



义务教育教科书

五·四学制

英语 ENGLISH

九年级 下册



教育科学出版社

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· 北京 ·

Preview Units



▲ UNIT 1
The Picture of Peace



◀ UNIT 2
Getting Along

◀ UNIT 3
Building Bridges



◀ UNIT 4
Wang Wei's Dream





UNIT 5 ▲
The Way to Success



UNIT 6 ▶
A Girl Named Wilma



◀ UNIT 7
The Bad Attitude

UNIT 8 ▶
You Find What
You Are Looking for



◀ UNIT 9
Optimism and Pessimism

前 言

亲爱的同学们，经过一个假期的休整，我们迎来了初中生活的最后一个学期，大家对英语学习更加热情满怀，信心十足。

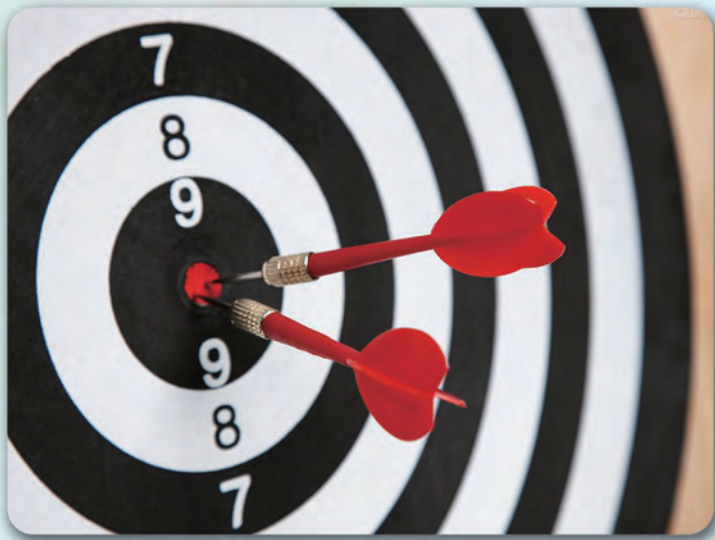
上学期我们从遵守承诺、团结互助、倾注爱心这三个主题着手，懂得了很多人生宝贵的价值，得到了深刻的启发和教育。本学期我们将从和睦相处、追求理想、人生价值这三个话题着手，来领悟人生：和睦促进人与人之间的友谊，相互理解增进人与人之间的和谐；理想是人生的目标，只要有理想并刻苦奋斗才有可能换来成功的果实；懂得树立正确的价值观和人生观的重要意义。

出于毕业学年将进行综合性总复习的考虑，本册教科书在各单元设计了系统性、拓展性的综合复习和应用训练，引领大家对初中阶段所学语言知识进行总结。设计意图主要在于让同学们能有效地依据话题进行情景对话，能找出文章的主题，理解故事的情节，能利用词典等工具书进行阅读和写作。

同学们，英语学习需要坚持不懈，更需要经常交流运用，这样才能使英语能力得到不断的巩固和提高。希望大家通过言语实践顺利实现初中阶段的英语学习目标，为下一步高中阶段的英语学习打下坚实的基础。

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Practice makes perfect.



Unit 1

The Picture of Peace

Listen & Speak

1. What are winters like in your hometown?
2. Will you be able to join us?
3. How can I learn English faster?

Read & Think

Reading: The Picture of Peace

Introducing the topic of “peace” with an interesting story of a king who asks two artists to paint their idea of “peace.”

Read & Write

Revise & Improve

Present Perfect

Check Your Progress



Key Functions

1. What are winters like in your hometown?
2. Will you be able to join us?
3. How can I learn English faster?

Listening Task

A Look at the picture and guess the situation. Listen carefully.

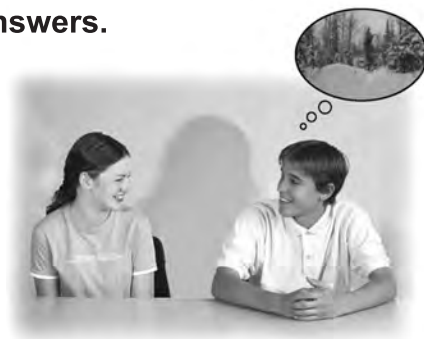
B Listen again and choose the correct answers.

1. What are winters like in Mike's hometown?

- a. Rainy. b. Snowy.

2. What did Mike do during the winter?

- a. Ski. b. Skate.



C Listen carefully and fill in each blank.

A: Is it okay if I sit here?

B: Sure, **1.** _____. What country are you from?

A: I'm from Canada.

B: **2.** _____! What are summers like in your country?

A: Summers are just beautiful. It's not too hot, and it's perfect for picnics.

B: You must miss home.

A: Yes, I do.

B: Why don't you visit the National Gallery? They have some paintings from Canada. They will **3.** _____ you of your country.

D Check your answers with a partner.

Speaking Task

Warm-up

What do you usually do with your friends?

When your friend is late for an appointment, what do you do?

Read and answer the questions. Then role-play.

1. Xiaohai is waiting at the subway station near the shopping center.

After a couple of minutes, he sees Jennifer.

Xiaohai: Hey, Jennifer!

Jennifer: Hi, Xiaohai. Is Xiaohong here yet?

Xiaohai: No, I tried calling her but she didn't answer.
She should be here soon.

Jennifer: Great!

Xiaohai: Before I forget, Xiaohong and I talked about seeing a
movie after shopping. Will you be able to join us?

Jennifer: Of course! I wouldn't miss it.

- *What will they do when they finish shopping?*

2. Xiaohong arrives a little bit late, and then they start walking toward the shopping center.

Jennifer: Hi, Xiaohong! Good to see you again.

Xiaohong: Sorry, I'm late. I woke up a little late.

Jennifer: That's no problem. I was just talking with Xiaohai.

Xiaohong: I can't stand this weather. Isn't it cold today?

Jennifer: Yes, it is.

Xiaohong: What are winters like in your hometown?

Jennifer: Sometimes it gets as cold as -30 degrees Celsius!

- *Why was Xiaohong late?*

On your own

- *What is the weather like today?*
- *What do you think of the weather in Jennifer's hometown?*

3. As they walk, Xiaohai asks Jennifer about learning English.

Xiaohai: Jennifer, how can I learn English faster?

Jennifer: Well, there is no easy way. You just have to practice a lot.

Xiaohai: What kind of practice?

Jennifer: What I mean is that you need to keep using the four skills — reading, writing, speaking, and listening. The more you use the skills, the better your English will be.

Xiaohai: Will you help me?

Jennifer: Sure!

On your own

- *How do you study English?*
- *What do you think is the most effective way to learn English?*

Reading

The Picture of Peace

Once upon a time, a good king was worried about the problems in his kingdom. There were wars all around the land and he wanted peace. One day, he called the two best artists in his kingdom. He asked each of them to paint a picture of

peace. The best painting would become the symbol of peace for the kingdom.

The first artist went to work right away. He painted his favorite place. He thought that it was the most peaceful place on earth. It was a beautiful lake beside a mountain. The lake was calm and like a mirror. It reflected the mountain and the white clouds above it.

The second artist sat and thought about the true meaning of peace for a very long time. Then he began to paint. He also painted a mountain, but his was steep and dark. A violent lightning storm with pouring rain hung over the mountain. A powerful waterfall rushed down the mountainside, but behind the waterfall was a small tree. In the tree was a nest with a bird. She was calmly feeding her two tiny baby birds.



The day came for the king to choose the best painting. He admired the first artist's work. Then he looked at the second artist's painting. He looked at the violent storm clouds and rushing water. Then he saw the mother bird with her babies. "This," the king said, "is real peace."



The first artist was angry. "That's not peaceful!" he shouted. The king explained, "If you can be in the middle of all the noise, violence, and danger of the world, and yet be calm in your heart, then you have found true peace."

Reading Comprehension

A Choose the best answer to each question.

1. Why did the king want a painting?

- a. Because he wanted a symbol of peace for the land.
- b. Because he wanted his castle to look more beautiful.
- c. Because he wanted to give it to the most peaceful kingdom.

2. Why did the first artist get angry?

- a. He didn't like the second artist.
- b. He didn't like the king.
- c. He didn't think the second artist's painting was peaceful.

B Check the artist related to his drawing.

The 1st
artist

The 2nd
artist

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 1. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ... sat and thought about the true meaning of peace for a very long time. |
| 2. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ... painted his favorite place. |
| 3. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ... painted a steep and dark mountain. A violent lightning storm with pouring rain hung over the mountain. |
| 4. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ... painted a beautiful lake beside a mountain. The lake was calm and like a mirror. |
| 5. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ... painted a nest with a bird which was calmly feeding her two tiny baby birds. |

A Building Vocabulary

Read the sentences. Figure out the meaning of each word in bold from the context. Match the words to the correct definitions.

Word in Context	Meaning
_____ 1. One day, he called the two best artists in his kingdom.	a. to give back an image
_____ 2. The lake was calm and like a mirror.	b. rising quickly at a high place
_____ 3. The lake reflected the mountain and the white clouds above it.	c. persons who create artwork like paintings and statues
_____ 4. He also painted a mountain, but his was steep and dark.	d. to move very quickly
_____ 5. A violent lightning storm with pouring rain hung over the mountain.	e. to look at with respect
_____ 6. A powerful waterfall rushed down the mountainside.	f. still and quiet
_____ 7. He admired the first artist's work.	g. having a powerful, dangerous force

B Building Sentences

Complete the paragraph with the correct words from the words above. Change the word forms if necessary.

The _____ wanted to paint a picture about war. He painted a scene of a battle. One soldier was trying to _____ up a _____ hill to get to safety. Another soldier was injured. His face did not look _____. It _____ the _____ war around him. The artist hoped that people would _____ his painting. He wanted people to look at the painting and remember the dead soldiers.



Forming Opinions

1. A student is writing a paragraph about the king's choice. Look at the picture and think about why the king chose this painting.



Painting details

- a steep, dark mountain
- a violent storm, rain, lightning, and a powerful waterfall
- a bird calmly feeding her babies in a nest

Reasons

- Peace is not a place without noise, violence, or danger.
- True peace is being calm inside.

2. Now, help the student write a well-organized paragraph. Describe the painting the king chose and his reasons.

The king chose the second artist's painting. The painting showed (1) _____
 _____. The painting also
 showed (2) _____
 _____.

But behind the waterfall, there was (3) _____.

The king believed that (4) _____,
 and that (5) _____.

Present Perfect

I have lost all my money.
She has been to Beijing.
I have lived here all my life.

Let's take a look.

We make the **present perfect** by joining the present form of **have** with the **past participle of the verb**.

- I **have eaten** all my lunch.
- He **has been** sick all day.

1. We use the present perfect to talk about an action or situation that happened at some specified time in the past but is still important.

- I've **lost** all my money.
 - I **haven't found** it yet.
 - **Have** you **lost** your money, too?
- It happened in the past (I lost all my money), but the money is still lost, and it is important to the speaker.

2. We use the present perfect to talk about an action or situation that started in the past and continues up to the present.

- I **have been** here for two hours.
- They **have been** friends for four years.

* **Be careful when you use the verb *go* in the present perfect.**

- She **has gone** to Shanghai. (She is still there.)
- I **have been** to France. (I went to France and came back.)

Now you try.

1. I have studied English for six years. (study)
2. She _____ never _____ overseas. (go)
3. Mike _____ already _____ his homework. (finish)
4. _____ you ever _____ snails? (eat)
5. The weather _____ beautiful this year. (be)
6. My father _____ thousands of books! (read)
7. _____ you _____ your friends today? (see)
8. I _____ just _____ the news. (hear)
9. I _____ that movie yet. (watch)

A

Work by Yourself

Change these sentences from the past to the present perfect.

e.g. My teacher visited Beijing.
→ My teacher has visited Beijing.

1. John went to London.

→ _____

2. I saw that movie.

→ _____

3. My friend was sick.

→ _____

B

Work in Pairs

Interview your partner with the following questions.

- **Have** you ever **broken** a bone?
- **Have** you ever **sung** in public?
- **Have** you ever **been** in an accident?
- **Have** you ever **been** to another country?
- **Have** you ever **eaten** Italian food?
- **Have** you ever **seen** a UFO?
- **Have** you ever **traveled** by airplane?
- **Have** you ever **won** a prize?
- **Have** you ever **met** a famous person?

Now, write down your partner's replies in your notebook. Try to include as much information as possible. Tell the full story!

My partner has broken her arm twice. The first time

_____ . She has never

C

Work as a Group

Read your partner's experiences to the group, and listen as other group members read their partners' responses. Ask questions!

WORD BANK



leg _____

arm _____

finger _____

ankle _____

shoulder _____

singing contest _____

car crash _____

sports injury _____

fall down _____

hospital _____

vacation _____

trip _____

school trip _____

pasta _____

pizza _____

airport _____

take-off _____

land _____

gold medal _____

silver medal _____

bronze medal _____

race _____

competition _____

final _____

TV star _____

movie star _____

singer _____

Choose the best answer to each question.

Millions of years ago, dinosaurs ruled the earth, but they became extinct before man lived on earth. When an animal becomes extinct, it means that every one of that species is dead.

Extinction has always been a part of the earth's history. Scientists say that fewer than ten species used to become extinct each year. This was normal. But in recent history, thousands of species have become extinct each year. Many scientists now say that extinction is the biggest danger in the world.

What is the cause of extinction? Most extinction today is caused by man. Some animals become extinct due to hunting. Other species become extinct when man pollutes or destroys the species' ecosystem. For example, when man cuts down too many trees for the wood, forest ecosystems are destroyed. Many plants and animals become extinct when their ecosystem is gone.

People around the world want to help species that are at risk of dying out. These are called endangered species. Scientists and governments have created an endangered species list. If a plant or an animal is on the list, it means that there are not many of that species left. People must actively protect those species, or they will become extinct.

1. Which is not true about extinction?
 - a. Extinction is a normal part of the earth's history.
 - b. Once an animal is extinct, it can't come back again.
 - c. In recent history, ten species have become extinct each year.
 - d. Dinosaurs became extinct before man lived on earth.

2. What is the endangered species list?
 - a. A list of plants or animals that may become extinct soon.
 - b. A list of plants and animals that are already extinct.
 - c. A list of plants or animals that people have saved.
 - d. A list of plants and animals that destroy the ecosystem.

3. What should people do for animals on the endangered species list?
 - a. Leave them alone.
 - b. Actively protect them.
 - c. Cut down many trees.
 - d. Destroy their ecosystem.

Unit 2

Getting Along

Listen & Speak

1. I used to go bowling.
2. I haven't learned how to use paintbrushes yet.
3. What kind of movies do you like most?

Read & Think

Reading: Getting Along

Continuing the topic of "peace" with the very noisy story of Peace Club members who are not as peaceful as they should be!

Read & Write

Revise & Improve

Countable and Uncountable Nouns

Check Your Progress



Key Functions

1. I used to go bowling.
2. I haven't learned how to use paintbrushes yet.
3. What kind of movies do you like most?

Listening Task

A Look at the picture and guess the situation. Listen carefully.

B Listen again and choose the correct answers.

1. What sport does Susan like most?

- a. Bowling.
- b. Basketball.

2. When did Susan used to go bowling?

- a. Before she entered high school.
- b. When she was in elementary school.



C Listen carefully and fill in each blank.

A: How did you usually **1.** _____ your vacations?

B: I spent them playing the piano, and I **2.** _____ to read a lot.

A: What kind of books did you read?

B: Short novels.

A: I **3.** _____ a lot, too. I stayed all day in the library to read.

B: Then, is reading your favorite hobby?

A: Not my favorite. I enjoy writing most.

D Check your answers with a partner.

Speaking Task

Warm-up

A hobby is something you like to do in your free time. What is your hobby?
How often do you do it? How much time do you spend doing it?

Read and answer the questions. Then role-play.

1. Xiaohong, Jennifer, and Xiaohai are talking about hobbies.

Jennifer: Xiaohong, what did you do during your summer vacation?

Xiaohong: I went swimming. Actually, I started swimming in order to be healthier.

Xiaohai: How about you, Jennifer?

Jennifer: When I was living in Canada, I used to play the violin.

- *Why did Xiaohong start swimming?*
- *What was Jennifer's hobby in Canada?*

2. Jennifer explains about her new hobby.

Xiaohong: Do you still have the same hobby here?

Jennifer: No, I've been learning how to draw.

Xiaohai: That's a good idea.

Jennifer: Yes, I want to draw a lot of pictures and send them to my friends.

Xiaohai: Is drawing difficult?

Jennifer: It's not too difficult. I've been learning how to sketch, but I haven't learned how to use paintbrushes yet.

- *What is Jennifer's new hobby here in China?*

On your own

- *Are there any new hobbies you wish to have?*
- *Could you start your new hobby right away, or would you need some time?*
- *If you need time, why?*

3. They decide to go see a movie.

Xiaohai: (*looking at his watch*) Let's go see a movie.

Jennifer: Okay. What kind of movies do you like most?

Xiaohai: I like science fiction films most.

Jennifer: Really? Why do you like them?

Xiaohai: Well, they make me use my imagination. I like to think about the future, too.

On your own

- *There are many kinds of movies. What are they? (Romance, drama, horror, comedy, science fiction, and action, etc.)*
- *What is your favorite?*

Reading

Getting Along

The No. 8 Middle School Peace Club was having an important meeting to plan activities for the school's annual Peace on Earth Fair. Jamie, the club president, asked the students for their ideas.

Vincent suggested a play, but Amy thought it was a stupid idea. She said it would be easier to just sing a song. Karen said that Amy was lazy. Gina wanted to invite a famous rock band, but Chris said she was dumb because they couldn't afford a rock band. "We should set up tables for people to write letters to world leaders," suggested Jill.

Soon, they were fighting. Everyone shouted and nobody listened. Jamie couldn't stand it anymore.

"Please be quiet!" she screamed. "This club is supposed to be about peace, but everyone is fighting! We can't teach other people about being peaceful if we can't show respect for one another. We shouldn't attack others' ideas. We should listen to and respect every idea and make a plan based on everyone's. Vincent, will you begin again?"

"Well, my idea was a play," said Vincent. "But I like Amy's idea about a song."

"Gina had a fun idea about rock bands," said Amy. "But



I think Chris is right. It's too expensive. What if we pretended to be rock stars?"

"That would be really fun! It would be like Vincent's idea for a play," added Chris. "We could sing songs about peace."

"What a creative idea!" said Karen. "I also like Jill's idea about writing letters."

Soon the room was noisy again, but this time everyone was happy and excited. They were all working together in peace. And they planned the best Peace on Earth Fair ever!

Reading Comprehension

A Choose the best answer to each question.

1. Why was the Peace Club having an important meeting?

- a. The members wanted to elect a new president.
- b. The members needed to plan the school's annual Peace on Earth Fair.
- c. The members wanted to watch a rock concert.

