sent an email _____ people what was happening.

3 In order _____ pandas, people will grow more bamboo in the mountains.

4 The zoo asks us not _____ the animals.

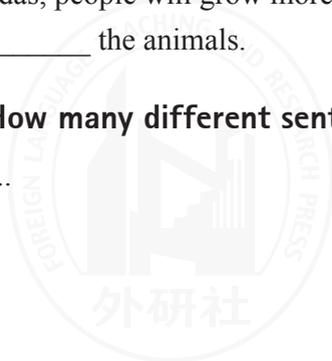
3 Complete the sentences. How many different sentences can you make?

1 I went to the nature park to...

2 They asked the children...

3 Let's help them...

4 We want...



4 Complete the conversation with the expressions in the box.

- a) shall we meet d) to see a film
 b) to ask me e) will it start
 c) to protect them

Tony: Hi, Tony speaking.

Daming: Hi, Tony. It's Daming. Do you want (1) _____ this evening?

Tony: Oh, it's very nice of you (2) _____. What's the film about?

Daming: It's about animals in danger, and what the government is doing
 (3) _____.

Tony: Oh, I'd like to see it. I'm doing my homework about that. What time
 (4) _____?

Daming: At eight o'clock.

Tony: So what time (5) _____?

Daming: At half past seven, outside the school gate.

Tony: OK. See you then.

Daming: See you.

5 Work in pairs. Act out the conversation in Activity 4.

6 Complete the passage with the correct form of the words in the box.

believe make protect stop think

Tigers are beautiful animals, but they are in danger. It is hard (1) _____ that there are only about one hundred South China tigers left on earth — and few live in the wild. Why is the situation so serious? What should we do (2) _____ the tigers? People need (3) _____ about these questions carefully.

(4) _____ it easier for the tigers to live, we should protect their home in the wild. We should work hard (5) _____ people killing tigers. If we can do these things well, there will be more tigers on earth.



Module 6

Animals in danger

7 Complete the sentences with the expressions in the box.

in danger in order to in peace in the wild

- 1 Animals in many places around the world are _____.
- 2 We can help animals live safely _____.
- 3 Let's leave the animals in nature parks _____.
- 4 We should try hard _____ save animals.

8 Listen and complete the poster. 

Wildlife Club

- 1 We started this club because we want to _____.
- 2 We started this club in order to _____.
- 3 We would like more students to _____.
- 4 We want to decide _____.
- 5 We need to tell people about _____.

Come and join us!

9 Read the email and choose the correct answer. 

FROM: Sally
TO: Ms Jones
SUBJECT: My summer holiday in England

Dear Ms Jones,

How are you? I hope you are having a good summer. I am having a great time here in the south of England.

Yesterday, we visited Marwell Wildlife — a zoo near the south coast. The zoo helps wild animals in danger. We saw many kinds of animals there. There are giraffes and elephants. They even have penguins.

There are lots of scientists working at the zoo. They do important research to find out the best ways to protect animals. They also develop plans to help animals in danger.

I will tell you more about it when I see you after the holiday.

Yours,
Sally

- 1 Sally is writing to her _____.
 a) aunt b) teacher c) friend
- 2 Marwell Wildlife helps _____.
 a) animals in danger b) scientists c) visitors
- 3 Scientists do research about _____.
 a) feeding animals b) working with animals c) protecting animals

Around the world

Animals in danger

Many animals around the world are in danger. Here are two examples.

The blue whale lives in oceans around the world. It is the largest animal in the world, but it feeds on one of the smallest animals. Some people kill the whales. There may be only about 3,000 blue whales left.



The wild Bactrian camel lives in Mongolia and the northwest of China. It is a large camel, and the only kind of camel in the world with two humps. There are only about 1,000 Bactrian camels left in the wild.



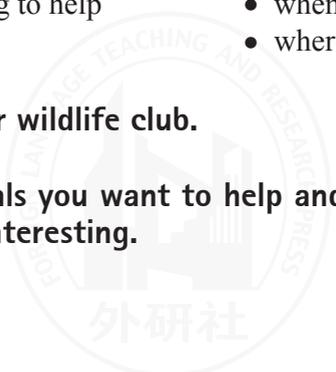
Module task: Making a plan to set up a wildlife club

10 Work in groups. Discuss what you want people to know about the wildlife club:

- what animals you are going to help
- when you are going to meet
- what you are going to do
- where you are going to meet

11 Make a poster about your wildlife club.

12 Find out about the animals you want to help and add the information to the poster to make it more interesting.



Revision module A

Grammar and speaking

1 Write advice about learning English.

write down new words in groups

You should write down new words in groups.

1 read an English newspaper

2 write down your mistakes in your notebook

3 speak English in class

4 listen to the radio in English

5 write new words in your vocabulary book

6 look up new words in a dictionary

2 Complete the sentences. Use the sentences in Activity 1 to help you.

Remember to *write down new words in groups*.

1 How about _____?

2 Try to _____.

3 Don't forget to _____.

4 Why not _____?

5 Why don't you _____?

6 It is a good idea to _____.

3 Work in pairs. Ask for and give advice about learning English.

1 How can I learn new words?

2 How can I practise my English listening?

3 How can I improve my English grammar?

4 What's the best way to improve speaking?

Now say if you agree or disagree with your partner.

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

- 1 You can _____ (easy) buy a ticket.
- 2 You need to write _____ (careful).
- 3 He got there _____ (safe).
- 4 I spoke _____ (slow) because my English was poor.
- 5 She did her homework _____ (careless), so there were a lot of mistakes.
- 6 I did _____ (bad) in my homework.
- 7 I am going to study _____ (hard).

5 Complete the conversations with the correct form of the words in the box. You need to use some of the words more than once.

cold dangerous difficult popular relaxing

- 1 — Are lions the _____ cats?
— No, I think tigers are _____ than lions.
- 2 — Is Beijing the _____ city in China?
— I don't think so. Harbin is _____ than Beijing.
- 3 — Are pandas the _____ animal in China?
— I think so. Everyone loves pandas.
- 4 — Is plane the _____ way of travelling?
— No, I think travelling by train is a lot _____.
- 5 — Is this exercise the _____ in this lesson?
— I'm not sure. What do you think?

6 Answer the questions with the words and expressions in brackets.

Why did you come to Lao She Teahouse? (see / an opera)

I came to Lao She Teahouse to see an opera.

- 1 Why are you watching TV? (find out / the score of the match)
- 2 Why did the government build the National Stadium? (hold / the Olympic Games)
- 3 Why do you go running every morning? (stay / healthy)
- 4 What did Robert ask? (you / give him fifty yuan)
- 5 What did you hear? (some children / sing in the room)
- 6 What did you see? (a lot of birds / fly over our heads)

Revision module A

7 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box.

help sell speak understand watch

- 1 Kate is from England and she can teach me _____ English.
- 2 He took me _____ an opera last night.
- 3 The man in the market wanted _____ us some vegetables.
- 4 I tried _____ her, but I could not. She spoke too fast.
- 5 Mary offered _____ me with my English homework yesterday.

Vocabulary

8 Complete the passage with the words in the box.

danger peace protect raise stop wild

All around the world many (1) _____ animals are in (2) _____. We may lose them all. We need to do something to (3) _____ this. People should (4) _____ the earth, and let animals (5) _____ their babies and live in (6) _____.

9 Underline the correct words to complete the sentences.

- 1 "I'll take you to the shopping centre," she said.
She offered / hoped to take me to the shopping centre.
- 2 "Shall we play tennis or table tennis?" "Let's play tennis." "OK."
They decided / hoped to play tennis.
- 3 "I'd like to watch the football match," he said.
He planned / wanted to watch the football match.
- 4 "It would be great to go to the Great Wall," she said.
She hoped / decided to go to the Great Wall.
- 5 "I can't go shopping with you because I'm going to the cinema," she said.
She hoped / planned to go to the cinema.

10 Complete the passage with the correct form of the words and expression in the box.

beat careful chance coach early fan score warm up win

It was the day of the big match against the city's best school team. Our (1) _____ said we could win, but it would not be easy. We (2) _____ before the match, but we did not speak very much. It was very important for us to (3) _____ the other team.

In the (4) _____ part of the match, everything went badly. We made some mistakes, and we were not (5) _____ enough with the ball. At half time the coach told us, "You're faster than them, and you've got a good (6) _____. Try your best and you will (7) _____." In the second half, we heard our (8) _____ cheer, and it made us try even harder. In the end, we (9) _____ and we won the match!

Listening**11 Listen and complete the sentences.** **Tony's visit to New York****1 Building**

They went to the top of the Empire State Building. It is not the (1) _____ building in the world now, but it is still very (2) _____.

2 Play

They went to the theatre and saw a play. It was one of the (3) _____ plays in New York.

3 Brooklyn Bridge

They walked over the Brooklyn Bridge. It is one of the (4) _____ places to visit in New York.

4 Hotel

They stayed in one of the (5) _____ hotels in the city.

Revision module A

12 Listen and chant. Notice the rhyme.

The fastest way to go

Travelling fast or travelling slow,
Which is the fastest way to go?

Over the land or over the seas,
Which is the fastest? Tell me, please!

Running on two legs over the ground,
Or riding my bicycle, wheels going round?

Galloping fast on a galloping horse,
That's faster than on my bike, of course.

But if you have to travel afar,
You're faster again in a motorcar.

And very much faster when riding a train,
But the fastest of all in an aeroplane!

Flying so high right up in the sky,
Looking at all the clouds go by.

Faster than bicycle, car or train,
The fastest of all is an aeroplane!



Reading

13 Read the passage and choose the correct answer.

On the north coast of Brazil, scientists once found something very strange — lost penguins, far from home! The scientists did not know why the penguins were lost. Perhaps a warm current took them north. But penguins cannot live for long in the warmer waters of the north. It was time to save the penguins.

Sadly though, some penguins were too sick to travel, and some were dying. The scientists took the healthy birds and put

them on a large aircraft. They flew to the south coast of Brazil. Many people came to watch the birds. But at first, the birds just looked at the water. Then, some of the braver ones swam about in it. It was cold! It was good!

And so they began the last part of their journey. People cheered loudly as the younger penguins started swimming behind the older ones. Together, they were on their way home at last.

- 1 Where were the penguins when the scientists found them?
a) Far from home. b) In the water. c) On a plane.
- 2 Why were the penguins far away from home?
a) They swam there.
b) Scientists took them there.
c) Maybe the warm water carried them there.
- 3 Where did the scientists bring the penguins?
a) To the south coast. b) To the sea. c) To lots of different places.
- 4 What did the scientists want to do?
a) They wanted to take the penguins all back to Brazil.
b) They wanted to help the penguins get home.
c) They wanted to make the penguins swim all the way home.
- 5 What did people do as the penguins started swimming in the sea?
a) They swam behind them. b) They cried. c) They cheered.
- 6 How did the younger penguins get back home at last?
a) They swam behind the older ones.
b) They went by plane.
c) They swam in front of the older ones.



Writing

14 Write a report about your English study this term. Say:

- what you are good at
- what you can improve
- three things you are going to do over the next two months

A famous story

Module task: Writing a short story about your own experience

Unit 1 Alice was sitting with her sister by the river.

Listening and vocabulary

1 Listen and number the words as you hear them. 🎧

fall follow hole rabbit strange

2 Listen again and number the pictures. 🎧



sees the
Cheshire Cat



has a tea party at the
March Hare's house



follows a white
rabbit

3 Listen and read. 🎧

Tony: Hi, Lingling!

Lingling: Ssh! I'm reading.

Tony: Sorry! What's the book about?

Lingling: It's about a girl called Alice. One day, Alice was sitting with her sister by the river and she saw a white rabbit with a watch. It ran past.

Tony: Why was it running?

Lingling: Because it was late.

Tony: And where was it going?

Lingling: To see the Queen of Hearts. Alice followed it and fell down a hole in the ground.

Tony: Yes! Then she saw the Cheshire Cat. It was sitting in a tree and smiling at everyone.

Lingling: Then Alice arrived at the March Hare's house. He was sitting with the Mad Hatter and a mouse. They were having a tea party in the garden.

Tony: And then Alice met the Queen of Hearts. She was playing a strange game!

Lingling: Do you already know the book?

Tony: Yes, it's *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*. Everyone in Britain knows the story.

Lingling: Then why did you ask me all those questions?

Tony: To see if you remember the story! Ha ha...

Everyday English

- Ssh!
- Sorry!
- It's about...

Now complete the notes.

- 1 Alice was _____ with her _____ by the river.
- 2 The white rabbit with a _____ ran past.
- 3 The Mad Hatter, the March Hare and a mouse were having a _____ party.
- 4 The Queen of Hearts was _____ a strange game.

4 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

fall hole smile strange watch

- 1 Something is _____ if it is not usual.
- 2 You _____ when you are happy.
- 3 You can wear a _____. It tells you the time.
- 4 A rabbit _____ is a place where rabbits live.
- 5 You _____ when you move down quickly to the ground.

Pronunciation and speaking

5 Listen and underline the words the speaker stresses.

- 1 — The Cheshire Cat was sitting on the grass.
— No, it wasn't. It was sitting in a tree.
- 2 — The white rabbit was looking at its watch.
— Yes, it was.

Now work in pairs. Listen again and repeat. 

6 Work in pairs. Do an interview.

Student A: You are a school newspaper reporter. You are interviewing a school basketball star about what he did yesterday.

Student B: You are a star in your school basketball team. A school newspaper reporter is interviewing you.

- *What were you doing at 5 am yesterday?*
- *I was getting up.*

Unit 2 She was thinking about her cat.

Reading and vocabulary

- 1 Look at the picture in Activity 2 and say what you think is strange.
- 2 Read the start of *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* and guess what happens next. 🎧

Alice was sitting with her sister by the river and her sister was reading a book. Alice had nothing to do. Once or twice she looked into her sister's book. "And what is a book for," thought Alice, "without pictures or conversations?" Suddenly a white rabbit with pink eyes ran by.

There was nothing strange about that. She heard the rabbit say, "Oh dear! Oh dear! I'll be late!" and she did not think it was strange. Then the rabbit took a watch out of its pocket and looked at it. A rabbit with a pocket and a watch? Alice got up and ran across the field after it. She saw it go down a large rabbit hole in the ground.

Then Alice went down after it, but never thought about how she was going to get out again. She found that she was falling down a very, very deep hole. It was too dark for her to see anything. She was falling for a long time. While she was falling, she was thinking about her cat, Dinah. Suddenly she landed on some dry leaves...



3 Number the events in the order they happened.

- a) Alice landed on some dry leaves.
- b) Alice was sitting by the river with her sister.
- c) Alice fell down a hole.
- d) A rabbit ran by.
- e) Alice ran across the field after the rabbit.

4 Answer the questions. Use the words and expression in the box.

deep dry field once or twice pink pocket

- 1 Was Alice interested in her sister's book? How do you know?
- 2 What colour were the rabbit's eyes?
- 3 Where was the rabbit's watch before he took it out?
- 4 What did Alice run across after the rabbit?
- 5 What did she fall down?
- 6 Where did she land?



Writing

5 Match the answers with the questions.

- () 1 What did Alice find on a table?
 () 2 What did Alice do with the key?
 () 3 What did Alice find next?
 () 4 What happened to Alice when she drank from the bottle?

- a) She became very small.
 b) Alice found a small key on a table.
 c) She found a bottle with the words "DRINK ME" on it.
 d) She opened a small door with the key and saw a beautiful garden.

Learning to learn

You may find books like *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* and *Harry Potter* very interesting but too difficult. Try to read simplified versions of the books you like.

6 Write what happened to Alice. Use the answers in Activity 5 to help you.

After Alice found a small key on a table, she opened a small door...

Now imagine what will happen next.

Unit 3 Language in use

Language practice

Alice **was sitting** with her sister by the river.
It **was sitting** in a tree and **smiling** at everyone.
They **were having** a tea party in the garden.
Where **was it going**?

1 Underline the correct words.

- 1 Suddenly, all the lights in my house **were going off** / **went off**. There was heavy rain outside.
- 2 — I called you up at seven o'clock last night, but nobody answered.
— Really? I'm sorry, but I **was teaching** / **taught** a piano lesson at school.
- 3 — I **was seeing** / **saw** you and Tom in the library just now.
— Oh, we **showed** / **were showing** several visitors around the school.

2 Write sentences about what you were doing.

- 1 At about seven o'clock last night, _____.
- 2 This morning, on my way to school, _____.
- 3 This time last year, _____.
- 4 Last Saturday, from about 1 pm to 4 pm, _____.

3 Work in groups of four. Play a chain game.

A: At eight o'clock last night I was watching TV. How about you, B?

B: At eight o'clock last night I was sleeping. How about you, C?

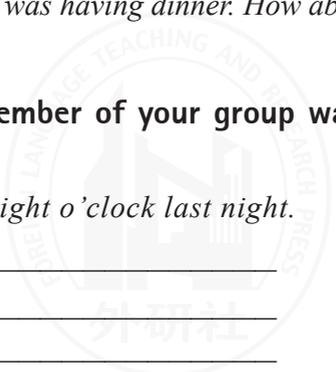
C: At eight o'clock last night I was having dinner. How about you, D?

D: ...

4 Write down what each member of your group was doing at eight o'clock last night.

Sun Li was watching TV at eight o'clock last night.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____



5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the expressions in the box.

have nothing to do once or twice run after think about what... for

- 1 The dog is _____ the cat in the garden.
- 2 _____ is this machine _____?
- 3 He _____ and was very bored.
- 4 She is _____ how to finish the story.
- 5 I wrote to him _____, but he did not answer.

6 Complete the passage with the words in the box.

conversations hole pink pocket river strange

Alice was sitting with her sister by the (1) _____ and her sister was reading a book. Her sister's book had no pictures or (2) _____ in it.

Then a white rabbit with (3) _____ eyes ran by. There was nothing (4) _____ about that. Then the rabbit took a watch out of its (5) _____ and looked at it. Alice followed the rabbit and fell down a (6) _____. Alice had a lot of adventures in Wonderland.

7 Listen and complete the sentences. 

Paragraph 1

- 1 One day, I was with my friends. We were having a _____ in a field and I saw something strange.
- 2 There was a _____ cat with a pink nose sitting in a tree.
- 3 It looked like it was eating the _____ in the tree.

Paragraph 2

- 4 While I was looking at it, the cat got out of the tree, jumped down to the _____, and walked across the _____ and sat next to us.
- 5 The cat got up and _____ close to me.
- 6 I _____ to it and it smiled at me.

Paragraph 3

- 7 I found some biscuits in my _____ and gave them to the cat.
- 8 Soon, it was eating biscuits and _____ at us.

8 Read the play and act it out. 🎧

(The Mad Hatter, the March Hare and the Mouse are having a tea party. Alice arrives and sits down.)

March Hare: It wasn't very polite of you to sit down. We didn't ask you.

Alice: I didn't know it was your table. Anyway, there are cups of tea for more than three people.

Mad Hatter: That's because it's always tea time.

Alice: I don't understand.

Mad Hatter: We don't have time to wash the things...

March Hare: So we just move round the table...

(Mouse sings a song.)

March Hare: Stop singing, Mouse!

(Mouse stops singing and falls asleep.)

Mad Hatter: He's asleep.

Mouse: I wasn't asleep! I heard every word you were saying.

March Hare: Tell us a story!

Alice: Yes, please do!

Mad Hatter: And be quick. Or you'll be asleep again before it's done.

Mouse: Once upon a time, there were three little sisters, and they lived...

March Hare: Take some more tea.

Alice: I didn't have any tea, so I can't have more.

Mad Hatter: You mean you can't take less. It's very easy to take more than nothing.

Alice: Nobody asked you!

Mad Hatter: I want a clean cup. Let's all move one place.

(The Mad Hatter moves, and the Mouse follows him. The March Hare knocks the milk over when he is moving into the Mouse's place. Alice takes the place of the March Hare. Alice is not happy because there is milk on the table in front of her.)

Alice: Well, really! This is the stupidest tea party I've been to in all my life!



Around the world

Stories

In the past, not many people could read or write, so people listened to stories. Some stories were popular, and they changed every time someone told them. The stories passed from generation to generation. Finally, someone wrote them down.

For example, in China today people still love old stories like *The Monkey King*.

Some people say that new stories written in books today are not as entertaining as the old ones. Do you agree?



Module task: Writing a short story about your own experience

9 Make notes about your story. Think about:

- when it happened
- what you were doing at the time
- what happened first
- what happened next
- what happened finally

Friday evening

Waiting at the bus stop

A car stopped...

10 Write the story. Use your notes to help you.

It was a Friday evening. I was waiting at the bus stop...

11 Work in pairs. Discuss and revise your story.

12 Read your story to your classmates.

Module 8

Accidents

Module task: Writing a news report about an accident

Unit 1 While the lights were changing to red, a car suddenly appeared.

Listening and vocabulary

- 1 Look at the picture and say what is happening. Use the words and expression in the box to help you.

accident driver happen
mobile phone policewoman road



- 2 Listen and underline the correct words. 🎧

- 1 The driver **was** / **was not** going fast.
- 2 The driver **was** / **was not** looking.
- 3 The driver **was** / **was not** talking on his mobile phone.

- 3 Listen and read. 🎧

Betty: Good morning, Ms James! You look pale. Are you all right?

Ms James: I'm OK, but I saw an accident. A boy was riding his bike and listening to music on the road.

Daming: That's very dangerous!

Ms James: I was waiting to cross the road. While the lights were changing to red, a car suddenly appeared round the corner. It wasn't going fast, but it didn't stop.

Lingling: Did the boy stop?

Ms James: No. And the driver was talking on his mobile phone.

Betty: So did the car hit the boy?

Ms James: No, I'm glad to say. The car stopped just in time, but the boy fell off his bike and hurt his knee.

Tony: That's too bad.

Ms James: So when you're on your bike, think about the risk of an accident! Pay attention, stop at the red lights and... what else?

Betty: Don't ride too fast.

Daming: Don't ride side by side with your friends.

Ms James: Anything else?

All: Don't listen to music!

Everyday English

- Are you all right?
- That's very dangerous!
- That's too bad.
- Anything else?

Now complete the following advice.

When you are riding a bike, think about the risk of an accident!

- Pay _____ and stop at the _____.
- Don't _____ too fast.
- Don't ride _____ with your friends!
- Don't _____!

4 Complete the passage with the words in the box.

appear attention glad hit side

Accidents do not happen very often, I am (1) _____ to say. However, when you are riding your bike, pay (2) _____ all the time, especially on the corner of the road and at traffic lights. Do not ride side by (3) _____ with your friends. Sometimes cars (4) _____ round the corner and do not stop. They may (5) _____ you.

Pronunciation and speaking

5 Listen and mark when the speaker pauses. 

- 1 While the lights were changing to red, a car suddenly appeared round the corner.
- 2 When I was waiting to cross the road, the accident happened.

Now listen again and repeat. 

6 Work in groups of four.

Student A: You are a policeman at an accident scene in the street. Ask people questions.

Students B, C and D: You saw the accident. Answer the policeman's questions.

A: *What were you doing when the accident happened?*

B: *When the accident happened, I was walking along the street.*

C: *When the accident happened, ...*

D: ...

Unit 2 I was trying to pick it up when it bit me again.

Reading and vocabulary

1 Work in pairs. Talk about what you can do with a mobile phone.

— I can use a mobile phone to call people/play music/take photos...

— ...

2 Look at the picture. Say what is happening.



3 Read the passage and check your answer to Activity 2. 

Smile, please!

One day, when Henry was working in a restaurant, a snake suddenly appeared and bit his hand.

A few days earlier, the snake arrived from Asia in a box of bananas. It climbed out and hid somewhere.

“I was trying to pick it up when it bit me again. I threw it across the kitchen, and it landed on a table.”

While the snake was lying on the table, Henry quickly picked up his mobile phone and took a photo with it. Then the snake hid behind the fridge.

When Henry was trying to find the snake, his hand began to hurt badly. He

hurried to hospital. As the doctors were checking him, the pain got worse. But they could not help him because they did not know what kind of snake bit him.

As he was lying there in great pain, Henry suddenly remembered the photo. The doctors sent the photo to a zoo. As soon as they learnt what kind of snake bit him, they gave Henry the right medicine, and he left hospital the next day.

“So if a snake bites you, take out your mobile phone or camera. Take its photo, and show the photo to the doctors,” suggests Henry. “But as you know, the snake won’t smile!”

