

义务教育教科书



# 英语

## ENGLISH

### 八年级 上册



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义务教育教科书



# 英语

ENGLISH

八年级 上册

总主编 吴友富  
主 编 燕华兴  
副主编 赵均宁 莫国钦

UNIT	TOPIC AREAS	FUNCTIONS
<b>1</b> <b>Enjoying Reading</b> ( PP1-14 )	Reading books, newspapers, magazines	Talking about results and causes Talking about continuity Describing experience and progress
<b>2</b> <b>Historic Places</b> ( PP15-28 )	Places of interest Travel Locations	Describing effects Talking about events in the recent past Talking about places
<b>3</b> <b>Celebrities</b> ( PP29-44 )	Jobs and careers Lifestyle Biography	Expressing opinions Asking for information Talking about a career
<b>4</b> <b>Movies and Plays</b> ( PP45-59 )	Theaters and programmes Booking tickets Selecting TV programmes	Identifying time and place in different tenses Agreement and disagreement Talking about spare time activities Expressing opinions Giving advice
<b>5</b> <b>Let's Celebrate</b> ( PP60-73 )	Festivals and holidays Celebrations	Talking about festivals Expressing emotions Expressing wishes
<b>6</b> <b>International Sports Events</b> ( PP74-86 )	Sports and games	Intentions and plans Surprise and disappointment Talking about a past situation or a past habit Talking about sports events
<b>7</b> <b>Dining Customs</b> ( PP87-100 )	Table manners Eating customs Kinds of food	Talking about meals Offering and ordering Preference Giving advice
<b>8</b> <b>Personal Celebrations</b> ( PP101-116 )	Special events Personal celebrations	Expressing wishes Saying congratulations Giving invitations
<b>9</b> <b>We Are All Geographers!</b> ( PP117-131 )	Geography Continents and oceans Places of historical interest	Talking about reading a map Asking for directions Recommending Describing places
<b>10</b> <b>Environment</b> ( PP132-144 )	Environmental problems Population Pollution Water supplies	Suggestions Blame and complaint Indifference Reminding and warning

**Words and Expressions in Each Unit ( PP145-153 )**

**Vocabulary Index ( PP154-161 )**

	STRUCTURES	CHAT ROOM	PROGRAMME
	Present perfect: <i>have / has + past participle (regular verb)</i> Adverbs used with present perfect: <i>just, already, never, yet, since and for</i>	Dialogue 1 <i>Today's TV news</i> Dialogue 2 <i>An interview with William Shakespeare</i>	Item 1 <i>Winnie-the-Pooh, a world-famous bear</i> Item 2 <i>Wilbur wants a friend</i> *Item 3 <i>Using an information book</i>
	<i>have / has been to ...</i> <i>have / has gone to ...</i> <i>haven't / hasn't been to ...</i> Comparison of present perfect and simple past Adverbial clause introduced by <i>since</i>	Dialogue 1 <i>Scotland</i> Dialogue 2 <i>A phone call</i>	Item 1 <i>Eton College</i> Item 2 <i>Nanjing — A city rich in history &amp; culture</i> *Item 3 <i>Boston</i>
	<i>have / has done (irregular verbs)</i> <i>have / has been + n. / adj. / prep.</i>	Dialogue 1 <i>The Sherlock Homes' Museum</i> Dialogue 2 <i>Dr Hawking's speech</i>	Item 1 <i>Bill Gates</i> Item 2 <i>Yang Liwei, the first Chinese astronaut</i> *Item 3 <i>A famous couple</i>
	<i>had better not</i> <i>should</i> <i>need to ...</i> <i>Neither / So do I.</i> <i>Neither / So have I.</i> <i>all / both / either / neither / none</i>	Dialogue 1 <i>Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows</i> Dialogue 2 <i>A new French film</i>	Item 1 <i>Kung Fu Panda</i> Item 2 <i>The Spy 007</i> *Item 3 <i>Web movies</i>
	Tag questions Exclamation	Dialogue 1 <i>How did you celebrate the New Year?</i> Dialogue 2 <i>Did the Easter bunny bring you any chocolate eggs?</i>	Item 1 <i>Trick or treat!</i> Item 2 <i>Our Thanksgiving on the farm</i> *Item 3 <i>New Year's celebrations in China</i>
	<i>used to</i> Past continuous	Dialogue 1 <i>A great workout</i> Dialogue 2 <i>It's like a big party!</i>	Item 1 <i>The Olympic Games</i> Item 2 <i>The World Cup</i> *Item 3 <i>I love this game</i>
	The infinitive Alternative	Dialogue 1 <i>Are you ready to order now?</i> Dialogue 2 <i>I have got an invitation to someone's house</i>	Item 1 <i>Eating habits in America</i> Item 2 <i>Table manners for children</i> *Item 3 <i>How to lay the table</i>
	<i>It is + adjective + infinitive</i> Verbs followed by objective + infinitive Verbs followed by <i>what / which / how / where / when + infinitive</i>	Dialogue 1 <i>Before the party</i> Dialogue 2 <i>During the party</i> Dialogue 3 <i>After the party</i>	Item 1 <i>Is it traditional to have a birthday like this?</i> Item 2 <i>A birthday party</i> *Item 3 <i>Weddings in the United States</i>
	Adverbial clause of time Conjunctions: <i>when, as soon as, until</i>	Dialogue 1 <i>We are all geographers!</i> Dialogue 2 <i>Let's go to Ireland</i>	Item 1 <i>Antarctica</i> Item 2 <i>The largest ocean — the Pacific Ocean</i> *Item 3 <i>Shanghai — the largest city in China</i>
	<i>used to</i> <i>not ... until</i> Revision of the infinitives Gerund used in short prohibitions	Dialogue 1 <i>Greenpeace</i> Dialogue 2 <i>Tap-water tested</i>	Item 1 <i>People and the planet (1)</i> Item 2 <i>People and the planet (2)</i> *Item 3 <i>Water supplies</i>



# UNIT

# 1

# Enjoying Reading



## HIGHLIGHTS

### TOPIC AREAS FUNCTIONS

Reading books, newspapers, magazines  
Talking about results and causes  
Talking about continuity  
Discussing experience and progress

### STRUCTURES

Present perfect:  
*have / has + past participle (regular verb)*  
Adverbs used with present perfect:  
*just, already, never, yet, since and for*

### CHAT ROOM

Dialogue 1 Today's TV news  
Dialogue 2 An interview with William Shakespeare

### PROGRAMME

Item 1 Winnie-the-Pooh, a world-famous bear  
Item 2 Wilbur wants a friend  
\*Item 3 Using an information book

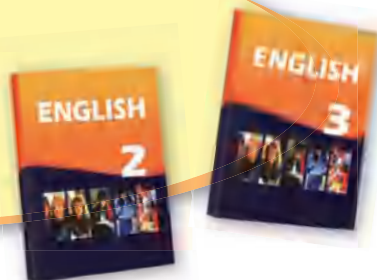
## 1 Listen and say.

A: Which book are you learning now?

B: We're learning Book 3.

A: So, have you learned Book 2?

B: Oh, yes.



## 2 Listen and practise.

A: Have you borrowed the latest *Harry Potter* book?

B: Yes, I have. I have just borrowed it.



*The Wizard of Oz*



*Oliver Twist*



*Sherlock Holmes*

## 3 Listen to the dialogues and then make similar ones.

A: Are you going to watch the performance?

B: No, I am not.

A: Why not?

B: I've already watched it.



close the door



post the letter



listen to the tape

## 4 Listen and practise.

A: Have you finished reading the book?

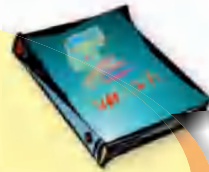
B: Yes, I have.

A: Is it interesting?

B: Yes, it is.

A: Can I borrow it?

B: Certainly.



novel



magazine



newspaper

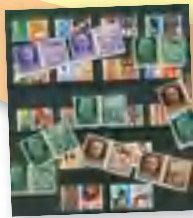
## 5 Listen and say.

A: Have you washed your hands?

B: No, I haven't yet.



look up the word  
in the dictionary



collect these stamps



fill the bottle



talk with your monitor

## 6 Listen and make dialogues of your own.

A: Has Fred emptied the rubbish bin?

B: No, not yet.

A: Please tell him to do it at once.

B: All right.



play the tape



dry the dishes



carry the bag upstairs

7



Listen and practise.

**A:** Have you ever played golf?

**B:** No, I've never played golf.



fix a computer



paint the wall



polish a leather jacket

8



Listen and work in pairs.

**A:** Where are you from? Are you from Canada?

**B:** I'm from the U. S.

**A:** How long have you stayed in China?

**B:** I've stayed in China for three months.

<b>From ...</b>	Venezuela	Switzerland	South Africa
<b>In ...</b>	France	Sweden	Cuba
<b>How long ...</b>	half a year	two years	three and a half years

9



Listen and make new dialogues.

**A:** Is Jack a student?

**B:** Yes, he is.

**A:** How long has he studied French?

**B:** He has studied French since last year.

Who?	What?	How long?
Danny	clean the room	since this afternoon
Mike	work as a doctor	since 2000
Fanny & Joe	prepare the meal	since 4 p.m.
Sandy	travel abroad	since two years ago

## Dialogue 1

*Today's TV news*

- A:** Have you watched today's TV news?  
**B:** No, not yet. Why?  
**A:** There was something bad on today's news. A thief broke into a primary school in West London last month, and stole twenty computer chips.  
**B:** Oh, yes. The theft of computer chips is a fast-growing crime in the area. The goods are easy to dispose of. Thieves sell them at a great profit. Have the police caught the thief?  
**A:** Yes, it was an 18-year-old young man. He was sentenced to a year's community service. It serves him right.



## Dialogue 2

*An interview with William Shakespeare*

- Interviewer:** Mr Shakespeare, it's very good of you to spare some time to come and talk with us about your life and works. You were born in Stratford-upon-Avon, weren't you?  
**William Shakespeare:** Yes, it's a lovely town. People from all over the world go there to visit my grave and watch my plays.  
**Interviewer:** Which of your own plays are your favourites?  
**William Shakespeare:** *Romeo and Juliet*. It is one of my early works. The story is sad but romantic. The 20th Century Fox has filmed it in a modern way. I think Leonardo DiCaprio is a suitable Romeo for modern audience. (laugh) Among my later works, I like *King Lear* best. I believe the storm scene and Cordelia's death scene are two of my most inspired pieces. A Japanese film producer has also adapted it into a film. Then, *The Tempest* has its good points too. It's my farewell to the stage, you know.  
**Interviewer:** Thank you, Mr Shakespeare. I'm sure we'll all continue to enjoy your plays and poems for years to come.

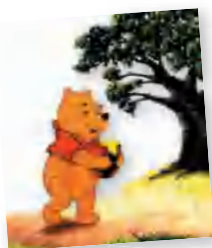


## Item 1

*Winnie-the-Pooh, a world-famous bear*

- 1  Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks according to the text you hear.

Winnie-the-Pooh first made his appearance in a (1) \_\_\_\_\_ called *Teddy Bear* in 1923. Three years later, Milne (2) \_\_\_\_\_ his stories about Winnie-the-Pooh. Since then, Winnie-the-Pooh has become a (3) \_\_\_\_\_ bear. The characters, such as Pooh, Piglet, Eeyore, Tigger, Kanga and Roo, are based on the real (4) \_\_\_\_\_ of Milne's son's. The boy's name was Christopher Robin. The artist named E.H. Shepard (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the lovely pictures of the Ashdown Forest and the characters in the stories.



- 2 Read the passage and match the words or phrases with their definitions.

Have you ever read *Winnie-the-Pooh*? Here is something about the book.

Winnie-the-Pooh made his first appearance in a poem called *Teddy Bear* by Alan Alexander Milne in *Punch* magazine in 1923. In 1926, Milne first published his stories about Winnie-the-Pooh. They were a great success. Since then, Winnie-the-Pooh has become a world-famous bear. The characters of Pooh, Piglet, Eeyore, Tigger, Kanga and Roo, are based on the real toys of Milne's son's. The boy's name was Christopher Robin. The artist, E.H. Shepard, drew the lovely Ashdown Forest and the characters in the stories. Today, you can still see the places he drew.

## Column A

- (1) appearance
- (2) publish
- (3) character
- (4) success

## Column B

- a. produce (a book / newspaper / magazine)
- b. a person in a book, film, etc.
- c. the way something or someone looks
- d. something very popular

3

Do you know anything about “Winnie and his friends”? Share what you know with your classmates.

## Item 2

*Wilbur wants a friend*

1

Choose the right picture that each word describes.

lamb



( )



( )

hatch



( )



( )

fence



( )



( )

rat



( )



( )

gnaw



( )



( )

2



Listen to the passage with your book shut. Then read it and answer the questions.

It is still raining outside. Wilbur feels lonely in the barn.

He has asked the goose to come and play, but the goose is sitting on her eggs. Of course she doesn't play when there are eggs to hatch.

He has tried one of the lambs, but the lamb, in the first place, is not old enough to jump over the fence, and in the second place, she is not interested in pigs!

He has asked Templeton.

"Play? I never do those things if I can avoid them," replied the rat, sourly. "I prefer to spend my time eating, gnawing, spying and hiding. Right now I am on my way to your trough to eat your breakfast."

#### Questions:

- (1) Who has Wilbur asked to play?
- (2) Why don't the others want to play with Wilbur?
- (3) Who is Templeton?
- (4) What do you think Wilbur will do next?

3



Listen to the next part of this story with your book closed. Then read the passage, ask your partner some questions about the passage and find the answers together.

Late that afternoon, Lurvy went to Mr Zuckerman. "I think there's something wrong with that pig of yours. He hasn't touched his food."

"Give him two spoonfuls of medicine," said Mr Zuckerman.

Wilbur couldn't believe what was happening to him when Lurvy caught him and forced the medicine down his throat. This was certainly the worst day of his life.

Darkness settled over everything. Soon there were only shadows and noises of the sheep chewing. You can imagine Wilbur's surprise when, out of the darkness, came a small voice. It sounded rather thin, but pleasant. "Do you want a friend, Wilbur?" it said. "I'll be a friend to you. I have watched you all day and I like you."

"But I can't see you," said Wilbur, jumping to his feet. "Where are you? And who are you?"

"I'm right up here," said the voice. "Go to sleep. You'll see me in the morning."

**4** Act out the story.

**5 Discussion**

Do you know anything else about Wilbur? What book is the story chosen from? Do you know any other animals in the story? Who do you like best? Discuss the questions with your partner.

**\*Item 3**

***Using an information book***

**1** Here are the contents page and parts of the glossary and the index from a book on drugs. Learn how to use these pages.

**Box 1**

Introduction	2-3
IN THE NEWS	
The Spread of Drug Use	4-5
An International Concern	6-7
Drugs and the Media	8-9
WHAT IS A DRUG?	
The Facts about Drug Use	10-11
The History of Drug Use	12-13
The Risks to Health	14-15
Laws and Restrictions	16-17
Tracking the Cargoes	18-19
Where to Turn	20-21
Conflicts of Opinion	22-23
LATEST NEWS	
Drugs in the Public Eye	24-25
A Growing Occurrence?	26-27
A New Approach	28-29
What Can We Do?	30
Glossary	31
Index	32

**Box 2**

addiction	10, 14, 27, 31
advertising	8-9
alcohol	2, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12-13, 14, 15, 16, 20
amphetamines	5, 7, 11, 18, 19
caffeine	2, 6, 11, 16
cocaine	2, 11, 12, 18, 19
crack	2, 11, 20, 22, 29
crime	26
dealers	3, 6-7, 17
detoxification	
centers	14-15
drug misuse	31
education	3, 20, 23, 27, 28, 30
effects	10-11, 14-15, 27, 30
entertainment	
industry	25
history	12-13
punishment	3, 17, 22, 27-28
reasons	4, 24-25, 31
restrictions	16-17, 30

## Box 3

Abuse	To use something in an excessive or harmful way.
Addiction	A habit that is very difficult to break.
Coca	The shrub from which cocaine is obtained.
Counseling	Helping people to understand their problems by talking with them.
Dependent	Not able to live a normal life without a certain substance, object or person.
Detoxification	Cleaning the body of a poison or drug.
Hallucinations	Seeing the world in a different way, or seeing visions.
Illegal	Unlawful
Impurity	Something that is mixed into a purer substance.
Media	Newspapers, books, TV, films, magazines, etc.

- 2 Read and answer the questions. What is a contents page? What is an index? What is a glossary? Which box in Ex. 1 is a contents page? Which is an index? Which is a glossary?

A. An index tells you where to find specific things. It comes near the end of the book.

B. A glossary tells you the meaning of new words. It comes near the end of the book.

C. A contents page tells you what sections the book is divided into. It comes at the beginning of a book.

- 3 Read the boxes in Ex. 1 again and answer the following questions.

- (1) On which page can you find *The History of Drug Use*?
- (2) Suppose you need some information about the public opinion on drugs. Which article will you read? Where is the article?
- (3) Suppose we want to put a stricter control on the use of drugs. Which page has the related information?
- (4) Which pages of the book give the information about cocaine?
- (5) What is *addiction*? Where can we find details about *addiction* in this book?
- (6) What does the *media* mean?
- (7) Where else can you find the word *restrictions* besides pages 16 & 17?
- (8) Where does the *Index* page start?
- (9) On which page is the Glossary?

- 4 Find a book that contains a contents page, an index and a glossary. Show it to your classmates.

## Box 1

/d/	rain-rain <b>ed</b> -rain <b>ed</b> open-open <b>ed</b> -open <b>ed</b>	show-show <b>ed</b> -show <b>ed</b> clean-clean <b>ed</b> -clean <b>ed</b>
/t/	look-look <b>ed</b> -look <b>ed</b> pass-pass <b>ed</b> -pass <b>ed</b>	watch-watch <b>ed</b> -watch <b>ed</b> pump-pump <b>ed</b> -pump <b>ed</b>
/ld/	want-want <b>ed</b> -want <b>ed</b> wait-wait <b>ed</b> -wait <b>ed</b>	pretend-pretend <b>ed</b> -pretend <b>ed</b> mend-mend <b>ed</b> -mend <b>ed</b>

## Box 2

-ed	paint-painted-painted	kick-kicked-kicked
-d	close-closed-closed	decide-decided-decided
-yed	play-played-played	stay-stayed-stayed
-ied	try-tried-tried	reply-replied-replied
-**ed	admit-admitted-admitted	rub-rubbed-rubbed

## Box 3

I've = I have  
 You've = You have  
 haven't = have not  
 hasn't = has not

## Box 4

affirmative sentence	I have (already) watched this movie.	He has (already) visited this city.
negative sentence	I have not watched this movie (yet). I have never watched this movie.	He has not visited this city (yet). He has never visited this city.
interrogative sentence	Have you (already/ever) watched this movie (yet)?	Has he (already/ever) visited this city (yet)?

## Box 5

since + a specified time	for + a length of time
1941 January last Sunday the beginning of the year then	five years one and a half years three weeks seven days

1



When there is an adverbial at the beginning of a sentence, there is always a rising tone. Look at the following examples.

(1)

Here the 'cars 'don't 'travel on the 'right.

(2)

Right now he's 'sitting at his 'desk.

(3)

Here 'people have 'two 'days 'off 'every 'week.

(4)

In 'front of the blackboard there's a 'teacher's 'desk.

(5)

'Under the portraits there's a 'blackboard.

2



Read the following sentences, paying attention to the tones.

(1) Down there you can see several trees.

(2) At once he fastened the seat belt.

(3) There comes Thomas.

(4) Immediately she opened the suitcase.

(5) Behind the screen some performers are operating the puppets.

1

### Presentation

Give a brief introduction of your favourite book or author.

2

### Pair Work

Make up your own dialogue between Wilbur and Charlotte, and perform it with your deskmate.

3

**Group Work**

Choose a book mentioned in this unit to do some group reading. Talk with your group members about the part you have read.

4

**Problem Solving**

Your school is going to build a new modern library. As a librarian, please give your suggestions on how to design this library, including how to divide rooms properly, what kinds of books to buy, how to arrange books, etc. Talk about your plan.

5

**Internet Surfing**

Browse on the Internet for a book that you are interested in. Tell your classmates who is the author of the book, what the book is about and when it was published.

Compared with traditional reading, digital reading is more convenient. You can read anywhere and anytime. If you are under conditions of darkness, you can still continue to read the book that you have not finished. The main reasons for people buying e-books online are possibly lower prices, increased comfort and a larger selection of titles.

### 1 Riddles.

- (1) What kind of ball is fun to play with but doesn't bounce?
- (2) The alphabet goes from "a" to "z", what goes from "z" to "a"?
- (3) From what number can you take a half and leave nothing?
- (4) When is a house not on land nor on water?

### 2



### A rhyme.

#### Who Has Seen The Wind?

*Christina Rossetti*

Who has seen the wind?  
Neither I nor you;  
But when the leaves  
Hang trembling,  
The wind is passing through.

Who has seen the wind?  
Neither you nor I;  
But when the trees  
Bow down their heads,  
The wind is passing by.



### 3



### A song.

#### I went to school one morning

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>(1) I went to school one morning.<br/>And I walked like this.<br/>Walked like this, walked like this.<br/>I went to school one morning.<br/>And I walked like this,<br/>All on my way to school.</p> <p>(2) I saw a little robin,<br/>And he hopped like this.<br/>Hopped like this, hopped like this.<br/>I saw a little robin and he hopped like this.<br/>All on my way to school.</p> <p>(3) I saw a shiny river,<br/>And I splashed like this, splashed like this.<br/>I saw a shiny river and I splashed like this.<br/>All on my way to school.</p> | <p>(4) I saw a little pony,<br/>And he galloped like this...</p> <p>(5) I saw a poor old lady,<br/>And she hobbled like this...</p> <p>(6) I saw a tall policeman,<br/>And he stood like this...</p> <p>(7) I heard the school bell ringing,<br/>And I ran like this...</p> |
|---|---|



# UNIT

# 2

# Historic Places



## HIGHLIGHTS

### TOPIC AREAS

Places of interest  
Travel  
Locations

### FUNCTIONS

Describing effects  
Talking about events in the recent past  
Talking about places

### STRUCTURES

*have / has been to ...*  
*have / has gone to ...*  
*haven't / hasn't been to ...*  
Comparison of present perfect and simple past  
Adverbial clause introduced by *since*

### CHAT ROOM

Dialogue 1 Scotland  
Dialogue 2 A phone call

### PROGRAMME

Item 1 Eton College  
Item 2 Nanjing – A city rich in history & culture  
\*Item 3 Boston

## 1 Listen and learn.

A: Have you ever been to China?

B: Yes, I have.

A: Have you been to the Great Wall?

B: No, I haven't. Where is it?

A: It's in Beijing.

## 2 Look at the pictures and make similar dialogues.



*Leaning Tower of Pisa*  
Pisa, Italy



*Big Ben*  
London, England



*Neuschwanstein Castle*  
Bavaria, Germany

## 3 Listen and practise.

A: Has Tony ever been to France?

B: Yes, he has.

A: Has he been to the Eiffel Tower?

B: No, he hasn't. Where is it?

A: It's in Paris.

You	the Pyramids and Sphinx	Giza	Egypt
Ricky	Leeds Castle	Kent	England
Larry and Jane	Arc de Triomphe	Paris	France

## 4 Listen and practise.

A: Where's your father?

B: He has gone to Scotland. He will stay in Edinburgh.

Dick's brother	the US	New Orleans
Donna	France	Marseille
Kate and Ann	Greece	Athens

## 5 Listen and practise.

A: Have they gone to India?

B: No, they haven't. They will leave the day after tomorrow.

Tony	Thailand	next Monday
Angela	Venezuela	tomorrow morning
Kate and Ann	Greece	Nov. 12

## 6 Listen and practise in the same way.

A: I didn't see you just now. Where have you been?

B: I've been to the cinema.

A: When did you go to the cinema?

B: This afternoon.



the swimming pool



the Children's Palace



church

7



Listen and make similar dialogues.

**A:** I bought this hat in Mexico in 2001.

**B:** Have you been to Mexico since then?

**A:** No, I haven't been there since I came back.



a necklace  
the Philippines,  
3 years ago



a model of the Eiffel Tower  
France, 2009



a cushion  
India, 2010



a pair of wooden shoes  
Holland, last year

8



Listen and make similar dialogues.

**A:** Have you been to South Africa recently?

**B:** No. I haven't been there since I moved to Europe.

**A:** When were you in South Africa last time?

**B:** I was there in 1997 last time.

Who?	Where?	Since when?	Which year?
I	New Zealand	I got married	2004
Jim	Finland	he became an engineer	1996

## Dialogue 1



## Scotland

- A:** Great to see you again! Where have you been recently?  
**B:** I've just been to Scotland.  
**A:** Scotland! Terrific! It's a beautiful place, isn't it?  
**B:** Yes, it is. Scotland is famous for its castles and waterfalls.  
**A:** Have you been to Stirling Castle? It's said that Stirling Castle is unique.  
**B:** Yes, I've been there. Stirling Castle is the grandest of Scotland's castles. Here are some photographs.  
**A:** Oh, what nice pictures! I hope that I can go there one day!



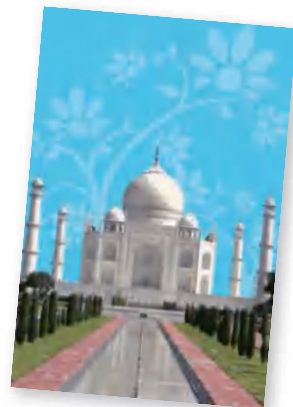
## Dialogue 2



## A phone call

(Telephone rings.)

- A:** Hello!  
**B:** Hi, is that Tom? This is Uncle Ray. Is your father there?  
**A:** Hello, Uncle Ray. Dad isn't at home. He's gone to India.  
**B:** India! What for?  
**A:** He's on a business trip.  
**B:** He hasn't been to India before, has he?  
**A:** No, he hasn't. He said he would go to the Taj Mahal.  
**B:** Sounds good. He is very busy, though.  
**A:** Yes. He travels a lot and is rarely home.  
**B:** When is he coming back?  
**A:** In two weeks, I think.  
**B:** OK, I'll call him then. Bye, Tom.  
**A:** Bye-bye, Uncle Ray.



## Item 1

*Eton College*

- 1 Look at the pictures and match them with the words.



rats



scholar



tailcoat



pin-striped trousers


- 2 Match the words in column A with their definitions in column B.

## Column A

- (1) poor
- (2) harsh
- (3) educate
- (4) reside

## Column B

- a. live
- b. having very little money
- c. unpleasant
- d. teach

- 3  Listen to the passage with your book shut. Then read the passage and answer the questions.

In 1440, Henry VI founded Eton College to provide free education for 70 poor scholars. They would then go on with their study at King's College, Cambridge. Life in the early days was harsh — rats ran free and the boys had to wash outside using only cold water. Since then, the school has become one of the most elite in the United Kingdom.

Nineteen former British Prime Ministers were educated in Eton, including the Duke of Wellington. The school uniform has always been a black tailcoat and waistcoat, and pin-striped trousers since the 1850s.

Today Eton is a secondary school (a “high school” in the American sense) for about 1,280 boys between the ages of 13 and 18. Most of the boys reside in the United Kingdom while some are from overseas.


**Questions:**

- (1) When was Eton College founded?
- (2) For whom did it provide free education?
- (3) Does Eton's school uniform change all the time?
- (4) Are there any girl students at the school?