2. Why couldn't the kids teach others about being peaceful at first?

- a. Because they didn't know how to get along themselves.
- b. Because they didn't have the addresses of world leaders.
- c. Because they didn't have any good ideas for activities.

B Read the sentences below. Put them in order according to the story.

Jill suggested they should set up tables for people to write letters to world leaders. _____

Gina wanted to invite a famous rock band, but Chris said she was dumb because they couldn't afford a rock band. _____

The No. 8 Middle School Peace Club was having an important meeting to plan activities for the school's annual Peace on Earth Fair. Vincent suggested a play. _____

We shouldn't attack others' ideas. We should listen to and respect every idea and make a plan based on everyone's. _____

"What if we pretended to be rock stars?" "That would be really fun!" added Chris. "We could sing songs about peace." And they planned the best Peace on Earth Fair ever! _____

A Building Vocabulary

Read the sentences. Figure out the meaning of each word in bold from the context. Match the words to the correct definitions.

Word in Context	Meaning
_____ 1. “We should set up tables for people to write letters to world leaders,” suggested Jill.	a. new and interesting
_____ 2. We should listen to and respect every idea and make a plan based on everyone’s.	b. to give an idea for consideration
_____ 3. The No.8 Middle School Peace Club was having an important meeting.	c. a group of people who do activities together
_____ 4. “What a creative idea!” said Karen.	d. not smart
_____ 5. Vincent suggested a play, but Amy thought it was a stupid idea.	e. to admire or honor
_____ 6. This time everyone was happy and excited .	f. showing a lot of interest and energy

B Building Sentences

Complete the paragraph with the correct words from the words above. Change the word forms if necessary.

The students in the art _____ were very _____. A teacher came to the meeting to _____ that they have an art show. The students could show all the _____ works of art they made this year. One student wasn’t sure if other students in the school would like it. Maybe other students would think an art show was a _____ idea. But the teacher was sure that other students would _____ all the artists’ efforts.



Forming Opinions

1. A student is writing about the Peace Club meeting. He wants to explain why Jamie got upset. Study his lists.

What were the students doing?

They were ...

not getting along.
 not showing respect for one another.
 attacking each other's ideas.

Why was Jamie upset?

The club was supposed to be about peace.
 They were not being peaceful.

Jamie believed:

They should ...

listen to one another.
 show respect for each other.
 use everyone's ideas.

2. Now help the student to write a well-organized paragraph. Describe the problem and what Jamie thought they should do.

We had a meeting for the Peace Club today. The students in the Peace Club were (1) _____ . We (2) _____ .
 _____ .
 And (3) _____ .
 This upset Jamie. She said that the club (4) _____ .
 _____ . But we (5) _____ .
 _____ . She believed that we should (6) _____ . We needed to (7) _____ . And we needed to find ways to (8) _____ .
 Then we could work together in peace!

Countable and Uncountable Nouns

I want to eat some hamburgers.
I want to drink some milk.

Let's take a look.

We can count *cars*, *birds*, and *books*. These words are **countable nouns** and we use (*how*) *many*, *a few*, or *fewer* in front of them. We can use them in the plural with a plural verb.

(how) many } + a plural noun + a plural verb
a few }

- How many **visitors** are there in the museum?
- A few of the **students** are from England.
- More and more **trees** have been planted in the mountain.

We can't count *rain*, *salt*, and *pride*. These words are **uncountable nouns**. We don't put *a* or *an* in front of them. We do not add an *-s* to the end of them. They are singular words and have a singular verb. We use *much*, *a little*, and *less* with them.

(how) much } + a singular noun + a singular verb
a little }

- How much **wine** is there in the bottle?
- A little of the **meat** was left.
- There is less **sugar** in the bowl now.

* We can use ***a lot of*** in front of countable and uncountable nouns, so it is a rather useful expression.

- There is a lot of **furniture** in the house.
- I have a lot of **things** to do.

Now you try.

Put in *a* or *an* in the blanks. If it's unnecessary, put an ✕.

1. There isn't _____ rice in the bowl.
2. I have _____ bread and _____ glass of milk for breakfast.
3. Mary needs _____ sheet of paper and _____ pen.
4. We can learn something new when we do _____ homework.
5. I made friends with _____ American through the Internet.

A**Work by Yourself**Put *is* or *are* in the blanks.

- _____ there much homework for you to do?
- These rooms _____ new but most of the furniture is old.
- The teacher's advice _____ fairly reasonable.
- _____ their much traffic on the road today?
- There _____ less and less snow in this area these years.

B**Work in Pairs**Put in *many* or *much*. Then interview your partner with each question.

- Do you have _____ friends from other countries?
- Do you get _____ information through the Internet?
- Is there _____ traffic in your city?
- How _____ classes do you have in a week?
- How _____ time do you spend in reading?
- How _____ water do you drink in a day?

Now, write down your partner's replies in your notebook.

- My partner _____.
- He / She _____ information through the Internet.
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

C**Work as a Group**

Read your partner's replies to the group, and listen as other group members read their partners' responses. Ask questions!

WORD BANK**Countable nouns:**

Singular	Plural
dish	dishes
box	
tomato	
radio	
baby	
knife	
leaf	
man	
tooth	
mouse	
child	
sheep	

Uncountable nouns:

advice
traffic
news
work
information
furniture
work
traffic
music

Write the correct answer to each question.

Marvin was a genius. He graduated from university at age 12 and became a scientist by age 15. People said to Marvin, “You are such a clever boy! The world needs more people like you.” Then one day, an idea came to him. “I will clone myself and fill the world with smart Marvins!” shouted Marvin.

From then on, Marvin spent day and night in his lab studying cloning technology. Months later, Marvin finished designing his cloning machine. Marvin put the DNA sample into a tube and dropped it into the machine. Then he pressed the “clone” button.

The machine shook up and down. Then it was silent. Marvin opened the little door on the machine. A little boy exactly like Marvin walked out.

“It worked!” shouted Marvin. “Now the world can be filled with smart boys like me,” said Marvin.

“No, smart boys like ME,” said the clone.

“I’m smarter than you because I designed the cloning machine,” said Marvin.

“You can’t be smarter. I’m your clone,” said the clone.

“You have to obey me because I created you,” shouted Marvin.

“No, I don’t! I’m just as smart as you!” shouted the clone.

Marvin was shocked! He pushed his clone back into the machine and pressed another button. The clone disappeared. Marvin learned a valuable lesson that day: One Marvin in this world is enough.

1. Why did Marvin decide to clone himself?

2. What did Marvin do before he pressed the “clone” button?

3. What valuable lesson did Marvin learn?

Unit 3

Building Bridges

Listen & Speak

Theme Dialog: Talking about Movies

Read & Think

Reading: Building Bridges

Finishing the topic of “peace” with an unhappy story of two old friends who get into an argument. Will they become friends again?

Read & Write

Revise & Improve

Comparatives & Superlatives

Check Your Progress



Theme Dialog: Talking about Movies

- Look at the picture and say what you see.
- What are these things related to?
- Do you often go to the movies?



Listening Task

A Listen carefully and repeat.

A: What movies are on at the theaters these days?

B: I think there are several good ones. What kind do you like best?

A: Comedy films.

B: There is an excellent one playing right now. It's *Life Is Beautiful*.

A: Hmm, sounds interesting.

B: Yeah, it has been running for two months.

A: What are its reviews like?

B: People's responses are pretty good. Many say that it's really heartwarming.

A: Okay, why don't we call the theater and ask about its show times?

B: Sure. You know, it has a running time of two hours.

A: Pretty long, isn't it?

B: Yeah.

B Complete the table with different information and practice the new dialog with your partner.

kind of movie	movie name	review	running time
comedy	<i>Life Is Beautiful</i>	heartwarming	two hours

Speaking Task

A Exchange the underlined expressions with the new ones on the right. Practice the dialog with your partner.

A: What movies are on at the theaters these days?

B: I think there are several good ones.

A: What are its reviews like?

B: People's responses are pretty good.

- *What movies are currently playing?*
- *What movies are showing right now?*
- *Everybody seems to like it.*
- *The audience's reviews are pretty good.*

B Sally and John are talking about movies. Practice the dialog with your partner. Change the dialog using the expressions or words below.

A: Sally, do you like movies?

B: Sure, I do. Why do you ask?

A: Would you like to see *Alien 4* this weekend?

B: No, thanks. I really like movies, but I don't like science fiction.

A: Then what kind of movies do you like best?

B: My favorites are romantic comedies.

- *How about watching *Alien 4* with me this weekend?*
- *Let's go and see *Alien 4* this weekend!*
- *What is your favorite kind of movie?*
- *Which kind of movies do you prefer?*

fantasy

action and adventure

drama

comedy

war

animation

foreign

musical

romance

horror

true story

documentary

Reading

Building Bridges



The carpenter sent Molly into town to get some paint. When Molly came back, the work was finished, but, instead of a fence, she saw a beautiful bridge. And Dolly was coming over the bridge. “Molly! I am sorry!” said Dolly. They apologized for the argument and hugged each other.

Then, Molly noticed the carpenter leaving. “Wait!” yelled Molly. “Where are you going? I haven’t paid you yet.” “There’s no need to pay me,” said the carpenter. “Besides, I have to go. I have many more bridges to build!”

Once there were two women named Molly and Dolly who were neighbors. Dolly was a wonderful gardener and Molly was a great cook. The two women shared their talents: Dolly grew tasty vegetables for Molly, and every night Molly invited Dolly to her house for a delicious dinner.

Then Dolly began to envy Molly’s talent. She wished she could cook as well as Molly. Molly, too, began to wish that she could grow tasty vegetables like Dolly did.

One night when they were eating, Dolly said, “You know this soup tastes bitter.” Molly was shocked. “Well,” she said, “perhaps if the vegetables weren’t bitter, the soup would taste better.” The two women argued until Dolly left Molly’s house in anger.

The next day, Dolly got a worker to dig a stream between their houses. The day after that, Molly called a carpenter. She showed him the stream and told him about the argument. “So, I want you to build me a high fence,” Molly continued. “I don’t ever want to see that mean woman again!”



Reading Comprehension

A Choose the best answer to each question.

1. Why did the two women argue?

- a. Because each was envious of the other's talent.
- b. Because they were tired of their friendship.
- c. Because neither of them was very talented.

2. What was the real reason the carpenter sent Molly into town?

- a. He wanted to build the fence alone.
- b. He wanted her to buy him some paint for the fence.
- c. He didn't want her to see him building the bridge.

B Read each sentence. If the sentence is true, check "T." If the sentence is false, check "F."

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Dolly was a wonderful gardener and Molly was a great cook. The two women shared their talents. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. The next day, Molly got a worker to dig a stream between their houses. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Then Dolly began to envy Molly's cooking, and Molly began to envy Dolly's gardening. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Molly and Dolly apologized for the argument and hugged each other. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. The carpenter built a high fence. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

A Building Vocabulary

Read the sentences. Figure out the meaning of each word in bold from the context. Match the words to the correct definitions.

Word in Context	Meaning
_____ 1. Once there were two women named Molly and Dolly who were neighbors .	a. special natural abilities or skills
_____ 2. The two women shared their talents .	b. to say that you are sorry for something you did
_____ 3. Then Dolly began to envy Molly's talent.	c. a person who builds structures and houses out of wood
_____ 4. "So, I want you to build me a high fence ," Molly continued.	d. a thing like a wall that is made of wood or wire
_____ 5. The two women argued until Dolly left Molly's house in anger.	e. someone who lives next to you
_____ 6. The carpenter sent Molly into town.	f. to want something someone else has
_____ 7. They apologized for the argument and hugged each other.	g. to disagree with someone in words, often in an angry way

B Building Sentences

Complete the paragraph with the correct words from the words above. Change the word forms if necessary.

My _____, Mrs. Moody, is very hard to please. Once she hired a _____. She asked him to build a _____. This carpenter was very _____. I rather _____ his skill. But, Mrs. Moody didn't like him. She often _____ with him about his work. The carpenter was upset and said he would not finish the job. Mrs. Moody _____, but the carpenter would not accept her apology. To this day, the fence around her house is only half-finished.

C Forming Opinions

1. Two students are thinking about the carpenter. They wonder why the carpenter acted the way he did.

He felt bad that the women had a fight. He wanted them to be friends again.

Why did the carpenter build the bridge?

He understood how hard it is to admit when you are wrong. He thought he could help by building a bridge.

Money wasn't important.

Why didn't he want to get paid?

He felt good that the women were friends again. He liked to make peace wherever he went.

2. Now write a well-organized paragraph using the students' ideas.

Molly and Dolly think that the carpenter is a special person. He built the bridge because he (1) _____.

He (2) _____.

But he (3) _____

after a fight. So, he (4) _____

_____. The carpenter didn't wait for Molly to pay him. (5) _____ to him. He just felt (6) _____.

He was a person who (7) _____.

Comparatives & Superlatives

I am amazing!
I am better, smarter and more powerful than you!
I am the greatest, the most wonderful of them all!

Let's take a look.

1. When talking about the difference **between two things or people**, we use **comparatives**.

- The blue one is **big**, but the red one is **bigger**. The red one is **bigger than** the blue one.

2. When talking about the difference **among three or more things or people**, we use **superlatives**.

- The blue one is **big**, the red one is **bigger**, but the green one is **the biggest**.

3. Spelling rules.

Adjectives with **only one syllable**, or ending in **y**; add **-er / -est** or change **y to i** and add **-er / -est**.

- short – shorter – shortest
- early – earlier – earliest

Adjectives with **more than one syllable**; use (**more / the most**) in front of the adjective.

- interesting – more interesting – the most interesting
- important – more important – the most important

good, bad, and far

- good – better – best
- bad – worse – worst
- far – farther – farthest OR far – further – furthest

Now you try.

1. Taxis are expensive, trains are _____, but airplanes are the _____.
2. Third Street is narrow, Fifth Street is _____, but Tenth Street is the _____.
3. The Moon is far, Mars is _____, but the Sun is the _____.
4. He is strong, his friend is _____, but I am the _____.
5. A chair is heavy, a table is _____, but a piano is the _____.

A**Work by Yourself**

Compare the following things.

e.g. (a teacher and a student)

→ A teacher is older than a student.

1. (an elephant and a giraffe)

→ _____

2. (school tests and movies)

→ _____

3. (a lion and a horse)

→ _____

4. (school days and weekends)

→ _____

B**Work in Pairs**

Discuss the following topics (or others of your own) with your partner. Write a sentence for each topic using comparatives and superlatives.

- movies
- sports
- famous people
- school subjects
- seasons
- food
- games and activities
- books
- TV shows

My partner and I think that *Harry Potter* is _____

_____. I think _____

She thinks _____

We _____

C**Work as a Group**

Read your and your partner's opinions to the group and listen as other group members read their partners' responses. Ask questions!

WORD BANK**Some "more / most" + Adjectives**

careful powerful

wonderful helpful

colorful beautiful

dangerous famous

expensive active

careless helpless

terrible humorous

fantastic romantic

interesting boring

outgoing exciting

delicious childlike

musical stupid

handsome honest

convenient polite

difficult important

comfortable patient

Fill in the blanks with the words given in the box.

1. below heavier nature snowflake snowstorm sticking wind

Have you ever seen a snowflake? Snowflakes are one of the most beautiful designs in (1)_____. Millions of these little works of art fall during a typical (2)_____. How does a snowflake form? First, the air temperature high above the ground must be (3)_____ freezing. Then, there needs to be a lot of moisture in the air. The moisture forms tiny ice crystals. The (4)_____ carries the crystals through the air. The ice crystals begin (5)_____ to dust in the air. Sometimes more than one hundred crystals come together. A group of these ice crystals is called a “(6)_____.” Finally, as a snowflake gets (7)_____, it begins its long journey to the ground.

2. smoother front larger further pushed rough comfortable

The earliest bicycle was a wooden toy called a “celerifere.” It had two wheels and a cushioned seat. A Frenchman invented it around 1790. Then in the early 1800s, a different wooden machine with two wheels was invented in Germany. Neither of these inventions had pedals, so they had to be (1)_____.

Several years later, pedals were added to the (2)_____ wheel. However, the wheels were made of metal. The rider felt all his bones shaking while going over (3)_____ roads. It was not a very (4)_____ ride. Later, rubber tires were introduced for (5)_____ riding.

Then in the 1870s, the front wheel became (6)_____. This way, the rider could travel (7)_____ without pedaling as much. This machine was the first one to be called a “bicycle.”

Unit 4

Wang Wei's Dream

Listen & Speak

1. How do I get to the bank?
2. You bet.
3. I wish I could take a trip like that someday.

Read & Think

Reading: Wang Wei's Dream

Introducing the topic of "follow your dream" with an inspiring story of a student who has his future all planned!

Read & Write

Revise & Improve

Ability

Check Your Progress



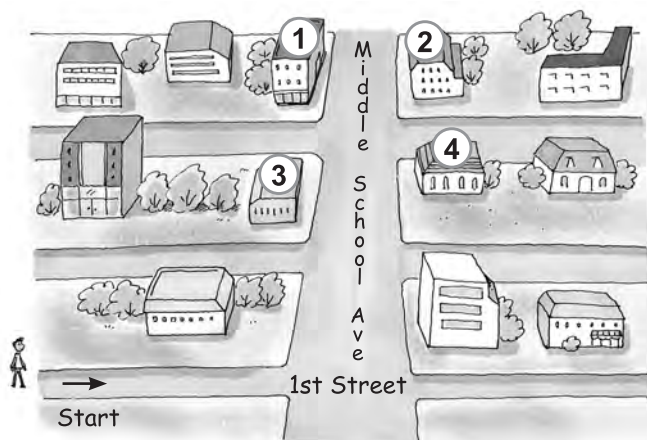
Key Functions

1. How do I get to the bank?
2. You bet.
3. I wish I could take a trip like that someday.

Listening Task

A Look at the picture and guess the situation. Listen carefully.

B Listen again and circle where the man wants to go.



C Listen carefully and fill in each blank.

A: Have you **1.** _____ Olympic Park?

B: Yeah, Susan and I went there last weekend.

A: Really? Did you have fun?

B: Yeah, we saw Olympic Stadium. And the fireworks show in the evening was fantastic, too.

A: That **2.** _____ really fun. I **3.** _____ I could go there someday.

D Check your answers with a partner.

Speaking Task

Warm-up

Have you ever given directions to a foreigner in English? Was it easy or difficult? You will be able to give directions with more confidence after practicing the following expressions.

Read and answer the questions. Then role-play.

1. Xiaohai and Jennifer decide to visit a palace.

Xiaohai: Have you ever been to the palace near here?
Jennifer: You mean the one near City Hall?
Xiaohai: Yes, that's the one.
Jennifer: I've been outside it, but I've never been inside.
Xiaohai: How about going for a quick visit?
Jennifer: Okay. How do we get there from here?
Xiaohai: It's about a five-minute walk from here.
Jennifer: Sounds good. Let's get going.

