



义务教育教科书
(五·四学制)

英语

七年级 上册

义务教育教科书(五·四学制)

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出版说明

为了更好地满足五四学制实验区义务教育教学的需要，2003年山东省教育厅决定以全国中小学教材审定委员会初审通过的义务教育课程标准实验教科书为基础，委托山东教育出版社等单位改编、出版一套五四学制的义务教育课程标准实验教科书。该套实验教科书经全国中小学教材审定委员会初审通过后供山东省的烟台、威海、淄博、莱芜等五四学制实验区选用，受到了广大师生的欢迎和肯定。

2011年7月，教育部启动了义务教育课程标准实验教科书的修订送审工作，为了做好五四学制实验教科书的修订送审工作，山东出版集团与人民教育出版社签署了合作协议。五四学制教科书的修订、编写依据教育部制定的义务教育课程标准（2011年版），以人教版六三学制教科书为基础，吸取了五四学制实验区多年来在教学实践中探索、积累的丰硕成果。

义务教育教科书（五四学制）《英语》（6~9年级）是在刘道义、郑旺全、David Nunan主编的人教版六三学制《英语（新目标）》（7~9年级）的基础上改编而成的，参加此次改编的人员有刘道义、吴欣、刘倩、高钧、宋纯杰、曹凤华、肖宁、周飞宇、林常青、常晶晶、岳建梅，由刘道义任主编、刘倩任副主编。本套教科书经教育部审定通过，供五四学制地区选用。

本书的改编、出版得到了山东省教育厅、山东出版集团、山东省教学研究室、烟台市教育科学研究院、威海市教育教学研究中心、淄博市教研室、莱芜市教研室以及泰安、青岛、济宁等教研单位，特别是人民教育出版社的领导和学科专家的大力帮助和支持，在此表示由衷的感谢。

欢迎广大师生在使用过程中提出修改意见和建议，以利于教科书的不断改进和完善。

山东教育出版社

致同学

亲爱的同学：

你好！欢迎学习我们精心为你编写的这套英语教材，希望它能成为你初中阶段英语学习的好帮手。

作为中学生的你，一定希望进一步提高你的英语运用能力——能阅读英语读物，能看懂英语电影，能用英语跟外国人交流……那么你需要怎样做呢？让我们给你一些建议吧。

● 首先要有信心，相信自己一定能学好英语。其次还要有热情，积极参与语言实践。教材中设计了各种各样的练习活动，目的就是帮助你培养英语表达能力。只要你带着热情去练习、去实践，你就会感受到成功的喜悦。

● 要养成良好的英语学习习惯，多听、多说、多读、多写。听的时候除了捕捉信息，还要善于模仿。如果语音语调不正确，就不能有效地表达思想和情感。要大胆地说，不要怕犯错误。要养成爱读英文的习惯，因为阅读是获取信息的主要渠道。写能够巩固和强化你的语言知识，所以你还还要重视写。

● 你是否发现，英语是有规律可循的？语音与拼法之间是有联系的。看到新单词时，如果知道哪些字母发什么音，你就会比较容易地读出这个单词。并且，听到某个单词的发音你就能比较容易地拼写出这个单词。所以，学英语一定要善于发现规律。教材中的拼读规则练习你可不要忽视啊。

● 词汇学习非常重要，没有词汇的积累就无法进行言语表达。学单词时，要知道它的意义，观察它的拼写，看它由哪些字母组成，试着按规则拼读出来，更重要的是要看它是怎样使用的。

● 学习语法规则能帮助你说出和写出正确的句子。除了听老师讲解和看课本附录中的语法说明外，你还要尝试自己归纳语法规则。但是，只知道语法规则是远远不够的，只有在听说读写中练习运用这些规则，才能真正掌握语法。

● 学习语言离不开学习文化。从教材中你可以看到，不同国家的人们有着不同的生活方式和行为习惯，有着不同的文化成就和遗产。了解中外文化知识会开阔你的视野，会提高你跟外国人交际的能力。

● 英语学习不仅仅限于课堂，也不仅仅限于教材。如果你能把电视、报刊、图书、互联网都当做英语学习的渠道，你的英语世界将是多么丰富多彩啊！

● 学习英语是一项艰辛的劳动，是与无数困难作斗争的过程，这好比攀登险峰，无坦途可循，失败和挫折常与成功伴行。这就要求你具有良好的心理素质，善于自我调控、改善学法、自我激励、磨练意志、树立信心。这样，你一定会成功！

祝你在英语学习中不断取得进步！



编者
2014年5月

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Units	Topics	Functions	Structures
<p>1</p> <p>What does he look like?</p> <p>Page 1</p>	Physical appearance	Describe people's looks	<p><i>What</i> questions</p> <p>Adjectives of description</p> <p>Alternative questions</p>
<p>2</p> <p>I'd like some noodles.</p> <p>Page 9</p>	Food	Order food	<p><i>would like</i></p> <p><i>What</i> questions</p> <p><i>some / any</i></p>
<p>3</p> <p>How was your school trip?</p> <p>Page 17</p>	School trips	Talk about past events	<p>Simple past tense (I)</p> <p><i>How</i> questions</p> <p>Yes / No questions and short answers</p> <p>Adjectives of description</p>

Target Language	Vocabulary	Recycling
<p>What does he look like? He's of medium build.</p> <p>Is he tall or short? He's tall.</p> <p>Do they have straight or curly hair? They have curly hair.</p>	<p>handsome, heavy, round, straight, tall, thin</p> <p>actor, actress, eye, face, glasses, mouth, nose</p> <p>describe, put</p> <p>be of medium height / build, look like, wear glasses, a little, in the end</p>	<p>Joe Brown has ...</p> <p>He's about ... years old.</p> <p>I like him because ...</p>
<p>What kind of noodles would you like? I'd like beef and tomato noodles, please.</p> <p>What size would you like? I'd like a small / medium / large bowl.</p> <p>Would you like any drinks? One large green tea.</p>	<p>beef, bowl, cabbage, dumpling, fish, meat, noodles, order, pancake, potato, size, soup</p> <p>large, popular, special</p> <p>would like, take one's order, one bowl of ..., blow out ..., make a wish, get popular, cut up ..., bring good luck to ...</p>	<p>Numbers 1–9</p> <p>Is there ...? Are there ...?</p> <p>The beef noodles are not mine. They're hers.</p>
<p>How was your school trip? It was great.</p> <p>Did you go to the zoo? No, I didn't. I went to the farm.</p> <p>Were the strawberries good? Yes, they were.</p>	<p>countryside, cow, farm, farmer, fire, flower, gift, guide, horse, museum, robot, sun</p> <p>feed, grow, pick</p> <p>cheap, dark, excellent, exciting, expensive, fast, interested, lovely, slow</p> <p>anything, everything</p> <p>go for a walk, milk a cow, ride a horse, feed chickens, take some photos, talk with a farmer, grow apples, in the countryside, all in all, be interested in ...</p>	<p>great, terrible, interesting, boring, large, cool, hot, lucky, delicious</p>

Units	Topics	Functions	Structures
<p>4</p> <p>What did you do last weekend?</p> <p>Page 25</p>	Weekend activities	Talk about past events	Simple past tense (II) <i>What</i> questions <i>Who</i> questions
<p>5</p> <p>Where did you go on vacation?</p> <p>Page 33</p>	Holidays and vacations	Talk about past events	Indefinite pronouns Simple past tense of regular and irregular verbs
<p>6</p> <p>How often do you exercise?</p> <p>Page 41</p>	Free time activities	Talk about how often you do things	<i>How often...?</i> Adverbs of frequency
<p>7</p> <p>I'm more outgoing than my sister.</p> <p>Page 49</p>	Personal traits	Talk about personal traits Compare people	Comparatives with <i>-(i)er</i> and <i>more</i> <i>both</i> and <i>as ... as ...</i>

Target Language	Vocabulary	Recycling
<p>How was your weekend? It was great.</p> <p>What did you do last weekend? I played soccer.</p> <p>Who did you play with? I played with my friend.</p>	<p>beach, forest, lake, moon, sheep, snake, surprise</p> <p>natural, pretty</p> <p>fly, jump, move, shout, stay, wake</p> <p>camp by the lake, go to the beach, play badminton, stay up late, fly a kite, get a terrible surprise, shout at / to ..., wake ... up, put up ..., jump up and down</p>	<p>do homework, go shopping, play computer games, play sports, watch a movie, stay at home, visit friends, study for a test, cook dinner, kind of tired</p> <p>How was ...?</p> <p>What did you do?</p> <p>Did you have ...?</p>
<p>Where did you go on vacation? I went to New York City.</p> <p>Did you go out with anyone? No. No one was here. Everyone was on vacation.</p> <p>How was the food? Everything tasted really good!</p>	<p>anyone, anywhere, everyone, nothing, someone, something</p> <p>bored, wonderful</p> <p>decide, dislike, try, wonder</p> <p>go out, quite a few, of course, feel like, because of</p>	<p>stayed, visited, arrived, went, bought, ate, saw, felt, had, was, were</p> <p>interesting, boring, special, delicious, expensive, cheap, exciting, terrible, friendly, cold, wet, sunny, hot</p> <p>How was the weather?</p>
<p>What do you usually do on weekends? I always exercise.</p> <p>What does she do on weekends? She sometimes goes shopping.</p> <p>How often do you go to the movies? I go to the movies maybe once a month.</p>	<p>hardly ever, once, twice</p> <p>housework, junk food</p> <p>use the Internet, go online, such as, more than, less than, at least</p>	<p>exercise, watch TV, go shopping, go to the movies, eat fruit / vegetables, drink milk, sleep</p> <p>always, usually, often, sometimes, never</p> <p>on weekends, every day, next week, last month</p>
<p>Is Tom smarter than Sam? No, he isn't. Sam is smarter than Tom.</p> <p>Does Tara work as hard as Tina? Yes, she does.</p> <p>Who's more hard-working at school? Tina thinks she works harder than me.</p>	<p>better, both, fantastic, hard-working, loud, necessary, outgoing, serious, similar, clearly, loudly, quietly, truly</p> <p>as long as, in fact, be different from, be similar to, the same as, bring out, care about</p>	<p>sing, run, jump, work, study</p> <p>tall, thin, short, heavy, long hair, short hair, friendly, funny, smart, lazy, popular, quiet, shy</p> <p>fast, early, hard</p> <p>play the drums, get up</p>

Units	Topics	Functions	Structures
8 What's the best movie theater? Page 57	Your town	Discuss preferences Make comparisons	Superlatives with <i>-(i)est</i> and <i>most</i> Irregular comparisons: <i>good, better, best; bad, worse, worst</i>
Page 65	Additional Material		
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Page 114	Irregular Verbs		

Target Language	Vocabulary	Recycling
<p>What's the best movie theater to go to? Town Cinema. It's the closest to home. And you can buy tickets the most quickly there.</p> <p>Which is the worst clothes store in town? Dream Clothes. It has the worst service.</p> <p>What do you think of 970 AM? I think 970 AM is pretty bad.</p>	<p>close, comfortable, fresh, poor, worse, worst</p> <p>beautifully, carefully, cheaply, comfortably, seriously</p> <p>so far, have ... in common, all kinds of, be up to, play a role, make up, for example</p>	<p>new, big, cheap, expensive, popular, exciting, interesting, creative, boring, funny, beautiful, good, bad</p> <p>quickly, well, fast, quietly</p>

UNIT 1

Section

A

What does he look like?

Language Goal: Describe people's looks

1a

Match the words with the people in the picture. You can use some letters more than once.

1. short hair e
2. curly hair
3. long hair
4. straight hair
5. tall
6. short
7. medium height
8. thin
9. heavy
10. medium build



1b

Listen and fill in the blanks in the picture above. Can you find Amy's friend?

1c

One of the people in 1a is your friend. Describe your friend. Your partner will find him / her.

A: What does your friend look like?

B: She's of medium height, and she has long straight hair.

2a

Listen and answer the questions.

1. Is David tall or short?
2. Does Sally have long or short hair?
3. Is Peter short or tall?

2b

Listen again. Fill in the chart.

	David	Sally	Peter
is	heavy		
has			

2c

Student A looks at the chart in 2b. Student B asks Student A questions about one of the people and then draws a picture of the person.

A: What does he look like?
 B: He's of medium build.
 A: Is he short?
 B: Yes, he is.
 A: Does he have long or short hair?
 B: Short hair.

2d

Role-play the conversation.

Mike: Hi, Tony. Are you going to the movie tonight?
 Tony: Yes. We're meeting at seven, right?
 Mike: Yeah, but I may be a little late. My friend David is going, too. Just meet him in front of the cinema first.
 Tony: Oh, but I don't know him. What does he look like?
 Mike: Well, he has brown hair and wears glasses.
 Tony: OK. Is he tall or short?
 Mike: He isn't tall or short. He's of medium height.
 Tony: OK, sure. See you later then.



Grammar Focus

What does he look like?	He's really tall.
What does she look like?	She has long straight hair.
What do they look like?	They're of medium build.
Do they have straight or curly hair?	They have curly hair.
Is he tall or short?	He isn't tall or short. He's of medium height.

3a Write these words in the correct box.

short hair	heavy	curly hair	thin	of medium build
tall	straight hair	short	long hair	of medium height

is	
has	

3b Circle the correct words to complete the conversation.

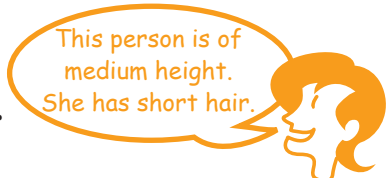
- A: So what do / does your friend Clark look like?
 B: Well, he is / has thin, and he have / has black hair.
 A: Really? Is / Does he tall or short?
 B: He is / isn't tall or short. He is / has of medium height.
 A: Does he has / have curly or straight hair?
 B: He is / has straight hair. And he is / has really handsome.

3c Write answers to these questions about different people. Then tell your partner about them.

1. What does your favorite actor or actress look like?

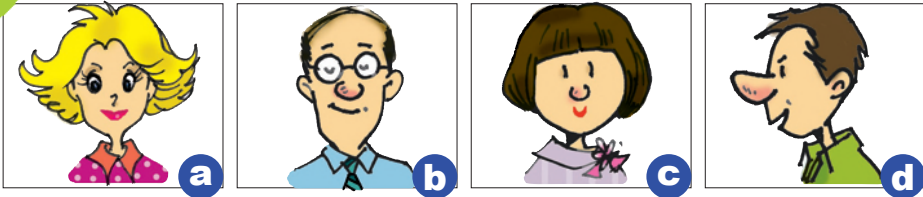
2. What does your favorite teacher look like?

3d Describe someone in the class. Ask your classmates to guess who you are describing.



Section
B

1a Match the words with the pictures.

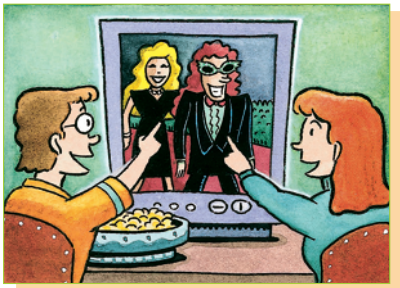


1. d a big nose 3. a small mouth 5. a round face 7. black hair
 2. blonde hair 4. glasses 6. big eyes 8. a long face

1b Make sentences about famous people. Fill in the blanks.

1. Jackie Chan has black hair. 3. wears glasses.
 2. has a round face. 4. has blonde hair.

1c Listen and write Johnny Dean's and Tina Brown's jobs in the chart.



	Johnny Dean	Tina Brown
Job	singer	
Looks like		

1d Listen again. What do Johnny and Tina look like? Complete the chart in 1c.

1e Describe what your favorite singer or athlete looks like.

My favorite singer is John Jackson. He's tall and thin. He has short curly brown hair.

2a Complete the chart with words of the opposite meaning.

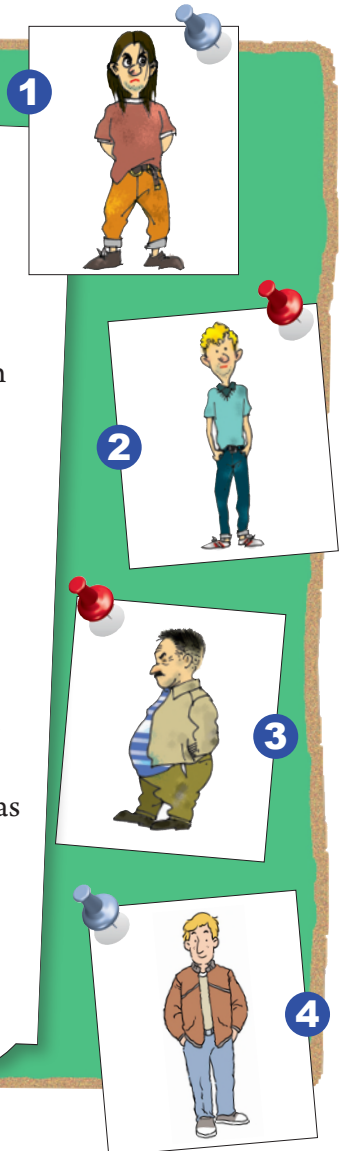
young	
	thin
tall	
	long
curly	
	big

2b Read the newspaper article. Which picture shows the real criminal?

An Interesting Job

Joe Brown has a very interesting job. **He** is a police artist. Some people see crimes and then talk to Joe. They tell him what the criminal looks like. Then Joe draws a picture of the criminal, and the police put **it** in newspapers and on television to find **him**.

He wants to draw a good picture of each criminal, but **this** job is sometimes difficult. Many people don't always see things the same way so they may describe the same person differently. Also, **they** don't always remember well. "The criminal is of medium build and young. He has long straight black hair and big eyes," says one woman. Another woman says, "**He** is tall and thin, and he has curly blond hair. He's about thirty years old." A man says, "He is of medium height. He has a long nose and small eyes. He wears a brown jacket." In the end, the real criminal is a short and heavy old man, and he has short black hair!



2c Read the article again and answer the questions.

1. What does Joe Brown do?

2. Is this job easy or difficult? Why?

2d Read the article again and write what the words in bold refer to.

- 1. **He** = _____
- 2. **it** = _____
- 3. **him** = _____
- 4. **this** = _____
- 5. **they** = _____
- 6. **He** = _____

2e Describe the following people according to 2b.



He is of _____
and young.
He has _____.



He is of _____.
He has _____ and _____.
He wears _____.



He is _____ and thin.
He has _____ hair.
He is _____
years old.



He is short and _____.
He has _____ hair.

3a

Jack is Bill's best friend . Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

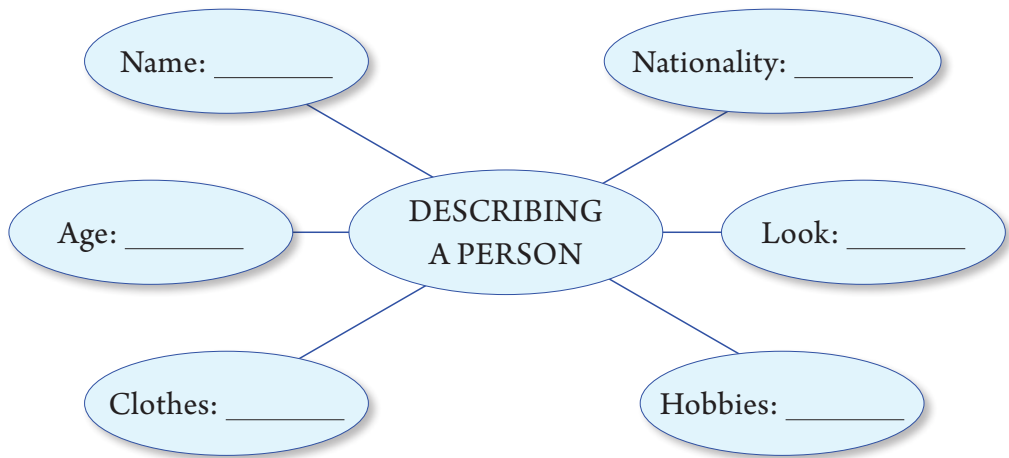
comes looks listening glasses straight shoes thin

My best friend is Jack. He is 13 years old. He _____
 from America. Let me tell you what he _____
 like. First of all, he is very tall and _____. He
 has _____ brown hair and he doesn't wear
 _____. He usually wears jeans, a T-shirt and
 sports _____. I like him because he is really cool
 and fun, and he is good at soccer. After school he
 enjoys _____ to music and going to the movies.



3b

Complete the chart with Jack's information.



3c

Add more sentences for describing a person.

Age: He / She is 13. He / She is 13 years old. 13.

Look: _____

Hobbies: _____

Clothes: _____

4 Write a passage about your best friend. These questions may help you.

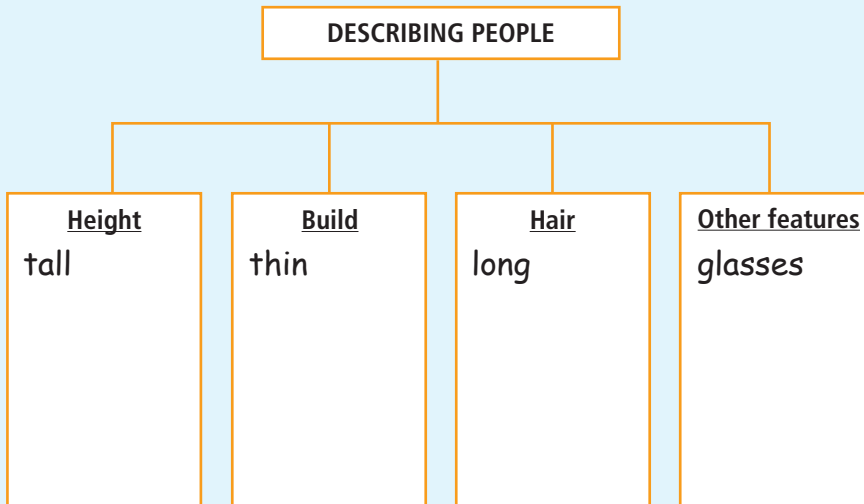
- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| What is your friend's name? | Where is he / she from? |
| What does he / she look like? | What does he / she like to wear? |
| What does he / she like doing? | Why do you like him / her? |

Self Check

1 Circle the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. My teacher is / has short straight hair.
2. Her mother is / has tall and thin.
3. His friend is / has of medium build.
4. Lucy is / has a small mouth and big eyes.
5. Jackie wear / wears glasses.

2 Write more words in each box.



3 What do your parents look like? Describe them.

My dad is tall ... _____

UNIT 2

Section

A

I'd like some noodles.

Language Goal: Order food

1a

Match the words with the foods.

1. mutton g
2. beef _____
3. noodles _____
4. chicken _____
5. cabbage _____
6. potatoes _____
7. tomatoes _____
8. carrots _____



1b

Listen and check (✓) the noodles that the person orders.

____ Special 1

____ Special 2

____ Special 3

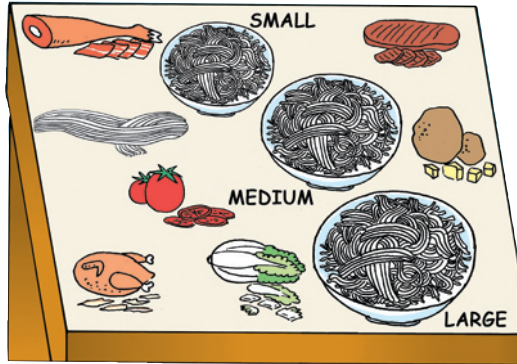
1c

Practice the conversation in 1a with your partner. Then make your own conversations.

2a

Listen and check (✓) the names of the foods you hear.

