



义务教育教科书

五·四学制

英语 ENGLISH

七年级 下册



教育科学出版社

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· 北京 ·

Preview Units



UNIT 1

Jenny's Winter Space Camp



UNIT 2

Traveling in China



UNIT 3

Finding the Way



UNIT 5

Say It without Words



UNIT 9
Different Cultures



UNIT 11
Across Generations



UNIT 6

Culture Quiz



UNIT 7

What's in the Ads?



UNIT 10

Different Kinds of English

前 言

同学们，大家好！结束了愉快的寒假生活，我们即将踏上新的英语学习征程。你们准备好了吗？

在上学期的学习中，我们探讨了自然现象、饮食文化以及身体健康的相关话题，在语言实践中学到了许多英语表达方法及语法知识。在学习西方文化的同时，也懂得了如何让我们传统的、民族的文化走向世界。本学期，我们将带领大家了解航天知识及与旅行相关的内容，解读东西方文化交流中遇到的问题，同一种语言在不同地域的差异，以及孩子在成长过程中与家长的沟通等问题。这些精彩、丰富的内容正在等待同学们去感受和学习。

希望同学们通过对本册教科书的学习，能够更加热爱英语这门学科，在学习中树立明确的学习目标，相互帮助，合理计划和安排学习任务，积极探索适合自己的学习策略和方法，并逐步培养国际意识，提高跨文化交际能力；在语言技能、语言知识和综合运用方面夯实基础，积极主动地创新实践，在学习和应用的过程中感受英语语言的魅力。

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Jenny's Winter Space Camp

Getting Ready

A Choose and write the name of each picture from the box below.

1.



2.



3.



astronaut
spaceship
spacesuit

B Look at the pictures and ask your partner what he or she is going to do during summer vacation. Follow the example.



A: What are you going to do during summer vacation?

B: I'm going to visit Paris.

1.



2.



3.



Listening

A Listen to the dialog. Match the places and people.

1.



2.



B Listen again. Check **T** for true or **F** for false.

1. Susan heard that Egypt is an interesting place.
2. Li Jun wants to stay in Qingdao for two days.
3. Li Jun's grandmother lives near the beach.

T	F
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Speaking

A Practice the dialog with your partner.

What are you going to do tomorrow?

People say it is a fantastic movie.

Sorry, I already have plans for tomorrow.



I'm going to see the new movie, *Harry Potter*.

Do you want to come with me?

We can go another day, then.

B Talk with your partner. Ask the following questions.

1. What are you going to do tomorrow?
2. What is the most popular movie (book / song) these days? What do people say about it?

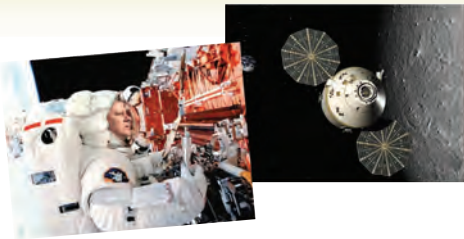
Key Expressions

What are you going to do tomorrow?
People say it is a fantastic movie.

Reading

Before Reading

Look at the pictures. Ask and answer the questions below with your partner.



- ▶ What is his job?
- ▶ Where does he travel?
- ▶ What does he wear in space?
- ▶ How does he move around in space?
- ▶ Do you think he can walk on the ground?

Reading — Jenny's Winter Space Camp

Last winter Jenny joined the space camp at the Space Center, the world's largest space museum. She took a training course at the winter space camp. This is her diary.

January 26

The first day of winter space camp!

Everyone was very excited. The first day started with some basic training. After that, we started to work with computers. I tasted astronaut food and tried on a spacesuit.



January 27

The most exciting day!

I learned about moving around in space. At first, I tried swimming through the air, but I couldn't go forward. Then I learned that I should push off from the wall to move forward. So, I tried, but I pushed off too hard and hit the opposite wall. Soon after, I could move around easily. It was fun!

January 28

The last day, flight simulation.

It was time to do a flight simulation. My team worked hard to finish the final test. Shortly after leaving the ground, there was a problem on the spaceship. So, I did a spacewalk to fix it. After our test was over, we came down to Earth. I was so proud of myself.

After Reading

A Choose the best answers.

1. The Space Center is a space _____.
a) camp b) museum c) station d) platform
2. What did Jenny do on the first day of the space camp?
a) Space flight simulation. b) A spacewalk.
c) Basic training. d) Swimming through the air.
3. What was the most exciting thing to Jenny?
a) Trying on a spacesuit. b) Learning to do a spacewalk.
c) Fixing the spaceship. d) Coming down to Earth.
4. How did Jenny feel after the test was over?
a) She was proud of herself. b) She was tired.
c) She was excited. d) She was disappointed.

B Check T for true or F for false.

- | | T | F |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Jenny was excited about the space camp. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. In the beginning, Jenny could move around easily in space. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Before leaving the ground, Jenny had to fix the spaceship. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. The flight simulation was the final test of the space camp. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

C Read the diary again. What did Jenny do at the space camp? Number the pictures in the correct order.



Words and Phrases

Fill in the blanks. Use the words in the **WORD BOX**. Change the word forms if necessary.

1. He _____ from the side of the pool and swam slowly to the other side.
2. How long is the _____ from Beijing to Guangzhou?
3. The house is on the _____ side of the road.
4. My dream is to be an _____ and travel in space.
5. He's out now, but he will be back _____.
6. She drove the car _____.



Pronunciation

A Listen and read the words in the diamonds. Add one more word with the same sound to each list.

1.

<p>/æ/ cap cat _____</p>	<p>/ʌ/ cup cut _____</p>
--------------------------------------	--------------------------------------

2.

<p>/ɪ/ did sit _____</p>	<p>/e/ dead set _____</p>
--------------------------------------	---------------------------------------

B Read the sentences. Pay attention to the words with the same sounds given above.

1. A cat ran and cut a cup.
2. He will set up a bell in the room on the left.

C Practice saying the sentences with proper intonation.

1. People say it is a fantastic movie.
2. Shortly after leaving the ground, there was a problem on the spaceship.

Structure

- He is handsome **and** kind.
- Do you go to school by bus **or** by bike?
- His father is old, **but** he looks very young.
- I was tired, **so** I went to bed early.

A Use the given words to combine the sentences like the example.

Example

I have black eyes. I have long straight hair. (and)

→ I have black eyes and long straight hair.

1. I can sing well. I can dance well. (and)

→ _____

2. Tom is playing the violin. Jane is playing the piano. (and)

→ _____

3. I like summer. My brother doesn't like summer. (but)

→ _____

B Choose the correct words.

1. Which would you like to eat, sandwiches **and** / **but** / **or** hamburgers?
2. The sun set **and** / **but** / **or** the moon rose.
3. My camera is old, **and** / **but** / **or** it takes good pictures.

C Join the two parts using **and**, **but**, **or**, or **so**.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|----------------------------|
| 1. He didn't work hard, | _____ | he lost his job. |
| 2. I prepared for the test, | _____ | I didn't get a good grade. |
| 3. Did Mike call you, | _____ | did you call Mike? |
| 4. Sally is a good pianist, | _____ | she paints well, too. |

Writing

A Choose the correct phrases or clauses to complete the sentences.

his brother is short cook together
bought many things many fish die

1. She went shopping and _____.
2. Would you like to eat out or _____ for dinner?
3. The rivers are full of trash, so _____.
4. Mike is tall, but _____.

B Complete the sentences with your own words.

1. The weather was wonderful yesterday, _____.
2. It began to rain, _____.
3. I got a good grade in math, _____.
4. My teacher asked me a question, _____.

C Read and complete the paragraph with **and**, **but**, and **so**.

Last winter my family went to Sanya on Hainan Island for vacation. It was winter, _____ the weather was warm enough to swim in the sea. Every day we went to the beach _____ swam in the sea. Sometimes we played in the sand. There were many pretty shells, _____ we collected them. On the last day, we wanted to see the whole city, _____ we climbed a mountain. Sanya was small, _____ it was very beautiful. I hope to go there again soon.

D Write about interesting activities you did during the winter vacation using **and**, **but**, **or**, and **so**.

Working Together

- A** Make groups of four. Ask what camp your members want to join and why.

Name	What camp	Why
Sarah	space camp	She wants to try on a spacesuit.

- B** Choose a camp from Activity A. Think more about the camp that your group would like to join.

space camp	We can see the night sky with beautiful stars.	We can try on spacesuits and eat astronaut food.
------------	--	--

- C** Let's make a poster for the camp that your group wants to join.



Fantastic Space Camp

Join us if you want to see a real space center.

When: Next summer vacation
 Where: Star Space Center
 Things to do:

- You can try on a spacesuit and eat astronaut food.
- You can do a flight simulation.
- You can see the beautiful sky and stars at night.