- *What does Xiaohai suggest to Jennifer?*
- *Has Jennifer been to the palace?*
- *How long will it take to get to the palace?*

2. Jennifer asks Xiaohai how to get to the library.

Jennifer: Could you tell me how to get to the library?
Xiaohai: You bet. Go along this road as far as the traffic light. Then turn right and it'll be on your left.
Jennifer: At the traffic light, turn right?
Xiaohai: Yes. I'm sure you'll get there without any difficulties.
Jennifer: I hope so.

- *Where can Jennifer turn right?*

3. Xiaohai and Jennifer talk about their favorite way to travel.

Jennifer: Which is your favorite way to travel, by car, by train, or by bus?
Xiaohai: I took a ride on the train once, and I really enjoyed it.
Jennifer: Why did you like it?
Xiaohai: I got to see the countryside.
Jennifer: I see. My favorite way to travel is on a bicycle.
Xiaohai: Really? Have you taken any long trips on your bike?
Jennifer: Actually, yes. When I was living in Canada, my family took a two-day bicycle trip.
Xiaohai: That sounds really fun. I wish I could take a trip like that someday.

On your own

- *Which is your favorite way to travel in China, by train, by airplane, or by car?*
- *Would you tell us the reason?*

Reading



Wang Wei's Dream



Wang Wei's parents were waiting for him when he got home. His dad handed him a letter. It was from the university. His hands were shaking as he took the letter — his future was inside.

Ever since Wang Wei was little, he wanted to be an engineer. He often took his toys apart and put them back together. One day, his mom was upset to see that Wang Wei had taken apart the television! His dad told her to have faith in Wang Wei, and sure enough he put the television back together perfectly.

Wang Wei's teachers all noticed his talent. They told his parents that Wang Wei should go to university. Wang Wei was very excited about this. No one in Wang Wei's family had ever gone to university before. His mom was not sure if it was a good idea. But his dad said, "Have faith in Wang Wei and his dream." Wang Wei studied hard every day.

His family did not have enough money to pay for university, but Wang Wei found out about scholarships that would pay for his tuition. His mom was doubtful, and this time even his dad felt a bit uncertain. But he said, "We must have faith in Wang Wei and his dream." So Wang Wei studied extra hard every day, and applied for the scholarships.

Now Wang Wei had the letter in his hand that would tell him if he could go to the university. He took a deep breath and opened the envelope. His parents looked over his shoulder. Wang Wei smiled. "It says, 'Congratulations. You have been accepted to the university on a full scholarship!'" His mom hugged him with tears in her eyes. "I am so proud of you!" she said.

His dad patted his back. "I've always had faith in Wang Wei and his dream," he said.

Reading Comprehension

A Choose the best answer to each question.

1. When Wang Wei got a letter from the university, why were his hands shaking?

- a. Because he was sick.
- b. Because his future was inside the envelope.
- c. Because he was angry with his father.

2. Why did Wang Wei need to apply for a scholarship?

- a. Because his family didn't have enough money for tuition.
- b. Because every student has to have a scholarship.
- c. Because if he got a scholarship he wouldn't have to study.

B Draw a line from each cause to its effect.

Causes

When Wang Wei was little, he wanted to be an engineer.

Wang Wei's teachers all noticed his talent. His dad had faith in him.

Wang Wei received a letter from the university.

His family didn't have enough money to pay for university.

Effects

Wang Wei studied extra hard and applied for scholarships.

He took his toys and television apart, and then put them back together.

Wang Wei studied hard every day.

"It says, 'Congratulations. You have been accepted to the university on a full scholarship!'"

A Building Vocabulary

Read the sentences. Figure out the meaning of each word in bold from the context. Match the words to the correct definitions.

Word in Context	Meaning
_____ 1. So Wang Wei studied extra hard every day.	a. drops of water that come from the eyes when you cry
_____ 2. Wang Wei found out about scholarships that would pay for his tuition .	b. feeling that something might not be true
_____ 3. His mom was doubtful , and this time even his dad felt a bit uncertain.	c. the money you pay for school
_____ 4. We must have faith in Wang Wei and his dream.	d. the money that is given to a good student to pay for school
_____ 5. He took a deep breath and opened the envelope.	e. the air that goes in and out through your nose and mouth
_____ 6. You have been accepted to the university on a full scholarship .	f. a strong belief in something or someone
_____ 7. His mom hugged him with tears in her eyes.	g. more than usually

B Building Sentences

Complete the paragraph with the correct words from the words above.

Erica took part in a contest that was held by New York University. The winner of the contest would get a _____ to help pay for _____. Erica felt _____ that she would be the winner, but her mom had _____ in her. She knew that Erica practiced _____ hard every day. Erica took a deep _____ as the man on the stage announced the winner. "The winner is Erica!" he said. Erica and her mom both had _____ in their eyes.



Forming Opinions

1. A student is writing a paragraph about Wang Wei and why he was so successful in achieving his dream. Look at the outline.

Wang Wei's dream: To study engineering at university.

Why was he successful?

(1) Wang Wei dreamed of doing something that he loved and that he was good at.

- ① He wanted to be an engineer.
- ② He liked to see how things worked.

(2) Wang Wei faced his problems.

- ① Nobody in his family had gone to university before.
- ② His family didn't have enough money for tuition.

(3) Wang Wei worked hard to overcome these problems.

- ① He studied very hard every day.
- ② He applied for a scholarship to pay for his tuition.

2. Now help the student write a well-organized paragraph. Describe Wang Wei's dream and how he was successful in achieving it.

Wang Wei wanted to study (1) _____

_____. He was able to achieve his dream because of three things. First, his dream was doing something (2) _____

_____. Even when he was little, he wanted (3) _____.

He always took things apart because he (4) _____.

Secondly, (5) _____. Nobody (6) _____

_____ and his family (7) _____.

But Wang Wei thought how to solve these problems. Then he worked (8) _____.

He studied (9) _____ and he (10) _____.

Because of these things, Wang Wei's dream of going to university came true.

Ability

I can speak English well.
When I was younger, I couldn't speak English.
Next year, I will be able to speak English even better!

Let's take a look.

We use **can / can't** to talk about ability in the present.

- I **can** swim, but my friend **can't**.
- I **can't** drive, but my dad **can**.
- **Can** you use a knife and fork?

We use **could / couldn't** to talk about our past ability.

- When I **was** a baby, I **couldn't** walk.
- When Paul **was** young, he **could** run very fast.
- **Could** you read when you **were** six?

We use **will be able to / won't be able to** for future ability.

- He broke his leg, but next month he **will be able to** walk again.
- I'm sorry. I **won't be able to** come to your party.
- In the future, **will** people **be able to** visit Mars?

Now you try.

1. Blind people _____ see.
2. Yesterday, I _____ go to school because I was sick.
3. He's a magician. He _____ do magic tricks.
4. _____ you _____ meet me tomorrow?
5. When I am older, I _____ to drive.
6. I'm so tired. I _____ sleep last night.
7. I come from Italy. I _____ speak Italian, but I _____ speak Japanese.
8. Some birds _____ fly for thousands of miles.
9. I'm afraid I _____ meet you. I'm too busy.

A**Work by Yourself**

Name things you *could* and *couldn't* do when you were four years old.

e.g. I could walk, but I couldn't tie my shoelaces.

1. _____
2. _____

B**Work in Pairs**

Interview your partner about their abilities and inabilities.

- Do you have a special talent?
- Can you play a musical instrument?
- Do you know any special tricks?
- What languages can you speak?
- Can you name all the months of the year?
- Can you see perfectly, or do you need glasses?
- Can you cook? If so, what?
- Can you remember when you were two years old? If so, what do you remember?

Now, write down your partner's abilities and inabilities in your notebook. Try to include as much information as possible.



My partner can paint very well. He / She can also _____.

He / She can't _____.

He / She _____.

_____.

_____.

C**Work as a Group**

Read your partner's abilities and inabilities to the group, and listen as other group members read their partners' responses. Ask questions!

WORD BANK**I can / can't ...**

swim fast

drive

sing well

speak another language

play the violin

play the piano

play the guitar

run fast

dance

in-line skate

skate

snowboard

play table tennis

do magic tricks

program a computer

read an English newspaper

tell jokes

act well

ride a bike

ride a horse

paint well

cook well

Choose the best answer to each question.

Jade Art Museum

Information for visitors

- Museum hours:** Sun. — Thur.: 9:30 ~ 17:30
Fri. — Sat.: 9:30 ~ 18:30
Closed: Jan. 1 and Mondays
- Audio Guide:** Language: Chinese, English, French
Reference: Information Desk at the 1st Exhibition Hall
- Tickets:** Adult: \$15
Senior 65 & over: \$10
Child (age 4 ~ 12): \$7
Child (age 3 & under): Free
- Facilities:** **1st Exhibition Hall:** Information Desk, The Ticket Office, Rest Room
2nd Exhibition Hall: Culture Experience Center, Rest Room
3rd Exhibition Hall: Lost and Found, Gift Shop, Rest Room
Outdoor Exhibition Hall: Cafeteria, Rest Room

- How much should a ten-year-old boy pay for the ticket?
a. \$15. b. \$10. c. \$7. d. None.
- Which does NOT match with the information for the museum?
a. It is not open every Monday.
b. There's no place we can get something to eat.
c. Children under 3 need not pay for the tickets.
d. It provides audio guides for foreign visitors.
- Where can we find missing articles?
a. First hall. b. Second hall. c. Third hall. d. Outdoor hall.

Unit 5

The Way to Success

Listen & Speak

1. I think you should go see a dentist.
2. That's too bad. I know how you feel.
3. You should be much better in a couple of days.

Read & Think

Reading: The Way to Success

Continuing the theme of “follow your dream” with an exciting story of a famous reporter’s secret to success.

Read & Write

Revise & Improve

“WH” Questions

Check Your Progress



Key Functions

1. I think you should go see a dentist.
2. That's too bad. I know how you feel.
3. You should be much better in a couple of days.

Listening Task

A Look at the picture and guess the situation. Listen carefully.

B Listen again and choose the correct answers.

1. What's wrong with Mike?

- a. He's got an earache.
- b. He's got a toothache.

2. What's his problem?

- a. He doesn't have enough money for dental care.
- b. He doesn't know a dentist who speaks English.



C Listen carefully and fill in each blank.

A: What's the matter, Xiaolin?

B: I've got a terrible **1.** _____ in my stomach, Mr. Brown.

A: Really? What did you eat for lunch?

B: The usual things from my lunch box, sir.

A: Hmm, I think you **2.** _____ go see the school nurse.

B: Okay, I will. Can I leave now?

A: Sure. Go **3.** _____ .

D Check your answers with a partner.

Speaking Task

Warm-up

Have you ever given advice to someone? What made you do so? Everyone needs advice now and then. What should we keep in mind when giving someone advice?

Read and answer the questions. Then role-play.

1. One day, Xiaohai receives a phone call from Jennifer, who is feeling sick.

Jennifer asks Xiaohai to go to the hospital with her.

Jennifer: Hi, Xiaohai? This is Jennifer.
Xiaohai: Hi, Jennifer. How are you doing?
Jennifer: Not too good, actually. I'm feeling sick.
Xiaohai: I'm sorry to hear that. What's wrong?
Jennifer: I have a fever and a sore throat.
Xiaohai: I think you should go see a doctor, then.
Jennifer: Could you come with me to the hospital?
Xiaohai: Sure, I can do that.

- *What's wrong with Jennifer?*
- *What does Jennifer ask Xiaohai to do?*
- *Guess why Jennifer asks Xiaohai to accompany her to the hospital.*

2. Later, at the hospital, Jennifer and Xiaohai meet a doctor.

Doctor: How long have you been feeling sick?
Jennifer: I first felt sick last night, and this morning it's gotten much worse.
Doctor: What are your symptoms?
Jennifer: I have a bad cough and a runny nose.
Doctor: That's too bad. I know how you feel. I'll prescribe some medicine for you.
Jennifer: Thank you, doctor.

- *How long has Jennifer been feeling sick?*
- *What are her symptoms?*

On your own

- *When is the last time you went to the hospital and why?*

3. Jennifer and Xiaohai go to the pharmacy to pick up some medicine.

Pharmacist: How may I help you?
Jennifer: I've just been to the hospital, and here is my prescription.
Pharmacist: Okay, just a few minutes, please.
(In a few minutes, the pharmacist gives Jennifer some medicine.)
Here you are.
Jennifer: Thank you.
Pharmacist: You should be much better in a couple of days.
Jennifer: Okay, great.

- *Where is this dialog taking place?*
- *What does Jennifer give the pharmacist?*
- *How long does it take the pharmacist to get the medicine?*

Reading

The *Way* to *Success*

It was Career Week at school. Each day, a different person came to talk about his or her career. Kelly's class had visits from a firefighter, a doctor, an artist, and a computer programmer. All the talks were interesting. Kelly was inspired to think of all the careers she



could have.

Kelly was most excited about the last person who came to visit. Andrew Fisher, a famous television reporter, who also wrote many books about his travels all around the world. Kelly was very anxious to hear him talk.

Mr. Fisher talked about growing up in a poor family in the mountains, with very little education. He talked about being a reporter during exciting and dangerous events. He talked about climbing Mt. Qomolangma and sailing down the Nile. He had many interesting stories, and the students paid close attention. Then he asked if anyone had questions. Immediately, Kelly raised her hand. "Mr. Fisher, how did you get to be so successful?" Kelly asked.

"Here's the secret," Mr. Fisher said. "I write all my goals down in a special notebook. Every morning, I look at my notebook and read my goals. Then I say to myself, 'How can I get one step closer to my goals?'"

Mr. Fisher continued, "Try it yourself. Picture your dream in perfect detail and write it down. Don't be afraid if your dream seems impossible. No one ever believed that the Wright Brothers could build an airplane. People laughed when Christopher Columbus said that he wanted to sail around the world. But these people believed in their dreams. They thought about their dreams every day. Each day they took little steps to realize their dreams."



Reading Comprehension

A Choose the best answer to each question.

1. Why did different people visit Kelly's class every day?

- a. Because it was Career Week at her school.
- b. Because her teacher was sick.
- c. Because they came to study with the students.

2. Why did the students pay close attention to Mr. Fisher?

- a. Because he told many interesting stories about his life.
- b. Because they didn't want to do their homework.
- c. Because they wanted to learn about Mt. Qomolangma.

B Complete the sentences to find out Mr. Fisher's secret to success.

1. _____ all goals down in a special notebook. Read the goals every morning.

2. Picture your dream in perfect _____ and write it down.

Mr. Fisher's
Way to
Success

3. Don't be _____ if your dream seems impossible.

4. _____ in your dream and take little steps to realize your dream.

A Building Vocabulary

Read the sentences. Figure out the meaning of each word in bold from the context. Match the words to the correct definitions.

Word in Context	Meaning
_____ 1. Kelly was very anxious to hear him talk.	a. not able to be done
_____ 2. Mr. Fisher talked about growing up in a poor family in the mountains, with very little education .	b. to be sure that something is true
_____ 3. I write all my goals down in a special notebook.	c. something you want to achieve in the future
_____ 4. Picture your dream in perfect detail and write it down.	d. to make an image of something in your mind; to imagine
_____ 5. Don't be afraid if your dream seems impossible .	e. really wanting something to happen; worried
_____ 6. No one ever believed that the Wright Brothers could build an airplane.	f. the process of learning

B Building Sentences

Complete the paragraph with the correct words from the words above. Change the word forms if necessary.

Christopher Columbus only went to school for a few years, so he did not have a lot of _____; however, he was very smart. He thought the earth was round. Most of people at that time _____ that the earth was flat. They thought it was _____ to sail around the world. They _____ ships falling off the edge of the earth if they sailed too far. But Christopher Columbus was _____ to prove that they were wrong. His _____ was to sail from Spain to India.



Forming Opinions

1. Read the notes that Kelly took about Mr. Fisher's secret to success.



Steps to Success

- (1) **Have a dream.** Don't worry if your dream seems impossible.
- (2) **Picture your dream** in perfect detail.
- (3) **Write your dream down** in a special notebook.
- (4) **Read about your dream** every morning.
- (5) **Think of something to do** so that you can realize your dream. Then do it.

2. Now help Kelly write a well-organized paragraph. Describe what Kelly learned about success.



I wanted to know the secret of being successful. Mr. Fisher told us about his (1)_____ . The first step is to (2)_____ . He said not to worry (3)_____ . The second step is to (4)_____ . This will help you to be clear about what your dream really is. The third step is to (5)_____ . The fourth step is to (6)_____ . Finally, (7)_____ .

Mr. Fisher said that this was his secret to success!

"WH" Questions

What is this about?
Which question word should we choose?
Why are we studying this?
Who thinks this is boring?
How can we understand it?
Where are we going with this topic?
When can we go home?

Let's take a look.

We use question words such as **who**, **what**, **which**, **where**, **when**, **why**, and **how** to ask for information.

1. We use **who** to ask questions about a person: **Who** is that new student in the red sweater?
2. We use **what** to ask questions about something that you don't know: **What** did you do yesterday?
3. We use **which** to ask questions when there are two or more possible choices: **Which** button do you press, 1 or 2?
4. We use **where** to ask questions about location: **Where** is the post office?
5. We use **when** to ask questions about the time: **When** is your birthday?
6. We use **why** to ask questions about the reasons: **Why** did you leave early?
7. We use **how** to ask questions about the way to do something: **How** do you use this telephone?

Now you try.

1. _____ do you prefer, apples or oranges?
2. _____ is calling, please?
3. _____ does this machine work?
4. _____ does a teacher work?
5. _____ do you plan to leave?
6. _____ are you so tired?
7. _____ are they talking about?

A**Work by Yourself**

Make your own questions.

1. Who _____ ?
2. What _____ ?
3. Where _____ ?
4. Why _____ ?
5. When _____ ?
6. Which _____ ?
7. How _____ ?

B**Work in Pairs**

With your partner, make questions for these answers.

- He prefers swimming.
- I'll take the bus.
- I'd like two bottles, please.
- Because I was feeling sick.
- It's on January first.
- It's across from the swimming pool.

Now, write down the questions in your notebook.

Don't forget the question marks!

Perhaps some words in the WORD BANK can help you.

Which does Mike prefer, swimming or _____

C**Work as a Group**

Read your partner's answer to the group, and listen as other group members read their partners' responses. Ask questions!

WORD BANK

- vegetable _____
- fruit _____
- library _____
- market _____
- post office _____
- hospital _____
- eraser _____
- machine _____
- medicine _____
- subway _____
- bicycle _____
- taxi _____
- running _____
- sports _____
- textbook _____
- birthday _____
- doctor _____
- pancake _____
- climbing _____
- skipping _____
- health center _____
- lemon tea _____
- green tea _____

Check Your Progress

The following e-mail is from Jack to Xiaowei. Supposing you are Xiaowei, write back to Jack with your own words. Try to give him the following information.