1. _____ noodles
2. _____ beef
3. _____ mutton
4. _____ chicken
5. _____ tomatoes
6. _____ cabbage
7. _____ potatoes
8. _____ vegetables



2b

Listen again. Complete the sentences.

Boy: 1. I'd like a _____ bowl of noodles.
(1)

2. I'd like _____, _____ and _____ noodles.
(2) (3) (4)

Girl: 1. I'd like a _____ bowl.
(5)

2. I'd like _____ and _____ noodles, please.
(6) (7)

2c

Ask and answer questions with your partner. Use the information in 2a.

A: I'd like a bowl of noodles.

B: What kind of noodles would you like?

A: I'd like chicken, potato and cabbage noodles.

B: What size would you like?

A: I'd like a large bowl, please.

2d

Role-play the conversation.

Waitress: Good afternoon. May I take your order?

Sally: Yes. Are there any vegetables in the beef soup?

Waitress: Yes. There are some tomatoes.

Sally: OK. We'd like one bowl of beef soup.

Waitress: Sure. What size would you like?

Sally: Large, please.

Tom: We'd also like *gongbao* chicken and some *mapo* tofu with rice.

Waitress: OK. One large bowl of beef soup, one *gongbao* chicken, and one *mapo* tofu with rice.

Tom: Yes, that's right.



Grammar Focus

I'd = I would
She'd = She would

What kind of noodles would you like?	I'd like beef noodles, please.
What size would you like?	I'd like a large bowl, please.
Would you like a large bowl?	Yes, please.
Is there any meat in the tomato and egg soup?	No, there isn't any. / No, there's no meat.

Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns	Countable and uncountable nouns
bowls, apples, carrots, oranges, strawberries	beef, meat, milk, mutton, water	chicken, salad, ice-cream, cabbage

3a Complete the conversation below.

1. May I have your order? D
 2. What kind of noodles would you like? _____
 3. We have beef, chicken, mutton, cabbage, potato, tomato ... _____
 4. Yes, there are some carrots. _____
 5. Sure. What size would you like? _____
 6. We have large, medium and small bowls. _____
- A. What kind of noodles do you have?
 - B. Oh, a medium bowl, please.
 - C. OK, I'd like the mutton noodles then.
 - D. I'd like some noodles, please.
 - E. What sizes do you have?
 - F. Are there any vegetables in the mutton noodles?

3b Write questions and answers using the words in brackets.

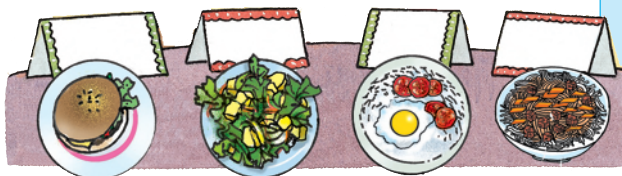
1. What kind of noodles would you like?
(kind)

 2. _____
(size)

 3. _____
(any / cabbage / beef noodles)

- (no)

3c Work in small groups. Find out who would like the food below. Write their names on the cards above the food.



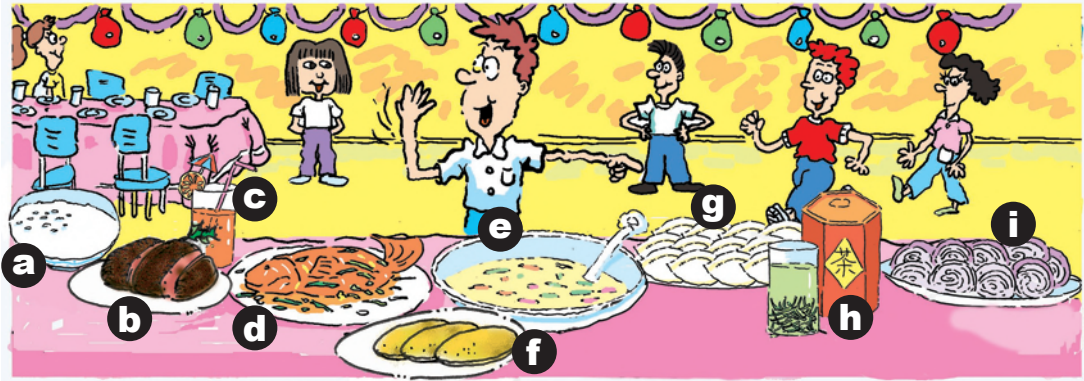
hamburger **potato salad** **tomato and egg rice** **beef and carrot noodles**

- A: Anna, what would you like to eat?
B: I'd like beef noodles with carrots.

Section
B

1a Match the words with the pictures.

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. <u>b</u> meat | 4. ___ green tea | 7. ___ onions |
| 2. ___ dumplings | 5. ___ orange juice | 8. ___ fish |
| 3. ___ porridge | 6. ___ soup | 9. ___ pancakes |



1b Circle the things you like in 1a. Put an X next to the things you don't like. Then tell your partner what you like and don't like.



1c Listen and complete the food order form.

ORDER FORM

Address: 15 North Street

Telephone number: _____

Order:

Dishes: _____, fish, _____

Dumplings: 12 beef and _____

Soup: one _____

Drinks: one large _____ and _____

small _____ juices.

1d Listen again. Check your answers in 1c.

2a Discuss the questions with your partner.

1. What do you do or eat on your birthday?
2. What do people in other countries eat on their birthdays?

2b Read the article about food traditions.

Birthday Food Around the World

What would people like to eat on their birthdays? The answer would be different in different countries.

In many countries, people have birthday cakes with candles. The number of candles is the person's age. The birthday person must make a wish and blow out the candles. If he or she blows out all the candles in one go, the wish will come true. In the UK, people sometimes put a candy in a birthday cake. The child with the candy is lucky. In Brazil, people like to eat candies on their birthdays. In Korea, people have cakes and a bowl of seaweed soup for a birthday. They think seaweed soup is good for health.

In China, it is getting popular to have cake on one's birthday. But many people still eat very long noodles for their birthdays. They never cut up the noodles because the long noodles are a symbol of long life. In some places, Chinese people also eat eggs on their birthdays. They are a symbol of life and good luck.

All of these birthday foods may be different, but the ideas are the same. They bring good luck to the birthday person.



2c Read the article again and **circle** *T* for true or *F* for false.

1. People in different countries eat different foods for their birthdays.	T	F
2. It is popular to have a cake for a birthday around the world.	T	F
3. In many countries, people have birthday cakes with candies.	T	F
4. In Brazil, people like birthday candies.	T	F
5. In Korea, people think having seaweed soup on their birthdays can bring them good luck.	T	F
6. In China, people eat not only birthday cakes but also birthday noodles.	T	F

2d Answer the questions according to the article.

1. How can a person make his or her birthday wish come true?

2. What do people in the UK sometimes put in a birthday cake?

3. Do Koreans think seaweed soup is good for health?

4. Why do people never cut up birthday noodles in China?

2e Complete the chart according to the article.

Countries	Foods	Special meanings
UK		
China		
Korea		

3a Fill in the blanks in the ad with the words in the box.

order bowl kinds strawberry specials



The Ice-Cream and Pancake House

Would you like to eat ice-cream or pancakes? At our restaurant, we have some great _____. We have different _____ of fruit ice-cream, like _____, banana or orange. Would you like a big _____ for four yuan or a small one for just two yuan? You can also _____ our delicious pancakes for just five yuan.

3b Imagine you have a restaurant. Write the foods and their prices.

1. <u>Dumplings ¥8</u>	7. _____
2. _____	8. _____
3. _____	9. _____
4. _____	10. _____
5. _____	11. _____
6. _____	12. _____



3c Write an ad for your restaurant. These sentence structures may help you.

Welcome to ... Restaurant.

Would you like ...?
 We have ... for ...
 You can try our ...
 ... is very good / delicious.

I hope to see you at my restaurant soon!

4 Work in pairs. Make a conversation with the help of the clues.

In a restaurant:

Waiter: Ask for the order

Customer: Ask about what is in the food



Customer: Thank the waiter

Waiter: Ask for the size of the order



Can I help you?
What would you like?



I'd like ...

Self Check

1 Circle the word that doesn't belong in each group.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. apples | carrots | oranges | strawberries |
| 2. milk | beef | mutton | chicken |
| 3. porridge | water | green tea | orange juice |
| 4. bread | cake | candy | burger |
| 5. cabbage | tomato | potato | pear |

2 Complete the conversations with *would you, Would, I'd, He'd* or *She'd*. Then read the conversations aloud.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. A: What _____ like, juice or water? | B: Some water, please. |
| 2. A: _____ your brother like some tea? | B: Yes. _____ like green tea. |
| 3. A: What _____ Helen like? Tea? | B: No. _____ like juice. |
| 4. A: _____ you like some fruit? | B: Yes, please. |
| 5. A: What kind of fruit _____ like? | B: _____ like some oranges. |

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the *there be* structure.

- | |
|--|
| 1. Customer: Excuse me, _____ a fly (苍蝇) in my porridge. |
| Waiter: Don't worry (别急), sir. That spider (蜘蛛) on your bread will soon get him. |
| 2. Customer: _____ two flies in my fish soup. |
| Waiter: I know. But we are short of fish. |
| 3. Customer: We ordered mutton noodles, but _____ any mutton in the noodles. |
| Waiter: Put on your glasses and you can see the mutton. |

UNIT 3

Section

A

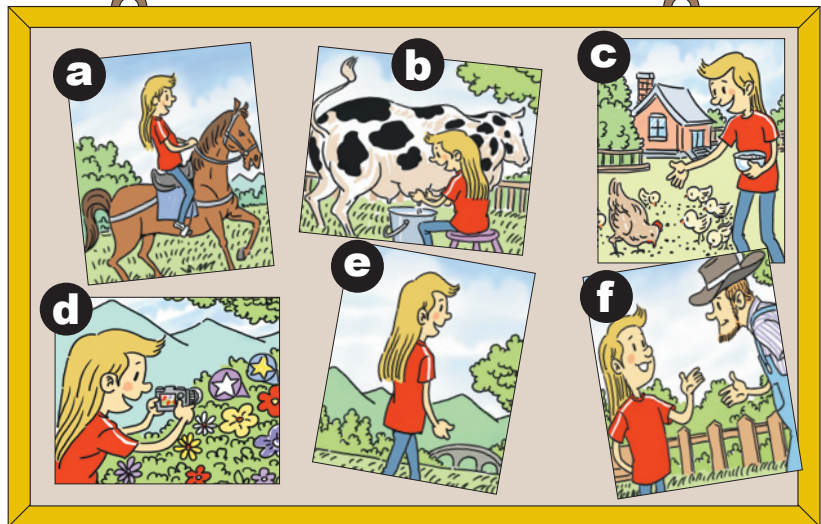
How was your school trip?

Language Goal: Talk about past events

1a

Match the phrases with the pictures.

1. went for a walk e
2. milked a cow _____
3. rode a horse _____
4. fed chickens _____
5. talked with a farmer _____
6. took some photos _____



- 1b Listen and **circle** the three things Carol did on her school trip in 1a.



1c

Ask and answer questions about Carol's school trip.

A: Did Carol take any photos?

B: Yes, she did.

2a Listen and check (✓) the questions you hear.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> What did the farmer say? | <input type="checkbox"/> Did you grow any apples? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> What did you see? | <input type="checkbox"/> Do they grow apples? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Did you learn anything? | <input type="checkbox"/> Did you eat them? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Did you ask him any questions? | <input type="checkbox"/> Were they good? |

2b Listen again. Circle *T* for true or *F* for false.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. The farmer showed Carol around the farm. | T | F |
| 2. Carol learned a lot about farming. | T | F |
| 3. The farmers grow strawberries from December to June. | T | F |
| 4. The farmers don't grow apples. | T | F |
| 5. Carol picked some strawberries and took them home. | T | F |



2c Ask and answer questions about Carol's visit to the farm.

- A: What did the farmer do?
 B: He showed Carol around the farm.
 A: What did Carol do?
 B: She picked some strawberries.

2d Role-play the conversation.

- Peter: Hi, Eric. How was your trip last week?
 Eric: It was excellent. I visited my grandparents in the countryside.
 Peter: Oh, nice. What did you do?
 Eric: I went fishing every day. And I fed the chickens with my grandpa. It was so much fun.
 Peter: Sounds good. How was the weather there?
 Eric: It was great and the air was so clean. I watched the stars at night. They were so beautiful.
 Peter: Lucky you.



Grammar Focus

How was your school trip?	It was great!
Did you go to the zoo?	No, I didn't. I went to a farm.
Did you see any cows?	Yes, I did. I saw quite a lot.
Did Carol ride a horse?	No, she didn't. But she milked a cow.
Were the strawberries good?	Yes, they were. / No, they weren't.

3a Complete Jim's letter on the left and Bill's reply on the right.

Dear Bill,

How _____ (is) your school trip yesterday? _____ (Do) you _____ (go) to the zoo? _____ (Do) you take any photos? _____ (Do) you _____ (see) any interesting animals? I _____ (go) to the zoo last year and it _____ (is) a lot of fun.

Jim

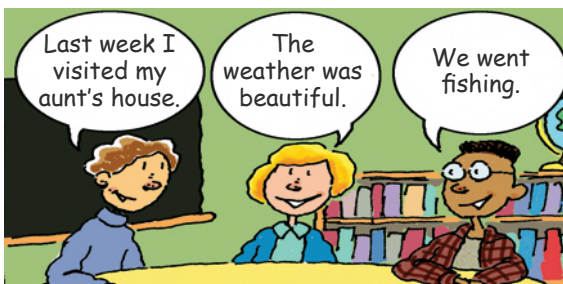
Regular verbs	Irregular verbs
play → played	do → did
visit → visited	is → was
climb → climbed	are → were
study → studied	have → had
worry → worried	eat → ate
stop → stopped	buy → bought

Dear Jim,

My school trip _____ (is) great!
 We _____ (have) so much fun!
 We _____ (go) to Green Park. We _____ (climb) the mountains there and _____ (see) a lot of flowers. We _____ (eat) our lunch under some trees and _____ (play) some games after that. But at about two o'clock, it _____ (get) very cloudy and we _____ (worry) it would rain. Luckily, it _____ (do not), and the sun _____ (come) out again!

Bill

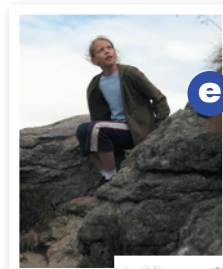
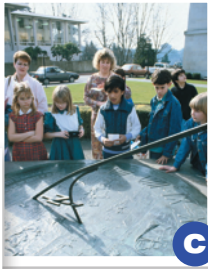
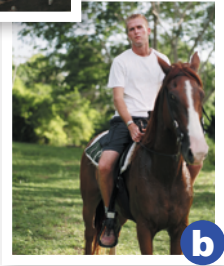
3b Make up a story. Each student adds a sentence.



Section
B

1a Match the activities with the pictures.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. go to the zoo _____ | 4. climb a mountain _____ |
| 2. visit a museum _____ | 5. visit a fire station _____ |
| 3. ride a horse _____ | 6. go fishing _____ |



1b Listen and answer the questions.

- How was Jane's trip?

- How was Tony's trip?

1c Listen again. What did Jane and Tony do on their last school trip?
Check (✓) *Tony* or *Jane*.

	went to the countryside	climbed a mountain	went to an art museum	saw some paintings	drew pictures
Tony					
Jane					

1d What was your last school trip like?
Discuss it with your partner.



2a Do the following words describe good things or bad things? Put a ✓ for good and an ✗ for bad. Leave a blank if they can mean both.

_____ interesting	_____ difficult	_____ lovely	_____ slow
_____ exciting	_____ boring	_____ cool	_____ hot
_____ lucky	_____ large	_____ expensive	_____ terrible
_____ delicious	_____ great	_____ cheap	_____ fast

2b Read Helen's and Jim's diary entries. Underline the positive adjectives and circle the negative adjectives.

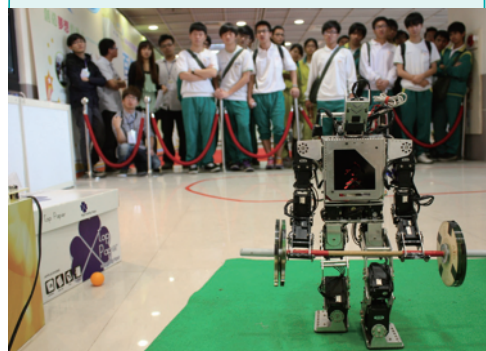


June 15th

Today I went on a school trip. We visited the science museum and it was really interesting. We got there so fast by train. We saw some farms and villages along the way. At the museum, I learned a lot about robots. I didn't know they could play chess with us. It was so cool! Then the guide taught us how to make a model robot. I took a lot of great photos, too. After that, I went to the gift shop and bought some lovely gifts for my parents. They weren't expensive. All in all, it was an exciting day.

June 15th

I think today's school trip was terrible. We took the train to the museum. It was so hot on the slow train. The museum was big and boring. Everything was about robots and I'm not interested in that. The rooms were really dark and it was difficult to take photos, so I didn't take any. There were also too many people and I couldn't really see or hear the guide. The things in the gift shop were so expensive. I didn't like the trip at all.



2c Complete the chart. How do Helen and Jim describe these things?

	Helen	Jim
the trip		
the train		
the museum		
the gift shop and gifts		

2d Complete the sentences about the diary entries above.

1. Helen and Jim t_____ the train to the museum.
2. There were all kinds of r_____ at the museum.
3. Helen p_____ chess with the robots.
4. Helen b_____ her parents some lovely gifts.
5. Jim didn't b_____ any gifts at all.

2e Use the phrases to retell the two diary entries.

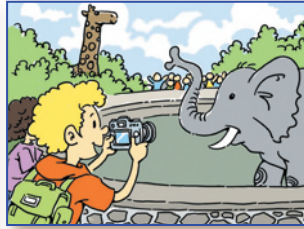
Helen

an interesting school trip
 saw some farms and villages
 learned a lot
 played chess
 made a model robot
 took a lot of photos
 went to the gift shop
 bought lovely gifts
 an exciting day

Jim

a terrible school trip
 so hot on the slow train
 not interested in it
 big, boring and dark
 didn't take any photos
 couldn't see or hear
 didn't buy any gifts
 so expensive
 didn't like the trip

3a Look at the pictures of Bob's school trip. Complete his diary entry.



June 23rd

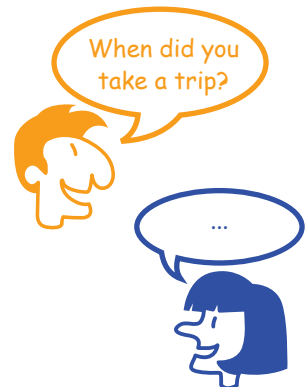
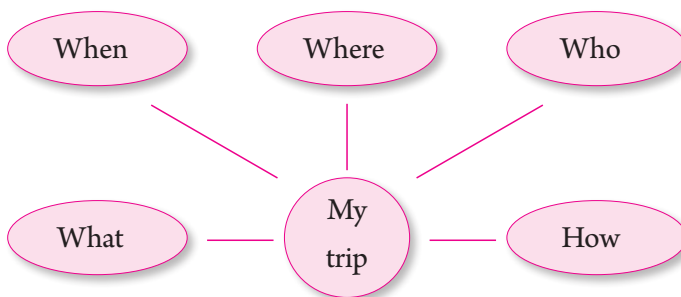
Yesterday my school visited the zoo. It was really _____. We went there by bus. At the zoo, I saw a lot of _____ and I took some photos. My classmates and I also went to the _____ and bought some _____. It was a great day.

3b Linda is Bob's classmate. Complete her diary entry.

June 23rd

My school went to the zoo yesterday. The trip was _____. At the zoo, I _____ but I didn't like them. I also went to _____ with my classmates, but I didn't buy anything because _____. It was a boring day.

3c Look at the mind map and talk about your trip with your partner.



4 Now write a diary entry for your own school trip. Explain whether you liked it or not and why.



Blank lined area for writing a diary entry.

Self Check

1 Write more verbs and their past forms in each group.

climb → climbed	arrive → arrived	study → studied	stop → stopped	get → got

2 Complete the conversations with the correct forms of the verbs in the box.

have do swim go
be see feed

1. A: I went to the countryside this summer.
 B: Really? How _____ the trip?
 A: It _____ great!
 B: What _____ you _____ there?
 A: I _____ the chickens and _____ in a river.
2. A: _____ you _____ a nice weekend?
 B: Yes, I did.
 A: _____ you _____ anywhere?
 B: Yes, I _____ to the mountains. The air _____ so clean and I _____ a lot of flowers.

3 Complete the passage with the words in the box.

ate had were laughed invited started gave

Yesterday was my birthday. My mother had a party for me. She _____ my friends to my home. They _____ me many beautiful gifts. The party _____ at half past six. There _____ cold drinks and a delicious cake. We _____, talked and _____. We _____ a wonderful time.

UNIT 4

Section

A

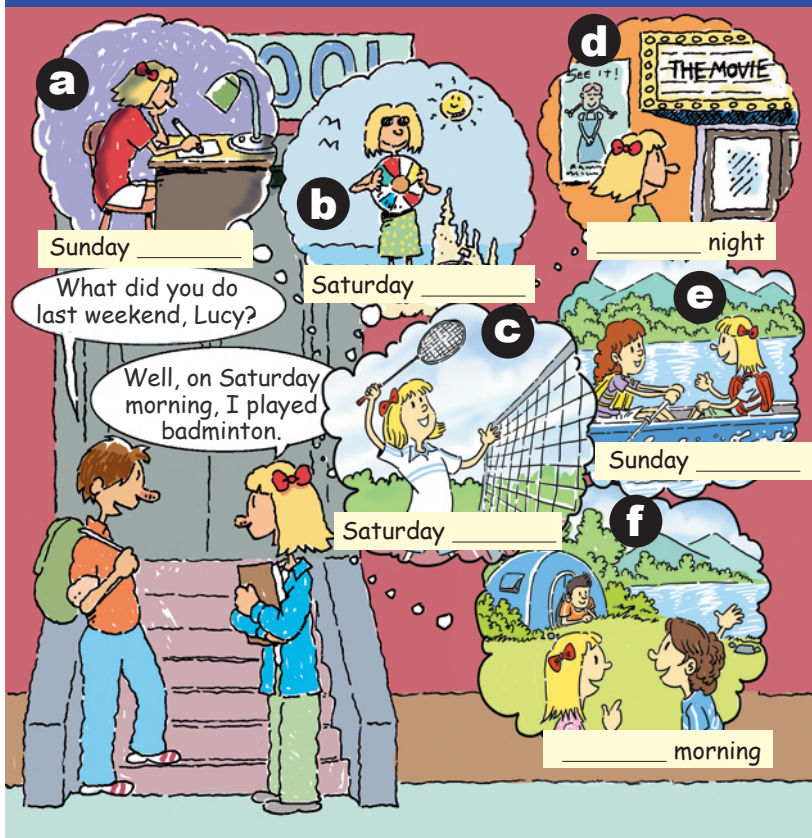
What did you do last weekend?

Language Goal: Talk about past events

1a

Match the activities with the pictures [a-f].

1. did my homework a
2. went to the cinema _____
3. went boating _____
4. camped by the lake _____
5. went to the beach _____
6. played badminton _____



1b

Listen and write the day, *morning*, *afternoon* or *night* below each picture.

1c

Role-play. Student A is Lucy. Student B asks Lucy about her weekend.

B: What did you do last weekend, Lucy?

A: Well, on Saturday morning, I played badminton.

2a

Listen and underline the words you hear.

1. B I visited my (aunt / grandma).
2. ___ I did my (homework / sports).
3. ___ I studied for the (English / math) test.
4. ___ I went to a (farm / beach).
5. ___ I fed some (sheep / cows).