- 4** You are a tour guide at Eton College. You are now introducing it to your partner, a visitor to Eton College for the first time. You should tell him/her about:

- (1) its history (Who founded it? And for whom?)
- (2) its tradition (How was life in the early days? What is the school uniform like?)
- (3) its reputation (How many former British Prime Ministers were educated here?)
- (4) its present condition (What kind of school is it today?)

**Item 2*****Nanjing – A city rich in history & culture***

- 1** Have you ever been to Nanjing? What are some famous tourist attractions in this city? Which do you like best?
- 2**  Listen to the following text with your book shut. Then read it and answer the questions.

When someone mentions Nanjing, you probably think of an ancient city because it used to be the capital city of six dynasties in Chinese history.

Nanjing, now the capital city of Jiangsu Province in China, has long been one of China's most important cities. Nanjing means "southern capital". In Nanjing you can still see many historic and cultural sites such as the Ming Tombs. This site has now been on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

Another most popular place to visit is the Qin Huai River. On the south bank of the river, there is the longest stretch of city wall in China. The 110-meter-long wall is all made of brick. The river itself is well-known for

its picturesque scenery. Visitors can enjoy the sight of the houses and halls with green windows and red doors on both sides of the river. The scenery is especially magnificent during the Lantern Festival as you can see boats with beautiful lanterns floating on the river like bright dragons.

When you walk in the city, in the midst of skyscrapers and old buildings, you may feel you are at the crossroads of modernity and history.

#### Questions:

- (1) What does Nanjing mean?
- (2) What kind of city is Nanjing?
- (3) What can visitors see along Qin Huai River?
- (4) When is a good time to enjoy the beautiful scenery on Qin Huai River?
- (5) How may you feel when you are walking in the city of Nanjing?

3

Read the passage again and match the words in column A with their meanings in column B.

#### Column A

- (1) ancient
- (2) tomb
- (3) magnificent
- (4) float
- (5) skyscraper

#### Column B

- a. very good, very beautiful
- b. from a long time ago
- c. a very tall building
- d. a place for a dead person to be buried
- e. to stay on the water, not sinking

4

Find a place in Nanjing or a city of China that you are interested in and introduce it to the class.

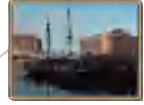
5

#### Discussion

How can we keep such a grand place in good condition?

**\*Item 3*****Boston***

- 1** The following is a part of a map of Boston. How can we get to the Boston Tea Party Ship from State Street?



- 2** Listen to the tape and answer the questions.

- (1) Is the Boston Tea Party Ship now a famous historic spot?
- (2) How many ships landed at Boston on Nov. 27, 1773?
- (3) What did some Americans throw into the sea one cold evening in December, 1773?

- 3** Read the passage after the tape.

Have you been to Boston? Have you visited the Boston Tea Party Ship Museum? It has long been a famous historic spot.

An important event happened on November 27, 1773. Three ships from the East India Co. landed at Boston. All the ships were full of tea. The company sold the tea in the U.S. without paying tax. This was unfair to Americans. On the cold evening of December 16, 1773, some Americans dressed themselves as Red Indians and went onto the ships and threw the tea into the sea.

Now you can see a full-size copy of the *Beaver*, one of the three ships, in Boston. It was made in 1973. Guests may recreate the scene by throwing bags of tea over the side of the ship. A tea party takes place on the ship each year on December 16. Don't forget to grab a cup of tea (tax-free) on your way out!

- 4** Retell the story with the help of the given words or phrases.

three ships	tea
dress as	throw

- 5** **Topic Discussion**

Why did some Americans throw the tea into the sea?

**Box 1**

I /We/You/They / He /She / It	have / has	already	been to	Canada.
		not		Canada yet.

**Box 2**

They	have	gone	to Canada.
He /She / It	has		

**Box 3**

He has been to Canada.	(He is back. He isn't in Canada now.)
He has gone to Canada.	(He isn't here. Maybe in Canada or maybe on his way there.)

**Box 4**

I have already been to Mexico.	I haven't been to Mexico for two years.
I have never been there.	I haven't been there since I moved to China.

**Box 5**

Forming possessive with the use of apostrophe	
Referring to	Examples
human beings	Have you got Sidney's telephone number?
	This is the teachers' reading room.
	They have gone to the Children's Palace.
animals	It's made from cow's milk.
time	Where's today's newspaper?
place	The Summer Palace is one of Beijing's finest parks.
	Most of the earth's surface is covered with water.
other	She is one of the company's oldest employees.
	We'll meet at the hotel's entrance.
	I can't remember the book's title.

## Intonation in Compound Sentences

1



Read the following sentences. Can you summarize how we read such a sentence generally?

She is a doctor, so is her husband.

I haven't got any brothers, but I've got a brother-in-law.

They have many difficulties, but they never give up.

2



Read the following sentences. Can you figure out when we read the sentences this way?

He loves the people and they love him.

He was a leader of the student movement and took an active part in revolutionary work.

She gave him a push and he caught on at once.

1

**Presentation**

Bring a picture of a historic place and introduce it to your classmates.

**2 Pair Work**

Interview your partner. Ask him/her about a place he/she has been to. Here are some expressions for help.

- Have you been to ... ?
- You have been to ..., haven't you?
- When did you go to...?

**3 Survey**

Ask your classmates which countries they have been to. Note down the number and work out the percentage.

No. Country	Number of the students who have been to ...	Total number of the students	Percentage
America			
Australia			
Germany			

**4 Problem Solving**

Would you please design a monument to symbolize the city you live in?

**5 Topic Discussion**

Should we charge admission fees for entrance to the historic places?  
Why or why not?

**6 Internet Surfing**

Find four famous historic places on the Internet and fill in the chart.

What's it called?	Which country is it in?	What is its location?	When is it open to the public?	How much is the admission charge?

Have you ever been to any historic places in and out of China? Can you see any difference between Chinese constructions and foreign constructions?



Chinese traditional construction



Brough Castle, UK

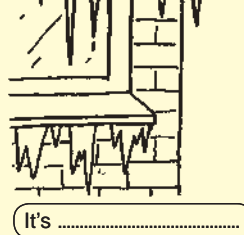
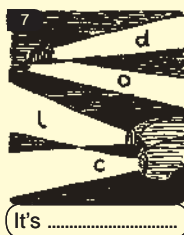
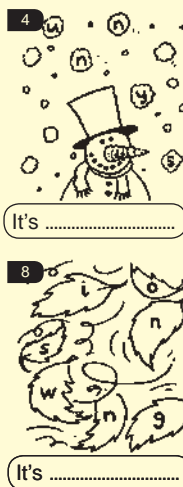
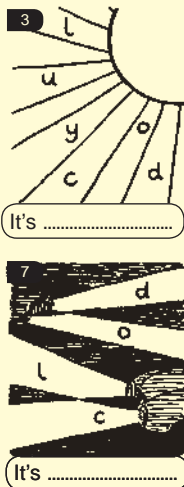
First, they are different in architectural style. In China, there are many temples and pagodas whereas in Western countries there are many churches and castles.

Then you often see works of calligraphy and ink paintings inside the Chinese constructions, but in the West you see oil paintings and wall frescos.

1 A game.

Winter Weather

Look at the letters in the pictures and make eight winter weather words. The words are all in the wrong pictures. Write each word under the correct picture.



2



A rhyme.

**Pussy cat, pussy cat**

Pussy cat, pussy cat,  
Where have you been?  
I've been to London to see the Queen.  
Pussy cat, pussy cat,  
What did you do there?  
I frightened a little mouse under the chair.



3



A song.

**Red river valley**

From the valley they say you are going  
We will miss your bright eyes and sweet smile  
For they say you are taking me sunshine  
That will brighten our pathway a while  
Come and sit by my side if you like me  
Do not hasten to bid me goodbye  
But remember the red river valley  
And the girl that is yours all the time.



# UNIT

# 3

# Celebrities



## HIGHLIGHTS

### TOPIC AREAS

Jobs and careers  
Lifestyle  
Biography

### FUNCTIONS

Expressing opinions  
Asking for information  
Talking about a career

### STRUCTURES

*have / has done* (irregular verbs)  
*have / has been* + n. / adj. / prep.

### CHAT ROOM

Dialogue 1 The Sherlock Holmes' Museum  
Dialogue 2 Dr Hawking's speech

### PROGRAMME

Item 1 Bill Gates  
Item 2 Yang Liwei, the first Chinese astronaut  
\*Item 3 A famous couple

**1**  Listen and make similar dialogues.

**A:** Have you heard from John?

**B:** Yes, I have.

**A:** Have you found your watch?

**B:** No, I haven't.

hear from John	hear – heard – heard
find the watch	find – found – found
pay the bill	pay – paid – paid
make the model plane	make – made – made
bring the exercise book	bring – brought – brought

run with Paul	run – ran – run
come to school	come – came – come
become a manager	become – became – become

**2**  Listen and make similar dialogues.

**A:** Has the party begun yet?

**B:** No, it hasn't yet.

**A:** Has Dick written to his mother?

**B:** Yes, he already has.

begin the party	begin – began – begun
write to his mother	write – wrote – written
see the film	see – saw – seen
take the medicine	take – took – taken
speak at the meeting	speak – spoke – spoken

read the book	read – read – read
cut the bread	cut – cut – cut
set the table	set – set – set

3



Listen and practise.

**A:** How long have you been an actor?

**B:** I've been an actor for two years.

**A:** How long has Jerry been ill?

**B:** He's been ill since last Saturday.

**A:** How long have Maria and Gary been in this school?

**B:** They've been in this school for two and a half years.

Mike	a teacher	for 20 years
Sandy	a tour guide	since she left school
Danny	angry	for two hours
Fred	upset	since he heard the news
Fanny & Joe	on holiday	for a week
the moon	up in the sky	since 6 p.m.

4



Listen and practise.

**A:** Have you had lunch?**B:** Yes, I have.**A:** When did you eat your lunch?**B:** An hour ago.

a party – yesterday	a meeting – last week
a haircut – two days ago	a holiday – last month
dinner – just now	measles – at the age of 10

5



Listen and practise.

**A:** What are you looking at?**B:** Oh, there has been a fire. It lasted for 20 minutes.

What?	It lasted for ...?
a fight	10 minutes
a traffic jam	2 hours
a running race	45 minutes

6



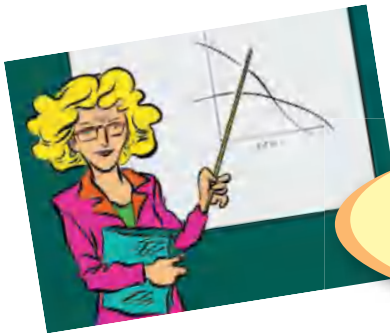
Listen and practise.

**(1) A:** How long have you lived here, Harry?**B:** I've lived here for about five years.**(2) A:** How long has Mr Green known you?**B:** He's known me since I went to primary school.

7

Make dialogues of your own, using the following words and phrases.

Dick / football player / played in  
this team / for 5 years / since 2006



Diana / maths teacher / taught in this  
school / for 12 years / since she was 24

Jack / doctor / worked in this hospi-  
tal / for 8 years / since he came here



Mike / singer / performed in this opera /  
for 2 years / since he moved to Chicago

8



Listen, repeat and make dialogues of your own.



Diana / borrow / the book / this morning / keep / for ten days

**A:** What has happened?

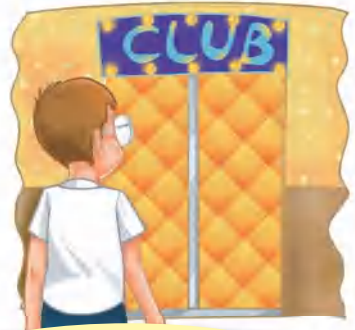
**B:** Donna has just left home.

**A:** When did she leave?

**B:** A few minutes ago.

**A:** How long will she be away from home?

**B:** Maybe for a couple of weeks.



Chris / join / the club / yesterday / a club member / for two years



Emily / jump / the stage / five minutes ago / stay / for a few minutes

Frank / join / the army / last week / a soldier / for 5 years



## Dialogue 1

*The Sherlock Holmes' Museum*

- A:** You've been to London, haven't you?
- B:** Yes, my favourite place was 221b Baker Street, the Sherlock Holmes' Museum.
- A:** Oh, yes. Sherlock Holmes is my favourite detective. I've read almost all the stories about him.
- B:** Me too. His face is well-known around the world. Many people have read Conan Doyle's detective stories.
- A:** You know a lot about Sherlock Holmes.
- B:** Yes, I have been to his house in Baker Street.
- A:** Great, By the way, you know that's his fictional home, right?
- B:** Of course. Sherlock Holmes is a fictional character, but it is based on a real detective though.

## Dialogue 2

*Dr Hawking's speech*

- A:** Did you go to Dr Hawking's speech last month?
- B:** Sorry, I didn't have a chance to go. Could you tell me something about him?
- A:** Yes. He was born in Oxford, England in 1942, and is now a Cambridge professor and the author of many scientific books.
- B:** I've heard *A Brief History of Time* is his best-selling book.
- A:** That's right. He's a most brilliant physicist.  
His achievements are especially remarkable, for he has suffered from a neuromotor disease for over thirty years.
- B:** What is a neuromotor disease like?
- A:** Oh, he can't move his body, and can only speak with the help of a computer.
- B:** No wonder so many people admire him.




## Item 1

*Bill Gates*

1  Listen to the tape. Put the following events in order of time.

- a. won a maths aptitude test at school
- b. born in Seattle in 1955
- c. left university without getting a degree
- d. went to Harvard
- e. set up his own computer company

(     ) → (     ) → (     ) → (     ) → (     )

2  Listen again. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- \_\_\_\_\_ (1) Bill Gates is an American.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (2) He didn't do very well at school.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (3) He never took a book home or went to maths classes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (4) He studied at Yale University.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (5) He became one of the world's richest men.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (6) He owns twenty houses.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (7) He lives near Lake Washington.

3 Read and learn.

Bill Gates was born in Seattle, USA, in 1955. When he was at school, he never took a book home to study or attended maths classes. However, he finished among the top ten in the country in a maths aptitude test. He then went to Harvard, but left without getting a degree. Then he started up his computer company Microsoft. By the age of forty-one, he was one of the world's richest men. Unlike some billionaires, he is not shy about spending his money: he owns twenty Ferraris, each worth more than £150,000. And he lives in a high-tech mansion overlooking Lake Washington. Bill Gates has decided to donate most of his money to education and charity. He now spends most of his time trying to solve problems such as disease and hunger in poor nations.

- 4 Retell the text with the help of the given expressions.

Seattle → maths aptitude test → Harvard → without ... degree →  
Microsoft → richest → spending money → Ferraris → mansion

- 5 Do you know?

Bill Gates visited China in February, 2003. His speech caused a stir in the young Chinese audience. On 28 February, Microsoft signed an agreement with the Chinese government. It gave China controlled access to its Windows operating systems and other technologies. Bill Gates, head of the US software giant, said on Friday in Beijing that his two-day trip to China was short and fruitful. The contract he signed would be a milestone in Microsoft's development in China, the world's most populous country.

- 6 Surf the Internet and find more information (or stories) about Bill Gates? Tell your classmates.

## Item 2

### *Yang Liwei, the first Chinese astronaut*

- 1 Topic Discussion

Yang Liwei has long been famous not only in China but also around the world. Why do you think he is so famous? What do you know about him?

2



Listen to the text with your book shut. Then read the text and put the following events in time order.

Yang Liwei is the first man who travels in a Chinese spacecraft. His mission, Shenzhou 5, made China the third country to have independently sent people into space. Because of him, a new word coined in the West to name the Chinese astronaut “Taikonaut”.

Yang Liwei was born on June 21, 1965 in Liaoning Province. His mother was a teacher, and his father was an accountant. He is married. His wife is an army officer too.

Yang was selected as an astronaut candidate in 1998 and had trained for space flight since then. He was chosen from the final pool of 13 candidates to fly on China’s first manned space mission. Then, on October 15, 2003, Shenzhou 5 spacecraft was launched at Jiuquan Satellite Launch Center. Before the launch, almost nobody in public knew about the Chinese astronaut candidates. His selection was not announced to the media until the day before the launch.

Many people have long thought that the Great Wall is the only human construction on earth that astronauts can see from space. But Yang Liwei said he didn’t see it in space. Astronauts can see many cities from space, but unfortunately, the Great Wall is so narrow that they can’t recognize it.

- (     ) a. His selection for the Shenzhou 5 launch was told to the media.
- (     ) b. He became an astronaut candidate.
- (     ) c. He was born in Liaoning Province.
- (     ) d. He was launched into space from Jiuquan Satellite Launch Center.
- (     ) e. The new word “Taikonaut” became well-known.

3

Write the questions with the help of given answers.

Example:

Q: When was Yang Liwei born?

A: Yang Liwei was born in 1965.

(1) Q: \_\_\_\_\_?

A: Yang Liwei is the first man sent into space by the Chinese space programme.

(2) Q: \_\_\_\_\_?

A: "Taikonaut" means "Chinese astronaut".

(3) Q: \_\_\_\_\_?

A: He was launched into space from Jiuquan Satellite Launch Center.

(4) Q: \_\_\_\_\_?

A: Because the Great Wall is so narrow that the astronauts can't recognize it from space.

4

Retell the text with the help of Ex. 2 & Ex. 3.

**\* Item 3**

*A famous couple*

1

**Topic Discussion**

Have you heard of David Beckham and Victoria Beckham?  
Who are they? Do you know anything about them?

2



Listen to the text and choose the best answers.

(1) The Beckhams have \_\_\_\_ children.

A. one

B. two

C. three

D. four

(2) David Beckham now plays for \_\_\_\_.

A. Manchester United

B. Real Madrid

C. Los Angeles Galaxy

D. A.C. Milan

(3) Victoria Beckham is in the \_\_\_\_ business.

A. fashion

B. film

C. computer

D. publishing

3

Read the text and check your answers of Ex. 2.

On July 10, 2011, the Beckhams welcomed their fourth child, a daughter. The birth of the new girl drew great attention to the celebrity couple like always.

David Beckham, born in London in 1975, is an English football star. He has played for several famous football clubs such as Manchester United and Real Madrid. Now he is a member of Los Angeles Galaxy, a professional football, or soccer, as the sport is known in the US, team. Before his injury, he used to be the captain of the England national team. David's fame is beyond football. Besides his great football skills, he has got other things to catch people's eyes: hairstyle, clothes, and his marriage to Spice Girl Victoria.

Victoria Adams, born in Hertfordshire in 1974, is an English singer and fashion designer. In the late 1990s, Victoria became famous with the pop group Spice Girls. Later Victoria continued her fashion career alone. She designed a few jeans and handbags, wrote two books, and took part in some TV shows. Wherever she is, people recognize her at once.

David met Victoria in 1996. It was love at first sight. They got married in an Irish castle in 1999. At the time, David was 24 and Victoria was 25. Now they live in a large house in Los Angeles and lead a happy life. They have three sons and a daughter.

4

Do you know about any other celebrity couples? List as many as you can and introduce them to your classmates.

**Box 1**

base form	Past form	Past participle
look play watch	looked played watched	looked played watched
cost put shut	cost put shut	cost put shut
buy get keep	bought got kept	bought got kept
be begin do sing wear	was, were began did sang wore	been begun done sung worn

**Box 2**

Jack has gone to Rome.	Jack has been in Rome for a week.
I have just received a present.	She has planted three trees since last year.
They have already arrived at the station.	He has played basketball for ten years.

**Box 3**

Present perfect	Past tense	Present perfect
She has just left.	She left 10 minutes ago.	She has been away for 10 minutes.
He has joined the army.	He joined the army when he was 18.	He has been a soldier for 2 years.
We have borrowed the book.	We borrowed the book last week.	We have kept the book for a week.
I have caught a bad cold.	I caught a bad cold two days ago.	I have been sick for 2 days.

**Box 4**

Past tense	Present perfect
Did John come?	Has John come?
How many people went to the park?	How many people have gone to the park?
We didn't invite him.	We haven't invited him.
Sally lost her watch.	Sally has lost her watch.

**Box 5**

a (an)	the
Give me a book.	Give me the book.
He is a professor.	The professor is in his office.

## 5

## Data Bank

1



Read the following sentences. Pay special attention to the underlined parts.

We're going to stay there for four years, I suppose.

He's going to help us, I think.

"How is he today?" Tom asked.

"If you go by plane," he said, "it takes only two hours."

"Am I right?" he asked.

## 6

## DIY Lab

1

## Presentation

Tell the class what you know about a celebrity.

2

## Pair Work

You are interviewing your partner, a famous traveler. Ask him/her the following questions and fill in the chart.

Questions	Answers
(1) Have you travelled recently?	
(2) What is your favourite place?	
(3) How long did you stay there?	
(4) Where did you go last time?	
(5) When did you go there?	
(6) Where will you go next?	

3

**Topic Discussion**

Do you want to be a celebrity? Why or why not?

4

**Problem Solving**

How can you get the signature of your favourite celebrity?

5

**Internet Surfing**

Find out some basic information about 5 famous people in different fields by searching on the Net. Then fill in the chart.

Name	Field	Birth date	Birth place	Members of family	Award(s)
	Entertainment				
	Science				
	Music				
	Sport				
	Media				

Madame Tussaud's Wax Museum in London is one of the most famous wax museums in the world. Today, over 2 million people from all over the world visit the exhibition each year. It has become one of Britain's most popular tourist attractions. The museum has 3 main halls — Superstars, Grand Hall and Horror. You first take the lift into the Hall of Superstars. Inside this room, there are world famous film stars, singers and sports people such as Hugh Grant, David Beckham, 007 actors, etc. Then you will go downstairs into the Grand Hall, where you can meet the British Royal Family, famous scientists, politicians and so on. You can take pictures with George W. Bush or Queen Elizabeth. Finally, the Hall of Horrors gives visitors a horrible experience of old prisons in British history. You can also experience the disgusting smell of the prison!

1

**A game.**

How good are you at trivia? Try the following trivia quiz in pairs, then compare your answers with your deskmate's.

- (1) What is the official language of the United States of America?
- (2) What sports use a bat?
- (3) What does UFO stand for?
- (4) Can you name eight countries where English is spoken as a first language?
- (5) In America, he is called "Santa Claus". What is he called in the U.K.?

2

 **A rhyme.****I did, I did, I did**

I did, I did, I did  
 I did my washing today  
 I did my washing today  
 And now it's time to play.  
 I did, I did, I did  
 I did my work today  
 I did my work today  
 And now it's time to play.



3

 **A song.****Shake my hand**

Shake my hand and then go clap, clap, clap  
 Shake my foot and then go tap, tap, tap  
 One, two, three.  
 I take a little hand so you will get meal meal stop  
 Shake my finger, and then go snap, snap, snap  
 Shake my nose, then wrap, wrap, four, five, six and  
 Take a little hop  
 Then go around meal meal stop.



# UNIT

# 4

# Movies and Plays



## HIGHLIGHTS

### TOPIC AREAS

Theaters and programmes

Booking tickets

Selecting TV programmes

### FUNCTIONS

Identifying time and place in different tenses

Agreement and disagreement

Talking about spare time activities

Expressing opinions

Giving advice

### STRUCTURES

*had better not*

*should*

*need to...*

*Neither / So do I.*

*Neither / So have I.*

*all / both / either / neither / none*

### CHAT ROOM

Dialogue 1 Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows

Dialogue 2 A new French film

### PROGRAMME

Item 1 Kung Fu Panda

Item 2 The Spy 007

\*Item 3 Web movies

**1**  Listen and make similar dialogues.

**A:** Shall we go to the cinema this afternoon?

**B:** We'd better not go out. Mr Blake will visit us in the afternoon.  
We'd better stay at home and wait for him.

clean the blackboard	some students have not yet copied the notes
take an umbrella	it will rain late in the afternoon
call Mrs Martin	Jimmy Martin feels sick
give away the tickets	Chris and Susan want to watch the play

**2**  Make dialogues after the example.

**Example**

be late for the train / take a taxi

**A:** What should I do if I am late for the train?

**B:** You'd better take a taxi to the station.

can't come to your party	telephone us in advance
can't finish my homework on time	ask for help
can't understand the new words	look them up in a dictionary

**3**  Listen and read.

**A:** It is said *Hero* is an exciting film. I want to see it.

**B:** I think you should book a ticket in advance. It's not  
easy to get a ticket right before the film begins.

# 1 Getting Started

**4**  Complete the sentences with "You need to..." after the example.

**Example**

have a new hat

You need to have a new hat.

- (1) sleep more
- (2) buy a dictionary
- (3) drink plenty of fresh milk
- (4) leave right now
- (5) memorize the word

**5**  Read after the tape and make new dialogues.

**A:** Have you read *Hamlet* and *Macbeth*?

**B:** Yes, I've read both of them.

**A:** Have you written to May or Kate?

**B:** No, I have not written to either of them.  
(I have written to neither of them.)

hear from	Mary, Kate
call	Jerry, Chris
send the parcel to	Grace, Larry
pay a visit to	Dick, Peter

**6**  Listen and learn.

**A:** Where are my classmates? None of them are in the classroom.

**B:** They have all gone to the match.

**A:** Oh, I must go there quickly too.

**A:** Where are the apples? There are none left in the basket.

**B:** Ricky has eaten all of them.

**A:** Oh, I'd better go and buy some more.

7



Listen and practise.

(1) A: Wang Dong speaks English fluently.

B: So does Li Hua.

sing	very well
work	hard
run	fast

(2) A: He danced all night at the ball.

B: So did I.

see an interesting film last Saturday
do a lot of washing yesterday
go on a holiday last month

(3) A: The boys have done well this year.

B: So have the girls.

made much progress
read many books

(4) A: I can run faster than Wang Dong.

B: So can I.

swim
read
speak

8



Listen and complete the sentences in the table.

A: Do you like the movie *ET*?

B: Yes, I like it a lot. How about you?

A: So do I. I have seen it three times.

Micky is good at roller skating.	I _____, too.
	So _____ I.
Mary was worried about her mother.	Jenny _____, too.
	So _____ Jenny.
He forgot to bring the umbrella.	His brother _____, too.
	So _____ his brother.
I have broken two cups.	She _____, too.
	So _____ she.
Mr Smith has worked in this company for three years.	Billy and I _____, too.
	So _____ Billy and I.



Listen and practise.

- (1) **A:** I am not going to see the film.  
**B:** Neither am I.  
**A:** How about Sandy? Maybe he is.  
**B:** No, he isn't either.

play the match
visit the exhibition
read that dull novel

- (2) **A:** I can't stay any longer.  
**B:** Neither can I.  
**A:** But Victor can.  
**B:** No, he can't either.

walk farther
wait longer

10



Listen to the dialogue. Then complete the sentences in the same form.

- A:** Do you want to go to the theater?  
**B:** No, I don't want to go.  
**A:** Neither do I. I would rather stay at home.

I'm not going to the country.	My brother _____, either.
	Neither _____ my brother.
We weren't able to move at all.	They _____, either.
	Neither _____ they.
Brian couldn't decide where to travel.	I _____, either.
	Neither _____ I.
Alan won't give a performance next week.	Alex _____, either.
	Neither _____ Alex.
Greg hasn't taken the exam yet.	Tony and Joe _____, either.
	Neither _____ Tony and / or Joe.

## Dialogue 1

*Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*

- A:** Have you seen any good films recently?  
**B:** Yes, I have just seen *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*.  
**A:** That is the seventh and final of the *Harry Potter* films, isn't it?  
**B:** Yes. I saw it just a few days ago.  
**A:** Is it any good?  
**B:** I really liked it. It was full of brilliant special effects.  
**A:** Is Daniel Radcliffe still the main actor?  
**B:** Yes. He has played Harry Potter since he was 11.  
 And now he is a 22-year-old young man.  
**A:** So what do you think of the acting?  
**B:** The acting is still good. I am even more impressed.  
**A:** So do you think I would like it?  
**B:** Yeah, I think you would. It is still exciting and moving.  
**A:** Oh well, I'll give it a try.