Which place would you suggest him to visit?

What is the place famous for?

Example: the Great Wall of China, the Forbidden City, the Summer Palace, etc.

Dear Xiaowei,

How have you been doing? It is very hot and humid here in New York. Summer vacation is next week. What are your plans for this summer? You know what mine are? I'm planning to visit Beijing with my family! I'm so excited. I heard there are a lot of interesting places to visit. Is there any place you recommend? I could get information from the Internet and tour guide books, but your recommendation would be more helpful because you know more about China. I look forward to your reply.

Best wishes,

Jack

Dear Jack,

It's very surprising that you are coming to Beijing. You will definitely enjoy your trip here because you love history. You may already know that Beijing has many historical sites. _____

Sincerely,

Xiaowei

Unit 6

A Girl Named Wilma

Listen & Speak

Theme Dialog: Medical Appointments

Read & Think

Reading: A Girl Named Wilma

Concluding the theme of “follow your dream” with a true story of a determined girl who wouldn’t give up her dream, no matter what!

Read & Write

Revise & Improve

Possibility

Check Your Progress



Theme Dialog: Medical Appointments

- Look at the picture and say what you see.
- What is the lady in the picture doing?
- What do you do when you are sick?



Listening Task

A Listen carefully and repeat.

A: Dr. Anderson's clinic. May I help you?

B: Yes, please. I'd like to make an appointment.

A: Sure. May I have your name, please?

B: My family name is Wang, W-A-N-G. And my given name is Fang.

A: Okay. What is the problem?

B: I have a bad stomachache. It's terrible.

A: Oh, I see. When would you like to come in?

B: Well, as soon as possible. I can come at any time.

A: Good. We have an opening at 10:30 this morning. Can you come then?

B: Sure.

A: Do you have our address?

B: Yes. It's beside the bank, right?

A: That's right. See you at 10:30 then.

B: Bye.

B Complete the table with different information and practice the new dialog with your partner.

name	problem	time	location
Wang Fang	bad stomachache	10:30	beside the bank

Speaking Task

A Exchange the underlined expressions with the new ones on the right. Practice the dialog with your partner.

A: What is the problem?

B: I have a stomachache. It's terrible.

A: Oh, I see. When would you like to come in?

B: Well, as soon as possible. I can come at any time.

- *In what way are you sick?*
- *What is the matter with you?*
- *What time can you come?*
- *What time is convenient for you?*

B You visit the doctor because you don't feel well. Practice the dialog with your partner. Change the dialog using the expressions or words below.

A: How long have you been feeling sick?

B: About three days. But it started getting worse today.

A: I see. What seems to be the problem?

B: I have a bad cough and my throat hurts.

A: I'm going to recommend some medicine.
And you should drink a lot of water.

B: Okay, doctor.

- *What's the matter with you?*
- *What are your symptoms?*
- *I'll prescribe some drugs.*
- *Here's a prescription for some medicine that will help.*

- I have a headache. – You should lie down and take it easy.
- I have a stomachache. – You should drink warm water.
- I have a runny nose. – You should stay in bed until you feel better.

Reading

A Girl Named Wilma

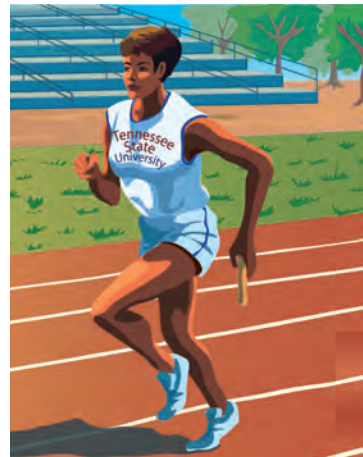


In 1940, a little girl named Wilma Rudolph was born. She was small and sick. In her early childhood, Wilma had many serious illnesses. But her family's love always helped her get better. When Wilma was four years old, doctors noticed her left leg was not straight. They told her family that she had polio, and that she would never walk. Wilma and her family didn't want to believe the doctors.

Wilma exercised every day until she was able to walk with a brace. Then she was able to go to school. All her friends played basketball after school. Wilma sat and watched them every day, dreaming of being an athlete. Of course, people thought she was crazy, but Wilma was determined. By the time she was nine years old, she could walk without a brace! She began playing basketball. In middle school, she was the star of the basketball team. A running coach saw her play. He thought Wilma could be a great runner. Soon Wilma was training for the Olympics.

When she was sixteen, she flew to Melbourne for the 1956 Olympic Games. Wilma and three teammates won the bronze medal in the relay race. Over the next four years, Wilma continued to train as a runner.

In 1960, Wilma went to the Rome Olympics, determined to do better. Two days before her first race, she twisted her ankle. She was worried that her chance was gone, but she won the 100-meter race. Three days later, she won the 200-meter race. After that, she and her teammates won the 400-meter relay race. Wilma Rudolph was the first American woman to win three gold medals in the Olympic Games!



Reading Comprehension

A Choose the best answer to each question.

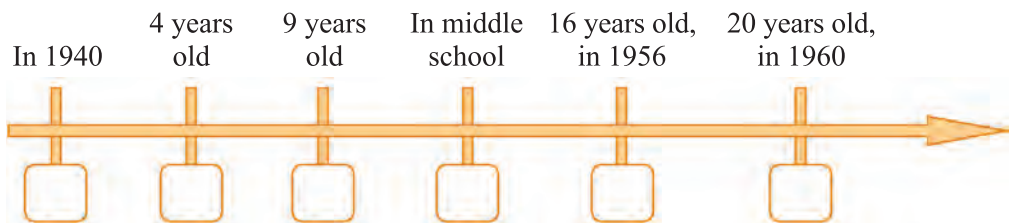
1. Why did people think that Wilma was crazy?

- a. Because she was sick and couldn't walk.
- b. Because she had a brace on her leg and wanted to be an athlete.
- c. Because she didn't like to play basketball.

2. How will Wilma Rudolph be remembered?

- a. As a great basketball player who could run very fast.
- b. As a doctor who helped many sick children.
- c. As the first American woman to win three gold medals in the Olympic Games.

B Complete the Time Line of Wilma Rudolph. Write the letter of each sentence in the correct order.



- a. Wilma could walk without a brace. She began playing basketball.
- b. A little girl named Wilma Rudolph was born.
- c. Wilma and three teammates won the bronze medal in the relay race at the Melbourne Olympics.
- d. Wilma was the star of the basketball team. A running coach saw her play. He thought Wilma could be a great runner.
- e. Wilma won the 100-meter, 200-meter race, and 400-meter relay race in the Rome Olympics.
- f. Doctors noticed Wilma's left leg was not straight. They told her family that she had polio and that she would never walk.


A Building Vocabulary

Read the sentences. Figure out the meaning of each word in bold from the context. Match the words to the correct definitions.

Word in Context	Meaning
_____ 1. Wilma exercised every day until she was able to walk with a brace.	a. someone who is good at or who often does sports
_____ 2. Wilma sat and watched them every day, dreaming of being an athlete .	b. to prepare for sports by practicing
_____ 3. Of course, people thought she was crazy .	c. strange, not thinking right
_____ 4. A running coach saw her play.	d. the person who trains a sports team
_____ 5. Soon Wilma was training for the Olympics.	e. having a strong wish to do something even if it is very difficult
_____ 6. In 1960, Wilma went to the Rome Olympics, determined to do better.	f. to do physical activity for the health of the body

B Building Sentences

Complete the paragraph with the correct words from the words above. Change the word forms if necessary.


 Brian is _____ to be the best _____ in the world. He _____ in the morning before school. Then he _____ with his _____ every day after school. Even if it rains heavily, he plays basketball in the playground by himself. Some people think he is _____ because he only thinks of basketball, but he will probably be a great basketball star someday.



Forming Opinions

1. A student wants to write a paper to show that Wilma Rudolph was a very determined person. Look at the notes.

WILMA'S DETERMINATION

<p>She got polio — the doctor said she would never walk.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>She exercised every day to make her legs stronger. She learned to walk with a brace.</p>	<p>People laughed at her for wanting to be an athlete.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>She learned to walk without a brace. She practiced basketball every day.</p>	<p>Two days before the Rome Olympics, she twisted her ankle.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>She ran anyway. She won three gold medals.</p>
--	--	--

2. Now help the student write a well-organized paragraph. Give examples to show that Wilma was very determined.

There are many examples from Wilma's life to show that she was a determined person. When she was four, she (1) _____.

The doctor (2) _____. But Wilma was determined to walk. She (3) _____.

She (4) _____. Another example is when people (5) _____. But she was determined to be an athlete. Then Wilma (6) _____.

Soon after, she (7) _____.

Many years later, Wilma was ready to compete in the Olympics. Two days (8) _____.

But Wilma was determined to win. She (9) _____ and (10) _____! Many others would have given up with all these problems, but Wilma was a very determined person.

Possibility

I will go home at 6 o'clock.
I might go home at 6 o'clock.
I may go home at 6 o'clock.

Let's take a look.

We use **will** / **won't** when we are **certain** about something.

- We **will** go to school on Monday.
- He **won't** go overseas this year.
- The results **won't** be out tomorrow.
- I'll call you.
- I'll be back soon!
- I'll see you later!

Sometimes when we talk about the future, we are **not certain**. So, to talk about the **possibility** of something happening, we use **might** / **might not** or **may** / **may not** instead of **will** / **won't**.

- He **might** go overseas next year.
- I **might** not pass the exam.
- It **might** snow tomorrow.
- I **may** need your help later.
- I **may not** be able to come.
- It **may** rain tonight.

You can use either **might** or **may** — they have the same meaning.

- I **might** see you tomorrow.
- I **may** see you tomorrow.

Now you try.

Put **will**, **may**, or **might** in the blank.

1. I'm going to go home at 5:00.
2. Perhaps I will go to the store on the way home.
3. Maybe I will buy some bread.
4. I'm going to eat dinner at 6:30.

1. I _____ go home at 5:00.
2. I _____ go to the store on the way home.
3. I _____ buy some bread.
4. I _____ eat dinner at 6:30.

WORD BANK



A Work by Yourself

Make sentences beginning with *I might*, *I may*, or *I will*.

e.g. It might rain later.

→ I may need my umbrella.

1. It may snow tomorrow.

→ _____

2. I need new shoes.

→ _____

3. It's my mother's birthday soon.

→ _____

B Work in Pairs

Ask your partner's opinion about some topics.

She / He should answer using *might*, *may*, or *will*.

Other ways to speak about possibility and offer opinions are listed in the WORD BANK.

- Do you think English is useful to learn?
- Do you think people can land on Mars?
- Who will win the next World Cup?
- What will you be doing next year?
- What will you be doing in 10 years?
- What will you be doing in 20 years?

Now, write down your partner's replies in your notebook.

I think I might use English in the future, _____

_____. It might _____.

Maybe _____

C Work as a Group

Read your partner's replies to the group, and listen as other group members read their partners' responses.

Ask questions!

When giving your opinion, and talking about possibility:

It's possible ...

Maybe it will ...

Perhaps it will ...

It's impossible ...

I don't think it's possible ...

It might ...

It may ...

It may not ...

It might not ...

It may never ...

It might never ...

Possibly ...

I think it's possible ...

I think it could happen ...

NOTE: *will*, *may*, and *might* never change spelling. They're always the same!

I *may* ...

You *may* ...

He *may* ...

She *may* ...

It *may* ...

We *may* ...

They *may* ...

Check Your Progress

Choose the best answer to each blank.

What job would you like to have most? Well, the **1.** _____ answers might be a doctor, a lawyer, or a computer expert. But how about trying something a little different and **2.** _____? Here are just a few of them.

SECRET SHOPPER

Imagine going to a restaurant and eating for free. You can go shopping in a store and get paid for it. It's possible if you are a "secret shopper." While you shop, you write your **3.** _____ about the store and send it to the head office. For example, when writing about a restaurant, you might say that the service was excellent, the food tasted good, but the restrooms were **4.** _____. It's that simple.

COSTUMED CHARACTER

Do you ever wish you could be a **5.** _____ character? In amusement parks around the world, they need people to be Mickey Mouse or Sponge Bob. It doesn't matter whether you're old or young, girl or boy. If you are interested, here are some tips: know your character — so watch many cartoons, have enthusiasm and energy, and avoid **6.** _____ — they often try to hit you or pull your head off. See you at an amusement park soon!

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. a. favorite | b. gentle | c. correct | d. typical |
| 2. a. unusual | b. common | c. same | d. similar |
| 3. a. name | b. opinion | c. dream | d. secret |
| 4. a. unhealthy | b. special | c. different | d. unclean |
| 5. a. famous | b. cartoon | c. toy | d. funny |
| 6. a. experts | b. customers | c. troublemakers | d. volunteers |

Unit 7

The Bad Attitude

Listen & Speak

1. I think there are many differences between this city's past and present.
2. I couldn't agree with you more.
3. What about you?

Read & Think

Reading: The Bad Attitude

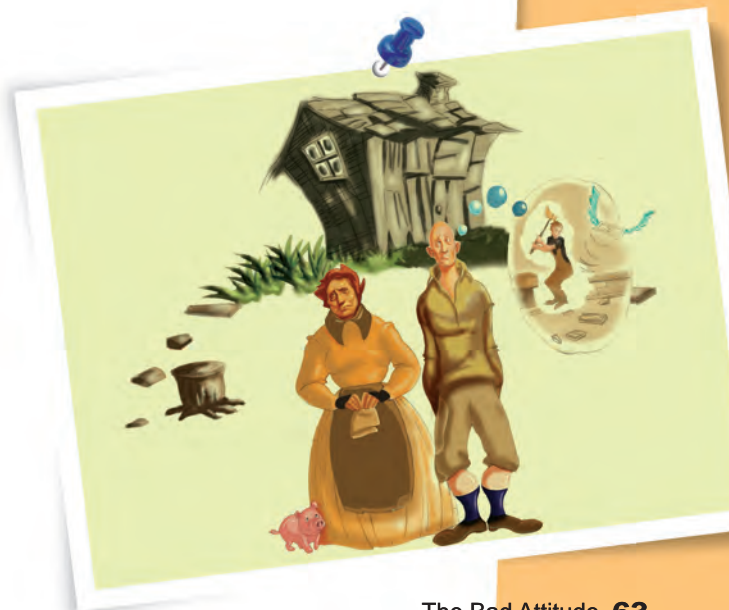
Introducing the theme of "attitude" with a sad story of an angry old man who changed his attitude to work and then regretted it.

Read & Write

Revise & Improve

Advice

Check Your Progress



Key Functions

1. I think there are many differences between this city's past and present.
2. I couldn't agree with you more.
3. What about you?

Listening Task

A Look at the picture and guess the situation. Listen carefully.

B Listen again and choose the correct answers.

1. When did the woman move to the city she lives in now?

- a. Thirty years ago.
- b. Thirteen years ago.

2. What was the biggest difference for her?

- a. Many buildings.
- b. The number of cars and buses.



C Listen carefully and fill in each blank.

A: How do you like America?

B: Oh, I like it here. I like the food, the scenery and so on. But I think American people are **1.** _____ different.

A: What makes you think so?

B: Well, they **2.** _____ to hate being asked about their personal lives.

A: I couldn't agree with you more. But that's not a bad thing.

B: Why do you think so?

A: **3.** _____ it's just a difference in thinking. Americans think their privacy is important.

B: Yeah. I **4.** _____ you're right.

D Check your answers with a partner.

Speaking Task

Warm-up

Do you like meeting foreigners? What's the difference between the foreigners you meet and the foreigners you see on TV or in movies?

Read and answer the questions. Then role-play.

1. Xiaohai and Jennifer are talking about cultural differences.

Xiaohai: Do you think there are big differences between Chinese and Canadian cultures?

Jennifer: Some things are different, but I think people are basically the same all over the world.

Xiaohai: That's one way to think of it, I guess.

Jennifer: We have similar values and goals in life. And we even share the same hobbies.

- *What is Jennifer's opinion about cultural differences all over the world?*
- *What similarities among humans does Jennifer focus on?*

2. Xiaohai presents a different opinion.

Xiaohai: You say that people are the same all over the world, but I don't think so.

Jennifer: Why? What makes you say that?

Xiaohai: I think it's difficult for people with different cultures to understand each other.

Jennifer: Yes, I can see what you mean.

Xiaohai: If people don't communicate well, they will have difficulties.

Jennifer: I couldn't agree with you more.

On your own

- *Have you ever presented an opinion different from others?*
- *How different was your idea?*
- *What did you say to express your disagreement?*

3. They talk about different cultures.

Xiaohai: I want to learn more about the Italian culture. It has great food and beautiful art.

Jennifer: I couldn't agree more.

Xiaohai: What about you?

Jennifer: I want to learn more about the Chinese culture. The Chinese culture interests me most.

Xiaohai: What is it about the culture that attracts you?

Jennifer: Well, there's a lot about Chinese history that interests me.

- *Which cultures are they talking about?*

On your own

- *Where do you want to go if you have enough time to travel?*
- *What are the reasons?*

Reading

The Bad Attitude

Once there was a carpenter who worked hard his whole life building houses for his company. Now he felt too old to do his work, and it was time to retire. Unfortunately, he and his wife had not saved much money.

“You have been a good worker,” said his boss. “Please help me with just one more project before you retire. I need a special house, so I want my best worker to build it.” The carpenter agreed.

The carpenter started working on the house. At first he worked hard, as usual. But soon, he developed a bad attitude. “I have worked hard all my life building nice houses,” he thought. “Other people live in the nice houses I built. But I will live the rest of my life in a little apartment.” So he became lazy. He didn’t concentrate on his work. He bought cheap materials. It didn’t matter that his boss had always been a fair employer. The carpenter’s bad attitude had taken over.

When the house was completed, the carpenter knew that his work was poor. He knew



that the floors were uneven, and that the roof would leak.

When the boss met the carpenter, he said, “You have been a very good worker. Now I want to reward you.” He gave the house key to the carpenter. “This house is yours.”

The carpenter felt ashamed. If only he had kept a good attitude and worked to the best of his ability! For the rest of his life, the carpenter and his wife would have to live in the poor house that he built.



Reading Comprehension

A Choose the best answer to each question.

1. Why did the carpenter develop a bad attitude?

- a. Because his boss didn't treat him fairly.
- b. Because he was old. Old people have bad attitudes.
- c. Because he was jealous. He didn't have a nice house of his own.

2. Why was the carpenter ashamed when his boss gave the house key to him?

- a. Because he did a very poor job in building it.
- b. Because he would have to live in the poor house.
- c. Because he had worked to the best of his ability.