Come to our great camp. Meet many friends from all over the world and have a wonderful time!

2

Traveling in China

Getting Ready

A Choose and write the name of each place from the box below.

airport harbor bus stop train station



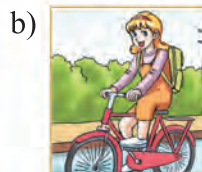
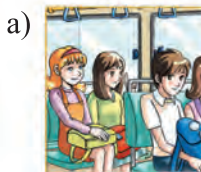
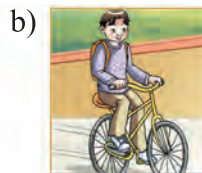
B Look at the table for train information. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the box below.

round trip departure destination

1. _____	2. _____ time	arrival time	one way	3. _____
Boston	6:10 a.m.	10:05 a.m.	\$30.00	\$55.00
Los Angeles	8:55 a.m.	5:45 p.m.	\$139.00	\$225.00
New York	9:30 a.m.	11:34 a.m.	\$42.00	\$80.00

Listening

A Listen to the dialog. How do Li Jun and Susan get to school?



B Listen again. Check **T** for true or **F** for false.

1. It usually takes five minutes for Susan to get to school.
2. Susan doesn't like to take the bus because of the heavy traffic.
3. It takes half an hour for Li Jun to get to school.

T	F
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Speaking

A Practice the dialog with your partner.

How do you get to school?

How long does it take from your house to school?

I take the bus.
It takes about twenty minutes.



I take the subway.

It only takes fifteen minutes.
How about you?

B Talk with your partner. Ask the following questions.

1. How do you get to school?
2. How long does it take from your house to school?

Key Expressions

How do you get to school?

It only takes fifteen minutes.

Reading

Before Reading

What is your favorite way to travel and why?



Reading — Traveling in China

China is one of the hottest places to visit right now. Many foreigners visit China and find that there are so many ways to travel in China. A lot of cities in China have airports, so you can fly just about anywhere. The most popular way to travel in China, however, is by train. The Chinese train system is over 80,000 kilometers long.

It is not very expensive to travel by train in China. For example, to go to another city from Beijing by train, you will spend about 50 to 600 yuan. Here is a train timetable. You can get it from your travel guide.

(Oct. 2012)

City	Train No.	Time
Tianjin	C211	1 hour and 20 mins.
Jinan	G21	1 hour and 32 mins.
Shanghai	G1	4 hours and 48 mins.
Xi'an	Z19	11 hours and 11 mins.
Shenzhen	T107	23 hours and 35 mins.

As you can see, it takes about 11 hours to go from Beijing to Xi'an by train, so some people will buy a "sleeper ticket." With this ticket, you can sleep in a bed during the night. The next morning, you wake up in Xi'an! You can also buy a "seat ticket" to save money. This can be fun when you travel with friends. You can chat or play games with your friends. You can eat something in the dining car. There are also many interesting things to look at outside the window. You will be in Xi'an before you know it!

People say the best way to travel in China is by train. It will make your visit to China the trip of a lifetime!

After Reading

A Choose the best answers.

1. What is the most popular way to travel in China?
a) By plane. b) By train. c) By bus. d) By bicycle.
2. How long is the Chinese train system?
a) Over 8,000 kilometers. b) Over 10,000 kilometers.
c) Over 80,000 kilometers. d) Over 100,000 kilometers.
3. How much is it to go to another city from Beijing by train?
a) 1 ~ 10 yuan. b) 15 ~ 45 yuan.
c) 50 ~ 600 yuan. d) More than 1000 yuan.
4. How long does it take to go to Shenzhen from Beijing by train?
a) Around 3 hours. b) Around 5 hours.
c) Around 10 hours. d) Around 24 hours.

B Check T for true or F for false.

- | | T | F |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. There are not many airports in China. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. It is very expensive to travel by train in China. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Traveling with a “seat ticket” can be fun when you travel with your friends. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. You can buy a “seat ticket” to save money. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

C Read the passage again. Put a check next to the sentences that are mentioned in the passage.

Traveling by train in China	
You can see many interesting things outside the window.	<input type="checkbox"/>
It is not very expensive.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Every city in China has a train station.	<input type="checkbox"/>
It is the fastest way to travel.	<input type="checkbox"/>
You can buy a “sleeper ticket” and get a bed for the night.	<input type="checkbox"/>

Words and Phrases

Fill in the blanks. Use the words in the **WORD BOX**. Change the word forms if necessary.

1. Do you have a train _____ for Beijing to Harbin?
2. Our city has a great subway _____.
3. My job is teaching Chinese to _____.
4. My grandfather worked hard on a farm during his _____.
5. The plane left before we got to the _____.
6. I can't find my book _____.



Pronunciation

A Listen and read the words in the diamonds. Add one more word with the same sound to each list.

1.

/ɒ / not lock _____	/ʌ / nut luck _____
------------------------------	------------------------------

2.

/ʊ / look book _____	/ʌ / luck buck _____
-------------------------------	-------------------------------

B Read the sentences. Pay attention to the words with the same sounds given above.

1. What does the bug on a gun in a hut want?
2. Don't pull my foot, or a fool can push us into the pool.

C Practice saying the sentences with proper intonation.

1. How do you get to school?
2. China is one of the hottest places to visit right now.

Structure

- **It** is not very expensive **to** travel by train in China.
- **It** is wrong **to** tell lies.

A Underline the real subjects.

1. That he is smart is true.
2. To answer your question is easy.
3. It is hard to exercise every day.
4. It is an interesting thing to play with a dog in the garden.

B Rewrite the following sentences like the example below.

Example

To save money for the future is necessary.

→ It is necessary to save money for the future.


1. To visit museums on the weekends is interesting.
→ _____
2. To drink fresh vegetable juice every day is very good for your health.
→ _____
3. To solve the problem is difficult for me.
→ _____


C Read the following story. How is **it** used in each sentence? Discuss with your partner.


It was a sunny day. My friend Jenny and I went to a museum. **It** was very nice to see the beautiful pictures. Jenny said, "Look at that picture. **It** is great." I said, "Yes, **it** is fantastic." When we came home, the weather changed. **It** was rainy. But **it** was wonderful to enjoy the weekend with my friend.

Writing

A Look at the pictures. Unscramble the words to make complete sentences.

1.  It _____ .
(a / expensive / take / is / taxi / to)

2.  It _____ .
(to / easy / is / bicycle / ride / a)

3.  How long _____ ?
(it / take / does / from Beijing / to Shanghai)

B Fill in a table and write about your most interesting trip. Use the sample writing as a guide.

	Where did you go?	When did you go?	Who joined you?	How did you go?	What did you do?	Why did you go?
My Trip	England	last year	my family	by plane	visited a museum	to see famous paintings

I traveled to England with my family last year. It took almost 11 hours from Beijing to London by plane. I visited a museum in London to see famous paintings. It was really fun to look around there.

C Show a picture of your trip to your classmates and talk about it. Use your writing in Activity B.

Working Together

Make groups of four. Choose two classmates to be the desk clerk and the customer. Create a conversation using the travel information.

destination	departure	one way	round trip
Atlanta	6:10 a.m.	\$30.00	\$55.00
Boston	6:30 a.m.	\$36.00	\$70.00
Dallas	7:05 a.m.	\$66.00	\$120.00
Los Angeles	8:30 a.m.	\$74.00	\$140.00
New York	8:55 a.m.	\$42.00	\$80.00
Seattle	9:30 a.m.	\$139.00	\$225.00

Excuse me.

When is the earliest train to Boston?

That's great. I'd like to buy a ticket.

How much is it for a one way trip ticket?

That's quite expensive. What about a round trip ticket?

Okay, then I will take a round trip ticket.



Yes, may I help you?

It's at 6:10.

All right. One way or round trip?

It is 30 dollars.

It costs 55 dollars.

Okay. Here you are.

Finding the Way

Getting Ready

A Fill in each blank with the correct direction.



B Look at the map. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the box below.



next to between behind across from

1. The hotel is _____ the supermarket.
2. There is a bank _____ the bookstore.
3. The supermarket is _____ the bookstore and the hotel.
4. The coffee shop is _____ the bookstore.

Listening

A Listen to the dialog. Draw Susan and Liu Chang's route on the map and circle the correct building they are going to.



B Listen again. Check **T** for true or **F** for false.

1. Susan and Liu Chang want to go to the museum.
2. Liu Chang is telling Susan the way to the museum.
3. The museum is across from the post office.

T	F
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Speaking

A Practice the dialog with your partner.

Could you tell me the way to the gym?

Will I see the gym from there?

Thanks very much.