4 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 The snake bit Henry again when _____.
 a) he was throwing it across the kitchen c) it was climbing out of a box
 b) he was trying to pick it up
- 2 When Henry was trying to find the snake, _____.
 a) he could take a photo c) his hand began to hurt badly
 b) the snake became cool
- 3 Henry hurried to hospital because _____.
 a) his hand was hurting c) the doctors called him on his mobile phone
 b) he had a photo of the snake
- 4 The doctors gave Henry the right medicine after _____.
 a) they knew what kind of snake bit him
 b) they saw the snake in the photo
 c) he left hospital the next day

5 Complete the passage with the correct form of the words in the box.

climb hide hurt medicine pain throw

A snake (1) _____ out of a box of bananas and (2) _____ somewhere. When Henry was working, the snake bit him. He (3) _____ the snake on a table and took its photo. When he was trying to find the snake, his hand began to (4) _____ badly. At the hospital the (5) _____ got worse. The doctors sent the photo to a zoo. After they found out what kind of snake bit him, they gave him the right (6) _____.

Writing

6 Write a short story about an accident.

- Find these words and expressions in the passage in Activity 3.

One day...

A few days earlier...

... When...

While...

When... was...

As...

As soon as...

- Look at how they are used to tell the story.
- Use the words and expressions to write a new story. Start with:

One day, when a woman was getting dinner ready for the animals at a zoo, her hand began to hurt. A few days earlier...



Learning to learn

When you write, make sure you use the correct tense. Underline the time and the verb, and check if they agree. For example:

- *I was having breakfast at seven o'clock yesterday morning.*
- *I took a photo in the park yesterday.*

Unit 3 Language in use

Language practice

While the lights **were changing** to red, a car suddenly appeared round the corner.

When Henry **was trying** to find the snake, his hand began to hurt badly.

I **was trying** to pick it up **when** it bit me again.

1 Complete the sentences with *when* or *while*.

- 1 He was listening to music _____ he was riding his bike.
- 2 I was waiting at the lights _____ I saw the boy fall off his bike.
- 3 I was walking in the street _____ an accident happened.
- 4 The driver was talking on his mobile phone _____ he was driving.

2 Look at what Tony did last Saturday. Complete the *You* column.

Time	Tony	You
8:30 am — 11:30 am	playing in the park	<i>visiting my grandparents</i>
12:30 pm — 1:30 pm	having lunch with his friends	
2:00 pm — 4:00 pm	playing football	
5:00 pm — 6:30 pm	doing homework	

Now write sentences. Follow the example below.

Last Saturday while Tony was playing in the park, I was visiting my grandparents.

3 Complete the conversation with the correct form of the words in the box.

appear bite show throw

Doctor: When did the snake (1) _____ you?

Henry: Earlier this morning. It suddenly (2) _____ in front of me and bit my hand.

Doctor: Can you (3) _____ me a photo of it?

Henry: Yes. Here it is.

Doctor: Oh, the snake was on a table.

Henry: Yes. I (4) _____ it on the table after it bit me.

4 Complete the passage with the correct form of the expressions in the box.

fall off just in time pay attention side by side

When the girl was riding her bike (1) _____ with a friend, she had an accident. They were talking and they were not (2) _____. A car came round the corner but stopped (3) _____. The car did not hit her, but she (4) _____ her bike.

5 Complete the news report with the correct form of the words in brackets.

Two planes (1) _____ (fly) around the airport for a long time this morning because an airport worker was asleep!

The planes (2) _____ (call) the airport for half an hour. “We were calling and (3) _____ (ask) what to do, but no one answered.” In the end, they found that the airport worker was asleep.

One plane (4) _____ (come) from Paris and the other was coming from New York. “We couldn’t land without reporting to the airport, because we didn’t know what the other planes (5) _____ (do).”



6 Listen and complete the accident report. 

Accident report

The accident happened to a (1) _____ at about four o'clock yesterday afternoon. When the accident happened, Alice was (2) _____ in the sitting room. She heard a strange (3) _____ from the next room. He was looking into the fish bowl and trying to get a (4) _____ from the bowl. The bowl fell on Pete. Alice picked him up and took him to the (5) _____ and dried him.

Module 8

Accidents

7 Read the passage and check (✓) the true sentences. 

Careless Jack

My friend Jack was always having accidents. He did not pay attention to where he was going or what he was doing.

A few months ago, a car hit him while he was on his way home from school. The driver was a bit tired, so he did not see Jack. And Jack was talking on his mobile phone and was riding in the middle of the road. The car hit him. He broke his leg and was in hospital for over a month.

Last week, he fell down a hole in the park. As usual, he was not looking where

he was going. Some kind-hearted people in the park helped him climb out of the hole and then took him to hospital because he was in a lot of pain. Luckily, he did not break an arm or a leg. At the hospital, the doctors gave him some medicine and then he went home.

I always told him to be careful, but he did not listen to me. After the two accidents, he promised to take my advice. Now he is very careful.

- 1 A car almost hit Jack last week.
- 2 Jack was talking on his mobile phone when the car hit him.
- 3 Jack fell down a hole on his way to the park.
- 4 A friend took Jack to hospital.
- 5 Jack did not break his arm.
- 6 The writer wants Jack to be careful.

Now choose the correct answer.

- 1 What is the best word to describe Jack in the past?
a) Careful. b) Caring. c) Careless.
- 2 How many accidents did Jack have in the passage?
a) One. b) Two. c) Three.
- 3 How careful is Jack now?
a) He is always careful.
b) He is careful sometimes.
c) He is still careless.

Around the world

An emergency landing

US Airways Flight 1549 took off as usual from an airport in New York. But after only three minutes, the plane was hit by a large number of birds. The pilot, Chesley Sullenberger, had to make a quick decision to avoid a terrible disaster. He and the crew kept calm and he carefully made an emergency landing on the Hudson River. All the passengers left the plane safely. When reporters interviewed him, he said, "I was just doing my job."



Module task: Writing a news report about an accident

8 Think about a recent accident you know of. Write notes.

- 1 When and where did it happen?
- 2 Why did it happen?
- 3 How did it happen?
- 4 What happened after the accident?

9 Use your notes and write sentences for your news report about the accident.

- 1 A terrible accident happened at...
- 2 (Name) was...
- 3 He/She was not...
- 4 The accident happened because...
- 5 After the accident...

10 Join the sentences you wrote in Activity 9 and write your report. Use *when*, *while*, *so*, *because* and *then*.

11 Read out your report to the class.

Module 9

Population

Module task: Making a graph

Unit 1 The population of China is about 1.37 billion.

Listening and vocabulary

- 1 Work in pairs. Look at the picture and talk about it. Use the words in the box to help you.

noise people space traffic

- 2 Listen and choose the correct answer. 

- 1 What is the population of Beijing?
a) About 11 million. c) About 20 million.
b) About 13 million.
- 2 What is the population of Chongqing?
a) About 28 million. c) About 36 million.
b) More than 33 million.



- 3 Listen and read. 

Betty: What are you doing?

Tony: I'm preparing some notes for a report called "Our growing population".

Lingling: Well, we're in the right place to talk about that! Beijing is a huge city with a large population. That causes a lot of problems, such as too much traffic and noise.

Betty: It's not only Beijing. Population increase is a big problem in many countries. Do you know how many babies are born every minute in the world?

Tony: No. Can you tell me?

Betty: Over 250! That makes over 131.4 million births a year.

Lingling: I can't believe it!

Betty: The population of China is about 1.37 billion. That's almost one fifth of the world's population, that is, about 7 billion.

Tony: Hang on a minute! I'll write that down too!

Betty: But in the future, China's population won't grow so fast, because families are getting smaller.

Lingling: How do you know all this?

Betty: I wrote my report yesterday!

Tony: Great, thanks! Now I can write my report!

Everyday English

- I can't believe it!
- Hang on a minute!
- Great!

Now complete the notes.

- ☞ Babies born every minute in the world: _____
- ☞ Babies born every year in the world: _____
- ☞ Population of China: _____
- ☞ Population of the world: _____

4 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 *Birth* happens **at the start** / **at the end** of life.
- 2 *Huge* means **large** / **small**.
- 3 An *increase* in population means **more** / **fewer** people.
- 4 *Hang on a minute* means waiting for **a short time** / **a long time**.
- 5 Making *notes* means writing **a long passage** / **a few words**.
- 6 A *problem* is something **easy** / **difficult**.
- 7 A *report* is **a long piece of writing** / **a few words**.
- 8 A *billion* is **a hundred** / **a thousand** million.

Pronunciation and speaking

5 Listen and repeat.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 8,742 | eight thousand, seven hundred and forty-two |
| 2,463,128 | two million, four hundred and sixty-three thousand, one hundred and twenty-eight |
| 1,370,000,000 | one billion, three hundred and seventy million |
| 2,000,030,000 | two billion and thirty thousand |

6 Check (✓) the statements you agree with.

- 1 There are too many people in the world.
- 2 The increasing population is the biggest problem in the world.
- 3 People should not have too many babies.
- 4 A city should not hold more than one million people.

Now work in groups and discuss your answers.

Unit 2 Arnwick was a city with 200,000 people.

Reading and vocabulary

1 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions. Use the words in the box to help you.

countryside field flat hospital job office rubbish village

- 1 Why do people move to cities?
- 2 What are the problems of big cities?

2 Read the passage and check your answers to Activity 1. 

Could it be your town?

Jo is fifteen and lives in Parkville. When Jo's grandparents first came to Parkville, it was a quiet village. They had a small house, close to fields and hills.

Parkville was near Arnwick, a city with 200,000 people. People from Parkville moved to Arnwick to find jobs, and they needed places to live. However, it was expensive to live in the city centre, so the government built flats outside the centre. Soon, Parkville became part of Arnwick, and Arnwick became a city with over a million people. Jo's family lives in one of those flats. It is very crowded, and rubbish is also a problem.

The small local school in Parkville closed down five years ago, so Jo now has to go to a school in Arnwick with 2,000 pupils. It takes an hour to get there by bus. There is a lot of traffic and pollution.

It is clear that Arnwick needs more

schools, buses and hospitals. It needs fresh air, clean water and better public services. It also needs more police to protect its people. But to do all these things, it needs more money.

However, can money help solve all these problems? Do we need more big cities like this? In fact, this is just a story. But it describes what is happening all over the world. Could it be your town some day?



3 Check (✓) the true sentences.

- 1 Parkville was a quiet village.
- 2 Arnwick was a city with 20,000 people.
- 3 Arnwick now has a population of more than one million.
- 4 The local school in Parkville has 2,000 pupils.
- 5 Big cities need more money for public services.

4 Complete the passage with the correct form of the words in the box.

flat local pollution rubbish service thousand

Many towns and cities have the same problems as Arnwick. People need places to live, so the (1) _____ government has to build more (2) _____. People need better bus and train (3) _____. They also produce more (4) _____, so the government has to make more efforts to protect the city against (5) _____. As we say, a hundred people make a (6) _____ problems!

Writing**5 Read and check (✓) the problems that exist in your home town.**

- () Many young people want to leave the countryside because they want to find jobs in the city.
- () There are not enough schools and hospitals.
- () Too much traffic brings air pollution.
- () There is too much rubbish in the streets.
- () There are not enough police in the city.
- () It is difficult to get enough clean water.

6 Write down your suggestions to solve the problems in your home town.

Unit 3 Language in use

Language practice

Beijing is **a** huge city.
 It takes **an** hour to get there by bus.
 That's almost **one fifth** of the world's population.
 That makes over **131.4 million** births a year.

1 Work in pairs. Match the countries with their populations.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1 China | a) 4,437,000 |
| 2 the US | b) 22,956,000 |
| 3 Australia | c) 314,791,000 |
| 4 New Zealand | d) 1,370,537,000 |

Learning to learn

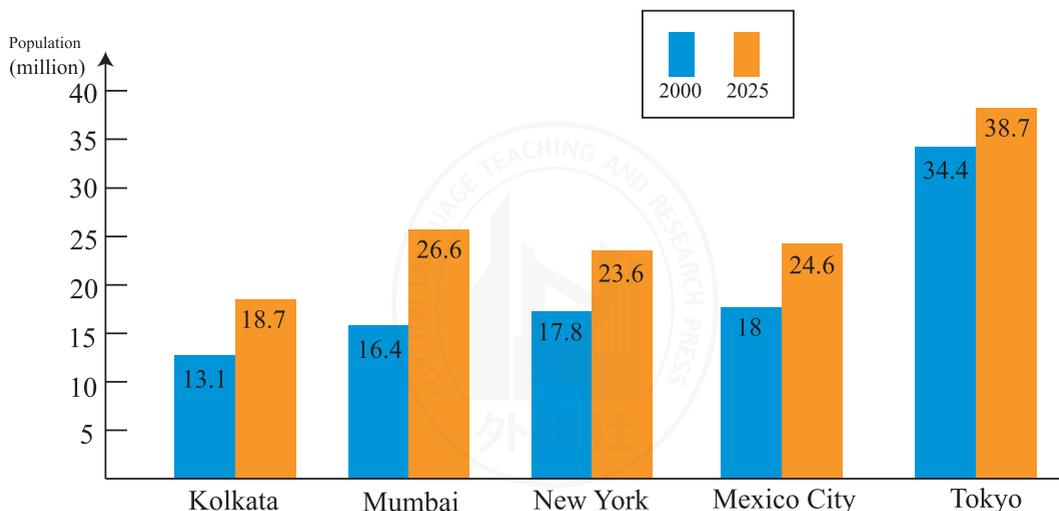
When you see a table or a chart, look carefully at the labels and graphs to make sure that you understand what they are showing. Look at the chart below. What is it comparing? What can you conclude?

2 Read your answers to Activity 1 to the whole class.

China has a population of...

Now listen and check. 

3 Read the chart and answer the questions.



- 1 Which city had the largest population in 2000?
- 2 Which city's population will increase the most from 2000 to 2025?
- 3 Which city will have a larger increase in its population, New York or Mexico City?
- 4 Which city/cities do you think will have the biggest population problem? Why?

4 Complete the passage with *a, an* or *the* where necessary.

Mina is (1) _____ eighteen-year-old girl. She has got (2) _____ brother and (3) _____ sister. Mina is (4) _____ oldest child in (5) _____ family. She lives in (6) _____ very big city. She has (7) _____ job in (8) _____ hotel. She hopes that one day she will have (9) _____ chance to go to (10) _____ college.

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box.

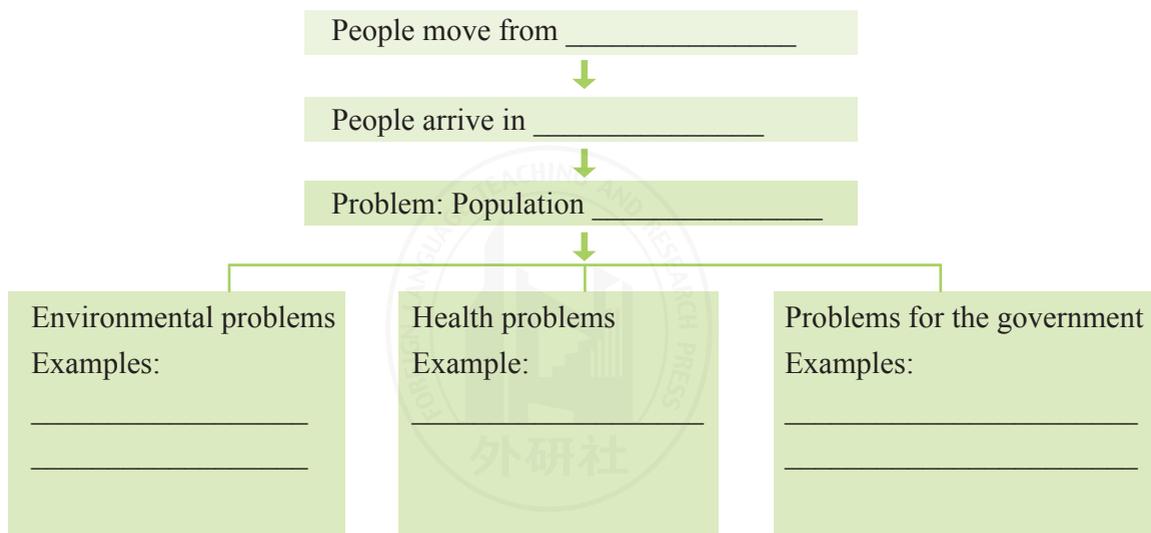
few good much small

- 1 We believe the schools in Arnwick are very good, and we are working to make them even _____.
- 2 Their flat is too large for two people. They want to find a _____ one.
- 3 Anna always talks about her ideas. I think she needs to listen _____.
- 4 There are a lot of parks in this city. I think there are _____ parks in a lot of other cities.

6 Complete the diagram showing population problems. Use the words in the box to help you.

air city countryside hospital increase public service traffic water

Problems of Arnwick



Module 9

Population

7 Complete the passage with the words in the box.

countryside pollution population space traffic

Our world is facing many problems. Two of the biggest are increasing population and pollution.

The (1) _____ of the world is increasing quickly. Why is this happening? Because more babies are born every year and people also live longer. Many people are leaving the (2) _____ to work in the cities, but there is not enough (3) _____ for so many people.

Another huge problem for the world is (4) _____. There is so much (5) _____ on the roads that in some cities the air is heavily polluted. We should work harder to protect our world.

8 Complete the sentences with the expressions in the box.

all over the world closed down in the future it takes not... any more

- 1 Growing population is a problem _____.
- 2 The population of China may grow more slowly _____.
- 3 The supermarket _____ when a bigger one opened in the town.
- 4 Usually _____ an hour to get there by bus.
- 5 The town had a lot of pollution in the past but it is _____ a problem _____.

9 Listen and choose the best summary.

- a) It is cheaper to share a car than to have a personal car.
- b) People in a car club do not often take buses, trains or the underground.
- c) There are no car clubs in the US.
- d) Joining car clubs is good for you and for the city.

10 Listen again and choose the correct answer.

- 1 Joining a car club is **cheaper** / **more expensive** than having a personal car.
- 2 People in car clubs **pay for** / **do not pay for** a car when they drive.
- 3 People in car clubs **sometimes** / **never** take a bus or ride a bike.
- 4 People in car clubs probably **are** / **are not** healthier.

11 Work in pairs and discuss this question.

Do you think car clubs would be popular in China? Why/Why not?

Around the world

World population and water

With more and more people in the world, more and more water is used. In fact, water use is growing more than twice as fast as the world's population! As a result, getting good, clean water is becoming a problem in many places. A lot of water is polluted and in many areas people have to walk a long way to get clean water for daily use. More than 3.4 million people die each year from drinking and washing with polluted water. So let's do everything we can to stop the pollution and save water.



Module task: Making a graph

12 Work in groups. Prepare to make your graph.

- Choose a country or town which interests you. It could be your home town.
- Decide the points of time you want to look at — for example, now, ten years ago and ten years from now.
- Research the population of your place in those years. Write your notes carefully.

13 Make your graph.

- Decide how you want to make your graph.
- Draw it and colour it. You can also make it on the computer.
- Label it clearly.

14 Write a paragraph to describe your graph.**15 Present your graph to the class.**

Unit 1 It might snow.

Listening and vocabulary

1 Work in pairs. Talk about the weather. Use the words in the boxes to help you.

cloud rain shower snow storm
sun wind

cloudy rainy snowy sunny windy

2 Listen and check (✓) the correct information in the table. 🎧

3 Work in pairs. Correct the wrong information in the table.

4 Listen and read. 🎧

City	Temperature	Weather
Beijing	-8°C ~ -2°C <input type="checkbox"/>	 <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/>
Shanghai	5°C ~ 9°C <input type="checkbox"/>	 <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/>
Xi'an	-5°C ~ 1°C <input type="checkbox"/>	 <input type="checkbox"/>  <input type="checkbox"/>
Guangzhou	10°C ~ 21°C <input type="checkbox"/>	 <input type="checkbox"/>  <input type="checkbox"/>
Hong Kong	17°C ~ 20°C <input type="checkbox"/>	 <input type="checkbox"/>  <input type="checkbox"/>

Betty: Hey, boys!

Tony: Hi, Betty. Hi, Lingling. Where are you going?

Betty: We're going to the park to skate. There's thick ice on the lake. Are you coming with us?

Tony: Are you joking? It's really cold today.

Daming: And it's cloudy too, so it might snow.

Lingling: What's the temperature?

Tony: It's between minus eight and minus two degrees! Winter is colder here than in England.

Daming: Is it snowy in England in December?

Tony: Not usually, although this year it snowed quite a lot. Most Decembers are wet and rainy.

Daming: What's the weather like in America in winter, Betty?

Betty: We have cold winters and hot summers. It's snowy in New York in winter.

Tony: Sounds great! I like sunny weather, and I like snow as well. But I don't like showers or windy weather.

Betty: Me neither. Rainy weather is terrible! I wish I were in Australia now. It's probably sunny and hot there.

Lingling: You can go to Hainan Island if you like sunny weather.

Betty: One day I will.

Lingling: Come on, better get going! We can skate in the park and get warm.

Everyday English

- Are you joking?
- Sounds great!
- Me neither.
- Come on!

Now check (✓) the true sentences.

- 1 Tony and Daming are going to skate.
- 2 Winter is colder in Beijing than in England.
- 3 It sometimes snows in England in winter.
- 4 It is not hot in the US in summer.
- 5 It usually snows in New York in winter.
- 6 Tony does not like windy weather.

5 Complete the passage with the correct form of the words in the box.

dangerous degree joke may minus skate temperature

When it is very cold, it might be safe to (1) _____ on lakes, but be very careful! Although it (2) _____ feel cold, it might not be safe. The (3) _____ has to be at least (4) _____ one or two (5) _____ or even lower for several weeks, and the ice will be thick enough. Falling through the ice is (6) _____. I am not (7) _____!

Pronunciation and speaking

6 Listen to the speaker asking a question or showing surprise. 

What's the weather [↻]like?

What's the weather [↻]like?

7 Listen and write * if the speaker is asking a question or ** if he is showing surprise. 

- 1 When is the best time to visit your country?
- 2 What clothes should she bring?
- 3 What is the temperature?
- 4 Where are you going?

Now listen again and repeat. 

8 Make a weather forecast for different cities in China. Use the correct information in the table in Activity 2 to help you.

Now say what the weather might or might not be like in your town.

- tomorrow
- next week
- next month

It'll probably be cold tomorrow.

Unit 2 The weather is fine all year round.

Reading and vocabulary

1 Talk about what you can see in the pictures.

①



②



2 Read the passage and find out the best time to visit the US. 

When is the best time to visit the US?

The US is a very big country. It is about 3,000 miles from the east coast to the west coast, so choose carefully the places to see and the time to go. Bring a map because you may want to travel around.

New York and Washington DC are good places to visit in May or October, but in winter there is a lot of snow.

The best time to visit New England is in September. The weather gets cooler, and the green leaves start to turn gold, then brown. Bring your camera so you can take photos of the autumn trees.

California is on the Pacific coast, and the weather is fine all year round. Take your swimming clothes because you might want to go swimming in the sea, even in December.

In Seattle, in the northwest, it is not very cold but it rains a lot, so bring an umbrella. In Alaska, the days are long

and warm in summer, but may be cool in the evening. In winter, Alaska can be very very cold. If you want to visit Alaska, you had better go in summer. Do not forget to bring a warm sweater with you.

In Texas and the southeast, it is usually very hot and sunny compared to other places. There are storms from time to time in summer and autumn.

So when is the best time to visit the US? Any time you like!

Learning to learn

When you read English in a magazine or a newspaper, you may find many names of people and places. Make a list of them and find out how to say them. Do they sound similar to their Chinese translations?

3 Complete the table.

Place	Weather	Best time to visit
New York	Winter:	
New England		
California		
Alaska	Summer: Winter:	

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box.

brown mile storm sweater umbrella

- In autumn the leaves turn gold and then _____.
- It is about 3,000 _____ from the east coast to the west coast.
- You might need a(n) _____ in the evening.
- Sometimes there are _____ in summer and autumn on the southeast coast.
- You will need a(n) _____ in Seattle because it rains a lot.