B Connect A and B to complete the sentences.

A

Now he felt too old to do his work, ...

I need a special house, ...

Other people live in the nice houses I built. But ...

When the house was completed, the carpenter knew that ...

For the rest of his life, the carpenter and his wife would ...

B

I will live the rest of my life in a little apartment.

and it was time to retire.

have to live in the poor house that he built.

so I want my best worker to build it.

the floors were uneven and that the roof would leak.

A Building Vocabulary

Read the sentences. Figure out the meaning of each word in bold from the context. Match the words to the correct definitions.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>_____ 1. Please help me with just one more project before you retire.</p> <p>_____ 2. But soon, he developed a bad attitude.</p> <p>_____ 3. He didn't concentrate on his work.</p> <p>_____ 4. It didn't matter that his boss had always been a fair employer.</p> <p>_____ 5. The carpenter's bad attitude had taken over.</p> <p>_____ 6. When the house was completed, the carpenter knew that his work was poor.</p> <p>_____ 7. The carpenter felt ashamed.</p> | <p>a. feeling embarrassed because of something you have done</p> <p>b. to focus on something or what you are doing</p> <p>c. a piece of work that is designed to produce something new</p> <p>d. thoughts, feelings, and behavior toward something</p> <p>e. the person or company who hires someone to do work</p> <p>f. to grow or expand</p> <p>g. to have finished</p> |
|---|--|

B Building Sentences

Complete the paragraph with the correct words from the words above. Change the word forms if necessary.

Mr. Smith was an engineer with a good _____. He didn't want to feel _____ of his work. One day, his _____ wanted him to finish this difficult _____ in one week. He made great efforts to _____ his ideas, and he _____ on his work day and night. Finally, he _____ the project successfully.



Forming Opinions

1. A student is going to write a paragraph about the carpenter's bad attitude. Look at the notes.

Why did the carpenter develop a bad attitude?

Because he ...

- * did not feel rewarded for his work.
- * worked hard all his life to build nice houses for other people.
- * did not have enough money to buy his own house.
- * would have to live in a little apartment for the rest of his life.

What should he have done differently?

He should have ...

- * worked hard as usual.
- * trusted his boss.
- * done a good job on the house.

2. Now help this student write a well-organized paragraph. Describe how the carpenter felt and what he should have done.

The carpenter had to live in a poorly built house because he developed a bad attitude. I think he developed a bad attitude because he (1) _____

_____. He (2) _____

But still he did not (3) _____

He thought he (4) _____

Actually, the carpenter (5) _____

He should have (6) _____

and he should have (7) _____

On the whole, he should have kept (8) _____

Then, he would have had a nice house for himself and his wife.

Advice

You should listen to the teacher.
You shouldn't eat a lot of fast food.
People should stop throwing rubbish in the street.

Let's take a look.

Giving advice means offering your opinion to someone about what they should do.

Michael: What do you think I **should** do?

Jane: I think you **should** go to the hospital.

(Jane offers Michael his opinion. He advises Michael.)

When giving advice, we use the modal verb *should*.

You must be hungry. You **should** eat something.

If you're going out today, you **should** take your umbrella.

You **shouldn't** eat so fast. It's bad for you.

You **shouldn't** listen to her advice.

Even when we are not directly advising someone, but simply offering an opinion, we can use *should*.

He **should** get his hair cut. It's much too long.

The street is dirty. People **should** stop throwing rubbish there.

Now you try.

e.g. You must be thirsty. → You should drink something.

1. You look tired.

→ _____

2. You are working too hard.

→ _____

3. You don't look well.

→ _____

4. It's getting dark in here.

→ _____

A**Work by Yourself**

Think of some advice to give in these situations.

1. The taxi driver is driving too fast.
→ _____
2. Your friend often skips meals.
→ _____
3. Your friend says she has a stomachache.
→ _____

B**Work in Pairs**

First, write your personal opinions on the following topics. You can find some useful vocabulary in the WORD BANK.

1. Too many people are dying from road accidents in your city. What do you think should be done?
2. Your teacher asks for ideas for a school fair. What do you think your class should do?
3. You are angry about some people's behavior in the movie theater. How should people behave in the movie theater?

Now, ask your partner her / his opinions on these topics. Compare your opinions. Do you have similar ideas?

I think drivers should drive safely and _____

C**Work as a Group**

Read your partner's opinion to the group, and listen as other group members read their partners' responses. Ask questions!

WORD BANK

safely _____

hospital _____

regularly _____

medicine _____

drugstore _____

dangerous _____

bicycle _____

sidewalk _____

buses _____

traffic light _____

safety belt _____

fashion show _____

food festival _____

activity _____

sports event _____

play _____

rubbish _____

noise _____

mobile phone _____

conversation _____

rude _____

polite _____

Check *Your Progress*

Write the correct answer to each question.

Food is not good or bad. It all depends on how the food you eat fits together. You should balance your choices of food. You can choose to eat high fat food like cheese pizza for one meal, but you need to choose low fat food for the other meals. Also, not eating too much is important. If two pieces of pizza fill you up, then do not eat a third one. Learn to stop when you've had enough. If you eat balanced meals, then from time to time it is okay to have snacks such as cookies, chips, or candy.

It is always a good idea to eat more grains, fruits, and vegetables. These foods can give you a lot of energy. They also have vitamins, minerals, and fiber.

It is not only the food you eat that makes you healthy. Regular exercise makes you healthy, too. Moving your muscles and breathing deeply improves your heart. There are many exercises you can do to make your heart stronger. Some of the most popular exercises are walking, running, in-line skating, and swimming. You should do these exercises for 20 minutes every day.

1. For balanced meals, what should we eat after eating high fat food?

2. What foods have vitamins, minerals, and fiber?

3. What kind of exercises should we do to make our hearts stronger?

Unit 8

You Find What You Are Looking for

Listen & Speak

1. Do you have a smaller size?
2. I have a complaint about this sweater.
3. What do you think of pottery?

Read & Think

Reading: You Find What You Are Looking for

Continuing the theme of “attitude” with a clever story of a wise real estate agent who knows her community.

Read & Write

Revise & Improve

Relative Clauses

Check Your Progress



Key Functions

1. Do you have a smaller size?
2. I have a complaint about this sweater.
3. What do you think of pottery?

Listening Task

A Look at the picture and guess the situation. Listen carefully.

B Listen again and choose the correct answers.

1. What color was the blouse that the woman finally bought?

- a. pink
- b. blue

2. Why didn't the woman buy the yellow one?

- a. Because it was too big.
- b. Because it wasn't on sale.



C Listen carefully and fill in each blank.

A: Excuse me.

B: Yes, what can I do for you?

A: I have a complaint about this.

B: What seems to be the **1.** _____?

A: I **2.** _____ it here last week, but it doesn't **3.** _____.

B: Do you have the **4.** _____?

A: Yes, here it is.

D Check your answers with a partner.

- Why did person A come to the store?
- According to the dialog, what do we need if we want to complain about an item that we bought?

Speaking Task

Warm-up

When you shop for clothes, what is the first thing you have in mind? Style? Color? Price? Or practical use?

Read and answer the questions. Then role-play.

1. Jennifer goes to the shopping mall to buy a sweater.

Salesperson: May I help you?

Jennifer: Yes, please. Can I try on this green sweater?

Salesperson: Certainly. The fitting rooms are over there.
(a few minutes later)

Jennifer: This one is too tight. Do you have this in a bigger size?

Salesperson: Sure, but we don't have that color. How about this red one?

Jennifer: That's pretty. I'll take it.

- *What does Jennifer think of the green sweater?*
- *What does Jennifer buy?*

2. Jennifer wants to complain about the sweater that she bought.

Salesperson: Come on in. May I help you?

Jennifer: Yes. I have a complaint about this sweater.

Salesperson: What's wrong with it?

Jennifer: It's dirty on the back.

Salesperson: Sorry about that. Do you want to return it or exchange it?

Jennifer: I'd like a refund for it, please.

Salesperson: Okay.

- *What is happening in this dialog?*
- *What does Jennifer have in her hands?*

3. Xiaohong helps Jennifer buy a birthday present for her mom in Canada.

Xiaohong: What kind of present do you have in mind?

Jennifer: I want to buy something traditional from China.

Xiaohong: What do you think of pottery? Chinese pottery may be the best choice for foreigners.

Jennifer: Well, that's a good idea, but I'm afraid it might break during shipping.

Xiaohong: Oh, I hadn't thought of that. Then, how about these Chinese masks?

Jennifer: What a fantastic idea! My mom is sure to love them. Thanks for your help.

- *What kind of present does Jennifer have in mind?*
- *What does Xiaohong recommend first?*
- *Why doesn't Jennifer want pottery?*
- *What does Xiaohong recommend next?*

Reading

You Find What You Are Looking for

In the mountains above a busy, crowded city was a little town called Pleasantville. People from the city often moved there because it was a quiet and peaceful place to live. Mrs. Noble was a real estate agent in Pleasantville.

One day, a young couple came to her office. “We are thinking about moving here,” said Jon. “Can you tell us what kind of people live here? We want people just like our current neighbors, who are helpful, kind, and considerate.” Mrs. Noble replied, “I think you’ll like the people here just as much as your current neighbors. I think you will fit in very well.” Cathy and Jon were happy to hear that.

Then, another man from the city came in. He said his name was Frank and he was thinking of moving out of the city because he didn’t like his neighbors and co-workers there. When Mrs. Noble asked him why, he complained about all the negative qualities of the people around him. When he finished speaking, Mrs. Noble replied, “I’m afraid you’ll find the people here to be the same.” The man said he would not live in such a place and left the office.



Cathy and Jon were upset. “You told us that we would find wonderful people here, but you told that man that he would find only rude and inconsiderate people,” said Cathy.

“Yes, I did,” said Mrs. Noble. “And I was telling the truth. You are looking for the best in people, so you will find good people here. He can only see the worst in people. In my experience, people find what they are looking for.”

Reading Comprehension

A Choose the best answer for each question.

1. How did Frank feel about his current neighbors?
 - a. He felt they had many negative qualities.
 - b. He felt they were kind and considerate.
 - c. He felt they were like the young couple.
2. Why did Mrs. Noble think that Jon and Cathy would like the people in Pleasantville?
 - a. Because the people in Pleasantville didn't have any negative qualities.
 - b. Because the young couple always looked for the best in people.
 - c. Because the people in Pleasantville were all rich.

B Read each sentence. If the sentence is true, check "T." If the sentence is false, check "F."

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Mrs. Noble was a real estate agent in Pleasantville. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Frank wasn't thinking of moving out of the city because he liked his neighbors and co-workers there. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Cathy and Jon want people just like their current neighbors, who are helpful, kind, and considerate. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. When Frank finished speaking, Mrs. Noble replied, "I think you'll like the people here just as much as your current neighbors." | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Mrs. Noble said, "In my experience, people find what they are looking for." | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

A Building Vocabulary

Read the sentences. Figure out the meaning of each word in bold from the context. Match the words to the correct definitions.

Word in Context	Meaning
_____ 1. In the mountains above a busy, crowded city was a little town called Pleasantville.	a. very good
_____ 2. We want people just like our current neighbors, who are helpful, kind, and considerate.	b. how good or bad something is
_____ 3. You told us that we would find wonderful people here.	c. full of people or things
_____ 4. He didn't like his neighbors and co-workers there.	d. to be accepted by others because of similarities
_____ 5. When Mrs. Noble asked him why, he complained about all the negative qualities of the people around him.	e. happening right now
_____ 6. I think you will fit in very well.	f. someone you work with

B Building Sentences

Complete the paragraph with the correct words from the words above. Change the word forms if necessary.

Ms. Haines really likes her _____ job. She works in a _____ office. But she thinks that most of the people she works with are _____. She only has one complaint. She has one _____ whom she does not like. He does not _____. He never thinks about other people. He is very rude. Also, the _____ of his work is very poor. Ms. Haines hopes that his attitude and work will improve.



Forming Opinions

1. Mrs. Noble is going to write a paragraph about the people from the city. Look at her notes.

Frank

- ★ complained about his current neighbors
- ★ disliked his co-workers
- ★ could only see negative qualities
- ★ would probably see the worst in the people of Pleasantville too

Jon and Cathy

- ★ really liked their current neighbors
- ★ always looked for the best qualities in people
- ★ will find good people in Pleasantville
- ★ will fit in well

2. Now help Mrs. Noble write a well-organized paragraph. Explain what she thought about the young couple and Frank.

Today I met Frank, Jon, and Cathy. They were all thinking about moving to Pleasantville. I encouraged Jon and Cathy to move here. But I discouraged Frank. Frank complained (1) _____, and said that he also disliked (2) _____. I think that Frank could (3) _____. He was not a pleasant man. Therefore, he would (4) _____.

On the other hand, Jon and Cathy (5) _____. I believe that they (6) _____. And I know that they will (7) _____. I think they (8) _____ here.

Relative Clauses

A doctor is a person who helps sick people.
A hospital is a place where sick people go to see a doctor.
Medicine is something which people take to get better.
Don't forget the book that I told you to bring.

Let's take a look.

The second sentence gives more information about the first one.

- * A carpenter is a strong person. / A carpenter works with wood.
- * Teachers are caring people. / Teachers work very hard.
- * A violin is a musical instrument. / A violin makes beautiful music.
- * Apples are delicious fruit. / Apples grow on trees.
- * China is a huge country. / There are over a billion people in China.
- * Beijing is a famous city. / There is an Olympic stadium in Beijing.

Now let's combine these sentences using the relative pronouns.

- * A carpenter is a strong person **who** works with wood.
- * Teachers are caring people **who** work very hard.
- * A violin is a musical instrument **that** makes beautiful music. (or "which")
- * Apples are delicious fruit **which** grow on trees. (or "that")
- * China is a huge country **where** there are over a billion people.
- * Beijing is a famous city **where** there is an Olympic stadium.

Now you try.

1. I have a small calculator. A calculator is useful for doing math.
2. I like to visit the countryside. There are many trees in the countryside.
3. I am a 16-year-old student. I study very hard.

1. I have a small calculator _____ is useful for doing math.
2. I like to visit the countryside _____ there are many trees.
3. I am a 16-year-old student _____ studies very hard.

A**Work by Yourself**

Combine these sentences into one using relative pronouns.

1. Yesterday I ate pizza. Pizza is delicious food from Italy.

→ _____

2. The girl is my sister. The girl is standing in the corner.

→ _____

3. This is the song. I like the song very much.

→ _____

B**Work in Pairs**

Get a dictionary and work with your partner to find these words.

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| • dictionary | • telescope | • weightlifter |
| • architect | • paramedic | • oasis |
| • laboratory | • parachute | • caramel |
| • eggplant | • jungle | • dentist |

What do they mean? Write down the definitions in your notebook. Remember to use adjectives as well! You can find some in the WORD BANK! Use the adjectives before the noun and the relative clause after the noun.

- A **dictionary** is a **useful** book that has many words.
- An **architect** is an **intelligent** person who _____

C**Work as a Group**

Compare your definitions with the group. Are their answers different? Whose definition is the best?

WORD BANK

Relative clauses give more information about nouns (people, places and things).

Adjectives also give more information about nouns.

Adjectives to use:

useful

huge

expensive

strong

famous

fantastic

wonderful

intelligent

caring

scientific

dark purple

brave

exciting

dangerous

powerful

fast

amazing

delicious

musical

Check Your Progress

Choose the best description that fits each blank.

Festivals have been with us for a long time. According to old cave paintings, the earliest festivals probably took place when early humans gave thanks to their gods. They were thankful for food and a place to live during the changing seasons. So, they would have a feast, or a large dinner with lots of good food and drink, to celebrate. In fact, the meaning of “festival” comes from the word “feast.” Also, in Egypt, there were large festivals when a new pharaoh was chosen and also when he died.

Why are festivals so popular even today? Although time has changed many festivals and their meanings around the world, it has not changed people in general. People still want to remember an important event or person. They still like spending time with family and friends. Festivals are traditions that allow people to connect the past to the present, and the present to the future. Therefore, when you’re much older, your children and grandchildren will probably also celebrate festivals like New Year’s Day and Thanksgiving Day, just like you do right now.

1. We know that the earliest festivals took place because early humans _____.

- a. wanted to have a new king
- b. liked to have a lot of food and drink
- c. needed a place to live during the changing seasons
- d. wanted to give thanks to their gods for food and a place to live

2. In Egypt, _____ when a new pharaoh was chosen and also when he died.

- a. there were big feasts
- b. people had small events
- c. there were clapping and cheering
- d. people felt sad for the death of the hero

3. Festivals are traditions that allow people to connect _____.

- a. the past to the future, and the present to the past
- b. the young children to the grandchildren
- c. the past to the present, and the present to the future
- d. the important event to the people

Unit 9

Optimism and Pessimism

Listen & Speak

Theme Dialog: At a Shop

Read & Think

Reading: Optimism and Pessimism

Finishing the theme of "attitude" with some surprising facts about the dangers of thinking negatively!

Read & Write

Revise & Improve

Infinitives & V-ing

Check Your Progress



Theme Dialog: At a Shop

- Look at the picture and say what you see.
- How often do you go shopping?
- What's your favorite kind of tea?



Listening Task

A Listen carefully and repeat.

A: Welcome to our store. May I help you?

B: Yes, please. I'd like to buy some tea.

A: What kind of tea would you like?

B: I'm not really sure. What do you recommend?

A: China has many wonderful teas. The most famous and popular is green tea.

Then we have black tea, oolong tea, and some other different scented teas.

B: What about oolong tea?

A: It's good for your body. It only grows on cliffs, so it's precious.

B: And what about the scented teas?

A: They smell of flowers, such as jasmine or plum.

B: Sounds delicious. I'll take some green tea, some oolong tea, and some jasmine.

A: Excellent choice. Why don't you have a cup of tea while you wait?

B: Thank you very much.

B Complete the table with different information and practice the new dialog with your partner.

kind of tea	description	why?	benefits
oolong	precious	only grows on cliffs	good for your body

Speaking Task

A Exchange the underlined expressions with the new ones on the right. Practice the dialog with your partner.

A: Welcome to our store. May I help you?

B: Yes, please. I'd like to buy some tea.

A: What kind of tea would you like?

B: I'm not really sure. What do you recommend?

- *I want to find some nice tea.*
- *I hope I can buy some nice tea.*
- *Which ones are the most popular?*
- *Can you recommend some good Chinese tea?*

B Practice the dialog with your partner. Change the dialog using the expressions or words below.

A: Can I help you?

B: Yes. I'd like to buy a pair of jeans for my friend.

A: OK. What size does your friend wear?

B: Size 28, I think.

A: What do you think of these?

B: They look nice. How much are they?

A: They're \$19.

B: OK. I'll take them. Could you gift-wrap them please?

A: Of course.