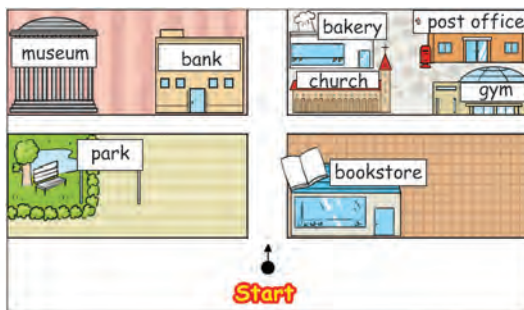


Go straight one block and turn right. Then keep going until you see a church on your left. It's next to the church.

Yes. The building is big, so you can't miss it.

No problem. If you get lost, then you can ask someone again along the way.

B Look at the map. Ask and answer how to get to different places on the map with your partner.



Key Expressions

Could you tell me the way to the gym?

Go straight one block and turn right.

Reading

Before Reading

How do you find your way with the tools below? Talk about them with your partner.



Reading — Finding the Way

It's easy to find your way over short distances. You can ask a friend or read a map. But what about over long distances? How do people find their way?



Looking at the sun and the stars is a good way to find a direction. This method works when the sky is clear, but when it's cloudy, the sun and the stars can't be seen. What can people do then?

When the sky is not clear, a compass can be used. A compass shows north, south, east, and west. It can be used in any weather. Unfortunately, using a compass is not so easy. First, you need to know where north is on the map. Then, you can set the compass.

These days, we use a newer method. It is called GPS. Now, maps for the whole world are on computers. People can read these maps on computers in their cars, in their homes, and even on their phones. GPS is very easy for people to use. But what if the computer has a problem? Well, we can always go back to using the sun and the stars!

After Reading

A Choose the best answers.

1. What is the story about?
a) Using a compass. b) Making maps.
c) How to find the way. d) How to use GPS.
2. What is the newest method for getting directions?
a) Using a compass. b) Using the sun.
c) Using GPS. d) Using a map.
3. We use a compass to find _____.
a) distance b) directions
c) weather d) maps
4. When it's a _____ night, it's easy to use the stars to find your direction.
a) cloudy b) rainy
c) windy d) clear

B Check T for true or F for false.

- | | T | F |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. You can find the way only by reading a map. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. A compass cannot be used in bad weather. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. To set the compass, you need to know where north is on the map. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. GPS can be used with a phone. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

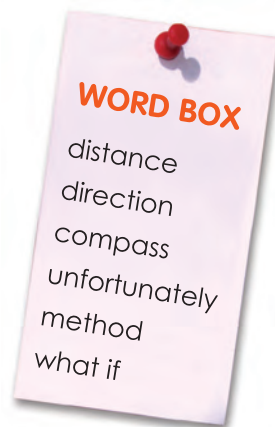
C Read the passage again. Match the methods with their characteristics.

1. **GPS** • • a) is not easy to use.
2. **Using the sun and stars** • • b) can be used with a computer.
3. **A compass** • • c) is the oldest method.

Words and Phrases

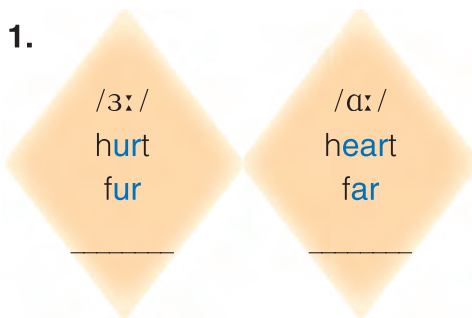
Fill in the blanks. Use the words in the **WORD BOX**. Change the word forms if necessary.

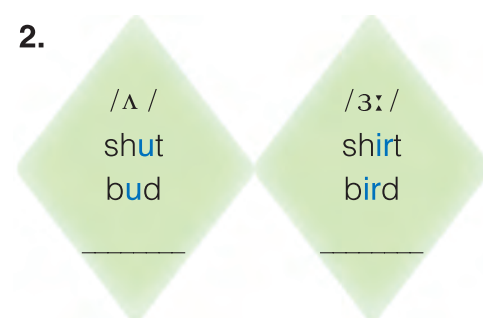
1. I have no sense of _____, so I'm always getting lost.
2. He travels a long _____ to work.
3. The North Star has been used as a _____.
4. Practicing hard is the best _____ to succeed.
5. _____ it starts to rain?
6. _____, we missed the bus, so we were late.



Pronunciation

A Listen and read the words in the diamonds. Add one more word with the same sound to each list.

1. 

2. 

B Read the sentences. Pay attention to the words with the same sounds given above.

1. The charming girl heard a bird singing in the car.
2. The first buds came out, but the girl shut the window.

C Practice saying the sentences with proper intonation.

1. Go straight one block and turn right.
2. When it's cloudy, the sun and the stars can't be seen.

Structure

- I **paint** the outside walls. → The outside walls **are painted** by me.
- Jack **finished** the work. → The work **was finished** by Jack.
- They **will clean** this room tomorrow.
→ The room **will be cleaned** by them tomorrow.
- We **see** stars at night. → Stars **are seen** at night (by us).

A Choose the correct words.

1. Music **enjoys** / **is enjoyed** by most people.
2. Somebody **cleans** / **is cleaned** the room every day.
3. Many accidents **cause** / **are caused** by dangerous driving.
4. Much of the country **cover** / **is covered** by snow.

B Rewrite the sentences using the passive voice.

1. Mr. Smith teaches us.
→ We _____ by Mr. Smith.
2. I read the book yesterday.
→ The book _____ by me yesterday.
3. Jack will build the house.
→ The house _____.
4. They can do it.
→ It _____.

C Find and correct three mistakes in the use of the passive voice.

Lots of bottles of Coca-Cola sell every year. People all over the world drink Coca-Cola. Coca-Cola invented by Dr. John Pemberton in 1886 in Atlanta. He sold it as medicine. In 1887, his friend Asa Candler bought it from Pemberton. He opened the first factory in Texas. Coca-Cola still made there.

Writing

A Rewrite the sentences using the passive voice.

1. Mary invited me to the party.



2. An American woman started the first Mother's Day.



3. People don't use this road very often.



4. They will hold the next meeting in Beijing, China.



B Write your own answers using the passive voice.

1. Where was the 2008 Olympic Games held?



2. How is GPS used?



3. When was the first plane invented?



4. Why is Kunming called "the Spring City"?



C Draw a map of your town and mark your house. Write about the position of your house using the sample writing as a guide.



I live in Sky Building. It is on Main Street. It is between the church and the shoe store. It is across from Star Hotel. There is a cinema next to the shoe store. Our building is near the subway station.

Working Together

A Write the directions from **Start** to each place.



Place	Directions
1. The school	
2. The park	
3. The hospital	
4. The supermarket	
5. The museum	
6. Mike's house	

B Now take turns asking and giving directions to your partner.



Could you tell me the way to _____ ?

Go _____,
then _____.
It's _____.



Review

Words and Expressions

A Which one is different?

- a) east b) between c) north
 d) west e) south
- a) bus stop b) harbor c) train station
 d) astronaut e) airport

B Look at the map and complete the passage. Use the words and expressions in the box below.



next to between across from

The church is _____ the station and the palace. The store is _____ the post office. And the post office is _____ the palace.

C Fill in the blanks using the words in the hint box below. Change the word forms if necessary.

- _____ I cannot pass the exam?
- _____, I have a math test tomorrow, so I cannot meet you.
- _____ after the war, the woman left for America.
- I told him that he should turn right, but he went to the _____ side.
- Dumplings are popular Chinese food for _____.
- Accidents can happen _____.

Hint

unfortunately
shortly
foreigner
opposite
anywhere
what if

Make friends with English speakers.

It will help to learn English words related to your life so that you can explain your interests or Chinese culture to someone who doesn't speak Chinese.



Sounds

A Listen and choose the words you hear.

<p>1.</p> <p>a) cat b) cut</p>	<p>2.</p> <p>a) sit b) set</p>	<p>3.</p> <p>a) not b) nut</p>
<p>4.</p> <p>a) luck b) look</p>	<p>5.</p> <p>a) hurt b) heart</p>	<p>6.</p> <p>a) shut b) shirt</p>
<p>7.</p> <p>a) lock b) luck</p>	<p>8.</p> <p>a) bud b) bird</p>	<p>9.</p> <p>a) did b) dead</p>

B Listen and practice saying the sentences with proper intonation.

1. She took a training course at the winter space camp.
2. Soon after, I could move around easily.
3. It is not very expensive to travel in China.
4. With this ticket, you can sleep in a bed during the night.
5. Looking at the sun and the stars is a good way to find a direction.
6. First, you need to know where north is on the map.

Listening and Speaking

Listen and practice with your partner.

1. *A*: What are you going to do this weekend?

B: I am going to _____.



go to a concert



climb the Great Wall



study in the library

2. *A*: How do you get to school?