Writing

5 Match the two parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 You can come any time you like, but... | a) ... it will soon become cold. |
| 2 It often rains in spring, so... | b) ... there are lots of things to see. |
| 3 Bring a coat because... | c) ... the best time to visit England is in spring. |
| 4 Our plan is to walk in the countryside, so... | d) ... it is a good idea to bring an umbrella. |
| 5 Sydney is a big city, but... | e) ... wear comfortable shoes. |
| 6 Let's stay for a long time because... | f) ... we will find our way with a good map. |

6 Write some advice for visiting your home town and give reasons. Use *because*, *so* and *but*.

The best time to visit my home town is in... because the weather is...

Unit 3 Language in use

Language practice

It **might** snow.

It's **probably** sunny and hot there.

Bring a map because you **may** want to travel around.

1 Complete the sentences with *may* or *probably*.

- 1 It _____ be cold and wet in Hong Kong in January.
- 2 Mary will _____ go to New York in the autumn.
- 3 It will _____ rain tomorrow, so I will stay at home and read a book.
- 4 You _____ need to take a scarf with you. It is cold.
- 5 It _____ rain later, so take an umbrella with you.
- 6 It will _____ be sunny in Haikou tomorrow.

2 Work in pairs. Say what you usually do, and then say what you might do:

- 1 in the evening
- 2 at the weekend
- 3 during the summer holiday

— *I usually do my homework in the evening, but I might watch a TV programme this evening.*

— ...

3 Complete the sentences. Use *may*, *might* or *probably* where necessary.

The weather is usually warm during the day, but bring a sweater... (cold in the evening)

The weather is usually warm during the day, but bring a sweater because it may be cold in the evening.

- 1 It is sunny now, but let's take an umbrella... (rain later)
- 2 It is not always warm in February, and... (cold)
- 3 It is usually hot and sunny, so we... (swim in the sea)
- 4 Buy a good map because we... (visit the city)

4 Complete the sentences.

It rains a lot in summer in Beijing. It is often *rainy*.

- 1 There are a lot of _____. It is cloudy.
- 2 The weather is snowy and there is a lot of _____ in the park.
- 3 The sun is out. It is _____ and hot today.
- 4 The wind is very strong. It is so _____ that it is difficult to walk.

5 Listen and complete the sentences. 



New York, winter



New York, summer

- 1 In December, it often _____ in New York.
- 2 My grandparents wear warm clothes because it is very _____.
- 3 The summers are very _____.
- 4 In July, the temperature is often over _____ degrees.



Sydney, summer



Sydney, autumn

- 5 December is the middle of _____ in Sydney.
- 6 In December, we go to the _____ because it is very hot and sunny.
- 7 In April, May and June, it often _____.
- 8 The temperature in winter is about _____ degrees.

6 Look at the world weather map. Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.



- 1 What is the weather like in Beijing?
- 2 What is the temperature in London?
- 3 Is it raining in Cape Town?
- 4 Which city has the coldest weather?
- 5 What is the weather like in New York?
- 6 Which city has the highest temperature?

7 Look at the weather table and complete the passage with the correct words.

	Morning	Afternoon
North		
South		
East		
West		

This morning in the north, it will be windy and there may be some (1) _____ in the mountains in the afternoon. In the south, it will be (2) _____ and in the afternoon it will become (3) _____. In the east, it will be (4) _____ and hot in the morning, but there might be some (5) _____ in the afternoon. In the west, it will be (6) _____ in the morning, but the sun will come out in the afternoon.

Around the world

The Amazon Rainforest

The Amazon Rainforest is one of the wettest places in the world. It has more than 200 cm of rain every year. The Amazon Rainforest has more different animals and plants than any other place in the world. Many rivers join the Amazon River as it flows over 6,500 km from the Andes in the west to the Atlantic Ocean in the east.



Module task: Giving advice on the best time to visit China

8 Read the email and find answers to Ms Wang's questions below.

Ms Wang's questions:

- 1 When is the best time to visit Britain?
- 2 What might the weather be like?
- 3 What clothes should I bring?
- 4 Where can I stay?
- 5 What can I do?

FROM: Sally Marks

TO: Wang Lu

SUBJECT: Re: My visit to Britain

Dear Ms Wang,

It is good to hear that you may visit Britain. I think the best time to come is in October. It is usually warm and there may be some rain. Make sure you bring an umbrella. It might be cold too, so bring a sweater.

You may like to stay in a small hotel. You will not have to pay much for it. When you arrive in London, you can buy a weekly travel card to travel around the city.

I hope this helps you.

Yours,
Sally Marks
British Tourist Authority

9 Write an email to a friend who wants to visit China.

- Answer the questions in Activity 8 and make notes.
- Use your notes to write the email.

Dear...

It is good to hear that you may visit China. I think the best time to come is...

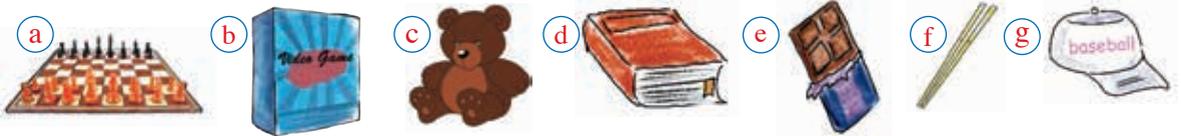
Unit 1 In China, we open a gift later.

Listening and vocabulary

1 Listen and number the words and expressions as you hear them. 

baseball cap chess set chocolate
chopsticks dictionary toy video game

2 Match the words and expressions in Activity 1 with the pictures.



What present do they want to buy for Lingling?

3 Listen and read. 

Betty: Happy birthday, Lingling.

Daming: Here's your gift.

Lingling: Oh, you remembered! What a surprise!

Tony: You can open it!

Lingling: I don't think I should open it now. In China, we open a gift later.

Betty: But back in the US, we open a gift immediately.

Lingling: So what do I do?

Betty: You needn't wait!

(Lingling opens her present and finds a dictionary.)

Lingling: Oh, thank you. I really wanted one.

Betty: We're happy you like it.

Tony: I noticed another difference. In China, you accept a gift with both hands. But in the West, we usually don't pay much attention to that.

Betty: That's interesting! I'm interested to know all the Chinese traditions. Tell me more.

Lingling: There are a lot. For example, in my home town, people say you mustn't do any cleaning on the first day of the Spring Festival. And you mustn't break anything. It's bad luck!

Daming: You must only use red paper for *hongbao* because red means luck. And you'd better not have your hair cut during the Spring Festival month.

Tony: You can't be serious!

Daming: And in the north of China, people eat lots of *jiaozi*!

Betty: Perfect! They taste great.

Tony: I like eating *jiaozi* too. Anyway, the Spring Festival is still over a month away. Let's celebrate Lingling's birthday first!

Everyday English

- Oh, you remembered!
- What a surprise!
- It's bad luck!
- You can't be serious!
- Perfect!

Now check (√) what you usually do in China.

- 1 Open a present immediately when you receive it.
- 2 Accept a present with both hands.
- 3 Use red paper for *hongbao*.
- 4 Do cleaning on the first day of the Spring Festival.
- 5 Break something during the Spring Festival.
- 6 Have your hair cut during the Spring Festival month.

4 Complete the passage with the words in the box.

accept attention surprise taste traditions

It is always a(n) (1) _____ to receive gifts from family members and friends. In China, we usually (2) _____ a gift with both hands and open it later. But in the West, people usually do not pay much (3) _____ to that. During the Spring Festival, there are many (4) _____. For example, people in the north of China eat lots of *jiaozi*. They (5) _____ great.

Pronunciation and speaking

5 Read and predict how the speaker will pronounce the underlined words.

- 1 I don't think I should open it now.
- 2 You needn't wait!
- 3 You mustn't break anything.
- 4 You must only use red paper for *hongbao*.
- 5 You'd better not have your hair cut during the Spring Festival month.

Now listen and check. 

6 Read the sentences in Activity 5 aloud.

7 Think about what you must and mustn't/can't do in the situations. Write notes.

	Must	Mustn't/Can't
At school	<i>put up your hand before you talk</i>	
At the dining table		<i>talk with food in your mouth</i>

Now work in pairs. Say what you must and mustn't/can't do.

Unit 2 In England, you usually drink tea with milk.

Reading and vocabulary

1 Work in pairs. Look at the pictures and talk about what you can see.



2 Read *My experiences in England*. Which sentences describe what you can see in the pictures in Activity 1? 🎧

My experiences in England

By Wang Hui

I went to England last year. I enjoyed my stay, and I noticed something interesting with the English way of life.

For example, you must say Mr or Mrs when you meet someone for the first time. When you get to know each other better or when they ask you to, you can just use their first names.

One day, we visited some friends and had afternoon tea together. Afternoon tea is not just a drink but a light meal at around 4 pm. We ate sandwiches and a large fruit cake. In England, you usually drink tea with milk. So I tried to drink tea with milk too.

Fish and chips is traditional food in England. You can buy it and eat it in special fish and chip shops on the high street, or you can take it away and eat it with your fingers! It is delicious!

At the bus stop, you must not push your way onto the bus. You need to stand in a line and wait your turn. Sometimes people are slow to get on the bus. Once I noticed a gentleman touch a young man on the shoulder, smile politely and say, "Excuse me! Are you waiting for this bus?" He was really polite.

3 Choose the correct answer.

- When you are talking to your friends, you may call them _____.
a) by their first names b) Mr or Mrs
- When you are invited for afternoon tea, you will have _____.
a) tea b) a light meal
- Tea in England usually has _____ in it.
a) milk b) sugar
- _____ is traditional food in England.
a) Steak and potatoes b) Fish and chips
- At the bus stop, it is important that you _____.
a) wait in a line b) smile politely

4 Write answers to the questions. Use the words and expressions in the box.

for the first time meal meet something interesting stand in a line take away

- What did Wang Hui notice when he was in England?
- What is one example of the English way of life?
- What do you eat for afternoon tea?
- How can you eat fish and chips?
- What do people do when they wait for the bus?

Writing**5 Answer the questions about ways of life in your home town.**

- What do you do when you meet people for the first time?
- What must you say when you talk to older people?
- What food and drink do you give to visitors when they come to your home?
- What do you eat during the Spring Festival?

6 Write a passage about ways of life in your home town. Use your answers to the questions in Activity 5 to help you.

Unit 3 Language in use

Language practice

You **must** say Mr or Mrs when you meet someone for the first time.
 You **can** take it away.
 You **mustn't** break anything.
 You **needn't** wait!

1 Complete the conversations with *can* or *can't*.

- 1 **A:** Can you drive a car at the age of seventeen in England?
B: Yes, we _____. How about in China?
A: No, we _____.
- 2 **A:** Can you open a gift immediately after you receive it in England?
B: _____. What about in China?
A: No, we usually don't.
- 3 **A:** Can you push your way onto a bus in England?
B: _____. How about in China?
A: No, we _____ either.
- 4 **A:** Can you drive on the right-hand side of the road in England?
B: _____. What about in China?
A: Yes, we must.

Learning to learn

Try to make a fact book about cultures of English-speaking countries. Write down the interesting things you find. Look for some pictures to go with them.

2 Complete the sentences with *must* or *must not*.



School rules

- 1 You _____ be late for school.
- 2 You _____ eat in the library.
- 3 You _____ ride your bike in the playground.
- 4 You _____ do your homework.
- 5 You _____ listen to the teacher.

3 Underline the correct words.

It is important to know what you must and must not do when you meet people from a different country.

You (1) may / must not ask Westerners “How old are you?” because it is not polite. You (2) might / can know someone well, but you (3) must / need not ask “How much money do you make?” He (4) may / can never speak to you again!

In public places, you (5) must / can ask people before you take photos of them, and you (6) must not / might not eat or drink in shops or museums.

In some countries you (7) cannot / can go into someone’s house with your shoes on. You (8) need not / must not take them off. But in some other countries you (9) might / must not wear shoes in the house.

4 Listen to a teenager talking about his life. Check (✓) the things he must or mustn't do. 



	must	mustn't
1 clean up bedroom once a week		
2 wash up after dinner		
3 stay out after 9 pm		
4 do homework before going out		
5 wash hands before dinner		
6 play music loudly after 10 pm		

5 Listen again. What two things does he say he can do? 

1 _____

2 _____

6 Write some things you can, must and must not do at home.

I can... I must... I must not...

Now work in pairs. Tell each other three things you must do at home and three things you mustn't do. Are your home rules different or the same?

— *I must visit my grandparents once a week. I mustn't stay up late in the evening.*

— ...

7 Complete the sentences with the words or expressions in the box.

baseball cap chess set chopsticks dictionary presents

1 Use your _____ to look up any words you do not understand.

2 Most Chinese people eat noodles with _____.

3 Jenny could not wait to open her birthday _____.

4 He thinks it is cool to wear his _____ back-to-front.

5 Where is my _____? Let's play a game.

8 Play a game. Choose a word or an expression from the box and describe it to the class. The class guesses what it is.

baseball cap bike chess set chocolate chopsticks
dictionary fish and chips litter photo video game

A: Many people have one.

B: Is it a chess set?

A: No. You use it to get to places.

C: Is it a bike?

A: Yes.



Around the world

Traditional presents

In the West, people often take flowers when they visit someone. Different flowers have different meanings. For example, people often give red roses to someone they love. In Greece, you must not give white flowers because that means that someone is dead.

When you go to a foreign country, it is always best to check what people usually do, so you do not make mistakes.



Module task: Giving advice to foreign guests who are visiting a Chinese family

9 Write some advice for foreign visitors to a Chinese family. Think about:

- What must they wear?
- What mustn't they talk about?
- What can't they do?
- What presents can they bring?
- When must they arrive?

...

10 Work in groups. Show the advice you wrote in Activity 9 to your group members. Choose two best pieces of advice.

11 Show the advice your group chose in Activity 10 to the whole class. Put the pieces of advice together to form the advice of the whole class.

12 Send the advice of the whole class to your foreign friends or post it on your class blog.

Unit 1 What should we do before help arrives?

Listening and vocabulary

1 Work in pairs. Talk about the pictures. Use the words in the box to help you.

accident broken dangerous furniture glass kitchen stairs



2 Listen and check what the pictures are about. 

3 Listen and read. 

Ms James: This morning's class is about first aid, or giving someone basic medical help. Let's imagine an accident. A boy is lying at the bottom of the stairs. He isn't moving or making a sound. He is in pain. What can we do to help him?

Betty: First of all, find out what's wrong with him.

Ms James: How do we do that?

Betty: Ask him.

Ms James: OK. But he could have trouble hearing you or speaking to you.

Lingling: Shout for help? Call 120?

Ms James: Good idea, but what should we do before help arrives?

Tony: Make him comfortable.

Ms James: And how can we do that?

Tony: Lift him up and sit him on a chair?

Ms James: No, that could be harmful! You could drop him and hurt him even more. Betty, you must know! You did some basic medical training.

Betty: Make sure he's warm. Cover him with a coat.

Ms James: That's such good advice that you could be a doctor, Betty!

Everyday English

- What can we do to...?
- How do we do that?
- How can we do that?

Now read these first aid suggestions and decide if they are good ideas (✓) or bad ideas (✗).

- 1 Ask the boy what is wrong.
- 2 Get help.
- 3 Shout so the boy can hear you.
- 4 Move the boy to a more comfortable place.
- 5 Make sure the boy is warm.

4 Complete the passage with the words in the box.

bottom Cover drop harmful imagine lift medical pain

Let's (1) _____ you see a boy lying at the (2) _____ of the stairs. What should you do? Call for (3) _____ help immediately. Do not (4) _____ the boy up and sit him on a chair. This could be (5) _____ for him. Even worse, you might (6) _____ him while you are moving him! That would cause a lot of (7) _____. (8) _____ him with a coat and make sure he is warm. Then wait for the doctors to arrive.

Pronunciation and speaking

5 Listen and underline the words the speaker stresses.

- 1 Let's imagine an accident.
- 2 What can we do to help him?
- 3 Find out what's wrong with him.
- 4 Make sure he's warm.
- 5 Cover him with a coat.

Now listen again and repeat. 

6 Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions.

Student A: You are a teacher of basic medical training.

Student B: You are a student of basic medical training.

— *What do you do if someone's hurt?*

— *Ask him/her what happened...*

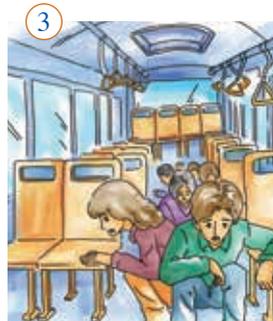
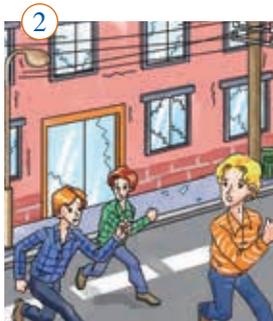
Unit 2 Stay away from windows and heavy furniture.

Reading and vocabulary

1 Work in pairs. Look at the pictures and ask and answer the questions.

1 Where are the people?

2 What are they doing? Why?



2 Look at the title of the passage and think about what to do in an earthquake.

3 Read the passage and check your answer to Activity 2. 💡

What to do in an earthquake

Earthquakes always happen suddenly, so it is difficult to warn people about them. Usually people have little or no idea about what to do during an earthquake, so here is some advice:

Inside

- 1 Do not jump out of high buildings.
- 2 Hide under a table. Stay away from windows and heavy furniture. Keep clear of fires.
- 3 Leave the building quickly when the ground stops shaking, but do not use the lift.
- 4 Keep calm, especially when you are with other people. Be brave and be helpful.

Outside

- 1 Move away from buildings, because parts of a building may fall on you.
- 2 Do not stand near street lights or under power lines.
- 3 Stay away from bridges and trees. If you are in a bus or car, stay in it.
- 4 In the mountains, be careful of falling rocks.
- 5 On a beach, run away from the sea and move quickly to higher ground.

In short, follow what you learnt in school. You can be safe and you can also help save others.

4 Read the sentences. Decide if the following actions are right (✓) or wrong (✗).

When the earthquake started...

- 1 ... I hid under a table.
- 2 ... Sam sat on his desk.
- 3 ... Alice ran out of the building.
- 4 ... Peter and Helen stayed in their car.
- 5 ... my family and I moved away from the beach.

5 Answer the questions. Use the words and expressions in the box.

brave inside keep calm power lines street lights warn

- 1 What is difficult to do before an earthquake?
- 2 Where should you stay before the ground stops shaking?
- 3 What should you do when you are with other people?
- 4 What shouldn't you stand near or under in the street?

Writing

6 Work in pairs. Do the following research.

Inside your school

- Make a list of safe places and dangerous places at your school if an earthquake happens.
- Note where the nearest stairs and doors to the outside of the school buildings are.

Outside your school

- Make a list of places near your school. Note if they are safe or dangerous.
- Note where the streets go, and where street lights and power lines are.

Learning to learn

When you read instructions, make sure of what they tell you to do, and also focus on the steps of activities.

7 Write some instructions about what to do in an earthquake.

Go out and meet on the playground.

Do not use the lift.

Now work in pairs. Check and share your instructions.

Unit 3 Language in use

Language practice

That **could** be harmful!
Betty, you **must** know!
Stay away from windows and heavy furniture.
Do not stand near street lights or under power lines.

1 Complete the sentences with *could*, *must* or *mustn't*.

- 1 It is dangerous. You _____ keep out!
- 2 These stairs are not safe. You _____ use them.
- 3 The rocks are falling down. You _____ get hit.
- 4 The river is too deep. You _____ swim in it.
- 5 Betty _____ know what to do because she did some basic medical training.

2 Underline the correct words to complete the first aid instructions.

- 1 Get / Do not get medical help immediately.
- 2 Ask / Do not ask them where the pain is.
- 3 Lift / Do not lift them because you may drop them.
- 4 Keep / Do not keep them warm.

3 Complete the poster about earthquakes with the correct form of the words and expressions in the box.

do not use hide under keep leave stay away

When there is an earthquake...

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 _____ from the windows. | 4 _____ the building quickly |
| 2 _____ a table. | when the ground stops shaking. |
| 3 _____ the lift. | 5 _____ calm. |

4 Complete the conversation with the words and expressions in the box.

chance Cover in pain in trouble medical

Tony: Daming is training hard for the big match.

Lingling: Yes, the team has a good (1) _____ this year.

Tony: Oh no, Daming's (2) _____. He's down!

Lingling: It looks like he's (3) _____.

Tony: Daming, what happened?

Daming: It's my leg.

Lingling: (4) _____ him with my coat.

Tony: But don't move him. Let's wait for someone with (5) _____ training.

Lingling: OK.

5 Complete the news report with the correct form of the words in the box.

clear inside power rock trouble warn

Information is coming in that there could be (1) _____ because of heavy rain in the north. The government is (2) _____ people about falling (3) _____. Some roads have a lot of rocks on them, but people are trying to (4) _____ them quickly. In some places there is no (5) _____. And people must stay (6) _____ to keep away from falling rocks.

Now read the report again and check (✓) the true sentences.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1 There are problems everywhere because of rain. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 The government is warning people about an earthquake. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Some roads in the mountains have a lot of rocks on them. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 People are trying to clear the rocks off the roads. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 There is no problem with power. | <input type="checkbox"/> |



6 Listen and complete the sentences.

- 1 We were having _____ at home when the earthquake happened.
- 2 The room started to _____.
- 3 Father shouted to everyone to get under the _____.
- 4 We could not get out of the room because the _____ would not open.
- 5 My father called for help on his _____.
- 6 People came to help us and we left our _____.

7 Read the passage and choose the correct answer.

A ten-year-old girl saved about one hundred other tourists in 2004 by warning them that a tsunami, a huge ocean wave, was on its way across the sea. She knew what was happening because she learnt about underwater earthquakes at school only a few weeks earlier, a newspaper reported.

“I was on the beach and the water started to go funny,” Tilly Smith told the reporter from the newspaper. “There were bubbles and the water went back suddenly.

I knew there was going to be a tsunami. I told Mum,” she said.

Tilly’s mother and the hotel workers acted quickly. They cleared people from the beach just minutes before a huge wave reached the land. Luckily, no one died.

Tilly’s teacher was very proud of her. “She’s a very clever girl... It is very lucky that our class were learning about this kind of tsunami just two weeks before Christmas,” he told the newspaper.



- 1 What is the best title for this passage?
 - a) 2004 Asian tsunami.
 - b) A girl saves tourists from tsunami.
 - c) Underwater earthquakes.
- 2 What did Tilly notice?
 - a) Water coming to the beach.
 - b) People watching the water.
 - c) Bubbles in the water.
- 3 What does her teacher think of Tilly?
 - a) She is lucky.
 - b) She does not do silly things.
 - c) She is a clever student.

Around the world

Special buildings in Japan

Earthquakes are very common in Japan. Many can cause a lot of damage. But now there are new ways of constructing buildings to make them safer and stronger during earthquakes. The Yokohama Landmark Tower is one of the tallest buildings in Japan. It is heavy and strong. It sits on rollers. This means the earth can rise and fall beneath the building without shaking it.



Module task: Making a poster about preventing accidents at school

- 8 Make a list of accidents that can happen at school.
- 9 Work in groups. Choose an accident from the list in Activity 8 and give instructions about what to do.
- 10 Make a poster about preventing accidents at school using *must/mustn't*.
- 11 Present your poster to the class.

Revision module B

Grammar and speaking

1 Work in pairs. Say what you were doing last Sunday and complete the table.

Time	You	Your partner
7 am	<i>having breakfast</i>	<i>sleeping</i>
9 am		
11 am		
2 pm		
6 pm		
9 pm		

2 Write sentences about what you and your partner were doing last Sunday.

At seven o'clock last Sunday morning, I was having breakfast. ... (name) was...

3 Work with another student. Ask and answer questions about what you and your partner were doing last Sunday. Use the table in Activity 1 to help you.

A: What were you doing at seven o'clock last Sunday morning?

B: I was having breakfast.

A: What was your partner doing at seven o'clock last Sunday morning?

B: He/She was sleeping.

A: Were you having dinner at nine o'clock last Sunday evening?

B: No, I wasn't. I was...

4 Complete the passage with the correct form of the words in brackets.

Yesterday we (1) _____ (go) for a walk in the park. When we (2) _____ (enjoy) our walk, it (3) _____ (begin) to rain. So we (4) _____ (decide) to go home.

When we (5) _____ (run) to the bus stop, Alan (6) _____ (fall) over. He (7) _____ (be) badly hurt, so we (8) _____ (call) 120. While we (9) _____ (wait), we (10) _____ (cover) him with some clothes to keep him warm. After about ten minutes, the doctors arrived and took him to hospital.