2b

Listen again. Write C for Carol, J for Jack or B for Becky next to the statements in 2a.

2c

Make conversations according to the information you heard in 2a and 2b.

Ms. Clark: Hi, Becky. What did you do last weekend?
 Becky: I visited my grandma.
 Ms. Clark: That's nice! Who did you go with?
 Becky: My parents.
 Ms. Clark: What about you, Carol?
 Where did you go?
 Carol: I went to the ...

2d

Role-play the conversation.

Paul: Hi, Lisa. How was your weekend?
 Lisa: Great, thanks.
 Paul: What did you do?
 Lisa: I worked as a guide at the Natural History Museum.
 Paul: Really? How interesting!
 Lisa: Yeah, it was fun. They have a butterfly house with over 200 kinds of butterflies! I told the visitors about them and their living habits. Did you have a good weekend?
 Paul: Yeah, it was good, but I'm kind of tired now. I stayed up late to watch the soccer game.



Grammar Focus

What did you do last weekend?	I did my homework. / We went boating.
Who visited her grandma?	Becky did.
Where did she go last weekend?	She went to a farm.
Who did she go with?	She went with her classmates.

3a Fill in the blanks with *who, what, when, where* or *how*.

- A: _____ did you do last weekend?
 B: I played badminton on Saturday.
 A: Sounds fun! _____ did you play with?
 B: I played with my father. He's really good!
- A: _____ was your weekend?
 B: It was great! I had so much fun!
 A: _____ did you go?
 B: The weather was beautiful, so I went to the beach with my parents.
- A: _____ did Jim lose?
 B: He lost his keys. He often loses things.
 A: That's too bad. _____ did he lose them?
 B: I heard it was yesterday.

3b Complete the passage with the correct forms of the words in the box.

say be climb see run away

A family of mice were in the kitchen on Saturday morning when they _____ a big cat. Baby Mouse _____ afraid and _____ onto his father's back. Father Mouse shouted at the cat, "Woof, woof!" The cat quickly _____. "Wow, Dad, you're great!" _____ Baby Mouse. "Well, son, that's why it's important to learn a second language," answered Father Mouse.

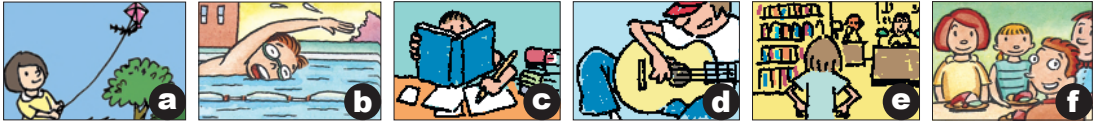
3c Think of two things you did last weekend. Draw pictures of them. Your classmates guess what you did.



Section
B

1a Here are some things that Sally and Jim did yesterday. Match the activities with the pictures.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. ___ sang and played the guitar | 4. ___ went to the library |
| 2. ___ studied for a test | 5. ___ flew a kite |
| 3. ___ had dinner with friends | 6. ___ swam in a swimming pool |



1b Are these activities fun or not fun? Draw a happy face ☺ or an unhappy face ☹ under each picture.

1c Listen. What did Sally and Jim do last weekend? Complete the chart.

Sally	Jim
did her homework	

1d Make a conversation with a partner. Talk about what Sally and Jim did last weekend.



1e Make a conversation. Ask what your partner did last weekend.



2a What kinds of animals are you afraid of? Why?

Animals	Reasons

2b Read about Lisa's weekend and answer the questions.

1. What was the special gift?
2. What woke the snake up?

A Weekend to Remember

My sister finished high school two weeks ago. As a special gift, our parents took us to India for a holiday. We visited many interesting places and had a wonderful time. Last weekend was interesting but scary. We went camping in a small village in India. First, we took a long bus ride to a lake in the countryside. There we put up our tents and made a fire to keep us warm and cook food on. On the first night, we just sat under the big moon



Taj Mahal

and told each other stories. But I was so tired that I went to sleep early. The next morning, my sister and I got a terrible surprise. When we looked out of our tent, we saw a big snake sleeping near the fire. I was so scared that I couldn't move. We shouted to our parents to let them know about the danger. My dad started to jump up and down in their tent. This woke the snake up and it moved into the forest near the lake. My dad told me later that snakes don't have ears but can feel things moving. He also told me it was important not to go near a snake. This was a very useful lesson for me.



2c What can you remember from the text? Circle *T* for true or *F* for false.

1. Lisa's sister left school last weekend.	T	F
2. The trip from the city to the lake took a long time.	T	F
3. It was cloudy on their first night of camping.	T	F
4. Lisa and her sister didn't know how to make the snake go away.	T	F
5. Lisa's dad jumped up and down because he was scared, too.	T	F
6. Snakes don't really hear things like people do.	T	F

2d Put the phrases in order according to the passage. Then use them to retell the story.

___ snake went into the forest

___ put up our tents and cooked food

___ learned a useful lesson

___ saw a snake and shouted to parents for help

___ snakes can't hear but can feel things moving

___ my dad jumped up and down in his tent

1 took a bus to a small village in India

___ told stories under the moon, then went to sleep

2e Write down three or more questions about Lisa's weekend. Then ask your partner.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____



3a Look at the pictures and complete the passage.

Saturday



Sunday



I had a busy weekend. On Saturday morning, I cleaned my room. In the afternoon, I _____. It was a little difficult. On Saturday night, I stayed at home and _____ cook dinner. On Sunday morning, I _____. I read a book about history. Then in the afternoon, I _____ with my friends. On Sunday night, I _____. I saw an interesting talk show.

3b Use the following questions to do a survey of your group members' weekend activities. Fill in the form and then report your findings to your class.

- What was the weather like?
- Where did you go?
- When did you do that?
- How did you feel?
- What did you see or do?
- Who did you do it with?

Names	Activities	Your opinions

3c Write a passage about your group members' weekends.

4 Imagine you are a famous person. Write what you did last weekend. Then talk to your partner about your weekend. Your partner tries to guess who you are.

Activities
I wrote a new song.
I practiced my guitar.



Self Check

1 Complete the phrases.

_____ out with friends	fly a _____
_____ for a walk	milk a _____
_____ apples	camp _____ the lake
_____ photos	study _____ a test

2 Complete the conversation.

- A: I had a school trip last week.
 B: Really? _____ (go)?
 A: I visited the fire station.
 B: _____ (go with)?
 A: I went with my classmates.
 B: _____ (do)?
 A: We watched how firemen worked. What an interesting job they have!
 B: _____ (learn anything)?
 A: Sure. We learned how to call the fire station and what to do when there is a fire.

3 Draw lines to make verb phrases. Then use the past verb forms to make sentences that are true for you.

go	for a math test	_____
talk	my mom	_____
watch	soccer	_____
do	my room	_____
clean	on the phone	_____
play	TV	_____
help	my homework	_____
study	shopping	_____

Carol and I went shopping last Saturday.

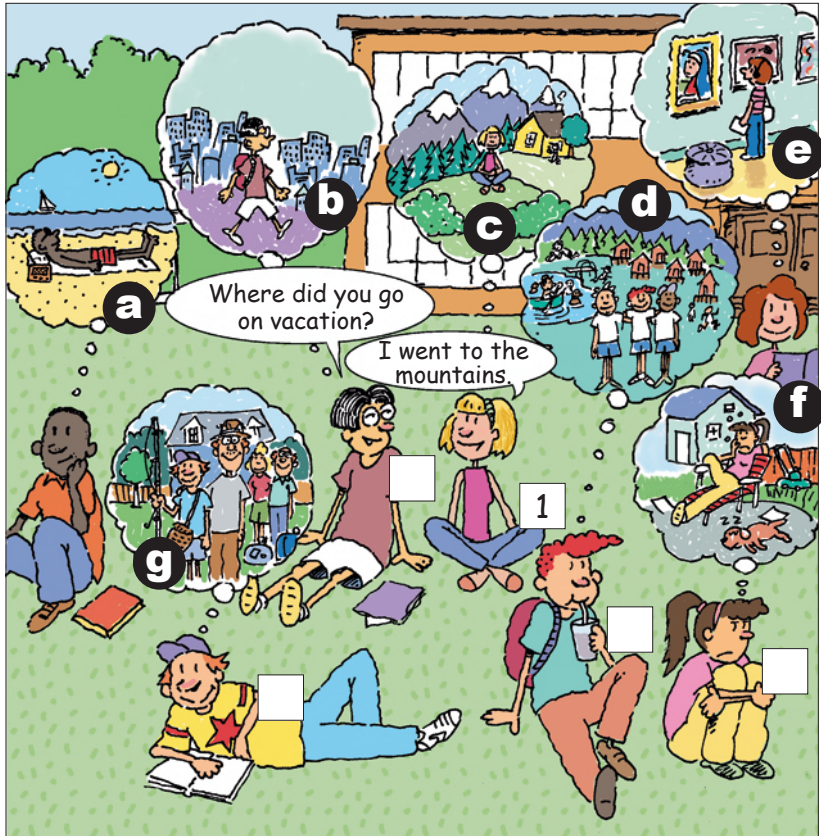
UNIT 5

Section

A

Language Goal:
Talk about past events

Where did you go on vacation?



1a Match the activities with the pictures [a–g].

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. stayed at home <u> f </u> | 5. went to the mountains <u> </u> |
| 2. went to New York City <u> </u> | 6. went to the beach <u> </u> |
| 3. visited my uncle <u> </u> | 7. visited museums <u> </u> |
| 4. went to summer camp <u> </u> | |

1b Listen and number the people in the picture [1–5].

1. Tina 2. Xiang Hua 3. Sally 4. Bob 5. Tom

1c Make conversations about the people in the picture.

A: Where did Tina go on vacation?
B: She went to the mountains.

2a

Listen. Where did the people go on vacation? Complete the chart.



People	Places
Grace	
Kevin	
Julie	

2b

Listen again. Check (✓) Yes, I did or No, I didn't for each question.

	Did you ...	Yes, I did.	No, I didn't.
Grace	go with anyone?	✓	
	go to Central Park?		
	buy anything special?		
Kevin	play volleyball?		
	swim?		
	meet anyone interesting?		
Julie	do anything interesting?		
	study for tests?		
	go out with anyone?		

2c

Make conversations between Grace, Kevin and Julie.

A: Grace, where did you go on vacation?
 B: I went to New York City.
 A: Oh, really? Did you go with anyone?
 B: Yes, I went with my mother.



2d

Role-play the conversation.

Rick: Hi, Helen. Long time no see.
 Helen: Hi, Rick. Yes, I was on vacation last month.
 Rick: Oh, did you go anywhere interesting?
 Helen: Yes, I went to Guizhou with my family.
 Rick: Wow! Did you see Huangguoshu Waterfall?
 Helen: Yes, I did. It was wonderful! We took quite a few photos there. What about you? Did you do anything special last month?
 Rick: Not really. I just stayed at home most of the time to read and relax.

Grammar Focus

Where did you go on vacation?	I went to New York City.
Did you go out with anyone?	No. No one was here. Everyone was on vacation.
Did you buy anything special?	Yes, I bought something for my father.
	No, I bought nothing.
How was the food?	Everything tasted really good!
Did everyone have a good time?	Oh, yes. Everything was excellent.

3a Fill in the blanks with the words in the box and practice the conversation.

anyone
something
anything
everything
nothing

Linda: Did you do _____ fun on your vacation, Alice?
 Alice: Yes, I did. I went to Sanya.
 Linda: How did you like it?
 Alice: Well, it was my first time there, so _____ was really interesting.
 Linda: Did you go with _____?
 Alice: Yes, I did. I went with my sister.
 Linda: Did you go shopping?
 Alice: Of course! I bought _____ for my parents, but _____ for myself.
 Linda: Why didn't you buy _____ for yourself?
 Alice: I didn't really see _____ I liked.

3b Fill in the blanks in the e-mail message with the words in the box.

anything everything nothing
everyone no one

Dear Bill,
 How was your vacation? Did you do _____ interesting? Did _____ in the family go with you? I went to a friend's farm in the countryside with my family. _____ was great. We fed some hens and saw some baby pigs. They were so cute! The only problem was that there was _____ much to do in the evening but read. Still _____ seemed to be bored. Bye for now!
 Mark

3c Ask your group questions about their last vacation. Then tell the class your results.

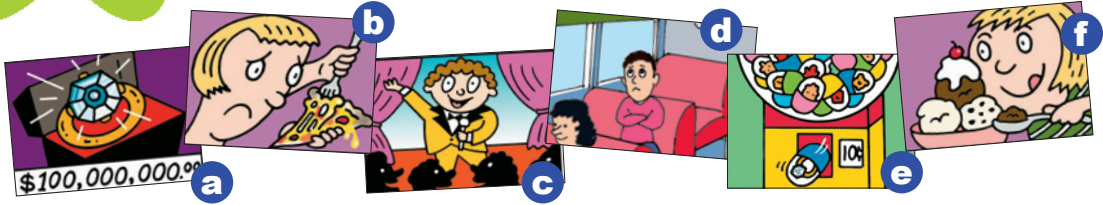
Did you ...	Everyone	Someone (write the classmate's name)	No one
eat anything at a restaurant?			
read anything interesting?			
visit anyone in your family?			
buy anything?			
keep a diary?			

In our group, everyone ate something at a restaurant ...

Section
B

1a Match the words with the pictures below.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. <u> f </u> delicious | 3. _____ exciting | 5. _____ terrible |
| 2. _____ expensive | 4. _____ cheap | 6. _____ boring |



1b Look at the words in 1a again.
Write 😊 words on the left.
Write ☹️ words on the right.

😊 words	☹️ words
<u>delicious</u>	<u>terrible</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____

1c Listen. Lisa is talking about her vacation. Answer the questions.

- Where did Lisa go on vacation? She went to Hong Kong.
- Did she do anything special there? What was it? _____
- Did she buy anything for her best friend? _____
- Did Lisa like her vacation? _____

1d Listen again. Fill in the blanks.

What did Lisa say about ...?

her vacation great the people _____

the fun park _____ the food _____

the stores _____



1e Ask and answer questions about Lisa's vacation. Begin your questions with the following words.

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| • Where did ... ? | • What did ... ? | • Did she ... ? |
| • How was ... ? | • How were ... ? | |

2a Discuss the questions with your partner.

1. What do people usually do on vacation?
2. What activities do you find enjoyable?

2b Read Jane's diary entries about her vacation and answer the questions.

Did Jane have a good time on Monday? What about on Tuesday?



Monday, July 15th



I arrived in Penang in Malaysia this morning with my family. It was sunny and hot, so we decided to go to the beach near our hotel. My sister and I tried paragliding. I felt like I was a bird. It was so exciting! For lunch, we had something very special — Malaysian yellow noodles. They were delicious! In the afternoon, we rode bicycles to Georgetown.



There are a lot of new buildings now, but many of the old buildings are still there. In Weld Quay, a really old place in Georgetown, we saw the houses of the Chinese traders from 100 years ago. I wonder what life was like here in the past. I really enjoyed walking around the town.



Tuesday, July 16th



What a difference a day makes! My father and I decided to go to Penang Hill today. We wanted to walk up to the top, but then it started raining a little so we decided to take the train. We waited over an hour for the train because there were too many people. When we got to the top, it was raining really hard. We didn't have an umbrella so we were wet and cold. It was terrible! And because of the bad weather, we couldn't see anything below. My father didn't bring enough money, so we only had one bowl of rice and some fish.



The food tasted great because I was so hungry!



2c Read Jane's diary entries again. Fill in the chart.

Things Jane did or saw	Did she like it? (Yes / No)	Why or why not?
tried paragliding		
		They were delicious.
walked around Georgetown		
went to Penang Hill		
		It tasted great because she was hungry.

2d Complete the conversation about Jane's trip to Penang using the information in the diary entries.

Anna: Hi, Jane. Where did you go on vacation last week?
 Jane: I _____ to Penang in _____.
 Anna: Who _____ you go with?
 Jane: I went with my _____.
 Anna: What did you do?
 Jane: The weather was hot and _____ on Monday, so we went _____ on the beach. Then in the afternoon, we _____ bicycles to Georgetown.
 Anna: Sounds great!
 Jane: Well, but the next day was not as good. My _____ and I went to Penang Hill, but the weather _____ really bad and rainy. We _____ a long time for the train and we were _____ and cold because we forgot to bring an _____.
 Anna: Oh, no!
 Jane: And that's not all! We also didn't bring _____ money, so we only had one bowl of rice and some fish.

2e Imagine Jane went to Penang Hill again and had a great day. Fill in the blanks in her diary entry with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

Thursday, July 18th

Today _____ (be) a beautiful day. My father and I _____ (go) to Penang Hill again, but this time we _____ (walk) to the top. We _____ (start) at 9:30 a.m. and _____ (see) lots of special Malaysian flowers along the way. About one hour later, we _____ (stop) and _____ (drink) some tea. Then we _____ (walk) for another two hours before we _____ (get) to the top. I _____ (be) quite tired, but the city _____ (look) wonderful from the top of the hill!

3a

Complete the diary entry about a trip to one of these places. Use the words and phrases in the box to help you.



hot and sunny	tired
Beijing duck	delicious
take some photos	beautiful
buy something special	interesting
learn something important	August

Wednesday, _____ 20th

Today the weather was _____.

I went to _____. It was _____.

_____ We _____.

I liked this place because _____.

For dinner we had _____. It was _____.

In the evening, I felt really _____.

3b

Answer the questions to make notes about a vacation you took.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Where did you go? | 5. What food did you eat? |
| 2. Did you go with anyone? | 6. What did you like best? |
| 3. How was the weather? | 7. Did you dislike anything? |
| 4. What did you do every day? | 8. How did you feel about the trip? |

3c

Write a travel diary like Jane's on page 37. Use your notes in 3b.

4 Imagine you are all foreigners on vacation in China. You meet each other at the airport on your way home. Talk about what you did on your vacation.



Self Check

1 Complete the conversations with the correct words in the box.

- anything
- everything
- nothing
- anyone
- everyone
- no one

1. A: Did _____ go on vacation with you last month?
B: Yes, my family went to the countryside with me.
2. A: Did your family go to the beach with you last weekend?
B: No, _____ from my family went, but my friend went with me.
3. A: I didn't bring back anything from Malaysia.
B: _____ at all? Why not?
4. A: Did you buy _____ in the shopping center?
B: No, I didn't. _____ was very expensive.
5. A: How was the volleyball game yesterday?
B: Great! _____ had a fun time!

2 Complete the passage with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

Last August, our class _____ (do) something very special on our school trip. We _____ (go) to Mount Tai. We _____ (start) our trip at 12:00 at night. Everyone in our class _____ (take) a bag with some food and water. After three hours, someone looked at the map and _____ (find) out we _____ (be, not) anywhere near the top. My legs _____ (be) so tired that I wanted to stop. My classmates _____ (tell) me to keep going, so I _____ (go) on. At 5:00 a.m., we got to the top! Everyone _____ (jump) up and down in excitement. Twenty minutes later, the sun _____ (start) to come up. It was so beautiful that we _____ (forget) about the last five hours!

UNIT 6

Section

A

Language Goal:
Talk about how
often you do
things

How often do you exercise?



1a Look at the picture. Make a list of the weekend activities.

1. help with housework
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

1b Listen and write the activities next to the correct frequency words.

always (100%) exercise, _____
usually _____
often _____
sometimes _____
hardly ever _____
never (0%) _____

1c Practice the conversation in the picture above. Then make your own conversations about what you do on weekends.

A: What do you do on weekends?
B: I usually watch TV.
A: Do you go shopping?
B: No, I never go shopping.

2a

Listen. Cheng Tao is talking about how often he does these activities. Number the activities [1-5] in the order you hear them.



Activities	How often
a. ___ go to the movies	every day
b. <u>1</u> watch TV	once a week
c. ___ shop	twice a week
d. ___ exercise	three times a week
e. ___ read	once a month
	twice a month

2b

Listen again. Match the activities in 2a with how often Cheng Tao does them.

2c

How often do you do these activities? Fill in the chart and then make conversations.

Activities	How often
watch TV	every day
use the Internet	
read English books	
go to the movies	
exercise	

A: How often do you watch TV?
 B: I watch TV every day.
 A: What's your favorite program?
 B: *Animal World*.
 A: How often do you watch it?
 B: Twice a week.

2d

Role-play the conversation.

Jack: Hi, Claire, are you free next week?
 Claire: Hmm ... next week is quite full for me, Jack.
 Jack: Really? How come?
 Claire: I have dance and piano lessons.
 Jack: What kind of dance are you learning?
 Claire: Oh, swing dance. It's fun! I have class once a week, every Monday.
 Jack: How often do you have piano lessons?
 Claire: Twice a week, on Wednesday and Friday.
 Jack: Well, how about Tuesday?
 Claire: Oh, I have to play tennis with my friends. But do you want to come?
 Jack: Sure!



Grammar Focus

What do you usually do on weekends?	I always exercise.
What do they do on weekends?	They often help with housework.
What does she do on weekends?	She sometimes goes shopping.
How often do you go to the movies?	I go to the movies maybe once a month.
How often does he watch TV?	He hardly ever watches TV.
Do you go shopping?	No, I never go shopping.

3a Complete the questions with *do* or *does*. Then match the questions and answers.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. How often _____ he play soccer? | a. Yes. She usually does. |
| 2. _____ you drink milk? | b. Hardly ever. I don't like them. |
| 3. How often _____ they stay up late? | c. He plays at least twice a week. |
| 4. _____ Sue eat a healthy breakfast? | d. No, they don't. They're too busy. |
| 5. How often _____ you eat apples? | e. Never. They always go to bed early. |
| 6. _____ your parents play sports? | f. Yes, I do. Every day. |

3b Use the words given to write questions. Then ask and answer them with a partner.

Questions	My partner's answers
1. _____ ? (how often / help with housework)	_____
2. _____ ? (what / usually / do / weekends)	_____
3. _____ ? (how often / best friend / exercise)	_____
4. _____ ? (what / usually / do / after school)	_____

3c What can you do to improve your English? Add more things to the chart. Then ask your classmates the questions and find the best English student.

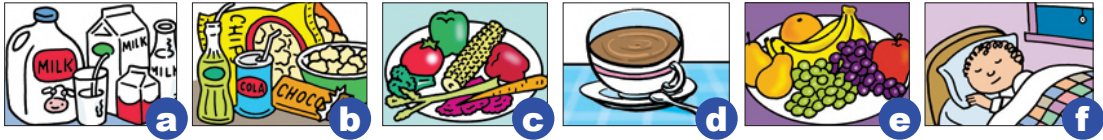
How often do you ...	Names	Frequency
read English books?	Lin Ying	twice a week

A: How often do you read English books?
B: I read English books about twice a week.

Section
B

1a Match the words with the pictures.

1. b junk food 3. _____ fruit 5. _____ sleep
2. _____ milk 4. _____ vegetables 6. _____ coffee



1b Ask and answer questions.
Use the words from 1a.

A: How often do you drink milk, Liu Fang?
B: I drink milk every day.
A: Do you like it?
B: No. But my mother wants me to drink it. She says it's good for my health.

1c Listen to an interview about two people's daily habits. **Circle** your answer to each question.

Does Tina have good habits?	Yes.	No.	I don't know.
Does Bill have good habits?	Yes.	No.	I don't know.

1d Listen again. Fill in the blanks in the survey.



Questions	Tina	Bill
1. How often do you exercise?	<u>every day</u>	_____
2. How often do you eat fruit?	_____	_____
3. How many hours do you sleep every night?	_____	_____
4. How often do you drink milk?	_____	_____
5. How often do you eat junk food?	_____	_____
6. How often do you drink coffee?	_____	_____

1e Student A is the reporter. Student B is Tina or Bill. Ask and answer questions. Then change roles.