## Dialogue 2

*A new French film*

(In the afternoon)

- Rowan:** Why don't we go and see a movie tonight?  
**Britney:** That's a good idea. What's on?  
**Rowan:** Well, I think that a new French film is on at the Picture Palace.  
**Britney:** Oh, yes, I'd like to see that. Any idea what time?  
**Rowan:** Six thirty, seven-ish? I'm not sure, but I'll check at the booking office.


(In the evening)

- Rowan:** Hello, can I book two tickets for tonight's film, the new French film?  
**Booking office clerk:** Certainly.  
**Rowan:** When exactly does the film begin?  
**Booking office clerk:** Six thirty-five, sir.  
**Rowan:** OK, I'd like to have two tickets for the back row.  
**Booking office clerk:** Your name, please, sir?  
**Rowan:** Rowan Blake. R-O-W-A-N, B-L-A-K-E.  
**Booking office clerk:** 12 pounds each, 24 pounds in all, Mr Blake.  
**Rowan:** All right. Here's my credit card ...

## Item 1

*Kung Fu Panda*

1 Have you seen *Kung Fu Panda*? How do you like it?

2  Listen to the dialogue and decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- \_\_\_\_\_ (1) It is Saturday.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (2) Jessica wants to see a film tonight.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (3) *Kung Fu Panda* is very popular now.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (4) Po is the only animal in the film.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (5) Andy and Jessica will talk about the film later.

3 Read the dialogue and act it out.

Andy: Hey Jessica, how are you doing?

Jessica: I'm fine, thank you. The class is over and I can't wait for the weekend to begin!

Andy: Yes, of course. I'm going to see a film tonight, *Kung Fu Panda*, you know.

Jessica: Wow, that's a great film! I just saw it yesterday.

Andy: Really? A lot of people are talking about it. Is it a cartoon?

Jessica: Well, yes, it's an animated film made by DreamWorks.

Andy: Oh, that famous film company. According to the name of the film, is it about a panda?

Jessica: Yeah, a panda named Po. The story took place in an ancient Chinese village, and the film has much Chinese culture in it.

Andy: What's Po like?

Jessica: Po is fat, cute, and also good at Chinese kung fu, the Chinese martial arts. He is the hero.

Andy: That sounds really interesting!

Jessica: Right, I was laughing all the time in the cinema. In the film, there's not just the panda, but many other animals, such as...

Andy: Hey, don't say too much. I haven't seen the film yet.  
Let's have a discussion later.

Jessica: OK.

Andy: Got to go. See you.

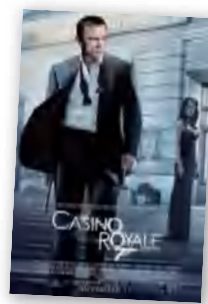
Jessica: See you.

## 4

## Topic Discussion

What's your favourite film? Why do you like it? Share your ideas with your partner.

## Item 2

*The Spy 007*

## 1

Look at the pictures. Who are these people? Can you say anything about them? What films do they appear in?

## 2



Listen to the tape and answer the questions.

- (1) Do real heroes live and die like common people?
- (2) Is the spy 007 a real hero or a fictional hero?
- (3) Does he die?
- (4) The first film was made in 1953, wasn't it?
- (5) Are Bond's enemies still in Russia now?

3



Listen to the passage with your book shut. Then read the passage.

Real heroes are only human. They live and die like the rest of us. But fictional heroes are different. They began life many years ago and they will live on in fiction. Here is a popular twentieth-century fictional hero. He never dies.

The spy 007 has been working for the British Secret Service since 1953 when Ian Fleming first wrote about him in *Casino Royale*. Fleming is now dead, but the spy still lives on. The first film was *Dr No* in 1962 and since then he has appeared in over twenty films. The Cold War has finished and Bond's enemies are not the Russians any more, but there are a lot of villains out there! Columbia Pictures, the film's production and distribution company, has recently finished filming his latest adventure.

4

Study the words.

(1) Antonyms

live — die      real — fictional

(2) Word used as a noun and as a verb.

film *n.*    Have you seen the film?

film *v.*    We filmed the children's school play.

(3) Write the words with the following definitions.

a. a type of book or story about imaginary characters and events, not based on real events and facts (      )

b. a person who secretly gathers and reports information about another country or organization (      )

5

Read the text again and answer the following questions.

(1) What is a fictional hero's life like?

(2) Who does the spy 007 work for?

(3) What was the first film in 1962 called?

(4) In how many films have 007 appeared?

(5) Which film studio has produced the 007 series?

6

Topic Discussion

Do you know any real heroes? Compare them with fictional heroes.

## \* Item 3

## Web movies

- 1 Have you ever read information about a film on the Internet?
- 2 Do you know a French film called *The Chorus*? What is it about?
- 3 Look at the web page and match the headings to the information.

- |                           |                 |                |
|---------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| a. cast                   | b. keywords     | c. review      |
| d. title and main details | e. plot summary | f. user rating |
| g. memorable quotes       | h. type of film |                |

① _____ The Chorus (French: Les Choristes) PG-13 Directed by Christophe Barratier Based on a story by Wheeler and Georges Chaperot	② _____ Drama Romance	③ _____ Gérard Jugnot: Clément Mathieu Jean-Baptiste Maunier: Pierre Morhange Maxence Perrin: Pépinot Ganye Rogers Violette Morhange
--	-----------------------------	--

④ _____ ★★★★★☆☆☆ 71% (769 votes)	⑤ _____ It is an adaptation of the 1945 film <i>A Cage of Nightingales</i> . In 1949, a young Pierre (Pepinot) is the badly behaved son of a single mother. He attends a boarding school for "difficult" boys with a strict headmaster. New teacher Mathieu brightens up the school and assembles a choir, leading to the discovery of Pierre's musical talents and a transformation in the children. Pierre finally becomes a widely successful orchestra conductor.	⑥ _____ boy boarding school teacher choir French countryside
---	---	---

⑦

- (Morhanges mother has come to visit him)  
Clément Mathieu: [quietly] I didn't tell her last time that you were in detention, I told her you had a toothache and went to the dentist. Don't tell her I lied.
- Pépinot enfant: I don't know any songs.  
Clément Mathieu: Well, I'll teach you some. For the moment, I'll name you assistant choir master.
- Eddie: No. You let me talk. Now enough is enough here. That boy needs a father. He needs a man in his life — somebody he can talk to, somebody who can teach him, somebody who can show him.

⑧

The Chorus (or Les Choristes in its homeland) may follow the well-trodden path of inspiring teacher features past, but this Oscar-nominated movie is so well made and downright entertaining that you can't help but be sucked in by its Gallic charms.

— Matt McAllister  
Published on Friday,  
25 March 2005

4

Read these comments made by Internet users about *The Chorus*.

What rating out of ten do you think each person gave the film?



'I must say I enjoyed this movie, even after some people considered it an advert from the French countryside Tourist Board.' James, New York  
RATING 6/10



'It's fascinating to see how a film without violence, action or sex can still be so good. Christophe Barratier has really succeeded in remaking such a beautiful film.' Donna, Geneva  
RATING \_\_/10



'You can try to hate The Chorus. It's been almost religiously put together for an international market, combing the rare, picture-postcard rural lifestyle with one of the oldest plots in the book, and for anyone who's seen The Blackboard Jungle, Dead Poets Society and a million other movies (yes, including the dreaded Mr Holland's works), this film won't contain a single surprise.' Mathew, Rome  
RATING \_\_/10



"It is an enchanting little film that works much like a semi-serious version of 'Sister Act 2.' After all, it's a movie about a teacher who inspires a group of misfit children by getting them to sing." Nathalie, France  
RATING \_\_/10



"Gerard Jugnot is a somewhat mousy-looking French star actor but possesses the priceless gifts of screen vulnerability, empathy and emotional clarity. He has the ability, like Charlie Chaplin, to make viewers identify with a 'little fellow,' and he uses all his skills to moving effect in 'The Chorus', where he plays a supremely ordinary-looking chap with extraordinary skill." Michael, Chicago  
RATING \_\_/10

## Box 1

base form – past form – past participle	
break – broke – broken	drink – drank – drunk
drive – drove – driven	eat – ate – eaten
fly – flew – flown	forget – forgot – forgot (forgotten)
give – gave – given	grow – grew – grown
hold – held – held	lead – led – led
sleep – slept – slept	stand – stood – stood
think – thought – thought	throw – threw – thrown

## Box 2

Referring to two people / things	positive	Both of them are right. Both Dick and Sam are right.
		You can take <i>either</i> bus. You can take <i>either</i> a bus or a taxi.
	negative	<i>Neither</i> of the answers is correct. This car is <i>neither</i> useful <i>nor</i> affordable.
Referring to three or more people / things	positive	They were <i>all</i> very tired. <i>All</i> of us knew about the news.
	negative	<i>None</i> of the students knew the answer. There's <i>none/nothing</i> left in the refrigerator.

## Box 3

positive	He is in good health.	So are you.
negative	He doesn't know her.	Neither do I.

## 5

## Data Bank

1



Read the following sentences. Pay special attention to the underlined parts.

John, are you going to town today?

Mr Brown, is Peter at home?

Hi, John, how are you?

2



Read the following sentences. Pay special attention to the underlined part. How do we read this part particularly this time?

Good morning, Doctor Zhang.

Good afternoon, Mr Green.

Sit down, children.

Good night, John.

Are you busy, Helen?

## 6

## DIY Lab

1

**Presentation**

Introduce your favourite film to your class.

2

**Pair Work**

Choose an actor or actress that you are familiar with and make a dialogue talking about how well he or she acts in the film.

### 3 Problem Solving

Martin is married with two children. Here is the T.V. schedule. Read it carefully and choose the best programme for each member of Martin's family.

Name	Age	Job	Interests
Martin	43 years old	Lawyer	News, films
Clara	39 years old	Housewife	Cooking, soap operas
Anna	8 years old	Primary school student	Cartoons, children's films
Dick	15 years old	Secondary school student	Sports, detective stories

**TV  
GH**

#### DIGITAL, SATELLITE AND CABLE

7.00a.m. Car Chase	2.30 Inspector Goose
7.30 Real Tennis	3.30 FILM: White Rhinos Can't Jump
8.30 Late Shopping	5.30 Taxi Driver II
9.00 Kristy's Best Staircases	6.30 FILM: Down On One Knee
9.30 FILM: Treasure Island	Romantic comedy
11.30 Royal Tennis: Princess Anne vs The Queen of England	9.10 FILM: Kilpatrick's Ride
12.30p.m. Bunny, The Rabbit	See the Internet Movie Database for details
1.30 The Cigarette Diet	11.00 Strangers Kill
	1.00am Wolf Hospital Live

### 4 Topic Discussion

Do you regard films as entertainment or as an art? Which is more important, commercial success or art itself?

### 5 Internet Surfing

Download today's TV schedule for a TV channel.

1

## Riddles.

- (1) What odd number is bound to be even without the “s”?
- (2) When is an artist very unhappy?
- (3) What is it that doesn’t ask questions but must be answered?
- (4) What is it that, when once lost, you can never find again?

2

 A rhyme.

## Can you tell me

Can you tell me, can you tell me,  
What little boys do? They run and jump.  
They run and jump, so I will jump too.

Can you tell me, can you tell me,  
What little girls do? They dance and skip.  
They dance and skip, so I will skip too.



3

 A song.

## Yankee Doodle

Yankee Doodle went to town riding on a pony  
He stuck a feather in his hat  
And called it macaroni  
Yankee Doodle keep it up  
Yankee Doodle dandy  
Mind the music and the step  
And with the girls be handy  
Jack and Jill went up the hill  
To fetch a pail of water  
Jack fell down and broke his crown  
And Jill came tumbling after Traiala, lalalala, Traiala, lalala,  
Traiala, lalala,  
And Jill came tumbling after.



# UNIT

# 5

# Let's Celebrate



## HIGHLIGHTS

### TOPIC AREAS

Festivals and holidays

Celebrations

### FUNCTIONS

Talking about festivals

Expressing emotions

Expressing wishes

### STRUCTURES

Tag questions

Exclamation

### CHAT ROOM

Dialogue 1 How did you celebrate the New Year?

Dialogue 2 Did the Easter bunny bring you any chocolate eggs?

### PROGRAMME

Item 1 Trick or treat!

Item 2 Our Thanksgiving on the farm

\*Item 3 New Year's celebrations in China

# 1 Getting Started

1 Do you know the following festivals? Fill in the blanks.

(The second Sunday in May)

People show love and respect for their mothers. On this day, people wear carnations. A red one symbolizes a living mother. A white one shows that someone's mother is dead.



\_\_\_\_\_

(In January or February)

It is the most important festival in the Chinese year. The festival activities include firecrackers and dragon dances. People eat special foods such as dumplings and cakes. Red is a lucky colour for the new year and children receive red envelopes with money inside.



\_\_\_\_\_

2 Can you draw a symbol for each holiday?

Christmas Day    Easter    Valentine's Day    The Chinese New Year

3 Read the descriptions of the festivals. Write down the name of each festival. Do you know any more festivals? Tell your deskmate what you know.

January	February	March	April
May	June	July	August
September	October	November	December

(1) On that day, children give presents and cards to their dads. It's in summer. This month has got four letters. The third letter is N.

\_\_\_\_\_

- (2) This is the first day of a year. It's in winter. The first letter of this month is J.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (3) On this day, people hold the dragon boat races in memory of Qu Yuan, a Chinese poet. And they eat special rice dumplings. This holiday is on the Chinese lunar calendar.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (4) On this day people play tricks on their friends. It's in April. Only joking! Of course.  
\_\_\_\_\_

4



Listen and pay attention to the question tag in these sentences.

- (1) Mother's day is her favourite holiday, isn't it?  
Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.
- (2) On Thanksgiving Day, Americans eat turkey, don't they?  
Yes, they do. / No, they don't.
- (3) John can cook Thanksgiving dinner, can't he?  
Yes, he can. / No, he can't.
- (4) Susan was at a New Year's party yesterday, wasn't she?  
Yes, she was. / No, she wasn't.
- (5) Tom visited his friend at Christmas, didn't he?  
Yes, he did. / No, he didn't.
- (6) Mary will buy chocolate on Easter, won't she?  
Yes, she will. / No, she won't.
- (7) You've sent your beautiful e-card, haven't you?  
Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
- (8) Mr Grant has been on holiday, hasn't he?  
Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.
- (9) There is a Christmas party in Mr Clark's, isn't there?  
Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.

5



Listen and practise.

- (1) A: You can't speak English, can you?  
B: Yes, I can. / No, I can't.
- (2) A: You are not watching the festival gala, are you?  
B: Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.

make pumpkin pie

carve Jack-o'-lanterns

join in the apple bobbing

dress up as Santa Claus

(3) A: There's not going to be a homecoming party this Friday, is there?

B: Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.

a Carnival parade

a Christmas carols performance

(4) A: You won't send any postcards, will you?

B: Yes, I will. / No, I won't.

design any e-cards

decorate your Christmas tree

(5) A: You haven't helped your mum with Thanksgiving dinner, have you?

B: Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

try out the recipes

make Christmas pudding

6



Listen and practise after the example.

**Example** He is a kind man.

What a kind man he is!

(1) It is a fancy dress party.

\_\_\_\_\_!

(2) We live a happy life today.

\_\_\_\_\_!

(3) She has a special gift.

\_\_\_\_\_!

(4) We had a wonderful time last night.

\_\_\_\_\_!

7



Listen and practise after the example.

**Example** The gala is fantastic.

How fantastic the gala is!

(1) The Jack-o'-lantern is scary.

\_\_\_\_\_!

(2) She dances beautifully.

\_\_\_\_\_!

(3) They are performing well.

\_\_\_\_\_!

(4) The activities were marvelous.

\_\_\_\_\_!

## Dialogue 1

*How did you celebrate the New Year?*

- Mike:** Hi Sarah! I'm so happy that the New Year is just around the corner.
- Sarah:** Me too! How did you celebrate the New Year last year, Mike?
- Mike:** Well, on the New Year's Eve, I went to New York City's Times Square with my family. We waited for words "Happy New Year" to flash on the electric signs.
- Sarah:** Oh, wonderful! Did you have a good time?
- Mike:** Yeah, the square was very lively and crowded. When the signs began to flash and the bells rang, people all cheered. By the way, where did you spend the New Year's Eve?
- Sarah:** Well, I stayed at home with my family. My mother made a delicious dinner, and we watched the celebrations on TV.
- Mike:** That's nice. What did you do then on the New Year's Day?
- Sarah:** Well, we visited some friends, relatives and neighbours. We talked, and did some things together.
- Mike:** And so what is your New Year's resolution?
- Sarah:** Actually, I have many resolutions. My biggest resolution is to improve my performance at school. What about you?
- Mike:** My resolution is to go out less and spend more time staying with my family.

## Dialogue 2

*Did the Easter bunny bring you any chocolate eggs?*

- Jim:** Happy Easter!
- Tina:** Happy Easter to you, too.
- Jim:** Tina, did the Easter bunny bring you any chocolate eggs?
- Tina:** He sure did! He also brought me some jelly beans.
- Jim:** Lucky you! Aren't you concerned you will get fat?
- Tina:** No, because I only eat chocolate and candy during Easter.
- Jim:** You have much better willpower than I do. If I see chocolate, I have to eat it!
- Tina:** You're funny, Jim. You always make me laugh.
- Jim:** Maybe I can make you laugh by telling you an Easter joke.
- Tina:** I'd love that. Go ahead.
- Jim:** Which day of the week do eggs hate?
- Tina:** I don't know, which day?
- Jim:** Fry-day! (Friday) (When you cook an egg, you fry it)

## Item 1

*Trick or treat!*

**1** Before you read, think about the following questions.

- (1) When is Halloween?
- (2) What does “Trick or treat” mean?
- (3) What do people do with pumpkins?
- (4) What are the typical Halloween activities?

**2**  Listen to the text and find tricks and treats. Put them in the column.

It was a brisk autumn evening. Mrs Brown was sitting by the window, knitting. Suddenly, there was a sharp knock on the door, then two or three more knocks. Mrs Brown heard whispers, giggles, and the rattling of paper. She opened the door. There stood three children wearing masks and costumes. When the children saw her, they shouted all together, “Trick or treat! Money or sweets!”

“Well,” Mrs Brown said, “Tonight is Halloween. Let me see. I think I have some candy bars to give you.” Each child carried a brown paper bag. Mrs Brown dropped a candy bar into each bag. Then she said to one boy, who was holding a toy gun and wearing high boots, “What are you?”

“A cowboy, of course,” he answered.

“I’m a ghost,” shouted an even smaller child hidden under a white sheet.

“And I’m a skeleton,” said the third child. “My bones glow in the dark,” The “skeleton” was wearing a black suit with white bones painted on it.

“Thanks for the candy,” shouted the children as they ran off to ring another doorbell.

“You’re welcome,” said Mrs Brown. “Have fun. And don’t play any pranks.”

On Halloween, American children love to dress up in costumes and go “trick-or-treating.” If an adult refuses to supply a treat — candy, cookies, fruit, or money — the children often play a trick. They soap windows, write on doors with crayons, overturn rubbish bins, or stick pins into doorbells to keep them ringing.

Tricks:

---



---



---



---

Treats:

---



---



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---

3 Read the text again and put the sentences in the correct order. Start with c.

- \_\_\_\_\_ a. The children shouted all together.
- \_\_\_\_\_ b. Each child carried a brown paper bag.
- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ c. It was an autumn evening.
- \_\_\_\_\_ d. The children ran off to ring another doorbell.
- \_\_\_\_\_ e. She opened the door.
- \_\_\_\_\_ f. Mrs Brown dropped a candy bar into each bag.
- \_\_\_\_\_ g. Trick or treat! Money or sweets!
- \_\_\_\_\_ h. Mrs Brown heard a sharp knock on the door.

4 Find out the following words in the story and fill in the blanks.

- (1) The naughty boy o\_\_\_\_\_ the chair in the classroom.
- (2) I can't s\_\_\_\_\_ all these photos in my album in such a short time.
- (3) Will you s\_\_\_\_\_ my back for me?
- (4) The cartoons made her g\_\_\_\_\_.
- (5) Don't play any p\_\_\_\_\_.

5 Dramatize the text.

Five students make a group and play the roles of narrator, Mrs Brown, Cowboy, Ghost and Skeleton.




## Item 2

*Our Thanksgiving on the farm*

**1** Before you read, think about the following questions.

- (1) When is Thanksgiving Day?
- (2) What do you know about Thanksgiving?
- (3) What does “Thanksgiving” mean to you?
- (4) Which Chinese festival is similar to Thanksgiving Day?

**2**  Listen to the text with your book shut. Then read the passage and answer the questions.

I remember our Thanksgivings on the farm. We lived on a farm near the town. There were many other relatives. They lived near us. They all came, from other farms and from the town, to be with us.

We worked for days to prepare for the holiday. Mother and the girls cleaned every part of the house, and they got all the extra rooms ready for the relatives. Then they washed all our best clothes — we called these dresses and suits our “Sunday best.” The men cut extra wood for all the cooking, for we had an old wood-burning stove. Father always killed the biggest turkey, and then he cleaned the bird. Finally, the whole family drove into the town to buy food like coffee and sugar because we couldn’t produce these on the farm.



On Thanksgiving morning the women got up early to begin cooking. Mother stuffed the turkey with bread and onions, and then she roasted it. Aunt Ellen made a dozen pumpkin pies. Aunt Ann picked autumn flowers from the garden for the center of the table. She also brought in vegetables to eat with the turkey and the pies.

The older children helped set the table while the twin babies played in their high chair. But I liked to play with the cat, waiting for somebody to give me food. All this time our old dog lay by the warm stove, watching the activity.

**Questions:**

- (1) Where did the woman live when she was growing up?
- (2) Did her relatives live far away?
- (3) Where did her relatives come from?
- (4) How long did the family work to prepare for the holiday?

- (5) What did the women do to get ready for Thanksgiving?
- (6) What did the men do to help?
- (7) What did the family do together?
- (8) What foods did the women cook on Thanksgiving Day?
- (9) What did the older children do to help?
- (10) Where was the dog?

3

Some words in the text go close together. Learn to organize them in the same way.

(1) People around

father	mother
boy	
man	
uncle	

(2) Food

turkey	bird
coffee	
bread	
pumpkin	

(3) Clothing

clothes	
suit	

4

What did the family do to prepare for the Thanksgiving Day? Fill in the chart.

People	Activities
1. mother	clean the house, get rooms ready for the relatives, wash clothes, cook, stuff the turkey and roast it
2. father	
3. aunt Ellen	
4. aunt Ann	
5. women	
6. men	
7. girls	
8. older children	
9. twin babies	
10. whole family	

5

**Discussion**

Who is the busiest on Thanksgiving Day? Why?

6

Write about one of your childhood holidays.

Paragraph 1: Say where you were and what you were doing at the time.

Paragraph 2: Describe what happened.

Paragraph 3: Describe your feelings and the atmosphere.

**\*Item 3*****New Year's celebrations in China***

1



Listen and fill in the missing words.

- (1) The Spring Festival is as important to the Chinese as \_\_\_\_\_ is to people in the West.
- (2) The festival begins on the \_\_\_\_\_ of the lunar New Year's Day and ends on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of the lunar calendar.
- (3) People are busy cleaning their houses. They hope to sweep away \_\_\_\_\_ and make way for \_\_\_\_\_.
- (4) At midnight people \_\_\_\_\_ firecrackers. Friends express their \_\_\_\_\_ and everyone stays up late to celebrate the \_\_\_\_\_ of another new year.
- (5) People in the North like \_\_\_\_\_ while southerners favour \_\_\_\_\_.

2

Read the text and answer the questions.

The Chinese New Year — the Spring Festival is the most festive time of the year in China. To the Chinese people it is as important as Christmas is to people in the West.

The festival falls on the eve of the lunar New Year's Day and ends on the fifteenth day of the first month of the lunar calendar.

Days before the Spring Festival, every family is busy giving their house a good cleaning. People hope to sweep away all the bad luck in the family and

to make way for the incoming good luck.

Guo Nian, meaning passing the year, is the common term among the Chinese people for celebrating the Spring Festival. It actually means greeting the new year. At midnight on the New Year Eve, people let off firecrackers. Friends express their wishes on the phone and everyone stays up late to celebrate the arrival of another new year.

On New Year's Eve, all the family members come together to feast. One popular food on the Chinese New Year's Eve is Jiaozi. While southerners favour a sticky sweet rice pudding — Nian gao.

During the next two weeks, friends and relatives visit one and another exchanging gifts. The Chinese New Year's celebration finishes with the beautiful Festival of Lanterns. And this means the official end of the Spring Festival.

#### Questions:

- (1) Is the Spring Festival important to the Chinese, and why?
- (2) When does the festival begin and when does it end?
- (3) Why do people give their houses a good cleaning before the New Year?
- (4) What do people do on New Year's Eve?
- (5) What is the popular food for the Chinese people on that special day?

3

Make comparison between Items 1, 2 and Item 3, and then fill in the chart.

Name of Holiday	Date	Food	Activities
1.			
2.			
3.			

## Box 1

How + adj / adv + subject + predicate!

How funny it is!  
How slowly he drives!

What (a) + n. + subject + predicate!

What a terrible story he told us last night!  
What fine weather we are having today!

## Box 2

Disjunctive Question

You have a good Thanksgiving memory, don't you?  
Mother cooked the turkey, didn't she?  
They have decorated their Christmas tree, haven't they?  
He will buy a bunch of flowers for his mum on Mother's Day, won't he?

1



Read the sentences. Pay attention to the falling intonation.

What a beautiful day!

What a clever boy he is!

How beautiful these pictures are!

How hard they are working!

1

**Presentation**

What is your favourite festival? How do you celebrate it?

2

**Role Play**

Student A is an interviewer and student B is an interviewee.

Student A interviews student B about his / her preparations for the New Year.

Then change roles.

3

**Internet Surfing**

Find out the origins and traditions of Thanksgiving Day or Christmas.

4

**Discussion**

What do you think of “the red envelope” that you receive during the Spring Festival?

In some countries, people make promises on New Year's Day. They say they will change or do something different in the new year. These promises are called “resolutions”. Here are the most popular resolutions in the United States:

Lose weight

Change something about your job or get a better job

Make or save money

Stop smoking

Exercise more

Spend less money

Do people really change? Some do, but most only keep their resolutions about a month. Less than 20 percent keep them for more than two years.

1

Write the words with the help of the pictures. Find the words in the puzzle.

g d h j o l s t  
 t r o u s e r s  
 d e f m c g a l  
 b s a p o g t i  
 l s x e a i y p  
 s h i r t n q p  
 a l i e n g m e  
 g l o v e s a r  
 s h o e s h s s  
 u z c l o a k w  
 m o n s t t e r



2

A rhyme.

## Hello there!

Don't be scared!  
 Trick or treat! Trick or treat!  
 I want something good to eat.  
 Trick or treat! Trick or treat!  
 Give me something nice and sweet!

Not too big, not too small!  
 Just the size of a bowling ball.  
 If you don't, that's okay!  
 We'll come back another day!



3

A song.

## Round the village

Go around and round the village  
 As we have done before  
 Go in and out the windows  
 As we have done before  
 Now stand and play the partner  
 And bound before you go

Now follow me to London  
 As sweet as we've done before  
 Now shake his hand clip him  
 And bound before you go.