5 Write sentences saying what may happen to the things below:

- 1 the weather around the world
- 2 your life in five years' time
- 3 your home town
- 4 the Chinese team in the next Olympic Games
- 5 your English in three years' time

The weather around the world may get warmer and warmer.

6 Complete the conversations with the correct form of the words in the box.

could might must mustn't need needn't

- 1 — _____ you leave?
— Yes, it's getting late.
- 2 — Shall I help you?
— No, you _____. I can do it by myself.
- 3 — Do you want this book?
— Yes, I _____ to use it this afternoon.
- 4 — Have you got some free time?
— I _____ have some later.
- 5 — _____ you help me with my homework?
— Yes, after I finish mine, I'll help you.
- 6 — Be quiet! You _____ talk in the library.
— Oh, sorry!

7 Complete the sentences with *must*, *mustn't*, *can* or *can't*.

- 1 Don't open your present now! In China, you _____ wait and open it later.
- 2 — Can I clean the house on the first day of the Spring Festival?
— No, you _____. It's bad luck.
- 3 In America, you _____ open your present immediately. You don't have to wait!
- 4 In Australia, you _____ drive on the right. It's against the law.
- 5 In Britain, you _____ be seventeen or over to drive a car.

8 Make a list of what you should and shouldn't do in a fire.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| 1 <u>Do not use the lift.</u> | 4 _____ |
| 2 <u>Phone 119 for help.</u> | 5 _____ |
| 3 _____ | 6 _____ |

Revision module B

Vocabulary

9 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

lift medical noise stairs umbrella

- 1 Do not make any _____. You are in the reading room.
- 2 Remember to take your _____. It might rain.
- 3 Do not use the _____ when there is a fire.
- 4 Be careful on the _____, or you might fall.
- 5 Get _____ help when there is an accident.

10 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box.

appear bite danger hurt medicine show snake

- 1 The _____ came into the country in a box of bananas.
- 2 I _____ my leg when I was playing football.
- 3 A dog _____ her leg, and she _____ me the place.
- 4 I will give you some _____ to stop your pain.
- 5 When you work with wild animals, you may be in _____.
- 6 The snake _____ round the corner.

11 Complete the passage with the expressions in the box.

any time just in time pay attention to raise money shake hands

Let me tell you about yesterday's talk. I arrived (1) _____ to see the visitor walk to the front of the room and (2) _____ with the head teacher. Next she gave us her talk. "I hope you will (3) _____ what I say. We want to (4) _____ to pay for our 'Stop an accident' programme. More than a third of you may see or be in an accident while you are at school. Accidents can happen to anyone at (5) _____." I thought a lot about her talk, and I decided to do everything I can to help the programme.

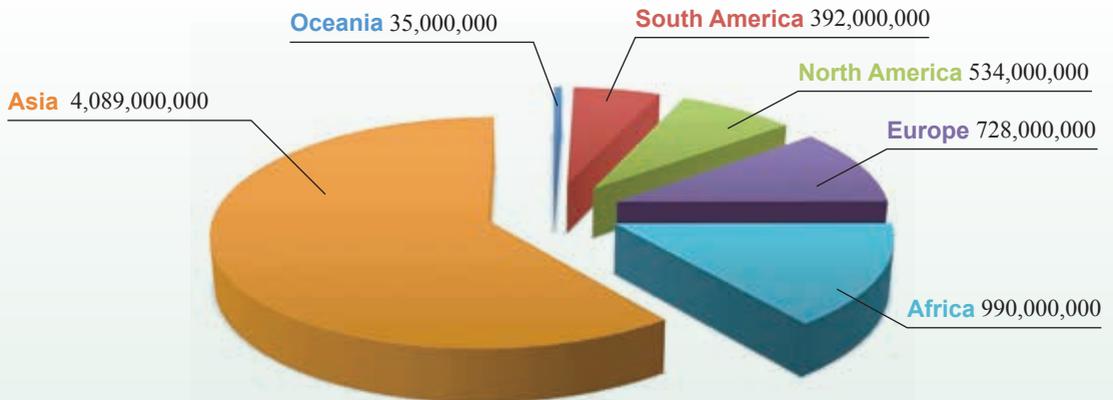
12 Underline the correct words.

The weather is not very good anywhere today. In the north, the temperature will be very low and it will snow. It will stay (1) snow / snowy for the next few days. In the west, there will be a few (2) storms / ice. It will (3) rainy / rain for two more days, then the sun will come out on Saturday. It will be (4) hot / snow in the south but (5) rainy / showers will arrive in the afternoon.

13 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

government increase pollution public report

- 1 This is a(n) _____ park. Anyone may visit it.
- 2 You should _____ crimes to the police.
- 3 There will be a(n) _____ in noise when the new airport opens.
- 4 We should do what we can to stop air and water _____.
- 5 The _____ is spending more money on schools and hospitals.

14 Work in pairs. Look at the pie chart and make sentences about world population.**World population in 2011**

Asia has a population of 4.089 billion.

Africa has a population of 990 million.

The population of Asia is much larger than that of Africa.

Revision module B

Listening

15 Listen and complete the sentences. 

Peter Pan lives on the island of Neverland.

He believes in _____ and he never wants to grow up.

They meet Captain Hook, a very _____ man.

One day he meets some _____ in London and they go to the island with him.

Peter _____ Captain Hook over the side of a ship.

The children _____ loudly.

Wendy and her brothers _____ Peter Pan and go back home.

In the end, Wendy _____ her family, and is worried about getting back.

16 Listen and chant. Notice the rhyme. 

Weather

When the wind is in the east,
Then the fish bite the least;
When the wind is in the west,
Then the fish bite the best;

When the wind is in the north,
Then the fish do come forth;
When the wind is in the south,
It blows the bait in the fish's mouth.



Reading

17 Read and complete the passage with the sentences in the box. 

- a) Poor Lily had to go to the party with dirty clothes.
- b) A few days ago, something very bad happened to my friend Lily.
- c) They were playing football in the park.
- d) The boys and girls stopped playing to see if Lily was all right.

(1) _____ She was walking to a party through the park one afternoon, and she was wearing a beautiful new dress. She was listening to music while she was walking. It was sunny, but the ground was wet from rain in the morning.

She walked near some boys and girls.
(2) _____ As Lily was walking

past, the ball hit her! It was wet and dirty, so her beautiful new dress became wet and dirty too.

(3) _____ They were very sorry, but there was nothing they could do, and there was no time for Lily to go home and change. (4) _____

Writing

18 Work in groups of four. Think of ideas for a story.

- What happened?
- When and where did it happen?
- What was the weather like?
- What happened first?
- What happened next?
- What happened in the end?

Now plan four paragraphs to tell the story.

Paragraph A: Write about what happened, the time, the place and the weather.

Paragraph B: Write about what happened first.

Paragraph C: Write about what happened next.

Paragraph D: Write about what happened in the end.

19 Each group member writes a paragraph of the story.

Now put the paragraphs together and revise the story. Then read it to the class.

Language notes

Module 1 How to learn English

① Why not write down our mistakes in our notebooks? 为什么不把错误记在我们的笔记本上呢?

Why not...? 用来表示提出建议, 而不是询问为什么不做某事的原因。例如:

Why not take a walk in the park? 为什么不在公园里散散步?

我们还可以用 Why don't we...? 或 What/How about...? 等表达方式来提建议。例如:

Why don't we drive to the countryside? 我们为什么不开车去乡下?

What/How about going to Europe for a holiday? 去欧洲度假怎么样?

write down 或者 put down 表示“记下, 写下”。例如:

I'll write down the prices on a piece of paper. 我会把价钱记在一张纸上。

Why not put down your ideas in your notebook? 为什么不把你的想法记在笔记本上?

② And don't forget to write down the correct answers next to the mistakes. What else? 而且不要忘记把正确答案写在所犯错误的旁边。还有吗?

else 常用在疑问词后面, 表示“另外的, 别的”。例如:

We have said we're sorry. What else can we say? 我们已经道过歉了, 还能说些什么呢?

If I can't trust you, who else can I trust? 如果我不能相信你, 还能相信谁呢?

③ Many students ask for advice about how to improve their English. 许多学生询求关于怎样提高英语(水平)的建议。

advice 是名词, ask for advice 表示“询求建议”。例如:

I want to ask for advice about where to stay. 我想问问(应该)住在哪儿。

④ I like watching English films and listening to English songs... 我喜欢看英语电影和听英语歌曲……

在本句中, 动名词短语 watching English films 和 listening to English songs 并列作动词 like 的宾语。例如:

My friend Tony likes playing football and travelling. 我的朋友托尼喜欢踢足球和旅行。

⑤ I also advise you to talk about the films or songs with your friends. 我还建议你 and 朋友们谈谈(所看的)电影或(所听的)歌曲。

advise 是动词, advise sb. to do sth. 表示“建议某人做某事”。例如:

Tom advised Laura to leave for Europe. 汤姆建议劳拉去欧洲。

I advised him to leave the factory. 我建议他离开那家工厂。

Module 2 My home town and my country

- ① **... it only became important in the 1980s.**它（深圳）只是在20世纪80年代才变得重要起来。

1980s 表示“20世纪80年代”。例如：

These singers were popular in the 1960s. 这些歌手在20世纪60年代很受欢迎。

- ② **I come from Cambridge, a beautiful city in the east of England.** 我来自剑桥，一座位于英格兰东部的美丽城市。

剑桥是英国的一座文化古城，以剑桥大学而闻名。

- ③ **It is on the River Cam and has a population of about 120,000.** 它（剑桥）位于康河河畔，人口约为12万。

population 的意思是“人口，居民（一般用单数）”。例如：

What is the population of Canada? 加拿大的人口是多少？

China has a large population. 中国的人口庞大。

- ④ **My home town is especially famous for its university.** 我的家乡尤以它的大学而闻名。
be famous for 表示“因……而闻名”。例如：

China is famous for the Great Wall. 中国以长城而闻名。

France is famous for its fine food and wine. 法国以它的美食和葡萄酒而闻名。

Module 3 Sports

- ① **— What's the score?** 比分是多少？

— Spain scored a minute ago. 西班牙（队）一分钟前得分了。

在第一个句子中，score 是名词，意思是“比分，进球数”；第二个句子中的 score 是动词，表示“得分，进球”。例如：

After two hours and twenty minutes of play, the final score was 3:2. 经过两小时二十分钟的比赛，最终比分为三比二。

Arsenal scored in the last minute of the game. 阿森纳（队）在比赛的最后一分钟进了一球。

- ② **I am in our school team and we are going to play against another school next week.** 我是校队成员，我们下周将要和另一个学校比赛。

against 为介词，表示“与……对抗”。例如：

Germany will play against Brazil in the World Cup final tonight. 今晚德国（队）将与巴西（队）争夺世界杯冠军。

We will fight against the enemy. 我们将与敌人交战。

against 的另一个意思为“反对”。例如：

They are strongly against the idea. 他们强烈反对这个主意。

Are you for or against my proposal? 你（们）是同意还是反对我的提议？

③ ... so that we have time to warm up. ……以便我们有时间热身。

so that 表示“以便”，用来引导目的状语从句。例如：

Please turn the radio up a bit so that Grandpa can hear clearly. 请把收音机调大点儿声，以便爷爷/姥爷能听清楚。

We have moved to a place close to my parents' home so that we can visit them every day. 我们把家搬到离父母家很近的地方，以便每天都能去看看他们。

warm up 的意思是“热身，做准备活动”。例如：

The runners are warming up before the race. 赛跑选手正在做赛前热身。

If you do not warm up before taking exercise, you may injure yourself. 如果运动之前不做准备活动，你可能会受伤。

④ That means we have a better chance of winning. 这意味着我们有更大的获胜机会。

have a chance of 表示“有……可能，有……希望”。例如：

You will have a better chance of passing your exams if you work harder. 如果你（们）再用功些，通过考试的可能性就更大。

If we hurry up, there's still a good chance of catching the plane. 要是我们抓紧点儿，还很有可能赶上飞机。

⑤ They cheer us on loudly and we feel more confident to win the game. 他们（球迷）大声地为我们欢呼加油，我们感到更有信心赢得比赛了。

cheer sb. on 的意思是“为……加油”。例如：

People cheered their favourite player on. 人们为他们最喜爱的运动员喝彩加油。

They gathered round the swimming pool and cheered her on. 他们围在游泳池周围，给她加油。

Module 4 Planes, ships and trains

① Maybe I should go to school by taxi. 或许我应该坐出租车去上学。

by 和表示交通工具的名词（名词前没有任何冠词）连用，意思是“乘，坐”。例如：

travel by train/car/ship 乘火车 / 汽车 / 轮船出行

② The more information, the better. 信息越多越好。

句型“the + 比较级, the + 比较级”表示“越……，越……”。例如：

The older he gets, the happier he is. 他越活越开心。

The more she learns, the more she wants to learn. 她越学越想学。

③ A journey by train is more relaxing than by coach, but a lot more expensive. 坐火车旅行要比坐长途汽车更放松，但会贵很多。

在比较级前添加 a lot, much, a little, a bit 等词，可以说明程度；添加 even, still 等词，可以表示强调。例如：

Derek's room is a bit bigger than Beibei's. 德里克的房间比贝贝的房间要大一点儿。

This will make our job even more difficult. 这将会使我们的工作更加困难。

You will get there a lot faster if you take a plane. 如果你坐飞机去那里会快得多。

④ Book your ticket before you book your hotel. 订旅馆之前，要先订（机）票。

book 在本句话中是动词，意思是“预订”。例如：

I booked a table for two at 8 pm. 我预订了晚上 8 点的两人桌。

Module 5 Lao She Teahouse

① — Who is Lao She? 老舍是谁？

— **No idea. Ask Lingling.** 不知道。问问玲玲吧。

这里的 No idea 是 I have no idea 的缩略形式，相当于 I don't know。例如：

She has no idea what they are talking about. 她不知道他们在说什么。

— *Do you know how old our teacher is?* 你知道我们老师有多大吗？

— *No idea. She looks pretty young.* 不知道。她看上去很年轻。

② ... and was named “the People’s Artist”. ……（他）被誉为“人民艺术家”。

name 在这里是动词，表示“命名”；name 作动词还可以表示“任命”。例如：

Wang Bo was named as captain of our football team. 王波被任命为我们足球队的队长。

③ If you like the Beijing Opera, traditional music or magic shows, you can enjoy them at the teahouse. 如果你喜欢京剧、传统音乐或是魔术表演，你可以在这家茶馆里欣赏到它们。

本句中的 them 指的是前半句提到的京剧、传统音乐和魔术表演。又如：

Has anyone seen my keys? I can't find them anywhere. 有人看见我的钥匙了吗？我到处都找不到。

这里的 them 指的是问句中的 keys。

④ Lao She Teahouse gives a warm welcome to everyone from all over the world. 老舍茶馆热情地欢迎来自世界各地的人们。

give (sb.) a... welcome 的意思是“对（某人）表示……欢迎”。例如：

We gave the American teacher a warm welcome at the party. 我们在聚会上热情地欢迎美国老师（的到来）。

He didn't know why his friends gave him a cold welcome. 他不知道为什么朋友们对他（的到来）反应冷淡。

Module 6 Animals in danger

① ... because it allows people to get closer to them. ……因为它（卧龙大熊猫自然保护区）允许人们更近距离地接触它们（大熊猫）。

to get closer to them 在句中作宾语补足语，类似的结构有很多，例如：

ask sb. to do sth. 请求某人做某事

need sb. to do sth. 需要某人做某事

want sb. to do sth. 想要某人做某事

Mum asked me to help her with the dishes. 妈妈让我帮她洗餐具。

I need you to help me with the cooking. 我需要你帮我做饭。

② It's sad to think of pandas and other animals in danger. 想起大熊猫和其他濒危动物来，真让人伤心。

in danger 表示“处于险境，处于危险之中”。例如：

The girl is very ill and her life is in danger. 女孩病得很重，生命垂危。

My friend drove so fast that I really felt my life was in danger. 我朋友开车太快，我真觉得自己有性命之危。

③ ... because villages and farms are growing bigger and are taking away their land and forests. ……因为村庄和农场越来越大，侵占了它们的土地和森林。

take away 是一个短语动词，意思是“把……带走或拿走；减去”。例如：

Please take these chairs away. 请把这些椅子拿走。

If you take four away from twelve, you get eight. 12 减 4 等于 8。

④ In order to protect pandas in the wild, the government is setting up nature parks... 为了保护野生大熊猫，政府正在建立自然公园……

in order (not) to do sth. 的意思是“为了（不）做……”。例如：

In order to be a doctor, you have to study for five years in college. 要当一名医生，你（们）需要在大学学习五年。

They need to raise 5,000,000 US dollars in order to pay for the repairs. 为了支付修理费用，他们需要筹集 500 万美元。

In order not to offend anyone, I did not tell them the real reason for my visit. 为了不冒犯任何人，我没有告诉他们我来访的真正原因。

⑤ The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) wants to protect all animals. And it chose the panda to be its symbol. 世界自然基金会（WWF）想要保护所有的动物。它选择了大熊猫作为其标志。

the World Wide Fund for Nature 中文名为“世界自然基金会”，其原名为 World Wildlife Fund（世界野生动物基金会），缩写形式为 WWF，更名后其缩写形式不变。WWF 成立于 1961 年，总部设在瑞士，是全球最大的独立性非政府环境保护组织之一。基金会致力于保护世界生物的多样性、确保可再生自然资源的可持续利用、推动降低污染及减少浪费性消费的行动。世界自然基金会选择大熊猫作为其标志，该标志的原型是一只名叫“熙熙”的大熊猫，“熙熙”是当时西方国家唯一的一只大熊猫。

Module 7 A famous story

① Yes, it's Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. 是的，这本书是《爱丽丝漫游奇境记》。

《爱丽丝漫游奇境记》是一部世界著名的儿童读物，作者是英国作家刘易斯·卡罗尔

(Lewis Carroll)。故事描述了爱丽丝在一个夏日里的梦。在这个梦的奇境里，白兔戴着怀表，毛虫吸着烟斗，疯帽匠、三月兔和老鼠总是在喝茶，而红桃王后要砍掉每个人的头……这个故事非常怪诞，但在梦境里什么都可能发生。

② **Once or twice she looked into her sister's book.** 她偶尔看一眼姐姐的书。

once or twice 的意思是“偶尔，一两次”。例如：

She goes swimming once or twice a month. 她每个月去游一两次泳。

③ **“And what is a book for,” thought Alice, “without pictures or conversations?”** “没有插图也没有对话的书有什么用？”爱丽丝想。

what... for 表示“有什么用，为什么”。例如：

What did you hit him for? 你为什么打他？

— *I'm going to Paris.* 我要去巴黎。

— *What for?* (= *What are you going to Paris for?*) 去做什么？

④ **Suddenly she landed on some dry leaves...** 突然，她落到了一些干树叶上……

land on 的意思是“(降)落到……上”。例如：

The plane landed on the beach because of a thick fog. 由于大雾，飞机降落在了海滩上。

Module 8 Accidents

① **The car stopped just in time, but the boy fell off his bike...** 汽车恰好及时停了下来，但是男孩从自行车上摔了下来……

in time 表示“及时”，just 强调“刚刚，正好”。表达“及时做某事”可以用 in time to do sth.。例如：

If we don't hurry up, we won't be in time to catch the train. 如果不抓紧时间的话，我们就来不及赶上火车了。

② **Pay attention, stop at the red lights and... what else?** 注意，红灯处要停下来……还有什么？

pay attention 的意思是“注意”。例如：

If you don't pay attention now, you'll get it all wrong later. 如果你（们）现在不注意的话，一会儿你（们）会全部做错的。

Please pay attention to spelling. 请注意拼写。

③ **Don't ride side by side with your friends.** 不要和你的朋友们并肩骑车。

side by side 的意思是“肩并肩，挨着，一起”。例如：

Derek and Henry sat side by side on the sofa. 德里克和亨利并肩坐在沙发上。

They worked side by side with the police to pull their neighbours out of the damaged car. 他们和警察一起把邻居们从损坏的车内拽了出来。

④ **I was trying to pick it up when it bit me again.** 我正试图捡起它（那条蛇），突然它（蛇）又咬了我一口。

此句强调“蛇又咬了我一口”这个动作发生的突然性。请同学们比较该句子“when”前后两部分的时态：前面用过去进行时，表示一个动作正在进行；后面用一般过去时，表示另一个动作突然发生了。又如：

They were working in the fields when it began to rain. 他们正在田里干活儿，突然下起雨来了。

5 I threw it across the kitchen, and it landed on a table. 我把它（蛇）扔向厨房的另一边，它（蛇）掉落在桌子上。

across 是介词，在本句中的意思是“从……的一边到另一边”；across 还可以表示“对面，穿过”等。例如：

The children ran across the street in front of our car. 这些孩子在我们的汽车前横冲过马路。

This is the only bridge across the river. 这是横跨这条河的唯一一座桥。

My best friend lives across the road. 我最好的朋友住在马路对面。

6 “So if a snake bites you, take out your mobile phone or camera. Take its photo, and show the photo to the doctors,” suggests Henry. “But as you know, the snake won’t smile!” “所以，如果有蛇咬伤你，拿出你的手机或照相机。给它（蛇）拍个照，然后把照片给医生看，”亨利建议道，“但是你知道，蛇可不会笑！”

作者非常幽默地结束了这篇文章，同学们看出句子的幽默之处了吗？再想一想，文章的标题 Smile, please! 又是什么意思呢？

Module 9 Population

1 The population of China is about 1.37 billion. 中国的人口大约为13.7亿。

billion 的意思是“十亿”。中文常用的数字单位有：个、十、百、千、万、亿。请同学们注意，英语常用的数字单位与中文有所不同，为：hundred（百）、thousand（千）、million（百万）、billion（十亿）。

2 Hang on a minute! I’ll write that down too! 等等，我要把这点也记下来！

hang on 这个动词短语常用来表示“让某人等一下”。例如：

Sally’s on the other phone — would you like to hang on? 萨莉在接另一个电话，请您稍等一下可以吗？

Hang on! I’ll be back in a minute. 稍等！我马上就回来。

3 The small local school in Parkville closed down five years ago, so Jo now has to go to a school in Arnwick with 2,000 pupils. 帕克维尔当地的小学校在五年前关闭了，所以乔现在得去阿恩威克的一个有2,000名学生的学校上学。

close down 的意思是“（永久性地）停工，关闭”。例如：

The company closed down its overseas office last year. 那家公司去年关闭了其海外办事处。

The local government closed down all the coal mines in this area in the 1980s. 当地政府在 20 世纪 80 年代关闭了这个地区的所有煤矿。

Module 10 The weather

① Come on, better get going! 好了，走吧！

better get going 是 we'd better get going 的省略形式，意思是“最好现在去/走”。例如：

We'd better get going (= We'd better go now), or we'll be late. 我们最好现在就走，不然要迟到了。

② The best time to visit New England is in September. 九月是去新英格兰游览的最佳时间。

这里的 New England (新英格兰) 指的是美国东北部的一个地区，它包括六个州：缅因州 (Maine)、新罕布什尔州 (New Hampshire)、佛蒙特州 (Vermont)、马萨诸塞州 (Massachusetts)、罗得岛州 (Rhode Island) 和康涅狄格州 (Connecticut)。这里的小镇非常美丽，每年秋天都会有大批游客来此游玩。1614 年，英国探险家约翰·史密斯 (John Smith) 给这个地方起名为新英格兰。

③ Bring your camera so you can take photos of the autumn trees. 带上你的照相机以便拍摄秋天的树木。

take photos of... 的意思是“给……拍照”。例如：

I took a photo of Linda. 我给琳达拍了一张照片。

She took a lot of photos of the kids. 她给孩子们拍了许多照片。

④ In Texas and the southeast, it is usually very hot and sunny compared to other places. 和其他地方相比，得克萨斯州和东南部地区通常天气很热，阳光灿烂。

compared to 的意思是“和……比较”，表示此意也可以用 compared with。例如：

Compared to our small house, Bill's house seems like a palace. 和我们的小房子相比，比尔的房子就像一座宫殿。

This road is very busy compared to/with ours. 和我们 (附近) 的马路相比，这条马路 (交通) 非常繁忙。

⑤ There are storms from time to time in summer and autumn. 夏季和秋季时常有暴风雨。

from time to time 表示“有时，间或”。例如：

He has moved to another city, but we write to each other from time to time. 他移居到了另外一座城市，但是我们会不时通通信。

They are now living in different cities, but they still talk on the phone from time to time. 他们现在生活在不同的城市，但是仍然间或通电话。

Module 11 Way of life

① You can't be serious! 你不是认真的吧!

serious 在此处的意思是“认真的，不开玩笑的”。例如：

- *The school has decided to give us another day's holiday.* 学校决定再给我们一天的假期。
- *You can't be serious!* 你在开玩笑吧!