A: How often do you exercise?
B: I exercise every day.
A: And how often do you ...?

2a Rank these activities according to how often you think your classmates do them (1=most often, 6=least often).

<input type="checkbox"/> watch TV	<input type="checkbox"/> go to the movies	<input type="checkbox"/> play computer games
<input type="checkbox"/> exercise or play sports	<input type="checkbox"/> use the Internet	<input type="checkbox"/> go camping in the country

2b Read the article and complete the pie charts on the next page.

What Do No. 5 High School Students Do in Their Free Time?

Last month we asked our students about their free time activities. Our questions were about exercise, use of the Internet and watching TV. Here are the results.

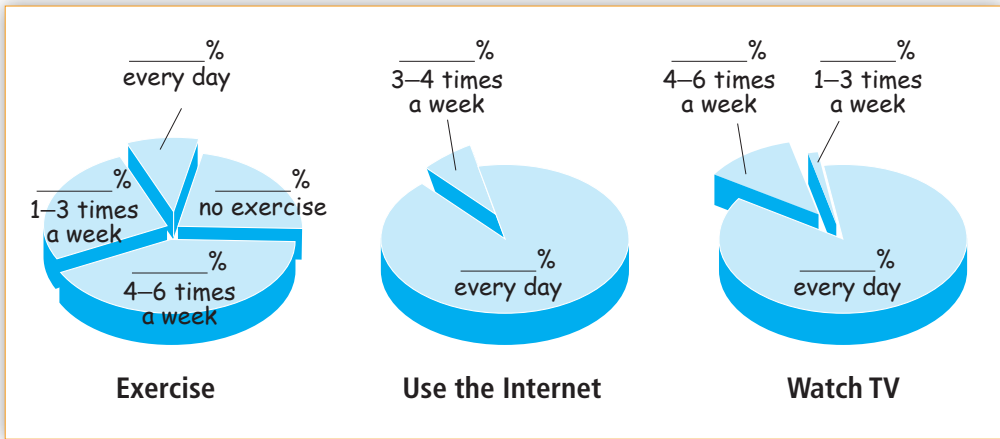
We found that only fifteen percent of our students exercise every day. Forty-five percent exercise four to six times a week. Twenty percent exercise only one to three times a week. And twenty percent do not exercise at all!

We all know that many students often go online, but we were surprised that ninety percent of them use the Internet every day. The other ten percent use it at least three or four times a week. Most students use it for fun and not for homework.

The answers to our questions about watching television were also interesting. Only two percent of the students watch TV one to three times a week. Thirteen percent watch TV four to six times a week. And eighty-five percent watch TV every day! Although many students like to watch sports, game shows are the most popular.

It is good to relax by using the Internet or watching game shows, but we think the best way to relax is through exercise. It is healthy for the mind and the body. Exercise such as playing sports is fun, and you can spend time with your friends and family as you play together. And remember, "old habits die hard". So start exercising before it's too late!





2c Read the article again and answer the questions.

1. How many percent of the students do not exercise at all?
2. How many percent of the students use the Internet every day?
3. How often do most students watch TV? What do they usually watch?
4. What does the writer think is the best way to relax? Why?
5. Do you think the students at No. 5 are healthy? Why or why not?

2d According to the article and the pie charts, write sentences with the percentages using *always*, *usually* or *sometimes*.

1. 90%: Ninety percent of the students always use the Internet.
2. 85%: _____
3. 45%: _____
4. 10%: _____
5. 13%: _____
6. 2%: _____

2e Choose one of these free time activities or think of your own. Then ask your classmates how often they do this activity and make a pie chart. Show the pie chart to your class.

- play computer games
- read books
- go shopping
- draw pictures
- play sports

How often do you ... ?	Names of classmates
1-3 times a week	
4-6 times a week	
every day	

3a Look at the information in the chart and complete the report.



Activities	Days a year
Exercise	365
Read books	365
Watch TV for over 2 hours	320
Drink juice	210
Eat hamburgers	95
Help with housework	20
Stay up late	15
Go to the dentist	0

Jane is a 16-year-old high school student in the United States. *American Teenager* magazine asked her about her habits. Jane has a lot of good habits. She always exercises and she reads books _____. Also, she _____ drinks juice and she _____ stays up late. However, she has some bad habits, too. She _____ watches TV for more than two hours a day, and she _____ eats hamburgers. Her parents are not very happy because she _____ helps with housework and she _____ goes to the dentist for teeth cleaning. She says she is afraid!

3b Complete the chart with your own information. In the last column, use expressions like *always, every day, twice a week* and *never*.

	Activities	How often?
Good habits		
Bad habits		

3c Write a report about your good and bad habits. Say how often you do things. Use the report in 3a as an example.

4 Take the health quiz. Compare your results with your partner's. Who's healthier?

- 1. How often do you eat breakfast?
 - a. Never.
 - b. A few times a week.
 - c. Almost every day.
- 2. How often do you eat fast food?
 - a. Never.
 - b. A few times a week.
 - c. Almost every day.
- 3. How often do you eat vegetables and fruit?
 - a. Never.
 - b. A few times a week.
 - c. Almost every day.
- 4. How often do you exercise?
 - a. A few times a year.
 - b. A few times a month.
 - c. A few times a week.
- 5. How many hours do you watch TV every week?
 - a. None.
 - b. One to four.
 - c. Five or more.
- 6. How many hours do you usually sleep at night?
 - a. Less than six.
 - b. Six to seven.
 - c. Eight or more.

9–12 points: You're really healthy! Good for you — and your health!

4–8 points: You're smart about your health most of the time.

0–3 points: You have to learn more about healthy habits. Don't worry — you can do it!

- 1. a = 0, b = 1, c = 2
- 2. a = 2, b = 1, c = 0
- 3. a = 0, b = 1, c = 2
- 4. a = 0, b = 1, c = 2
- 5. a = 2, b = 1, c = 0
- 6. a = 0, b = 1, c = 2

Self Check

1 Complete the chart with activities you do and don't do. What about your mother / father?

	always	usually	often	sometimes	hardly ever	never
I						
My mother or father						

2 Write five sentences using the information above.

3 Fill in the blanks in the conversation.

- A: What do Tom and Mike _____ do on weekends?
 B: They sometimes go to the museum.
 A: _____ do they go to the shopping center?
 B: _____ ever. Maybe about twice a month.
 A: _____ do they watch TV?
 B: Mike never watches TV, but Tom watches TV _____ day.
 A: Oh, I'm just like Tom. I _____ watch TV, too.

UNIT 7

Section

A

Language Goals:
Talk about
personal traits;
Compare
people

I'm more outgoing than my sister.



1a Match each word with its opposite.

tall	loudly
thin	short hair
long hair	heavy
quietly	short

1b Listen and number the pairs of twins in the picture [1–3].

1c Practice the conversation in the picture above. Then make conversations about the other twins.

A: That's Tara, isn't it?
B: No, it isn't. It's Tina. Tina is taller than Tara.
And she also sings more loudly than Tara.

2a

Listen. Are the words in the box used with *-(i)er* or *more*? Complete the chart.

funny (run) fast
friendly (jump) high
outgoing (work) hard
hard-working (get up) early
smart
lazy

-er / -ier	more
friendly	outgoing

2b

Listen again. How are Tina and Tara different? Fill in the boxes.



Tina ...
is more outgoing than Tara.

Tara ...
works as hard as Tina.

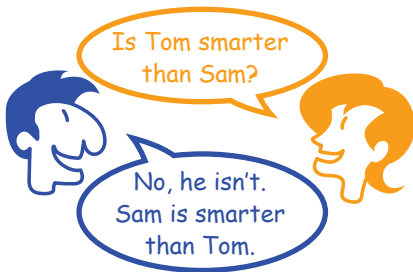
2c

Student A, look at the chart on the right. Student B, look at the chart on page 65. Ask and answer questions about Sam and Tom.

Note:

*** means Sam is taller than Tom.

	Sam	Tom
smart		
tall	***	*
run fast		
get up early	***	***
thin		
funny	***	*
hard-working	***	*
friendly		



2d

Role-play the conversation.

Julie: Did you like the singing competition yesterday, Anna?
Anna: Oh, it was fantastic! Nelly sang so well!
Julie: Yes, but I think Lisa sang better than Nelly.
Anna: Oh, which one was Lisa?
Julie: The one with shorter hair. I think she sang more clearly than Nelly.
Anna: Yes, but Nelly danced better than Lisa.
Julie: You can tell that Lisa really wanted to win, though.
Anna: Well, everyone wants to win. But the most important thing is to learn something new and have fun.



Grammar Focus

Is Tom smarter than Sam?	No, he isn't. Sam is smarter than Tom.
Is Tara more outgoing than Tina?	No, she isn't. Tina is more outgoing than Tara.
Are you as friendly as your sister?	No, I'm not. I'm friendlier.
Does Tara work as hard as Tina?	Yes, she does.
Who's more hard-working at school?	Tina thinks she works harder than me.

3a Use the words to write questions and answers.

- Julie / tall / you
 Q: Is Julie as tall as you?
 A: No, she isn't. She's shorter than me.
- Jack / run / fast / Sam
 Q: _____
 A: No, he doesn't. He runs _____ than Sam.
- your cousin / outgoing / you
 Q: _____
 A: No, she isn't. She's _____ than me.
- Paul / funny / Carol
 Q: _____
 A: No, he isn't. He's _____ than Carol.

3b Think of yourself two years ago. Write about how you are different now.

- Are you taller? Yes, I am. I'm taller now than two years ago.
- Are you funnier? _____
- Are you more outgoing? _____
- Do you study English harder? _____
- Do you sing better? _____

3c Compare your parents. Check (✓) who is smarter, funnier, etc. in the chart. Then ask your partner about his / her parents.

A: Who is smarter, your mother or your father?
 B: I think my mother is smarter than my father.

	Mother	Father
smart	✓	
funny		
work hard		
outgoing		
friendly		
sing well		

Section
B



1a What kinds of things are important in a friend? Rank the things below [1-7] (1 is the most important).

A good friend ...

_____ a. has cool clothes.
 _____ b. is talented in music.
 _____ c. likes to do the same things as me.
 _____ d. is good at sports.
 _____ e. truly cares about me.
 _____ f. makes me laugh.
 _____ g. is a good listener.



1b Talk about what you think a good friend should be like.

- A: I think a good friend makes me laugh.
 B: For me, a good friend likes to do the same things as me.
 C: Yes, and a good friend is talented in music, too.
 D: That's not very important for me ...

1c Listen. What do Molly and Mary like about their best friends? Fill in the first column of the chart.

	Like about their best friends	The same as their best friends	Different from their best friends
Molly	Peter likes to do the same things.		Molly studies harder.
Mary		They're both tall.	Lisa is quieter.

1d Listen again. How are Molly and Mary the same as and different from their best friends? Complete the rest of the chart in 1c.

1e Talk about Molly and Mary and their best friends.

A: Molly studies harder than her best friend.
 B: Well, Mary and her best friend are both tall.

2a Write the comparative forms of the following adjectives. Then use them to write five sentences about you and your friends.

popular _____	funny _____	quiet _____
hard-working _____	serious _____	friendly _____
outgoing _____	smart _____	shy _____

My friend David is more hard-working than me, but I am funnier than him.

2b Should friends be the same or different? Read about what these people think. Underline the comparative words and phrases in the passages.



Jeff Green

My mother told me a good friend is like a mirror. I'm quieter and more serious than most kids. That's why I like reading books and I study harder in class. My best friend Yuan Li is quiet too, so we enjoy studying together. I'm shy so it's not easy for me to make friends. But I think friends are like books — you don't need a lot of them as long as they're good.



Huang Lei

It's not necessary to be the same. My best friend Larry is quite different from me. He is taller and more outgoing than me. We both like sports, but he plays tennis better, so he always wins. However, Larry often helps to bring out the best in me. So I'm getting better at tennis. Larry is much less hard-working, though. I always get better grades than he does, so maybe I should help him more.



Mary Smith

I don't really care if my friends are the same as me or different. My favorite saying is, "A true friend reaches for your hand and touches your heart." My best friend Carol is really kind and very funny. In fact, she's funnier than anyone I know. I broke my arm last year but she made me laugh and feel better. We can talk about and share everything. I know she cares about me because she's always there to listen.

2c Are the following statements true or false?

1. Jeff is less serious than most kids.
2. Jeff and Yuan Li are both quiet.
3. Jeff thinks it is easy for him to make friends.
4. Huang Lei is taller than Larry.
5. Huang Lei isn't as good at tennis as Larry.
6. Larry works harder than Huang Lei.
7. Mary thinks her friends should be the same as her.
8. Carol broke her arm last year and Mary made her feel better.

2d How do you and your friends compare with the people in the article?
Write five sentences.

I'm different from Jeff because I'm louder than the other kids in my class.
My best friend is similar to Larry because she's less hard-working than me.

2e Which saying about friends is your favorite? Which friend do you think about when you read this saying? Why? Tell your partner about it.

1. A good friend is like a mirror.
2. Friends are like books — you don't need a lot of them as long as they're good.
3. My best friend helps to bring out the best in me.
4. A true friend reaches for your hand and touches your heart.



3a Wang Lingling and Liu Lili are best friends. Look at the chart below and compare them.



Wang Lingling	Liu Lili
tall	tall
long straight hair	short straight hair
likes reading	likes sports
popular	popular
outgoing	outgoing
serious	funny
hard-working	smart



Wang Lingling's best friend is Liu Lili. They are both tall, but ...

3b Make notes about two of your friends. One friend should be similar to you; the other friend should be different.

A friend who is similar to me	A friend who is different from me
Name:	Name:

3c Write two paragraphs describing your friends.

- 4 Read the job ad. Then compare two of your classmates. Decide which classmate is better for the job.

Student Helper Wanted!

The English Study Center needs a weekend student helper for primary school students.

You must:

- be a middle school student
- have good grades in English
- be good with children
- be outgoing

Call the English Study Center at 443-5667 for more information.



A: So who do you think should get the job, Jenny or Jill?
 B: Well, Jenny is smarter. I think she should get the job.
 A: Jenny is smarter, but I think Jill is more outgoing.

Self Check

- 1 Put the words in the correct columns in the chart.

hard-working run fast quiet serious jump high smart	
What people are like	What people can do

- 2 Fill in the blanks using the correct forms of the words in brackets.

1. My brother is _____ (funny) than me. He makes people laugh a lot.
2. I'm outgoing, but my best friend is a lot _____ (outgoing) than me.
3. My brother is as _____ (serious) as my sister. They both like to study.
4. My cousin can run _____ (fast) than me. She is taller than me, too.
5. Jim is _____ (friendly) than Tom, so Tom has more friends than Jim.

- 3 Think of your best friend. Write down two ways in which you are similar, and two ways in which you are different. Use comparatives.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

UNIT 8

Section

A

What's the best movie theater?

Language Goals:
Discuss preferences;
Make comparisons



- 1a** How do you choose which movie theater to go to? Write the things in the box under "Important" or "Not important".

comfortable seats	big screens	best sound	cheap
new movies	close to home	buy tickets quickly	popular
Important		Not important	

- 1b** Listen and match the statements with the movie theaters.

Qualities	Movie theaters
It has the biggest screens.	
It's the most popular near here.	
It's the closest to home.	Town Cinema
It has the shortest waiting time.	
It has the best sound.	
It has the most comfortable seats.	



- 1c** Practice the conversation. Then talk about the movie theaters you know.

A: What's the best movie theater?
B: Sun Cinema. It's the cheapest.
A: But I think Moon Theater has the most comfortable seats.

2a

Listen to a reporter interviewing a boy. Circle the boy's answers.



Green City Survey

1. Which is the best clothes store?
a. Miller's b. Blue Moon c. Dream Clothes
2. Which is the best radio station?
a. 970 AM b. 97.9 FM c. 107.9 FM

2b

Listen again. Write the correct store or radio station next to each statement.

- Miller's
- Blue Moon
- Dream Clothes

Clothes stores

- _____ It's the most expensive.
- _____ It has the best clothes.
- _____ It's the worst store.
- _____ You can buy clothes the most cheaply there.

- 970 AM
- 97.9 FM
- 107.9 FM

Radio stations

- _____ It has the worst music.
- _____ They play the most boring songs.
- _____ The DJs choose songs the most carefully.
- _____ It's the most popular.

2c

Student A, you are the reporter. Student B, you are the boy. Role-play a conversation using the information in 2a and 2b.

A: Hello! I'm a reporter. Can I ask you some questions?
 B: Sure.
 A: What's the best clothes store in town?
 B: I think Miller's is the best.
 A: Why do you think so?
 B: Well, Miller's has ...

2d

Role-play the conversation.

Greg: Hi, I'm Greg. I'm new in town.
 Helen: Hi, I'm Helen. Welcome to the neighborhood! How do you like it so far?
 Greg: It's fantastic, but I still don't really know my way around.
 Helen: Well, the best supermarket is on Center Street. You can buy the freshest food there.
 Greg: Oh, great. Is there a cinema around here?
 I love watching movies.
 Helen: Yes, Sun Cinema is the newest one. You can sit the most comfortably because they have the biggest seats.
 Greg: Thanks for telling me.
 Helen: No problem.



Grammar Focus

What's the best movie theater to go to?	Town Cinema. It's the closest to home. And you can buy tickets the most quickly there.
Which is the worst clothes store in town?	Dream Clothes. It's worse than Blue Moon. It has the worst service.
What do you think of 970 AM?	I think 970 AM is pretty bad. It has the worst music.

3a Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words in brackets.

- We went to the _____ (bad) restaurant in town last night. The menu had only 10 dishes and the service was not good at all!
- Blue Moon is _____ (good), but Miller's is _____ (good) in town.
- The Big Screen is _____ (expensive) than most cinemas, but Cinema City is _____ (expensive).
- Movie City has the _____ (bad) service, but we can sit the _____ (comfortably) there.
- Johnny Depp acted the _____ (good) in that movie. He's much _____ (good) than other actors at finding the _____ (interesting) roles.

3b Think of three stores that sell similar things in your town and fill in the chart. Then write six sentences using the information in the chart.

Service	best:	worst:
Quality	best:	worst:
Prices	cheapest:	most expensive:

3c Think of three restaurants for lunch near your home. Fill in the chart. Then talk in your group and choose the best one.

Danny's is the best one because it's the closest.

Restaurants	Danny's		
How much is a meal?			
How far is it from your home?	10 minutes by bus		
Is the service good?			
Is the food good?			

Section
B

1a Write these words and phrases next to their opposites in the chart.


funniest most creative
quietest best

most boring	most creative
loudest	
worst	
most serious	


1b Tell your partner about people you know. Use the words in 1a.


My cousin Li Jing is the funniest person I know.


1c Listen to people talking about a school talent show. Match the pictures with the performers.


a 

Eliza _____ Vera _____
Steve _____ Dennis _____
The Math Teachers _____

e 

b 

c 

d 

1d Listen again. What do the people say about the performers? Fill in the chart with the adjectives you hear.

Names	What people say
Eliza	best,
Steve	
Vera	
Dennis	
The Math Teachers	

1e Look at the information in 1d and make a conversation.

A: Who was the best performer?
B: Eliza was the best performer.

- 2a** Who is the most talented person you know? What can he / she do? Tell your partner about this person.

A: I think ... is the most talented person.

B: What can he / she do?

A: He / She ...

- 2b** Read the passage. Which three talent shows are mentioned?

Who's Got Talent?

Everyone is good at something, but some people are truly talented. It's always interesting to watch other people show their talents. Talent shows are getting more and more popular. First, there were shows like *American Idol* and *America's Got Talent*. Now, there are similar shows around the world, such as *China's Got Talent*.



All these shows have one thing in common: They try to look for the best singers, the most talented dancers, the most exciting magicians, the funniest actors and so on. All kinds of people join these shows. But who can play the piano the best or sing the most beautifully? That's up to you to decide. When people watch the show, they usually play a role in deciding the winner. And the winner always gets a very good prize.

However, not everybody enjoys watching these shows. Some think that the lives of the performers are made up. For example, some people say they are poor farmers, but in fact they are just actors. However, if you don't take these shows too seriously, they are fun to watch. And one great thing about them is that they give people a way to make their dreams come true.

2c Read the passage again and answer the questions.

1. What do talent shows have in common?

2. Who decides the winner?

3. Why do some people not like these shows?

4. Why do some people like these shows?

5. What do you think of these shows?

2d Underline all the superlatives in the passage. Then write sentences using at least four of them.



best singer: In my class, Tom is the best singer because he can sing fast songs very well.

2e Who's got talent in your class? Add more talents and write a classmate's name for each talent. Find out how many students in your group agree with you.

Talents	Classmates' names	How many students agree?
the best chess player		
the most talented dancer		
the most interesting writer		
the fastest runner		

3a Read the article about Greenwood Park. Fill in the blanks with the correct superlative forms of the adjectives and adverbs in the box.

crowded creative good fast quietly

Greenwood Park is the best place to go to on weekends. I always finish my breakfast _____ on Saturdays because I want to get to Greenwood Park before 10:00 a.m. to meet my friends. The park is _____ place on weekends because almost everyone goes there to see the street performers. Some people think they are boring, but I think they are _____ people. However, the place where you can enjoy your time _____ is at one of the small coffee shops near the park. You can read or relax there. There is something for everyone at Greenwood Park.



3b Think about some of the best places / things in your town. Why are they the best?

Best places / things in my town		Why?
best middle school	No. 1 Middle School	Because it is the most beautiful school in my town.

3c Write about your town and the best places / things there.

- 4** Discuss the towns / cities in China with a partner. Tell the class which town / city you think is the best.

Which is the best town / city?
 ... has the best ...
 ... is the best because ...
 ... is better than ..., but ... is the most ...

I think Qingdao is the best city in China because it is the most beautiful. But I think Beijing is the most popular city for visitors.

Self Check

- 1** Fill in the blanks with the superlative forms of the words in the box.

good cheap popular comfortably bad

- Dumpling House is _____ restaurant in the city. You can get a big plate of dumplings for only five yuan.
- Spring Park is _____ place in the city on weekends. Many families go there with their young children. Lots of old people like to take walks there, too.
- You can rest _____ at Flower Hotel. Their rooms are clean and big.
- 109.9 FM plays _____ music. The songs are always boring and too loud.
- No. 1 High School is _____ school in this town. They have big classrooms, fantastic teachers and an excellent sports center.

- 2** Read the information. Then correct the mistakes in the sentences below.

A movie ticket at Town Cinema is \$12.00. It is \$10.50 at Screen City, and \$10.00 at Movie World.

Screen City is always very crowded. Many people go to Movie World, too. But you can always get a ticket at Town Cinema.

The seats at Movie World are very comfortable. The seats at Screen City are a little hard. The Town Cinema seats are very uncomfortable.

- Movie World is the most expensive.
- Screen City has the cheapest tickets.
- Town Cinema is more popular than Screen City.
- Movie World is the most popular.
- Town Cinema has the most comfortable seats.

Additional Material

Unit 7, Section A, activity 2c

Note:

*** means Sam is smarter than Tom.

	Sam	Tom
smart	***	*
tall		
run fast	*	***
get up early		
thin	*	***
funny		
hard-working		
friendly	*	***



Notes on the Text

Unit 1 What does he look like?