- a pair of shoes for my father – size 11 – \$21
- a shirt for my cousin – medium – \$9
- a pair of socks for my friend – size 7 or 8 – \$1
- a T-shirt for my friend – large – \$5
- a coat for my mother – small – \$27

- *How do you like these?*
- *Do you like these?*
- *What do they cost?*
- *What price are they?*

Reading

Optimism and Pessimism



Are you an optimist or a pessimist? Optimists are always hopeful and positive. Pessimists always expect the worst and see the negative side of things. The optimist says, “The glass is half-full.” The pessimist says, “The glass is half-empty.”

Dr. Seligman is a psychologist whose studies show that optimists are healthier than pessimists. Pessimists suffer from depression more often than optimists do. Dr. Seligman studied a group of men who had heart attacks. After eight years, most of the optimistic men were still alive, while most of the pessimistic men had died from another heart attack.

Dr. Seligman also says that optimists are more successful. Athletes, politicians, and businessmen who have optimistic views of the world tend to succeed.

Here’s the good news: Everyone can learn to be more optimistic. The main way is to change the way you talk to yourself. When something bad happens to pessimists, they believe it will affect their whole lives. When something bad happens to optimists, they see it as just one event. They also believe that they can solve the problem, so it won’t happen again. Here’s an example:

An optimist and a pessimist take a math test. They are both good students, but both of them fail this test. The pessimist thinks, “I’m probably going to fail every test. I’m never going to learn math. It’s too difficult for me. Nobody will like me because I’m a terrible student.” The optimist thinks, “It was only one test. I’m a smart student. I know I can do much better next time.”

Be kinder to yourself. Be more hopeful. Always see the glass as half-full!

Reading Comprehension

A Choose the best answer to each question.

1. After eight years, what happened to the heart attack victims who were pessimistic?
 - a. Most of them died.
 - b. Half of them were healthy.
 - c. Most of them were students.
2. What should you do to become more optimistic?
 - a. Say encouraging things to yourself.
 - b. Have a heart attack.
 - c. Become a student.

B Think about the statements below. Write “O” for optimistic or “P” for pessimistic.

1. _____ They are always hopeful and positive. They say, “The glass is half-full.”
2. _____ They also believe that they can solve the problem, so it won’t happen again.
3. _____ When something bad happens to them, they believe it will affect their whole lives.
4. _____ They always expect the worst and see the negative side of things. They say, “The glass is half-empty.”
5. _____ “It was only one test. I’m a smart student. I know I can do much better next time.”


A Building Vocabulary

Read the sentences. Figure out the meaning of each word in bold from the context. Match the words to the correct definitions.

Word in Context	Meaning
_____ 1. Optimists are always hopeful and positive .	a. focused on the good things
_____ 2. Dr. Seligman is a psychologist whose studies show that optimists are healthier than pessimists.	b. find the answer to a question, problem or puzzle
_____ 3. Athletes, politicians, and businessmen who have optimistic views of the world tend to succeed.	c. someone who studies the mind and how it works
_____ 4. When something bad happens to pessimists, they believe it will affect their whole lives.	d. very bad
_____ 5. They also believe that they can solve the problem, so it won't happen again.	e. to be likely to do a certain thing
_____ 6. Nobody will like me because I'm a terrible student.	f. to do something that causes a change in something else

B Building Sentences

Complete the paragraph with the correct words from the words above.



 Dr. Reed is a _____. She has done research on people with depression. She has found that depression can _____ every part of your life. People with depression rarely have _____ thoughts about things. They _____ to have unhealthy eating habits, so they gain or lose too much weight. Some depressed people suffer from a _____ feeling of loneliness. But often they don't realize that they are depressed. So, they do not do anything to _____ the problem.



Forming Opinions

1. A student wants to explain why it is better to be an optimist. Study the notes.

Optimists are healthier.

Dr. Seligman's studies show that:

- a. Optimists live longer than pessimists.
- b. Optimists suffer less from depression.

Optimists are more successful.

- a. Athletes win more.
- b. Politicians get more votes.
- c. Businessmen earn more money.

2. Now help this student write a well-organized paragraph. Give reasons for each opinion.

I believe that it is better to be an optimist for two reasons. First of all, (1)_____. Dr. Seligman studied some people who had (2)_____. The optimists live (3)_____. He also says that (4)_____. The other main reason is that (5)_____. Athletes that are optimistic (6)_____. Optimistic (7)_____. And optimistic (8)_____. For these reasons I will try to be more optimistic.

Infinitives & V-ing

Infinitive or V-ing: I like swimming. I like to swim.

V-ing only: I enjoy swimming.

Infinitive only: I want to go.

Let's take a look.

With some verbs, we use the verb + an infinitive.

afford, expect, refuse, agree, hope, plan, seem, appear, learn, pretend, want, decide, manage, promise

- I **promise to give** the book back to you.
- I **want to watch** a movie.

With some verbs, we use the verb + a V-ing.

admit, finish, give up, avoid, consider, mind, suggest, enjoy, put off

- Have you **finished doing** your homework?
- I **enjoy walking** in the rain.

Some verbs can take either an infinitive or a V-ing.

begin, hate, love, like, start : There is no difference in meaning between the infinitive and gerund forms.

forget, regret, remember, stop, try : There is a difference in meaning between the infinitive and gerund forms.

- I **forgot going** to their house. (I went there, but I forgot about it.)
- I **forgot to go** to the office. (I was supposed to go there, but I didn't because I forgot.)

Now you try.

1. He can't afford _____ a computer. (buy)
2. It stopped _____ a few minutes ago. (rain)
3. Don't forget _____ your grandfather! (call)
4. Did you finish _____ your homework yet? (do)
5. I hope _____ a good grade in English. (get)
6. I decided _____ her for help. (ask)
7. It isn't easy to give up _____ chocolate. (eat)

A**Work by Yourself**

Complete the sentences using infinitives or *V-ing*.

1. Write down three activities that you like.

I like _____.

2. Write down three activities that you don't enjoy.

I dislike _____.

3. What do you think people should stop doing?

I think people should stop _____.

B**Work in Pairs**

Interview your partner with the following questions:

- If you study at night, what time do you usually finish?
- What activity do you like?
- What do your parents want?
- What activity do you really hate?
- What do you want to give up?
- What was the last thing you promised?
- What's your big hope for next year?
- What things does your teacher expect?
- Is there something you should quit?

Now, write down your partner's replies in your notebook. Remember to use the correct form after the verb!

My partner said he / she usually finishes studying at _____ . He / She likes _____ .

He / She hates _____ .

C**Work as a Group**

Read your partner's answer, and listen as other group members read their partners' responses. Ask questions!

WORD BANK**Verbs that take an infinitive:**

afford

expect

refuse

agree

plan

seem

appear

learn

pretend

want

decide

Verbs that take V-ing:

admit

finish

give up

avoid

consider

mind

postpone

suggest

enjoy

Write the correct answer for each question.

During the Crimean War, thousands of soldiers were dying in military hospitals. Florence Nightingale volunteered to direct the military nursing operations in Turkey. Under Nightingale's direction, the hospital was cleaned and the patients' dirty clothes were washed. Nightingale ordered more things they needed. She improved the bathrooms to prevent disease. Using her skill with numbers, Nightingale kept careful records to see what happened to the patients. A lot more patients survived because of her efforts.

Nightingale also spent many hours comforting the patients. She thought it was important to stay with a dying soldier until he passed away. This was a new idea. She became a heroine in England.

After the war, Nightingale told Queen Victoria about her experiences in Turkey. The queen asked a group of men to try to solve the health care problems. Nightingale gathered all of her records and sent a report to the group. With charts, she examined the information she had gathered. She explained that hospital conditions were the main cause of death. Most soldiers died from diseases, not wounds. Nightingale was the first to gather and examine this kind of information. Military group finally decided that a cleaner hospital environment could save lives.

1. Where did Nightingale direct the military nursing operations?

2. What did Nightingale explain from her hospital records?

3. Under Nightingale's direction, the hospital was cleaned and the patients' dirty clothes were washed. What effect did this have?

You Never Know until You Try

— Laine Parsons

*You never know until you try;
And you never try unless you really try.
You give it your best shot;
You do the best you can.*

*And if you've done everything
In your power, and still "fail" —
The truth of the matter is
That you haven't failed at all.*

*When you reach for your dream,
No matter what they may be,
You grow from the reaching;
You learn from the trying;
You win from the doing.*



Notes to the Texts 课文注释

Unit 1

1. A violent lightning storm with pouring rain hung over the mountain.

电闪雷鸣夹着瓢泼大雨笼罩着整座山。

- 在上面的句子中短语 with pouring rain 作主语 storm 的后置定语，对 storm 起修饰和描绘的作用。
- hang over 笼罩；临近

例 After the storm, there are still a lot of dark clouds hanging over the mountain.

暴风雨过后还有很多乌云笼罩着这座山。

With the exams hanging over her head, she can't sleep at night.

随着考试的临近，她晚上睡不着觉。

2. A powerful waterfall rushed down the mountainside, ...

汹涌的瀑布从山的一侧倾流而下，……

- rush 冲；急速行进
上面的句子用 rush 来描述水流湍急。

例 We rushed home to find out what had happened to Julie.

我们急速赶回家去看朱莉出了什么事。

3. In the tree was a nest with a bird. 树上有一只鸟在巢里。

上面的句子是倒装句，状语被提前，主语是 a nest，放到了谓语 was 的后面。这个句子也可以表达为：There was a nest with a bird in the tree.

4. The day came for the king to choose the best painting.

到了国王选最好画的日子了。

- The day comes for *somebody* to *do something*. 到了某人该做某事的日子了。

例 The day came for me to leave China. 到了我该离开中国的日子了。

5. **If you can be in the middle of all the noise, violence, and danger of the world, and yet be calm in your heart, then you have found true peace.**

如果你身在喧嚣、暴行和危险的处境里，内心依然是平静的，那么你就会找到真正的和平。

• and yet 可是……，然而……

连词 yet 常与连词 and 连用，相当于 but，表示转折。

例 She drove very fast to the airport, and yet she missed the plane.

她开快车去机场，可还是误了飞机。

Unit 2

1. **Let's go see a movie.** 我们去看场电影吧。

• go see a movie 看电影

这个短语是口语中经常使用的省略形式，相当于 go to see a movie。

例 Let's go play soccer. 我们去踢足球吧。

2. **... but Chris said she was dumb because they couldn't afford a rock band.**

……但是克里斯说她是愚蠢的，因为他们支付不起一支摇滚乐队的费用。

• afford 买得起，能支付

afford 通常与 can, could 连用，一般用否定式，can't afford 译为“买不起，付不起钱”。

例 We can't afford a new car. 我们买不起新车。

We can't afford to go on vacation this year. 今年我们没钱去度假。

3. **We should set up tables for people to write letters to world leaders.**

我们应该建立一个让人们给世界各国领导人写信的平台。

• set up 建立，创立

例 They want to set up their own company. 他们想创立自己的公司。

4. **We can't teach other people about being peaceful if we can't show respect for one another.**

如果我们不能相互尊重，我们就不能教导别人和睦相处。

• show respect for *somebody* 对某人表示尊重

例 Children should show respect for old people. 孩子们应当尊敬老人。

• one another 彼此

例 They have nothing in common with one another. 他们彼此毫无共同点。

5. **We should listen to and respect every idea and make a plan based on everyone's.**

我们应该聆听和尊重每一个建议，并且根据每个人的建议来制订一个计划。

• be based on ... 以……为根据，基于……

在上面的句子中 based on everyone's 是过去分词短语作后置定语来修饰 plan。

例 The story is based on real life. 那个故事是根据现实生活而编写的。

• 在上面的句子中，everyone's 指 everyone's ideas，为了避免重复而使用了省略形式。

6. **What if we pretended to be rock stars?** 如果我们假扮成摇滚明星会怎么样？

• what if 如果……怎么样

本句表达难以实现的愿望。

例 What if I had never let you go? 如果我当初不放你走会怎么样？

• pretend to be somebody 假扮某人

例 She pretends to be my sister. 她假装成我妹妹。

• pretend to do something 假装去做某事

例 The boy usually pretends to understand what I said.

小男孩总是假装听得懂我说的话。

Unit 3

1. **Perhaps if the vegetables weren't bitter, the soup would taste better.**

或许蔬菜不苦的话，汤喝起来可能会更好。

在 if 引导的条件句中，当表示推断的从句是过去时，主句就要用过去将来时。我们用这类条件句来表示与事实相反的情况或者实现可能性不大的情况。本文中莫利的这句话透露着对多莉的不满和讥讽，意思是因为多莉的蔬菜味道不好才导致汤的味道差。

例 If I lived near my office, I would walk to work.

如果我住得离办公室近，我就步行上班。（实际表达住所离办公室较远）

2. **The two women argued until Dolly left Molly's house in anger.**

两个女人一直在吵，直到多莉生气地离开了莫利的家。

• in anger 生气地，愤怒地

do something in anger 生气地做某事

例 After hearing what he said, she closed the door in anger.
听到他的话以后，她生气地关上了门。

3. **The next day, Dolly got a worker to dig a stream between their houses.**

第二天，多莉找来一个工人在她们俩家之间挖了一条沟渠。

• get *somebody to do something* 使某人做某事

例 Don't worry, I will get someone to fix your car. 不要担心，我会找人修好你的车。

4. **They apologized for the argument and hugged each other.**

她们为以往的争吵而道歉并互相拥抱。

• apologize for *something* 为某事而道歉

例 I want to apologize for being absent from the meeting. 我想为缺席会议的事道歉。

5. **Then, Molly noticed the carpenter leaving.** 然后，莫利注意到木匠正要离去。

• notice *somebody doing something* 注意到某人在做某事

例 No one noticed a quiet boy sitting in the corner of the room.
没人注意到一个安静的男孩坐在房间的角落。

6. **“There is no need to pay me,” the carpenter said.** 木匠说：“不必付钱给我。”

• no need to *do something* 没有必要做某事

例 There's no need for you to say so. 你没有必要那么说。

Unit 4

1. **Let's get going.** 我们走吧。

这个句子是口语中常见的一种表达形式，相当于 Let's go.

例 — I heard there was a good restaurant near here. 我听说这附近有一家很棒的餐厅。
— Let's get going there. 我们去那吧。

2. **You bet.** 当然。

这个句子是习惯性的口语表达，经常出现在美语中，表示“好的”“当然”，相当于 of course 或 sure。

例 — Could you help me correct the exercise books? 你能帮我批改一下练习册吗?
— You bet. 没问题。

3. **Go along this road as far as the traffic light.** 沿着这条路一直走到交通灯。

• as far as ... 一直到……

例 We walked as far as the lake. 我们一直走到湖边。

4. **I got to see the countryside.** 我有机会去看一看乡村。

• get to *do something* 有机会做某事

例 She gets to travel all over the place with her job.
凭借这个工作她有机会到处旅行。

5. **I wish I could take a trip like that someday.** 希望我有一天能有一次那样的旅行。

• wish 希望

通常用 wish 来表达对不可能发生或者发生的可能性很小的事情的愿望。wish 后可以加从句，从句通常用过去时态来表示现在或者将来的情况。

例 I wish I could help you. 我希望我能帮助你。(但我不一定能)

6. **You have been accepted to the university on a full scholarship!**

你已经被大学录取并获得全额奖学金!

• on a full scholarship 以全额奖学金

此句中 on 表示条件，意思是“靠……为生”“由……支撑”。

例 People on high salaries should pay more tax. 高薪阶层应该多纳税。

Unit 5

1. **Kelly was inspired to think of all the careers she could have.**

凯莉深受鼓舞地想到她可能从事的各种职业。

• inspired 受鼓舞的

在上面的句子中 inspired 是动词 inspire 的过去分词作形容词的用法，译为“受鼓舞的”“有灵感的”。

例 After his speech, everyone was inspired to picture the bright future of this company.
在他的讲话之后，大家都深受鼓舞地勾画着这家公司的美好前景。

2. **Kelly was very anxious to hear him talk.** 凯莉很迫切地想要听到他的讲话。

• *be anxious to do something* 迫切地去做某事

例 After being apart for so many years, she was anxious to see her sister.
分别了这么多年后，她十分迫切地想要和姐姐见面。

• *hear somebody do something* 听见某人做某事

在此句式中 *somebody* 作 *hear* 的宾语，后接省略 *to* 的不定式。*somebody* 和不定式短语又存在逻辑上的主谓关系。

例 I heard someone sing in the next room. 我听见隔壁有人唱歌。

3. **How can I get one step closer to my goals?** 我如何能离我的目标更近一步？

• *get close to* 接近，靠近

在此句式中 *get* 是系动词，后接形容词，表示一种状态。

例 Don't get close to me! 别靠近我！

4. **Picture your dream in perfect detail and write it down.**

把你的梦想描绘得极为详细并且记录下来。

• *picture* 描绘；想象

例 You can't picture how Bill dressed today. 你无法想象比尔今天穿了什么。

• *do something in detail* 详细地做某事

例 Could you explain the subject in detail? 你能详细地解释一下这个题目吗？

Unit 6

1. **In her early childhood, Wilma had many serious illnesses.**

在她的童年时期，威尔玛得过很多严重的疾病。

• *in one's childhood* 在某人的童年时期

例 I had a lot of friends in my childhood. 在我的童年时期有过许多伙伴。

2. **Wilma sat and watched them every day, dreaming of being an athlete.**

威尔玛每天坐在那看他们打球，梦想着自己能够成为一名运动员。

- dream of *doing something / being somebody* 梦想做某事 / 成为某种人
在上面的句子中，现在分词 *dreaming* 作状语，表示动作伴随主句发生。

例 He is dreaming of spending his rest of life in his hometown.
他梦想着在自己的家乡度过余生。

3. **Soon Wilma was training for the Olympics.** 很快，威尔玛为奥运会投入了训练。

- train for ... 为了……而训练

例 Everyone is training for the sports meeting. 大家都在为运动会参加训练。

4. **Wilma and three teammates won the bronze medal in the relay race.**

威尔玛和她的三名队友赢得了接力赛的铜牌。

- win the bronze medal 赢得一枚铜牌
金、银、铜牌的英语说法分别是: gold medal, silver medal, bronze medal.