② For example, you must say Mr or Mrs when you meet someone for the first time. 比如，初次与人见面时，你必须称呼先生或女士。

for the first time 表示“初次，第一次”。例如：

- For the first time in his life he felt truly happy.* 有生以来他第一次真正感到幸福。
- It rained for the first time since we arrived in Sydney.* 自从我们到悉尼以来，这是第一次下雨。

③ Afternoon tea is not just a drink but a light meal at around 4 pm. 下午茶不仅仅是喝茶，而且是下午4点左右的一顿便餐。

not just... but... 的意思是“不仅仅……而且……”。例如：

- Ms Liu is not just a teacher but a very good friend of ours.* 刘老师不仅仅是老师，而且还是我们的好朋友。

④ Fish and chips is traditional food in England. 炸鱼加炸薯条是英国的传统食物。

fish and chips 译为“炸鱼加炸薯条”，这个名词词组应该看作一个整体，作主语时谓语应为单数，指代时代词应用 it。炸鱼加炸薯条是英国人最爱吃的食物，甚至有人称之为“英国国菜”。这道菜起源于 19 世纪中期的英国，为了保持肉质的鲜美，人们将鱼裹上美味的浆粉进行炸制，同时配上炸薯条。现在这道菜也流行于澳大利亚、美国等国家。

⑤ You can buy it and eat it in special fish and chip shops on the high street... 你可以在大街上的炸鱼加炸薯条特色店购买并食用它……

有人将 high street 译为“高街”，但 high street 绝不是指街的路面比较高，而是指一个城镇的繁华的商业大街或主街。在大城市，每一个区域都有自己的“高街”，比如伦敦的 Oxford Street（牛津街）、纽约的 42nd Street（42 号大街），还有我国大城市的繁华商业街，如北京的西单和王府井、上海的淮海路和南京路等。

⑥ ... or you can take it away and eat it with your fingers! ……或者你可以把它（炸鱼加炸薯条）带走，然后直接用手拿着吃!

take away 在这里特指将餐馆的食品带走，而不是在餐馆食用。例如：

- *Would you eat it here or take it away?* 您是在这儿吃还是带走?
- *I'll take it away.* 带走。

因此在英国，外卖食品被称为“takeaway”。例如：

- The restaurant provides takeaway service.* 这家餐馆提供外卖服务。

- ⑦ **Once I noticed a gentleman touch a young man on the shoulder...** 有一次我看到一位先生拍了拍一位年轻人的肩膀……

touch sb. on the shoulder 表示“拍某人的肩膀”，是英语的惯用表达，其他类似的表达例子如：

pat sb. on the head 拍某人的头

kick sb. in the leg 踢某人的腿

Module 12 Help

- ① **He is in pain.** 他很疼。

in pain 的意思是“处在疼痛之中”。例如：

Are you still in pain? 你还疼吗？

- ② **But he could have trouble hearing you or speaking to you.** 但是他有可能难以听到你或者和你说话。

句中的 could 表示推测。例如：

You could be right. 你可能是对的。

have trouble doing sth. 的意思是“做……有困难”。例如：

We never have any trouble getting the car started. 发动这辆车子我们从没费过劲儿。

Maria has trouble finding a job and is still staying at home. 玛丽亚找工作很费劲，现在仍然呆在家里。

- ③ **Make sure he's warm.** 确保他不受凉。

make sure 的意思是“确保，保证”。例如：

Make sure you turn off all the lights before you go out. 在出门之前一定要把所有的灯都关掉。

I think I locked the door, but I'll go back and check, just to make sure. 我觉得我锁上门了，但我还是要回去看看，确认一下。

- ④ **That's such good advice that you could be a doctor, Betty!** 这个建议非常好，贝蒂，你都可以当医生了！

such... that... 这个句型表达“如此……以至于……”的意思，such 后面接名词，名词前可以有形容词修饰。如果只有形容词或副词，则使用 so... that... 这一句型。例如：

It is such a tiny kitchen that only one person can cook in it. 这个厨房很小，只能容下一个人在里面做饭。

They are such nice people that we all like them. 他们人很好，我们都喜欢他们。

He was so weak that he could hardly stand up. 他很虚弱，几乎站不起来。

Everything happened so quickly that I hadn't time to think. 一切发生得太快了，我都没有时间思考。

⑤ **Earthquakes always happen suddenly, so it is difficult to warn people about them.** 地震总是发生得很突然，所以很难给予人们预警。

句中的 them 指的是 earthquakes。warn sb. about sth. 意为“提醒 / 警告某人注意某事”。例如：

I was going for a swim in the sea. The people in the hotel warned me about the weather.
我要去海里游泳，宾馆里的人提醒我要注意天气。

⑥ **Keep calm, especially when you are with other people.** 保持镇静，尤其是当身边还有其他人的时候。

keep calm 是系动词 + 形容词构成的动词短语。其他的行为动词还能作系动词的有：become, feel, look, seem 等。例如：

Everybody became quiet. 所有人都安静下来了。
He looked a little nervous. 他看上去有点儿紧张。

⑦ **In short, follow what you learnt in school.** 总之，按照在学校所学到的（地震）知识去做。

in short 的意思是“总之，简言之”。例如：

In short, I am interested in all of the sports. 总之，我对一切运动都感兴趣。
This book is, in short, an exciting story about adventures. 简言之，这本书描述的是一个惊心动魄的探险故事。



Guide to language use

Module 1 一般现在时、一般过去时、一般将来时、现在进行时

我们已经学习过一般现在时、一般过去时、一般将来时和现在进行时这四种时态。让我们一起来回顾一下这些时态。首先请看下列句子：

A 一般现在时

- (1) *I always go to school by bike.* 我总是骑自行车上学。
- (2) *I want to remember all the new words.* 我想记住所有的生词。
- (3) *I don't think we can do that.* 我想我们做不到。
- (4) *Here are three basic questions.* 这里是三个基本问题。
- (5) *The earth goes around the sun.* 地球绕着太阳转。

B 一般过去时

- (1) *Lingling made a mistake in grammar.* 玲玲犯了一个语法错误。
- (2) *I saw a very good film in the holiday.* 假期里我看了一部非常好的电影。
- (3) *What did Sam write in his letter?* 萨姆在信里写了什么？
- (4) *Were the five things in the newspaper?* 这五件事都上报纸了吗？

C 一般将来时

- (1) *We're going to talk about good ways to learn English.* 我们将讨论学习英语的好方法。
- (2) *I will write that down in my notebook.* 我将在笔记本上把它记下来。
- (3) *What will be in the newspaper?* 报纸上会有什么（新闻）？

D 现在进行时

- (1) *Who is she writing the email to?* 她在给谁写电子邮件？
- (2) *What are you doing?* 你（们）在做什么？
- (3) *Are you learning English this year?* 今年你（们）学习英语吗？

在以上四组句子中，A组为一般现在时的句子，分别表示习惯性的行为（1）、意愿（2）或声明（3）、实际的情况（4）和客观真理（5）。B组为一般过去时的句子，表示过去发生的事情（1）（2）（3）或过去的状态（4）。C组为一般将来时的句子，表示将来的动作（1）（2）或将来的状态（3）。D组为现在进行时的句子，表示目前正在进行的动作（1）（2）或现阶段的情况（3）。

同学们在学习时，要特别注意各种时态中谓语部分的结构。

Module 2 形容词比较级（1）

英语中应该怎样表达比较呢？首先请大家看下面的例句：

Shanghai is busier than Hangzhou. 上海比杭州繁华。

London is bigger than Cambridge. 伦敦比剑桥大。

从以上例子可以看出，在对两者进行比较时，形容词要用比较级的形式，形容词比较级之后要用 *than* 引出比较的对象。形容词的比较级在形式上有一定的变化规律，大体上分为规则变化和不规则变化两种。我们首先介绍第一种——规则变化，请看下表：

	构成方法	原级	比较级
单音节 和少数 双音节 单词	一般在词尾加 -er	tall, long, short, old, small	taller, longer, shorter, older, smaller
	以字母 e 结尾的形容词直接加 -r	nice, fine, large	nicer, finer, larger
	以重读闭音节结尾的形容词，如末尾只有一个辅音字母，应先双写该字母，再加 -er	big, hot, thin	bigger, hotter, thinner
	以“辅音字母 + y”结尾的形容词，先把 y 变成 i，再加 -er	busy, easy, early	busier, easier, earlier

请同学们注意，表示比较时，原来的句子结构并没有改变，只是将形容词变成比较级的形式，然后在后面用 *than* 引出所比较的对象。例如，原来的句式是 *Shanghai is busy*，在与另一个城市进行比较时，则只将 *busy* 变成 *busier*，后面加上“*than* + 比较的对象（如 *Hangzhou*）”即可。

如果基本句式是 *Shanghai is an old city*，在与其他城市比较时，只需将形容词变成比较级的形式，其他结构不变，即 *Shanghai is an older city*，然后接“*than* + 比较的对象”即可。例如：

Shanghai is an older city than Shenzhen. 上海比深圳历史悠久。

Tom is a taller boy than my son. 汤姆比我儿子高。

本模块中也出现了形容词的同级比较句式，这种句式最明显的标志是 *as... as...*，否定形式为 *not as/so... as...*。请看例句：

Some day it will become as busy as Hong Kong. 有一天它（深圳）将会变得和香港一样繁忙。

I was as happy as John yesterday. 昨天我和约翰一样高兴。

She is not so active in sports as before. 她不像以前那样热衷运动了。

Module 3 形容词比较级(2)、副词的基本用法和副词比较级

形容词比较级(2)

上一模块我们学习了单音节形容词和部分双音节形容词的比较级的构成形式和比较级句子的表达方式。那么，还有部分双音节形容词和多音节形容词，它们的比较级是如何构成的呢？也是在词尾加 -er 吗？不是的，一般这类形容词的比较级是在其前加 *more* 构成。例如：

Football is more popular than baseball in many countries. 在很多国家，足球比棒球更流行。

Nothing is more enjoyable than playing tennis. 没有什么比打网球更令人愉快的了。

It is more difficult to practise in winter (than in summer). 冬季训练（要比夏季训练）难度更大。

可以看出，这部分形容词构成比较级的句式和上一模块的一样，只是形容词比较级的构成方法不同而已。

副词的基本用法

英语中的副词该如何使用呢？一般来说，副词主要用来修饰动词、形容词和副词。例如：

She plays the piano badly. 她钢琴弹得很糟。

I'm really tired after last night's tennis match. 昨晚的网球赛后我真的很累。

The teacher speaks very slowly and carefully. 这位老师讲得很慢、很仔细。

注意副词与形容词在位置及功能上的不同，试比较：

The teacher speaks carefully. 这位老师讲得很仔细。

The teacher is careful. 这位老师很细心。

She is a hard-working student. 她是一名学习努力的学生。

不难发现，副词修饰动词时通常出现在行为动词（实义动词）之后，而形容词通常位于系动词之后或名词之前。另外，有许多副词是由形容词 + ly 构成的，如：

careful + ly → carefully quick + ly → quickly safe + ly → safely

busy + ly → busily heavy + ly → heavily

需要注意的是，有些词既可作形容词也可作副词，如 fast, early, late 等。

副词比较级

副词比较级和形容词比较级的变化形式大致相同，也分为规则变化和不规则变化两种。例如：

We are training harder because we want to win. 我们训练得更刻苦，因为我们想要获胜。

This year we are training more carefully. 今年我们训练得更认真了。

Sam did better this year than last year. 萨姆今年做得比去年好。

“the + 比较级, the + 比较级”是比较级表达中的一个固定句式，表示“越……，越……”。例如：

The more carefully you drive, the safer it is. 开车越小心就越安全。

常用形容词、副词比较级不规则变化如下：

原级	比较级
good, well	better
bad/ill, badly	worse
many/much	more
little	less
far	farther/further

Module 4 形容词、副词的最高级

当我们要将三个或三个以上的事物进行比较时，可以用形容词或副词的最高级形式来表达。例如：

Lingling's home is the closest to school. 玲玲家离学校最近。

It is the most comfortable way, but it is also the most expensive. 这是最舒适的方式，但也是最贵的。

Tony lives the farthest from school. 托尼住得离学校最远。

Of all the students in my class, Macy writes the most carefully. 在我们班所有的学生中，梅西写得最仔细。

从以上句子可以看出，形容词和副词的最高级的规则变化有两种方式，一种是在词尾加 -est，另一种是在单词前面加 most。请看下表：

	构成方法	原级	最高级
单音节和少数双音节单词	一般在词尾加 -est	tall, long, short, old, hard, fast	tallest, longest, shortest, oldest, hardest, fastest
	以字母 e 结尾的词直接加 -st	nice, fine, large, close, late	nicest, finest, largest, closest, latest
	以重读闭音节结尾的词，如末尾只有一个辅音字母，应先双写该字母，再加 -est	big, hot, thin	biggest, hottest, thinnest
	以“辅音字母 + y”结尾的词，先把 y 变成 i，再加 -est	busy, easy, early	busiest, easiest, earliest
大部分双音节和多音节单词	在单词前加 most	careful, carefully, dangerous, slowly, beautiful, beautifully	most careful, most carefully, most dangerous, most slowly, most beautiful, most beautifully

请注意：在表示“A比B……”时，我们用 A is... than B，但最高级表达的是三个及三个以上事物的比较状况，所以后面通常用 in/of/among... 来表示比较的范围。例如：

Jack is the tallest in our class. 杰克是我们班个子最高的。

Tom lives (the) closest to school of all my classmates. 在我们班所有的同学中，汤姆住得离校最近。

另外，请同学们注意：形容词的最高级前通常要加定冠词 the；副词的最高级前可加，也可不加。

常见形容词、副词最高级不规则变化如下：

原级	最高级
good, well	best
bad/ill, badly	worst
many/much	most
little	least
far	farthest/furthest

Module 5 动词不定式(1)和双宾语

动词不定式(1)

当我们要表示“想做某事、需要做某事或决定做某事”时，就会出现两个动词连用的情况，这时应如何表达呢？同学们自然会想到 want to do sth., need to do sth. 和 decide to do sth. 等表达方式。行为动词后的动词都采用了“to + 动词原形”的结构。我们把这种结构称为动词不定式。动词不定式没有人称和数的变化，在句中不能作谓语。那么动词不定式有什么样的语法功能呢？首先，它可以在句中充当宾语成分，我们结合本模块中所出现的包含动词不定式的句子来看一下：

You know, I wanted to see the Beijing Opera, so Lingling offered to take me there. 你看，我想看京剧，所以玲玲就主动带我去那儿了。

We only planned to watch for an hour. 我们原先只打算看一个小时。

I hope to understand more next time. 我希望下次能懂得多一些。

可以看出，以上句子里 want, plan, hope 动词后都连接了 to do sth. 的不定式结构，这类动词属于及物动词，动词不定式置于谓语动词之后作宾语，表明想要、计划或希望要做（或发生）的事。

在英语中，并不是所有的动词在连用时都采用“动词 + 不定式”的形式。一般来说，用不定式时，所表示的多为将来的行为。但是，在具体使用中同学们还要注意记忆，因为动词不同，对其后动词形式的要求也不同。

常见的后面接“to + 动词原形”作宾语的动词有：plan, decide, want, hope, offer, try, like, love, learn 等。

双宾语

当我们表达“给某人某物”时就出现了两个动作的承受者，一个是物，一个是人，那么在英语中该如何排列呢？请看下面的例句：

- (1) *It tells us the story of Wang Lifa and the customers of his teahouse in Beijing.* 该话剧为我们讲述的是北京一家茶馆的老板王利发和他的顾客们的故事。
- (2) *Lao She Teahouse gives a warm welcome to everyone from all over the world.* 老舍茶馆热情地欢迎来自世界各地的人们。

可以看出，(1) 采用了“动词 + 人 + 物”的表达方式，(2) 采用了“动词 + 物 + 人”的方式。句中动词后面所接的是双宾语，其中人（第一句中的 *us* 与第二句中的 *everyone*）为间接宾语，物（第一句中的 *the story* 和第二句中的 *a warm welcome*）为直接宾语。

可以接双宾语的动词很多，常见的有：*give, bring, lend, pass, send, show, leave, buy, tell, teach, sell* 等。例如：

- My brother bought me some storybooks.* 我哥哥给我买了一些故事书。
My uncle gave me a pretty birthday present. 我叔叔给了我一个漂亮的生日礼物。
Can you pass me that pencil? 你能把那支铅笔递给我吗？
Who teaches you English? 谁教你（们）英语？

请注意：双宾语结构为“动词 + 物 + 人”时，间接宾语（人）前要加入适当的介词。根据动词的不同，有时用 *to*，有时用 *for*。例如：

- My brother bought some storybooks for me.* 我哥哥给我买了一些故事书。
Waiters bring tea to the customers. 服务员给顾客上茶。

其他常用的结构包括：

- | | |
|--|---|
| <i>cook sb. sth. = cook sth. for sb.</i> | <i>send sb. sth. = send sth. to sb.</i> |
| <i>give sb. sth. = give sth. to sb.</i> | <i>show sb. sth. = show sth. to sb.</i> |
| <i>lend sb. sth. = lend sth. to sb.</i> | <i>teach sb. sth. = teach sth. to sb.</i> |
| <i>make sb. sth. = make sth. for sb.</i> | |

Module 6 动词不定式(2)

在上一个模块，我们学习了动词不定式作宾语的功能，那么，动词不定式的语法功能还有哪些呢？我们结合本模块出现的相关句子来看一下：

- (1) *... because it allows people to get closer to them.* ……因为它（卧龙大熊猫自然保护区）允许人们更近距离地接触它们（大熊猫）。
- (2) *The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) chose the panda to be its symbol.* 世界自然基金会选择了大熊猫作为其标志。
- (3) *... the WWF is working hard to save them all.* ……世界自然基金会正在努力挽救所有的动物。

综观以上句子，我们可以发现动词不定式的另外两种语法功能：一种是在“动词 + 宾语 + 动词不定式”的结构中充当宾语的补足语；另一种是在句中表示行为动作的目的，作目的状语。

1. 动词不定式作宾语补足语

在以上例句中，句子 (1) (2) 的不定式都作宾语补足语，是对宾语的补充说明。例如句子 (1) 中 *people* 作 *allow* 的宾语，*to get closer to them* 作宾语 *people* 的补足语。可用于“动词 + 宾语 + 动词不定式”这一结构的动词有很多，除本模块出现的 *allow*, *choose* 等词外，常见的还有：*want*, *tell*, *ask*, *invite*, *help* 等。

需要注意的是：

1) 以上动词后接不定式作宾语补足语时，若要表达否定的意思，要在 *to do* 前加 *not*，构成 *not to do* 的形式。例如：

Mr Han told us not to make too much noise. 韩先生告诉我们不要弄出太大声音。

Jackie told me not to touch anything! 杰基告诉我不要碰任何东西！

2) 有些动词后接不定式作宾语补足语时，要将 *to* 省略，常见的这类动词有：*make*, *let*, *have*, *hear*, *feel*, *see* 等。例如：

I'll have Tony show you around the school. 我会让托尼带你参观校园。

His words made everyone laugh. 他的话让大家哄堂大笑。

但是本模块的课文中也出现了这样一句话：*Many wild animals don't have a safe place to live...* 这里的不定式是作宾语补足语吗？它和以上例句有何不同呢？请同学们思考。

注意：动词 *help* 后面可以跟不带 *to* 的不定式，也可以跟带 *to* 的不定式。

2. 动词不定式作目的状语

如果表示“做某事是为了什么”，可以用动词不定式表示目的，上面的例句 (3) 中，*to save them all* 就是目的状语。在此情况下，不定式既可放在句首，也可放在句尾。例如：

Dylan trained hard to improve his basketball skills. 迪伦刻苦训练以提高自己的篮球技能。

也可以说：*To improve his basketball skills, Dylan trained hard.*

当然，根据表达的需要，动词不定式还可以作原因状语和结果状语等。

Module 7 过去进行时 (1)

在本书的第一模块中，我们归纳了以前学习过的四种基本时态，那么我们该如何表达“昨天晚上 8 点我在看电视”“当时我在操场上打篮球”这样的意思呢？根据时间，我们可以判断这些是发生在过去的事情，是否可以用一般过去时来表达呢？首先，请看例句：

— *What were you doing at 7 am yesterday?* 昨天早上 7 点你在做什么？

— *I was having breakfast.* 我在吃早餐。

一般来说，要表示过去某个时刻或某一时段正在进行的动作，我们常使用过去进行时。

常和过去进行时连用的时间状语有：then, at this/that time yesterday, at... last night 等。

过去进行时除了表示“过去某时刻 / 时段在做某事”之外，还常常出现在讲故事的语境中，请看本模块的句子：

Alice was sitting with her sister by the river... 爱丽丝正和姐姐坐在河边……

It was sitting in a tree and smiling at everyone. 它（那只猫）正坐在树上，朝着大家微笑。

They were having a tea party in the garden. 他们正在花园里举行茶会。

过去进行时句子中的谓语部分由“was/were + 动词现在分词”构成，与现在进行时结构相似，只是现在进行时中的 am/is/are 变成了 was/were。由此同学们可以推断，过去进行时的句式变化也应该与现在进行时的一样。请看下表：

肯定	否定	一般疑问句及其回答	特殊疑问句
I was reading a book at that time.	I was not (wasn't) reading a book at that time.	Were you reading a book at that time? Yes, I was. / No, I was not (wasn't).	What were you doing at that time?
We were having a party at nine last night.	We were not (weren't) having a party at nine last night.	Were you having a party at nine last night? Yes, we were. / No, we were not (weren't).	What were you doing at nine last night?
You were sleeping then.	You were not (weren't) sleeping then.	Were you sleeping then? Yes, I was/we were. / No, I was not (wasn't)/we were not (weren't).	What were you doing then?
She was sitting with her sister by the river.	She was not (wasn't) sitting with her sister by the river.	Was she sitting with her sister by the river? Yes, she was. / No, she was not (wasn't).	What was she doing with her sister by the river?
They were playing basketball at 4 pm yesterday.	They were not (weren't) playing basketball at 4 pm yesterday.	Were they playing basketball at 4 pm yesterday? Yes, they were. / No, they were not (weren't).	What were they doing at 4 pm yesterday?