1. **We're meeting at seven, right?** 我们七点见，对吗？

1) meet 相当于汉语中的“集合；见面；碰头；聚集”。例如：

Let's meet at the school gate tomorrow at eight. 让我们明天八点在校门口集合。（咱们明天八点在校门口碰头。）

2) right 表示“对吗；是吧”，用来对此前陈述内容进行确认或核实。全句为 Is that right? 口语中常用不完整的句子表达意见或想法。

2. **And he's really handsome.** 而且他的确帅气。

handsome 表示“帅；帅气”，多用于描述男性。例如：

a handsome boy 一个帅气的男孩

pretty 表示“漂亮；靓丽”，多用于描述女性。例如：

a pretty little girl 一个漂亮的小姑娘

a pretty face 一张漂亮的脸蛋

3. **She has blonde hair.** 她长着一头金发。

blonde 表示“金黄色的”，还可写作 blond。这两个词一般用来描述头发的颜色，blonde 用来描述女性的头发，blond 描述男性的头发，可用作形容词或名词。当用作名词时，blonde 表示“长着黄发的女性”。例如：

Who's the beautiful blonde talking to Bob? 那个正与鲍勃交谈的金发美女是谁？

4. **Many people don't always see things the same way so they may describe the same person differently.** 人们并非总是以同样的方式看待事物，所以他们会将同一个人描述得不一样。

1) same 和 different 是一对反义词，前者表示“相同的；同样的”，后者表示“不同的；有区别的”。

same 作为形容词时往往用在名词之前，且之前往往有定冠词 the。例如：

the same way 相同的方法；同样的路子；同样的方式

the same person 同样的人；同一个人

2) differently 是 different 的副词形式，在句中修饰动词，表示“不同地；有区别地”。

3) people 和 person

people 表示“人；人们”，为复数名词；person 为单个的人，有复数形式。例如：

two persons 两个人

He's a very nice person. 他是一个非常不错的人。

There are a lot of people in the park on the weekend. 周末公园里有很多人。

5. Also, they don't always remember well. 而且，他们并不总是记得牢靠。

当also用于句首时，其后往往有逗号与句子的其他部分隔开。这时，also用于修饰整个句子，相当于汉语中的“同时；还；而且”。例如：

Mr. Feng's class is interesting. Also, he makes it easy to understand. 冯老师的课很有趣。同时，他还把课讲得简单易懂。

also亦常表示“也”，往往位于句中动词be之后、行为动词之前。例如：

My father can speak English. He can also speak French. 我爸爸会说英语，他也会讲法语。

Jane's brother is twelve. Her sister is also twelve. They are twins. 简的哥哥12岁，她姐姐也12岁。他们是孪生兄妹。

Unit 2 I'd like some noodles.

1. A: What would you like? B: I'm not sure yet. A: 您需要什么? B: 我还没想好。

would like和want表示“要；想要”，但两者语气上差别较大。前者礼貌委婉、正式规范，后者直接、非正式且随意。例如：

I'd like a cup of black tea with milk, please. 请给我来杯加奶的红茶。

I want some hot tea, Mom. 妈妈，我想喝些热茶。

What do you want to eat today, children? 孩子们，今天你们想吃些什么？

What would you like to order, sir? 先生，您想点些什么？

2. If he or she blows out all the candles in one go, the wish will come true. 如果他（她）一口气把蜡烛全部吹灭的话，许的愿望便会成真。

1) in one go相当于汉语中的“同一次”，“一次性地”，其中的介词还可用at，即at one go。例如：

You can't do the work all in one go. 你不可能一次把工作都干完。

2) come true表示愿望、梦想等的“实现”或“成为现实”。例如：

Make a wish, and it can really come true. 许个愿，它一定会实现的。

Keep on working and your dream will come true. 不断干下去，你的梦想会实现的。

3. All of these birthday foods may be different, but ... (虽然)所有这些生日食品可能会有所不同，但是……

1) food表示“食物”时，一般为不可数名词。

例如：baby food 婴儿食品；cat food 猫粮

当food用作可数名词时，表示“某类食品”。此处birthday foods表示“各种各样的生日食品”。例如：

Doctors always say eating fatty foods is an unhealthy habit. 大夫们总是会吃各种油腻食品是一个不健康的习惯。

2) 情态动词 may 表示“可能；也许”。例如：

He may come, or he may not. 他或许来，或许不来。

I may be late, so don't wait for me. 我可能会迟到，所以别等我。

Unit 3 How was your school trip?

1. Did Carol take any photos? 卡罗尔拍照片了吗?

take 与 photo, picture 等词搭配时，表示“拍摄；摄影”。表示“拍摄某物或人”，则要在短语后面接介词“of”引入所拍摄的对象。例如：

Where's your camera? Let me take a picture of that house. It's so beautiful. 你的相机在哪儿？让我给那栋房子照张像，它太漂亮了。

That girl likes to take photos of herself with her cell phone. 那个女孩喜欢用手机自拍。

2. It was so much fun. 那真是蛮好玩的（文中指钓鱼、喂鸡挺有意思的）。

fun 表示“有趣的事情”，为不可数名词。例如：

Look, Peter. The children are having so much fun. 彼得，你瞧，孩子们玩得多么开心。

3. Lucky you. 你真幸运。

这是一句非正式口语，相当于 You're so lucky.

Lucky 之后的人称还可改为 me, him 等。例如：

A: There was no power at school last night. It was so dark. 昨天晚上学校停电了，漆黑一片。

B: Lucky me. I was not there. 我多幸运呀，不在那里。

4. All in all, it was an exciting day. 总之，这是令人兴奋的一天。

All in all 相当于汉语中的“总的说来；总之；整体上说”，用来对所阐述的内容进行概括性总结及归纳。例如：

All in all, I think you did a good job. 总的说来，我认为你干得很好。

5. I didn't like the trip at all. 我一点都不喜欢这次行程。

not at all/not ... at all 相当于“根本不；完全不”。例如：

I don't like mutton at all. 我一点都不喜欢羊肉。

She's not at all good at badminton. 她完全不擅长打羽毛球。

Unit 4 What did you do last weekend?

1. How interesting! 多么有趣啊!

这是个感叹句。感叹句结构是“**How + 形容词或副词 + 感叹号 (!)**”，表示“多么……!”。例如：

Look at that bird. How beautiful! 瞧那只鸟，多么漂亮呀！

Some five hours ago we left Beijing on this train, but now we're arriving in Shanghai! How fast! 差不多5个小时前我们才乘火车离开北京，可现在我们就要到上海了！多快啊！

2. **They have a butterfly house with over 200 kinds of butterflies!** 它们（指博物馆）有一个有200多种蝴蝶的蝴蝶馆！

butterfly house 表示“蝴蝶馆”。

英语中house的含义与所处的语境密切相关。例如：a big house表示“一座大房子”。但是，my house不仅表示“我的房子”，还可表示“我的家”。例如：

I hope you all can come over to my house this Sunday for coffee. 我希望这个礼拜天你们全都能够来我家喝咖啡。

3. **Father Mouse shouted at the cat, "Woof, woof!"** 老鼠爸爸冲着猫大声吼叫：“汪汪，汪汪！”

We shouted to our parents to let them know about the danger. 我们对父母大声叫喊，想让他们知道我们的危险。

1) woof是一个象声词，表示狗的叫声。

2) shout at sb与shout to sb区别。shout at多指因生气或愤怒“冲某人大声吼叫，嚷嚷”，shout to sb一般是指“对某人大声叫喊”，目的是让别人听见。例如：

Could you stop shouting at the children? 别对孩子们嚷嚷了，好吗？

There was so much noise that I had to shout to her. 太吵了，我不得不冲她大声叫喊。

4. **Well, son, that's why it's important to learn a second language.** 所以嘛，儿子，这就是为什么学习外语重要啦。

... it was important not to go near a snake. ……重要的是不要靠近蛇。

It is + 形容词 + to do ... 是英语中一个重要的形容词句型，十分常见。能够这样用的形容词除important外，我们学过的还有easy, difficult等，表示“做某事是重要、容易、困难的”等等。例如：

It's easy to run, but it's not so easy to be the first. 跑是很容易的，但要当第一名却不容易。

It's difficult for me to study math. 对我来说，学习数学好难啊。

5. **As a special gift, our parents took us to India for a holiday.** 作为一份特殊的礼物，我爸妈带着我们去印度度假。

1) 此处介词as表示“作为……；当作……”，其后可以接职业、用途、特点等。用在句首时，这种短语的后面往往有逗号与语句的主体隔开。例如：

As a student, I must work hard. 作为一名学生，我必须努力学习。

2) 本句中动词take表示“带领”，take ... to ... 则表示“带领某人去某处”。例如：

On Sundays, the father would take his son to the park. 一到星期天, 爸爸便会带他的儿子去公园。

6. **There we put up tents and made a fire to keep us warm and cook food on.** 在那里我们架起帐篷, 生火取暖并做饭。

1) 请注意本句中的这些相对固定的动宾短语表达法: put up tents 搭建帐篷; make a fire 生火; 点起篝火; keep us warm 使得我们暖和; cook food on the fire 在火上做饭

2) 本句的主体部分是 we put up tents and made a fire, 后续的 to keep us warm and cook food on 表达的是 made a fire 的目的。

7. **On the first night, ...** 在头一天夜里, ……

一般来讲, 英语中表示一天中的时间分别采用 at night (在夜里)、in the morning (在上午)、in the evening (在下午) 等, 但表示“在某一天上午、下午或晚上等”的特定时间, 往往使用介词 on。例如:

On the early morning of November 20th, we got a special postcard. 在11月20号一大清早, 我们收到了一张特殊的明信片。

8. **But I was so tired that I went to sleep early.** 但是我太累了, 所以早早就睡着了。

I was so scared that I couldn't move. 我是那么害怕, 一动都不敢动。

英语中“so + 形容词 + that 句子”, 表示“太……以至于……”。例如:

The game is so interesting that I don't want to stop playing it. 这个游戏是如此有意思, 以至于我都不想停下来。

The soup was so delicious that he drank it up. 汤是那么好喝, 于是他喝了个精光。

9. **... we saw a big snake sleeping near the fire.** 我们看见一条大蛇正在篝火附近睡觉。

My dad told me later that snakes ... can feel things moving. 后来我爸告诉我蛇……能够感到东西的震动。

英语中表示感官的动词, 例如 see, hear, feel 等动词后可以接动词-ing 短语, 表示“看见、听到、觉得某人或物在做……(某事)”。例如:

I can hear the children singing in the classroom. 我能听见孩子们在教室里唱歌。

I looked out the window and saw some boys playing soccer in the playground. 我往窗外望去, 看见一些男孩子在操场踢球。

Unit 5 Where did you go on vacation?

1. Central Park 中央公园 (美国纽约)

中央公园位于美国纽约中心的曼哈顿地区, 是纽约最大的都市公园, 四季皆有不同的美丽景致, 独享纽约“后花园”之美称。它不仅是纽约市民心目中的休闲胜地, 也是世界各地游客向往的著名公园。

2. Did you buy anything special? 你买了什么特别的东西吗?

在英语中, anything, something, nothing 和 everything 是用于指代事物的复合不定代词, 与之相对应的复合不定代词 anyone, someone, no one 和 everyone (anybody, somebody, nobody 和 everybody) 用于指人。与形容词连用时, 形容词必须置于复合不定代词之后, 语法上称作“后置”。例如:

I can see someone new in your group. 我看出你们小组中有新人。

There's nothing interesting in the news today. 今天的新闻里没有什么有趣的内容。

3. We took quite a few photos there. 我们在那里拍了好多照片。

此句中 quite a few 是一个整体结构, 表示“相当多”, 修饰可数名词, 请不要与 a few (少数几个) 混淆。试体会、比较下面例句中 a few 和 quite a few 的区别:

There are only a few books on the table, but I still have quite a few in the bookcase. 虽然桌子上只有几本书, 但我的书柜里还是有很多书的。

4. Penang Hill (槟城山) 和 Weld Quay (海墘街)

槟城山俗名“升旗山”, 位于马来西亚槟城岛(当地称“槟榔屿”), 距离槟城岛中心城区乔治市(Georgetown)约6公里, 它的主峰高830米, 是马来西亚一处重要的旅游景区。登山游客可以选择搭乘缆车, 或沿着缆车轨道旁的小径及梯级徒步而上, 一路欣赏隐藏在升旗山热带雨林内的奇花异草, 并可俯览乔治市的壮丽景色。

海墘街实为槟城渡轮码头及其附近的一片地区, 是槟城过去和现在的缩影。这里既有历史遗迹、旧时房屋, 也不乏现代新式建筑, 是游客观赏槟城景致、体验槟城生活、品尝马来特色美食的必到之处。

5. What a difference a day makes! 一天的差异是多么大呀!

这是一个感叹句。英语语法规定, 强调名词时, 句首用 what。又如:

What a lovely day! 多么好的一天啊!

What nice people they are! 他们是多么好的人呀!

6. And because of the bad weather, we couldn't see anything below. 并且因为糟糕的天气, 底下的东西我们什么都看不到。

because of 和 because 均为“因为”的意思, 两者区别在于前者是介词短语, 后面可接名词、代词或名词性短语, 而后者是连词, 后面接句子。试比较:

I can't come to your party, Denny, because I'm going away this weekend. 丹尼, 我参加不了你的聚会啦, 因为这个周末我外出不在。(because 之后为句子)

We can't play basketball outside today because of the rain. 因为这场雨, 我们今天无法在室外打篮球了。(because of 之后为名词)

They are here all because of you! 他们来这儿全都是因为你呀!(because of 之后为代词)

Unit 6 How often do you exercise?

1. How come? 为什么呢? (怎么会呢?)

这是英语口语中的一个习语，相当于汉语“为什么”、“怎么会”等意思，既可以独立使用，也可在其后接句子，用来询问事情的缘由或状况。例如：

How come the sky is so blue today? 今天天怎么会这么蓝?

A: I didn't even eat lunch today. 我今天甚至没有吃中饭。

B: Really? How come? 是吗? 怎么会呢?

2. swing dance 摇摆舞

摇摆舞是爵士舞的一种，初现于20世纪早期的美国，其曲调动听活泼、节奏鲜明。听到这种音乐，人们不禁会随着它的节奏和韵律摆动身体，故而得名。

3. The answers to our questions about watching television were also interesting.

对我们提出的有关看电视的问题的回答也颇有意思。

1) 此句的基本意思是 The answers were also interesting, 主语 the answers 为复数，故使用 were。

2) 请注意本句中 answer 和 question 两个名词后的介词搭配。表示“……的答案”时，answer 后要用介词 to，这是一种固定的搭配。又如：

There's no easy answer to this problem. 这个问题没有简单的答案。

Her answer to your question is a big "NO"! 她对你所提问题的回答就是一个大大的“不”字!

名词 question 后则往往搭配介词 about, 表示“有关……的(问题)”。例如：

He asked us some questions about our daily habits. 他问了一些有关我们日常习惯的问题。

Her questions about you were not so friendly. 她有关你的那些问题并不那么友善。

4. Although many students like to watch sports, game shows are the most popular. 虽然许多学生喜欢观看体育节目，但游戏类节目却是最受欢迎的。

although 是英语中的一个连词，意为“虽然；尽管”。在英语表达习惯中，当表示“虽然……，但是……”这样的意思时，although 是不和 but 在同一个句子中使用的。也就是说，在同一个句子中，有 although 就没有 but，反之亦然。例如：

Although the car is old, it still runs well. (= The car is old, but it still runs well.) 尽管这辆小车旧了，但是依然跑得不错。

I don't want to go to bed, although it's past midnight. (= It's past midnight, but I don't want to go to bed.) 虽然现在已过半夜12点了，但我却不想睡觉。

5. Old habits die hard. 旧习难改。

这是英语中的一句谚语，表示习惯一旦养成，并非朝夕即可改变，多用来描述人们一时难以改变的固有观念及做法。又如：

It's the age of new technology, but my grandpa still goes everywhere with his old radio. Old habits die hard, you see. 现在都已是新技术时代了，可我爷爷仍然到哪儿都带着他的收音机。你瞧，老习惯可真难改呀。

6. So start exercising before it's too late! 所以赶快锻炼起来，不要等到来不及了!

it's too late 的字面意思是“为时太晚；来不及了”，是英语的一个常用表达。例如：

Now you know you're wrong, but it's too late. 现在你知道你错了，但是已经太晚了。

此处 it's too late 与 before 共同组成从句，表示“不要等到为时已晚；不要等到来不及的时候；趁着还来得及”，这也是一种常见的用法。例如：

You should work harder before it's too late to catch up. 你应当更加用功，别等到为时过晚而赶不上了。（你现在用功还赶得上。）

Unit 7 I'm more outgoing than my sister.

1. That's Tara, isn't it? 那是塔拉，对吗？

此句是在 That's Tara. 这一陈述之后添加了一个附着的简略疑问结构，用以进行确认。在语法上，这种句式被称作“附加疑问句”。通常情况下，若陈述部分为肯定，使用否定形式进行提问；若陈述部分为否定，使用肯定形式进行提问。又如：

There's someone in the room, isn't there? 房间里有人，是吧？

He didn't say anything at the meeting, did he? 他在会上什么也没说，对吗？

We can't say it this way, can we? 我们不能这样说，对不对？

2. Did you like the singing competition yesterday, Anna? 安娜，你喜欢昨天的歌咏比赛吗？

英语和汉语表达习惯有很多不同，甚至会相互产生干扰。此处便是一个值得注意的地方。询问或谈论是否喜欢过去的事情，英语要用过去时，这是因为所谈论的核心着眼点在过去，而非现在。因此，上句不能说成：Do you like the singing competition yesterday? 又如：

I saw a movie last weekend. It was so exciting. 上周末我看了一部电影。它太刺激了。（不能说 It is so exciting.）

3. A good friend is a good listener. 好的朋友善于倾听。

listener 的本意为“听者；听众”，但这只是它的字面意思。由于此处语境所谈的内容为“什么是好朋友”，所以 a good listener 的深层含义是：作为一个好朋友应当乐于听朋友倾诉。在学习英语的过程中，应多结合语境思考词语表达的意义。

4. That's why I like reading books and I study harder in class. 这便是我喜欢看书而且在班上学习更加努力的原因。

That's why ... 可视为一个固定的句式，表示“这便是为什么……”、“这就是……的原因”，why 的后面一般接句子。又如：

That's why he was late this morning. 这就是他今天早上迟到的原因。

5. ... you don't need a lot of them as long as they're good. (朋友)不在多而贵在好。

此句话的字面意思是“只要朋友好,你并不需要许多”,实则表达了汉语“(朋友)不在多而贵在好”这样的意思。这是本课语句表达深层含义的又一个例子。此句中long为副词,与as ... as构成一个固定搭配as long as,用来连接句子,表示“只要……”。又如:

We can talk about this as long as you want to. 只要你想(谈),我们就可以谈谈这事。

It's fine as long as you're happy. 只要你高兴就好。

6. I don't really care if my friends are the same as me or different. 我并不十分在乎我的朋友跟我一样或与我不同。

此句中if不是“如果”的意思,而是“是否”的意思。另外,if之后所引导的句子是主句I don't really care的谓语动词care的宾语,故称作“宾语从句”。又如:

I don't care if he likes it or not—I'm coming! 我不管他喜欢还是不喜欢——我会来的!

Can you tell me if I'm right, Mr. Green? 格林先生,您能告诉我我是否正确吗?

7. A true friend reaches for your hand and touches your heart. 一个真正的朋友是在需要时给你帮助,使你感动。

此句中的hand和heart超出了字面意思“手”和“心”,hand已引申为“帮助;援助”,heart则为“情感;感受”之意。例如:

Can you give me a hand? 你能帮我一把吗?

The movie touched the hearts of all the people at the cinema. 这部电影令所有在场的观众动容。

此处可将reach for your hand(伸手帮你一把)和touch your heart(打动你的心;令你感动)作为整体来记忆并运用。

8. I know she cares about me because she's always there to listen. 我知道她关心我,因为她随时都能够听我倾诉。

be there表示“在别人需要帮助时,时刻准备伸手相助”,也可译为“随叫随到;不离……左右”。此结构之后还可以接for somebody。例如:

My parents were always there for me when I was growing up. 在我成长的过程中,我的父母总是随时给予我帮助。

She didn't worry too much because she knew he would always be there for her. 她并不是太担心,因为她知道他总是会随时施以援手的。

9. My best friend helps to bring out the best in me. 我最好的朋友(能够)帮我激发出自己的所能。

bring out是一个习语,意思是“使显现;使表现出”。bring out the best/worst in

someone 意为“把某人最好（或最坏）的一面表现或显露出来”。又如：

In a basketball or soccer game, it's important for the players to play together and bring out the best in each other. 在篮球或足球比赛中，队员们密切协作，使大伙儿都发挥到极致是很重要的。

Unit 8 What's the best movie theater?

1. I'm new in town. 我新来此处。（我初来乍到。）

in town 是一个短语，表示“在说话人所在或所指的城镇”的意思。作这一用法时，town 不与冠词连用。又如：

What's the best clothes store in town? 这城里最好的服装店是哪家？

2. Who's Got Talent? 谁是达人？

此句中 who's 为 who has 之缩写。have got 表示“具有；具备”之意，相当于 have。此句字面上的意思是“谁有才华？”例如：

Have you got time? I've got something important to tell you. 你现在有空吗？我有重要的事要告诉你。

We've got a lot of work to do, you see, to make our town more beautiful. 你们瞧，我们要把我们的城市变得更加美丽的话，是有很多工作要做的。

3. That's up to you to decide. 那由你自己来决定。

在英语中，be up to somebody 是一个习惯用语，用来表示“由某人做出抉择”，句子的主语通常为 it，有时也用 this 或 that。例如：

You can join the club once or twice a week—it's up to you. 你可以一周参加一次或两次俱乐部的活动——这由你定。

How much should he pay? That's up to him to decide! 他应该付多少钱？那完全由他来决定。

4. When people watch the show, they usually play a role in deciding the winner. 人们看这样的节目时，通常承担着评判优胜者的角色。

play a role 是一种固定表达，意为“扮演某一角色；起到某种作用”。若要进一步引出具体的内容，后面应用介词 in，表示“在某事或某个方面起到作用或承担某种角色”。例如：

John is playing the leading role in this year's play. 今年的演出中约翰是主角。

Schools play the most important role in education. 学校在教育中起着最为重要的作用。

5. However, if you don't take these shows too seriously, they are fun to watch. 但是如果你不把这些节目太当回事，它们还是有看头的。

take 在此处有 consider（认为；觉得）的意思。take someone/something seriously 就相当于汉语“认真对待某人或某事；把某人或某事当真”的意思。又如：

He was joking, but your sister took him seriously. 他是在开玩笑，但你姐姐却（把他）当真了。

Sometimes teachers take students' homework too seriously. 有时老师们把学生作业看得太重。

6. There is something for everyone at Greenwood Park. 在绿木公园每个人都可以找到适合自己的东西。

1) Greenwood Park 为公园名，既可意译为“绿木公园”，也可音译为“格林伍德公园”。在此我们采用意译。

2) 在上面的句子中，不定代词 **something** 指的是人们在公园中可以根据自己的需求或爱好找到各自喜欢的东西。该句还可译为：在绿木公园，每个人都会找到各自的所爱。

Tapescripts

Unit 1 What does he look like?

Section A, 1b

Girl: Is that your friend?

Amy: No, it isn't.

Girl: What does he look like? Is he short or tall?

Amy: Well, he's really tall. And he has curly hair.

Section A, 2a, 2b

Conversation 1

A: Is that your brother David?

B: No, it isn't.

A: What does David look like? Is he tall or short?

B: He's tall. He's heavy. And he has curly hair.

Conversation 2

A: Is that Sally?

B: No, it isn't.

A: Does Sally have long or short hair?

B: She has long straight hair. She's of medium height. And she's thin.

Conversation 3

A: Is your friend Peter short or tall?

B: He's short. He's of medium build. And he has short hair.

Section B, 1c, 1d

Laura: Don't you love Johnny Dean, Bob?

Bob: Johnny ...?

Laura: Dean. The singer.