# UNIT

# 6

# International Sports Events



## HIGHLIGHTS

### TOPIC AREAS FUNCTIONS

Sports and games  
Intentions and plans  
Surprise and disappointment  
Talking about a past situation or a past habit  
Talking about sports events

### STRUCTURES

*used to*  
Past continuous

### CHAT ROOM

Dialogue 1 A great workout  
Dialogue 2 It's like a big party!

### PROGRAMME

Item 1 The Olympic Games  
Item 2 The World Cup  
\*Item 3 I love this game

- 1 Answer the questions according to your own situation.

Which sport do you like watching?

Which sport do you like taking part in?

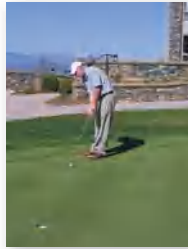
Do you like the sport because you want to keep fit  
or because you enjoy it?

- 2 Match the words with pictures.

- (1) aerobics      (2) baseball      (3) bicycling      (4) golf  
(5) hiking      (6) karate      (7) skiing      (8) soccer



a



b



c



d



e



f



g



h

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_\_\_  
(5) \_\_\_\_\_ (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (8) \_\_\_\_\_

- 3 Listen and practise. Notice the pronunciation of *used to*.

When I was a child, I used to

go swimming.

go skating.

play football.

4 Complete the sentences and then compare them with your partner's.

- (1) In primary school, I used to...
- (2) I used to be..., but I'm not any more.
- (3) After school, my best friend and I used to...
- (4) When I was a child, I used to play...

5  Listen and practise as the example.

**Example:**

playing / chess/ 3:00 p.m yesterday

A: What was John doing at 3:00 p.m. yesterday?

B: He was playing chess at home.

playing / football / 9:00 a.m. this morning  
 playing / volleyball / 6:00 p.m. last Sunday  
 trying / snowboarding / 3:00 p.m. last Sunday  
 going / canoeing/ 10:00 a.m. yesterday

6  Listen and practise.

- (1) A: What were you doing when Linda came in?  
 B: I was listening to a tape.

play hopscotch

play snooker

do step aerobics

do karate

- (2) A: Did you go to the badminton game yesterday evening?  
 B: No, I didn't.  
 A: Why not? It was really good.  
 B: I was watching TV.

go to the baseball game

look after the child

go to the gym

write a letter

go to the football match

not feel well

## Dialogue 1

*A great workout*

- Janet:** Wow, this gym is great! What a fantastic place to work out!
- Susan:** Yes, I like to come here very much. Do you play any sports?
- Janet:** Yes, I play tennis, I do a little karate and I go windsurfing in summer.
- Susan:** You're really into sports! I don't do much sports, though. I like coming to the gym to work out. It is much easier for me.
- Janet:** Listen, I have an idea. Why don't you come to the karate class with me?
- Susan:** No, karate would be too hard for me ...
- Janet:** ... but you can learn! Karate is a great sport. How about coming with me on Saturday?
- Susan:** Well, ... OK.
- Janet:** Great, why don't we meet at my house at 10 in the morning?
- Susan:** Sure, that sounds great!
- Janet:** I tell you what. Why don't I cook lunch after the karate class?
- Susan:** Wow, karate and lunch on Saturday. That's a good idea.



## Dialogue 2

*It's like a big party!*

- Bob:** Ray, have you decided to stay in Beijing?
- Ray:** Yes, I have. Shanghai is exciting, but Beijing is still home.
- Bob:** That's a good idea. You'll be happier here. I think I'll stay here for a while myself, at least until the Summer Olympics.
- Ray:** Oh really? Do you plan to go to see the games while you're here?
- Bob:** Sure, the Olympics are very exciting. It's like one big party! I had fun when I went to previous Olympics.
- Ray:** You mean you've been to the Olympics before?
- Bob:** Yes, I spent a few days in Atlanta in 1996, and I saw the Winter Olympics in Japan in 1998 too.
- Ray:** So you saw different people and had a clear view of many events.
- Bob:** Actually, I didn't see so many. Believe it or not, it's better to watch the sports events at home. It's more comfortable, you can see the games up close.
- Ray:** But why should people go to see the Olympics?
- Bob:** Because the atmosphere is good. It's a fun way to meet all kinds of people.

## Item 1

*The Olympic Games*

**1** Work in pairs and ask each other the following questions.

- (1) Did you watch the grand opening ceremony of the Beijing Olympic Games? If so, what amazed you most about the Games?
- (2) Which sport is China good at?
- (3) When and where will the next Olympic Games be held?

**2**  Listen to the text and fill in the missing information.

	The first modern Olympics	The 2008 Summer Olympics
Athletes		
Countries	14	
Events		
Sports	×	

**3** Read the text and decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

The Olympic Games are the biggest international sports competition on Earth. Thousands of athletes come together every four years and take part in individual and team sports. A few take home gold, silver or bronze medals. New sports are added at every game. And billions of people watch the Olympics on television. Separate Winter Games are also held every four years at snowy locations. They are for winter sports such as skiing and ice skating.

Every four years since 1896, the best sportsmen and sportswomen in the world have met together for the Olympic Games. In 1896 — the first modern Olympics — 311 athletes from fourteen countries tried to win medals in forty-three events. The 2008 Summer Olympics, which is the 29th, took place in Beijing, China, from August 8 to August 24, 2008. A total of 11,438 athletes from 204 countries competed in 28 sports and 302 events.

Being at the Olympics is the life's dream for thousands of athletes, and winning an Olympic medal is their highest goal. The Olympic Games have become an important event celebrated by people around the world. The Olympic motto is "Faster, Higher, Stronger." The Olympic Torch symbolizes peace, friendship and progress.

- (1) The Olympic Games are one of the biggest international sports competitions on Earth. (     )
- (2) Both the Summer and the Winter Olympic Games are held every four years. (     )
- (3) The first modern Olympics didn't begin until 1896. (     )
- (4) Being at the Olympics is the athletes' highest goal. (     )

#### 4 Fill in the blanks using the proper words.

The athletes are in various moods after the (1)\_\_\_\_\_. Some are excited, and some in low (2)\_\_\_\_\_. I can understand their feelings, and always share their (3)\_\_\_\_\_ and tears. Each time I lead an (4) \_\_\_\_\_ to the testing station, I pray for a good result. Fair play is the foundation of any sports (5)\_\_\_\_\_. I hope the athletes can achieve their highest (6)\_\_\_\_\_.

#### 5 Discussion

- (1) How do you understand the Olympic motto "Faster, Higher, Stronger"?
- (2) Why do we say that the Olympic Torch symbolizes peace, friendship and progress?
- (3) What do the five rings on the Olympic flags stand for?

### Item 2

#### *The World Cup*

#### 1 Listen and fill in the blanks.

- (1) The World Cup is held every \_\_\_\_\_ years.
- (2) Uruguay won the \_\_\_\_\_ World Cup in 1930.
- (3) \_\_\_\_\_ plays in every World Cup final stage.
- (4) Brazil has won the World Cup \_\_\_\_\_ times.
- (5) \_\_\_\_\_ teams were selected via a worldwide qualification tournament in the 2010 World Cup.

2

Read the text and match the words with their definitions.

Soccer is the world's biggest spectator sport. The biggest international soccer tournament is the World Cup. It is held every four years. Uruguay won the first World Cup, held in Uruguay in 1930. The World Cup trophy is presented to the winning team. Brazil is the only nation to play in every World Cup final stage. It has won the World Cup five times. The Brazilian style of soccer is beautiful to watch — full of impressive tricks and skills.

The 2010 FIFA World Cup took place in South Africa. It was the first cup hosted in Africa. Thirty-two teams were selected via a worldwide qualification tournament. They competed in groups of four teams for points. In the final, Spain defeated the Netherlands and became the eighth nation to win the tournament.

- (1) via
- (2) soccer
- (3) spectator
- (4) tournament
- (5) defeat
- (6) final

- a. last game
- b. by way of
- c. football
- d. on-looker (at a game)
- e. series of matches
- f. win

3

Answer the questions.

- (1) How often is the World Cup held?
- (2) Do you know what FIFA stands for?
- (3) Where was the 2010 World Cup held and who won it?
- (4) What makes the Brazilian style of play beautiful to watch?

**\*Item 3***I love this game!***1**

Listen to the text and match the pictures with the following verbs.

(1) dribble

(2) shoot

(3) bounce

(4) pass



a.



b.



c.



d.

**2**

Read the text and fill in the missing letters according to the definitions.

Basketball is a fast and exciting sport to play and watch. You can play it indoors or outdoors. All you need is a hoop, a basketball, and some friends. A team scores by shooting the basketball through the other team's hoop. The team with the most points at the end of the game wins!

Basketball is played on a rectangular court with a hoop at each end. Each team has five players on the court at a time.

A player moves the ball up and down the court by bouncing it with one hand. This is called dribbling. You also can move the ball by passing it to a teammate.

The team with the ball is on offense. The other team is on defense. The team on defense guards the players on offense to keep them from scor-

ing. The best way to play defense is by staying between the person you are guarding and the basket.

Once you stop dribbling the ball, you have to pass it or shoot it. If you start dribbling again, it is called a double dribble. If you move more than one of your feet while holding the ball, it is called traveling. When you do either of these, the other team gets the ball.

When you play defense, you can steal the ball from the player who is dribbling. Make sure you don't trip or push the other players. Otherwise the referee will call a foul.

You can pass the ball through the air or by bouncing it to another player. When you pass the ball, aim for the chest of the other person.

A basket is usually worth two points. A free throw is worth one point. Bouncing the ball off the backboard sometimes can help you make a shot.

Boys and girls, come on! Let's learn to play basketball!

- (1) d\_\_\_\_\_ the team that does not have the ball, and tries keep the other team from scoring
- (2) d\_\_\_\_\_ to bounce the ball with one hand
- (3) f\_\_\_\_\_ when a player pushes, trips, or grabs a player on the other team
- (4) s\_\_\_\_\_ to throw a ball towards the hoop
- (5) o\_\_\_\_\_ the team that has the ball, and tries to score points
- (6) p\_\_\_\_\_ to throw or bounce the ball to a teammate
- (7) s\_\_\_\_\_ to take the ball away from the other team
- (8) t\_\_\_\_\_ moving more than one foot while holding the basketball
- (9) r\_\_\_\_\_ the official who controls the game in the sports
- (10) h\_\_\_\_\_ the ring that the players throw the ball through in the game of basketball in order to score points

## 3

**Group Work**

Choose one of the topics and talk about it in your group.

- (1) the equipment of a basketball game
- (2) the rules of a basketball game
- (3) the scoring in a basketball game

## 4

## Message Box

## Box 1

used to

I / You / We used to play hopscotch (but I / you / we don't now).

He / She used to play hopscotch (but he / she doesn't now).

I / You / We didn't use to play golf (but I / you / we do now).

He / She didn't use to play golf (but he / she does now).

Did you use to cycle to school? Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

Did he use to cycle to school? Yes, he did. / No, he didn't.

## Box 2

use of the past continuous tense

You were playing basketball with my friends at 9 last night.

He was watching a football game on TV when Linda came in.

They weren't watching the championships all night last Friday.

Were they playing football at 8 last night?

Was he working out in the gym all afternoon?

## 5

## Data Bank

1



Learn the following sentences and read the tag questions with falling intonation.

You've got a 'happy family, haven't you?

It's 'a lovely day, isn't it?

It's 'cold today, isn't it?

It 'looks like rain, doesn't it?

2



Read the tag questions with rising intonation.

Your 'brother is a 'worker, isn't he?

His 'sister's 'working in 'Shanghai, isn't she?

You can 'drive a 'car, can't you?

**1 Presentation**

How do you interpret the 2008 Olympics emblem?

**2 Role Play**

Student A — You are a volunteer for the 2008 Olympic Games. Now you are with a foreigner. Try to introduce the things that he /she might be interested in.  
 Student B — You are one of the foreign athletes, and show great interest in the Chinese cultures and customs. Ask the volunteer questions.  
 Then change roles.

**3 Survey**

Questions	Boys	Girls
(1) How many countries competed in the 2008 Olympic Games?		
(2) What were the official mascots for the Beijing Olympics?		
(3) Who was China's first gold medal winner and for what event?		
(4) How many medals did the Chinese team get?		
(5) What is the ranking of the Chinese team on the medal list?		
(6) What meanings did the slogan for the 2008 Olympic Games convey?		

**4 Discussion**

How to understand:

- (1) The slogan for 2008 Olympics "One World, One Dream."
- (2) The slogan for 2012 Olympics "Inspire a Generation."

**5 Internet Surfing**

Find out the information about the mascots (Fuwa) of the 2008 Olympic Games.



## 1. DID YOU KNOW?

In ancient Greece athletes often competed naked. (Women were not allowed to watch or take part!) Greek artists strove to capture the athletes' grace and power in works of sculpture. This famous statue is a Roman copy of a Greek statue called The Discus-thrower, made about 450 BC. The ancient Greeks used a bronze plate for their discus.



2. Many of the country's top football clubs now have ladies teams. England's Ladies are one of Europe's top teams, growing stronger every season as the female game gets a real foothold in this country.

Young girls can start to play with local club sides around the country. At first they are able to compete in the same sides as boys, but as they get older they have to find girl-only sides. An increasing number of local clubs are now trying to set up their own girl-only teams because of growing demand.

1

Look at the table and find the suitable verb for each sport.

go		do	play
golf	cycling	fishing	volleyball chess
rugby	tennis	running	swimming
karate	squash tennis	cricket	judo
jogging	sailing	snooker	boxing
canoeing	hide-and-seek	badminton	horse riding
wind surfing	body building	weight training	step aerobics
gymnastics	diving	bungee	jumping
table tennis	sumo wrestling	hitchhiking	

2

Rhymes.

**Sportsmanship**

Unity theme begins a team,  
Working to build team's esteem.  
Together working on sports team,  
Redeem the victory scheme.

**Tennis**

Tennis balls racked back and forth,  
Racket miss to pass a score.  
Tennis players back and forth,  
Until one player miss a score.

**Basketball**

Drop the ball, let it fall,  
Watch tall men, scramble all.  
In the basket is thrown a ball,  
Never miss catching all.



3

A song.

**Auld Lang Syne**

Auld Lang Syne  
Should all acquaintance be forgot  
And never brought to mind?  
Should all acquaintance be forgot  
And days of auld lang syne?  
For auld lang syne, my friend.  
For auld lang syne  
We'll take a cup of kindness  
Yet for auld lang syne.



# UNIT

# 7

# Dining Customs



## HIGHLIGHTS

### TOPIC AREAS

Table manners  
Eating customs  
Kinds of food

### FUNCTIONS

Talking about meals  
Offering and ordering  
Preference  
Giving advice

### STRUCTURES

The infinitive  
Alternative

### CHAT ROOM

Dialogue 1 Are you ready to order now?  
Dialogue 2 I have got an invitation to someone's house.

### PROGRAMME

Item 1 Eating habits in America  
Item 2 Table manners for children  
\*Item 3 How to lay the table

## 1 What will you have?

Some people are now ordering in a coffee shop. Listen to them and circle the correct items in each order.

(1)

Main Dish	
	hamburger w / ketchup mustard
	hot dog w / ketchup mustard
	taco beef chicken
	pizza cheese pepperoni
	fried chicken
Sides	
	mashed potatoes
	French fries
	small salad
Beverages	
	cola S M L
	milk S M L
	tea w / lemon
	coffee w / cream

(2)

Main Dish	
	hamburger w / ketchup mustard
	hot dog w / ketchup mustard
	taco beef chicken
	pizza cheese pepperoni
	fried chicken
Sides	
	mashed potatoes
	French fries
	small salad
Beverages	
	cola S M L
	milk S M L
	tea w / lemon
	coffee w / cream

(3)

Main Dish	
	hamburger w / ketchup mustard
	hot dog w / ketchup mustard
	taco beef chicken
	pizza cheese pepperoni
	fried chicken
Sides	
	mashed potatoes
	French fries
	small salad
Beverages	
	cola S M L
	milk S M L
	tea w / lemon
	coffee w / cream

# 1

## Getting Started

2 Put the words into three groups and check your answers in pairs.

chips	cup	bowl	dish	fork
jam	knife	melon	napkin	pasta
pot	saucer	sausage	spoon	steak
tablecloth	teaspoon	toast	chopsticks	
glasses	plate	eggcup	pan	ice cream

(1) things to eat	(2) things on the table	(3) things to cook with:
chips,	cup,	pot,

3 Listen and practise.

(1) A: Have you got any plans for this evening, Jane?  
 B: No, I haven't. Why?  
 A: Would you like to   
                                     come to dinner with me?  
                                     go for a picnic?  
                                     eat out?  
 B: I'd love to. Thanks.  
 (Sorry, I'd love to, but I'm busy.)

(2) A: Would you like to   
                                     try some pasta?  
                                     have some muffins?  
                                     eat some waffles?  
 B: Yes, I would.  
 (No, I wouldn't like to. I would like to...)

(3) A: What salad dressing would you like to have?  
 B: I'd like to have   
                                     thousand island please.  
                                     mayonnaise please.  
                                     oil and vinegar please.

## Dialogue 1

*Are you ready to order now?*

- Ted:** Everything looks good. What are you going to have, Jane?
- Jane:** I think I'll have the spaghetti and a salad. How about you? What are you going to have?
- Ted:** Spaghetti sounds good, but I feel like a steak. I guess we are ready to order. Excuse me!
- Waitress:** Good evening. Are you ready to order now?
- Jane:** Yes, I'll have the spaghetti and a salad.
- Waitress:** And what kind of dressing would you like on your salad?
- Jane:** I'd like oil and vinegar.
- Waitress:** OK. And what would you like, Sir?
- Ted:** I'd like a steak, medium-rare, please.
- Waitress:** Would you like some soup or salad with that?
- Ted:** What kind of soup do you have tonight?
- Waitress:** Cream of mushroom and clam chowder.
- Ted:** Clam chowder, please. And I'll have a baked potato and carrots.
- Waitress:** I'll be right back with your soup and salad.
- Jane:** Thank you.

## Dialogue 2

*I have got an invitation to someone's house.*

- Mike:** Jane, when you visit people, what do you usually take as a present? I've got an invitation to someone's house.
- Jane:** Oh, people usually take a bottle of wine or some chocolates or flowers. If we are friends, we sometimes take food — some special cheese or something.
- Mike:** OK, the invitation is for six o'clock. Does that mean six o'clock exactly?
- Jane:** Not exactly, about ten past six is fine. They probably want to eat at six thirty, or six forty five.
- Mike:** Right. And when do I leave?
- Jane:** It depends, nine o'clock, or half past nine. Leave when other people leave.
- Mike:** Thanks a lot, Jane.
- Jane:** My pleasure.

## Item 1

*Eating habits in America*

- 1  Listen to the text with you book shut and choose the correct answer.

“Three square meals a day” — breakfast, lunch, and dinner — that’s what the typical American is supposed to eat.

A complete American breakfast begins with fruit or fruit juice (usually orange juice). The main course generally consists of cereal or eggs. For adults, coffee is the usual breakfast drink. Other popular breakfast dishes are waffles, French toast and pancakes, and all of them are served with butter and maple syrup.

Lunch hour is from noon until one o’clock or so. Many people bring lunch with them from home. For this purpose they need a small, portable meal. So the sandwich is their best choice. In addition, it is inexpensive and easy to prepare. Some popular cold sandwiches are those made with ham and cheese, peanut butter and jelly, sliced chicken or turkey, tuna salad, or roast beef, lettuce, tomato, and pickle are often tucked inside or served alongside the sandwich.

The biggest meal of the day in the United States is dinner. Most Americans prefer to eat dinner between 6pm and 7pm. It usually includes meat (or other protein) with potatoes and bread, at least one vegetable (corn, peas, broccoli) and dessert. Ice cream is the overall favorite. And it can be found in most refrigerators in a variety of flavors.

With lunch and dinner, Americans commonly drink water, fruit juice, coffee, tea or soda.

In the United States, eating is an important part of family life and social activity. In many homes, dinner time may be the only time when everyone gets together, and shares the day’s experiences. It is also an occasion for inviting their friends.

- (1) Americans commonly begin the day by drinking \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. soda                      B. cocktails                      C. orange juice
- (2) For lunch, many Americans eat \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. a sandwich                      B. beer and sausage.                      C. brunch
- (3) For dessert, many Americans prefer \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. something sweet                      B. fruit and cheese                      C. snacks
- (4) The main meal of the day is always called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. supper                      B. a snack                      C. dinner

(5) Dinner time is an important part of family life and social activity because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. everyone gets together, and shares the day's experiences
- B. it is an occasion for inviting their friends
- C. Both A and B

2

Read the text again and fill in the table.

Meal	Descriptions	Food	Drink
Breakfast			
Lunch			
Dinner			

3

Discussion

Make a comparison between American meals and Chinese meals. Are there any similarities and differences?

## Item 2

### Table manners for children

1



Listen to the text. Put a “ ” when it is a good table manner and put an “x” when it is a bad manner.

wash your hands before a meal	<input type="checkbox"/>
sit up straight	<input type="checkbox"/>
slouch	<input type="checkbox"/>
talk with your mouth full	<input type="checkbox"/>
giggle	<input type="checkbox"/>
wave things	<input type="checkbox"/>
play with your food	<input type="checkbox"/>

2

Read the text and do the exercise.

Here are some suggestions:

- Wash your hands before sitting down.
- Leave toys, books and pets behind.
- When you sit down, place the napkin on your laps.
- Sit up straight and don't slouch.
- Ask others to pass the dishes. Never reach across the table.
- Wait until everyone is seated and served before starting to eat. Don't giggle during the meal.
- Keep your elbows off the table.
- Never chew with your mouth open.
- Never talk with your mouth full of food.
- Use knives, forks and spoons quietly. Never wave or throw them.
- Keep your knife out of your mouth.
- Never play with your food.
- Never take food from other people's plates.
- Ask politely for seconds if you want them.
- Say "Excuse me" when leaving the table.

Remember, good manners are important and make your meals more enjoyable.

(1) Fill in the parts of a person's body.

She sat with her \_\_\_\_\_ on the table.

She rested her \_\_\_\_\_ on her \_\_\_\_\_.

Come and sit on my \_\_\_\_\_ and I'll read you a story.

(2) Fill in the following sentences with verbs: chew, giggle, slouch

Sit up properly. Don't \_\_\_\_\_.

You should \_\_\_\_\_ your food well, or you'll get indigestion.

The sound made the girl \_\_\_\_\_.

(3) Match the words with their definitions.

- |           |  |
|-----------|--|
| ① pet     | a. piece of cloth or paper used while you are eating |
| ② napkin  | b. a tool or container in the kitchen                |
| ③ utensil | c. an animal kept in the home                        |

- 3 Read the text again and list the Dos and Don'ts.

Dos	Don'ts

4 **Pair Work**

One student reads the suggestions in the text and the other mimes the actions.

**\*Item 3**

***How to lay the table***

- 1 Before you read, think about the following questions.

- (1) What is the Chinese way of setting the table?
- (2) When you have western food, do you know how to lay the table?

- 2 There are three ways of setting the table, but only one of them is right. Do you know which one?



3



Listen to the text with your book shut and draw a picture about how to set the table.

Do you have any ideas about table setting when you have friends around? You can lay the table in the following way.

### Cutlery

- 1 Knives and spoons: go on the right of each plate setting.
- 2 Forks: go on the left of the plate.
- 3 Order of placing: cutlery is always set to be used, starting from the outside.
- 4 Facing: Forks are placed with the prongs facing upwards and knife blades should face inwards.
- 5 Dessert or fruit course: if special knives are needed, these are generally brought on with the fruit.
- 6 Pudding spoon and fork: this is sometimes put above plate setting in order to save space on the table. The fork should be pointing to the left. Put the spoon above the fork with its handle to the right.

### China

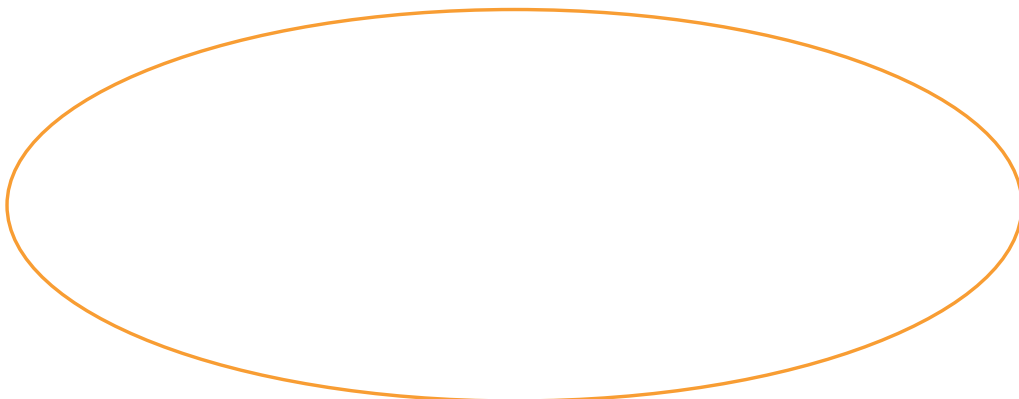
- 7 Lay side plates on the left of the setting.
- 8 Other plates are generally brought in with each course.
- 9 If food has to be eaten with fingers, provide finger bowls of warm water with a slice of lemon.
- 10 A simply folded napkin is put on the side plate (on the left) or to one side of the glasses (on the right).

### Glass

- 11 A large glass for water, a smaller one is for white wine, medium-size for red wine.

Remember:

For a formal dinner, please use a big tablecloth with mats.



### 3

## Programme

4

Bring the following things to the class. Use a desk as a table. Set the table for four people — two hosts and two guests.

a table cloth	four mats	dishes	knives	spoons
dessert knives and forks		fruit knives and forks		plates
a large glass		a medium-size glass		a small glass

### 4

## Message Box

### Box 1

to do

It is important to learn English.

Our main task is to develop our abilities.

He decided to try again.

They found it impossible to get everything ready in time.

We have a lot of homework to do.

I am sorry to hear that.

He got up early (in order) to catch the first bus.

The question is how to get the best results in our studies.

This lesson is difficult for us to understand.

This is for you to decide.

The old worker told us not to forget the past.

### Box 2

Alternative Question

Are you a vegetarian or a non-vegetarian?

Shall we have the whole grain bread or the white bread?

Would you like broccoli or cauliflower?

Would you prefer celery or spinach?

Which international cuisine would you rather have?( Italian / Mexican / Chinese...)

How spicy would you like to have your food? ( Bland / Mild / Moderate / Very)

## 5

## Data Bank

- 1  Read the following sentences. Pay attention to the rising intonation

Have you seen him today?

Soon he became a skilled worker.

Thanks very much, Mr Zhang.

China is rich in coal, iron, oil and other things.

You're a worker, aren't you?

Is she a teacher or a student?

If you come with me, I'll show you.

## 6

## DIY Lab

## 1 Presentation

Tell your classmates something about table manners, and then ask them if they think you are correct or wrong.

## 2 Pair Work

One of your Canadian friends is going to invite you to dinner / a birthday party / a wedding party. What present are you going to take? Ask your partner about it. Make a conversation and act it out.

**3 Topic Discussion**

Do you like fast food (KFC and McDonald's)?

Why is it so popular?

Why is it called "junk food"?

**4 Problem Solving**

Different knives, forks, plates and glasses are for different dishes. Make an investigation in a grand hotel or a Western-style restaurant. Tell your partner how to use them.