例 He signed up for the 200-meter race and hoped to win a medal.
他报名参加 200 米赛跑并希望得一枚奖牌。

5. **Over the next four years, Wilma continued to train as a runner.**

在随后的四年里，威尔玛作为一名径赛运动员继续参与训练。

- over 在……期间

例 My daughter will stay over Christmas at her grandparents'.
我的女儿圣诞节期间将待在她祖父母家。

Unit 7

1. **We have similar values and goals in life.** 关于人生我们有着相似的价值观和目标。

- value 价值观
value 译为“价值观”时，是可数名词；译为“价值”“价格”时，是不可数名词。

例 I don't agree with his old values. 我不赞同他陈旧的价值观念。
The value of the dollar may fall. 美元可能会贬值。

2. **It didn't matter that his boss had always been a fair employer.**

他的老板一直是一个公正的雇主已经不重要了。

- It doesn't matter that ... ……不重要，……没关系

例 It doesn't matter that you can't come. 你不能来也没有关系。

3. **The carpenter's bad attitude had taken over.** 木匠的坏念头已经占据了上风。

- take over 占据

例 Try not to let negative thoughts take over. 不要让消极情绪占据了你的头脑。

4. **If only he had kept a good attitude and worked to the best of his ability!**

要是他能保持一个好的心态并且发挥最好的才能去工作就好了！

- If only ...! 要是……就好了！但愿……

这个句式用来表示强烈的愿望，尤其指现实中没能如愿，或者所想的事情没有发生的情况。

例 If only he had talked to her sooner! 要是他早点和她谈话就好了！

- had kept 是过去完成时，用于此句中表示对过去发生的事的愿望。

例 If only I had never walked away. 但愿我从来没有离开过。

Unit 8

1. **I have a complaint about this sweater.** 我对这件毛衣不满意。

- complaint 不满意；投诉

上面句子中的 complaint 是名词，常搭配为 have a complaint about ...，表示“对……不满意”。

例 Lily has a complaint about this product. 莉莉对这个产品不满意。

- complain 抱怨；不满

complain 是 complaint 的动词形式，常与 about 搭配使用，后接宾语表示对某人或某事的抱怨和不满。

例 People complain that they don't get enough information.

人们抱怨得不到足够的信息。

2. **In the mountain above a busy, crowded city was a little town called Pleasantville.**

在一座繁忙的、拥挤的城市上方的山上有一个叫做欢乐谷的小镇。

在上面的句子中介词短语 in the mountain above a busy, crowded city 是地点状语前

置，谓语动词 was 后的 a little town 是本句中的主语。在英语中，有些句子没有宾语而主语又比较长，就可以将状语提前，把主语放到谓语的后面。

例 On the table stood two glasses and an empty bottle.

桌上有两个玻璃杯和一个空瓶子。

3. **I think you'll like the people here just as much as your current neighbors.**

我想你会像喜欢现在的邻居一样喜欢这里的人。

· as much as 一样

在上面的句子中 as much as 修饰动词 like，表示“喜欢”的程度，句中省略了重复的主语和谓语，完整的表达形式为：I think you'll like the people here just as much as you like your current neighbors.

4. **I think you will fit in very well.** 我想你们会相处得十分融洽。

· fit in 相处融洽

例 I'm not sure if she will fit in with my friends.

我不确定她是否能与我的朋友相处融洽。

Unit 9

1. **Dr. Seligman is a psychologist whose studies show that optimists are healthier than pessimists.**

心理学家塞利格曼博士的研究表明乐观主义者要比悲观主义者更健康。

上面的句子是一个多重复合句，它包含两个从句，第一层是由 whose 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 a psychologist；第二层是由 that 引导的宾语从句，用来充当动词 show 的宾语。在翻译和理解的时候要注意主句、从句之间的关系。

2. **Pessimists suffer from depression more often than optimists do.**

悲观主义者所承受的压力比乐观主义者承受的要多。

· suffer from ... 遭受……

例 Do you still suffer from headaches? 你还经常头疼吗?

· 本句中 do 指 suffer from depression，为了避免与前面出现的动词重复，故用 do 来代替。

3. **After eight years, most of the optimistic men were still alive, while most of the pessimistic men had died from another heart attack.**

八年过去了，大多数乐观主义的人还健在，然而，大多数悲观主义的人则死于另一次心脏病发作。

- while 而，但是

在这个句子中 while 是连词，表示前后句含义的对比，语气委婉，相当于 but，但转折语气没有 but 强烈。

例 I like tea while she likes coffee. 我喜欢喝茶，而她喜欢喝咖啡。

- die from ... 死于……

例 In big cities during cold winter, many old people die from the polluted air.

在大城市寒冷的冬季里，许多老年人死于空气污染。

4. **Athletes, politicians, and businessmen who have optimistic views of the world tend to succeed.**

对世界持乐观心态的运动员、政治家和商人，他们成功的倾向更大。

- 在上面的句子中 who have optimistic views of the world 是定语从句，修饰先行词 athletes, politicians, and businessmen。

- a view of the world 世界观

例 My parents want me to have a wide view of the world.

我的父母希望我有一个广阔的世界观。

Words and Expressions in Each Unit

各单元单词和习惯用语

注：单词后的数字是指本单词第一次出现时所在的页码。

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

gallery /'gæləri/ <i>n.</i> 美术馆	4
Celsius /'selsiəs/ <i>n.</i> 摄氏温度	5
kingdom /'kiŋdəm/ <i>n.</i> 王国	6
symbol /'sɪmbəl/, /'sɪmbl/ <i>n.</i> 象征	6
reflect /rɪ'flekt/ <i>v.</i> 反射	6
steep /sti:p/ <i>adj.</i> 陡峭的	6
violent /'vaɪələnt/ <i>adj.</i> 狂暴的	6
lightning /'laɪtnɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 闪电	6
waterfall /'wɔ:tə(r)ˌfɔ:l/ <i>n.</i> 瀑布	6
rush /rʌʃ/ <i>v.</i> 冲; 奔流	6
mountainside /'maʊntənsaɪd/, /'maʊntn,sɑɪd/ <i>n.</i> 山腰; 山坡	6
calmly /'kɑ:mli/ <i>adv.</i> 平静地	6
admire /əd'maɪə/ <i>v.</i> 欣赏, 观赏	6
castle /'kɑ:səl/, /'kæsl/ <i>n.</i> 城堡	7
statue /'stætʃu:/ <i>n.</i> 雕像; 塑像	8
scene /si:n/ <i>n.</i> 场景, 场面	8
in public 当众	11
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crash /kræʃ/ <i>n.</i> (汽车的) 撞车事故; (飞机的) 失事	11
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extinction /ɪk'stɪŋkʃən/ *n.* 灭绝, 绝种 12

species /'spi:ʃi:z/ *n.* 物种 12

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horror /'hɒrə(r)/ *n.* 惊恐 15

comedy /'kɒmədi/ *n.* 喜剧 15

annual /'ænjʊəl/ *adj.* 一年一度的, 每年的 16

dumb /dʌm/ *adj.* 愚蠢的 16

afford /ə'fɔ:(r)d/ *v.* 买得起, 能支付 16

set up 建立, 创立 16

scream /skri:m/ *v.* 高声喊; 尖叫 16

what if 如果……怎么样 16

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Unit 3

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cushion /'kʊʃən/ <i>n.</i> 垫子	32	dentist /'dentɪst/ <i>n.</i> 牙科医生	44
pedal /'pedl/ <i>n.</i> 踏板, 脚踏	32	now and then 时而, 有时	45
Unit 4		symptom /'sɪmptəm/ <i>n.</i> 症状	45
stadium /'steɪdiəm/ <i>n.</i> 体育场, 运动场	34	prescribe /prɪ'skraɪb/ <i>v.</i> 给……开药	45
firework /'faɪə(ɪ)wɜ:(r)k/ <i>n.</i> 烟火, 烟花	34	pharmacy /'fɑ:(r)məsi/ <i>n.</i> 药房;药店	45
expression /ɪk'spreʃən/ <i>n.</i> 表达	35	pharmacist /'fɑ:(r)məsɪst/ <i>n.</i> 药剂师	45
countryside /'kʌntri(ɪ)saɪd/ <i>n.</i> 郊外;农村	35	prescription /prɪ'skrɪpʃən/ <i>n.</i> 处方, 药方	45
hand /hænd/ <i>v.</i> 交给	36	career /kə'riə/ <i>n.</i> 职业, 事业	46
take ... apart 将……拆开	36	firefighter /'faɪə,faɪtə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 消防队员	46
		programmer /'prəʊgræmə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 程序编制员	46
		anxious /'æŋkʃəs/ <i>adj.</i> 渴望的, 急切的	46

sail /seɪl/ <i>v.</i> 航行	46	similarity /ˌsɪməˈlærəti/ <i>n.</i> 相似之处	65
Nile /naɪl/ <i>n.</i> 尼罗河(埃及河流)	46	attract /əˈtrækt/ <i>v.</i> 吸引	65
Wright Brothers /raɪt ˈbraɪðəz/ 莱特兄弟(人类历史上第一架动力飞机的 设计师、飞机之父)	46	retire /rɪˈtaɪə/ <i>v.</i> 退休	66
edge /edʒ/ <i>n.</i> 边缘	48	project /ˈprɒdʒekt/ <i>n.</i> 工程;项目	66
Spain /speɪn/ <i>n.</i> 西班牙	48	apartment /əˈpɑː(r)tɪmənt/ <i>n.</i> 一套住房	66
humid /ˈhjuːmɪd/ <i>adj.</i> 潮湿的	52	concentrate on 集中(思想;精力;注意力等)	66
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Unit 6		uneven /ʌnˈiːvən/ <i>adj.</i> 不平坦的	66
determined /dɪˈtɜː(r)mɪnd/ <i>adj.</i> 有决心的, 意志坚定的	53	leak /liːk/ <i>v.</i> 漏,渗漏	66
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throat /θrəʊt/ <i>n.</i> 喉咙,咽喉	55	behavior /bɪˈheɪvjə/ <i>n.</i> 行为,举止	68
childhood /ˈtʃaɪld(h)ʊd/ <i>n.</i> 童年;儿童时代	56	hire /haɪə/ <i>v.</i> 雇用	68
polio /ˈpəʊliəʊ/ <i>n.</i> 脊髓灰质炎,小儿麻痹症	56	expand /ɪkˈspænd/ <i>v.</i> 扩大;增加	68
brace /breɪs/ <i>n.</i> 双脚规形夹;支架	56	behave /bɪˈheɪv/ <i>v.</i> 表现	71
coach /kəʊtʃ/ <i>n.</i> 教练	56	sidewalk /ˈsaɪd(w)ɔːk/ <i>n.</i> 人行道	71
Melbourne /ˈmelbən/ <i>n.</i> 墨尔本(澳大利亚城市)	56	fat /fæt/ <i>n.</i> 脂肪	72
relay race 接力赛	56	grain /greɪn/ <i>n.</i> 谷物,粮食	72
twist /twɪst/ <i>v.</i> 扭伤;扭动	56	mineral /ˈmɪnərəl/ <i>n.</i> 矿物质	72
amusement /əˈmjuːzmənt/ <i>n.</i> 娱乐;乐趣	62	fiber /ˈfaɪbə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 纤维	72
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troublemaker /ˈtrʌbəlˌmeɪkə/, /ˈtrʌblˌmeɪkər/ <i>n.</i> 惹是生非者,捣乱者	62	complaint /kəmˈpleɪnt/ <i>n.</i> 不满意;投诉	73
Unit 7		pottery /ˈpɒtəri/ <i>n.</i> 陶器	73
attitude /ˈætɪtjuːd/, /ˈætəˌtʃuːd/ <i>n.</i> 态度	63	estate /ɪˈsteɪt/, /əˈsteɪt/ <i>n.</i> 大片私有土地,庄园	73
scenery /ˈsiːnəri/ <i>n.</i> 风景,自然景色	64	agent /ˈeɪdʒənt/ <i>n.</i> 经纪人;代理商	73
personal /ˈpɜːsənəl/, /pɜːrsl/ <i>adj.</i> 私人的	64	estate agent 房地产经纪入	73
privacy /ˈprɪvəsi/, /ˈpraɪvəsi/ <i>n.</i> 隐私	64	receipt /rɪˈsiːt/ <i>n.</i> 收据,收条	74
basically /ˈbeɪsɪkli/ <i>adv.</i> 基本上	65	complain /kəmˈpleɪn/ <i>v.</i> 投诉;抱怨	74
		item /ɪˈaɪtəm/ <i>n.</i> 一件,一条,一项	74
		style /stɑɪl/ <i>n.</i> 款式;风格	75

practical /'præktɪkəl/, /'præktɪkl/ <i>adj.</i> 实际的	75	pessimism /'pesə'mɪzəm/ <i>n.</i> 悲观;悲观主义	83
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tight /taɪt/ <i>adj.</i> 紧身的	75	scented /'sentɪd/ <i>adj.</i> 芬芳的,有香气的	84
exchange /ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/ <i>v.</i> 调换,更换	75	cliff /klɪf/ <i>n.</i> 悬崖,峭壁	84
refund /'riː(ɪ)fʌnd/ <i>n.</i> 退款	75	jasmine /'dʒæzmən/ <i>n.</i> 茉莉	84
shipping /'ʃɪpɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 运输	75	plum /plʌm/ <i>n.</i> 李子;李树	84
mask /mɑːsk/, /mæsk/ <i>n.</i> 面具	75	optimist /'ɒptəmɪst/ <i>n.</i> 乐观主义者	86
current /'kʌrənt/, /'kɜːrənt/ <i>adj.</i> 现时的,当前的	76	optimistic /,ɒptə'mɪstɪk/ <i>adj.</i> 乐观的	86
considerate /kən'sɪdənt/ <i>adj.</i> 替他人着想的	76	pessimist /'pesə'mɪst/ <i>n.</i> 悲观主义者	86
fit in 相处融洽	76	pessimistic /,pesə'mɪstɪk/ <i>adj.</i> 悲观的	86
co-worker /'kəʊ,wɜːkə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 同事	76	positive /'pɒzətɪv/ <i>adj.</i> 积极的	86
negative /'negətɪv/ <i>adj.</i> 不良的;消极的	76	heart attack 心脏病发作	86
quality /'kwɒləti/ <i>n.</i> 品德,品性	76	tend to 易于	86
inconsiderate /,ɪnkən'sɪdənt/ <i>adj.</i> 不顾及别人的	76	rarely /'reəli/ <i>adv.</i> 很少	88
calculator /'kælkjʊleɪtə/, /kælkjə'leɪtə/ <i>n.</i> 计算器	80	quit /kwɪt/ <i>v.</i> 停止	91
telescope /'telə(ɪ)skəʊp/ <i>n.</i> 望远镜	81	military /'mɪltəri/, /'mɪlə'teri/ <i>adj.</i> 军事的;军用的	92
weightlifter /'weɪt,lɪftə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 举重运动员	81	Turkey /'tɜː(r)ki/ <i>n.</i> 土耳其	92
architect /'ɑː(r)kə(ɪ)tekt/ <i>n.</i> 建筑师	81	heroine /'herəʊn/ <i>n.</i> 女英雄;女主角	92
paramedic /,pærə'medɪk/ <i>n.</i> 护理人员, 医务辅助人员	81	chart /tʃɑː(r)t/ <i>n.</i> 图表	92
oasis /əʊ'eɪsɪs/ <i>n.</i> 绿洲	81	examine /ɪg'zæmɪn/ <i>v.</i> 检查	92
laboratory /lə'brɒrətəri/, /'læbrə'tɔːri/ <i>n.</i> 实验室	81		
parachute /'pærə(ɪ)ʃuːt/ <i>n.</i> 降落伞	81		
caramel /'kærəməl/, /'kærəml/ <i>n.</i> 焦糖奶糖	81		
eggplant /'egplɑːnt/, /'eg,plænt/ <i>n.</i> 茄子	81		
jungle /'dʒʌŋɡəl/, /'dʒʌŋɡl/ <i>n.</i> (热带)丛林	81		
intelligent /ɪn'telədʒənt/ <i>adj.</i> 聪明的,有智慧的	81		
feast /fiːst/ <i>n.</i> 盛会,宴会	82		
pharaoh /'feərəʊ/, /'ferəʊ/ <i>n.</i> 法老(古埃及统治者)	82		

Unit 9

optimism /'ɒptə(ɪ)mɪzəm/ <i>n.</i> 乐观;乐观主义	83
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Vocabulary 词汇表

注:单词后的前一个数字标示所在单元,后一个数字为本单词第一次出现时所在的页码。
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						
admire /əd'maɪə/ <i>v.</i> 欣赏,观赏	1	6	bronze medal 铜牌	1	11	
adventure /əd'ventʃə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 冒险;奇遇	3	25	C			
afford /ə'fɔ:(r)d/ <i>v.</i> 买得起,能支付	2	16	calculator /'kælkjələtə/, /kælkjə'leɪtə/ <i>n.</i> 计算器	8	80	
agent /'eɪdʒənt/ <i>n.</i> 经纪人;代理商	8	73	calmly /'kɑ:mli/ <i>adv.</i> 平静地	1	6	
amusement /ə'mju:zmənt/ <i>n.</i> 娱乐;乐趣	6	62	caramel /'kærəmə/, /'kærəml/ <i>n.</i> 焦糖奶糖	8	81	
animation /,ænə'meɪʃən/ <i>n.</i> 动画片	3	25	career /kə'riə/ <i>n.</i> 职业,事业	5	46	
ankle /'æŋkəl/, /'æŋkl/ <i>n.</i> 脚踝	1	11	castle /'kɑ:səl/, /'kæsl/ <i>n.</i> 城堡	1	7	
annual /'ænjʊəl/ <i>adj.</i> 一年一度的,每年的	2	16	Celsius /'selsiəs/ <i>n.</i> 摄氏温度	1	5	
anxious /'æŋkʃəs/ <i>adj.</i> 渴望的,急切的	5	46	chart /tʃɑ:(r)t/ <i>n.</i> 图表	9	92	
apartment /ə'pɑ:(r)tmənt/ <i>n.</i> 一套住房	7	66	childhood /'tʃaɪld(,)hʊd/ <i>n.</i> 童年;儿童时代	6	56	
apologize /ə'pɒlə(,)dʒaɪz/ <i>v.</i> 道歉	3	26	cliff /klɪf/ <i>n.</i> 悬崖,峭壁	9	84	
apply for 申请	4	36	clinic /'klɪnɪk/ <i>n.</i> 诊所	6	54	
architect /'ɑ:(r)kə(,)tekt/ <i>n.</i> 建筑师	8	81	clone /kləʊn/ <i>n. & v.</i> 克隆	2	22	
argue /'ɑ:(r)ɡju:/ <i>v.</i> 争论,争吵	3	26	coach /kəʊtʃ/ <i>n.</i> 教练	6	56	
ashamed /ə'ʃeɪmd/ <i>adj.</i> 惭愧的,羞愧的	7	66	comedy /'kɒmədi/ <i>n.</i> 喜剧	2	15	
attitude /'ætɪtju:d/, /'ætə,tu:d/ <i>n.</i> 态度	7	63	complain /kəm'pleɪn/ <i>v.</i> 投诉;抱怨	8	74	
attract /ə'trækt/ <i>v.</i> 吸引	7	65	complaint /kəm'pleɪnt/ <i>n.</i> 不满意;投诉	8	73	
B				concentrate on 集中(思想;精力;注意力等)	7	66
basically /'beɪsɪkli/ <i>adv.</i> 基本上	7	65	considerate /kən'sɪdənt/ <i>adj.</i> 替他人着想的	8	76	
behave /bɪ'heɪv/ <i>v.</i> 表现	7	71	consideration /kən,sɪdə'reɪʃən/ <i>n.</i> 考虑	2	18	
behavior /bɪ'heɪvjə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 行为,举止	7	68	countryside /'kʌntri(,)saɪd/ <i>n.</i> 郊外;农村	4	35	
besides /bɪ'saɪdz/ <i>adv.</i> 而且,再者	3	26	co-worker /'kəʊ,wɜ:kə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 同事	8	76	
bowl /bəʊl/ <i>v.</i> 滚动(球)	2	13	crash /kræʃ/ <i>n.</i> (汽车的)撞车事故; (飞机的)失事	1	11	
brace /breɪs/ <i>n.</i> 双脚规形夹;支架	6	56	crystal /'krɪstl/ <i>n.</i> 结晶;水晶	3	32	
			current /'kʌrənt/, /'kɜ:rənt/ <i>adj.</i> 现时的,当前的	8	76	