Bob: I don't know. What does he look like?

Laura: He's really tall and really thin. And he has curly hair. And he has funny glasses. Look, there he is.

Bob: Oh yeah, I see him.

Laura: Here come the movie actors.

Bob: Oh, wow!

Laura: Who's your favorite actress?

Bob: I like that woman with long blonde

hair.

Laura: Is she tall or short?

Bob: She's of medium height.

Laura: Oh, Tina Brown?

Bob: Yeah. I think she's really cool. She's very beautiful and a great actress.

Unit 2 I'd like some noodles.

Section A, 1b

Waitress: What would you like?

Boy: I'm not sure yet. Are there any vegetables in the beef noodles?

Waitress: Yes, there are some tomatoes.

Boy: OK, I'd like the beef noodles, please.

Section A, 2a, 2b

Waiter: What size would you like?

Boy: I'd like a large bowl of noodles.

Waiter: And what kind of noodles would you like?

Boy: I'd like chicken, potato and cabbage noodles.

Waiter: And how about you?

Girl: I'd like a medium bowl.

Waiter: What kind would you like?

Girl: I'd like beef and tomato noodles, please.

Section B, 1c, 1d

A: Hello, House of Dumplings!

B: Hello! I want to order some food, please.

A: Sure.

B: I'd like chicken, fish and cabbage, please.

A: Uh-huh.

B: And twelve dumplings.

A: What kind of dumplings would you like?

•Tapescripts•

B: Beef and carrot dumplings, please.

A: OK. What else?

B: Umm ... I'd like some soup, too.

A: OK. What kind of soup would you like?

B: Tomato soup.

A: OK, one tomato soup then. Would you like any drinks?

B: One large green tea and two small orange juices.

A: OK. What's your address, please?

B: 15 North Street.

A: And what's your telephone number?

B: 398-2845.

A: 398-2845?

B: Yup.

A: Thank you. That'll be 65 yuan.

Carol: We saw a lot of interesting things and we learned a lot from him about farming.

Bob: That's great! Did you ask him any questions?

Carol: Yes. I asked him if the farmers grew strawberries.

Bob: Do they?

Carol: Yes, they do. They grow them from December to June.

Bob: And apples? Do they grow apples?

Carol: Yes, they do. They pick the apples around September.

Bob: Did you pick any strawberries?

Carol: Yes, we did. And we took some home, too!

Bob: Oh, wow! Were they good?

Carol: They were delicious!

Section B, 1b, 1c

Tony: How was your school trip, Jane?

Jane: Oh, it was terrible.

Tony: Really? Where did you go?

Jane: Well, we went to the countryside and climbed a mountain. But the weather was so cold. It rained and rained all day long.

Tony: Oh, that's too bad.

Jane: Ugh! How about your school trip, Tony?

Tony: Well, it was raining here too, so we didn't go to the countryside.

Jane: So what did you do then?

Tony: We went to an art museum. It was great. There were so many interesting things to see. I saw some really beautiful paintings. Then we had lunch at the museum restaurant. The food was really delicious! After that, we went to a special art room and drew pictures. It was so much fun!

Unit 3 How was your school trip?

Section A, 1b

Bob: Hi, Carol. How was your school trip yesterday?

Carol: It was great!

Bob: Did you go to the zoo?

Carol: No, I didn't. I went to a farm. Look, here are my photos.

Bob: Did you see any cows?

Carol: Yes, I did. I saw quite a lot.

Bob: Did you ride a horse?

Carol: No, I didn't. But I milked a cow.

Bob: Did you feed any chickens?

Carol: Well, I saw some chickens but I didn't feed them.

Bob: What else did you do?

Carol: My friends and I went for a walk around the farm and talked with a farmer.

Section A, 2a, 2b

Bob: So, Carol, was the farmer nice?

Carol: Yes, he was very friendly, and he showed us around the farm.

Bob: Really? What did you see?

Jane: Sounds like you had a great school trip.

Tony: Yes. We had a really good time!

Unit 4 What did you do last weekend?

Section A, 1b

Bob: Hey, Lucy.

Lucy: Hi, Bob.

Bob: How was your weekend?

Lucy: It was great.

Bob: So, what did you do?

Lucy: Well, on Saturday morning, I played badminton. In the afternoon, I went to the beach, and at night, I went to the cinema.

Bob: Cool. What about Sunday?

Lucy: In the morning, I camped by the lake with my classmates. In the afternoon, we went boating, and at night, I did my homework.

Section A, 2a, 2b

Teacher: So, did everyone have a good weekend?

Students: Yeah, we did, Ms. Clark!

Teacher: Good. What did you do last weekend, Becky?

Becky: I visited my grandma, and I did my homework.

Teacher: Great. And how about you, Carol? Did you go out?

Carol: No, I stayed at home. I studied for the English test.

Teacher: Wow, good for you. Jack, how about you? Where did you go?

Jack: I went to a farm, and I fed some cows.

Teacher: Sounds like you had fun.

Section B, 1c

Jim: Hey, Sally! I didn't see you last weekend.

Sally: Yeah. I stayed at home on Saturday. I

was quite busy.

Jim: Why?

Sally: I had a lot of things to do.

Jim: Like what?

Sally: Well, I did my homework and studied for a test.

Jim: You did? Not much fun, huh?

Sally: Well, it wasn't too bad. On Sunday, I went to the library. How about you? Did you go out?

Jim: Well, I sang and played the guitar on Saturday morning. On Sunday afternoon, I flew a kite in the park. And on Sunday night, I had dinner with my friends.

Sally: Wow! You had a relaxing time!

Jim: Yeah, I had fun. But I didn't do my homework, so school this morning wasn't fun!

Unit 5 Where did you go on vacation?

Section A, 1b

Conversation 1

Xiang Hua: Hey, Tina. Where did you go on vacation?

Tina: I went to the mountains with my family.

Xiang Hua: Did everyone have a good time?

Tina: Oh, yes. Everything was excellent. Where did you go, Xiang Hua?

Xiang Hua: I went to New York City.

Conversation 2

Girl: What did you do on vacation, Sally?

Sally: Nothing. I just stayed at home.

Girl: And did you do anything interesting, Bob?

Bob: Yes. I visited my uncle. We went fishing, but we didn't get any fish.

Conversation 3

Boy: Did you go anywhere on vacation, Tom?

Tom: I went to summer camp.

Boy: Did you go with anyone?

Tom: Yes. I went with my friends. Everyone had a great time.

Section A, 2a, 2b

Conversation 1

Boy: Where did you go on vacation, Grace?

Grace: I went to New York City.

Boy: Oh, really? Did you go with anyone?

Grace: Yes. I went with my mother.

Boy: Did you go to Central Park?

Grace: Yes, I did. It was really nice.

Boy: Did you buy anything special?

Grace: Yes. I bought something for my father.

Boy: Oh, really? What?

Grace: I bought him a hat.

Conversation 2

Girl: Where did you go on vacation, Kevin?

Kevin: I went to the beach.

Girl: Oh, that's nice. Did you play volleyball?

Kevin: No, I didn't.

Girl: Well, did you swim?

Kevin: Yes, I did. The water was really warm.

Girl: How was the food?

Kevin: Everything tasted really good!

Girl: Did you meet anyone interesting?

Kevin: Yes. I met some very interesting people.

Conversation 3

Boy: Where did you go on your vacation, Julie?

Julie: I stayed at home.

Boy: Oh. So, did you do anything interesting?

Julie: No, I didn't.

Boy: Did you study for your tests?

Julie: Yes, I did.

Boy: Did you go out with anyone?

Julie: No. No one was here. Everyone was on vacation.

Section B, 1c, 1d

Girl: Hi, Lisa. How was your vacation?

Lisa: It was great! I went to Hong Kong with my family.

Girl: Really? Wow! Did you do anything

special there?

Lisa: Well, we went to a fun park. It was really exciting.

Girl: Did you go shopping?

Lisa: Yeah, I did.

Girl: How were the stores?

Lisa: Oh, they were very expensive, but I did buy something for my best friend.

Girl: And how were the people? Were they friendly?

Lisa: Yeah, they were really friendly. My parents have some friends there, and we had dinner at their house.

Girl: How was the food?

Lisa: It was delicious. I loved their home cooking.

Girl: Did everyone have a good time?

Lisa: Oh, yes, we did. Everything was excellent.

Unit 6 How often do you exercise?

Section A, 1b

Reporter: What do you usually do on weekends?

Girl 1: I sometimes go shopping.

Boy 1: I never go shopping. I usually watch TV.

Boy 2: I always exercise.

Girl 2: I often help with housework.

Reporter: How about you?

Girl 3: I hardly ever watch TV. I always read.

Reporter: Oh, why is that?

Girl 3: Oh, I don't know. I guess I just like books.

Section A, 2a, 2b

Reporter: So, Cheng Tao, how often do you watch TV?

Cheng Tao: Hmm ... about twice a week, I guess.

Reporter: Uh-huh. And how often do you read?

Cheng Tao: Oh, I read every day at school!
Reporter: How often do you go to the movies?
Cheng Tao: Uh ... let me see ... maybe once a month?
Reporter: How often do you exercise?
Cheng Tao: Oh, I exercise about three times a week.
Reporter: How often do you shop?
Cheng Tao: Shop? I shop about ... about twice a month.

Section B, 1c, 1d

Interviewer: Hi, Tina and Bill. Let's start with the first question. How often do you exercise?
Tina: Every day.
Bill: Hardly ever.
Interviewer: How often do you eat vegetables and fruit?
Tina: I eat vegetables and fruit every day.
Bill: I sometimes eat vegetables. But I never eat fruit.
Interviewer: OK. How many hours do you sleep every night?
Tina: Nine.
Bill: Me, too.
Interviewer: How often do you drink milk?
Bill: Never. I can't stand milk.
Tina: Oh, I love milk—I drink it every day.
Interviewer: How often do you eat junk food?
Bill: I eat it three or four times a week.
Tina: I guess I eat it two or three times a week.
Interviewer: And how often do you drink coffee?
Bill: Oh, I drink coffee four times a day.
Tina: I never drink coffee.
Interviewer: Well, thank you very much.
Bill/Tina: You're welcome.

Unit 7 I'm more outgoing than my sister.

Section A, 1b

Conversation 1

Boy 1: Is that Sam playing the guitar?
Girl: No, that's Tom. Sam has longer hair than Tom.
Boy 2: Both Tom and Sam can play the drums, but Sam plays them better than Tom.

Conversation 2

Boy: That's Tara, isn't it?
Girl: No, it isn't. It's Tina. Tina is taller than Tara. And she also sings more loudly than Tara.

Conversation 3

Boy: Is that Paul?
Girl: No, that's Peter. Peter's heavier than Paul. And Paul's shorter than Peter.

Section A, 2a, 2b

Interviewer: Tina, do you think you are different from your sister Tara?
Tina: Oh, sure. We look similar but we're very different.
Interviewer: Really? In what ways are you different?
Tina: Well, I'm more outgoing than Tara. I'm friendlier and funnier, too. And I love sports.
Tara: Yes, she can run faster and jump higher than me.
Interviewer: Who's more hard-working at school?
Tara: Tina thinks she works harder than me, but I work as hard as Tina. But she's smarter than me.
Tina: Not really. I think I'm lazier than Tara. She always gets up earlier than me.

Section B, 1c, 1d

Interviewer: Who's your best friend, Molly?
Molly: Peter.

Interviewer: Why do you like him?
Molly: Because he likes to do the same things as I do. He's popular, too, and he's good at sports.
Interviewer: So, is he different from you in any way?
Molly: Well, yes. I like to study. I study harder than Peter. He plays baseball better than me.
Interviewer: OK, I see ...
Molly: Oh, and he speaks more loudly than me. I'm a little quieter. But I'd say we're both pretty outgoing.
Interviewer: How about you, Mary? Who's your best friend?
Mary: My best friend is Lisa.
Interviewer: What do you like about her?
Mary: Well, she's a good listener, and that's important to me.
Interviewer: Is she a lot like you?
Mary: Some people say we look similar. We're both tall, and we both have long, curly hair. But Lisa is quieter than me. I'm always talking. She's also smarter. I'm more outgoing.

Unit 8 What's the best movie theater?

Section A, 1b

Conversation 1

Jack: Hi, Anna. Do you want to go to the movies?
Anna: Hi, Jack. Yes, let's see a movie.
Jack: What's the best movie theater to go to?
Anna: Town Cinema. It's the closest to home.
Jack: Yes, but what about the long waiting time to get movie tickets?
Anna: Don't worry. There are a lot of people working there. You can buy tickets the most quickly at Town Cinema.

Conversation 2

Ken: Hi, Julie.
Julie: Hi, Ken. How are you?
Ken: Good, thanks. Do you want to watch a movie?
Julie: Sure.
Ken: Is there a good movie theater near here?
Julie: Yes, Screen City. It's the most popular one near here and it has the best sound.
Ken: Sounds good. Let's go.

Conversation 3

Barry: Hi, Jill. Do you want to see a movie?
Jill: Hi, Barry. Yes, a great idea.
Barry: Do you know a good movie theater?
Jill: Yes, there's one not far from here.
Barry: What's it called?
Jill: It's called Movie World. It has the biggest screens and the most comfortable seats.

Section A, 2a, 2b

Reporter: What's the best clothes store in Green City?
Boy: Miller's is the best. It has the best clothes and you can buy clothes the most cheaply there.
Reporter: What do you think about the other stores?
Boy: Well, Blue Moon is in a fun part of town, but it's the most expensive. And Dream Clothes is worse than Blue Moon. It has the worst service in town. It's the worst store.
Reporter: OK. What about radio stations?
Boy: 107.9 FM is the best. The DJs choose songs the most carefully. They always play the most interesting music.
Reporter: What about the other radio stations?
Boy: Well, I think 97.0 AM is pretty bad. It has the worst music.
Reporter: I heard that 97.9 FM is the most popular.

Boy: Yes, it is, but I think they play the most boring songs.

Section B, 1c, 1d

Girl 1: Wasn't that a great talent show?

Girl 2: Yeah!

Girl 1: Who did you think was the best act?

Girl 2: Oh, I thought Eliza was the best. She's an excellent piano player.

Girl 1: Yeah, she's great. And I thought Steve and his dog were the funniest.

Girl 2: Me, too! I couldn't stop laughing! And how about Vera? Wasn't she creative?

Girl 1: Yeah, I'd say she was the most creative act! I don't know many people who can play the guitar upside down!

Girl 2: Who did you think was the worst?

Girl 1: Oh, Dennis! He was terrible! He kept dropping the balls!

Girl 2: I know!

Girl 1: What did you think of the Math Teachers?

Girl 2: Well, they were the loudest for sure!

Pronunciation

Unit 1 What does he look like?

1. Listen and read. Notice the sounds /θ/ and /ð/.

- 1) Early to bed and early to rise makes a person **healthy**, **wealthy** and wise.
- 2) Where **there** is a will, **there** is a way.
- 3) **There** must be more to life **than** having every**thing**.

2. Listen and read. Notice the stress.

hair	○		eyes
straight hair	○ ○		brown eyes
short straight hair	○ ○ ○		big brown eyes
He has short straight hair.	○ ○ ○ ○ ○		She has big brown eyes.

Unit 2 I'd like some noodles.

1. Listen and read.

/-pl/	/-bl/	/-tl/	/-dl/	/-kl/
apple	table	little	middle	uncle
people	terrible	bottle	noodle	bicycle
purple	vegetable	gentleman	candle	circle

/-sn/	/-zn/	/-fn/	/-vn/
lesson	season	often	seven
person		eleven	

2. Listen and read. Notice the intonation.

- 1) A: May I take your ↗ order?
 B: ↘ Yes. I'd like a small tomato and egg ↘ soup.

2) A: What would you \ like?

B: I'd like one *gongbao* / chicken, a small egg / soup and a medium beef \ noodles.

3) A: Would you like some / coffee or \ tea?

B: \ Coffee, please.

4) Does she have long / hair or short \ hair?

5) It's hot in your country \ now, / isn't it?

Unit 3 How was your school trip?

1. Listen and read.

/t/	cooked	stopped	finished	helped	milke d	brush e d
/d/	show e d	play e d	learn e d	climb e d	us e d	stud i e d
/ɪd/	visit e d	want e d	need e d	paint e d	tast e d	skat e d

2. Listen and read.

one syllable	aren't	weren't	don't	can't		
two syllables	isn't	wasn't	didn't	couldn't	haven't	hasn't

3. Listen and read. Notice the change of sounds.

1) A: **Would you** like something to drink?

B: Yes. I'd like a glass of orange juice, please.

2) A: What **did you** do last weekend?

B: I went to the Natural History Museum and worked as a guide there.

3) A: **Did you** do anything interesting last weekend?

B: Not really, but I visited my sister.

4) A: Why **can't you** come to the party?

B: I have to look after my sick mother.

Unit 4 What did you do last weekend?

1. Listen and read. Notice the change in the past forms.

begin → began	blow → blew	bring → brought	ride → rode
drink → drank	draw → drew	think → thought	drive → drove
give → gave	grow → grew	buy → bought	write → wrote
swim → swam	know → knew	fight → fought	
sing → sang	fly → flew	teach → taught	read → read
sit → sat			put → put
come → came			

2. Listen and read. Notice the stress and rhythm.

Grandpa

Grandpa's hair is very white,
 And Grandpa walks but slow.
 He likes to sit in his easy chair,
 While the children come and go.
 "Hush! Play quietly," says Mamma,
 "Let nobody trouble dear Grandpa."

Grandpa's hand is thin and weak,
 It has worked hard all his days;
 A strong right hand, and an honest hand,
 That has won all good men's praise.
 "Kiss it tenderly," says Mamma,
 "Let everyone honor Grandpa."

Unit 5 Where did you go on vacation?

Listen and read. Notice the stress.

1. My sister and I tried 'paragliding. I felt like I was a 'bird. It was so ex'citing! For lunch, we had something very 'special — Ma'laysian 'yellow 'noodles. They were delicious!
2. We waited over 'an 'hour for the train because there were 'too 'many people. When we got to the top, it was raining 'really 'hard. We 'didn't have an um'brella so we were 'wet and 'cold. It was 'terrible! And because of the 'bad 'weather, we 'couldn't see 'anything below. My father 'didn't bring enough 'money, so we only

had 'one bowl of rice and some 'fish. The food tasted 'great because I was 'so
'hungry!

Unit 6 How often do you exercise?

Listen and read. Notice the stress and rhythm.

There's a 'sport just for 'you,
So 'what can you 'do?
'Badminton or 'basketball?
How about 'swimming? Or 'just try them 'all!

You don't 'have to com'pete —
Just stay 'healthy and 'fit!
Who 'cares if you're not number 'one?
Just go 'out and have 'fun!
'Exercise every 'week,
At 'least once or 'twice.
Twenty 'minutes a 'day?
Now 'that's really 'nice!

Unit 7 I'm more outgoing than my sister.

Listen and read. Notice the stress.

- 1) My 'mother 'told me a 'good 'friend is like a 'mirror.
- 2) I think 'friends are like 'books — you 'don't 'need a 'lot of them as 'long as
they're 'good.
- 3) My 'best 'friend helps to 'bring 'out the 'best in me.
- 4) A 'true 'friend 'reaches for your 'hand and 'touches your 'heart.
- 5) A 'friend in 'need is a 'friend 'indeed.

Unit 8 What's the best movie theater?

Listen and read. Notice the stress and rhythm.

She's	'taller	than her 'sister.
I'm	'quieter	than 'most of the 'kids in my 'class.
My 'best 'friend 'Larry is	'more 'outgoing	than 'me.
Does 'Sally 'study	as 'hard as	'Mike?
He's	the 'youngest	of the 'four of us.
'Miller's 'sells	the 'cheapest	'jeans on that 'street.
'Movie 'City is	the 'most 'expensive	'cinema in 'town.
My 'brother 'John is	the 'most 'popular	'student in his 'class.

Grammar

I. 冠词 (Articles)

冠词是一种虚词，常放在名词前面，帮助说明名词所指的人或事物的含义。冠词本身不能单独使用，在句中一般不重读。冠词分不定冠词和定冠词两类。

1. 不定冠词 (Indefinite Articles)

a/an 是不定冠词，a 用在发音以辅音开头的单词之前，如 a book, a girl 等；an 则用在发音以元音开头的单词之前，如 an hour, an English teacher 等。注意：不定冠词只用于可数名词单数前。不定冠词的具体用法见下表：

用法	例词或例句
指人或事物的某一类。	China is a very interesting country. It's an action movie.
指某人或某物，但不具体说明何人或何物。	Is there a bank near here? I found a small boy crying in the corner. We work five days a week.
表示“一”这个数量，但数的概念没有 one 强烈。	He has a big nose and two small eyes.
用于某些固定词组中。	a few, a little, a lot of, a moment ago

2. 定冠词 (Definite Article)

不论是单数名词还是复数名词，也不论是可数名词还是不可数名词，其前均可用定冠词 the。定冠词的主要用法见下表：

用法	例词或例句
特指某（些）人或某（些）事物。	Show me the photo of your family. The book on the desk is mine.
指双方都知道的人或事物。	— How much are the red socks? — They're eight dollars.
指上文提过的人或事物。	First, cut up a tomato. Put the tomato on the bread.
用在世界上独一无二的事物前。	The sun is bigger than the moon.

用法	例词或例句
用在序数词和形容词最高级前。	In the first photo, I'm playing basketball at school. What's the best radio station?
用在由普通名词构成的专有名词前。	the Great Wall, the Children's Palace
用在姓氏的复数形式前。	the Browns (布朗一家人)
用在乐器名称前。	Can you play the guitar?
用在一些习惯用语中。	in the morning/afternoon/evening, on the left/ right, the day before yesterday, all the same

3. 不用冠词的情况 (Zero Article)

英语中在不少场合下名词前面是不需要使用冠词的，有的语法书上把这种现象称做“零冠词”。不用冠词的情况见下表：

用法	例词或例句
在专有名词和不可数名词前。	China, Tian'anmen Square, milk, Miller's Clothes Store, Class 9
名词前已有作定语的 this, that, my, your, some, any, each, every 等代词。	It's her ruler. How much are these trousers? This book is really interesting. Some boys are playing in the snow. I think every home will have a robot.
复数名词表示一类人或事物时。	She thinks talk shows are wonderful. I like elephants because they are cute.
在星期、月份、节日前。	Can you come to my party on Saturday? A special day in the United States is Thanksgiving.
在称呼语、头衔和职务等名称前。	My science teacher is Mr. Chen. — Don't run in the hallways. — Sorry, Ms. Clark.
在一日三餐前。	For lunch, she likes hamburgers, salad and oranges.
在球类运动的名称前。	Can you play soccer? Do you play tennis?
用在某些固定词组中。	at home/school, by train, go to school/bed, on time, at night/noon, after class/school, be late for school

II. 不定代词 (Indefinite Pronouns)

不指明代替任何特定名词或形容词的代词叫做不定代词。常见不定代词如下所示：

<p>some 一些 somebody 某人 someone 某人 something 某事；某物 any 一些；任何 anybody 任何人 anyone 任何人 anything 任何事物 no 无 nobody 无人 no one 无人</p>	<p>nothing 无物 all 全体；全部 both 两个（都） none 没人或物（指两个以上） neither 没人或物（指两个当中） either 任何一个（指两个当中） each 每个 every 每个 everybody 每人；大家；人人 everyone 每人 everything 每一件事物；一切</p>	<p>other(s) 另一个（些） another 另外一个；又一个 much 很多 many 很多 few 很少 a few 一些；几个 little 很少 a little 一些 one 一个（人或物）</p>
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不定代词的用法中有几点需要注意：

1. **some** 和 **any** 既可修饰可数名词复数，也可修饰不可数名词。**some** 多用于肯定句，**any** 则多用于否定句、疑问句和条件从句。例如：

A: Are there **any apples** in the fridge?