Utensils

the small knife and fork

the big knife and fork

the small knife on the small plate

the small plate

the large glass

the medium-size glass

the small glass

For

**5 Internet Surfing**

How to avoid putting on weight? Find out some suggestions on the Internet.

In traditional Chinese dining, dishes are placed at the center of the table and are shared by all the guests. Square and rectangular tables are often used for small groups of people. Round tables are used for large groups so dishes can be shared easily.

A basic place setting consists of a small teacup, a large plate with a small empty rice bowl, a set of chopsticks, a chopstick rest and a spoon usually placed on the right side of the plate.

1

Help Chef Smith organize his party. He likes to place healthy foods together in the same food group. Cross out the food item that does not belong on the shelf.



2

 A rhyme.

### The Peanut Butter

When dinner time is here, we all set up a cheer!  
 When dinner time is here, the table we must clear!  
 When dinner time is here, we set aside all fear,  
 Because the peanut butter sandwiches are here!

Peanut butter sandwiches any day  
 Peanut butter sandwiches it's OK  
 Peanut butter sandwiches it's alright  
 'Cause I'm about to take a big bite!



**Ten Little Farmer Boys**

Ten little farmer boys riding on a bike  
One had to go right home  
And then there were nine  
There was one, little two  
Little three, little four  
Little five, little farmer boys  
There were six, little seven  
Little eight, little nine  
Little ten, little farmer boys  
Nine little farmer boys playing near the gate  
One had to milk the cow and then there were eight  
Eight little farmer boys looking up the heavens  
One got some dirt in his eye, leaving seven  
Seven little farmer boys playing with some bricks  
One had to rest awhile and then there were six  
Six little farmer boys learning how to dive  
One didn't like the water and then there were five  
Five little farmer boys playing in the store  
One ate too many candies and then there were four  
Four little farmer boys climbing on a tree  
One fell to the ground and then there were three  
Three little farmer boys wondering what to do  
One stopped to feed the dog and then there were two  
Two little farmer boys are playing in the sun  
One went to catch some fish and then there was one  
One little farmer boy tried to have some fun  
He had to feed the pigs and then there was none.



# UNIT

# 8

# Personal Celebrations



## HIGHLIGHTS

### TOPIC AREAS

Special events

Personal celebrations

### FUNCTIONS

Expressing wishes

Saying congratulations

Giving invitations

### STRUCTURES

*It is* + adjective + infinitive

Verbs followed by objective + infinitive

Verbs followed by *what / which / how / where / when* + infinitive

### CHAT ROOM

Dialogue 1 Before the party

Dialogue 2 During the party

Dialogue 3 After the party

### PROGRAMME

Item 1 Is it traditional to have a birthday like this?

Item 2 A birthday party

\*Item 3 Weddings in the United States

1



Listen and match the celebrations with the pictures.



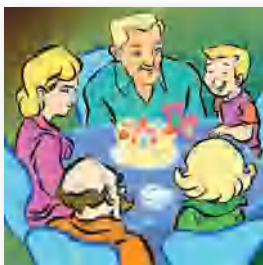
A. \_\_\_\_\_



B. \_\_\_\_\_



C. \_\_\_\_\_



D. \_\_\_\_\_



E. \_\_\_\_\_



F. \_\_\_\_\_

a. birthday

b. wedding

c. graduation day

d. birth of a new baby

e. wedding anniversary

f. moving to a new flat

**A:** Happy birthday!

Happy anniversary!

Congratulations!

Good luck!

Well done!

I wish you happiness in  
the wedding / engagement!**B:** Thank you!

Thanks for coming!

It's lovely.

Thank you very much!



Listen and make dialogues of your own.

(1) **A:** My daughter has been accepted to study at Beijing University.

**B:** That's great! Congratulations!

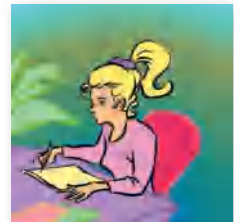
**A:** Thanks! I'm pleased to hear that.

**B:** Me too!



(2) **A:** My grandpa has just won ¥ 10,000 in the lottery.

**B:** Really? That's so wonderful.



(1)	(2)
win first prize	have a baby
get good grades	pass her fourth driving test
get a new job	
win the football match	

3



Listen and practise.

**Tom:** Hey, what are you doing on Friday evening?

**Jackie:** Nothing particular. Why, what's up?

**Tom:** I'm going to dine out on Friday evening because it is my birthday.  
Would you like to go?

**Jackie:** Sure! What about you, Mike?

**Mike:** Friday evening? I'd love to go, but my parents are coming to visit and I  
have to pick them up from the airport.

**Tom:** That's all right. We'll do something later.

(1) go to Disney World

(2) go to a concert

(3) paint the new flat

(4) edit a newspaper

4



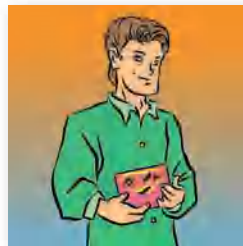
Listen and make similar conversations.

**A:** We are going to make a birthday cake for Mum.

**B:** Good idea! It's traditional to have a birthday cake on her birthday.



(1) give a house-warming gift, polite



(2) get a diploma, exciting



(3) blow out the candles, interesting

## 1

## Getting Started

5



Listen and make dialogues of your own.

**A:** I'd like to send my grandparents a present, but I don't know what to buy.

**B:** All right ... Why don't you buy them a nice album?

**A:** Good idea.

buy a large flowerpot	where to put it	put it in the garden
invite some friends to my birthday party	how to write invitation cards	look it up in a guidebook
take care of the baby	when to change the baby's nappy	ask your mother

## 2

## Chat Room

## Dialogue 1

*Before the party*

(Yesterday)

**Lucy:** What's up, Wang Dong? What are you up to tomorrow?

**Wang Dong:** Nothing particular. Why, what's going on?

**Lucy:** Do you want to come to a surprise party for Rob at my apartment?

**Wang Dong:** Cool! What time does it start?

**Lucy:** About 8 pm. Do you know how to get there or do you need directions?

**Wang Dong:** I know where it is. Do I need to bring anything for it?

**Lucy:** No, just show up before eight.  
I have to go, see you later.

**Wang Dong:** Bye!



## Dialogue 2

*During the party*

(Today)

**Lucy:** Remember everyone, this is a surprise party, so don't be too loud.

**Ben:** OK, let's all go to the other room and turn the lights off.

**Wang Dong:** When Rob comes in, everyone yells, "Surprise!"

**Lucy:** *Shhh*, I hear him coming.

**All:** Surprise! Happy Birthday, Rob!



## Dialogue 3

*After the party*

(Later...)

**Lucy:** It's a great party, isn't it?

**Rob:** Definitely. I was really surprised.

**Wang Dong:** Thanks for inviting me, Lucy.

**Lucy:** Don't mention it!

**Rob:** Thanks for coming, you guys.



## Item 1

*Is it traditional to have a birthday like this?*

1



Listen to the text and complete the table below.

	Age	Nationality	Celebrations
Teresa			Going out with friends
Francisco	30		
Lin Xiaohan		Chinese	
Mr Brady			

2

Read the text and underline different customs for each person's birthday.

**Teresa, Madrid, Spain**

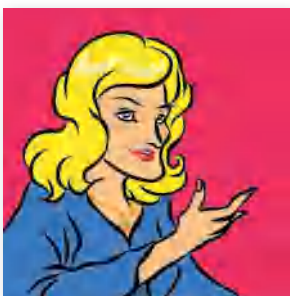
My twenty-first birthday was in April. I was really happy to go out and celebrate with my friends. They pulled my ear 21 times, once for each year. It's an old custom. Some people do it only once, but my friends are very traditional! Sometimes it's wonderful to follow the custom. I even want them to do that on my sixtieth birthday.

**Francisco, Paris, France**

I'm going to be 30 next Friday. In France, when you have a birthday, you often invite people out. I know that in some countries it's the opposite — people take you out.

**Lin Xiaohan, Taipei, China**

Yesterday was my sixteenth birthday. It was a special birthday, so we had a family celebration. I was happy to receive some money in “lucky” envelopes from my relatives. My mother cooked noodles — noodles are for a long life.

**Mr and Mrs Brady, Manchester, Britain**

In Britain we say, “Life begins at 40”. My husband is going to be 40 this weekend. It’s a special birthday. I’d like to hold a big party for him with all our friends and relatives, but we don’t want him to know that now. It’s going to be a surprise. What am I going to give my husband? I can’t say. That’s a surprise, too.

3

**Topic Discussion**

Tell your deskmate which birthday party you are most interested in and why.

4

**Group Work**

In some parts of the world, like Scotland, people spank or hit the child on his / her birthday. This may hurt a little, but they say it’s lucky for the child. It’s to make the bad spirits go away.

- (1) What do you think of the custom?
- (2) Can you think of other special birthday customs?

## Item 2

*A birthday party*

1



Listen to the letter and fill in the invitation card.

To: \_\_\_\_\_  
 You are invited to: \_\_\_\_\_  
 At: \_\_\_\_\_  
 On: \_\_\_\_\_  
 At: 12, Bull Lane, Berton  
 From: \_\_\_\_\_  
 RSVP

A

2

Look at the invitation card and think what RSVP means.

3

Read Text A and Text B. What information do they include? Write A, B or Both.

Dear Sara,  
 How are you? Guess what! My birthday party is on 11th June. I'm having a barbecue and disco in the garden at 8 pm. My dad is going to decorate the garden with lovely, colourful balloons. We're also going to play lots of games. My mum is making a big cake for me. You must come so you will have a slice.  
 All my friends from school are coming. I know you live far away, but you can stay over at my house. My dad can pick you up from the station. Just bring your party dress, a toothbrush and some music for the disco.  
 I really hope you can come. Call me at 68481238.  
 Love,  
 Jane

B

\_\_\_\_\_ a. type of event

\_\_\_\_\_ b. date of event

\_\_\_\_\_ c. reason

\_\_\_\_\_ d. location

\_\_\_\_\_ e. activities

\_\_\_\_\_ f. special arrangements

4

Imagine you are having a fancy dress party, try to make an invitation card first and then write a letter to one of your friends to invite them to come to your party.

**\*Item 3*****Weddings in the United States*****1**

Listen to the text with your book shut and put the following events in the right order.

In the United States, weddings are celebrated differently. But most young couples prefer a traditional wedding.

Before they are married, a man and a woman become engaged. They then send wedding invitations to their neighbours, their close friends and their relatives. When everything is ready, there is the wedding ceremony.

The wedding ceremony itself usually lasts between 20 and 40 minutes. The family and friends of the bride and the groom sit on different sides of the church. The wedding party goes in while the wedding march is played. The groom enters the church from a side door. The bride, with a bouquet, wears a white gown. She enters last with her father and he will “give her away”. The bride and groom exchange vows and rings during the ceremony.

After the ceremony there is often a party, called a “reception”. The newly-weds and their guests drink champagne, eat a delicious dinner, and dance to the music of a live band. And it’s common to congratulate the new couple at this time.

After the wedding, the couple leave the party in a car with balloons and streamers. They often have the words “Just married” painted on the back window. The couple run to the car under a shower of rice by the guests. And then the couple drive away from the church and go on their honeymoon.



a. exchanging rings



b. reception



c. honeymoon



d. sitting on different sides of the church



e. entering with a bouquet



f. waiting



g. congratulations



h. invitations



i. exchanging vows

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

(3) \_\_\_\_\_

(4) \_\_\_\_\_

(5) \_\_\_\_\_

(6) \_\_\_\_\_

(7) \_\_\_\_\_

(8) \_\_\_\_\_

(9) \_\_\_\_\_

2

Match the words with their definitions.

(1) engaged

a. agree to marry each other

(2) ceremony

b. people who have just married

(3) streamer

c. given or made during a concert, not in a studio

(4) newly-weds

d. long narrow ribbon of coloured paper

(5) live

e. formal act on a public occasion

3

Complete the sentences with the words below.

engaged traditional reception newly-weds streamers

(1) Bob is drawing a room with balloons and \_\_\_\_\_.

(2) She's \_\_\_\_\_ to Peter.

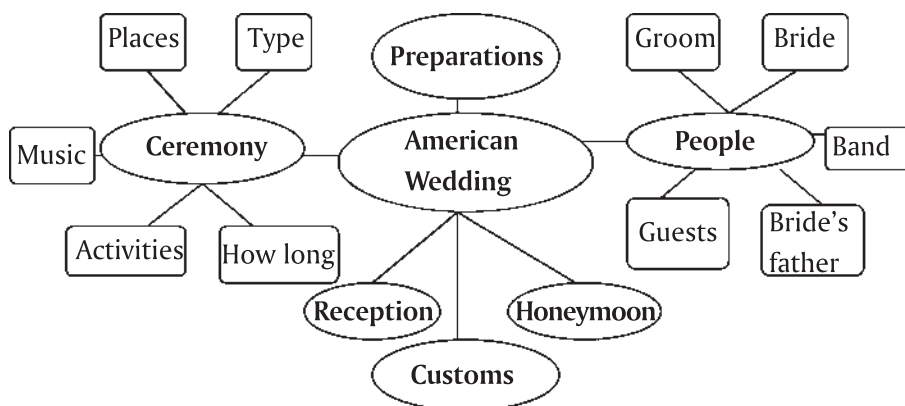
(3) Let's congratulate the young \_\_\_\_\_.

(4) There is a \_\_\_\_\_ for the foreign visitors today.

(5) It's \_\_\_\_\_ in England to eat turkey on Christmas Day.

4

Retell the customs at an American wedding.

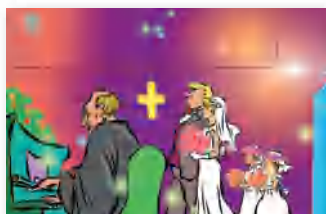


5

### Group Work

Discuss the following questions with your partner:

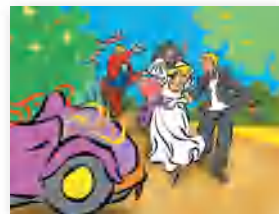
(1) What do these phrases in the text mean?



a wedding march



give her away



a shower of rice

(2) Why do they have the custom of “a shower of rice”?

(3) Do you have the same or similar customs like “a shower of rice” in China?

Look at the following pictures. Which is similar to “a shower of rice”?



## 4

## Message Box

## Box 1

It's	nice	to	see you.
	easy		talk.
	wonderful		follow the customs.
	impossible		refuse.

## Box 2

Verb sb to do

He encouraged me to try again.  
 She invited us to go with her.  
 My dad allowed me to drive his car.

## Box 3

Wh- (how) to

I don't know how to write invitation cards.  
 She showed me how to do it.  
 He found out where to buy the book.

## 5

## Data Bank

1



Read the following sentences with falling intonation.

He came back last night.

What do you do?

What a nice place!

How lovely!

Come here, please!

Let's go now.

They work hard, and they've made good progress.

Lovely day, isn't it?

Do you study English or French?

**1 Presentation**

There are many personal celebrations. Tell your class the most important one you've ever had. You should tell why it was important and how you celebrated it.

**2 Topic Discussion**

Nowadays text messages are widely used on the mobile phones.

Can you understand the following conversation?

**Sarah:** hey r u there?

**Lisa:** yep, wut u up 2?

**Sarah:** nothin, how r u doin?

**Lisa:** im gr8, wanna hang out

**Lisa:** brb

**Sarah:** k

**Lisa:** back, idk I have a lot of hwork LOL

**Sarah:** haha, k. how bout tmrw?

**Lisa:** Wut we gonna do?

**Sarah:** How bout eat pizza?

**Lisa:** def!

**3 Problem Solving**

Plan a birthday party for one of your classmates. Make a list of the things you need to have for the party. Then make a conversation with your partners.

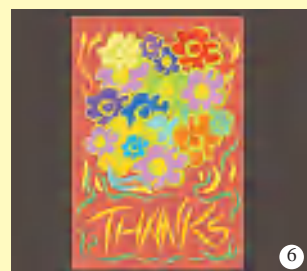
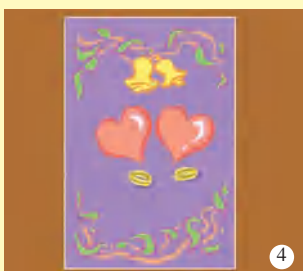
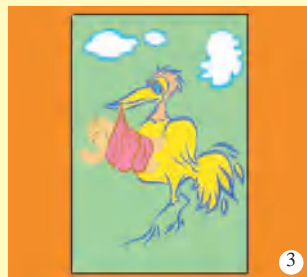
\_\_\_\_\_ where to have the party  
\_\_\_\_\_ who starts the celebration  
\_\_\_\_\_ food and drink  
\_\_\_\_\_ music  
\_\_\_\_\_ cakes and candles  
\_\_\_\_\_ camera  
\_\_\_\_\_ games

**4 Internet Surfing**

Find information about a graduation ceremony at Oxford or Harvard University. Share it with your partner.

In Britain, it's traditional to send cards on a special occasion.

1. What special occasions are these cards for?



- (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (6) \_\_\_\_\_

2. What do people often say on the cards? Identify the occasions and the relationship (formal or informal). The first has been done for you.

- (1) One year older, one year wiser! Have a great day! — *John*  
 occasion birthday relationship informal
- (2) Wishing you many happy years together! Best wishes! — *Julia Smith*  
 occasion \_\_\_\_\_ relationship \_\_\_\_\_
- (3) Congratulations on moving house! When is the housewarming party? — *Mary*  
 occasion \_\_\_\_\_ relationship \_\_\_\_\_
- (4) Congratulations! Hope she has her mother's looks and her father's talent for speech! — *Much love from Anna*  
 occasion \_\_\_\_\_ relationship \_\_\_\_\_
- (5) We had a lovely evening. Don't forget to let me have that recipe. Thank you very much. — *Joe*  
 occasion \_\_\_\_\_ relationship \_\_\_\_\_
- (6) Well done! May your future be as successful as your college days have been! Regards. — *K. Anderson*  
 occasion \_\_\_\_\_ relationship \_\_\_\_\_

1

**Make a mask.**

Suppose you're going to have a costume party. In the party, everybody needs a mask. Design a mask and then compare your mask with your classmates'.

**Decide which mask is:**

the most original  
the prettiest

the most colourful  
the ugliest

the funniest  
the best...

2

 **A song.****Silent night**

Silent night! Holy night!  
All is calm, all is bright,  
Round your Virgin mother and child!  
Holy infant, so tender and mild,  
Sleep in heavenly peace!  
Sleep in heavenly peace!  
Silent night! Holy night!  
Shepherds quake at the sight!  
Glories stream from heaven afar,  
Heavenly hosts sing Alleluya!  
Christ, the Saviour, is born!  
Christ, the Saviour, is born!



# UNIT

# 9

# We Are All Geographers!



## HIGHLIGHTS

### TOPIC AREAS

Geography  
Continents and oceans  
Places of historical interest

### FUNCTIONS

Talking about reading a map  
Asking for directions  
Recommending  
Describing places

### STRUCTURES

Adverbial clause of time  
Conjunctions: *when, as soon as, until*

### CHAT ROOM

Dialogue 1 We are all geographers!  
Dialogue 2 Let's go to Ireland

### PROGRAMME

Item 1 Antarctica  
Item 2 The largest ocean – the Pacific Ocean  
\*Item 3 Shanghai – the largest city in China

1

Choose the right words from the box and fill in the blanks.

**Continents:** Asia Africa North America South America

Antarctica Europe Australia

**Oceans:** the Pacific Ocean the Atlantic Ocean

the Indian Ocean the Arctic Ocean



1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_



2

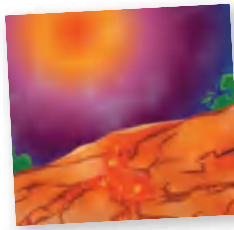


Listen and practise.

**A:** Where did he work?**B:** He worked in that small village until the volcano erupted.



volcano / erupt



earthquake / happen

typhoon / damage /  
houseflood / cause /  
landslide

3



Listen carefully and then ask and answer questions.

A: When  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{there are many clouds,} \\ \text{you reach the top of the mountain,} \\ \text{You come to the South Pole,} \end{array} \right. \text{ you feel colder.}$   
Why?

B: Because  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{the clouds} \\ \text{the altitude} \\ \text{the latitude} \end{array} \right. \text{ affect / affects the temperature.}$



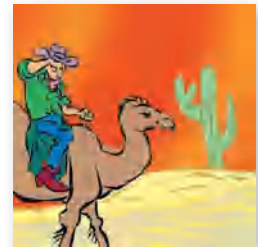
many clouds



few clouds



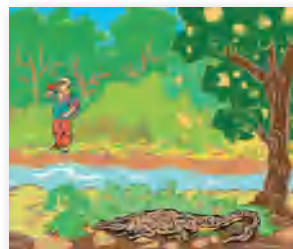
high altitude



lowland



high latitude



near the equator

4



Read after the tape and make new dialogues.

A: I'm lost. Which direction is north?

B: Don't worry.



As soon as you 
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{find the North Star,} \\ \text{find the compass,} \\ \text{look at the trees,} \end{array} \right.$  you will find the north.

5



Listen and make dialogues of your own.

A: I like traveling. Can you recommend a place to visit in China?

B: I recommend

You should go to

You really should



...

It's in ...

I really love it. It's wonderful.

It's one of the best cities I've ever visited.

That's the best place for people to live on the Earth.



Chengdu  
the Sichuan Basin



Kaifeng  
the Central Plain



Lhasa  
the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau

## Dialogue 1

***We are all geographers!***

- A:** This book is fascinating.  
**B:** Really? What's it about?  
**A:** Geography! Geography is about people and places. The study of geography helps us to explore different parts of the world. It says we are all geographers.  
**B:** We are all geographers?  
**A:** Yes. We all have an interest in what goes on around us.  
**B:** Oh, I didn't realize that. It's very interesting. Could you lend it to me when you finish it?  
**A:** Sure! I will let you know as soon as I finish it.  
**B:** Oh, thanks! I'd really appreciate that.



## Dialogue 2

***Let's go to Ireland***

- A:** Excuse me, can you tell me something about Ireland?  
**B:** Of course. Ireland is separated into two parts. The north is still part of the UK. The Republic of Ireland, in the south, has been an independent state since 1921. Which part do you want to learn about?  
**A:** The Republic of Ireland. What's its population?  
**B:** The Republic has three and a half million inhabitants.  
**A:** What's the official language?  
**B:** English and Gaelic.  
**A:** What's its capital?  
**B:** Dublin.  
**A:** What's it famous for?  
**B:** Ireland is famous for its beautiful scenery, especially its coastline and green rolling hills. Ireland is also famous for its traditional music, and finally for Guinness, a thick, black beer.  
**A:** Thank you very much.



## Item 1

*Antarctica*

## 1 Discussion

- (1) What are these animals?
- (2) Where are they?
- (3) Are they afraid of cold?
- (4) Do you think Antarctica has changed a lot these years?



## 2 Listen and check your answers in Ex. 1.

Antarctica is the fifth largest of the Earth's seven continents. During the winter it doubles in size because of the sea ice.

Antarctica is more than 95% covered in ice, and it has about 90% of the world's fresh water. Because of its thick ice cover, it is the highest of all continents. The snow and ice of Antarctica are the purest in the world. There's no pollution here.

Antarctica is the coldest continent. The lowest temperature, -88.3 degrees, was in 1960.

Antarctica is a true desert. Just 7cm of water falls annually. It hasn't rained at the South Pole since 1,000,000 years ago. It has continuous daylight during the summer and continuous darkness during the winter.

The surrounding ocean has a lot of living things. Large numbers of whales, seals and birds live here. But the most important inhabitant of Antarctica is the penguin. There are over twelve million penguins living there.

Since 1950, the temperatures on Antarctica have gone up by 0.1 °C every ten years. This might not seem like much but it is having big impact on the world's coldest continent! Large pieces of ice have begun breaking off the continent. They created huge floating icebergs in the ocean. In 2002, a piece of ice went into the sea. It was half of the size of Shanghai! Air pollution is causing temperatures to rise and the ice to melt.

3

Read the text and answer the following questions.

- (1) How big is Antarctica?
- (2) Is it much larger or smaller in winter? Why?
- (3) Why is it the highest continent?
- (4) What's its lowest temperature ever recorded?
- (5) Do only penguins live there?
- (6) What has happened to Antarctica since 1950?

4

#### Pair Work

Tell your partner something about the Antarctic. The following words can help you.

- |                        |                       |                     |
|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| (1) size               | (2) highest, cleanest | (3) coldest, lowest |
| (4) driest, continuous | (5) birds, animals    | (6) rise, melt      |

5

#### Discussion

Should we explore and develop Antarctica or leave it untouched? Why?

### Item 2

#### *The largest ocean – the Pacific Ocean*

1



Listen to the text and answer the questions.

- (1) Is the Pacific Ocean the largest ocean?
- (2) Is it larger than a continent?
- (3) Is it the most violent of all oceans?

2

Read the text and complete the chart.

Pacific Ocean	
Items	Size
Area	
Average depth	
Width at the equator	

We should call our planet “Ocean” instead of “Earth”. There is so much water on it. Only about one-third of the planet is covered by land. The rest is covered by four huge areas of ocean.

The Pacific Ocean is the largest of the four oceans. The Pacific covers nearly one-third of the globe, an area of about 64 million square miles.

The Pacific Ocean is immense. We could fit all the continents into it. It has an average depth of 13,000 feet and it is approximately 11,000 miles wide at the equator.

The Pacific is the largest and deepest, and it is probably the most violent of all oceans. The Pacific Ocean has typhoons and nearly 300 active volcanoes.

3



Read the text after the tape and retell it.

**\*Item 3*****Shanghai – the largest city in China*****1****Discussion**

- (1) Where is Shanghai?
- (2) Do you know something about the weather in Shanghai?
- (3) Can you name some famous streets, buildings or shopping malls in Shanghai?
- (4) What other things do you know about Shanghai?



The Jin Mao Building



Oriental Pearl TV Tower



Shanghai Museum



Shanghai World Expo China Pavilion

**2**

Listen to the text and tell whether the statements are T(true) or F(false).

- (1) Shanghai is near the sea.
- (2) Most parts of Shanghai is flat.
- (3) It often rains in Shanghai.
- (4) There are many rivers and lakes in Shanghai.
- (5) Shanghai seldom hosts the international events.

Read the text and put the following words in the correct places.

Climate   Area   Water Resources   Topographical Features

### Location

Shanghai is the largest city in China. It is situated at 31 degrees, 41 minutes, north latitude and 121 degrees, 29 minutes, east longitude. Shanghai is on the east of Jiangsu and Zhejiang provinces. In the north of the city, the Yangtze River pours into the East China Sea. Shanghai is an excellent sea and river port.

Shanghai enjoys four distinct seasons, generous sunshine and abundant rainfall. Its spring and autumn are relatively short.

The city covers an area of 6,340.5 square kilometers, 0.06% of China's total territory.

Shanghai is known for its rich water resources. There are many rivers and lakes in Shanghai. The 113-kilometer-long Huangpu River winds through the downtown area of the city.

Most parts of the Shanghai area are flat. Only a few hills lie in the southwest corner.

### Landmarks and Importance

Shanghai is proud of its many landmarks, such as the Oriental Pearl TV Tower, Shanghai Grand Theatre, Shanghai Museum and Shanghai World Expo China Pavilion. The Oriental Pearl TV Tower, like the Statue of Liberty in New York, has already become a symbolic building and tourist attraction.

Shanghai has become an international metropolis. It has successfully hosted many international and domestic events. In 2010, Shanghai hosted the 41st World Expo and left a deep impression on many tourists around the world. Now many foreign businesses are in Shanghai. It is also a great place to visit and have fun.