currently /'kʌrəntli/ <i>adv.</i> 现时, 当前	3	25	faith /feɪθ/ <i>n.</i> 信任	4	36
cushion /'kʊʃən/ <i>n.</i> 垫子	3	32	fantasy /'fæntəsi/ <i>n.</i> 幻想	3	25
D					
dental /'dentl/ <i>adj.</i> 牙齿的	5	44	fat /fæt/ <i>n.</i> 脂肪	7	72
dentist /'dentɪst/ <i>n.</i> 牙科医生	5	44	feast /fi:st/ <i>n.</i> 盛会, 宴会	8	82
determined /dɪ'tɜ:(r)mɪnd/ <i>adj.</i> 有决心的, 意志坚定的	6	53	fiber /'faɪbə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 纤维	7	72
dig /dɪɡ/ <i>v.</i> 挖, 掘	3	26	firefighter /'faɪə,faɪtə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 消防队员	5	46
documentary /,dɒkjə'mentəri/, /,dɒkjə'mentəri/ <i>n.</i> 纪录片	3	25	firework /'faɪə,wɜ:(r)k/ <i>n.</i> 烟火, 烟花	4	34
doubtful /'daʊtfl/ <i>adj.</i> 不确定的; 感到怀疑的	4	36	fit in 相处融洽	8	76
dumb /dʌm/ <i>adj.</i> 愚蠢的	2	16	fitting room 试衣间	8	75
E					
earache /'ɪərəɪk/, /'ɪə,ɪk/ <i>n.</i> 耳朵痛	5	44	from then on 从那时起	2	22
edge /edʒ/ <i>n.</i> 边缘	5	48	G		
eggplant /'egplɑ:nt/, /'eg,plænt/ <i>n.</i> 茄子	8	81	gallery /'gæləri/ <i>n.</i> 美术馆	1	4
employer /ɪm'plɔɪə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 雇主	7	66	gardener /'gɑ:(r)dnə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 园丁, 花匠	3	26
enthusiasm /ɪn'θju:zɪ(,)æzəm/ <i>n.</i> 热情, 热忱	6	62	go bowling 打保龄球	2	13
envious /'enviəs/ <i>adj.</i> 妒忌的; 羡慕的	3	27	grain /greɪn/ <i>n.</i> 谷物, 粮食	7	72
envy /'envɪ/ <i>v.</i> 妒忌; 羡慕	3	26	H		
estate /'steɪt/, /ə'steɪt/ <i>n.</i> 大片私有土地, 庄园	8	73	hand /hænd/ <i>v.</i> 交给	4	36
estate agent 房地产经纪入	8	73	heart attack 心脏病发作	9	86
examine /ɪɡ'zæmɪn/ <i>v.</i> 检查	9	92	heartwarming /'hɑ:(r)t,wɔ:(r)mɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 暖人心房的	3	24
excellent /'eksələnt/, /'eksələnt/ <i>adj.</i> 极好的	3	24	heroine /'herəʊn/ <i>n.</i> 女英雄; 女主角	9	92
exchange /ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/ <i>v.</i> 调换, 更换	8	75	hire /haɪə/ <i>v.</i> 雇用	2	15
exhibition /,ɪksə'bɪʃən/ <i>n.</i> 展览	4	42	horror /'hɒrə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 惊恐	2	15
expand /ɪk'spænd/ <i>v.</i> 扩大; 增加	7	68	humid /'hju:mɪd/ <i>adj.</i> 潮湿的	5	52
expression /ɪk'spreʃən/ <i>n.</i> 表达	4	35	I		
extinct /ɪk'stɪŋkt/ <i>adj.</i> 灭绝的, 绝种的	1	12	inconsiderate /,ɪnkən'sɪdənt/ <i>adj.</i> 不顾及别人的	8	76
extinction /ɪk'stɪŋkʃən/ <i>n.</i> 灭绝, 绝种	1	12	injury /'ɪndʒəri/ <i>n.</i> (对身体的) 伤害, 损害	1	11
extra /'ekstrə/ <i>adv.</i> 额外; 非常	4	36	in-line skate 滑旱冰 (穿一字轮旱冰鞋滑行)	4	41
F					
facility /fə'sɪləti/ <i>n.</i> 场所; 设施	4	42	in public 当众	1	11
			intelligent /ɪn'telədʒənt/ <i>adj.</i> 聪明的, 有智慧的	8	81

item /'aɪtəm/ *n.* 一件,一条,一项 8 74

J

jasmine /'dʒæzmən/ *n.* 茉莉 9 84

jungle /'dʒʌŋɡəl/, /'dʒʌŋɡl/ *n.* (热带) 丛林 8 81

K

kingdom /'kɪŋdəm/ *n.* 王国 1 6

L

laboratory /lə'brɔ:tri/, /'læbrə,tɔ:ri/ *n.* 实验室 8 81

leak /li:k/ *v.* 漏,渗漏 7 66

lightning /'laɪtnɪŋ/ *n.* 闪电 1 6

lost and found 失物招领 4 42

M

mask /mɑ:sk/, /mæsk/ *n.* 面具 8 75

Melbourne /'melbən/ *n.* 墨尔本
(澳大利亚城市) 6 56

military /'mɪlɪtəri/, /'mɪlə,teri/ *adj.* 军事的;军用的 9 92

mineral /'mɪnərəl/ *n.* 矿物质 7 72

moisture /'mɔɪstʃə(r)/ *n.* 水汽,湿气 3 32

mountainside /'maʊntənsaɪd/, /'maʊntn,sɑɪd/
n. 山腰;山坡 1 6

N

negative /'negətɪv/ *adj.* 不良的;消极的 8 76

negatively /'negətɪvli/ *adv.* 消极地 9 83

Nile /naɪl/ *n.* 尼罗河(埃及河流) 5 46

now and then 时而,有时 5 45

O

oasis /əʊ'eɪsɪs/ *n.* 绿洲 8 81

optimism /'ɒptɪz(ɪ)mɪzəm/ *n.* 乐观;乐观主义 9 83

optimistic /,ɒptɪ'stɪstɪk/ *adj.* 乐观的 9 86

optimist /'ɒptəmɪst/ *n.* 乐观主义者 9 86

P

parachute /'pærəʃ(ɪ)fu:t/ *n.* 降落伞 8 81

paramedic /,pærə'medɪk/ *n.* 护理人员,
医务辅助人员 8 81

pedal /'pedl/ *n.* 踏板,脚踏 3 32

perfectly /'pɜ:(r)fɪktli/ *adv.* 完美地 4 36

personal /'pɜ:snəl/, /'pɜ:rsnəl/ *adj.* 私人的 7 64

pessimism /'pesɪmɪzəm/ *n.* 悲观;悲观主义 9 83

pessimistic /,pesə'mɪstɪk/ *adj.* 悲观的 9 86

pessimist /'pesəmɪst/ *n.* 悲观主义者 9 86

pharaoh /'feərəʊ/, /'ferəʊ/
n. 法老(古埃及统治者) 8 82

pharmacist /'fɑ:(r)məsɪst/ *n.* 药剂师 5 45

pharmacy /'fɑ:(r)məsi/ *n.* 药房;药店 5 45

plum /plʌm/ *n.* 李子;李树 9 84

polio /'pəʊliəʊ/ *n.* 脊髓灰质炎,小儿麻痹症 6 56

positive /'pɒzətɪv/ *adj.* 积极的 9 86

pottery /'pɒtəri/ *n.* 陶器 8 73

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prescribe /prɪ'skraɪb/ *v.* 给……开药 5 45

prescription /prɪ'skrɪpʃən/ *n.* 处方,药方 5 45

pretend /prɪ'tend/ *v.* 假装 2 16

pretty /'prɪti/ *adv.* 相当;很 3 24

privacy /'prɪvəsi/, /'praɪvəsi/ *n.* 隐私 7 64

programmer /'prəʊgræmə(r)/ *n.* 程序编制员 5 46

project /'prɒdʒekt/ *n.* 工程;项目 7 66

put back 重组;放回原处 4 36

Q

quality /'kwɒləti/ *n.* 品德,品性 8 76

quit /kwɪt/ *v.* 停止 9 91

R

rarely /'reəli/ *adv.* 很少 9 88

receipt /rɪ'si:t/ *n.* 收据,收条 8 74

recommendation /,rekəmen'deɪʃən/ *n.* 建议;
推荐 5 52

reflect /ri'flekt/ <i>v.</i> 反射	1	6
refund /'ri:(r)fʌnd/ <i>n.</i> 退款	8	75
relay race 接力赛	6	56
retire /rɪ'taɪə/ <i>v.</i> 退休	7	66
romance /rəʊ'mæns/ <i>n.</i> 爱情故事	2	15
rough /rʌf/ <i>adj.</i> 粗糙的,不平的	3	32
running time (电影等的) 上演时间	3	24
rush /rʌʃ/ <i>v.</i> 冲; 奔流	1	6

S

sail /seɪl/ <i>v.</i> 航行	5	46
sample /'sɑ:mpl̩/, /'sæmpl/ <i>n.</i> 样本, 样品	2	22
scene /si:n/ <i>n.</i> 场景, 场面	1	8
scenery /'si:nəri/ <i>n.</i> 风景, 自然景色	7	64
scented /'sentɪd/ <i>adj.</i> 芬芳的, 有香气的	9	84
scholarship /'skɒlə(r)(r)ʃɪp/ <i>n.</i> 奖学金	4	36
scream /skri:m/ <i>v.</i> 高声喊; 尖叫	2	16
senior /'si:nɪə/ <i>n.</i> 老年人, 长者	4	42
set up 建立, 创立	2	16
shipping /'ʃɪpɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 运输	8	75
shoelace /'ʃu:(r)leɪs/ <i>n.</i> 鞋带	4	41
sidewalk /'saɪd(r)wɔ:k/ <i>n.</i> 人行道	7	71
similarity /sɪmə'lærəti/ <i>n.</i> 相似之处	7	65
sketch /sketʃ/ <i>v.</i> 画素描	2	15
snowflake /'snəʊ(r)fleɪk/ <i>n.</i> 雪花	3	32
Spain /speɪn/ <i>n.</i> 西班牙	5	48
species /'spi:ʃi:z/ <i>n.</i> 物种	1	12
stadium /'steɪdiəm/ <i>n.</i> 体育场, 运动场	4	34
statue /'stætʃu:z/ <i>n.</i> 雕像; 塑像	1	8
steep /sti:p/ <i>adj.</i> 陡峭的	1	6
stick /stɪk/ <i>v.</i> 粘贴	3	32
style /stɑɪl/ <i>n.</i> 款式; 风格	8	75
symbol /'sɪmbəl/, /'sɪmbl/ <i>n.</i> 象征	1	6
symptom /'sɪmptəm/ <i>n.</i> 症状	6	45

T

take a deep breath 深呼吸	4	36
take ... apart 将……拆开	4	36
tear /tɪə/ <i>n.</i> 眼泪	4	36
telescope /'telə(r)skəʊp/ <i>n.</i> 望远镜	8	81
tend to 易于	9	86
throat /θrəʊt/ <i>n.</i> 喉咙, 咽喉	6	55
tight /taɪt/ <i>adj.</i> 紧身的	8	75
toothache /'tu:θ(r)eɪk/ <i>n.</i> 牙痛	5	44
troublemaker /'trʌbl̩meɪkə/, /'trʌbl̩meɪkər/ <i>n.</i> 惹是生非者, 捣乱者	6	62
tube /tju:b/, /tu:b/ <i>n.</i> 圆管, 管子	2	22
tuition /tju:'ɪʃən/ <i>n.</i> 学费	4	36
Turkey /'tɜ:(r)ki/ <i>n.</i> 土耳其	9	92
twist /twɪst/ <i>v.</i> 扭伤; 扭动	6	56

U

uncertain /ʌn'sɜ:(r)tɪn/ <i>adj.</i> 不确定的, 无把握的	4	36
uneven /ʌn'i:vən/ <i>adj.</i> 不平坦的	7	66

V

violent /'vaɪələnt/ <i>adj.</i> 狂暴的	1	6
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W

waterfall /'wɔ:tə(r)(r)fɔ:l/ <i>n.</i> 瀑布	1	6
weightlifter /'weɪt,lɪftə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 举重运动员	8	81
what if 如果……怎么样	2	16
wire /waɪə/ <i>n.</i> 金属丝(线); 电线	3	28
Wright Brothers /raɪt 'braʊðəz/ 莱特兄弟(人类历史上第一架动力飞 机的设计师、飞机之父)	5	46

Listening Script 听力录音稿

Unit 1

Listening Task A p.4

Lily: Mike, what did you do last winter?

Mike: I visited my family in my country.

Lily: How nice! What are winters like in your hometown?

Mike: They are beautiful! It snows quite a bit.

Lily: Really? Did you go skiing?

Mike: Yes, I did. I went with my family.

Unit 2

Listening Task A p.14

Jane: Who wants to go first?

Susan: I'll go first. A strike! I can't believe it.

Jane: Congratulations, Susan!

Susan: I was just lucky. I used to go bowling when I was in elementary school.

Jane: Okay, then what sport do you like most?

Susan: My favorite sport is basketball.

Unit 4

Listening Task A p.34

Man: Excuse me. How do I get to the bank?

Woman: Walk along First Street to Middle School Avenue. Turn left and go about three blocks.

Man: Just a second. I go to Middle School Avenue. And then I turn left?

Woman: Yes. And go about three blocks. It's on your left. You can't miss it.

Man: Thanks a lot.

Woman: You're welcome.

Unit 5

Listening Task A p.44

Xiaolin: Hi, Mike. What's the matter with you?

Mike: Hi, Xiaolin. I've got a terrible toothache.

Xiaolin: Sorry to hear that. I think you should go see a dentist.

Mike: Yeah, I know. But I don't know where I can find a dentist who speaks English.

Xiaolin: I see. I know one.

Mike: Do I need to make an appointment?

Xiaolin: Not usually. You can just walk in.

Mike: That's good. Where's the clinic?

Xiaolin: It's quite near here. Let me draw a map for you.

Mike: Thanks a lot.

Xiaolin: You're welcome. You should be much better after you see him.

Unit 7

Listening Task A p.64

Man: I think there are many differences between this city's past and present.

Woman: Yeah. When I moved to this city 30

years ago, I was surprised.

Man: Why were you surprised?

Woman: There were many differences between this city and my hometown. The biggest difference was the number of cars and buses. There were so many. Another difference was that there were many street lights.

Man: You must have been very surprised.

Woman: Yes, at first. But I got used to it after a few weeks.

Unit 8

Listening Task A p.74

Salesperson: What do you think of this pink blouse?

Woman: I like it, but it's too expensive.

Salesperson: Then how about this yellow one? It's on sale.

Woman: Let me try it on. Well, it seems too big for me. Do you have a smaller size?

Salesperson: Sorry, we don't. But we have a smaller size in blue.

Woman: May I try it on?

Salesperson: Of course.

Woman: I like it. Is this on sale, too?

Salesperson: Yes, it is.

Woman: Okay, I'll take this one.

Scope and Sequence 单元学习要点

Theme I : Peace			
Unit	1	2	3
Title	The Picture of Peace	Getting Along	Building Bridges
Communicative Functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asking about the weather • Asking about possibilities and methods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expressing past habits • Asking things you like to do • Expressing experiences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talking about movies
Listening & Speaking Target Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are winters like in your hometown? • Will you be able to join us? • How can I learn English faster? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I used to go bowling. • I haven't learned how to use paintbrushes yet. • What kind of movies do you like most? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What movies are currently playing? • People's responses are pretty good. • Would you like to see Alien 4 this weekend?
Reading & Writing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding the true meaning of peace • Writing about the king's opinion on peace 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding how to communicate effectively with each other • Writing about how the students should behave in the meeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding a passage about getting along well with people in the neighborhood • Writing about why the carpenter acted the way he did
Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present Perfect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countable & Uncountable nouns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparatives & Superlatives

Theme II : Follow Your Dream

Unit	4	5	6
Title	Wang Wei’s Dream	The Way to Success	A Girl Named Wilma
Communicative Functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asking for directions • Expressing certainty and wishes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Giving advice • Consoling and encouraging people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talking about medical appointments and sickness
Listening & Speaking Target Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do I get to the bank? • You bet. • I wish I could take a trip like that someday. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I think you should go see a dentist. • That’s too bad. I know how you feel. • You should be much better in a couple of days. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I’d like to make an appointment. • What is the problem? • I have a bad stomachache.
Reading & Writing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding a passage about a student’s dream and his parents’ faith • Writing about Wang Wei and why he was so successful in achieving his dream 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding a passage about a famous reporter’s secret to success • Writing about the secret to success 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding a passage about never giving up aiming at success • Writing to show Wilma was very determined
Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “WH” Questions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possibility

Theme III: Attitude

Unit	7	8	9
Title	The Bad Attitude	You Find What You Are Looking for	Optimism and Pessimism
Communicative Functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expressing and asking for opinions • Agreeing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buying clothes at a store • Expressing complaints • Asking opinions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying items you want to buy at a store • Recommending items • Asking for opinions
Listening & Speaking Target Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I think there are many differences between this city's past and present. • I couldn't agree with you more. • What about you? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you have a smaller size? • I have a complaint about this sweater. • What do you think of pottery? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I'd like to buy some tea. • What do you recommend? • What do you think of these?
Reading & Writing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding the importance of attitudes toward work • Writing about the carpenter's bad attitude 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding a passage about a wise estate agent who knows her community • Writing about what we look for in others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding the impact of optimism and pessimism on health and life • Writing about why it is better to be an optimist
Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relative Clause 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infinitives & <i>V-ing</i>

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