B: Yes, there are **some**./No, there aren't **any**.

A: Is there **any water** in the bottle?

B: Yes, there is **some water**./No, there isn't **any water**.

但是，在 **Would you like some tea?** 这类问句中则用 **some**，而不用 **any**，这是因为问话者希望得到对方肯定的答复。

2. **many**, **much**, **a lot of** 均表示“很多”。但 **many** 只修饰可数名词复数，**much** 只修饰不可数名词，而 **a lot of** 既可接可数名词复数，又可与不可数名词连用。

3. **few** 与 **a few** 是一对反义词，修饰可数名词复数；**little** 与 **a little** 也是一对反义词，修饰不可数名词。**few** 和 **little** 的意思是“很少；几乎没有”，侧重“否定”的含义；**a few** 和 **a little** 的意思是“有一些”，侧重“肯定”的含义。例如：

Don't worry. There is **a little** time to go.

We took quite **a few** photos there.

Few people know what happened.

There is now **little** hope of success.

4. 由 *some, any, no, every* 构成的复合不定代词作主语时, 都作单数看待, 其谓
语动词用单数第三人称形式。例如:

Something *is* wrong with my watch.

Well, **everyone** *wants* to win.

Nobody *knows* what the future will be like.

There *is* **something** for everyone at Greenwood Park.

5. 除 *no one* 以外, 其他复合不定代词都写成一个词。

6. 不定代词若有定语修饰, 该定语要置于其后。例如:

Did anyone see **something good** at the cinema?

For lunch, we had **something very special** — Malaysian yellow noodles.

Do you have **anything to say**?

III. 动词 (Verbs) (III)

一般过去时 (Simple Past Tense)

1. 一般过去时表示过去某个时间或某一段时间内发生的动作或存在的状态, 常和表示过去的时间状语连用, 如 *yesterday, last night, in 1990, two days ago* 等。例如:

He got up at 6:30 yesterday.

I visited my grandparents last week.

一般过去时也表示过去经常或反复发生的动作, 常和 *often, always* 等表示频度的时间状语连用。例如:

He always went to work by bus last year.

2. 以动词 *be* 和 *work* 为例, 一般过去时的肯定式、否定式、疑问式和简略答语构成如下:

动词	肯定式	否定式
be	I/He/She was at home yesterday. We/You/They were at home yesterday.	I/He/She was not (wasn't) at home yesterday. We/You/They were not (weren't) at home yesterday.
work	I/You/He/She/We/They worked in a hospital last year.	I/You/He/She/We/They did not (didn't) work in a hospital last year.

动词	疑问式和简略答语		
be	Was I late yesterday? Yes, you were. No, you were not (weren't).	Were you late yesterday? Yes, I was. No, I was not (wasn't).	Was he/she late yesterday? Yes, he/she was. No, he/she was not (wasn't).
	Were we early yesterday? Yes, we/you were. No, we/you were not (weren't).	Were you early yesterday? Yes, we were. No, we were not (weren't).	Were they early yesterday? Yes, they were. No, they were not (weren't).
work	Did I work last week? Yes, you did. No, you did not (didn't).	Did you work last week? Yes, I did. No, I did not (didn't).	Did he/she work last week? Yes, he/she did. No, he/she did not (didn't).
	Did we work last week? Yes, we/you did. No, we/you did not (didn't).	Did you work last week? Yes, we did. No, we did not (didn't).	Did they work last week? Yes, they did. No, they did not (didn't).

3. 英语中动词过去式的构成分为规则与不规则两类。规则动词过去式的构成和发音如下:

类别	构成方法	例句与读音	读音规则
一般情况	加 -ed	look—looked /lʊkt/ play—played /pleɪd/ start—started /'stɑ:tɪd/	清辅音后面读作 /t/ ; 浊辅音和元音后面读 /d/ ; /t/ 和 /d/ 后面读 /ɪd/。
以 e 结尾的动词	加 -d	live—lived /lɪvd/ hope—hoped /həʊpt/ use—used /ju:zd/	
以重读闭音节结尾的动词, 末尾只有一个辅音字母	双写这个辅音字母, 再加 -ed	stop—stopped /stɒpt/ plan—planned /plænd/	
以辅音字母加 y 结尾的动词	变 y 为 i, 再加 -ed	study—studied /'stʌdɪd/ carry—carried /'kærɪd/ worry—worried /'wʌrɪd/	

很多动词的过去式是不规则的, 可参见本书后面第 114 页的不规则动词表。

IV. 频度副词 (Adverbs of Frequency)

频度副词是用以回答 **how often** (经常与否) 这样问题的副词。常用的频度副词有: **always, almost always, usually, often, sometimes, hardly ever (seldom), never** 等, 它们在频度上的差异可以这样表示:

always (100%) > almost always > usually > often > sometimes > hardly ever (seldom) > never (0%)

频度副词通常放在动词前面, 若句子里有情态动词、助动词或系动词 **be**, 则放在这类动词 (第一个) 的后面。例如:

It's **always** interesting to watch other people show their talents.

Why do people **usually** make resolutions?

When we watch movies about the future, we **sometimes** see robots.

They **hardly ever** watch TV.

Fewer people will do such jobs in the future because they are boring, but robots will **never** get bored.

V. 形容词和副词的比较级和最高级 (Comparative and Superlative Forms of Adjectives and Adverbs)

大多数形容词和副词有三个等级: 1. 原级, 即原形; 2. 比较级, 表示“较……”或“更……一些”; 3. 最高级, 表示“最……”。

1. 形容词和副词的比较级和最高级的构成

1) 规则变化

构成方法		原级	比较级	最高级
部分双音节词和单音节词	一般在词尾加 -er 或 -est	high tall short slow	higher taller shorter slower	highest tallest shortest slowest
	以字母 e 结尾的词, 在词尾加 -r 或 -st	fine late	finer later	finest latest
	重读闭音节词词尾只有一个辅音字母时, 先双写该辅音字母, 再加 -er 或 -est	big thin fat	bigger thinner fatter	biggest thinnest fattest
	以“辅音字母+y”结尾的双音节词, 先把“y”改为“i”, 再加 -er 或 -est	easy funny early	easier funnier earlier	easiest funniest earliest

构成方法		原级	比较级	最高级
部分双音节词和多音节词	在词前加 more 或 most	beautiful interesting comfortable comfortably	more beautiful more interesting more comfortable more comfortably	most beautiful most interesting most comfortable most comfortably

2) 不规则变化

原级	比较级	最高级
good/well	better	best
bad/badly	worse	worst
many/much	more	most
little	less	least
far	farther	farthest
	further	furthest

2. 形容词和副词的比较级和最高级的用法

等级	用法	例句
比较级	表示两者（人或事物）的比较。在“比较级 + than”的句型中，当 than 前后所使用的动词相同时，通常用助动词代替后面的动词。该动词或助动词可以省略。	I'm more outgoing than my sister. You know more about yourself than I (do). He works much harder than me.
最高级	表示三者或三者以上（人或事物）的比较，其中有一个在某一方面超过其他几个，后面可用 of (in) 短语等来说明比较的范围。形容词最高级的前面一般要加定冠词 the，副词最高级前的 the 可以省去。	Screen City is the best theater in town. Who sings (the) most beautifully of the three? My cousin Wenjing is the funniest person I know.

注：在形容词和副词的比较级前，可以用 much, a little 等修饰，如 much better, a little taller。

3. 表示两者在某一方面相同时，用“as + 形容词或副词原形 + as”的句型。例如：

I think science is **as important as** math.

Tom runs **as fast as** Jack.

表示一方在某一方面不及另一方时，用“not as/so + 形容词或副词原形 + as”的句型。例如：

It is **not as/so warm** today **as** yesterday.

He did **not** come **as/so early** **as** Wang Lin.

VI. 句子的成分 (Parts of a Sentence)

组成句子的各个部分叫做句子的成分，即：主语、谓语、表语、宾语、宾语补足语、定语和状语。主语和谓语是句子的主体部分。

句子成分	意义	例句
主语 The Subject	表示句子所说的是“什么人”或“什么事物”，一般由名词、代词或相当于名词的词或短语等充当。	Lucy is an American girl. She often goes to the movies.
谓语 The Predicate	说明主语“做什么”、“是什么”或者“怎么样”。谓语（谓语部分主要的词）用动词。谓语和主语在“人称”和“数”两方面必须一致。	We are both quiet. He has a toothache. His parents teach math.
表语 The Predicative	说明主语“是什么”或者“怎么样”，由名词、形容词或相当于名词或形容词的词或短语等充当，和系动词一起构成谓语。	Her mother is a bank clerk . Are you ready ? We were at home last night. It tastes great .
宾语 The Object	表示动作、行为的对象，由名词、代词或相当于名词的词或短语等充当，和及物动词一起说明主语“做什么”。	Let me tell you what he is like. He's playing soccer . Can I ask some questions ?
宾语补足语 The Object Complement	用来补足宾语意义，一般置于宾语之后，由名词、形容词、不定式、动名词、分词、介词短语等充当。	I found the book very interesting . My mother wants me to drink it .
定语 The Attribute	用来修饰名词或代词。作定语的除形容词外，还有代词、数词、名词、介词短语或相当于形容词的词或短语等。	Peel three bananas. What's your name, please? She's a good basketball player.
状语 The Adverbial	用来修饰动词、形容词或副词，一般表示行为发生的时间、地点、目的、方式、程度等意义，通常由副词、介词短语或相当于副词的词或短语等充当。	I like it very much . People are all working hard . Hong Kong is not very cold in winter .

Words and Expressions in Each Unit

(注: 在本词表中, 重点词汇用**黑体**标出。
在英式发音和美式发音有区别时, 英式发音在前, 美式发音在后。)

Unit 1

curly /'kɜ:(r)li/ <i>adj.</i> 卷曲的	p.1	face /feɪs/ <i>n.</i> 脸	p.4
straight /streɪt/ <i>adj.</i> 直的	p.1	eye /aɪ/ <i>n.</i> 眼睛	p.4
tall /tɔ:l/ <i>adj.</i> 高的	p.1	singer /'sɪŋə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 歌手	p.4
medium /'mi:diəm/ <i>adj.</i> 中等的	p.1	artist /'ɑ:(r)tɪst/ <i>n.</i> 艺术家	p.5
height /haɪt/ <i>n.</i> 身高; 高度	p.1	crime /kraɪm/ <i>n.</i> 犯罪活动	p.5
(be) of medium height 中等身高	p.1	criminal /'krɪmɪnl/ <i>n.</i> 罪犯	p.5
thin /θɪn/ <i>adj.</i> 瘦的	p.1	put /pʊt/ <i>v.</i> 放	p.5
heavy /'hevi/ <i>adj.</i> 重的	p.1	each /i:tʃ/ <i>adj. & pron.</i> 每个; 各自	p.5
build /bɪld/ <i>n.</i> 身材	p.1	way /weɪ/ <i>n.</i> 方式; 路线	p.5
(be) of medium build 中等身材	p.2	describe /dɪ'skraɪb/ <i>v.</i> 描述	p.5
tonight /tə'naɪt/ <i>adv. & n.</i> (在) 今晚;		differently /'dɪfərəntli/ <i>adv.</i> 不同地	p.5
(在) 今夜	p.2	another /ə'nʌðə(r)/	
little /'lɪtl/ <i>adj.</i> 小的	p.2	<i>adj. & pron.</i> 另一; 又一	p.5
a little 一点; 少量	p.2	end /end/ <i>n.</i> 结尾; 尽头	p.5
cinema /'sɪnəmə/ <i>n.</i> 电影院	p.2	in the end 最后; 终于	p.5
glasses /'glɑ:sɪz/, /'glæsɪz/ (<i>pl.</i>)		real /riəl/ <i>adj.</i> 真正的; 真实的	p.5
<i>n.</i> 眼镜	p.2	jeans /dʒi:nz/ <i>n.</i> 牛仔裤	p.7
later /'leɪtə(r)/ <i>adv.</i> 以后	p.2	Johnny /'dʒɒni/, /'dʒɑ:ni/	
handsome /'hænsəm/ <i>adj.</i> 英俊的	p.3	约翰尼 (男名)	p.4
actor /'æktə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 演员	p.3	Dean /di:n/ 迪安 (姓)	p.4
actress /'æktɹəs/ <i>n.</i> 女演员	p.3	Tina /'ti:nə/ 蒂娜 (女名)	p.4
person /'pɜ:(r)sn/ <i>n.</i> 人	p.3	Jackson /'dʒæksən/ 杰克逊 (姓)	p.4
nose /nəʊz/ <i>n.</i> 鼻子	p.4		
blonde /blɒnd/, /blɑ:nd/ <i>adj.</i>		Unit 2	
(blond) (头发) 金黄色的	p.4	noodle /'nu:dl/ <i>n.</i> 面条	p.9
mouth /maʊθ/ <i>n.</i> 嘴	p.4	mutton /'mʌtn/ <i>n.</i> 羊肉	p.9
round /raʊnd/ <i>adj.</i> 圆形的	p.4	beef /bi:f/ <i>n.</i> 牛肉	p.9

.....Words and Expressions in Each Unit.....

cabbage /'kæbɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 卷心菜; 洋白菜	p.9	age /eɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 年龄	p.13
potato /pə'teɪtəʊ/ <i>n.</i> 土豆; 马铃薯	p.9	make a wish 许愿	p.13
special /'speʃəl/ <i>n.</i> 特色菜; 特价品		blow /bləʊ/ <i>v.</i> 吹	p.13
<i>adj.</i> 特别的; 特殊的	p.9	blow out 吹灭	p.13
would /wʊd/ <i>modal v.</i> (表示意愿)		if /ɪf/ <i>conj.</i> 如果	p.13
愿意	p.9	will /wɪl/ <i>v.</i> 将要; 会	p.13
would like (表示意愿) 愿意; 喜欢	p.9	the UK /jʊ: 'keɪ/ (= the United	
yet /jet/ <i>adv.</i> (常用于否定句或		Kingdom /ju'naitɪd 'kɪŋdəm/)	
疑问句) 还; 仍然	p.9	<i>n.</i> 英国	p.13
large /lɑ:(r)dʒ/ <i>adj.</i> 大号的; 大的	p.10	candy /'kændi/ <i>n.</i> 糖果	p.13
waitress /'weɪtrəs/ <i>n.</i> 女服务员;		lucky /'lʌki/ <i>adj.</i> 幸运的	p.13
女侍者	p.10	seaweed /'si:wi:d/ <i>n.</i> 海藻; 海草	p.13
order /'ɔ:(r)də(r)/ <i>n. & v.</i> 点菜;		health /helθ/ <i>n.</i> 健康; 人的身体	
命令	p.10	(或精神) 状态	p.13
take one's order 点菜	p.10	popular /'pɒpjələ/, /'pɑ:pjələr/	
size /saɪz/ <i>n.</i> 大小; 尺码	p.10	<i>adj.</i> 受欢迎的; 普遍的	p.13
bowl /bəʊl/ <i>n.</i> 碗	p.10	get popular 受欢迎; 流行	p.13
one (large) bowl of ...		cut up 切碎	p.13
一(大)碗……	p.10	idea /aɪ'dɪə/, /aɪ'dɪr/ <i>n.</i> 想法; 主意	p.13
tofu /'təʊfu:/ <i>n.</i> 豆腐	p.10	bring good luck to ... 给……带来好运	p.13
meat /mi:t/ <i>n.</i> (可食用的) 肉	p.11	make ... come true 使……成为现实	p.14
dumpling /'dʌmplɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 饺子	p.12		
porridge /'pɒrɪdʒ/, /'pɔ:ɪrɪdʒ/		Brazil /brə'zɪl/ <i>n.</i> 巴西	p.13
<i>n.</i> 粥; 面糊	p.12	Korea /kə'rɪə/ <i>n.</i> 朝鲜; 韩国	p.13
onion /'ʌnjən/ <i>n.</i> 洋葱	p.12		
fish /fɪʃ/ <i>n.</i> 鱼; 鱼肉	p.12	Unit 3	
pancake /'pæŋkeɪk/ <i>n.</i> 烙饼; 薄饼	p.12	milk /mɪlk/ <i>v.</i> 挤奶	p.17
world /wɜ:(r)ld/ <i>n.</i> 世界	p.13	cow /kaʊ/ <i>n.</i> 奶牛	p.17
around the world 世界各地	p.13	milk a cow 给奶牛挤奶	p.17
answer /'ɑ:nsə/, /'ænsər/		horse /hɔ:(r)s/ <i>n.</i> 马	p.17
<i>n.</i> 答案 <i>v.</i> 回答	p.13	ride a horse 骑马	p.17
different /'dɪfərənt/ <i>adj.</i> 不同的	p.13	feed /fi:d/ <i>v.</i> (fed/fed/) 喂养; 饲养	p.17
candle /'kændl/ <i>n.</i> 蜡烛	p.13	feed chickens 喂鸡	p.17

farmer /'fɑ:(r)mə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 农民; 农场主	p.17	slow /sləʊ/ <i>adj.</i> 缓慢的; 迟缓的	p.21
else /els/ <i>adv.</i> 其他的; 别的	p.17	exciting /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 使人兴奋的; 令人激动的	p.21
quite /kwaɪt/ <i>adv.</i> 相当; 完全	p.17	expensive /ɪk'spensɪv/ <i>adj.</i> 昂贵的	p.21
quite a lot (of...) 许多	p.17	cheap /tʃi:p/ <i>adj.</i> 廉价的; 便宜的	p.21
if /ɪf/ <i>conj.</i> 是否	p.18	fast /fɑ:st/, /fæst/ <i>adv. & adj.</i> 快地 (的)	p.21
anything /'eniθɪŋ/ <i>pron.</i> (常用于 否定句或疑问句) 任何东西; 任何事物	p.18	robot /'rəʊbɒt/, /'rəʊbɑ:t/ <i>n.</i> 机器人	p.21
grow /grəʊ/ <i>v.</i> (grew /gru:/) 种植; 生长; 发育	p.18	guide /gaɪd/ <i>n.</i> 导游; 向导	p.21
show ... around 带领……参观……	p.18	gift /ɡɪft/ <i>n.</i> 礼物; 赠品	p.21
farm /fɑ:(r)m/ <i>n.</i> 农场 <i>v.</i> 务农; 种田	p.18	all in all 总的说来	p.21
farming /'fɑ:mɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 务农; 农场经营	p.18	everything /'evriθɪŋ/ <i>pron.</i> 所有事物; 一切	p.21
pick /pɪk/ <i>v.</i> 采; 摘	p.18	interested /'ɪntrəstɪd/ <i>adj.</i> 感兴趣的	p.21
excellent /'eksələnt/ <i>adj.</i> 极好的; 优秀的	p.18	be interested in 对……感兴趣	p.21
countryside /'kʌntrisaɪd/ <i>n.</i> 乡村; 农村	p.18	dark /dɑ:(r)k/ <i>adj.</i> 黑暗的; 昏暗的	p.21
in the countryside 在乡下; 在农村	p.18	hear /hɪə/, /hɪr/ <i>v.</i> (heard /hɜ:(r)d/) 听到; 听见	p.21
clean /kli:n/ <i>adj.</i> 干净的	p.18	not ... at all 一点也不	p.21
worry /'wʌrɪ/, /'wɜ:ri/ <i>v. & n.</i> 担心; 担忧	p.19	anywhere /'eniweə/, /'eniwer/ <i>adv.</i> 在任何地方	p.24
yesterday /'jestə(r)di/ <i>adv.</i> 昨天	p.19	laugh /lɑ:f/, /læf/ <i>v.</i> 笑; 发笑 <i>n.</i> 笑声	p.24
flower /'flaʊə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 花	p.19	invite /ɪn'vaɪt/ <i>v.</i> 邀请	p.24
get /get/ <i>v.</i> 变得	p.19	start /stɑ:(r)t/ <i>v.</i> 开始; 着手	p.24
luckily /'lʌkɪli/ <i>adv.</i> 幸运地; 好运地	p.19	give /ɡɪv/ <i>v.</i> 提供; 给	p.24
sun /sʌn/ <i>n.</i> 太阳	p.19	wonderful /'wʌndəfl/ <i>adj.</i> 极好的; 精彩的; 绝妙的	p.24
museum /mju:'ziəm/ <i>n.</i> 博物馆	p.20	Carol /'kærəl/ 卡罗尔 (女名)	p.17
fire /'faɪə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 火; 火灾	p.20	Unit 4	
fire station 消防站	p.20	camp /kæmp/ <i>v.</i> 扎营; 搭帐篷	p.25
painting /'peɪntɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 油画; 绘画	p.20	lake /leɪk/ <i>n.</i> 湖; 湖泊	p.25
lovely /'lʌvli/ <i>adj.</i> 可爱的	p.21		

.....Words and Expressions in Each Unit.....