- 4 There are many geographical terms in the text. Look them up in a dictionary and learn them.

degree	minute	latitude	longitude	rainfall
area	territory	square	resources	

- 5 Now read the text again and answer the questions.

- (1) Where is Shanghai in China ?
- (2) What is the climate like in Shanghai?
- (3) How large is Shanghai?
- (4) Can you name some symbolic buildings in Shanghai?
- (5) What happened in Shanghai in 2010?

### 6 Group Work

Work as a journalist to interview other students about Shanghai. You can refer to the following phrases.

Location	Climate	Area
Water Resources	Topographical Features	

- 7 Write a passage about your own hometown. The following may help you.

#### Location:

It's in the east / west / southwest  
 Center of the country  
 It's on the river / coast  
 It's about... away from...  
 It's near the border with...

#### Topographical Features:

a beach / a dock / a harbour / a port  
 nice walks and views  
 beautiful scenery nearby  
 shopping malls or street markets  
 underground / trams  
 an industrial area  
 a carnival, festival or other important events

**Box 1**

Until...

Please wait here until he has finished his work.

He lived here until he died.

I stayed up until my mother came back last night.

Go straight on until you come to the post office.

**Box 2**

When... (past form), ...

When monsoons blow from the ocean in the summer, they can / will produce heavy rainfall.

When monsoons blow from the land in the winter, they are dry and cool.

When we arrived in Rome, it was raining.

**Box 3**

As soon as...

As soon as he comes tomorrow, I will give you a call.

As soon as we receive permission, we will take off.

As soon as he arrives, he will start to work.

**Box 4**

As soon as / When you finish your homework, I will return the book to you.

= I will return the book to you as soon as / when you finish your homework.

1



Read the following sentences without pauses.

\_\_\_\_ \

I think (that) he can.

\_\_\_\_ \

He told us that he wasn't at home then.

\_\_\_\_ \

They know that they're working for the people.

\_\_\_\_ \

I hope you'll come and join us at the party.

1

**Presentation**

Read the instructions, make a compass and tell your partner how to use it.

**Make a compass**

**Why:** If you are lost, you can use a compass to find which direction you need to go!

**What you need:** a bowl of water, a large leaf, a piece of a paper clip.

**How:** Rub a paper clip very fast in your hair 10-20 times. Place the leaf in the middle of a bowl of water, making sure it does not touch the sides. Balance the paper clip in the center of the leaf. It will point towards the North and South Poles!

2

**Pair Work**

Talk about your hometown. Pay attention to its geographical location, climate, area, water resources and topographical features.

3

**Problem Solving**

How do you find the right direction in a remote mountain area? You don't have a compass. Share your ideas with your classmates.

4

**Internet Surfing**

First, find out the information of "seven continents and four oceans" on the Internet. Next, edit our wallpaper "Continents and Oceans." Then bring your wallpapers to the class and show them to each other.



Some people believe that people in Britain are conservative because there are very little differences between the seasons. They have no climate but changeable weather. Grassland is green all the year round. In daily life, English people often refuse to make sudden changes. They still measure things in feet, pounds, and gallons, though the European Union has made metric measures for most things. They think old buildings are the greatest places for offices. Many historic towns, villages, cathedrals, sites of interest and buildings in different architectural styles throughout the centuries have been preserved.

The Scotsmen have their national costume, "kilts". They play special musical instruments called "Bagpipes". The Welsh are excellent singers, and eat leeks all the time. The Irish like to drink Guinness. Of course there are many exceptions.

1

A humour.

**Geography Class**

The geography teacher was lecturing on map reading. After explaining latitude, longitude, degrees, minutes and seconds, the teacher asked, "Suppose I asked you to meet me for lunch at 23 degrees, 4 minutes, 30 seconds north latitude and 45 degrees, 15 minutes, zero second east longitude...?"

After a confused silence, a voice volunteered, "I guess you'd be eating alone."

2



A song.

**It's a Small World**

It's a small world after all  
 It's a small small world  
 There's a world of laughter a world of tears  
 It's a world of fun and a world of tears  
 There's so much that we share  
 And it's time we're aware  
 It's a small world after all  
 It's a small small world  
 Let the world all clap and the world of the year  
 Let the world all fine and the world of the year  
 Let so much we shake and the sky we aware.



# UNIT

# 10

# Environment



## HIGHLIGHTS

### TOPIC AREAS

Environmental problems  
Population  
Pollution  
Water supplies

### FUNCTIONS

Suggestions  
Blame and complaint  
Indifference  
Reminding and warning

### STRUCTURES

*used to*  
*not ... until*  
Revision of the infinitives  
Gerund used in short prohibitions

### CHAT ROOM

Dialogue 1 Greenpeace  
Dialogue 2 Tap-water tested

### PROGRAMME

Item 1 People and the planet (1)  
Item 2 People and the planet (2)  
\*Item 3 Water supplies

# 1

## Getting Started

1 Choose the right word from the box to complete the sentences.

blacksmith

maths teacher

mechanic

green cars

swimmer

managing director

coach

trucks



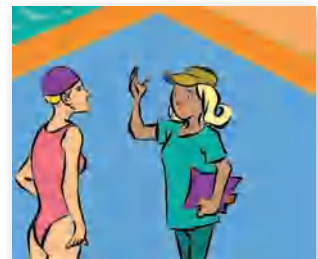
(1) He used to be a blacksmith,

but now he is a \_\_\_\_\_.



(2) She used to be a \_\_\_\_\_,

but now she has become a \_\_\_\_\_.



(3) He used to work as a \_\_\_\_\_,

but now he has become a \_\_\_\_\_.





(4) They used to produce \_\_\_\_\_,

but now they are producing \_\_\_\_\_.



2



Listen to the short dialogue and do the same.

**A:** May I throw the garbage here?

**B:** You'd better not. Or you will be fined \$50.

What to do?	Yes/No?	Fined how much?
leave the office before 4.00 pm	No	80 yuan
park the car here	No	60 dollars
smoke during the flight	No	5,000 HK dollars

3

Match the suitable response to the statements given.

- A. Why not try some Chinese medicine?
- B. Smoking may result in cancer.
- C. How could you be so late?
- D. Why did you wash the cup in this way?
- E. Don't go this way. It's even farther.
- F. When does the shop close?

- a. That's why I should give it up.
- b. That's because there's no clean water here.
- c. Not until 9.00 pm.
- d. Yes, that's a good idea.
- e. I'm sorry.
- f. I don't care.

• Now choose a pair to make a dialogue.

## 4 Listen and practise.

(1)

It is  $\begin{cases} \text{good} \\ \text{stupid} \\ \text{kind} \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} \text{of} \\ \text{you} \\ \text{him} \\ \text{you} \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} \text{to} \\ \text{help us.} \\ \text{smoke during the flight.} \\ \text{say so.} \end{cases}$

(2)

It was  $\begin{cases} \text{careless} \\ \text{clever} \\ \text{silly} \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} \text{of} \\ \text{me} \\ \text{him} \\ \text{us} \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} \text{to} \\ \text{lose my umbrella.} \\ \text{find his way here.} \\ \text{believe him.} \end{cases}$

(3)

$\begin{cases} \text{Don't forget} \\ \text{She agrees} \\ \text{He decided} \\ \text{I hope} \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} \text{to} \\ \text{post the letters.} \\ \text{come.} \\ \text{buy it.} \\ \text{see you tomorrow.} \end{cases}$

## 5 Read and learn.



No smoking.



No spitting.



No parking here.

## 6 Listen and read.

People didn't begin to fear for their planet until the 1980s.

He did not start to read until he was ten years old.

She didn't go to bed until she had finished her homework.

People do not know the value of health until they lose it.

**Dialogue 1****Greenpeace**

- A:** Have you heard of Greenpeace?
- B:** Yes, it's an organization. It tries to protect the environment.
- A:** How did Greenpeace start?
- B:** In the early 1970s of the last century, a group of Americans were very worried when they saw people damaging the environment. They then decided to stand up and protect the environment.
- A:** What kind of things does Greenpeace do?
- A:** Greenpeace now has more than 4.5 million members. They have persuaded governments to reduce pollution and stop whaling around Antarctica.

**Dialogue 2****Tap-water tested**

Last week, a TV reporter interviewed Molly Mee, a young mother in Virginia.

**Interviewer:** So, Mrs Mee, you had your tap-water tested, didn't you?


**Molly:** Yes, when I got the report from the laboratory, I was shocked. It said there was too much lead in my water. I drank tap-water for over five years, you know.


**Interviewer:** Yeah, the bad news quite upset you. What did you do then?

**Molly:** Since then we haven't drunk our tap-water. I bring drinking water by car from my mother's house. I have a two-year-old son and we want to be safe.

## Item 1

*People and the planet (1)*

- 1  In the late 20th century many people were worried that human beings were seriously damaging their planet. There were two main problems. Listen to the first part of the text. Say what the two main problems are.

- 2  Go on to the second part. Listen and note down the number of the population.

Ten thousand years ago, there were \_\_\_\_\_ people in the world.

By 1650 there were \_\_\_\_\_ people.

By 1930 there were \_\_\_\_\_ people.

By 2000 there were \_\_\_\_\_ people.

- 3  Listen to the first two parts together and answer the questions.

- (1) Where do three-quarters of the world's population live?
- (2) Is the population in those countries rising or falling?
- (3) Is it difficult to raise the standard of living in those countries?
- (4) Which grows faster, population or the wealth?

- 4 Read the passage and fill in the form.

People are now damaging their planet. There are two main problems. The first is the growth in population. The second is pollution.

Ten thousand years ago, the world had about 10 million people. By 1650 there were 500 million; by 1930 2 billion; and by 2000 about 6 billion. Today the world's population is over 7 billion. About three-quarters of the world's population live in the poor "developing" countries. The rate of growth there is the highest. It is difficult to raise the standard of living in those countries. Population grows faster than the nation's wealth.

The first main problem: the growth in population

Fact 1:

Fact 2:

Fact 3:

### 5 Discussion

- (1) What's the situation in China?
- (2) Do you know anything about family planning in China?
- (3) What do you think of "One-Child" policy?

## Item 2

### People and the planet (2)

- 1 Go on to read the second main problem the Earth has. Fill in the blanks with the words chosen from the box.

years

fresh

animals

fear

began

Serious pollution of the Earth \_\_\_\_\_ in the Industrial Revolution, but the effects weren't obvious for many \_\_\_\_\_. People didn't begin to \_\_\_\_\_ about their planet until 1980s. Natural resources are disappearing at a dangerous rate, including forest, fish, \_\_\_\_\_ water. Many plants and \_\_\_\_\_ are going to be extinct.

- 2  Listen to the text and answer the questions.

Serious pollution of the Earth began in the Industrial Revolution, but the effects weren't obvious for many years. People didn't begin to fear about their planet until 1980s. Natural resources are disappearing at a dangerous rate, including forest, fish, fresh water. Many plants and animals are going to be extinct.

Factories and machines pour dangerous gases into the air. In Scandinavia, trees die and lakes are polluted by "acid rain". Humans dump their waste into the sea. Oil from giant tankers kills sea life. We are harming our planet in so many ways. We must think of better ways to treat it in future.

- (1) When did serious pollution of the Earth begin?
- (2) When did people begin to fear about the Earth?
- (3) Can you name some plants or animals that are going to be extinct?
- (4) Why is the air polluted?
- (5) Oil kills sea life. Where does oil come from?

3

Read the text again and fill in the form.

The second main problem: pollution

- (1) time:
- (2) natural resources:
- (3) dangerous gases:
- (4) human's waste:
- (5) oil:


4

Make investigations and find examples of the following ways in which people are harming our planet. Edit a newspaper and show it in class.



- (1) Factories pump out chemicals. The chemicals can cause acid rain. They also pour polluted water into rivers and seas.
- (2) People cut down trees. This can ruin forests and wild life.
- (3) Fumes from traffic pollute the air.
- (4) People dump rubbish into rivers and lakes.

**\*Item 3*****Water supplies***

**1**  Listen to the text. Which two problems about water does the text discuss?

**2** Read the text. Choose the words from the box to fill in the blanks.

Each year about 5 million people die because they are short of water supplies and sanitation.

Only about 3 percent of the world's water is fresh and most of that is in the polar icecaps. The rest appears very unevenly. The Great Lakes of North America alone hold 18% of the world's fresh water. Water use is also uneven – a person in the USA uses over 300 litres of water per day on average, and a person in Madagascar uses less than 6 litres per day.

The quality of water is important to people because polluted water causes diseases. However, at present, one in five people in the world has no satisfactory water supply and almost half lack clean water.

five	clean	polar	enough	fresh	diseases
------	-------	-------	--------	-------	----------

About 5 million people die each year because they don't have \_\_\_\_\_ water and the water isn't \_\_\_\_\_ enough. Only 3 percent of the water is \_\_\_\_\_, and most of that is in the \_\_\_\_\_. People can't drink polluted water because it causes \_\_\_\_\_. Now, one out of \_\_\_\_\_ people in the world doesn't have a satisfactory water supply and almost half of the people don't have clean water.

**3** **Writing**

It seems China has a very low percentage of clean water. Try to find 3 ways to improve the quality of our water and write them down.

## 4

## Message Box

## Box 1

prefix	examples
un-	happy – unhappy    like – unlike    comfortable – uncomfortable
dis-	like – dislike    agree – disagree    appear – disappear
in-	formal – informal    convenient – inconvenient
im-	polite – impolite    possible – impossible
il-	legal – illegal
ir-	regular – irregular
non-	fiction – nonfiction

## 5

## Data Bank

1



Read the following sentences. Pay attention to adverbial clauses marked by rising intonation.

Before he came to study here, he worked in Shanghai.

If you want to travel cheaply, you can do it by bike.

When you've finished it, please let me know.

2



Read the sentences. Pay attention to clauses marked by falling intonation.

You can come and have a look if you like.

They worked in a commune after they finished school.

They work hard because they want to serve the people well.

3



Read the sentences. Pay attention to the rising intonation.

We can walk there, if there's time.

That's quite right, as far as I know.

I'll tell him, when he comes.

You can go or stay, as you like.

I think she's right, since you ask me.

1

### Presentation

If you could be the voice of any part of the environment (the ocean, the river, the forest, the atmosphere, the lake ...), what would you say to people? (Describe the most beautiful part of yourself and tell what you fear from mankind.)

2

### Interview

Interview your classmates and teachers and make a chart to show their views.

	private cars	public transportation	not care
women teachers	37%	50%	13%
men teachers			
boys			
girls			

**3 Topic Discussion**

We can collect old bottles. We can recycle the glass and plastic and make raw materials. We can use the raw materials again and make new bottles. What do you think of recycling?

**4 Problem Solving**

There will be a new industrial area in your city. Draw up a letter to the mayor to suggest its size and location, and put forward your ideas about protecting environment and the reasons.

**5 Internet Surfing**

Surf the Internet to find some more information about Greenpeace Organization.

***Why are horseshoes believed to be lucky?***

In 1700, a Frenchman Henri Misson visited Britain. He asked villagers why they nail horseshoes on their doors. They said that it was to keep witches away. Horseshoes are made of iron and they thought the strength of the iron could protect them from evil. Even today people think it can bring good luck. It's traditional for many brides to carry silver ones at their weddings. The position of the horseshoes is very important. It must point upwards like a cup so that the luck cannot fall out.



1



A rhyme.

### Bed In Summer

In winter I get up at night,  
And dress by yellow candlelight.  
In summer, quite the other way,  
I have to go to bed by day.

I have to go to bed and see,  
The birds still hopping on the tree,  
Or hear the grown-up people's feet,  
Still going past me in the street.

And does it not seem hard to you,  
When all the sky is clear and blue,  
And I should like so much to play,  
To have to go to bed by day?



2



A song.

### Ten little Indian boys

One little, two little, three little Indians,  
Four little, five little, six little Indians,  
Seven little, eight little, nine little Indians,  
Ten little Indian boys.

Ten little, nine little, eight Indians,  
Seven little, six little, five little Indians,  
Four little, three little, two little Indians,  
One little Indian boy.

One little, two little, three little fingers,  
Four little, five little, six little fingers,  
Seven little, eight little, nine little fingers,  
Ten little fingers in your hands,  
Ten little fingers in your hands,  
Ten little, nine little, eight little fingers,  
Seven little, six little, five little fingers,  
Four little, three little, two little fingers,  
One little fingers in your hand.



# Words and Expressions in Each Unit

[ 注：标Δ单词为《义务教育英语课程标准》（2011年版）“五级词汇表”中的单词 ]

## Unit 1

### Getting Started

- Δ fill /fɪl/ *v.* 填入  
Δ monitor /'mɒnɪtə/ *n.* 班长  
look up 查找  
Δ empty /'emptɪ/ *v.* 使……成为空的；倒空  
bin /bɪn/ *n.* 废物箱  
Δ dry /draɪ/ *v.* 弄干，擦干  
polish /'pɒlɪʃ/ *v.* 上光

### Chat Room

#### Dialogue 1

- thief /θi:f/ *n.* 小偷，贼  
break into 闯入  
chip /tʃɪp/ *n.* 集成电路片  
theft /θeft/ *n.* 盗窃  
Δ crime /kraɪm/ *n.* 犯罪，犯罪行为  
dispose /dɪ'spəʊz/ *v.* 处置  
Δ profit /'prɒfɪt/ *n.* 利益  
Δ sentence /'sentəns/ *v.* 判处  
it serves sb right 活该，给某人应得的惩罚  
community service 社区服务

#### Dialogue 2

- Δ spare /speə/ *v.* 节省，分让  
Δ work /wɜ:k/ *n.* 作品  
grave /greɪv/ *n.* 坟墓  
Δ play /pleɪ/ *n.* 戏剧  
romantic /rəʊ'mæntɪk/ *adj.* 浪漫的  
Δ film /fɪlm/ *v.* 拍成电影  
Δ suitable /'su:təbəl/ *adj.* 适合的  
Δ audience /'ɔ:drəns/ *n.* 观众  
scene /si:n/ *n.* 场景  
inspired /ɪn'spaɪəd/ *adj.* 充满灵感的  
producer /prə'dju:sə/ *n.* (电影) 制片人  
adapt /ə'dæpt/ *v.* 改编  
farewell /,feə'wel/ *n.* 告别

### Programme

#### Item 1

- appearance /ə'piərəns/ *n.* 外貌外观；露面；  
(首次) 出现  
Δ publish /'pʌblɪʃ/ *v.* 出版  
Δ success /sək'ses/ *n.* 成功  
Δ character /'kærɪktə/ *n.* 角色  
Δ base /beɪs/ *v.* 以……为基础

#### Item 2

- barn /bɑ:n/ *n.* 谷仓  
Δ avoid /ə'vɔɪd/ *v.* 避免  
Δ reply /rɪ'plaɪ/ *v.* 回答，答复  
sourly /saʊli/ *adv.* 酸酸地；不高兴地  
gnaw /nɔ:z/ *v.* 啃，咬  
spy /spaɪ/ *v.* 秘密监视  
trough /trɒf/ *n.* 饮水槽  
spoonful /'spu:nfʊl/ *n.* 一匙  
Δ settle /'setl/ *v.* 安排，料理（事务等）  
chew /tʃu:/ *v.* 咀嚼

#### \* Item 3

- contents /'kɒntents/ *n.* 内容；目录  
glossary /'glɒsəri/ *n.* 术语表；词汇表  
index /'ɪndeks/ *n.* 索引  
addiction /ə'dɪkʃən/ *n.* 成瘾  
misuse /,mɪs'ju:z/ *v.* 误用，滥用  
media /'mi:diə/ *n.* 大众传播媒介  
restriction /rɪ'strɪkʃən/ *n.* 限制

## Unit 2

### Getting Started

- leaning /'li:nɪŋ/ *adj.* 倾斜的  
Δ tower /'taʊə/ *n.* 塔；塔楼  
Δ castle /'kɑ:sl/ *n.* 城堡  
Δ ever /'evə/ *adv.* 从来；在某时  
Δ cushion /'kʊʃən/ *n.* 垫子

wooden /'wʊdn/ *adj.* 木制的

necklace /'neklɪs/ *n.* 项链

get married 结婚

### Chat Room

#### Dialogue 1

Δ recently /'riːsəntli/ *adv.* 最近

Δ unique /juː'niːk/ *adj.* 独特的

Δ grand /grænd/ *adj.* 盛大的；主要的

### Programme

#### Item 1

Δ found /faʊnd/ *v.* 建立

scholar /'skɒlə/ *n.* 学者

harsh /hɑːʃ/ *adj.* 艰难的；粗糙的

rat /ræt/ *n.* 老鼠

former /'fɔːmə/ *adj.* 前一个的

prime minister 首相

educate /'edʒukeɪt/ *v.* 教育

tailcoat /'teɪlkəʊt/ *n.* 燕尾服

waistcoat /'weɪstkəʊt/ *n.* 背心

pin-striped /'pɪnstreɪpt/ *adj.* 细条纹的

secondary school 中学

reside /rɪ'zaɪd/ *v.* 居住

#### Item 2

Δ mention /'menʃən/ *v.* 提到

Δ ancient /'eɪnʃənt/ *adj.* 古老的；古代的

dynasty /'dɪnəstɪ/ *n.* 朝代

historical /hɪ'stɒrɪkəl/ *adj.* 历史的；和历史有关的

cultural /'kʌltʃərəl/ *adj.* 文化的

tomb /tuːm/ *n.* 坟墓

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heritage /'herɪtɪdʒ/ *n.* 遗产

picturesque /ˌpɪktʃə'resk/ *adj.* 如画般的

scenery /'siːnəri/ *n.* 风景

Lantern Festival 元宵节

lantern /'læntən/ *n.* 灯笼

Δ float /fləʊt/ *v.* 漂浮

skyscraper /'skaɪskreɪpə/ *n.* 摩天大楼

#### \* Item 3

historic /hɪ'stɒrɪk/ *adj.* 历史上著名的；有历史意义的

Δ spot /spɒt/ *n.* 地点，场所

Δ land /lənd/ *v.* （飞机、船等）着陆

Δ company /'kʌmpəni/ *n.* 公司

Δ tax /tæks/ *n.* 税

unfair /ˌʌn'feə/ *adj.* 不公平的

Δ dress /dres/ *v.* （给……）穿衣

recreate /ˌriːkreɪt/ *v.* （使）再现

take place 发生

grab /græb/ *v.* 抓

## Unit 3

### Getting Started

Δ bill /bɪl/ *n.* 账单

Δ become /bɪ'kʌm/ *v.* 变成

set the table （在桌上）摆餐具

tour guide 导游

Δ upset /ˌʌp'set/ *adj.* 苦恼的

haircut /'heəkʌt/ *n.* 剪发

on holiday 度假

measles /'miːzəlz/ *n.* 麻疹

traffic jam 交通堵塞

primary school 【英】小学

a couple of 几个，一些

### Chat Room

#### Dialogue 1

Δ detective /drɪ'tektɪv/ *n.* 侦探

#### Dialogue 2

professor /prə'fesə/ *n.* 教授

Δ author /'ɔːθə/ *n.* 作者

scientific /ˌsaɪən'tɪfɪk/ *adj.* 科学的

Δ brilliant /'brɪljənt/ *adj.* 绝妙的；顶尖的

physicist /'fɪzɪsɪst/ *n.* 物理学家

achievement /ə'tʃiːvmənt/ *n.* 成绩；成就

remarkable /rɪ'mɑːkəbəl/ *adj.* 非凡的

suffer /'sʌfə/ *v.* 遭受，忍受

neuromotor /ˌnjuərə'məʊtə/ *adj.* 神经（肌）运动的

no wonder 并不奇怪，不足为奇

Δ admire /əd'maɪə/ *v.* 仰慕

### Programme

### Item 1

aptitude /'æptɪtʃʊd/ *n.* 才能

Δ degree /dɪ'ɡri:/ *n.* 学位

billionaire /ˌbɪljə'neə/ *n.* 亿万富翁

high-tech /ˌhaɪ 'tek/ *n.* 高科技

mansion /'mænjən/ *n.* 大厦

overlook /ˌəʊvə'lʊk/ *v.* 俯瞰

Δ stir /stɜ:/ *n.* 搅动

Δ access /'ækses/ *n.* 通道, 入口

contract /'kɒntrækt/ *n.* 合同

milestone /'maɪlstəʊn/ *n.* 里程碑

Δ development /dɪ'veləpmənt/ *n.* 发展

populous /'pɒpjələs/ *adj.* 人口稠密的

### Item 2

mission /'mɪʃən/ *n.* 任务

independently /ˌɪndɪ'pendəntli/ *adv.* 独立地

Δ name /neɪm/ *v.* 命名

Δ candidate /'kændɪdeɪt/ *n.* 候选人

Δ select /sɪ'lekt/ *v.* 挑选

Δ launch /lɔ:ntʃ/ *v. & n.* 发射

selection /sɪ'leljən/ *n.* 挑选

construction /kən'strʌkʃən/ *n.* 建筑物

Δ narrow /'nærəʊ/ *adj.* 狭窄的

Δ recognize /'rekəɡnaɪz/ *v.* 认出

### \* Item 3

draw (one's) attention 吸引 (某人的) 注意

celebrity /sɪ'lebrɪti/ *n.* 知名人物

Δ captain /'kæptɪn/ *n.* (球队) 队长

Δ national /'næʃənəl/ *adj.* 国家的

hairstyle /'heəstɑɪl/ *n.* 发型, 发式

marriage /'mæɪrɪdʒ/ *n.* 婚姻

spice /speɪs/ *n.* 香料; (辣) 调味品

Δ continue /kən'tɪnju:/ *v.* 继续

Δ career /kə'ɪrɪə/ *n.* 事业

take part in 参加 (活动)

fame /feɪm/ *n.* 名声

ask for 寻求; 问……要

Δ advice /əd'vaɪs/ *n.* 建议

Δ book /bʊk/ *v.* 预定

memorize /'meməraɪz/ *v.* 记忆; 记住

Δ neither /'neɪðə/ *pron.* 两者都不

parcel /'pɑ:səl/ *n.* 包裹

fluently /'flu:əntli/ *adv.* 流利地

Δ progress /'prəʊgres/ *n.* 进步

roller skating 滑旱冰

Δ exhibition /ˌeksɪ'bɪʃən/ *n.* 展览

Δ dull /dʌl/ *adj.* 无趣的, 枯燥的

### Chat Room

#### Dialogue 1

final /'faɪnəl/ *adj.* 最后的

Δ effect /ɪ'fekt/ *n.* 效果; 影响

impressed /ɪm'prest/ *adj.* 令人印象深刻的

moving /'mu:vɪŋ/ *adj.* 令人感动的

#### Dialogue 2

Δ on /ɒn/ *adv.* 正在发生, 正在上映

seven-ish /'sevənɪʃ/ *n.* 七点左右

booking office 售票处

Δ row /rəʊ/ *n.* 排

### Programme

#### Item 1

animated /'ænɪmeɪtɪd/ *a.* 动画的

Δ according to 根据

martial arts 武术

Δ hero /'hɪərəʊ/ *n.* 英雄

Δ discussion /dɪ'skʌʃən/ *n.* 讨论

#### Item 2

Δ human /'hju:mən/ *n.* 人

fictional /'fɪkʃənəl/ *adj.* 虚构的

fiction /'fɪkʃən/ *n.* 小说

Δ real /rɪəl/ *adj.* 真实的

spy /spaɪ/ *n.* 间谍

latest /'leɪtɪst/ *adj.* 最新的

adventure /əd'ventʃə/ *n.* 历险

### \* Item 3

Δ cast /kɑ:st/ *n.* 演员表

Δ keyword /'ki:wɜ:d/ *n.* 关键字

Δ review /rɪ'vju:/ *n.* 评论

## Unit 4

### Getting Started

give away 把……送给 (别人)