B: I _____.



ride the subway



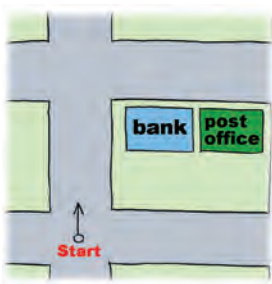
go on foot



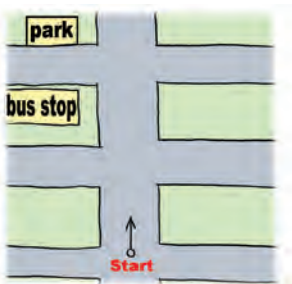
ride a bicycle

3. *A*: Could you tell me the way to the _____?

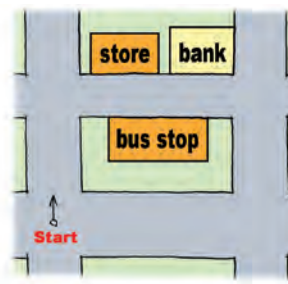
B: _____



post office



bus stop



store

Grammar

A Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words given.

1. This house _____ in 1930. (build)
2. Chinese _____ most in the world. (speak)
3. The wall _____ white tomorrow. (paint)
4. This letter must _____ at once. (post)

B Complete the dialog using **and**, **but**, **or**, or **so**.

Doctor: What's the matter?

Susan: I have a fever _____ a headache.

Doctor: Do you also have a runny nose _____ anything else?

Susan: Yes, I have a runny nose.

Doctor: You got a bad cold. You should get some rest for a week.

Susan: I'd like to do that, _____ I have an important exam tomorrow.
_____ I don't have time to rest.

Doctor: That's too bad. I'll give you some medicine, _____ you should try to get more rest.

C Match the two parts of the sentences.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. It is interesting | • | • a) by those people. |
| 2. I was invited to the party, | • | • b) to work hard. |
| 3. It is important | • | • c) but I didn't go there. |
| 4. All the flowers were picked | • | • d) to play with my dog. |

Writing

A Rewrite the sentences in the passive or active voice.

- The heavy snow caused many problems in the city.
→ _____
- We were woken up by a loud noise during the night.
→ _____
- She will invite her classmates to her party.
→ _____
- The park gates are locked around six in the evening by the guards.
→ _____

B Complete the sentences using the given words. Then write sentences in your own words.



watch soccer on TV



make dumplings with my mom



learn a new language



find a place with a map

It is boring to watch soccer on TV _____.

It is interesting _____.

It is difficult _____.

It is easy _____.



It is boring _____.

It is interesting _____.

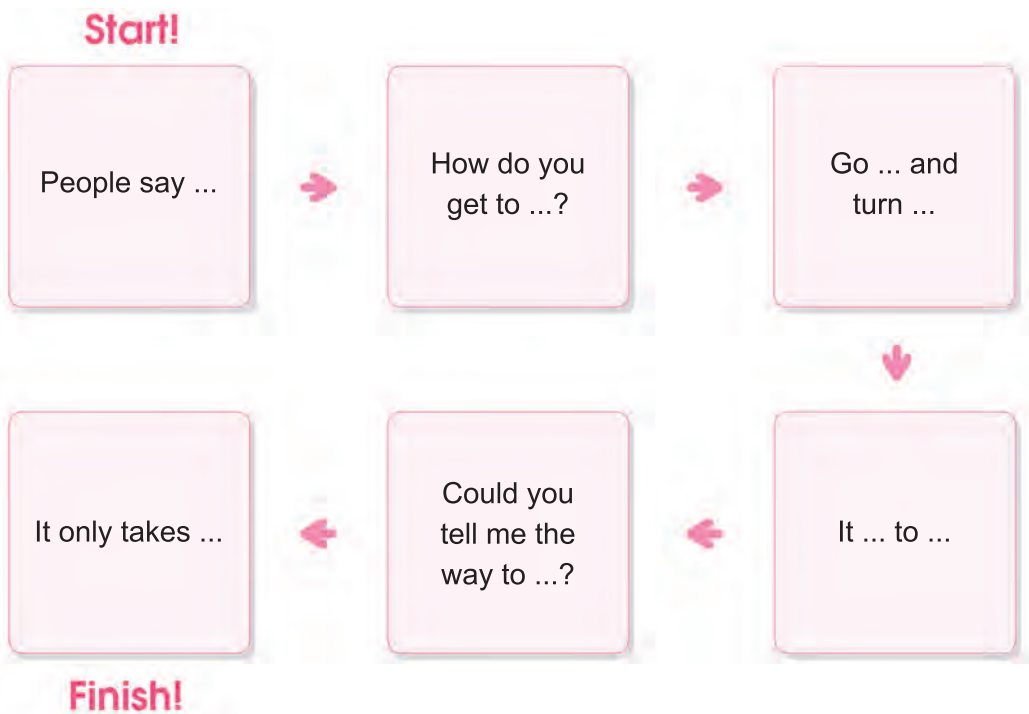
It is difficult _____.

It is easy _____.

Project Work

Play the game.

- Make groups of four.
- Play rock, scissors, paper.
- The winner makes a sentence first using the words written on the board.
- If the player makes a correct sentence, he or she goes to the next card and continues. If the sentence is not correct, he or she goes back to beginning and the next player takes a turn.
- The first player to get to the end of the board is the winner.



People say that the movie is fantastic!

Say It without Words

Getting Ready

A Look at the picture. Which words can you use to describe each person?

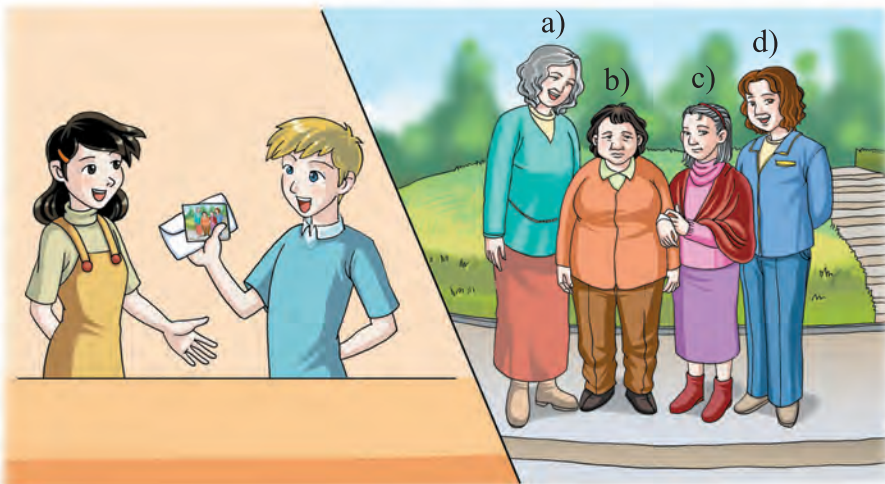


- a) the tallest
- b) glasses
- c) blue jeans
- d) white shirt
- e) long hair
- f) pink skirt
- g) brown hair

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

Listening

A Listen to the dialog. Who is Mike's grandmother?



B Listen again. Check **T** for true or **F** for false.

1. Wang Dandan and Mike are reading a letter.
2. Mike got a letter from his grandmother in the U.S.A.
3. Sally Brown is Mike's grandmother.

T	F
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Speaking

A Practice the dialog with your partner.

Could you do me a favor?

My friend is coming to visit, but I can't pick her up at the airport. Could you meet her for me?

She's about my height, long brown hair, and she wears glasses. She will be wearing jeans and a blue shirt. Do you follow me?



Sure. What is it?

What does she look like?

Got it. I'll make sure to give her a warm welcome.

B Look at the pictures and talk with your partner. Follow the pattern in dialog A.



long black hair /
160 cm high /
blue skirt and pink shirt



short blond hair /
glasses /
jeans and green jacket

Key Expressions

What does she look like?

Do you follow me?

Reading

Before Reading

Look at the pictures and guess what these gestures mean in America. Talk about them with your partner.



Reading — Say It without Words

Do you think we only use words to communicate? People do not only use words, they also use body language or gestures. Some gestures are common. This means that people from any culture can understand them. For example, pointing at something or someone means, “that one” or “that person.” This may not always be polite, but everyone can understand it.



Another gesture, “come here,” is understood around the world, however, it is not done the same way in every country. In America, they hold their hand out with their palm up and move their index finger back and forth. You should not use this gesture in China, however. It is not used for people, but used for animals. Chinese call people with their palm down.

Similar gestures are used in different cultures, but they mean different things. In America, they hold two fingers up to make a “V.” This can mean either “peace” or “victory.” In England, however, if you make a “V” with your fingers showing the back of your hand, it is very impolite! The other person might want to fight with you.

Head shaking is accepted differently in different cultures. In many countries, if you shake your head from side to side, it means “no,” but in Saudi Arabia, this means “yes.”