beach /bi:tʃ/ <i>n.</i> 海滩; 沙滩	p.25	scared /skeəd/, /skerd/ <i>adj.</i> 惊慌的; 吓坏了的	p.29
badminton /'bædmɪntən/ <i>n.</i> 羽毛球运动	p.25	move /mu:v/ <i>v.</i> 移动	p.29
sheep /ʃi:p/ <i>n.</i> 羊; 绵羊	p.26	shout to ... 对……大声喊叫	p.29
as /æz, əz/ <i>prep. & adv.</i> 作为; 当做	p.26	jump /dʒʌmp/ <i>v.</i> 跳; 跃	p.29
natural /'nætʃərəl/ <i>adj.</i> 自然的	p.26	up and down 上上下下; 起伏	p.29
butterfly /'bʌtə(r)flaɪ/ <i>n.</i> 蝴蝶	p.26	wake /weɪk/ <i>v.</i> (woke /wəʊk/) 弄醒; 醒	p.29
visitor /'vɪzɪtə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 游客; 访问者	p.26	wake ... up 把……弄醒	p.29
tired /'taɪə(r)d/ <i>adj.</i> 疲倦的; 疲劳的	p.26	into /'ɪntu:/ <i>prep.</i> 到……里面; 进入	p.29
stay /steɪ/ <i>v.</i> 停留; 待	p.26	forest /'fɒrɪst/, /'fɔ:ɪst/ <i>n.</i> 森林	p.29
stay up late 深夜不睡; 熬夜	p.26	ear /ɪə/, /ɪr/ <i>n.</i> 耳朵	p.29
away /ə'weɪ/ <i>adv.</i> 离开; 远离	p.27	Lucy /'lu:si/ 露西 (女名)	p.25
run away 跑开	p.27		
mouse /maʊs/ <i>n.</i> (<i>pl.</i> mice /maɪs/) 老鼠; 耗子	p.27	Unit 5	
baby /'beɪbi/ <i>adj.</i> 幼小的 <i>n.</i> 婴儿	p.27	anyone /'eniwʌn/ <i>pron.</i> 任何人	p.34
shout /ʃaʊt/ <i>v.</i> 呼叫; 喊叫	p.27	few /fju:/ <i>adj. & pron.</i> 不多; 很少	p.34
shout at ... 冲……大声叫嚷	p.27	quite a few 相当多; 不少	p.34
woof /wʊf/ <i>interj.</i> (狗叫声) 汪汪	p.27	most /məʊst/ <i>adj., adv. & pron.</i> 最多; 大多数	p.34
language /'læŋgwɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 语言	p.27	something /'sʌmθɪŋ/ <i>pron.</i> 某事; 某物	p.35
fly /flaɪ/ <i>v.</i> (flew /flu:/) 飞	p.28	nothing /'nʌθɪŋ/ <i>pron.</i> 没有什么; 没有一件东西	p.35
fly a kite 放风筝	p.28	everyone /'evriwʌn/ <i>pron.</i> 每人; 人人; 所有人	p.35
high /haɪ/ <i>adj. & adv.</i> 高的 (地)	p.29	of course /kɔ:(r)s/ 当然; 自然	p.35
high school 中学		myself /maɪ'self/ <i>pron.</i> 我自己; 我本人	p.35
ago /ə'gəʊ/ <i>adv.</i> 以前	p.29	yourself /jɔ:(r)'self/ <i>pron.</i> (<i>pl.</i> yourselves /jɔ:(r)'selvz/)	
India /'ɪndiə/ <i>n.</i> 印度	p.29	你自己; 您自己	p.35
put up 搭起; 举起	p.29		
tent /tent/ <i>n.</i> 帐篷	p.29		
moon /mu:n/ <i>n.</i> 月亮	p.29		
surprise /sə(r)'praɪz/ <i>n.</i> 惊奇; 惊讶 <i>v.</i> 使吃惊	p.29		
get a surprise 吃惊	p.29		
snake /sneɪk/ <i>n.</i> 蛇	p.29		

hen /hen/ <i>n.</i> 母鸡	p.35	Central Park 中央公园 (美国纽约)	p.34
pig /pɪg/ <i>n.</i> 猪	p.35	Huangguoshu Waterfall	
seem /si:m/ <i>v.</i> 好像; 似乎; 看来	p.35	/ˈwɔ:tə(r)fɔ:l/ 黄果树瀑布 (贵州)	p.34
bored /bɔ:(r)d/ <i>adj.</i> 厌倦的; 烦闷的	p.35	Hong Kong /hɒŋ ˈkɒŋ/,	
someone /ˈsʌmwʌn/ <i>pron.</i> 某人	p.35	/ˈhɑ:ŋ ˌkɑ:ŋ/ 香港 (中华人民共和国特别行政区)	p.36
diary /ˈdaɪəri/ <i>n.</i> 日记; 记事簿	p.35	Malaysia /məˈleɪzə/ 马来西亚	p.37
activity /ækˈtɪvəti/ <i>n.</i> 活动	p.37	Malaysian /məˈleɪzɪn/ <i>adj.</i> 马来西亚的 <i>n.</i> 马来西亚人	p.37
decide /dɪˈsaɪd/ <i>v.</i> 决定; 选定	p.37	Georgetown /ˈdʒɔ:(r)dʒtaʊn/	
try /traɪ/ <i>v. & n.</i> 尝试; 设法; 努力	p.37	乔治市 (马来西亚)	p.37
paragliding /ˈpærəɡlaɪdɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 滑翔伞运动	p.37	Weld /weld/ Quay /ki:/ 海墘	
feel like 给……的感觉; 感受到	p.37	(槟城)	p.37
bird /bɜ:(r)d/ <i>n.</i> 鸟	p.37	Penang /pɪˈnæŋ/ Hill 槟城山	
bicycle /ˈbaɪsɪkl/ <i>n.</i> 自行车; 脚踏车	p.37	(马来西亚)	p.37
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difference /ˈdɪfrəns/ <i>n.</i> 差别; 差异	p.37	Mark /mɑ:(r)k/ 马克 (男名)	p.35
top /tɒp/, /tɑ:p/ <i>n.</i> 顶部; 表面	p.37	Unit 6	
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umbrella /ʌmˈbrelə/ <i>n.</i> 伞; 雨伞	p.37	<i>n.</i> 家务劳动; 家务事	p.41
wet /wet/ <i>adj.</i> 湿的; 潮湿的; 下雨的	p.37	hardly /ˈhɑ:(r)dli/ <i>adv.</i> 几乎不;	
because of 因为	p.37	几乎没有	p.41
below /bɪˈləʊ/ <i>prep. & adv.</i>		ever /ˈevə(r)/ <i>adv.</i> 在任何时候;	
在……下面; 到……下面	p.37	从来; 曾经	p.41
enough /ɪˈnʌf/ <i>adj.</i> 足够的; 充足的;		hardly ever 几乎从不	p.41
充分的	p.37	once /wʌns/ <i>adv.</i> 一次; 曾经	p.42
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duck /dʌk/ <i>n.</i> 鸭	p.39		
dislike /dɪsˈlaɪk/ <i>v. & n.</i> 不喜爱 (的			
事物); 厌恶 (的事物)	p.39		

.....Words and Expressions in Each Unit.....

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full /fʊl/ <i>adj.</i> 忙的; 满的; 充满的	p.42	writer /'raɪtə(r)/ n. 作者; 作家	p.46
swing /swɪŋ/ n. 摆动; 秋千 v. (使) 摆动; 摇摆	p.42	dentist /'dentɪst/ n. 牙科医生	p.47
swing dance 摇摆舞	p.42	magazine /'mæɡə'zi:n/, /'mæɡəzi:n/ n. 杂志; 期刊	p.47
maybe /'meɪbi/ <i>adv.</i> 大概; 或许; 可能	p.43	however /haʊ'evə(r)/ <i>adv.</i> 然而; 不过	p.47
least /li:st/ <i>adv.</i> 最小; 最少 <i>adj. & pron.</i> 最小的; 最少的	p.43	than /ðən; ðæn/ <i>prep. & conj.</i> (用以引出比较的第二部分) 比	p.47
at least 至少; 不少于; 起码	p.43	more than 多于	p.47
junk /dʒʌŋk/ n. 无用的东西; 无价值的东西	p.44	almost /'ɔ:lməʊst/ <i>adv.</i> 几乎; 差不多	p.48
junk food 垃圾食品	p.44	none /nʌn/ <i>pron.</i> 没有一个; 毫无	p.48
coffee /'kɒfi/, /'kɔ:fi/ n. 咖啡	p.44	less /les/ <i>adv.</i> 较少; 较小 <i>adj. & pron.</i> 较少的; 更少的	p.48
result /rɪ'zʌlt/ n. 结果; 后果	p.45	less than 少于	p.48
percent /pə(r)'sent/ n. (=per cent) 百分之……	p.45	point /pɔɪnt/ n. 得分; 点	p.48
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body /'bɒdi/, /'bɑ:di/ n. 身体	p.45	better /'betə(r)/ <i>adj. & adv.</i> (good 和 well 的比较级) 较好的 (地); 更好的 (地)	p.49
such /sʌtʃ/ <i>adj. & pron.</i> 这样的; 那样的; 类似的	p.45	loudly /'laʊdli/ <i>adv.</i> 喧闹地; 大声地; 响亮地	p.49
such as 例如; 像……这样	p.45		
together /tə'geðə(r)/ <i>adv.</i> 在一起; 共同	p.45		

quietly /'kwaɪətli/ <i>adv.</i> 轻声地; 轻柔地; 安静地	p.49	bring out 使显现; 使表现出	p.53
hard-working /'hɑ:(r)d'wɜ:(r)kɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 工作努力的; 辛勤的	p.50	grade /greɪd/ <i>n.</i> 成绩等级; 评分等级	p.53
competition /kəmpe'tɪʃn/, /kɑ:mpə'tɪʃn/ <i>n.</i> 比赛; 竞赛; 竞争	p.50	should /ʃʊd; ʃəd/ <i>modal v.</i> 应该; 应当; 可以	p.53
fantastic /fæn'tæstɪk/ <i>adj.</i> 极好的; 了不起的	p.50	the same as 和……相同; 与……一致	p.53
which /wɪtʃ/ <i>pron. & adj.</i> 哪一个; 哪一些	p.50	saying /'seɪɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 谚语; 格言; 警句	p.53
clearly /'kliəli/, /'klɪrli/ <i>adv.</i> 清楚地; 清晰地; 明白地	p.50	reach /ri:tʃ/ <i>v.</i> 伸手; 到达; 抵达	p.53
win /wɪn/ <i>v.</i> 获胜; 赢; 赢得	p.50	hand /hænd/ <i>n.</i> 手	p.53
though /ðəʊ/ <i>adv.</i> 不过; 可是; 然而 <i>conj.</i> 虽然; 尽管; 不过	p.50	touch /tʌtʃ/ <i>v.</i> 感动; 触摸	p.53
talented /'tæləntɪd/ <i>adj.</i> 有才能的; 有才干的	p.52	heart /hɑ:(r)t/ <i>n.</i> 内心; 心脏	p.53
truly /'tru:li/ <i>adv.</i> 真正; 确实	p.52	fact /fækt/ <i>n.</i> 现实; 事实	p.53
care /keə/, /ker/ <i>v.</i> 在意; 担忧; 关心	p.52	in fact 确切地说; 事实上; 实际上	p.53
care about 关心; 在意	p.52	break /breɪk/ <i>v.</i> (broke /brəʊk/) (使) 破; 裂; 碎; 损坏	p.53
serious /'sɪəriəs/, /'sɪriəs/ <i>adj.</i> 严肃的; 稳重的	p.53	arm /ɑ:(r)m/ <i>n.</i> 手臂; 上肢	p.53
mirror /'mɪrə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 镜子	p.53	share /ʃeə/, /ʃer/ <i>v.</i> 分享; 共享; 共用; 分摊	p.53
kid /kɪd/ <i>n.</i> 小孩; 年轻人	p.53	loud /laʊd/ <i>adj.</i> 响亮的; 大声的	p.54
as long as 只要; 既然	p.53	similar /'sɪmələ(r)/ <i>adj.</i> 相像的; 类似的	p.54
necessary /'nesəsəri/, /'nesəri/ <i>adj.</i> 必需的; 必要的	p.53	be similar to 与……相像的、类似的	p.54
be different from 与……不同; 与……有差异	p.53	primary /'praɪməri/, /'praɪmeri/ <i>adj.</i> 最初的; 最早的	p.56
both /bəʊθ/ <i>adj. & pron.</i> 两个; 两个都	p.53	primary school 小学	p.56
		information /ˌɪnfə(r)'meɪʃn/ <i>n.</i> 信息; 消息	p.56
		Tara /'tɑ:rə/ 塔拉 (女名)	p.49
		Sam /sæm/ 萨姆 (男名)	p.49
		Nelly /'neli/ 内莉 (女名)	p.50
		Larry /'læri/ 拉里 (男名)	p.53

Unit 8

theater /'θi:tə/, /'θi:ətə/ n. (=theatre) 戏院; 剧场	p.57	pretty /'prɪti/ <i>adv.</i> 相当; 十分; 很	p.59
comfortable /'kʌmfə(r)təbl/ <i>adj.</i> 使人舒服的; 舒适的	p.57	menu /'menju:/ <i>n.</i> 菜单	p.59
seat /si:t/ <i>n.</i> 座位; 坐处 (如椅子等)	p.57	act /ækt/ <i>v.</i> 扮演 (角色)	p.59
screen /skri:n/ <i>n.</i> 银幕; 屏幕	p.57	meal /mi:l/ <i>n.</i> 早 (或午、晚) 餐; 一餐所吃的食物	p.59
close /kləʊs/ <i>adj.</i> (在空间、时间上) 接近	p.57	creative /kri'eɪtɪv/ <i>adj.</i> 有创造力的; 创造性的	p.60
ticket /'tɪkɪt/ <i>n.</i> 票; 入场券	p.57	performer /pə(r)'fɔ:(r)mə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 表演者; 演员	p.60
worst /wɜ:(r)st/ <i>adj. & adv.</i> (bad 和 badly 的最高级) 最差 (的); 最坏 (的); 最糟 (的)	p.58	talent /'tælənt/ <i>n.</i> 天资; 天赋	p.61
cheaply /'tʃi:pli/ <i>adv.</i> 便宜地; 低廉地	p.58	common /'kɒmən/, /'kɑ:mən/ <i>n.</i> 与……相同	p.61
song /sɒŋ/, /sɔ:ŋ/ <i>n.</i> 歌; 歌曲	p.58	have ... in common 有相同特征; (想法、兴趣等方面) 相同	p.61
DJ /di:dʒeɪ/ <i>n.</i> (电台、电视台、 俱乐部的) 音乐节目主持人	p.58	magician /mə'dʒɪʃən/ <i>n.</i> 魔术师	p.61
choose /tʃu:z/ <i>v.</i> (chose /tʃəʊz/) 选择; 挑选	p.58	all kinds of 各种类型的; 各种各样的	p.61
carefully /'keəfəli/, /'kɜ:fəli/ <i>adv.</i> 细致地; 小心地; 谨慎地	p.58	beautifully /'bjʊ:tɪflɪ/ <i>adv.</i> 美好地; 漂亮地	p.61
reporter /rɪ'pɔ:(r)tə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 记者	p.58	be up to 是……的职责; 由……决定	p.61
so far 到目前为止; 迄今为止	p.58	role /rəʊl/ <i>n.</i> 作用; 职能; 角色	p.61
fresh /frefʃ/ <i>adj.</i> 新鲜的; 清新的	p.58	play a role 发挥作用; 有影响	p.61
comfortably /'kʌmfə(r)təbli/ <i>adv.</i> 舒服地; 舒适地	p.58	winner /'wɪnə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 获胜者; 优胜者	p.61
worse /wɜ:(r)s/ <i>adj. & adv.</i> (bad 和 badly 的比较级) 更差 (的); 更坏 (的); 更糟 (的)	p.59	prize /praɪz/ <i>n.</i> 奖; 奖品; 奖金	p.61
service /'sɜ:(r)vɪs/ <i>n.</i> 接待; 服务	p.59	everybody /'evrɪbɒdi/, /'evrɪbɑ:di/ <i>pron.</i> 每人; 人人; 所有人	p.61
		make up 编造 (故事、谎言等)	p.61
		example /ɪg'zɑ:mpl/, /ɪg'zæmpl/ <i>n.</i> 实例; 范例	p.61
		for example 例如	p.61
		poor /pɔ:(r), puə/, /pʊr/ <i>adj.</i> 贫穷的; 清贫的	p.61

seriously /'sɪəriəsli/, /'sɪriəsli/	
<i>adv.</i> 严重地; 严肃地; 认真地	p.61
take ... seriously 认真对待……	p.61
agree /ə'gri:/ <i>v.</i> 同意; 赞成; 应允	p.62
agree with 同意; 赞成	p.62
crowded /'kraʊdɪd/ <i>adj.</i> 人多的;	
拥挤的; 挤满的	p.63
Greg /greg/ 格雷格 (男名)	p.58
Depp /dep/ 德普 (姓)	p.59
Danny /'dæni/ 丹尼 (男名)	p.59
Eliza /'ɪlaɪzə/ 伊丽莎 (女名)	p.60
Vera /'vɪərə/, /'vɪrə/ 薇拉 (女名)	p.60
Dennis /'denɪs/ 丹尼斯 (男名)	p.60
<i>American Idol</i> /'aɪdl/ 美国偶像	
(文中为电视节目名称)	p.61
<i>America's Got Talent</i> 美国达人秀	
(文中为电视节目名称)	p.61
<i>China's Got Talent</i> 中国达人秀	
(文中为电视节目名称)	p.61

Vocabulary Index

(注: 在本词表中, 重点词汇用黑体标出。
在英式发音和美式发音有区别时, 英式发音在前, 美式发音在后。)

A		artist /'ɑ:(r)tɪst/ <i>n.</i> 艺术家	p.5
a little	一点; 少量	p.2	as /æz, əz/ <i>prep. & adv.</i> 作为; 当做
act /ækt/ <i>v.</i> 扮演 (角色)		p.59	as /æz; əz/ <i>adv.</i> 像……一样; 如同
activity /æk'tɪvəti/ <i>n.</i> 活动		p.37	as long as 只要; 既然
actor /'æktə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 演员		p.3	at least 至少; 不少于; 起码
actress /'æktɹəs/ <i>n.</i> 女演员		p.3	away /ə'weɪ/ <i>adv.</i> 离开; 远离
age /eɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 年龄		p.13	
ago /ə'gəʊ/ <i>adv.</i> 以前		p.29	B
agree /ə'gri:/ <i>v.</i> 同意; 赞成; 应允		p.62	baby /'beɪbi/ <i>adj.</i> 幼小的 <i>n.</i> 婴儿
agree with 同意; 赞成		p.62	badminton /'bædmɪntən/
all in all 总的说来		p.21	<i>n.</i> 羽毛球运动
all kinds of 各种类型的; 各种各样的		p.61	be different from 与……不同;
almost /'ɔ:lməʊst/ <i>adv.</i> 几乎;			与……有差异
差不多		p.48	be interested in 对……感兴趣
although /ɔ:l'dəʊ/ <i>conj.</i> 虽然; 尽管;			(be) of medium build 中等身材
即使		p.45	(be) of medium height 中等身高
another /ə'nʌðə(r)/			be similar to 与……相像的、类似的
<i>adj. & pron.</i> 另一; 又一		p.5	be up to 是……的职责; 由……决定
answer /'ɑ:nsə/, /'ænsə(r)/			beach /bi:tʃ/ <i>n.</i> 海滩; 沙滩
<i>n.</i> 答案 <i>v.</i> 回答		p.13	beautifully /'bjʊ:tɪflɪ/ <i>adv.</i> 美好地;
anything /'eniθɪŋ/ <i>pron.</i> (常用于否			漂亮地
定句或疑问句) 任何东西;			because of 因为
任何事物		p.18	beef /bi:f/ <i>n.</i> 牛肉
anyone /'eniwʌn/ <i>pron.</i> 任何人		p.34	below /bɪ'ləʊ/ <i>prep. & adv.</i>
anywhere /'eniweə/, /'eniwer/			在……下面; 到……下面
<i>adv.</i> 在任何地方		p.24	better /'betə(r)/ <i>adj. & adv.</i>
arm /ɑ:(r)m/ <i>n.</i> 手臂; 上肢		p.53	(good 和 well 的比较级)
around the world 世界各地		p.13	较好的 (地); 更好的 (地)

bicycle /'baɪsɪkl/ <i>n.</i> 自行车; 脚踏车	p.37	cinema /'sɪnəmə/ <i>n.</i> 电影院	p.2
bird /bɜ:(r)d/ <i>n.</i> 鸟	p.37	clean /kli:n/ <i>adj.</i> 干净的	p.18
blonde /blɒnd/, /blɑ:nd/ <i>adj.</i> (blond)(头发)金黄色的	p.4	clearly /'klɪəli/, /'klɪrli/ <i>adv.</i> 清楚地; 清晰地; 明白地	p.50
blow /bləʊ/ <i>v.</i> 吹	p.13	close /kləʊs/ <i>adj.</i> (在空间、时间上) 接近	p.57
blow out 吹灭	p.13	coffee /'kɒfi/, /'kɔ:fi/ <i>n.</i> 咖啡	p.44
body /'bɒdi/, /'bɑ:di/ <i>n.</i> 身体	p.45	comfortable /'kʌmfə(r)təbl/ <i>adj.</i> 使人舒服的; 舒适的	p.57
bored /bɔ:(r)d/ <i>adj.</i> 厌倦的; 烦闷的	p.35	comfortably /'kʌmfə(r)təbli/ <i>adv.</i> 舒服地; 舒适地	p.58
both /bəʊθ/ <i>adj. & pron.</i> 两个; 两个都	p.53	common /'kɒmən/, /'kɑ:mən/ <i>n.</i> 与……相同	p.61
bowl /bəʊl/ <i>n.</i> 碗	p.10	competition /kəmpe'tɪʃn/, /kɑ:mpə'tɪʃn/ <i>n.</i> 比赛; 竞赛; 竞争	p.50
break /breɪk/ <i>v.</i> (broke /brəʊk/) (使)破; 裂; 碎; 损坏	p.53	countryside /'kʌntrisaɪd/ <i>n.</i> 乡村; 农村	p.18
bring good luck to ... 给……带来好运	p.13	cow /kau/ <i>n.</i> 奶牛	p.17
bring out 使显现; 使表现出	p.53	creative /kri'eɪtɪv/ <i>adj.</i> 有创造力的; 创造性的	p.60
build /bɪld/ <i>n.</i> 身材	p.1	crime /kraɪm/ <i>n.</i> 犯罪活动	p.5
building /'bɪldɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 建筑物; 房子	p.37	criminal /'krɪmɪnl/ <i>n.</i> 罪犯	p.5
butterfly /'bʌtə(r)flaɪ/ <i>n.</i> 蝴蝶	p.26	crowded /'kraʊdɪd/ <i>adj.</i> 人多的; 拥挤的; 挤满的	p.63
C		curly /'kɜ:(r)li/ <i>adj.</i> 卷曲的	p.1
cabbage /'kæbɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 卷心菜; 洋白菜	p.9	cut up 切碎	p.13
camp /kæmp/ <i>v.</i> 扎营; 搭帐篷	p.25		
candle /'kændl/ <i>n.</i> 蜡烛	p.13	D	
candy /'kændi/ <i>n.</i> 糖果	p.13	dark /dɑ:(r)k/ <i>adj.</i> 黑暗的; 昏暗的	p.21
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- winner** /'wɪnə(r)/ *n.* 获胜者; 优胜者 p.61
- wonder** /'wʌndə(r)/ *v.* 想知道; 琢磨 p.37
- wonderful** /'wʌndə(r)fl/ *adj.*
精彩的; 绝妙的 p.24
- woof** /wʊf/ *interj.* (狗叫声) 汪汪 p.27
- world** /wɜ:(r)ld/ *n.* 世界 p.13
- worry** /'wʌrɪ/, /'wɜ:ri/ *v. & n.*
担心; 担忧 p.19
- worse** /wɜ:(r)s/ *adj. & adv.*
(bad和badly的比较级) 更差(的);
更坏(的); 更糟(的) p.59
- worst** /wɜ:(r)st/ *adj. & adv.*
(bad和badly的最高级) 最差
(的); 最坏(的); 最糟(的) p.58
- would** /wʊd/ *modal v.* (表示意愿)
愿意 p.9
- would like** (表示意愿) 愿意; 喜欢 p.9
- writer** /'raɪtə(r)/ *n.* 作者; 作家 p.46
- Y**
- yesterday** /'jestə(r)di/ *adv.* 昨天 p.19
- yet** /jet/ *adv.* (常用于否定句或
疑问句) 还; 仍然 p.9
- yourself** /jɔ:(r)'self/ *pron.*
(pl. yourselves /jɔ:(r)'selvz/)
你自己; 您自己 p.35

Irregular Verbs

Verb	Past tense
be (am, is, are)	was, were
bear	bore
beat	beat
become	became
begin	began
blow	blew
break	broke
bring	brought
build	built
burn	burnt / burned
buy	bought
catch	caught
choose	chose
come	came
cost	cost
cut	cut
dig	dug
do (does)	did
draw	drew
dream	dreamt / dreamed
drink	drank
drive	drove
eat	ate
fall	fell
feed	fed
feel	felt
fight	fought
find	found

Verb	Past tense
fly	flew
forget	forgot
get	got
give	gave
go	went
grow	grew
hang (悬挂)	hung
have (has)	had
hear	heard
hide	hid
hit	hit
hold	held
hurt	hurt
keep	kept
know	knew
lay	laid
lead	led
learn	learnt / learned
leave	left
lend	lent
let	let
lie (躺)	lay
light	lit / lighted
lose	lost
make	made
mean	meant
meet	met
mistake	mistook

Verb	Past tense
pay	paid
put	put
read /ri:d/	read /red/
ride	rode
ring	rang
rise	rose
run	ran
say	said
see	saw
sell	sold
send	sent
set	set
shake	shook
shine	shone
shut	shut
sing	sang
sit	sat
sleep	slept
smell	smelt / smelled

Verb	Past tense
speak	spoke
speed	sped / speeded
spell	spelt / spelled
spend	spent
spread	spread
stand	stood
steal	stole
stick	stuck
swim	swam
take	took
teach	taught
tell	told
think	thought
throw	threw
understand	understood
wake	woke
wear	wore
win	won
write	wrote