那么，如何区别并准确使用过去进行时和一般过去时呢？试比较：

Laura was reading a novel at eight o'clock last night. 昨晚 8 点劳拉在看小说。

Laura read a novel last night. 昨晚劳拉看了一本小说。

通过以上两个例句可以看出：这两种时态虽然都表示过去发生的事情，但是过去进行时强调过去某一时刻或时段正在进行或持续的动作；一般过去时表示过去的时间里所发生的动作，所表示的动作往往已经完成。

Module 8 过去进行时 (2)

通过上一模块的学习，我们知道过去进行时可以表示过去某一时刻或时段正在进行或持续的动作，句子常和 at... yesterday morning, at that time, at... last night 等时间状语连用。其实，过去进行时还可以和 when, while, as 引导的过去时间状语从句连用，形成复合句。请看例句：

- (1) *While the lights were changing to red, a car suddenly appeared round the corner.* 正当交通信号灯要变成红灯的时候，一辆小轿车突然从拐角处驶出来。
- (2) *One day, when Henry was working in a restaurant, a snake suddenly appeared.* 一天，当亨利正在餐馆里工作时，一条蛇突然钻了出来。
- (3) *I was trying to pick it up when it bit me again.* 我正试图捡起它（那条蛇），突然它（蛇）又咬了我一口。
- (4) *As the doctors were checking him, the pain got worse.* 医生给他做检查时，疼痛加剧了。

下面，让我们来分析 when 和 while 从句与过去进行时连用的几种情况。

1. when 所引导的时间状语既可以指时间点，也可指时间段；while 所引导的时间状语只指时间段。因此，在 when 引导的时间状语从句中，动词可以是终止性动词，也可以是延续性动词；而在 while 从句中，动词必须是延续性动词。例如：

They arrived while we were having dinner. 我们吃饭的时候他们到了。

这句话还可以写成：*They arrived when we were having dinner.*

2. 由 when 引导的时间状语从句，如果主句用过去进行时、从句用一般过去时，则表示一个动作正在进行的时候另一个动作（突然）发生了，强调后一动作发生的突然性。请看例句：

We were talking when the teacher came in. 我们正在讲话，老师（突然）进来了。

该句也可以用 while 表达，但与用 when 表达有细微的区别，请注意体会：

While we were talking, the teacher came in. 我们正在讲话的时候，老师进来了。（只表明老师进来的事实，不强调突然性）

3. 当主句和从句的动作都是延续的或同时发生的，两句都用过去进行时的时候，多用 while 引导。例如：

They were singing while we were dancing. 他们在唱歌，我们在跳舞。

Module 9 冠词和数字

冠词

冠词是限定词的一种，不能单独使用，常用于修饰名词。冠词有两种形式：不定冠词 a/an，定冠词 the。在很多场合同学们会看到零冠词的提法，所谓零冠词就是不使用冠词。

1. 不定冠词

不定冠词用来修饰可数名词单数，指人或物中的某一个或某一类，但不具体说明是何人何物。

(1) 首次提到某人某物，不定冠词起介绍作用。如：

I am preparing some notes for a report. 我在为一个报告做些笔记。

Population increase is a big problem in many countries. 人口增长在很多国家都是一个大问题。

(2) 表示“每一”的概念，相当于 every。如：

That makes over 131.4 million births a year. 这就意味着每年有超过 1.314 亿人出生。
(*a year = every year*)

I go to the cinema once a month. 我每个月去看一次电影。(*a month = every month*)

(3) 某些固定短语中，要用不定冠词。如：have a good time, in a hurry, have a break, a lot of, have a look, with a smile 等。

在使用不定冠词时要注意 a 与 an 的不同。a 用在以辅音音素开头的单词前，如：a city, a university student；an 用在以元音音素开头的单词前，如：an egg, an old man。请注意：元音音素开头的单词不一定是元音字母开头，如 hour 使用不定冠词时要用 an。

2. 定冠词

(1) 指前文提到过的人或物，或特指某人或某物。例如：

I have a dog and a cat. The dog is brown and the cat is black. 我有一只狗和一只猫。狗是棕色的，猫是黑色的。

The old man with thick glasses is their history teacher. 那个戴着厚眼镜的老人是他们的历史老师。

(2) 指谈话双方都知道的人或物。例如：

I had to write the report twice last term! 上学期的报告我不得不写了两遍！

(3) 用于序数词以及形容词的最高级之前。例如：

China has the largest population in the world, and India has the second largest population.
中国是世界上人口最多的国家，印度其次。

(4) 用于指世界上独一无二的事物。例如：

The moon is far smaller than the earth. 月球比地球小得多。

(5) 在江河、海洋、山脉等地理名词前及由普通名词构成的专有名词前。例如：

the Nile, the Pacific Ocean, the Alps, the Great Wall of China

(6) 用于表示方位的名词前。例如：

Shanghai is in the east of China. 上海位于中国的东部。

(7) 用在乐器名称的前面。例如:

Can you play the guitar? 你会弹吉他吗?

(8) 在某些形容词前加定冠词, 表示一类人或物。例如:

The young should take care of the old. 年轻人应该照顾老年人。

(9) 用于姓氏复数形式之前, 表示“一家人”或“夫妇两人”。例如:

The Browns is really a large family. 布朗家真是个大家庭。

(10) 用于某些固定短语中。例如: *in the morning, the day after tomorrow, listen to the radio, at the moment, go to the beach, by the way* 等。

3. 零冠词

(1) 在球类活动、学科名称前以及在月份、星期前不用冠词。例如:

We have Chinese, maths and English on Friday. 星期五我们有语文、数学和英语课。

(2) 如果名词前已有指示代词、物主代词、不定代词或数词等作定语, 则其前面不再用冠词。例如:

Her handbag is in that car. 她的手提包在那辆车里。

I have two questions to ask. 我有两个问题要问。

(3) 在某些固定词组和习惯用语中不用冠词, 如 *by bus/air/train, at night, in trouble* 等。

请注意: 在某些词组中, 名词前用冠词和不用冠词的意义有所不同。例如:

in class (在课堂上)

in the class (在班里)

in hospital (生病住院)

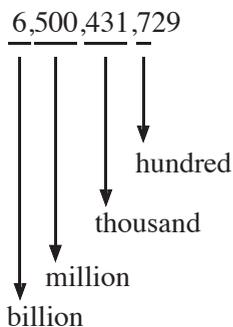
in the hospital (在医院里)

at table (在吃饭)

at the table (在桌子旁)

数字

我们先来学习英语数字读法的特点。以下面的一个数字为例:



朗读数字时, 将每三位数看作一个单位。上例中的数字可以分解为 ... billion... million... thousand..., 每个单位里的数字按照百、十、个位往后读, 遵循百位以内数字的读法, 如 431 读作 *four hundred and thirty-one*。上面所举的数字读作 *six billion, five hundred million, four hundred and thirty-one thousand, seven hundred and twenty-nine*。

Module 10 情态动词 may/might 表示“可能”

情态动词本身有一定的含义，为谓语动词增添情态色彩，表示说话人对有关行为或事物的态度和看法，认为其可能、应该或必要等。我们学过的 can 和 may 都属于这类词。情态动词一般无人称和数的变化，后面接的动词需用原形，否定式是在情态动词后面加 not。

当我们想表达可能发生某事以及某人可能做某事时，可以用 may/might 表示。例如：

Bring a map because you may want to travel around. 带张地图，因为你可能想四处转转。

There may be a few showers, so bring an umbrella with you. 可能会有阵雨，所以随身带把伞吧。

might 与 may 没有太大的区别，形式上 might 是 may 的过去式，但在表示将来的可能情况时，might 表示的可能性比 may 表示的可能性还要小。例如：

Take your swimming clothes because you might want to go swimming in the sea. 带上游泳衣吧，说不定你想到海里游泳呢。

英语中表示可能的方式有很多，除使用情态动词 may/might 以外，还可以通过 will 以及表示“可能”的形容词和副词表达，常用的有：It is possible to do sth., It is possible that..., 主语 + will probably/possibly + v. 等。例如：

Is it possible to visit Alaska in December? 12月份去阿拉斯加旅游有可能吗？

It is possible that it will snow in the night. 夜里有可能会下雪。

It will probably be cold and wet. 天气很可能会又冷又湿。

probably 表示“很可能”，所表示的可能性比 possibly 要大。

Module 11 情态动词 must, can, need 等

1. must

must 表示“必须，一定要”，可用于肯定句、否定句和疑问句。否定形式 must not (mustn't) 表示“不能”或“禁止”的意思。例如：

In my home town, people say you mustn't do any cleaning on the first day of the Spring Festival. 在我的家乡，据说大年初一不能打扫卫生。

You must only use red paper for hongbao because red means luck. 你必须用红纸做红包，因为红色代表幸运。

2. can

can 表示“许可，可以”，可用于肯定句、否定句和疑问句。否定形式 cannot (can't) 表示“不能，不可以”，语气弱于 must not (mustn't)。例如：

You can't put the milk in first. 你不能先倒牛奶。(没有禁止的含义)

When you get to know each other better or when they ask you to, you can just use their first

names. 当你们更加熟悉或他们请你(这样做)时, 你就可以只称呼他们的名字。

Can I have a look at your photo? 我可以看一下你的照片吗?

请注意: 本模块所学的 can 与以前我们所学的 can 意义不同, 以前我们所学的 can 表示“能力”, 这里表示“允许”。

3. need

need 作情态动词表示“需要”, 可用于肯定句、否定句和疑问句。否定形式 need not (needn't) 比较常用, 表示“不需要”或“不必要”。例如:

If she wants anything, she need only ask. 如果她要什么, 说一下就行了。

You needn't wait. 你不必等待。

请注意: need 也可以作行为动词, 表示“需要”, 常用于 need to do sth. 结构。例如:

I need to clean the house. 我需要把房子打扫一下。

You don't need to leave now. It's still early. 你没必要现在走, 还早呢。

4. must, can, need 的一般疑问句的构成及其回答

请看下列三组例句:

— *Must I come before 6:30 tomorrow?* 明天我必须在六点半之前来吗?

— *Yes, you must.* 是的, 你必须在那之前到。(表示一定要)

— *No, you needn't.* 不, 你不必在那之前来。(表示没必要, 相当于 *You don't have to.*)

— *Can we go home now, please?* 请问我们现在能回家吗?

— *Yes, you can.* 可以。(表示允许)

— *No, you can't.* 不行。(表示不允许)

— *Need I report it to the police?* 我要向警方报告这件事吗?

— *Yes, you must.* 是的, 你必须报告。(表示必须做)

— *No, you needn't.* 不, 没必要。(表示没必要)

5. must 与 have to 的区别

两者都表示“必须”, 但 must 侧重于说话者的主观看法, 认为有必要或有义务去做某事; have to 侧重于客观需要, 含有“不得不, 被迫”之意。例如:

All passengers must wear seat belts. 所有乘客都要系安全带。

My bike was broken yesterday, so I had to walk to school. 昨天我的自行车坏了, 所以我只能走路去学校。

用于否定句时, must 的否定式 must not (mustn't) 表示“一定不要, 不允许”; 而 have to 的否定式 do not (don't) have to 表示“不必”(= needn't)。请比较:

You mustn't tell him about it. 你绝对不要告诉他这件事。(可能是秘密)

You don't have to tell him about it. 你不必告诉他这件事。(他可能知道了或者没有必要让他知道)

6. had better

had better 表示劝告或建议，意思是“最好……”。例如：

You'd better get some sleep. 你最好睡一会儿。

had better 一般不用于疑问句中，但可用于否定句中，其否定形式为 had better not。例如：

You'd better not waste any more of your time. 你最好别再浪费你的时间了。

Module 12 祈使句和情态动词 must, can, could 表示推测

祈使句

祈使句表达说话人对对方的叮嘱、劝告、希望、禁止、建议、请求或命令等。祈使句一般以动词原形开头，无时态和数的变化。常见的句型如下：

1. 动词原形构成的祈使句

此类祈使句暗含的主语是 you，但通常省略。否定句往往由 do not (don't) 或 never 开头。祈使句的句首或句末有时加 please，还可以加上称呼语，用逗号与句子主体隔开。例如：

Have a nice day! 祝你度过美好的一天！

Don't waste your time! 别浪费时间了！

Never be late again! 再也不要迟到了！

Come this way, please. 请走这边。

Please be quiet, boys! 男孩们，请安静！

Make sure he's warm. 确保他不受凉。

Don't use the lift. 不要使用电梯。

2. let's 构成的祈使句

这类祈使句往往用于提出建议。例如：

Let's spend this weekend in the countryside. 这周咱们到乡下度周末吧。

Let's take a taxi, shall we? 我们坐出租车好吗？

3. 无动词祈使句

在请求、命令和口号中，常用无动词祈使句，它实际上是省略了动词，从而使语句更简洁有力。例如：

Just a minute, please! 请稍等！

This way, please! 请这边走！

情态动词 must, can, could 表示推测

我们学习过情态动词 can 和 could 表示“能够，可以”等意义的用法。can 和 could 还可以表示对现在或将来的推测，意为“会，可能”，但 can 表示推测时，往往用于否定句和疑

问句。用于疑问句时, can 比 could 表示的“可能性”要大; 用于否定句时, cannot (can't) 表示“不可能”。例如:

You can't be serious! 你不是认真的吧!

could 则可用于肯定句、否定句和疑问句。在以下例句中, can 和 could 均表示可能:

He could be in pain. 他可能很疼。

That could be harmful! 那可能有害!

Can/Could this be true? 这有可能是真的吗?

情态动词 must 也可以表示猜测, 意思为“一定, 准是”, 通常只用于肯定句。如课文中的例子:

Betty, you must know! 贝蒂, 你肯定知道!

请仔细对比下列一组句子:

Who sent the present? Can it be your brother? 是谁送来的礼物啊? 会是你哥哥吗? (询问可能性)

It must be your brother. I saw him in your room just now. 肯定是你哥哥, 我刚才看见他在你的房间里。(语气强烈, 表示非常肯定)

It can't be my brother. He is still in France. 不可能是我哥哥, 他还在法国呢。(表示不可能)



Words and expressions

Module 1

- pair** /peə/ *n.* (相关的) 两个人, 一对 (2)
- correct** /kə'rekt/ *v.* 改正; 纠正
adj. 正确的; 对的 (2)
- spelling** /'speliŋ/ *n.* 拼写 (2)
- * **word** /wɜ:d/ *n.* 词; 单词; 字 (2)
- practise** /'præktɪs/ *v.* 练习 (2)
- match** /mætʃ/ *v.* 找到与……相配之物,
使相配; 使成对 (2)
- meaning** /'mi:nɪŋ/ *n.* 意义; 意思 (2)
- complete** /kəm'pli:t/ *v.* 把……填完整;
使完全 (2)
- sentence** /'sentəns/ *n.* 句子 (2)
- dictionary** /'dɪkʃənəri/ *n.* 词典; 字典 (2)
- grammar** /'græmə/ *n.* 语法 (2)
- letter** /'letə/ *n.* 字母 (2)
- look up** 查; 查找 (2)
- mistake** /mɪ'steɪk/ *n.* 错误; 过错 (2)
make a mistake 犯错误 (2)
- understand** /ˌʌndə'stænd/ *v.* (understood
/ˌʌndə'stʊd/) 理解; 明白 (2)
- advice** /əd'vaɪs/ *n.* 意见; 建议 (2)
- should** /ʃʊd/ *v. aux.* 应该 (2)
- possible** /'pɒsəbl/ *adj.* 可能的 (2)
- write down** 写下; 记下 (2)
- notebook** /'nəʊt,bʊk/ *n.* 笔记本 (2)
- forget** /fə'get/ *v.* (forgot /fə'gɒt/) 忘; 忘记 (2)
- pronounce** /prə'naʊns/ *v.* 发……的音 (2)
- aloud** /ə'laʊd/ *adv.* 大声地; 出声地 (2)
- radio** /'reɪdɪəʊ/ *n.* 电台; 广播 (2)
- pronunciation** /prəˌnʌnsi'eɪʃn/ *n.* 发音 (2)
- key** /ki:/ *adj.* 关键性的, 非常重要的 (2)
- main** /meɪn/ *adj.* 主要的; 最大的 (2)
- excellent** /'eksələnt/ *adj.* 极好的; 优秀的 (2)
- agree** /ə'ɡri:/ *v.* 赞同 (2)
agree with sb. 同意某人 (2)
- vocabulary** /vəʊ'kæbjʊləri/ *n.* 词汇;
词汇量 (4)
- ask for** 请求 (给予) (4)
- improve** /ɪm'pru:v/ *v.* 改进; 改善 (4)
- basic** /'beɪsɪk/ *adj.* 主要的; 基础的 (4)
- time** /taɪm/ *n.* 次; 回 (4)
- advise** /əd'vaɪz/ *v.* 向……提出意见;
忠告; 建议 (4)
- shy** /ʃaɪ/ *adj.* 羞怯的; 腼腆的 (4)
- conversation** /kɒn'və'seɪʃn/ *n.* 谈话;
交谈 (4)
- quickly** /'kwɪkli/ *adv.* 快地; 迅速地 (4)
- natural** /'nætʃərəl/ *adj.* 合理的; 合乎
常情的 (4)
- suggest** /sə'dʒest/ *v.* 建议; 提议 (4)
- place** /pleɪs/ *v.* 放置 (4)

Module 2

- hill** /hɪl/ *n.* 小山; 小丘 (10)
- population** /ˌpɒpjʊ'leɪʃn/ *n.* (某一地区
的) 人口, 全体居民 (10)
- wide** /waɪd/ *adj.* 宽的; 宽阔的 (10)
- million** /'mɪljən/ *num.* 百万 (10)
- pretty** /'prɪti/ *adv.* [主口] 相当地;
非常; 很 (10)
pretty good 相当好; 很好 (10)
- than** /ðæn; ðən/ *prep.* 比 (10)
- get** /get/ *v.* 变成; 成为 (10)
- north** /nɔ:θ/ *n.* 北; 北方
adj. 在北方的; 朝北的 (12)

注: 黑体的单词要求掌握; 加*的单词表示复习强化; 白体的单词只要求理解。

south /saʊθ/ <i>n.</i> 南; 南方	
<i>adj.</i> 在南方的; 朝南的	(12)
west /west/ <i>n.</i> 西; 西方	
<i>adj.</i> 在西方的; 朝西的	(12)
home town 故乡; 家乡	(12)
especially /ɪ'speʃli/ <i>adv.</i> 尤其	(12)
be famous for 因……而闻名	(12)
university /juːnɪ'vɜːsəti/ <i>n.</i> 大学	(12)
island /'aɪlənd/ <i>n.</i> 岛; 岛屿	(12)
area /'eəriə/ <i>n.</i> 地区; 区域	(12)
low /ləʊ/ <i>adj.</i> 矮的; 低的	(12)
mountain /'maʊntɪn/ <i>n.</i> 山; 山岳	(12)
countryside /'kʌntri.sɑɪd/ <i>n.</i> 农村地区; 乡下	(12)
* umbrella /ʌm'brelə/ <i>n.</i> 雨伞	(12)

Module 3

baseball /'beɪsbɔːl/ <i>n.</i> 棒球	(18)
volleyball /'vɒli.bɔːl/ <i>n.</i> 排球	(18)
boring /'bɔːrɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 烦人的; 无聊的	(18)
exciting /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 令人激动的; 使人兴奋的	(18)
relaxing /rɪ'læksɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 令人愉悦的; 使人放松的	(18)
score /skɔː/ <i>v.</i> (体育比赛中) 得(分)	(18)
already /ɔːl'reɪdi/ <i>adv.</i> 已经; 早已	(18)
matter /'mætə/ <i>n.</i> 问题; 麻烦	(18)
What's the matter? 怎么了?	(18)
hurt /hɜːt/ <i>v.</i> (hurt /hɜːt/) (使) 疼痛; (使) 受伤	(18)
enjoyable /ɪn'dʒɔɪəbl/ <i>adj.</i> 令人愉快的; 有乐趣的	(18)
Olympics /ə'lɪmpɪks/ <i>n.</i> 奥林匹克运动会	(18)
stadium /'steɪdiəm/ <i>n.</i> 体育场	(18)
miss /mɪs/ <i>v.</i> 未击中; 未达到	(18)
mind /maɪnd/ <i>v.</i> 介意; 讨厌; 反对	(18)

plenty /'plenti/ <i>pron.</i> 大量; 众多	(18)
plenty of 大量; 众多	(18)
beat /bi:t/ <i>v.</i> (beat /bi:t/) 打败; 战胜	(20)
careless /'keələs/ <i>adj.</i> 粗心的; 疏忽的	(20)
cheer... on 用欢呼声激励; 为……加油	(20)
coach /kəʊtʃ/ <i>n.</i> 教练	(20)
fan club 球迷 (或影迷、歌迷) 俱乐部	(20)
against /ə'ɡenst/ <i>prep.</i> (在比赛或战斗中) 对 (某人或某事物)	(20)
train /treɪn/ <i>v.</i> (体育) 训练, 操练	(20)
practice /'præktɪs/ <i>n.</i> 练习	(20)
warm /wɔːm/ <i>v.</i> 使暖和; 使温暖	(20)
warm up 热身; 做准备活动	(20)
usual /'juːʒʊəl/ <i>adj.</i> 通常的; 平常的	(20)
better /'betə/ <i>adv.</i> 更好地	
<i>adj.</i> 更好的	(20)
after-school /'ɑːftə'skuːl/ <i>adj.</i> 下午放学后的; 课外的	(20)
pleased /pliːzd/ <i>adj.</i> 开心的; 满足的	(20)
pass /pɑːs/ <i>v.</i> 传递; 传送	(20)
pity /'pɪti/ <i>n.</i> 可惜; 遗憾	(20)
chance /tʃɑːns/ <i>n.</i> 可能性; 机会	(20)
loudly /'laʊdli/ <i>adv.</i> 响亮地; 大声地	(20)
confident /'kɒnfɪdənt/ <i>adj.</i> 自信的	(20)

Module 4

road /rəʊd/ <i>n.</i> 路; (尤指) 公路	(26)
accident /'æksɪdənt/ <i>n.</i> 交通事故; 意外事件	(26)
except /ɪk'sept/ <i>prep.</i> 除……之外	(26)
choice /tʃɔɪs/ <i>n.</i> 选择	(26)
classmate /'klɑːs.meɪt/ <i>n.</i> 同班同学	(26)
* far /fɑː/ <i>adv.</i> 远; 遥远	
<i>adj.</i> 远的; 遥远的	(26)
far from 远离	(26)
close /kləʊs/ <i>adj.</i> (距离上) 近的, 接近的	
<i>adv.</i> (距离上) 接近地	(26)

crowded /'kraʊdɪd/ <i>adj.</i> 拥挤的; 人数过多的 (26)
all the time 一直; 不断地 (26)
journey /'dʒɜːni/ <i>n.</i> 旅行; 旅程 (28)
book /bʊk/ <i>v.</i> 预订 (28)
park /pɑːk/ <i>v.</i> 停放 (车); 泊 (车) (28)
outside /aʊt'saɪd/ <i>prep.</i> 在……之外 <i>adv.</i> 在外面; 朝户外 <i>n.</i> 外面; 外部 <i>adj.</i> 外部的; 外表的 (28)
however /haʊ'evə/ <i>adv.</i> 然而; 但是 (28)
cost /kɒst/ <i>v.</i> (cost /kɒst/) 价钱为; 花费 <i>n.</i> 价钱; 成本; 代价 (28)

Module 5

actress /'æktɹəs/ <i>n.</i> 女演员 (34)
teahouse /'tiːhaʊs/ <i>n.</i> (尤指亚洲的) 茶馆 (34)
offer /'ɒfə/ <i>v.</i> 提议; 提出 (34)
end /end/ <i>n.</i> (时间的) 最后一段, 末尾 <i>v.</i> 结束 (34)
in the end 最后; 终于 (34)
no idea 不知道 (34)
act /ækt/ <i>n.</i> (戏剧、歌剧或芭蕾舞的) 一幕 (36)
show /ʃəʊ/ <i>v.</i> 展示; 显示 <i>n.</i> 演出; 表演 (36)
common /'kɒmən/ <i>adj.</i> 普通的; 一般的 (36)
twentieth /'twentiəθ/ <i>num.</i> 第二十 (36)
describe /dɪ'skraɪb/ <i>v.</i> 描写; 描述 (36)
society /sə'saɪəti/ <i>n.</i> 社会 (36)
head teacher 校长 (36)
college /'kɒlɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 大学; 学院 (36)
novel /'nɒvl/ <i>n.</i> (长篇) 小说 (36)

name /neɪm/ <i>v.</i> 给……取名; 给……命名 (36)
if /ɪf/ <i>conj.</i> 如果; 若 (36)
magic /'mædʒɪk/ <i>adj.</i> 魔术的; 戏法的 (36)