Δ title /'taɪtl/ *n.* 名称, 标题  
 Δ detail /'di:teɪl/ *n.* 详情  
 Δ plot /plɒt/ *n.* 情节  
 summary /'sʌməri/ *n.* 概要  
 user /'ju:zə/ *n.* 使用者  
 rating /'reɪtɪŋ/ *n.* 等级, 级别  
 memorable /'memərəbəl/ *adj.* 难忘的  
 quote /kwəʊt/ *n.* 引文  
 Δ type /taɪp/ *n.* 种类  
 chorus /'kɔ:rəs/ *n.* 合唱队

## Unit 5

### Getting Started

Δ festival /'festəvel/ *n.* 节日  
 carnation /kɑ:'neɪʃən/ *n.* 康乃馨  
 symbolize /'sɪmbəlaɪz/ *v.* 象征  
 firecracker /'faɪə,kɹækə/ *n.* 爆竹, 鞭炮  
 Δ dumpling /'dʌmplɪŋ/ *n.* 饺子  
 Δ race /reɪs/ *n.* 比赛, 赛跑  
 turkey /'tɜ:kɪ/ *n.* 火鸡  
 pumpkin /'pʌmpkɪn/ *n.* 南瓜  
 carve /kɑ:v/ *v.* 刻  
 Jack-o'-lantern /,dʒækəʊ'læntən/ *n.* 南瓜灯  
 gala /'gɑ:lə/ *n.* 盛会, 庆典  
 apple bobbing 咬苹果  
 dress up 盛装打扮  
 homecoming party 校友返校活动  
 carnival parade 狂欢节游行  
 carol /'kærəl/ *n.* 颂歌  
 Δ decorate /'dekəreɪt/ *v.* 装饰  
 recipe /'resɪpi/ *n.* 食谱  
 fancy dress party 盛装舞会  
 marvelous /'mɑ:vələs/ *adj.* 极好的, 非凡的

### Chat Room

#### Dialogue 1

be around the corner 马上来到  
 flash /flæʃ/ *v.* 闪耀  
 Δ electric /ɪ'lektrɪk/ *adj.* 电的, 令人激动的  
 celebration /,selɪ'breɪʃən/ *n.* 庆祝

resolution /,rezə'lu:ʃən/ *n.* 决定, 决心  
 improve /ɪm'pru:v/ *v.* 改进, 改善  
 Δ performance /pə'fɔ:məns/ *n.* 成绩  
 Dialogue 2  
 Easter bunny 复活节兔子  
 jelly bean 复活节糖果  
 concerned /kən'sɜ:nd/ *adj.* 担心的; 关心的  
 willpower /'wɪl,pəʊə/ *n.* 意志力  
 Δ fry /fraɪ/ *v.* 煎

### Programme

#### Item 1

Halloween /hæləʊ'i:n/ *n.* 万圣节  
 brisk /brɪsk/ *adj.* 清新的  
 knit /nɪt/ *v.* 编织  
 Δ knock /nɒk/ *n.* 敲, 击  
 Δ whisper /'wɪspə/ *n.* 耳语  
 giggle /'gɪɡəl/ *n.* 咯咯笑  
 rattling /'rætɪŋ/ *n.* 窸窣响  
 mask /mɑ:sk/ *n.* 面具  
 costume /'kɒstjəm/ *n.* 戏装  
 cowboy /'kaʊbɔɪ/ *n.* 牛仔  
 ghost /ɡəʊst/ *n.* 鬼  
 skeleton /'skelɪtən/ *n.* 骨架, 骨骼  
 prank /præŋk/ *n.* 恶作剧  
 soap /səʊp/ *v.* 涂肥皂  
 Δ crayon /'kreɪən/ *n.* 蜡笔  
 overturn /,əʊvə'tɜ:n/ *v.* 打翻

#### Item 2

Δ extra /'ekstrə/ *adj.* 额外的  
 Δ stuff /stʌf/ *v.* 塞满, 填满  
 roast /rəʊst/ *v.* 烤, 烘

#### \* Item 3

festive /'festɪv/ *adj.* 节日的  
 lunar /'lu:nə/ *adj.* 太阴的, 以月球公转测度的  
 sweep /swi:p/ *v.* 清扫  
 make way for 让路给……  
 Δ term /tɜ:m/ *n.* 词语, 术语  
 feast /fi:st/ *n.* 盛宴  
 Δ exchange /ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/ *v.* 交换

## Unit 6

### Getting Started

- aerobics /eə'reʊbɪks/ *n.* 体操  
Δ golf /gɒlf/ *n.* 高尔夫球  
karate /kə'reɪtɪ/ *n.* 空手道  
snowboard /'snəʊbɔ:d/ *v.* 滑雪  
canoeing /kə'nu:ɪŋ/ *n.* 划独木舟  
hopscotch /'hɒpskɒtʃ/ *n.* 跳格子  
snooker /'snu:kə/ *n.* 斯诺克

### Chat Room

#### Dialogue 1

- gym /dʒɪm/ *n.* 体育馆  
work out 锻炼, 练习  
windsurfing /'wɪnd,sɜ:fɪŋ/ *n.* 帆板运动

#### Dialogue 2

- Δ previous /'pri:vɪəs/ *adj.* 先前的  
believe it or not 信不信由你

### Programme

#### Item 1

- Δ competition /,kɒmpɪ'tɪʃən/ *n.* 比赛  
athlete /'æθli:t/ *n.* 运动员  
Δ individual /,ɪndɪ'vɪdʒuəl/ *n.* 个人  
Δ gold /gəʊld/ *n.* 金  
bronze /brɒnz/ *n.* 铜  
medal /'medəl/ *n.* 奖牌, 勋章  
Δ separate /'sepəreɪt/ *adj.* 单独的; 分开的  
slogan /'sləʊgən/ *n.* 标语, 口号  
motto /'mɒtəʊ/ *n.* 箴言  
torch /tɔ:tʃ/ *n.* 火炬

#### Item 2

- spectator /spek'teɪtə/ *n.* 观众  
tournament /'tuənəmənt/ *n.* 联赛, 锦标赛  
Uruguay /'jʊərəgwaɪ/ *n.* 乌拉圭  
trophy /'trəʊfi/ *n.* 奖品  
Δ present /prɪ'zent/ *v.* 授予  
via /'vaɪə/ *prep.* 通过  
qualification /,kwɒlɪfɪ'keɪʃən/ *n.* 资格  
Δ defeat /dɪ'fi:t/ *v.* 击败  
final /'faɪnəl/ *n.* 决赛  
the Netherlands 荷兰

#### \* Item 3

- Δ indoors /,ɪn'dɔ:z/ *adv.* 在室内  
Δ outdoors /,aʊt'dɔ:z/ *adv.* 在室外  
hoop /hu:p/ *n.* 篮筐  
rectangular /rek'tæŋgjʊlə/ *adj.* 长方形的  
bounce /baʊns/ *v.* 弹起  
dribble /'drɪbəl/ *v.* 运球  
offense /ə'fens/ *n.* 攻方  
defense /dɪ'fens/ *n.* 防守  
Δ guard /gɑ:d/ *v.* 守卫  
Δ trip /trɪp/ *v.* 绊倒  
foul /faʊl/ *n.* 犯规

## Unit 7

### Getting Started

- ketchup /'ketʃəp/ *n.* 番茄酱  
mustard /'mʌstəd/ *n.* 芥末  
taco /'tækəʊ/ *n.* 墨西哥玉米卷  
pepperoni /,pepə'rəʊni/ *n.* 腊味香肠  
Δ side /saɪd/ *n.* 配菜  
mashed potato 土豆泥  
beverage /'bevərɪdʒ/ *n.* 饮品  
cream /kri:m/ *n.* 奶油  
melon /'melən/ *n.* 瓜  
muffin /'mʌfɪn/ *n.* 小松饼, 甜的小面包卷  
waffle /'wɒfəl/ *n.* 华夫饼  
thousand island dressing 千岛色拉酱  
mayonnaise /,meɪə'neɪz/ *n.* 蛋黄酱

### Chat Room

#### Dialogue 1

- spaghetti /spə'getɪ/ *n.* 意大利实心面  
medium-rare /'mi:diəm reə/ *adj.* 中等嫩的  
clam chowder 蛤蜊海鲜汤  
baked /beɪkt/ *adj.* 烤制的

#### Dialogue 2

- it depends 那得看情况

### Programme

#### Item 1

- a square meal 一顿饱餐  
consist of 由……组成

maple syrup 枫树蜜  
portable /'pɔ:təbəl/ *adj.* 轻便的, 便于携带的  
in addition 此外  
sliced /slaɪsd/ *adj.* 切片的  
tuna salad 金枪鱼色拉  
pickle /'pɪkəl/ *n.* 腌制的食品, 泡菜  
tuck /tʌk/ *v.* 塞入  
alongside /ə,lɒŋ'saɪd/ *prep.* 和……在一起  
overall /,əʊvər'ɔ:l/ *a.* 总的, 全面的  
flavor /'fleɪvə/ *n.* 口味  
commonly /'kɒmənli/ *adv.* 普遍, 通常

### Item 2

Δ suggestion /sə'dʒestʃən/ *n.* 建议  
lap /læp/ *n.* ( 坐着时的 ) 大腿部  
slouch /slaʊtʃ/ *v.* 没精打采地坐 ( 站, 走 )  
giggle /'gɪɡəl/ *v.* 咯咯地笑  
elbow /'elbəʊ/ *n.* 肘, 肘部

### \* Item 3

cutlery /'kʌtləri/ *n.* 餐具  
prong /prɒŋ/ *n.* 叉; 耙  
blade /bleɪd/ *n.* 刀刃  
generally /'dʒenərəli/ *adv.* 一般, 通常  
Δ handle /'hændl/ *n.* 柄, 把手  
china /'tʃaɪnə/ *n.* 瓷器  
Δ course /kɔ:s/ *n.* 一道菜

## Unit 8

### Getting Started

Δ wedding /,wedɪŋ/ *n.* 婚礼, 结婚庆典  
graduation /,grædʒu'eɪʃən/ *n.* ( 大学等 ) 毕业; 毕业典礼  
anniversary /,ænɪ'vɜ:səri/ *n.* 周年纪念日  
congratulation /kən,græt'ju'leɪʃən/ *n.* 祝贺, 贺辞  
happiness /'hæpɪnɪs/ *n.* 幸福, 快乐  
engagement /ɪn'geɪdʒmənt/ *n.* 订婚, 婚约  
lottery /'lɒtəri/ *n.* ( 发行彩票 ) 抽彩给奖法  
Δ test /test/ *n. & v.* 测验  
pick up 让……搭车  
edit /'edɪt/ *v.* 编辑

diploma /drɪ'pləʊmə/ *n.* 毕业证书, 毕业文凭  
flowerpot /'flaʊəpɒt/ *n.* 花盆  
guidebook /'gaɪdbʊk/ *n.* 指南, 手册  
nappy /'næpi/ *n.* 尿布

### Chat Room

#### Dialogue 1

Δ surprise /sə'praɪz/ *n.* 令人吃惊的事物  
Δ apartment /ə'pɑ:tmənt/ *n.* 房间, 公寓套房  
Δ direction /drɪ'rekʃən/ *n.* ( 行路的 ) 指引, 方向  
show up 出现

#### Dialogue 3

definitely /'defɪnɪtli/ *adv.* 明确, 一定, 当然

### Programme

#### Item 1

Madrid /mə'drɪd/ *n.* 马德里  
Spain /speɪn/ *n.* 西班牙  
Δ opposite /'ɒpəzɪt/ *adj.* 相反的  
Manchester /'mæntʃəstə/ *n.* 曼彻斯特  
spank /spæŋk/ *v.* 拍打

#### Item 2

Δ balloon /bə'lu:n/ *n.* 气球  
toothbrush /'tu:θbrʌʃ/ *n.* 牙刷  
arrangement /ə'reɪndʒmənt/ *n.* 安排

#### \* Item 3

engaged /ɪn'geɪdʒd/ *adj.* 已订婚的  
Δ close /kləʊz/ *adj.* 亲近的, 亲密的  
Δ ceremony /'serɪməni/ *n.* 典礼, 仪式  
Δ party /'pɑ:ti/ *n.* ( 同行的 ) 群, 组, 队  
march /mɑ:tʃ/ *n.* 进行曲  
groom /gru:m/ *n.* 新郎  
bride /braɪd/ *n.* 新娘  
bouquet /bu'keɪ/ *n.* 花束  
gown /gaʊn/ *n.* 女裙服, 女礼服  
vow /vaʊ/ *n.* 誓言, 誓约  
Δ ring /rɪŋ/ *n.* 戒指  
reception /rɪ'sepʃən/ *n.* 接待, 宴会  
newly-wed /'nju:li wed/ *n.* ( 通常用复数 ) 新婚的人  
champagne /ʃæm'peɪn/ *n.* 香槟酒  
Δ live /lɪv/ *adj.* 现场直播的  
streamer /'stri:mə/ *n.* 狭长的彩色纸带

honeymoon /'hʌnɪmu:n/ *n.* 蜜月  
preparation /ˌprepə'reɪʃn/ *n.* 预备, 准备

## Unit 9

### Getting Started

- continent /'kɒntɪnənt/ *n.* 大陆; 洲  
Δ Asia /'eɪʃə/ *n.* 亚洲  
Δ Africa /'æfrɪkə/ *n.* 非洲  
Δ America /ə'merəkə/ *n.* 美洲; 美国  
Antarctica /æn'ta:ktɪkə/ *n.* 南极洲  
Δ Europe /'jʊərəp/ *n.* 欧洲  
the Pacific Ocean 太平洋  
the Atlantic Ocean 大西洋  
the Arctic Ocean 北冰洋  
volcano /vɒl'keɪnəʊ/ *n.* 火山  
erupt /ɪ'rʌpt/ *v.* 爆发  
Δ earthquake /'zɜ:kweɪk/ *n.* 地震  
typhoon /ˌtaɪ'fu:n/ *n.* 台风  
Δ damage /ˌdæmɪdʒ/ *v.* 损坏, 损害  
Δ flood /flʌd/ *n.* 洪水  
Δ cause /kɔ:z/ *v.* 引起  
landslide /'lændslaɪd/ *n.* 山崩, 滑坡  
the South Pole 南极  
Δ affect /ə'fekt/ *v.* 影响  
altitude /'æltɪtju:d/ *n.* 海拔, 高度  
lowland /'ləʊləndz/ *n.* 低地  
latitude /'lætɪtju:d/ *n.* 纬度  
lost /lɒst/ *adj.* 迷路的  
as soon as —……就……  
compass /'kʌmpəs/ *n.* 罗盘, 指南针  
Δ recommend /ˌrekə'mend/ *v.* 推荐  
basin /'beɪsən/ *n.* 盆地  
Δ plain /pleɪn/ *n.* 平原  
plateau /'plætəʊ/ *n.* 高原

### Chat Room

#### Dialogue 1

- geographer /dʒɪ'ɒgrəfə/ *n.* 地理学研究者或专家  
Δ fascinating /'fæsnɪntɪŋ/ *adj.* 吸引人的  
Δ explore /ɪk'splɔ:/ *v.* 研究, 探索

- Δ realize /'rɪəlaɪz/ *v.* 认识到, 了解  
Δ appreciate /ə'pri:ʃeɪt/ *v.* 感激, 感谢

#### Dialogue 2

- the Republic of Ireland 爱尔兰共和国  
Δ independent /ˌɪndɪ'pendənt/ *adj.* 独立的  
Δ state /steɪt/ *n.* 国家  
Δ population /ˌpɒpjʊ'eɪʃən/ *n.* 人口  
Δ million /'mɪljən/ *n.* 百万  
inhabitant /ɪn'hæbɪtənt/ *n.* 居民; 栖息的动物  
Δ official /ə'fɪʃəl/ *adj.* 官方的, 正式的  
Gaelic /'geɪlɪk/ *n.* 盖尔语  
Dublin /'dʌblɪn/ *n.* 都柏林 (爱尔兰首都)  
coastline /'kəʊstlaɪn/ *n.* 海岸线  
rolling /'rəʊlɪŋ/ *adj.* 绵延起伏的  
Guinness /'ɡɪnɪs/ *n.* 一种爱尔兰啤酒

### Programme

#### Item 1

- Δ double /'dʌbəl/ *v.* 加倍, 翻一番  
Δ pure /pjʊə/ *adj.* 纯净的, 清洁的, 纯的  
Δ pollution /pə'lju:ʃən/ *n.* 污染  
annually /'ænjʊəli/ *adv.* 每年; 一年一次地  
continuous /kən'tɪnjuəs/ *adj.* 连续的, 持续的  
surrounding /sə'raʊndɪŋ/ *adj.* 周围的, 环绕的  
living /'lɪvɪŋ/ *adj.* 活的, 有生命的  
seal /si:l/ *n.* 海豹  
penguin /'pɛŋɡwɪn/ *n.* 企鹅  
break off 与……脱离  
Δ create /kri'eɪt/ *v.* 创造  
floating /'fləʊtɪŋ/ *adj.* 漂浮的  
iceberg /'aɪsbɜ:g/ *n.* 冰山  
melt /melt/ *v.* 融化

#### Item 2

- Δ planet /'plænɪt/ *n.* 行星  
globe /ɡləʊb/ *n.* 地球, 地球仪  
immense /ɪ'mens/ *adj.* 极大的  
Δ fit /fɪt/ *v.* 装进, 容纳  
Δ average /'ævərɪdʒ/ *adj. & n.* 平均的; 平均  
Δ depth /depθ/ *n.* 深度  
approximately /ə'prɒksɪmətli/ *adv.* 大约  
violent /'vaɪələnt/ *adj.* 强烈的, 猛烈的, 狂暴的

Δ nearly /'ni:əli/ *adv.* 几乎, 差不多

active /'æktɪv/ *adj.* 活跃的

**\* Item 3**

oriental /ˌɔ:ri'entl/ *adj.* 东方的

pearl /pɜ:l/ *n.* 珍珠

expo /'ekspəʊ/ *n.* 展览会

pavilion /pə'vɪljən/ *n.* 亭, 阁; (临时) 展览馆

Δ climate /'klaɪmɪt/ *n.* 气候

resource /rɪ'zɔ:s/ *n.* 资源

topographical /təpə'græfɪkəl/ *adj.* 地形学上的

Δ feature /'fi:tʃə/ *n.* 特征

situate /'sɪtʃueɪt/ *v.* 位于

longitude /'lɒndʒɪtju:d/ *n.* 经度

Δ pour /pɔ:/ *v.* 灌, 注, 倒

Δ port /pɔ:t/ *n.* 港口

Δ generous /'dʒenərəs/ *adj.* 丰富的, 慷慨的

Δ abundant /ə'bʌndənt/ *adj.* 充足的, 大量的, 丰富的

rainfall /'reɪnfɔ:l/ *n.* 降雨量

relatively /'relatɪvli/ *adj.* 相对地

territory /'terɪtəri/ *n.* 领土, 版图

Δ wind /waɪnd/ *v.* 蜿蜒前进, 迂回

landmark /lændmɑ:k/ *n.* 陆标, 文物建筑

the Statue of Liberty 自由女神像

symbolic /sɪm'bɒlɪk/ *adj.* 象征性的

metropolis /mɪ'trɒpəlɪs/ *n.* 大都市

Δ host /həʊst/ *v.* 主办

Δ domestic /də'mestɪk/ *adj.* 国内的

impression /ɪm'preʃən/ *n.* 印象

Δ business /'bɪznɪs/ *n.* 公司, 商店

## Unit 10

### Getting Started

blacksmith /'blæk,smitθ/ *n.* 铁匠

Δ coach /kəʊtʃ/ *n.* 教练

mechanic /mɪ'kænik/ *n.* 机修工

managing director 总经理

garbage /'gɑ:bɪdʒ/ *n.* 垃圾

Δ fine /faɪn/ *v.* 罚款

give up 放弃

result in 导致

cancer /'kænsə/ *n.* 癌症

Δ stupid /'stju:pɪd/ *adj.* 愚蠢的

spit /spɪt/ *v.* 吐口水, 吐痰

Δ value /'vælju:/ *n.* 价值

### Chat Room

#### Dialogue 1

organization /ˌɔ:gənaɪ'zeɪʃən/ *n.* 组织

Δ century /'sentʃəri/ *n.* 一百年, 世纪

Δ persuade /pə'sweɪd/ *v.* 说服

Δ reduce /rɪ'dju:s/ *v.* 减少

whale /weɪl/ *v.* 捕鲸

#### Dialogue 2

Δ laboratory /lə'bɒrətəri/ *n.* 实验室

shocked /ʃɒkt/ *adj.* 受了震惊的

Δ lead /led/ *n.* 铅

Δ upset /ˌʌp'set/ *v.* 使心烦

### Programme

#### Item 1

growth /grəʊθ/ *n.* 成长

developing /dɪ'veləpɪŋ/ *adj.* 发展中的

Δ rate /reɪt/ *n.* 速度

Δ standard /'stændəd/ *n.* 标准

Δ wealth /welθ/ *n.* 财富

#### Item 2

Δ serious /'sɪəriəs/ *adj.* 严重的

Industrial Revolution 工业革命

Δ obvious /'ɒbvɪəs/ *adj.* 明显的

Δ natural /'nætʃərəl/ *adj.* 自然的

extinct /ɪk'stɪŋkt/ *adj.* 灭绝的

acid /'æsɪd/ *adj.* 酸的

dump /dʌmp/ *v.* 倾倒

tanker /'tæŋkə/ *n.* 油轮

Δ harm /hɑ:m/ *v.* 使……受害

#### \* Item 3

short of 缺乏

Δ supply /sə'plai/ *n.* 供给

sanitation /ˌsæni'teɪʃən/ *n.* 卫生

Δ percent /pə'sent/ *n.* 百分数

polar /'pəʊlə/ *n.* 极地

unevenly /'ʌn'i:vənli/ *adv.* 不平均地

uneven /'ʌn'i:vən/ *adj.* 不平均的

litre /'li:tə/ *n.* 升

on average 平均起来

disease /di'zi:z/ *n.* 疾病

at present 目前, 现在

satisfactory /,sætɪs'fæktəri/ *adj.* 令人满意的

Δ lack /læk/ *v.* 缺乏

# Vocabulary Index

[注: 标Δ单词为《义务教育英语课程标准》(2011年版)“五级词汇表”中的单词; 词条末尾数字表示该词条所在的单元数]

## A

- a couple of 几个, 一些 3  
a square meal 一顿饱餐 7  
Δ abundant /ə'bʌndənt/ *adj.* 充足的, 大量的, 丰富的 9  
Δ access /'ækses/ *n.* 通道, 入口 3  
Δ according to 根据 4  
achievement /ə'tʃi:vmənt/ *n.* 成绩; 成就 3  
acid /'æsid/ *adj.* 酸的 10  
active /'æktɪv/ *adj.* 活跃的 9  
adapt /ə'dæpt/ *v.* 改编 1  
addiction /ə'dɪkʃən/ *n.* 成瘾 1  
Δ admire /əd'maɪə/ *v.* 仰慕 3  
adventure /əd'ventʃə/ *n.* 历险 4  
Δ advice /əd'vaɪs/ *n.* 建议 4  
aerobics /eə'rəʊbɪks/ *n.* 体操 6  
Δ affect /ə'fekt/ *v.* 影响 9  
Δ Africa /'æfrɪkə/ *n.* 非洲 9  
alongside /ə,lɒŋ'saɪd/ *prep.* 和……在一起 7  
altitude /'æltɪtju:d/ *n.* 海拔, 高度 9  
Δ America /ə'merəkə/ *n.* 美洲; 美国 9  
Δ ancient /'eɪnfənt/ *adj.* 古老的; 古代的 2  
animated /'ænɪmeɪtɪd/ *a.* 动画的 4  
anniversary /,ænrɪ'vɜ:səri/ *n.* 周年纪念日 8  
annually /'ænjuəli/ *adv.* 每年; 一年一次地 9  
Antarctica /æn'tɑ:ktɪkə/ *n.* 南极洲 9  
Δ apartment /ə'pɑ:tmənt/ *n.* 房间, 公寓套房 8  
appearance /ə'pɪərəns/ *n.* 外貌外观; 露面;  
(首次) 出现 1  
apple bobbing 咬苹果 5  
Δ appreciate /ə'pri:ʃieɪt/ *v.* 感激, 感谢 9  
approximately /ə'prɒksɪmətli/ *adv.* 大约 9  
aptitude /'æptɪtju:d/ *n.* 才能 3  
arrangement /ə'reɪndʒmənt/ *n.* 安排 8  
as soon as 一……就…… 9  
Δ Asia /'eɪʃə/ *n.* 亚洲 9

- ask for 寻求; 问……要 4  
at present 目前, 现在 10  
athlete /'æθli:t/ *n.* 运动员 6  
Δ audience /'ɔ:diəns/ *n.* 观众 1  
Δ author /'ɔ:θə/ *n.* 作者 3  
Δ average /'ævərɪdʒ/ *adj. & n.* 平均的; 平均 9  
Δ avoid /ə'vɔɪd/ *v.* 避免 1

## B

- baked /beɪkt/ *adj.* 烤制的 7  
Δ balloon /bə'lu:n/ *n.* 气球 8  
barn /bɑ:n/ *n.* 谷仓 1  
Δ base /beɪs/ *v.* 以……为基础 1  
basin /'beɪsən/ *n.* 盆地 9  
be around the corner 马上来到 5  
Δ become /bɪ'kʌm/ *v.* 变成 3  
believe it or not 信不信由你 6  
beverage /'bevərɪdʒ/ *n.* 饮品 7  
Δ bill /bɪl/ *n.* 账单 3  
billionaire /,bɪljə'neə/ *n.* 亿万富翁 3  
bin /bɪn/ *n.* 废物箱 1  
blacksmith /'blæk,smiθ/ *n.* 铁匠 10  
blade /bleɪd/ *n.* 刀刃 7  
Δ book /bʊk/ *v.* 预定 4  
booking office 售票处 4  
bounce /baʊns/ *v.* 弹起 6  
bouquet /bu'keɪ/ *n.* 花束 8  
break into 闯入 1  
break off 与……脱离 9  
bride /braɪd/ *n.* 新娘 8  
Δ brilliant /'brɪljənt/ *adj.* 绝妙的; 顶尖的 3  
brisk /brɪsk/ *adj.* 清新的 5  
bronze /brɒnz/ *n.* 铜 6  
Δ business /'bɪznɪs/ *n.* 公司, 商店 9