After Reading

A Choose the best answers.

- What is the main idea of this story?
 - Learning about another culture.
 - Going to new countries.
 - Understanding different gestures.
 - Communicating by words.
- In some cultures, pointing at someone can be _____.
 - impolite
 - funny
 - strange
 - common
- In _____, making a “V” sign with two fingers means “victory.”
 - China
 - America
 - England
 - Saudi Arabia

B Check T for true or F for false.

- | | T | F |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. People only use words to communicate. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Pointing at something means “that one.” | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Some cultures use similar gestures, but their meanings aren't always the same. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Head shaking means the same thing in all cultures. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

C Read the passage again. Write the meaning of each gesture for each country.



America



China



Saudi Arabia

Words and Phrases

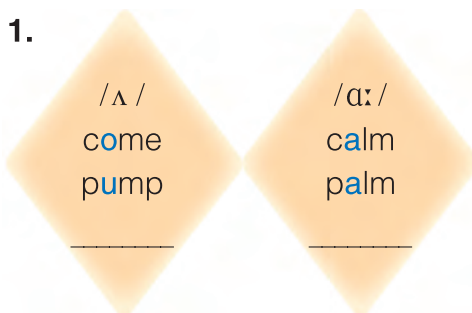
Fill in the blanks. Use the words in the **WORD BOX**. Change the word forms if necessary.

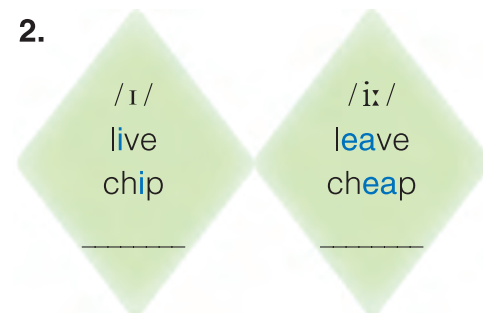
1. He is waving his hat _____.
2. The soccer team won a _____ for the first time.
3. Please be _____ to our guests.
4. Some animals _____ with each other by making sounds.
5. John is a _____ name in America.
6. You can have _____ milk _____ orange juice.



Pronunciation

A Listen and read the words in the diamonds. Add one more word with the same sound to each list.

1. 

2. 

B Read the sentences. Pay attention to the words with the same sounds given above.

1. On a calm night, he came to the neat hut on the farm.
2. I wish to live in peace, but it is not easy.

C Practice saying the sentences with proper intonation.

1. This means that people from any culture can understand them.
2. In England, however, if you make a “V” with your fingers showing the back of your hand, it is very impolite!

Structure

- Do you think (**that**) we only use words to communicate?
- This means (**that**) people from any culture can understand them.

A Combine two sentences using **that** like the example.

Example

I believe. He will succeed.

→ I believe that he will succeed.

1. People say. It is a boring movie.

→ _____

2. I heard. Our team won the game.

→ _____

3. I think. You speak good English.

→ _____

B Circle **that** when it is used as a connective.

Do you see **that** girl with long hair? **That's** my friend, Susan. She studies very well. She told me **that** she never took a lesson. I think **that** she studies hard by herself. She is also very kind. She usually helps many friends study. I like **that** about her.

C Look at the pictures and complete the sentences using **that** and the clauses below.





1. We learned _____.
2. She expects _____.
3. I remember _____.


the girl has short hair
the Earth is round
her mother will get better

Writing

A Look at the pictures. Unscramble the words to make complete sentences.

1.  I heard _____.
(beautiful / that / is / city / Sydney / a)

2.  Everyone knows _____.
(he / that / is / kind / very)

3.  The doctor _____.
(that / exercise / should / said / I)

B Here are two examples of body language. What do you think the person is saying in each case? Complete the second writing.



The first picture shows that he doesn't understand anything. If you make such a gesture, it means that you don't understand.



The second picture shows _____


Working Together


A Form groups of four. With your group, think of different kinds of body language. Guess and write about their meanings.

 <p>1. Yes, that's right.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3.</p>	 <p>1. Good luck!</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3.</p>	 <p>1.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3.</p>	 <p>1.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3.</p>
--	--	---	---

B Give your paper to another group. Look at their paper. Can you guess their body language?



We think  means "Yes, that's right." But the other group thinks it means "Thank you."

We think  means "Good luck!" But the other group thinks it means "I need to go to the bathroom."

Culture Quiz

Getting Ready

Read the following stories and choose the expressions that complete the dialogs.

Formal	Not at all. Don't mention it.	My pleasure. You're quite welcome.
Informal	That's OK. Sure.	Any time. No problem.

1. Mike and Li Jun are close friends. Today, Li Jun badly needs money, so Mike lends him some money.

Hey, you just saved me.
Thanks.



2. An important foreigner visited your school. Your English teacher, Ms. Li showed him around the school.

Thank you so much for your help.



Listening

A Listen to the dialog. Which picture describe the situation of the story?

a)



b)



c)



d)



B Listen again. Check **T** for true or **F** for false.

1. Mike bought Mexican food for Liu Chang.
2. Liu Chang often eats Mexican food.
3. Mike thought that Liu Chang didn't like his food.

T	F
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Speaking

A Practice the dialog with your partner.

I don't think I can go to the concert.

I feel kind of sick.

That's not true.



Why do you say that?

I'm not sure if I believe you. You just don't want to go to the concert.

It's okay. You can tell me the truth.

B Choose the correct expression for each blank from **Key Expressions**. Practice the dialog with your partner.

1. *A*: I will not be able to pass the test.
B: _____
A: Because I didn't study hard.
2. *A*: Mom, I can't go to school today because I am sick.
B: _____

Key Expressions

Why do you say that?

I'm not sure if I believe you.

Reading

Before Reading

Discuss why the expressions in red are not correct or inappropriate.

1.



2.



Reading — Culture Quiz

To communicate with people from other countries, we should learn about their cultures as well as their languages. If we don't know about other cultures, we can misunderstand each other. Let's read about some interesting differences in culture. You can check to see if your understanding of language and culture is good.

Liu Chang: When I visited the U.S.A. for the first time, I was angry with a clerk at a store. When I asked where the restroom was, the clerk kindly told me. Then I said, "Thank you very much." Her reply was "Sure." I was surprised that the clerk said that. It sounded rude to me. Why did she say that?

Mr. Brown: When you say "Thank you," Americans can say "Sure" for their answer. So, don't think Americans are rude when they say "Sure" to you. "It's my pleasure" and "No problem" are also commonly used replies instead of "You're welcome."

Li Jun: Once I met an old friend of mine at a party. I wanted to know why she was there. So I went up to her and asked, "Why did you come here?" Then she looked upset. Why was she upset?

Mr. Brown: The grammar in your question was perfect. However, its meaning is "I don't think you are invited here." So, the proper question is "What brings you here?"

After Reading

A Choose the best answers.

- When we learn a foreign language, we should learn about the country's _____, too.
a) tradition b) language c) culture d) history
- If you don't know much about a country and visit it, there may be some _____.
a) misunderstanding b) fighting
c) communicating d) accident
- When Americans say "Thank you," "_____" would not be a response to it.
a) No problem b) Sure
c) Excuse me d) It's my pleasure
- When you want to know the reason someone came out, you can ask "_____".
a) Why did you come here? b) What brings you here?
c) Who invited you? d) How did you come here?

B Check T for true or F for false.

- | | T | F |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Liu Chang thought the clerk was rude. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. The meaning of "Sure" that the clerk said is "Of course." | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Li Jun's question had a grammar mistake. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. To Americans, "What brings you here?" could be a rude question. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

C Read the passage again. Look at the pictures and fill in the blanks.



Words and Phrases

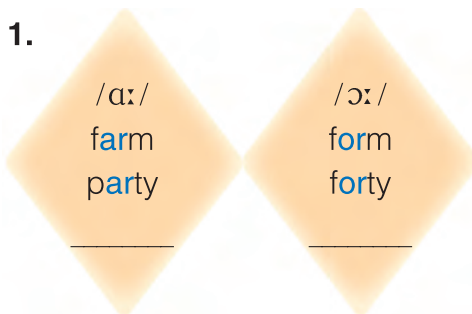
Fill in the blanks. Use the words in the **WORD BOX**. Change the word forms if necessary.

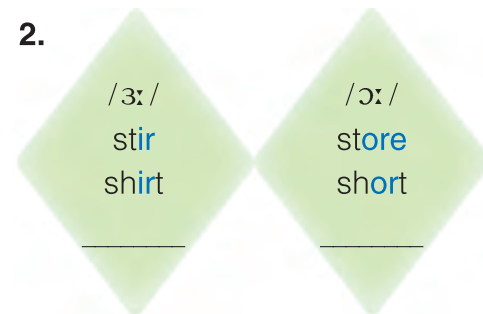
1. My teacher was _____ Mike because he didn't follow school rules.
2. She can play the violin _____ the piano.
3. Don't _____ me. I didn't mean that.
4. That's not the _____ way to use the machine.
5. I tried writing to her, but she didn't _____.
6. How can you say such _____ things?