Module 6

snake /sneɪk/ <i>n.</i> 蛇 (42)
neck /nek/ <i>n.</i> 颈; 脖子 (42)
* thin /θɪn/ <i>adj.</i> 薄的; 细长的 (42)
danger /'deɪndʒə/ <i>n.</i> 危险; 危害 (42)
in danger 处于危险中 (42)
at last 终于; 最后 (42)
interested /'ɪntərəstɪd/ <i>adj.</i> 关心的; 感兴趣的 (42)
allow /ə'laʊ/ <i>v.</i> 允许; 准许 (42)
think of 想到; 想出 (42)
protect /prə'tekt/ <i>v.</i> 保护; 保卫 (42)
wild /waɪld/ <i>adj.</i> 野生的 <i>n.</i> 野生环境 (42)
grow /grəʊ/ <i>v.</i> (grew /gruː/) (逐渐) 变得; 生长 (42)
take away 夺去; 拿走 (42)
enough /ɪ'nʌf/ <i>adj.</i> 足够的; 充分的 (42)
peace /piːs/ <i>n.</i> 和平; 太平 (42)
in peace 和平地; 平静地 (42)
notice /'nəʊtɪs/ <i>n.</i> 布告; 告示 (42)
look after 照顾; 照管 (42)
raise /reɪz/ <i>v.</i> 筹集 (钱款); 抚养; 养育 (42)
research /rɪ'sɜːtʃ; 'riːsɜːtʃ/ <i>n.</i> 研究; 探讨 (44)
* baby /'beɪbi/ <i>n.</i> 婴儿; 婴孩 (44)
situation /sɪtʃu'eɪʃn/ <i>n.</i> 形势; 情况 (44)
scientist /'saɪəntɪst/ <i>n.</i> 科学家 (44)
produce /prə'djuːs/ <i>v.</i> 生育; 繁殖 (44)
southwest /,sauθ'west/ <i>n.</i> 西南 <i>adj.</i> 西南的; 朝西南的 (44)

in order to 为了	(44)
government /'gʌvnmənt/ <i>n.</i> 政府	(44)
set /set/ <i>v.</i> 设置; 设定	(44)
set up 开办; 设立; 创办; 建立	(44)
nature /'neɪtʃə/ <i>n.</i> 大自然; 自然界	(44)
nature park 自然公园	(44)
develop /dɪ'veləp/ <i>v.</i> 研制; 制定	(44)
feed /fi:d/ <i>v.</i> (fed /fed/) 喂养; 饲养	(44)
symbol /'sɪmbəl/ <i>n.</i> 象征; 标志	(44)

Module 7

fall /fɔ:l/ <i>v.</i> (fell /fel/) 下落; 跌落	(56)
follow /'fɒləʊ/ <i>v.</i> 跟随; 紧跟	(56)
hole /həʊl/ <i>n.</i> 洞; 孔; 穴	(56)
rabbit /'ræbɪt/ <i>n.</i> 兔; 家兔	(56)
ssh /ʃ/ <i>int.</i> 嘘 (示意某人不要说话)	(56)
ground /graʊnd/ <i>n.</i> 地面	(56)
tea party 茶会	(56)
twice /twɑ:z/ <i>adv.</i> 两次; 两倍	(58)
once or twice 偶尔; 一两次	(58)
suddenly /'sʌdnli/ <i>adv.</i> 突然地; 出乎意料地	(58)
pink /pɪŋk/ <i>adj.</i> 粉红色的 <i>n.</i> 粉红色	(58)
pocket /'pɒkɪt/ <i>n.</i> 衣袋; 口袋	(58)
field /fi:ld/ <i>n.</i> 牧场; 田地	(58)
think about 考虑	(58)
deep /di:p/ <i>adj.</i> (从顶部向下) 深的	(58)
while /waɪl/ <i>conj.</i> 当……的时候	(58)
land /lənd/ <i>v.</i> 降落 (或跳落、跌落) 到地面 (或水面上)	(58)
dry /draɪ/ <i>adj.</i> 干的; 干燥的	(58)

Module 8

pale /peɪl/ <i>adj.</i> (肤色) 苍白的	(64)
appear /ə'piə/ <i>v.</i> 出现; 显露	(64)
round /raʊnd/ <i>prep.</i> 转到 (某物的) 另一边	(64)

corner /'kɔ:nə/ <i>n.</i> 拐角; 街角	(64)
hit /hɪt/ <i>v.</i> (hit /hɪt/) (使) 碰撞	(64)
glad /glæd/ <i>adj.</i> 高兴的; 欢喜的	(64)
in time 及时	(64)
fall off... 从……跌落	(64)
risk /rɪsk/ <i>n.</i> 危险; 风险	(64)
attention /ə'tenʃn/ <i>n.</i> 注意力	(64)
pay attention 注意; 留心	(64)
side /saɪd/ <i>n.</i> (物体或形状的) 侧面	
side by side 并排地; 肩并肩地	(64)
bite /baɪt/ <i>v.</i> (bit /bɪt/) 咬; 叮	(66)
climb /klaɪm/ <i>v.</i> 爬; 攀爬	(66)
hide /haɪd/ <i>v.</i> (hid /hɪd/) 躲; 躲藏	(66)
throw /θrəʊ/ <i>v.</i> (threw /θru:z/) 扔; 掷	(66)
fridge /frɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 冰箱	(66)
pain /peɪn/ <i>n.</i> 痛; 疼痛	(66)
worse /wɜ:z/ <i>adj.</i> 更糟的; 更坏的 <i>adv.</i> 更糟; 更严重	(66)
medicine /'medsn/ <i>n.</i> 药; 药物	(66)

Module 9

noise /nɔɪz/ <i>n.</i> 噪声; 杂音	(72)
prepare /prɪ'peə/ <i>v.</i> 准备; 预备	(72)
notes /nəʊts/ <i>n.</i> (pl.) 笔记; 随笔	(72)
report /rɪ'pɔ:t/ <i>n.</i> 报告; 汇报	(72)
grow /grəʊ/ <i>v.</i> (grew /gru:z/) 增长; 增大	(72)
huge /hju:dʒ/ <i>adj.</i> 巨大的; 庞大的	(72)
cause /kɔ:z/ <i>v.</i> 造成; 引起	(72)
problem /'prɒbləm/ <i>n.</i> 麻烦; 问题	(72)
increase /'ɪŋkri:z/ <i>n.</i> 增大; 增长 /ɪn'kri:z/ <i>v.</i> 增大; 增长	(72)
birth /bɜ:θ/ <i>n.</i> 出生	(72)
billion /'bɪljən/ <i>num.</i> 十亿	(72)
fifth /fɪfθ/ <i>num.</i> 第五; 五分之一	(72)
hang on [口] 稍等	(72)
flat /flæt/ <i>n.</i> 套房; 公寓	(74)

rubbish /'rʌbɪʃ/ <i>n.</i> 垃圾; 废弃物 (74)	come on 快点 (80)
quiet /'kwaɪət/ <i>adj.</i> 寂静的; 安静的 (74)	mile /maɪl/ <i>n.</i> 英里 (82)
local /'ləʊkl/ <i>adj.</i> 当地的; 本地的 (74)	round /raʊnd/ <i>adv.</i> 围绕地 (82)
close down (永久) 关闭, 关停 (74)	northwest /ˌnɔːθ'west/ <i>n.</i> 西北 <i>adj.</i> 西北的; 朝西北的 (82)
* pupil /'pjuːpl/ <i>n.</i> 学生; (尤指) 小学生 (74)	southeast /ˌsaʊθ'iːst/ <i>n.</i> 东南 <i>adj.</i> 东南的; 朝东南的 (82)
pollution /pə'ljuːʃn/ <i>n.</i> 污染 (74)	
public /'pʌblɪk/ <i>adj.</i> 公共的; 公众的 (74)	
service /'sɜːvɪs/ <i>n.</i> 公共服务; 服务 (74)	
solve /'sɒlv/ <i>v.</i> 解决问题 (74)	from time to time 有时; 间或 (82)

Module 10

cloud /klaʊd/ <i>n.</i> 云; 云雾 (80)	
shower /'ʃaʊə/ <i>n.</i> 阵雨 (80)	
* snow /snəʊ/ <i>n.</i> 雪 <i>v.</i> 下雪 (80)	
storm /stɔːm/ <i>n.</i> 暴风雨 (80)	
* cloudy /'klaʊdi/ <i>adj.</i> 多云的 (80)	
rainy /'reɪni/ <i>adj.</i> 多雨的; 下雨的 (80)	
snowy /'snəʊi/ <i>adj.</i> 多雪的; 下雪的 (80)	
* sunny /'sʌni/ <i>adj.</i> 晴朗的 (80)	
* windy /'wɪndi/ <i>adj.</i> 多风的; 刮大风的 (80)	
skate /sket/ <i>v.</i> 滑冰 (80)	
thick /θɪk/ <i>adj.</i> 厚的 (80)	
ice /aɪs/ <i>n.</i> 冰 (80)	
joke /dʒəʊk/ <i>v.</i> 说笑话; 开玩笑 <i>n.</i> 笑话; 玩笑 (80)	
might /maɪt/ <i>v. aux.</i> 可能; 也许 (80)	
temperature /'tempərɪ.tʃə/ <i>n.</i> 温度 (80)	
minus /'maɪnəs/ <i>adj.</i> 负的; 零下的 (80)	
degree /di'ɡriː/ <i>n.</i> 度; 度数 (80)	
although /ɔːl'dəʊ/ <i>conj.</i> 然而; 尽管 (80)	
wet /wet/ <i>adj.</i> 下雨的; 湿的 (80)	
neither /'naɪðə; 'niːðə/ <i>adv.</i> (某人或某事物) 也不 (80)	
terrible /'terəbl/ <i>adj.</i> 使人烦恼的; 可怕的 (80)	
wish /wɪʃ/ <i>v.</i> 但愿; 希望 (80)	
probably /'prɒbəbli/ <i>adv.</i> 或许; 可能 (80)	

Module 11

* cap /kæp/ <i>n.</i> (有檐的) 帽子 (88)	
chess /tʃes/ <i>n.</i> 国际象棋 (88)	
set /set/ <i>n.</i> (同类事物的) (一) 套, (一) 副, (一) 组 (88)	
a chess set 一副国际象棋 (88)	
chopstick /'tʃɒp.stɪk/ <i>n.</i> 筷子 (88)	
* toy /tɔɪ/ <i>n.</i> 玩具 (88)	
video /'vɪdiəʊ/ <i>adj.</i> (电子) 视频的 (88)	
video game 电子游戏 (88)	
gift /ɡɪft/ <i>n.</i> 礼物 (88)	
surprise /sə'praɪz/ <i>n.</i> 惊奇; 意外之事 <i>v.</i> 使 (某人) 吃惊 (88)	
immediately /ɪ'mɪdiətlɪ/ <i>adv.</i> 立刻; 当即 (88)	
difference /'dɪfrəns/ <i>n.</i> 差别; 差异 (88)	
accept /ək'sept/ <i>v.</i> 收受; 接受 (88)	
tradition /trə'dɪʃn/ <i>n.</i> 传统习俗 (88)	
example /ɪɡ'zɑːmpl/ <i>n.</i> 例子; 实例 (88)	
for example 例如 (88)	
must /mʌst; məst/ <i>v. aux.</i> 必须; 应该 (88)	
* month /mʌnθ/ <i>n.</i> 月; 月份 (88)	
serious /'sɪəriəs/ <i>adj.</i> 认真严肃的; 不开玩笑的 (88)	
taste /teɪst/ <i>v.</i> 有……的味道 <i>n.</i> 味道; 滋味 (88)	

experience /ɪk'spiəriəns/ *n.* 经历; 经验 (90)
stay /steɪ/ *n.* 逗留; 停留 (90)
someone /'sʌmwʌn/ *pron.* 某人; 有人 (90)
for the first time 首次; 初次 (90)
sandwich /'sændwɪdʒ/ *n.* 三明治;
 夹心面包片 (90)
chip /tʃɪp/ *n.* 炸土豆条; 炸薯条 (90)
fish and chips 炸鱼加炸薯条 (90)
onto /'ɒntə/ *prep.* 到……之上;
 向……之上 (90)
gentleman /'dʒentlmən/ *n.* 先生; 男士 (90)
shoulder /'ʃəʊldə/ *n.* 肩; 肩膀 (90)

Module 12

broken /'brʊkən/ *adj.* 破碎的 (96)
glass /glɑ:s/ *n.* 玻璃 (96)
stairs /steəz/ *n.* (*pl.*) 楼梯 (96)
aid /eɪd/ *n.* 救助; 帮助 (96)
first aid 急救 (96)
medical /'medɪkl/ *adj.* 医学的; 医疗的 (96)
imagine /ɪ'mædʒɪn/ *v.* 想象, 设想 (96)
bottom /'bɒtəm/ *n.* 底部; 下端 (96)
at the bottom of... 在……的底部 (96)
*** wrong** /rɒŋ/ *adj.* 有毛病的; 错误的
adv. 不正确地; 错误地 (96)
What's wrong with...? ……怎么了? (96)
trouble /'trʌbl/ *n.* 问题; 烦恼; 困难 (96)

lift /lɪft/ *v.* 举起; 抬起; 提起
n. 电梯 (96)
lift up 抬起; 提起 (96)
harmful /'hɑ:mfl/ *adj.* 有害的 (96)
drop /drɒp/ *v.* 使落下; 投下 (96)
training /'treɪnɪŋ/ *n.* 训练; 培训 (96)
make sure 确保; 确认 (96)
cover /'kʌvə/ *v.* 盖; 盖上 (96)
earthquake /'ɜ:θ,kweɪk/ *n.* 地震 (98)
warn /wɔ:n/ *v.* 警告; 告诫 (98)
inside /'ɪn.saɪd/ *n.* 内部; 里面
adv. 在里面; 向室内
prep. 在……里面
adj. 里面的; 内部的 (98)
*** under** /'ʌndə/ *prep.* 在……正下方;
 在……下面 (98)
*** window** /'wɪndəʊ/ *n.* 窗; 窗户 (98)
keep /ki:p/ *v.* (*kept/kept*) 保持; 留在 (98)
clear /kliə/ *adj.* 不和……接触的;
 不挨……太近的
v. 清除; 清理; 移走 (98)
keep clear of... 不和……接触 (98)
calm /kɑ:m/ *adj.* 镇静的; 沉着的 (98)
brave /breɪv/ *adj.* 勇敢的; 无畏的 (98)
helpful /'helpfl/ *adj.* 有用的; 提供帮
 助的 (98)
power /'paʊə/ *n.* 电; 电力 (98)



Proper names

Names of people

Alan /'ælən/ 艾伦 (男名)	(104)
Anna /'ænə/ 安娜 (女名)	(24)
Bruce /bru:s/ 布鲁斯 (男名)	(19)
Charles Darwin /'dɑ:wɪn/ 查尔斯·达尔文	(12)
Charlie /'tʃɑ:li/ 查利 (男名)	(6)
Chesley /'tʃesli/ Sullenberger /'sʌlənbəgə/ 切斯利·萨伦伯格	(71)
Diana /daɪ'ænə/ 黛安娜 (女名)	(4)
Isaac Newton /'aɪzək 'nju:tən/ 艾萨克·牛顿	(12)
James /dʒeɪmz/ 詹姆斯 (男名)	(8)
Jo /dʒəʊ/ 乔 (女名)	(74)
Joy /dʒɔɪ/ 乔伊 (女名)	(24)
Lincoln /'lɪŋkən/ 林肯 (美国第 16 任总统)	(17)
Marks /mɑ:ks/ 马克斯 (姓)	(87)
Mina /'mi:nə/ 明娜 (女名)	(77)
Robert /'rɒbət/ 罗伯特 (男名)	(51)
Romeo /'rəʊmiəʊ/ 罗密欧 (男名)	(39)
Sally /'sæli/ 萨莉 (女名)	(32)
Sandy /'sændi/ 桑迪 (女名)	(24)
Shakespeare /'ʃeɪkspɪə/ 莎士比亚	(39)
Steve /sti:v/ 史蒂夫 (男名)	(40)
Tilly /'tɪli/ 蒂莉 (女名)	(102)
Tommy /'tɒmi/ 汤米 (男名)	(24)
Vicky /'vɪki/ 薇姬 (女名)	(39)
Wendy /'wendi/ 温迪 (女名)	(108)

Names of places

Alaska /ə'læskə/ 阿拉斯加	(82)
Amazon /'æməzən/ Rainforest /'reɪn.fɔ:ɪst/ 亚马孙雨林	(87)

Amazon River 亚马孙河	(87)
Amsterdam /,æmstə'dæm/ 阿姆斯特丹	(28)
Andes /'ændi:z/ 安第斯	(87)
Arnwick /'ɑ:nwɪk/ 阿恩威克 (虚构地名)	(74)
Atlantic /ət'læntɪk/ Ocean 大西洋	(87)
Birmingham /'bɜ:mɪŋəm/ 伯明翰	(32)
Bohai Sea 渤海	(15)
Brazil /brə'zɪl/ 巴西	(54)
Bristol /'brɪstəl/ 布里斯托尔	(12)
Canada /'kænədə/ 加拿大	(9)
Cape Town /'keɪptəʊn/ 开普敦	(86)
Chicago /ʃɪ'kɑ:gəʊ/ 芝加哥	(86)
Hudson /'hʌdsən/ River 哈得孙河	(71)
Kolkata /kɒl'kɑ:tə/ 加尔各答	(76)
Lima /'li:mə/ 利马	(86)
Manchester /'mæntʃɪstə/ 曼彻斯特	(12)
Marathon /'mærəθn/ 马拉松	(25)
Mexico /'meksɪkəʊ/ City 墨西哥城	(76)
Mongolia /mɒŋ'gəʊliə/ 蒙古	(49)
Mumbai /mʊm'baɪ/ 孟买	(76)
North Sea 北海	(28)
Parkville /'pɑ:kvl/ 帕克维尔 (虚构地名)	(74)
River Cam /kæm/ (英国) 康河	(12)
Seattle /si'ætl/ 西雅图	(82)
Spain /speɪn/ 西班牙	(18)
Texas /'teksəs/ 得克萨斯	(82)
Tokyo /'təʊkjəʊ/ 东京	(76)
Victoria /vɪk'tɔ:riə/ Peak /pi:k/ (香港) 太平山	(10)
Vladivostok /,vlædɪ'vɒstək/ 符拉迪沃斯克 托克 (海参崴)	(33)
Washington /'wɒʃɪŋtən/ DC 华盛顿特区	(16)

Others

Alice's Adventures in Wonderland

- 'wʌndə.lænd/ 《爱丽丝漫游奇境记》(56)*
Animal World 动物世界 (电视栏目) (42)
British Tourist Authority /ɔ:'θɒrəti/
 英国旅游局 (87)
Brooklyn /'brʊklɪn/ Bridge
 布鲁克林大桥 (53)
Capitol /'kæpɪtl/ Hill 国会山
 (美国国会大厦) (17)
Captain /'kæptɪn/ Hook /hʊk/ 胡克船长
 (《彼得·潘》中的角色) (108)
Cheshire /'tʃeʃə/ Cat 柴郡猫
 (《爱丽丝漫游奇境记》中的角色) (56)
Dinah /'daɪnə/ 黛娜 (《爱丽丝漫游奇境记》中爱丽丝的猫) (58)
Diwang Tower /'taʊə/ 地王大厦 (10)
Empire /'empaɪə/ State Building 帝国大厦 (53)
Harry /'hæri/ Potter /'pɒtə/ 《哈利·波特》 (59)
Jin Mao Tower 金茂大厦 (10)
Lincoln Memorial /mə'mɔ:riəl/
 林肯纪念堂 (17)
Mad /mæd/ Hatter /'hætə/ 疯帽匠
 (《爱丽丝漫游奇境记》中的角色) (56)
March Hare /heə/ 三月兔
 (《爱丽丝漫游奇境记》中的角色) (56)
Marwell /'mɑ:wel/ Wildlife (英国) 马威尔
 野生动物园 (48)

National Air and Space Museum

- 美国航空航天博物馆 (17)
Neverland /'nevələnd/ 梦幻岛
 (《彼得·潘》中的地名) (108)
Olympic Games 奥林匹克运动会 (51)
People's Artist /'ɑ:trɪst/ 人民艺术家 (36)
Peter /'pi:tə/ Pan /pæn/ 彼得·潘
 (《彼得·潘》中的角色) (108)
Queen /kwi:n/ of Hearts /hɑ:ts/ 红桃王后
 (《爱丽丝漫游奇境记》中的角色) (56)
Romeo and Juliet /'dʒu:liət/
 《罗密欧与朱丽叶》 (39)
Shakespeare's Globe /gləʊb/ Theatre
 莎士比亚环球剧场 (39)
The Monkey King 《美猴王》 (63)
Trans-Siberian /,træns saɪ'biəriən/ Railway
 西伯利亚铁路 (33)
US Congress /'kɒŋɡres/ 美国国会 (17)
White House 白宫 (美国总统官邸) (9)
Wolong Panda Reserve /rɪ'zɜ:v/ 卧龙大
 熊猫自然保护区 (42)
World Wide Fund /fʌnd/ for Nature 世界
 自然基金会 (44)
Yokohama /jəʊkə'hɑ:mə/ Landmark
/lænd.mɑ:k/ Tower 横滨标志塔
 大厦 (103)



Vocabulary

A

- accept** /ək'sept/ *v.* 收受; 接受 (88)
- accident** /'æksɪdənt/ *n.* 交通事故; 意外事件 (26)
- act** /ækt/ *n.* (戏剧、歌剧或芭蕾舞的) 一幕 (36)
- actress** /'æktɹəs/ *n.* 女演员 (34)
- advice** /əd'vaɪs/ *n.* 意见; 建议 (2)
- advise** /əd'vaɪz/ *v.* 向……提出意见; 忠告; 建议 (4)
- after-school** /'ɑ:ftə'sku:l/ *adj.* 下午放学后的; 课外的 (20)
- against** /ə'geɪnst/ *prep.* (在比赛或战斗中) 对 (某人或某事物) (20)
- agree** /ə'gri:/ *v.* 赞同 (2)
- agree with sb.** 同意某人 (2)
- aid** /eɪd/ *n.* 救助; 帮助 (96)
- first aid** 急救 (96)
- all the time** 一直; 不断地 (26)
- allow** /ə'laʊ/ *v.* 允许; 准许 (42)
- aloud** /ə'laʊd/ *adv.* 大声地; 出声地 (2)
- already** /ɔ:l'reɪdɪ/ *adv.* 已经; 早已 (18)
- although** /ɔ:l'ðəʊ/ *conj.* 然而; 尽管 (80)
- appear** /ə'piə/ *v.* 出现; 显露 (64)
- area** /'eəriə/ *n.* 地区; 区域 (12)
- ask for** 请求 (给予) (4)
- at last** 终于; 最后 (42)
- attention** /ə'tenʃn/ *n.* 注意力 (64)
- pay attention** 注意; 留心 (64)

B

- * **baby** /'beɪbi/ *n.* 婴儿; 婴孩 (44)

- baseball** /'beɪs.bɔ:l/ *n.* 棒球 (18)
- basic** /'beɪsɪk/ *adj.* 主要的; 基础的 (4)
- be famous for** 因……而闻名 (12)
- beat** /bi:t/ *v.* (beat /bi:t/) 打败; 战胜 (20)
- better** /'betə/ *adv.* 更好地 (20)
- adj.* 更好的 (20)
- billion** /'bɪljən/ *num.* 十亿 (72)
- birth** /bɜ:θ/ *n.* 出生 (72)
- bite** /baɪt/ *v.* (bit /bɪt/) 咬; 叮 (66)
- book** /bʊk/ *v.* 预订 (28)
- boring** /'bɔ:ɪrɪŋ/ *adj.* 烦人的; 无聊的 (18)
- bottom** /'bɒtəm/ *n.* 底部; 下端 (96)
- at the bottom of...** 在……的底部 (96)
- brave** /breɪv/ *adj.* 勇敢的; 无畏的 (98)
- broken** /'brəʊkən/ *adj.* 破碎的 (96)

C

- calm** /kɑ:m/ *adj.* 镇静的; 沉着的 (98)
- * **cap** /kæp/ *n.* (有檐的) 帽子 (88)
- careless** /'keələs/ *adj.* 粗心的; 疏忽的 (20)
- cause** /kɔ:z/ *v.* 造成; 引起 (72)
- chance** /tʃɑ:ns/ *n.* 可能性; 机会 (20)
- cheer... on** 用欢呼声激励; 为……加油 (20)
- chess** /tʃes/ *n.* 国际象棋 (88)
- a chess set** 一副国际象棋 (88)
- chip** /tʃɪp/ *n.* 炸土豆条; 炸薯条 (90)
- choice** /tʃɔɪs/ *n.* 选择 (26)
- chopstick** /'tʃɒp.stɪk/ *n.* 筷子 (88)
- classmate** /'klɑ:s.meɪt/ *n.* 同班同学 (26)

注: 黑体的单词要求掌握; 加*的单词表示复习强化; 白体的单词只要求理解。

clear [+of] /kliə/ *adj.* 不和……接触的；
不挨……太近的
v. 清除；清理；移走 (98)

climb /klaɪm/ *v.* 爬；攀登 (66)

close /kləʊs/ *adj.* (距离上) 近的，接近的
adv. (距离上) 接近地 (26)

close down (永久) 关闭，关停 (74)

cloud /klaʊd/ *n.* 云；云雾 (80)