## C

- cancer /'kænsə/ *n.* 癌症 10
- Δ candidate /'kændɪdət/ *n.* 候选人 3
- canoeing /kə'nu:ɪŋ/ *n.* 划独木舟 6
- Δ captain /'kæptɪn/ *n.* (球队) 队长 3
- Δ career /kə'riə/ *n.* 事业 3
- carnation /kɑ:'neiʃən/ *n.* 康乃馨 5
- carnival parade 狂欢节游行 5
- carol /'kærəl/ *n.* 颂歌 5
- carve /kɑ:v/ *v.* 刻 5
- Δ cast /kɑ:st/ *n.* 演员表 4
- Δ castle /'kɑ:sl/ *n.* 城堡 2
- Δ cause /kɔ:z/ *v.* 引起 9
- celebration /,selɪ'breɪʃən/ *n.* 庆祝 5
- celebrity /sɪ'lebrɪtɪ/ *n.* 知名人物 3
- Δ century /'sentʃəri/ *n.* 一百年, 世纪 10
- Δ ceremony /'serɪməni/ *n.* 典礼, 仪式 8
- champagne /ʃæm'peɪn/ *n.* 香槟酒 8
- Δ character /'kærɪktə/ *n.* 角色 1
- chew /tʃu:/ *v.* 咀嚼 1
- china /'tʃaɪnə/ *n.* 瓷器 7
- chip /tʃɪp/ *n.* 集成电路片 1
- chorus /'kɔ:rəs/ *n.* 合唱队 4
- clam chowder 蛤蜊海鲜汤 7
- Δ climate /'klaɪmɪt/ *n.* 气候 9
- Δ close /kləʊz/ *adj.* 亲近的, 亲密的 8
- Δ coach /kəʊtʃ/ *n.* 教练 10
- coastline /'kəʊstlaɪn/ *n.* 海岸线 9
- commonly /'kɒmənlɪ/ *adv.* 普遍, 通常 7
- community service 社区服务 1
- Δ company /'kʌmpəni/ *n.* 公司 2
- compass /'kʌmpəs/ *n.* 罗盘, 指南针 9
- Δ competition /,kɒmpɪ'tɪʃən/ *n.* 比赛 6
- concerned /kən'sɜ:nd/ *adj.* 担心的; 关心的 5
- congratulation /kən,grætʃu'leɪʃən/ *n.* 祝贺, 贺辞 8
- consist of 由……组成 7
- construction /kən'strʌkʃən/ *n.* 建筑物 3
- contents /'kɒntents/ *n.* 内容; 目录 1
- continent /'kɒntɪnənt/ *n.* 大陆; 洲 9
- Δ continue /kən'tɪnju:/ *v.* 继续 3

- continuous /kən'tɪnjuəs/ *adj.* 连续的, 持续的 9
- contract /'kɒntrækt/ *n.* 合同 3
- costume /'kɒstjʊm/ *n.* 戏装 5
- Δ course /kɔ:s/ *n.* 一道菜 7
- cowboy /'kaʊbɔɪ/ *n.* 牛仔 5
- Δ crayon /'kreɪən/ *n.* 蜡笔 5
- cream /kri:m/ *n.* 奶油 7
- Δ create /kri'eɪt/ *v.* 创造 9
- Δ crime /kraɪm/ *n.* 犯罪, 犯罪行为 1
- cultural /'kʌltʃərəl/ *adj.* 文化的 2
- Δ cushion /'kʊʃən/ *n.* 垫子 2
- cutlery /'kʌtləri/ *n.* 餐具 7

## D

- Δ damage /,dæmɪdʒ/ *v.* 损坏, 损害 9
- Δ decorate /'dekəreɪt/ *v.* 装饰 5
- Δ defeat /dɪ'fi:t/ *v.* 击败 6
- defense /dɪ'fens/ *n.* 防守 6
- definitely /'defɪnɪtli/ *adv.* 明确, 一定, 当然 8
- Δ degree /dɪ'ɡri:/ *n.* 学位 3
- Δ depth /depθ/ *n.* 深度 9
- Δ detail /'di:teɪl/ *n.* 详情 4
- Δ detective /dɪ'tektɪv/ *n.* 侦探 3
- developing /dɪ'veləpɪŋ/ *adj.* 发展中的 10
- Δ development /dɪ'veləpmənt/ *n.* 发展 3
- diploma /dɪ'pləʊmə/ *n.* 毕业证书, 毕业文凭 8
- Δ direction /dɪ'rekʃən/ *n.* (行路的) 指引, 方向 8
- Δ discussion /dɪ'skʌʃən/ *n.* 讨论 4
- disease /dɪ'zi:z/ *n.* 疾病 10
- dispose /dɪ'spəʊz/ *v.* 处置 1
- Δ domestic /də'mestɪk/ *adj.* 国内的 9
- Δ double /'dʌbəl/ *v.* 加倍, 翻一番 9
- draw (one's) attention 吸引 (某人的) 注意 3
- Δ dress /dres/ *v.* (给……) 穿衣 2
- dress up 盛装打扮 5
- dribble /'drɪbəl/ *v.* 运球 6
- Δ dry /draɪ/ *v.* 弄干, 擦干 1
- Dublin /'dʌblɪn/ *n.* 都柏林 (爱尔兰首都) 9
- Δ dull /dʌl/ *adj.* 无趣的, 枯燥的 4
- dump /dʌmp/ *v.* 倾倒 10

Δ dumpling /'dʌmplɪŋ/ *n.* 饺子 5  
dynasty /'dɪnəsti/ *n.* 朝代 2

## E

Δ earthquake /'ɜ:θkweɪk/ *n.* 地震 9  
Easter bunny 复活节兔子 5  
edit /'edɪt/ *v.* 编辑 8  
educate /'edʒʊkeɪt/ *n.* 教育 2  
Δ effect /ɪ'fekt/ *n.* 效果; 影响 4  
elbow /'elbəʊ/ *n.* 肘, 肘部 7  
Δ electric /ɪ'lektrɪk/ *adj.* 电的, 令人激动的 5  
Δ empty /'emptɪ/ *v.* 使……成为空的; 倒空 1  
engaged /ɪn'geɪdʒd/ *adj.* 已订婚的 8  
engagement /ɪn'geɪdʒmənt/ *n.* 订婚, 婚约 8  
erupt /ɪ'rʌpt/ *v.* 爆发 9  
Δ Europe /'jʊərəp/ *n.* 欧洲 9  
Δ ever /'evə/ *adv.* 从来; 在某时 2  
Δ exchange /ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/ *v.* 交换 5  
Δ exhibition /,ɪksɪ'bɪʃən/ *n.* 展览 4  
Δ explore /ɪk'splɔ:/ *v.* 研究, 探索 9  
expo /'ekspəʊ/ *n.* 展览会 9  
extinct /ɪk'stɪŋkt/ *adj.* 灭绝的 10  
Δ extra /'ekstrə/ *adj.* 额外的 5

## F

fame /feɪm/ *n.* 名声 3  
fancy dress party 盛装舞会 5  
farewell /,feə'wel/ *n.* 告别 1  
Δ fascinating /'fæsmɪneɪtɪŋ/ *adj.* 吸引人的 9  
feast /fi:st/ *n.* 盛宴 5  
Δ feature /'fi:tʃə/ *n.* 特征 9  
Δ festival /'festəvel/ *n.* 节日 5  
festive /'festɪv/ *adj.* 节日的 5  
fiction /'fɪkʃən/ *n.* 小说 4  
fictional /'fɪkʃənəl/ *adj.* 虚构的 4  
Δ fill /fɪl/ *v.* 填入 1  
Δ film /fɪlm/ *v.* 拍成电影 1  
final /'faɪnəl/ *adj.* 最后的 4  
*n.* 决赛 6  
Δ fine /faɪn/ *v.* 罚款 10

firecracker /'faɪə,kreɪkə/ *n.* 爆竹, 鞭炮 5  
Δ fit /fɪt/ *v.* 装进, 容纳 9  
flash /flæʃ/ *v.* 闪耀 5  
flavor /'fleɪvə/ *n.* 口味 7  
Δ float /fləʊt/ *v.* 漂浮 2  
floating /'fləʊtɪŋ/ *adj.* 漂浮的 9  
Δ flood /flʌd/ *n.* 洪水 9  
flowerpot /'flaʊəpɒt/ *n.* 花盆 8  
fluently /'flu:əntli/ *adv.* 流利地 4  
former /'fɔ:mə/ *adj.* 前一个的 2  
foul /faʊl/ *n.* 犯规 6  
Δ found /faʊnd/ *v.* 建立 2  
Δ fry /fraɪ/ *v.* 煎 5

## G

Gaelic /'geɪlɪk/ *n.* 盖尔语 9  
gala /'gɑ:lə/ *n.* 盛会, 庆典 5  
garbage /'gɑ:bɪdʒ/ *n.* 垃圾 10  
generally /'dʒenərəli/ *adv.* 一般, 通常 7  
Δ generous /'dʒenərəs/ *adj.* 丰富的, 慷慨的 9  
geographer /dʒɪ'ɒgrəfə/ *n.* 地理学研究者或专家 9  
get married 结婚 2  
ghost /gəʊst/ *n.* 鬼 5  
giggle /'gɪɡəl/ *n.* 咯咯笑 5  
*v.* 咯咯地笑 7  
give away 把……送给(别人) 4  
give up 放弃 10  
globe /gləʊb/ *n.* 地球, 地球仪 9  
glossary /'glɒsəri/ *n.* 术语表; 词汇表 1  
gnaw /nɔ:/ *v.* 啃, 咬 1  
Δ gold /gəʊld/ *n.* 金 6  
Δ golf /gɒlf/ *n.* 高尔夫球 6  
gown /gaʊn/ *n.* 女裙服, 女礼服 8  
grab /græb/ *v.* 抓 2  
graduation /,grædʒu'eɪʃən/ *n.* (大学等) 毕业; 毕业典礼 8  
Δ grand /grænd/ *adj.* 盛大的; 主要的 2  
grave /greɪv/ *n.* 坟墓 1  
groom /gru:m/ *n.* 新郎 8  
growth /grəʊθ/ *n.* 成长 10

△ guard /gɑ:d/ *v.* 守卫 6  
guidebook /'gaɪdbʊk/ *n.* 指南, 手册 8  
Guinness /'ɡɪnɪs/ *n.* 一种爱尔兰啤酒 9  
gym /dʒɪm/ *n.* 体育馆 6

## H

haircut /'heəkʌt/ *n.* 剪发 3  
hairstyle /'heəstɑɪl/ *n.* 发型, 发式 3  
Halloween /hæləʊ'i:n/ *n.* 万圣节 5  
△ handle /'hændl/ *n.* 柄, 把手 7  
happiness /'hæpɪnɪs/ *n.* 幸福, 快乐 8  
△ harm /hɑ:m/ *v.* 使……受害 10  
harsh /hɑ:f/ *adj.* 艰难的; 粗糙的 2  
heritage /'herɪtɪdʒ/ *n.* 遗产 2  
△ hero /'hɪərəʊ/ *n.* 英雄 4  
high-tech /,haɪ 'tek/ *n.* 高科技 3  
historic /hɪ'stɒrɪk/ *adj.* 历史上著名的; 有历史意义的 2  
historical /hɪ'stɒrɪkəl/ *adj.* 历史的; 和历史有关的 2  
homecoming party 校友返校活动 5  
honeymoon /'hʌnɪmu:n/ *n.* 蜜月 8  
hoop /hu:p/ *n.* 篮筐 6  
hopscotch /'hɒpskɒtʃ/ *n.* 跳格子 6  
△ host /həʊst/ *v.* 主办 9  
△ human /'hju:mən/ *n.* 人 4

## I

iceberg /'aɪsbɜ:g/ *n.* 冰山 9  
immense /ɪ'mens/ *adj.* 极大的 9  
impressed /ɪm'presd/ *adj.* 令人印象深刻的 4  
impression /ɪm'preʃən/ *n.* 印象 9  
improve /ɪm'pru:v/ *v.* 改进, 改善 5  
in addition 此外 7  
△ independent /,ɪndɪ'pendənt/ *adj.* 独立的 9  
independently /,ɪndɪ'pendəntli/ *adv.* 独立地 3  
index /'ɪndeks/ *n.* 索引 1  
△ individual /,ɪndɪ'vɪdʒuəl/ *n.* 个人 6  
△ indoors /,ɪn'dɔ:z/ *adv.* 在室内 6  
Industrial Revolution 工业革命 10

inhabitant /ɪn'hæbɪtənt/ *n.* 居民; 栖息的动物 9  
inspired /ɪn'spaɪəd/ *adj.* 充满灵感的 1  
it depends 那得看情况 7  
it serves sb right 活该, 给某人应得的惩罚 1

## J

Jack-o'-lantern /,dʒækəʊ'læntən/ *n.* 南瓜灯 5  
jelly bean 复活节糖果 5

## K

karate /kə'rɑ:tɪ/ *n.* 空手道 6  
ketchup /'ketʃəp/ *n.* 番茄酱 7  
△ keyword /'ki:wɜ:d/ *n.* 关键字 4  
knit /nɪt/ *v.* 编织 5  
△ knock /nɒk/ *n.* 敲, 击 5

## L

△ laboratory /lə'bɒrətəri/ *n.* 实验室 10  
△ lack /læk/ *v.* 缺乏 10  
△ land /lənd/ *v.* (飞机、船等) 着陆 2  
landmark /ləndma:k/ *n.* 陆标, 文物建筑 9  
landslide /'lændslaɪd/ *n.* 山崩, 滑坡 9  
lantern /'læntən/ *n.* 灯笼 2  
Lantern Festival 元宵节 2  
lap /ləp/ *n.* (坐着时的) 大腿部 7  
latest /'leɪtɪst/ *adj.* 最新的 4  
latitude /'lætɪtju:d/ *n.* 纬度 9  
△ launch /lɔ:ntʃ/ *v. & n.* 发射 3  
△ lead /li:d/ *n.* 铅 10  
leaning /'li:nɪŋ/ *adj.* 倾斜的 2  
litre /'lɪtə/ *n.* 升 10  
△ live /lɪv/ *adj.* 现场直播的 8  
living /'lɪvɪŋ/ *adj.* 活的, 有生命的 9  
longitude /'lɒndʒɪtju:d/ *n.* 经度 9  
look up 查找 1  
lost /lɒst/ *adj.* 迷路的 9  
lottery /'lɒtəri/ *n.* (发行彩票) 抽彩给奖法 8  
lowland /'ləʊləndz/ *n.* 低地 9

lunar /'lu:nə/ *adj.* 太阴的, 以月球公转测度的 5

## M

Madrid /mə'drɪd/ *n.* 马德里 8

make way for 让路给…… 5

managing director 总经理 10

Manchester /'mæntʃəstə/ *n.* 曼彻斯特 8

mansion /'mænfən/ *n.* 大厦 3

maple syrup 枫树蜜 7

march /mɑ:tʃ/ *n.* 进行曲 8

marriage /'mæɪdʒ/ *n.* 婚姻 3

martial arts 武术 4

marvelous /'mɑ:vələs/ *adj.* 极好的, 非凡的 5

mashed potato 土豆泥 7

mask /mɑ:sk/ *n.* 面具 5

mayonnaise /,meɪə'neɪz/ *n.* 蛋黄酱 7

measles /'mi:zəl/ *n.* 麻疹 3

mechanic /mɪ'kænik/ *n.* 机修工 10

medal /'medəl/ *n.* 奖牌, 勋章 6

media /'mi:diə/ *n.* 大众传播媒介 1

medium-rare /'mi:diəm reə/ *adj.* 中等嫩的 7

melon /'melən/ *n.* 瓜 7

melt /melt/ *v.* 融化 9

memorable /'memərəbəl/ *adj.* 难忘的 4

memorize /'meməraɪz/ *v.* 记忆; 记住 4

Δ mention /'menʃən/ *v.* 提到 2

metropolis /mɪ'trɒpəlɪs/ *n.* 大都市 9

milestone /'maɪlstəʊn/ *n.* 里程碑 3

Δ million /'mɪljən/ *n.* 百万 9

mission /'mɪʃən/ *n.* 任务 3

misuse /,mɪs'ju:z/ *v.* 误用, 滥用 1

Δ monitor /'mɒnɪtə/ *n.* 班长 1

motto /'mɒtəʊ/ *n.* 箴言 6

moving /'mu:vɪŋ/ *adj.* 令人感动的 4

muffin /'mʌfɪn/ *n.* 小松饼, 甜的小面包卷 7

mustard /'mʌstəd/ *n.* 芥末 7

## N

Δ name /neɪm/ *v.* 命名 3

nappy /'næpɪ/ *n.* 尿布 8

Δ narrow /'nærəʊ/ *adj.* 狭窄的 3

Δ national /'næʃənəl/ *adj.* 国家的 3

Δ natural /'nætʃərəl/ *adj.* 自然的 10

Δ nearly /'niəli/ *adv.* 几乎, 差不多 9

necklace /'neklɪs/ *n.* 项链 2

Δ neither /'niəðə/ *pron.* 两者都不 4

neuromotor /,njuərə'məʊtə/ *adj.* 神经(肌)运动的 3

newly-wed /'nju:li wed/ *n.* (通常用复数)新婚的人 8

no wonder 并不奇怪, 不足为奇 3

## O

Δ obvious /'ɒbvɪəs/ *adj.* 明显的 10

offense /ə'fens/ *n.* 攻方 6

Δ official /ə'fɪʃəl/ *adj.* 官方的, 正式的 9

Δ on /ɒn/ *adv.* 正在发生, 正在上映 4

on average 平均起来 10

on holiday 度假 3

Δ opposite /'ɒpəzɪt/ *adj.* 相反的 8

organization /,ɔ:gənəɪ'zeɪʃən/ *n.* 组织 10

oriental /,ɔ:ri'entl/ *adj.* 东方的 9

Δ outdoors /,aʊt'dɔ:z/ *adv.* 在室外 6

overall /,əʊvər'ɔ:l/ *a.* 总的, 全面的 7

overlook /,əʊvə'lʊk/ *v.* 俯瞰 3

overturn /,əʊvə'tɜ:n/ *v.* 打翻 5

## P

parcel /'pɑ:səl/ *n.* 包裹 4

Δ party /'pɑ:tɪ/ *n.* (同行的)群, 组, 队 8

pavilion /pə'vɪljən/ *n.* 亭, 阁; (临时)展览馆 9

pearl /pɜ:l/ *n.* 珍珠 9

penguin /'penɡwɪn/ *n.* 企鹅 9

pepperoni /,pepə'rəʊni/ *n.* 腊味香肠 7

Δ percent /pə'sent/ *n.* 百分数 10

Δ performance /pə'fɔ:məns/ *n.* 成绩 5

Δ persuade /pə'sweɪd/ *v.* 说服 10

physicist /'fɪzɪsɪst/ *n.* 物理学家 3

pick up 让……搭车 8  
 pickle /'pɪkəl/ *n.* 腌制的食品, 泡菜 7  
 picturesque /ˌpɪktʃə'resk/ *adj.* 如画般的 2  
 pin-striped /'pɪnstreɪpt/ *adj.* 细条纹的 2  
 Δ plain /pleɪn/ *n.* 平原 9  
 Δ planet /'plænɪt/ *n.* 行星 9  
 plateau /'plætəʊ/ *n.* 高原 9  
 Δ play /pleɪ/ *n.* 戏剧 1  
 Δ plot /plɒt/ *n.* 情节 4  
 polar /'pəʊlə/ *n.* 极地 10  
 polish /'pɒlɪʃ/ *v.* 上光 1  
 Δ pollution /pə'lu:ʃən/ *n.* 污染 9  
 Δ population /ˌpɒpjʊ'leɪʃən/ *n.* 人口 9  
 populous /'pɒpjʊləs/ *adj.* 人口稠密的 3  
 Δ port /pɔ:t/ *n.* 港口 9  
 portable /'pɔ:təbəl/ *adj.* 轻便的, 便于携带的 7  
 Δ pour /pɔ:/ *v.* 灌, 注, 倒 9  
 prank /præŋk/ *n.* 恶作剧 5  
 preparation /ˌprepə'reɪʃn/ *n.* 预备, 准备 8  
 Δ present /prɪ'zent/ *v.* 授予 6  
 Δ previous /'pri:vɪəs/ *adj.* 先前的 6  
 primary school 【英】小学 3  
 prime minister 首相 2  
 producer /prə'dju:sə/ *n.* (电影) 制片人 1  
 professor /prə'fesə/ *n.* 教授 3  
 Δ profit /'prɒfɪt/ *n.* 利益 1  
 Δ progress /'prɒɡres/ *n.* 进步 4  
 prong /prɒŋ/ *n.* 叉; 耙 7  
 Δ publish /'pʌblɪʃ/ *v.* 出版 1  
 pumpkin /'pʌmpkɪn/ *n.* 南瓜 5  
 Δ pure /pjʊə/ *adj.* 纯净的, 清洁的, 纯的 9

## Q

qualification /ˌkwɒlɪfɪ'keɪʃən/ *n.* 资格 6  
 quote /kwəʊt/ *n.* 引文 4

## R

Δ race /reɪs/ *n.* 比赛, 赛跑 5  
 rainfall /'reɪnfɔ:l/ *n.* 降雨量 9

rat /hɑ:f/ *n.* 老鼠 2  
 Δ rate /reɪt/ *n.* 速度 10  
 rating /'reɪtɪŋ/ *n.* 等级, 级别 4  
 rattling /'rætɪŋ/ *n.* 窸窣响 5  
 Δ real /rɪəl/ *adj.* 真实的 4  
 Δ realize /'rɪəlaɪz/ *v.* 认识到, 了解 9  
 Δ recently /'ri:səntli/ *adv.* 最近 2  
 reception /rɪ'sepʃən/ *n.* 接待, 宴会 8  
 recipe /'resɪpɪ/ *n.* 食谱 5  
 Δ recognize /'rekəɡnaɪz/ *v.* 认出 3  
 Δ recommend /ˌrekə'mend/ *v.* 推荐 9  
 recreate /ˌrɪ:kri'eɪt/ *v.* (使) 再现 2  
 rectangular /rek'tæŋɡjələ/ *adj.* 长方形的 6  
 Δ reduce /rɪ'dju:s/ *v.* 减少 10  
 relatively /'relətɪvli/ *adj.* 相对地 9  
 remarkable /rɪ'mɑ:kəbəl/ *adj.* 非凡的 3  
 Δ reply /rɪ'plaɪ/ *v.* 回答, 答复 1  
 reside /rɪ'zaɪd/ *v.* 居住 2  
 resolution /ˌrezə'lu:ʃən/ *n.* 决定, 决心 5  
 resource /rɪ'zɔ:s/ *n.* 资源 9  
 restriction /rɪ'strɪkʃən/ *n.* 限制 1  
 result in 导致 10  
 Δ review /rɪ'vju:/ *n.* 评论 4  
 Δ ring /rɪŋ/ *n.* 戒指 8  
 roast /rəʊst/ *v.* 烤, 烘 5  
 roller skating 滑旱冰 4  
 rolling /'rəʊlɪŋ/ *adj.* 绵延起伏的 9  
 romantic /rəʊ'mæntɪk/ *adj.* 浪漫的 1  
 Δ row /rəʊ/ *n.* 排 4

## S

sanitation /ˌsænɪ'teɪʃən/ *n.* 卫生 10  
 satisfactory /ˌsætɪs'fæktəri/ *adj.* 令人满意的 10  
 scene /si:n/ *n.* 场景 1  
 scenery /'si:nəri/ *n.* 风景 2  
 scholar /'skɒlə/ *n.* 学者 2  
 scientific /ˌsaɪən'tɪfɪk/ *adj.* 科学的 3  
 seal /si:l/ *n.* 海豹 9  
 secondary school 中学 2  
 Δ select /sɪ'lekt/ *v.* 挑选 3  
 selection /sɪ'lekʃən/ *n.* 挑选 3

Δ sentence /'sentəns/ *v.* 判处 1  
 Δ separate /'sepəreɪt/ *adj.* 单独的; 分开的 6  
 Δ serious /'sɪərɪəs/ *adj.* 严重的 10  
     set the table (在桌上) 摆餐具 3  
 Δ settle /'setl/ *v.* 安排, 料理(事务等) 1  
     seven-ish /'sevənɪʃ/ *n.* 七点左右 4  
     shocked /ʃɒkt/ *adj.* 受了震惊的 10  
     short of 缺乏 10  
     show up 出现 8  
 Δ side /saɪd/ *n.* 配菜 7  
     situate /'sɪtʃueɪt/ *v.* 位于 9  
     skeleton /'skelɪtən/ *n.* 骨架, 骨骼 5  
     skyscraper /'skaɪ,skreɪpə/ *n.* 摩天大楼 2  
     sliced /slaɪsd/ *adj.* 切片的 7  
     slogan /'sləʊgən/ *n.* 标语, 口号 6  
     slouch /slaʊtʃ/ *v.* 没精打采地坐(站, 走) 7  
     snooker /'snu:kə/ *n.* 斯诺克 6  
     snowboard /'snəʊbɔ:d/ *v.* 滑雪 6  
     soap /səʊp/ *v.* 涂肥皂 5  
     sourly /saʊli/ *adv.* 酸酸地; 不高兴地 1  
     spaghetti /spə'getɪ/ *n.* 意大利实心面 7  
     Spain /speɪn/ *n.* 西班牙 8  
     spank /spæŋk/ *v.* 拍打 8  
 Δ spare /speə/ *v.* 节省, 分让 1  
     spectator /spek'tetə/ *n.* 观众 6  
     spice /speɪs/ *n.* 香料; (辣) 调味品 3  
     spit /spɪt/ *v.* 吐口水, 吐痰 10  
     spoonful /'spu:nfʊl/ *n.* 一匙 1  
 Δ spot /spɒt/ *n.* 地点, 场所 2  
     spy /spaɪ/ *n.* 间谍 4  
         *v.* 秘密监视 1  
 Δ standard /'stændəd/ *n.* 标准 10  
 Δ state /steɪt/ *n.* 国家 9  
 Δ stir /stɜ:/ *n.* 搅动 3  
     streamer /'stri:mə/ *n.* 狭长的彩色纸带 8  
 Δ stuff /stʌf/ *v.* 塞满, 填满 5  
 Δ stupid /'stju:pɪd/ *adj.* 愚蠢的 10  
 Δ success /sək'ses/ *n.* 成功 1  
     suffer /'sʌfə/ *v.* 遭受, 忍受 3  
 Δ suggestion /sə'dʒestʃən/ *n.* 建议 7  
 Δ suitable /'su:təbəl/ *adj.* 适合的 1  
     summary /'sʌməri/ *n.* 概要 4

Δ supply /sə'plaɪ/ *n.* 供给 10  
 Δ surprise /sə'praɪz/ *n.* 令人吃惊的事物 8  
     surrounding /sə'raʊndɪŋ/ *adj.* 周围的, 环绕的 9  
     sweep /swi:p/ *v.* 清扫 5  
     symbolic /sɪm'bɒlɪk/ *adj.* 象征性的 9  
     symbolize /'sɪmbəlaɪz/ *v.* 象征 5

## T

taco /'tækəʊ/ *n.* 墨西哥玉米卷 7  
 tailcoat /'teɪlkəʊt/ *n.* 燕尾服 2  
 take part in 参加(活动) 3  
 take place 发生 2  
 tanker /'tæŋkə/ *n.* 油轮 10  
 Δ tax /tæks/ *n.* 税 2  
 Δ term /tɜ:m/ *n.* 词语, 术语 5  
     territory /'terɪtəri/ *n.* 领土, 版图 9  
 Δ test /test/ *n.* & *v.* 测验 8  
     the Arctic Ocean 北冰洋 9  
     the Atlantic Ocean 大西洋 9  
     the Netherlands 荷兰 6  
     the Pacific Ocean 太平洋 9  
     the Republic of Ireland 爱尔兰共和国 9  
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# 后 记

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总主编：吴友富

主 编：燕华兴

副主编：赵均宁 莫国钦

编 者：（按姓氏笔画排列）

刘 颖 杨云霞 宋淑娟 张 越 赵大莉 管 烨

本册书第一版编写人员为：

总主编：戴炜栋 吴友富

主 编：燕华兴

副主编：荣新民

编 者：（按姓氏笔画排列）

王秀斌 任满红 刘 颖 宋淑娟 张 越 荣新民

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上海外语教育出版社基础教育部

地址：上海市大连西路558号上海外语教育出版社716室

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联系电话：65425300转7081

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