Pronunciation

A Listen and read the words in the diamonds. Add one more word with the same sound to each list.

1. 

2. 

B Read the sentences. Pay attention to the words with the same sounds given above.

1. The school has a dorm and a farm, but the dorm is far from the farm.
2. He's working at the store in his short shirt.

C Practice saying the sentences with proper intonation.

1. We should learn about their cultures as well as their languages.
2. What brings you here?

Structure

- I asked **where** the restroom was.
- I wanted to know **why** she was there.
- You can check to see **if** your understanding of language and culture is good.

A Combine two sentences like the example.

Example

I want to know. / Why are people saying that?

→ I want to know why people are saying that.

1. I don't know. / Where was he born?

→ _____

2. The book shows. / Why should we understand other cultures?

→ _____

3. Do you know? / What is Jane's family name?

→ _____

B Combine two sentences using **if** like the example.

Example

I don't know. / Can he speak Chinese?

→ I don't know if he can speak Chinese.

1. Nobody knows. / Does she have any brothers or sisters?

→ _____

2. I forgot. / Did I lock the door?

→ _____

3. I'm not sure. / Is the news true?

→ _____

C Complete the dialogs.

1. *A*: What is his name?

B: I can't remember _____ his name is.

2. *A*: Why is the sky blue?

B: I don't know _____ the sky is blue.

3. *A*: Does she like Chinese food?

B: I don't know _____ she likes Chinese food.

Writing

A Check the questions you can answer. Then write the sentences like the example.

- Where does your English teacher live?
- Who invented paper?
- How long does it take from Harbin to Guangzhou by plane?
- How old are your grandparents?
- What is the tallest building in your town?
- Will it rain this weekend?

Example

→ I know where my English teacher lives.

B Look at the pictures and complete the story of Liu Chang.



Let me tell you about my experience with a foreigner. When I was on an airplane going to Shanghai, an American was sitting next to me. His name was Mike Brown. We talked about the weather, American food, and family members. He wanted to know _____.
I said that _____.
He was very surprised. Later I found out _____.
Then I said that _____.

Working Together

- A** Discuss why the people in the pictures have trouble communicating. Then correct the sentences underlined in the dialogs with your group.



A: Come on in. Why don't you have a seat?

B: Because you didn't tell me.

A: What do you mean?



A: There are many kinds of dishes.

B: You'd better eat dumplings.

A: Are you my boss or something?



A: You speak English very well.

B: Not good.



A: I made this food. What do you think about it?

B: Well, it's different.

A: Different?

- B** Can you list more incorrect English expressions used by Chinese? What are the correct English expressions? Discuss with your group and share with the class.

U · N · I · T

7

What's in the Ads?

Getting Ready

A Choose the name of each picture from the box below.

movie poster

Internet ad

help-wanted ad

1. *Now Hiring*
Looking for a salesperson
who can work from 12 to
8 p.m. at the S.S Mart.
• \$ 5 for an hour
• Tel: 1234-5678

2. *Internet ad*
Screenshot of a website showing various advertisements and a search bar.

3. *Movie poster*
Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban movie poster.

B Look at the advertisement for the spring sale and find the missing information.

- Place: _____
- Date: _____
- What is the closing time on Sunday?

- What kind of things have the biggest sale?

Smile Department Store
April 7~April 13 BIG SALE!
20% off all Men's and Women's Clothing
30% off all Shoes and Sports Wear
50% off all Sunglasses and Bags
Open: 10:00 a.m.~8:00 p.m. Weekdays
9:30 a.m.~8:30 p.m. Weekend

Listening

A Listen to the dialog. Which information is wrong?

a)  50% OFF

b)  30% OFF

c)  20% OFF

d)  40% OFF

B Listen again. Check **T** for true or **F** for false.

1. The man works at the grocery store.
2. There will be a big sale this weekend.
3. All fruits are on sale for half price on Sunday.

T	F
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Speaking

A Practice the dialog with your partner.

We're planning to have a big sale tomorrow!

It'll be from 50% to 80% off.

I'm sure many people will be here tomorrow.



How much off?

Wow, that sounds pretty good.

I should come early in the morning.

B Choose the correct expression for each blank from **Key Expressions**. Practice the dialog with your partner.

1. *A*: _____

Would you like to join us?

B: Sorry, I can't. I have to visit my grandmother.

2. *A*: I like singing. I really want to be a singer.

B: _____

Key Expressions

We're planning to have a dinner.

I'm sure your dream will come true.

Reading

Before Reading

These are some slogans that you can see in advertisements. Do you remember these advertisements? Talk about them with your partner.

Impossible Is Nothing

The happiest place
on Earth

JUST DO IT

Reading — What's in the Ads?

Advertisements are everywhere. We see ads on buses, trucks, taxis, and subways. We hear ads on the radio, in stores, and even on our telephones. There are ads every second on TV. People usually see and listen to thousands of advertisements every day!



What is the purpose of advertising? Companies want to give us information about their products. More importantly, they want to sell us their products. Advertisements really work. So, companies spend billions of dollars on advertising.

Businesses have used different advertising methods. Creating slogans is one of them. The slogan “Impossible Is Nothing” has made one big company very popular

around the world.

Another advertising method is to use famous people. People want to buy a product that a famous person uses. For example, a shoe-making company has already sold millions of shoes by getting famous sports players to wear its products.

Not all advertisements are honest. For example, a company might say that their food is healthy when it is not. Such false advertising has fooled people for many years. So, we can't believe everything in ads.

These days, businesses use new advertising methods through the Internet and mobile phones. So in the future, we will see thousands of more ads daily. There is no escape from the world of advertising!



After Reading

A Choose the best answers.

- Companies make advertisements to _____.
 - sell their products
 - use famous people
 - spend billions of dollars
 - save their money
- Advertising on _____ is the newest method.
 - buses, trucks, taxis and subways
 - the Internet and mobile phones
 - the radio and television
 - newspapers and magazines
- How did the shoe-making company sell millions of shoes?
 - They had the lowest prices.
 - They gave false advertising.
 - They got famous persons to wear their shoes.
 - They made ads through the Internet and mobile phones.
- Why can't we believe everything in ads?
 - Because we should spend all our money.
 - Because companies spend billions of dollars.
 - Because some advertisements don't tell the truth.
 - Because we can't escape from the world of advertising.

B Check T for true or F for false.

- We see or hear advertisements daily.
- "Impossible Is Nothing" is a very popular slogan.
- Businesses have used famous people to sell their products.
- Advertisements are always honest.

T	F
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

C Read the passage again. Fill in the chart.

Why do companies make ads?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To give _____. To _____.
What advertising methods do companies use to give us information about their products?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating _____. Using _____.

Words and Phrases

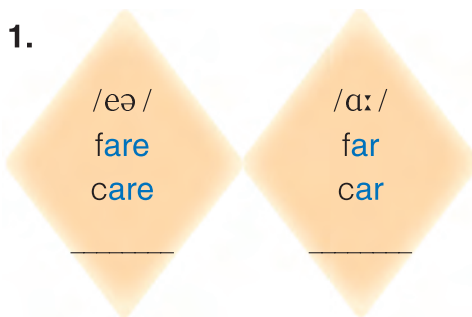
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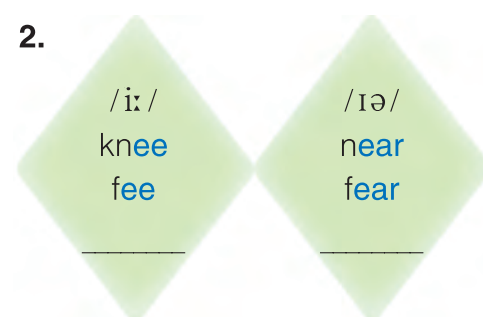
1. We learned how to _____ a new product.
2. What is the _____ of your visit?
3. Her business was successful and she made _____ dollars.
4. Many companies use famous people in their _____.
5. The _____ closed one year after it opened.
6. The _____ was very clear and easy to remember.



Pronunciation

A Listen and read the words in the diamonds. Add one more word with the same sound to each list.

1. 

2. 

B Read the sentences. Pay attention to the words with the same sounds given above.

1. In March, Carl and Mark shared their NBA cards fairly.
2. A bee bit my knee near the tree, so I feared.

C Practice saying the sentences with proper intonation.

1. We're planning to have a big sale tomorrow.
2. These days, businesses use new advertising methods through the Internet and mobile phones.