* **cloudy** /'klaʊdi/ *adj.* 多云的 (80)

coach /kəʊtʃ/ *n.* 教练 (20)

college /'kɒlɪdʒ/ *n.* 大学；学院 (36)

come on 快点 (80)

common /'kɒmən/ *adj.* 普通的；
一般的 (36)

complete /kəm'pli:t/ *v.* 把……填完整；
使完全 (2)

confident /'kɒnfɪdənt/ *adj.* 自信的 (20)

conversation /kɒnvə'seɪʃn/ *n.* 谈话；
交谈 (4)

corner /'kɔːnə/ *n.* 拐角；街角 (64)

correct /kə'rekt/ *v.* 改正；纠正
adj. 正确的；对的 (2)

cost /kɒst/ *v.* (cost /kɒst/) 价钱为；花费
n. 价钱；成本；代价 (28)

countryside /'kʌntri'saɪd/ *n.* 农村地区；
乡下 (12)

cover /'kʌvə/ *v.* 盖；盖上 (96)

crowded /'kraʊdɪd/ *adj.* 拥挤的；人数
过多的 (26)

D

danger /'deɪndʒə/ *n.* 危险；危害 (42)
in danger 处于危险中 (42)

deep /di:p/ *adj.* (从顶部向下) 深的 (58)

degree /di'ɡriː/ *n.* 度；度数 (80)

describe /dɪ'skraɪb/ *v.* 描写；描述 (36)

develop /dɪ'veləp/ *v.* 研制；制定 (44)

dictionary /'dɪkʃənəri/ *n.* 词典；字典 (2)

difference /'dɪfrəns/ *n.* 差别；差异 (88)

drop /drɒp/ *v.* 使落下；投下 (96)

dry /draɪ/ *adj.* 干的；干燥的 (58)

E

earthquake /'ɜːθ,kweɪk/ *n.* 地震 (98)

end /end/ *n.* (时间的) 最后一段，末尾
v. 结束 (34)
in the end 最后；终于 (34)

enjoyable /ɪn'dʒɔɪəbl/ *adj.* 令人愉快的；
有乐趣的 (18)

enough /ɪ'nʌf/ *adj.* 足够的；充分的 (42)

especially /ɪ'speʃli/ *adv.* 尤其 (12)

example /ɪɡ'zɑːmpl/ *n.* 例子；实例 (88)
for example 例如 (88)

excellent /'eksələnt/ *adj.* 极好的；优秀的 (2)

except /ɪk'sept/ *prep.* 除……之外 (26)
except for 除了 (26)

exciting /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/ *adj.* 令人激动的；
使人兴奋的 (18)

experience /ɪk'spɪəriəns/ *n.* 经历；经验 (90)

F

fall /fɔːl/ *v.* (fell /fel/) 下落；跌落 (56)
fall off... 从……跌落 (64)

fan club 球迷 (或影迷、歌迷) 俱乐部 (20)

* **far** /fɑː/ *adv.* 远；遥远
adj. 远的；遥远的 (26)
far from 远离 (26)

feed /fiːd/ *v.* (fed /fed/) 喂养；饲养 (44)

field /fiːld/ *n.* 牧场；田地 (58)

fifth /fɪfθ/ *num.* 第五；五分之一 (72)

fish and chips 炸鱼加炸薯条 (90)

flat /flæt/ *n.* 套房；公寓 (74)

follow /'fɒləʊ/ *v.* 跟随；紧跟 (56)

for the first time 首次；初次 (90)

forget /fə'get/ *v.* (forgot /fə'gɒt/) 忘; 忘记 (2)
fridge /frɪdʒ/ *n.* 冰箱 (66)
from time to time 有时; 间或 (82)

G

gentleman /'dʒentlmən/ *n.* 先生; 男士 (90)
get /get/ *v.* 变成; 成为 (10)
gift /ɡɪft/ *n.* 礼物 (88)
glad /glæd/ *adj.* 高兴的; 欢喜的 (64)
glass /glɑ:s/ *n.* 玻璃 (96)
government /'ɡʌvnmənt/ *n.* 政府 (44)
grammar /'græmə/ *n.* 语法 (2)
ground /graʊnd/ *n.* 地面 (56)
grow /grəʊ/ *v.* (grew /gru:/) (逐渐) 变得;
生长 (42)
增长; 增大 (72)

H

hang on [口] 稍等 (72)
harmful /'hɑ:mfl/ *adj.* 有害的 (96)
head teacher 校长 (36)
helpful /'helpfl/ *adj.* 有用的; 提供帮
助的 (98)
hide /haɪd/ *v.* (hid /hɪd/) 躲; 躲藏 (66)
hill /hɪl/ *n.* 小山; 小丘 (10)
hit /hɪt/ *v.* (hit /hɪt/) (使) 碰撞 (64)
hole /həʊl/ *n.* 洞; 孔; 穴 (56)
home town 故乡; 家乡 (12)
however /haʊ'evə/ *adv.* 然而; 但是 (28)
huge /hju:dʒ/ *adj.* 巨大的; 庞大的 (72)
hurt /hɜ:t/ *v.* (hurt /hɜ:t/) (使) 疼痛;
(使) 受伤 (18)

I

ice /aɪs/ *n.* 冰 (80)
if /ɪf/ *conj.* 如果; 若 (36)
imagine /ɪ'mædʒɪn/ *v.* 想象, 设想 (96)

immediately /ɪ'mi:diətlɪ/ *adv.* 立刻; 当即 (88)
improve /ɪm'pru:v/ *v.* 改进; 改善 (4)
in order to 为了 (44)
in time 及时 (64)

increase /ɪŋkri:s/ *n.* 增大; 增长
/ɪn'kri:s/ *v.* 增大; 增长 (72)
inside /ɪn'saɪd/ *n.* 内部; 里面
adv. 在里面; 向室内
prep. 在……里面
adj. 里面的; 内部的 (98)
interested /ɪnt'restɪd/ *adj.* 关心的;
感兴趣的 (42)
be interested in 对……感兴趣 (42)
island /'aɪlənd/ *n.* 岛; 岛屿 (12)

J

joke /dʒəʊk/ *v.* 说笑话; 开玩笑
n. 笑话; 玩笑 (80)
journey /'dʒɜ:ni/ *n.* 旅行; 旅程 (28)

K

keep /ki:p/ *v.* (kept /kept/) 保持; 留在 (98)
keep clear of... 不和……接触 (98)
key /ki:/ *adj.* 关键性的, 非常重要的 (2)

L

land /lənd/ *v.* 降落 (或跳落、跌落)
到地面 (或水面上) (58)
letter /'letə/ *n.* 字母 (2)
lift /lɪft/ *v.* 举起; 抬起; 提起
n. 电梯 (96)
lift up 抬起; 提起 (96)
local /'ləʊkl/ *adj.* 当地的; 本地的 (74)
look after 照顾; 照管 (42)
look up 查; 查找 (2)
loudly /'laʊdli/ *adv.* 响亮地; 大声地 (20)

low /ləʊ/ *adj.* 矮的; 低的 (12)

M

magic /'mædʒɪk/ *adj.* 魔术的; 戏法的 (36)

main /meɪn/ *adj.* 主要的; 最大的 (2)

make sure 确保; 确认 (96)

match /mætʃ/ *v.* 找到与……相配之物,
使相配; 使成对 (2)

matter /'mætə/ *n.* 问题; 麻烦 (18)

What's the matter? 怎么了? (18)

meaning /'mi:niŋ/ *n.* 意义; 意思 (2)

medical /'medɪkl/ *adj.* 医学的; 医疗的 (96)

medicine /'medsn/ *n.* 药; 药物 (66)

might /maɪt/ *v. aux.* 可能; 也许 (80)

mile /maɪl/ *n.* 英里 (82)

million /'mɪljən/ *num.* 百万 (10)

mind /maɪnd/ *v.* 介意; 讨厌; 反对 (18)

minus /'maɪnəs/ *adj.* 负的; 零下的 (80)

miss /mɪs/ *v.* 未击中; 未达到 (18)

mistake /mɪ'steɪk/ *n.* 错误; 过错 (2)

make a mistake 犯错误 (2)

* **month** /mʌnθ/ *n.* 月; 月份 (88)

mountain /'maʊntɪn/ *n.* 山; 山岳 (12)

must /mʌst; məst/ *v. aux.* 必须; 应该 (88)

N

name /neɪm/ *v.* 给……取名; 给……
命名 (36)

natural /'nætʃərəl/ *adj.* 合理的; 合乎
常情的 (4)

nature /'neɪtʃə/ *n.* 大自然; 自然界 (44)

nature park 自然公园 (44)

neck /nek/ *n.* 颈; 脖子 (42)

neither /'ni:ðə; 'ni:ðə/ *adv.* (某人或
某事物) 也不 (80)

no idea 不知道 (34)

noise /nɔɪz/ *n.* 噪声; 杂音 (72)

north /nɔ:θ/ *n.* 北; 北方
adj. 在北方的; 朝北的 (12)

northwest /,nɔ:θ'west/ *n.* 西北
adj. 西北的;
朝西北的 (82)

notebook /'nəʊt.bʊk/ *n.* 笔记本 (2)

notes /nəʊts/ *n. (pl.)* 笔记; 随笔 (72)

notice /'nəʊtɪs/ *n.* 布告; 告示 (42)

novel /'nɒvl/ *n.* (长篇) 小说 (36)

O

offer /'ɒfə/ *v.* 提议; 提出 (34)

Olympics /ə'lɪmpɪks/ *n.* 奥林匹克运动会 (18)

onto /'ɒntə/ *prep.* 到……之上;
向……之上 (90)

outside /,aʊt'saɪd/ *prep.* 在……之外
adv. 在外面; 朝户外
n. 外面; 外部
adj. 外部的; 外表的 (28)

P

pain /peɪn/ *n.* 痛; 疼痛 (66)

in pain 疼痛; 痛苦 (66)

pair /peə/ *n.* (相关的) 两个人, 一对 (2)

pale /peɪl/ *adj.* (肤色) 苍白的 (64)

park /pɑ:k/ *v.* 停放(车); 泊(车) (28)

pass /pɑ:s/ *v.* 传递; 传送 (20)

peace /pi:s/ *n.* 和平; 太平 (42)

in peace 和平地; 平静地 (42)

pink /pɪŋk/ *adj.* 粉红色的
n. 粉红色 (58)

pity /'pɪti/ *n.* 可惜; 遗憾 (20)

place /pleɪs/ *v.* 放置 (4)

pleased /pli:zd/ *adj.* 开心的; 满足的 (20)

plenty /'plenti/ *pron.* 大量; 众多 (18)

plenty of 大量; 众多 (18)

pocket /'pɒkɪt/ *n.* 衣袋; 口袋 (58)

pollution /pə'lu:ʃn/ <i>n.</i> 污染	(74)
population /,pɒpju'leɪʃn/ <i>n.</i> (某一地区的) 人口, 全体居民	(10)
possible /'pɒsəbl/ <i>adj.</i> 可能的	(2)
power /'paʊə/ <i>n.</i> 电; 电力	(98)
practice /'præktɪs/ <i>n.</i> 练习	(20)
practise /'præktɪs/ <i>v.</i> 练习	(2)
prepare /prɪ'peə/ <i>v.</i> 准备; 预备	(72)
pretty /'prɪti/ <i>adv.</i> [主口] 相当地; 非常; 很	(10)
pretty good 相当好; 很好	(10)
probably /'prɒbəbli/ <i>adv.</i> 或许; 可能	(80)
problem /'prɒbləm/ <i>n.</i> 麻烦; 问题	(72)
produce /prə'dju:z/ <i>v.</i> 生育; 繁殖	(44)
pronounce /prə'naʊns/ <i>v.</i> 发……的音	(2)
pronunciation /prə.nənsi'eɪʃn/ <i>n.</i> 发音	(2)
protect /prə'tekt/ <i>v.</i> 保护; 保卫	(42)
public /'pʌblɪk/ <i>adj.</i> 公共的; 公众的	(74)
* pupil /'pjʊ:pl/ <i>n.</i> 学生; (尤指) 小学生	(74)

Q

quickly /'kwɪkli/ <i>adv.</i> 快地; 迅速地	(4)
quiet /'kwaɪət/ <i>adj.</i> 寂静的; 安静的	(74)

R

rabbit /'ræbɪt/ <i>n.</i> 兔; 家兔	(56)
radio /'reɪdiəʊ/ <i>n.</i> 电台; 广播	(2)
rainy /'reɪni/ <i>adj.</i> 多雨的; 下雨的	(80)
raise /reɪz/ <i>v.</i> 筹集(钱款); 抚养; 养育	(42)
relaxing /rɪ'læksɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 令人愉快的; 使人放松的	(18)
report /rɪ'pɔ:t/ <i>n.</i> 报告; 汇报	(72)
research /rɪ'sɜ:tʃ; 'ri:sɜ:tʃ/ <i>n.</i> 研究; 探讨	(44)
risk /rɪsk/ <i>n.</i> 危险; 风险	(64)
road /rəʊd/ <i>n.</i> 路; (尤指) 公路	(26)
round /raʊnd/ <i>prep.</i> 转到(某物的)另一边	(64)
<i>adv.</i> 围绕地	(82)

rubbish /'rʌbɪʃ/ <i>n.</i> 垃圾; 废弃物	(74)
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S

sandwich /'sændwɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 三明治; 夹心面包片	(90)
scientist /'saɪəntɪst/ <i>n.</i> 科学家	(44)
score /skɔ:z/ <i>v.</i> (体育比赛中) 得(分)	(18)
sentence /'sentəns/ <i>n.</i> 句子	(2)
serious /'sɪəriəs/ <i>adj.</i> 认真严肃的; 不开玩笑的	(88)
service /'sɜ:vɪs/ <i>n.</i> 公共服务; 服务	(74)
set /set/ <i>v.</i> 设置; 设定	(44)
<i>n.</i> (同类事物的) (一) 套, (一) 副, (一) 组	(88)
set up 开办; 设立; 创办; 建立	(44)
should /ʃʊd/ <i>v. aux.</i> 应该	(2)
shoulder /'ʃəʊldə/ <i>n.</i> 肩; 肩膀	(90)
show /ʃəʊ/ <i>v.</i> 展示; 显示	(36)
<i>n.</i> 演出; 表演	(80)
shower /'ʃaʊə/ <i>n.</i> 阵雨	(80)
shy /ʃaɪ/ <i>adj.</i> 羞怯的; 腼腆的	(4)
side /saɪd/ <i>n.</i> (物体或形状的) 侧面	(64)
side by side 并排地; 肩并肩地	(44)
situation /,sɪtʃu'eɪʃn/ <i>n.</i> 形势; 情况	(80)
skate /skeɪt/ <i>v.</i> 滑冰	(42)
snake /sneɪk/ <i>n.</i> 蛇	(80)
* snow /snəʊ/ <i>n.</i> 雪	(80)
<i>v.</i> 下雪	(80)
snowy /'snəʊi/ <i>adj.</i> 多雪的; 下雪的	(36)
society /sə'saɪəti/ <i>n.</i> 社会	(74)
solve /'sɒlv/ <i>v.</i> 解决问题	(90)
someone /'sʌmwʌn/ <i>pron.</i> 某人; 有人	(12)
south /sauθ/ <i>n.</i> 南; 南方	(12)
<i>adj.</i> 在南方的; 朝南的	(82)
southeast /,sauθ'i:st/ <i>n.</i> 东南	(82)
<i>adj.</i> 东南的; 朝东南的	(44)
southwest /sauθ'west/ <i>n.</i> 西南	(44)
<i>adj.</i> 西南的; 朝西南的	(2)
spelling /'spelɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 拼写	(2)

ssh /ʃ/ <i>int.</i> 嘘 (示意某人不要说话)	(56)
stadium /'steɪdiəm/ <i>n.</i> 体育场	(18)
stairs /steəz/ <i>n. (pl.)</i> 楼梯	(96)
stay /steɪ/ <i>n.</i> 逗留; 停留	(90)
storm /stɔ:m/ <i>n.</i> 暴风雨	(80)
suddenly /'sʌdnli/ <i>adv.</i> 突然地; 出乎意料地	(58)
suggest /sə'dʒest/ <i>v.</i> 建议; 提议	(4)
* sunny /'sʌni/ <i>adj.</i> 晴朗的	(80)
surprise /sə'praɪz/ <i>n.</i> 惊奇; 意外之事 <i>v.</i> 使 (某人) 吃惊	(88)
symbol /'sɪmbəl/ <i>n.</i> 象征; 标志	(44)

T

take away 夺去; 拿走	(42)
taste /teɪst/ <i>v.</i> 有……的味道 <i>n.</i> 味道; 滋味	(88)
tea party 茶会	(56)
teahouse /'ti:haʊs/ <i>n.</i> (尤指亚洲的) 茶馆	(34)
temperature /'tempərɪ.tʃə/ <i>n.</i> 温度	(80)
terrible /'terəbl/ <i>adj.</i> 使人烦恼的; 可怕的	(80)
than /ðæn; ðən/ <i>prep.</i> 比	(10)
thick /θɪk/ <i>adj.</i> 厚的	(80)
* thin /θɪn/ <i>adj.</i> 薄的; 细长的	(42)
think about 考虑	(58)
think of 想到; 想出	(42)
throw /θrəʊ/ <i>v.</i> (threw /θru:/) 扔; 掷	(66)
time /taɪm/ <i>n.</i> 次; 回	(4)
* toy /tɔɪ/ <i>n.</i> 玩具	(88)
tradition /trə'dɪʃn/ <i>n.</i> 传统习俗	(88)
train /treɪn/ <i>v.</i> (体育) 训练, 操练	(20)
training /'treɪnɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 训练; 培训	(96)
trouble /'trʌbl/ <i>n.</i> 问题; 烦恼; 困难	(96)
twentieth /'twentiəθ/ <i>num.</i> 第二十	(36)
twice /twɑ:ɪs/ <i>adv.</i> 两次; 两倍	(58)
once or twice 偶尔; 一两次	(58)

U

* umbrella /ʌm'brelə/ <i>n.</i> 雨伞	(12)
* under /'ʌndə/ <i>prep.</i> 在……正下方; 在……下面	(98)

understand /,ʌndə'stænd/ <i>v.</i> (understood /,ʌndə'stʊd/) 理解; 明白	(2)
university /ju:'nɪvɜ:səti/ <i>n.</i> 大学	(12)
usual /'ju:ʒʊəl/ <i>adj.</i> 通常的; 平常的	(20)

V

video /'vɪdiəʊ/ <i>adj.</i> (电子) 视频的	(88)
video game 电子游戏	(88)
vocabulary /vəʊ'kæbjʊləri/ <i>n.</i> 词汇; 词汇量	(4)
volleyball /'vɒli.bɔ:l/ <i>n.</i> 排球	(18)

W

warm /wɔ:m/ <i>v.</i> 使暖和; 使温暖	(20)
warm up 热身; 做准备活动	(20)
warn /wɔ:n/ <i>v.</i> 警告; 告诫	(98)
west /west/ <i>n.</i> 西; 西方 <i>adj.</i> 在西方的; 朝西的	(12)
wet /wet/ <i>adj.</i> 下雨的; 湿的	(80)
while /waɪl/ <i>conj.</i> 当……的时候	(58)
wide /waɪd/ <i>adj.</i> 宽的; 宽阔的	(10)
wild /waɪld/ <i>adj.</i> 野生的 <i>n.</i> 野生环境	(42)
* window /'wɪndəʊ/ <i>n.</i> 窗; 窗户	(98)
* windy /'wɪndi/ <i>adj.</i> 多风的; 刮大风的	(80)
wish /wɪʃ/ <i>v.</i> 但愿; 希望	(80)
* word /wɜ:d/ <i>n.</i> 词; 单词; 字	(2)
worse /wɜ:s/ <i>adj.</i> 更糟的; 更坏的 <i>adv.</i> 更糟; 更严重	(66)
write down 写下; 记下	(2)
* wrong /rɒŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 有毛病的; 错误的 <i>adv.</i> 不正确地; 错误地	(96)
What's wrong with...? ……怎么了?	(96)

Pronunciation guide

Consonants		Vowels		
Symbol	Keyword	Symbol	Keyword	
p	pen	short	ɪ	bit
b	back		e	desk
t	ten		æ	cat
d	day		ɒ	dog
k	keyboard		ʌ	but
g	get		ʊ	put
f	fat		ə	about
v	visit		i	happy
θ	thing		u	actual
ð	then		ɪː	bean
s	soup		ɑː	father
z	zoo		ɔː	four
ʃ	shop		uː	pool
ʒ	usually		ɜː	bird
h	hot	diphthongs	eɪ	make
tʃ	chair		aɪ	lie
dʒ	job		ɔɪ	boy
m	some		əʊ	home
n	sun		aʊ	now
ŋ	spring		ɪə	idea
w	war		eə	chair
l	let		ʊə	sure
r	red			
j	year			

Irregular verbs

Infinitive	Past tense	Infinitive	Past tense
am/is	was /wɒz; wəz/	give	gave /geɪv/
are	were /wɜː; wə/	go	went /went/
beat	beat /bi:t/	grow	grew /gruː/
become	became /bɪ'keɪm/	have/has	had /həd/
begin	began /bɪ'gæn/	hear	heard /hɜːd/
break	broke /brəʊk/	hide	hid /hɪd/
bring	brought /brɔ:t/	hit	hit /hɪt/
build	built /bɪlt/	hold	held /held/
buy	bought /bɔ:t/	hurt	hurt /hɜ:t/
can	could /kʊd/	keep	kept /kept/
catch	caught /kɔ:t/	know	knew /njuː/
choose	chose /tʃəʊz/	learn	learnt /lɜ:nt/, learned
come	came /keɪm/	leave	left /left/
cost	cost /kɒst/	let	let /let/
do	did /dɪd/	lie (躺)	lay /leɪ/
draw	drew /druː/	lose	lost /lɒst/
drink	drank /dræŋk/	make	made /meɪd/
drive	drove /drəʊv/	may	might /maɪt/
eat	ate /eɪt/	mean	meant /ment/
fall	fell /fel/	meet	met /met/
feed	fed /fed/	pay	paid /peɪd/
feel	felt /felt/	put	put /pʊt/
find	found /faʊnd/	read	read /red/
fly	flew /fluː/	ride	rode /rəʊd/
forget	forgot /fə'gɒt/	rise	rose /rəʊz/
get	got /gɒt/	run	ran /ræn/

Infinitive	Past tense	Infinitive	Past tense
say	said /sed/	sweep	swept /swept/
see	saw /sɔ:/	swim	swam /swæm/
sell	sold /səʊld/	take	took /tʊk/
send	sent /sent/	teach	taught /tɔ:t/
shake	shook /ʃʊk/	tell	told /təʊld/
shall	should /ʃʊd/	think	thought /θɔ:t/
sing	sang /sæŋ/	throw	threw /θru:/
sit	sat /sæt/	understand	understood /,ʌndə'stʊd/
speak	spoke /spəʊk/	wear	wore /wɔ:/
spell	spelt /spelt/, spelled	will	would /wʊd/
spend	spent /spent/	win	won /wʌn/
stand	stood /stʊd/	write	wrote /rəʊt/



Notes

A large rectangular area with a dashed green border, containing ten horizontal dashed green lines for writing notes.



后记

既名为“后记”，一般应该是本教材使用完毕后才看到的吧。

那么，同学们，你们喜欢这套教材吗？大明、玲玲以及他们的朋友们是否让你们喜爱上了英语，并且掌握了初步运用英语的能力呢？如果回答是肯定的，那就太好了！希望你们在以后的英语学习中继续大胆地开口说英语——课上说、课下说；继续积极地参与各项语言活动。一句话，你们要尽量主动使用英语来表达意思和做事情，这样才能把英语学好。

可敬的老师们，感谢你们的辛勤劳动，以及你们为国家英语课程改革付出的努力和做出的贡献。在修订本套教材的过程中，我们也充分考虑了英语课程改革以及一线教学的需求。修订后的教材更加突出了英语课程工具性和人文性的统一，优化了各册的结构设计和内容安排，以使教学脉络更加清晰、梯度更加合理。

为了在最大程度上保证教材与课程标准的契合，便于一线教学使用，所有参与本套教材编写的人员均付出了艰辛的努力。在此我想特别感谢我的编写团队，没有他们的努力与付出，就没有本教材的问世。

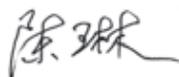
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你们的



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