Structure

- They **have** *already* **sold** millions of sneakers.
- She **has** *just* **gotten** married.
- **Has** the plane **arrived** *yet*? – No, the plane **hasn't arrived** *yet*.
- Such advertising **has fooled** people *for* many years.
- She **has been** ill *since* yesterday.

A Complete the sentences to have the same meaning as the given one.

1. Amy started learning French in March. Now it's July.
→ Amy _____ for four months.
2. It started raining on Monday. It's still raining.
→ It _____ since Monday.

B Circle the correct words.

1. *A*: Have you known her a long time?
B: Yes, I have known her **since** / **for** I was a child.
2. *A*: I've **already** / **yet** eaten. Are you hungry?
B: Yes, I am. I haven't eaten **already** / **yet**.
3. *A*: How long have you lived in Beijing?
B: I have lived in Beijing **since** / **for** three years.

C It is 7:30 in the morning. Look at the table and write about what Jane has done. Use present perfect tense with **already**, **yet**, and **just**.

Example	what	when
Jane has already taken a shower.	take a shower	6:30
1. Jane _____ dressed.	get dressed	6:40
2. Jane _____ toast and milk.	have toast and milk	7:25
3. Jane _____ to school _____.	go to school	8:00
4. Jane _____ a math class _____.	take a math class	9:00

Writing

A Look at the pictures and write about what the people have done.

1.



be married / for 40 years

2.



live in this house / since 1996

3.



know each other / for 10 years

4.



be a teacher / since 1990

1. They have _____ for 40 years.
2. This man _____ since 1996.
3. We _____.
4. _____.

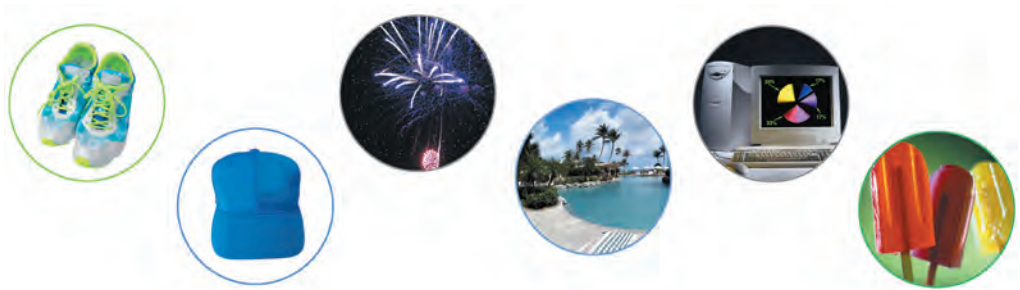
B Write about what you have done today. Use the sample writing as a guide.

Today is Sunday. I have done lots of things today. I have taken a shower. I have done all of my homework, and I have studied for the test tomorrow. I have written three letters. I have cleaned my room, and I have washed the dishes for my mother.

C Now share your writing in Activity B with your partner.

Working Together

- A** Work in groups of four. Choose one of the items below. Create your own slogan for advertising the item and write it down. It can be a product, a festival, or a place.



Run with the wind! Walk on air!

- B** Write the slogan on the board in your classroom. Don't tell the name of your group's item to other groups. Let them guess what you are advertising.



Review

Words and Expressions

A Read the clues and complete the words.

1. _____ ct _____ ry: when you win a game or war
2. r _____ e: not polite
3. co _____ uni _____ te: to talk or write to somebody
4. _____ d _____ er _____ se _____ ent: a paid announcement in the print or short film that is designed to make people buy products

B Fill in the blanks. Use the words in Activity A.

1. I read a newspaper _____ for a new car.
2. My team won an easy _____ against Jane's team.
3. We should not be _____ to each other.
4. We have to learn English to _____ with people from different countries.

C Match the words in the box and fill in the blanks. Change the word forms if necessary.

as well	•	•	with
angry	•	•	as
back	•	•	of
billions	•	•	and forth

1. He walked _____ while thinking about how to solve the problem.
2. I am very rich. I have _____ dollars.
3. These clothes are beautiful _____ useful.
4. My mom was _____ me because I didn't clean my room.

Be aware of your learning style.

We all learn in different ways. Know your own strengths and use them to help you in your studies.



Sounds

A Listen and choose the words you hear.

<p>1.</p> <p>a) farm b) form</p>	<p>2.</p> <p>a) walk b) work</p>	<p>3.</p> <p>a) fare b) far</p>
<p>4.</p> <p>a) fee b) fear</p>	<p>5.</p> <p>a) come b) calm</p>	<p>6.</p> <p>a) live b) leave</p>
<p>7.</p> <p>a) bird b) born</p>	<p>8.</p> <p>a) chip b) cheap</p>	<p>9.</p> <p>a) knee b) near</p>

B Listen and practice saying the sentences with proper intonation.

1. Do you think we only use words to communicate?
2. Head shaking is accepted differently in different cultures.
3. I was surprised that the clerk said that.
4. I met an old friend of mine at a party.
5. What is the purpose of advertising?
6. Such false advertising has fooled people for many years.

Listening and Speaking

Listen and complete the dialogs.

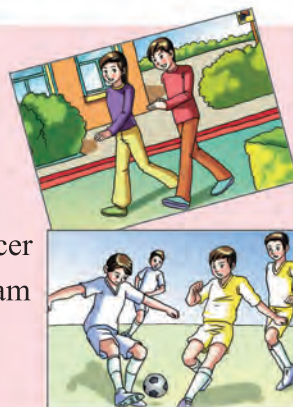
1. *A:* Would you do me a favor?
B: Sure. What is it?
A: My grandmother is coming to visit but I can't pick her up. Could you meet her?
B: _____
A: She is short and has silver hair. She wears glasses and uses a stick. _____
B: Got it. I will go and pick her up.



2. *A:* What do you think about this soup?
B: I think it is good for our health.
A: _____
B: This soup is not salty enough.
A: _____. If it is not salty enough, it does not taste good.
B: That's probably true, but it is really good for our health.



3. *A:* _____ have a soccer match tomorrow.
B: With which team?
A: Center Middle School soccer team.
B: Oh really? I heard that the Center Middle School soccer team is good. But _____ your team will win.
A: Thanks for saying so.



Grammar

A Complete the sentences using present perfect tense.

~~break~~ stop send cut



1. Someone has broken the window.
2. John _____ me a postcard.
3. I _____ my finger.
4. The rain _____.

B Complete the dialogs.

1. *A*: What's her phone number?

B: I can't remember what _____.

2. *A*: Is he wearing glasses?

B: I don't know if _____.

3. *A*: Why is she angry?

B: I'm not sure why _____.

C Circle the correct words.

1. I believe **if** / **that** he is honest.
2. Do you know **when** / **who** won the race?
3. I have lived in the U.S.A. **for** / **since** two years.
4. My friends have **already** / **yet** been to the new park next to our school.

Writing

A Look at the pictures and complete the dialogs.



A: Do you like this picture?

B: Yes, I do. I think that _____.



A: It's fantastic.

Can you tell me _____?

B: I made it.



A: I don't know _____
for our teacher's birthday.

B: How about some flowers?

B Read and rewrite the story using present perfect tense in the conversation below.

Once upon a time there was a beautiful girl called Cinderella. Her two sisters made her do all the housework. Every day she got up early, swept the floors, made the beds, and washed the dishes. She cleaned all the rooms and did hundreds of other things.



Sister : Well, Cinderella, you have already done what you should do, right?

Cinderella : Yes, I have gotten up early. I _____ the floors. I _____ the beds. _____

And I _____ hundreds of other things!

C Discuss your answers with your partner.

Project Work

A Play the game.

- Work in pairs.
- Student A, choose a square.
- Make a sentence using the word or words in the square.
- If the sentence is correct, draw a check “✓” on the square. If the sentence is not correct, do not draw a check on the square.
- Student B, take your turn.
- If the sentence is correct, draw a circle “○” on the square. If the sentence is not correct, do not draw a circle on the square.
- The winner is the first one to get 4 checks or 4 circles in a line →, ↓, ↙, or ↘.

I think that ...	I don't know if ...	I'm sure ...	I want to know why ...
as well as	yet	I'm not sure if ...	billions of
either ... or	I'm planning to ...	I know that ...	Do you know who ...?
I believe that ...	just	already	since

B Fix your wrong answers.

C Find a new partner. Play the game again.

Different Cultures

Getting Ready

A Choose the proper expression for each behavior.



- a) use the left hand at the table
- b) blow the nose
- c) shake hands
- d) take off shoes
- e) put on shoes
- f) ask for directions

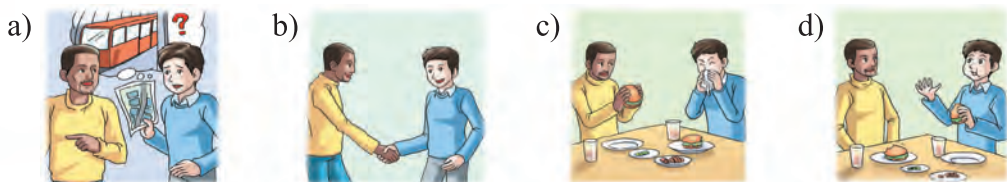
1. _____ 2. _____
3. _____ 4. _____

B Put a check next to the things that are okay to do in China.

- 1. You don't need to take off your shoes when entering a house.
- 2. It's not rude to blow your nose at the table.
- 3. When you ask a favor, you should start talking about it right away.
- 4. You should always be on time when you're invited to someone's home.
- 5. You should prepare enough food when you invite someone to dinner.

Listening

A Listen to the dialog. What does the woman tell the man not to do in Mexico?



B Listen again. Check **T** for true or **F** for false.

1. The woman has never been to Mexico.
2. The man asks the woman to give him some travel tips.
3. The man and the woman are going to Mexico for summer vacation.

T	F
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Speaking

A Practice the dialog with your partner.

I've been invited to visit a family from India.

I am wondering if their table manners are similar to ours.

Why is that?

That's interesting. I will keep that in mind.



Wow, great!

Just remember that you don't use your left hand at the dinner table.

They think their left hands are not clean.

B Choose the correct expression for each blank from **Key Expressions**. Practice the dialog with your partner.

1. *A*: You should arrive on time.
B: _____
2. *A*: _____
B: Just remember that you should carry a map all the time.

Key Expressions

I'll keep that in mind.

I'm wondering if I will enjoy the trip.

Reading

Before Reading

Look at the pictures. What are the differences between western and Chinese culture? Talk about them with your partner.



table manners



addresses



tips

Reading — Different Cultures

Culture differs from country to country. Cultures of other countries are interesting and they are also worth learning. Unless you understand different cultures, you will have trouble with foreigners in many ways.

In some Asian countries, you should take off your shoes before entering a house.



In America, people can enter a house with their shoes on.

If you have to blow your nose at the table, what would you do? In some western countries, people do not think it is rude to blow their noses at the table. But Chinese and Japanese people turn around when they want to blow their noses. They consider that it is rude to blow their noses in front of others.

In America, it is very important to be on time. If you are five minutes late, you should say, "I'm sorry." But if Arabs are 30 minutes late, they think they are only a little late.

When a Chinese person asks a favor, he usually takes a long time to come to the point. He may spend a couple of minutes talking about things like the weather or something else. He will tell you why he visited just before he leaves. When talking to Americans, however, you had better make your point quickly. Otherwise, you might find yourself alone on the street talking to the air.

You cannot learn everything about the culture of another country. If you are kind and try to help others, however, people will think that you are a well-mannered person.

After Reading

A Choose the best answers.

- What is the main idea of this story?
 - Asian culture differs from western culture.
 - Asian countries have the best cultures.
 - Different countries have different cultures.
 - We should be proud of our culture.
- Chinese _____ to blow their noses at the table.
 - don't like
 - don't allow people
 - think it is rude
 - don't think it is rude
- If you _____, you will be a well-mannered person.
 - learn about all the culture
 - are on time
 - make your point quickly
 - are kind and help others

B Check T for true or F for false.

- | | T | F |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Different cultures are interesting, but are not worth learning. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. In some Asian countries, you should take off your shoes before entering someone's house. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Arab people think that it is okay to be 30 minutes late. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. When you ask an American a favor, you should be careful not to mention it quickly. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

C Read the passage again. Fill in the blank using the correct expression from the box and put a check under the correct country in the table.

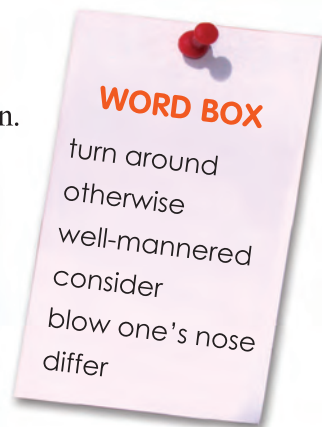
- be on time • blow your nose • ask a favor • take off your shoes

Different cultures	China	Japan	America	Arabia
1. You should turn around when you _____ at the table.				
2. You don't _____ before entering a house.				
3. You should _____. When you're late, you should say, "I'm sorry."				
4. If you want to _____, you had better come to the point quickly.				

Words and Phrases

Fill in the blanks. Use the words in the **WORD BOX**. Change the word forms if necessary.

1. We _____ him to be a hero.
2. If you follow these rules, you will be a _____ person.
3. When I called her, she _____.
4. My opinion _____ from my parents.
5. Hurry up, _____ you'll be late.
6. He has a cold, so he often _____.



Pronunciation

A Listen and read the words in the diamonds. Add one more word with the same sound to each list.

1.

/əʊ/ show toe _____	/uː/ shoe two _____
------------------------------	------------------------------

2.

/əʊ/ boat coat _____	/ɔː/ bought caught _____
-------------------------------	-----------------------------------

B Read the sentences. Pay attention to the words with the same sounds given above.

1. Can you give me two pairs of the yellow shoes by the window?
2. He bought a boat and sought a place to hide with his goat.

C Practice saying the sentences with proper intonation.

1. I'm wondering if I will enjoy the trip.
2. Culture differs from country to country.

Structure

- **If** you fly higher, you can see more.
 - **If** you know the truth, you will be upset.
 - **If** you don't want to go, you can stay home.
(= **Unless** you want to go, you can stay home.)
- * I'm wondering **if** I will enjoy the trip.

A Match two sentences, then combine them using **if**.

Condition	Result
You are tired.	I'll be very happy.
He has a bad cold.	You will find your book.
You clean your room.	He will see a doctor.
I pass the exam.	You can go to bed early.

- **If you are tired,** _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

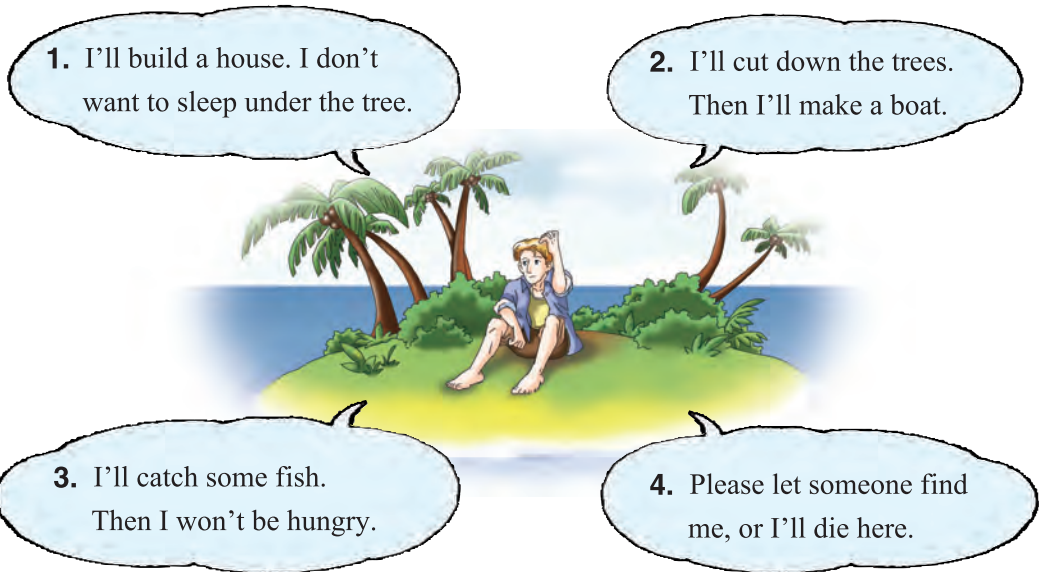
B Change the sentences using **unless** like the example.

Example If you don't want to eat chicken, we'll eat cheeseburgers.
 → Unless you want to eat chicken, we'll eat cheeseburgers.

- If you don't help me, I'll fail the exam.
→ _____
- If you don't exercise, you'll get fat.
→ _____
- If he doesn't have a problem, he doesn't call me.
→ _____
- If it doesn't snow tomorrow, we can go there by car.
→ _____

Writing

A Look at the picture and write the sentences the man is thinking.



1. If I build _____, I won't sleep _____.
2. If _____, I will _____.
3. If _____, I _____.
4. Unless _____, _____.

B Complete the sentences with your own words. Then talk with your partner like the example.

If I don't have homework, **I'll read a storybook** _____.

If my mother gives me some money, _____.

If I go to America _____.

If _____.

Example

A : If you don't have homework, what will you do?

B : If I don't have homework, I will read a storybook.

Working Together

A Work in groups of four. Research different cultures of the world.

Place	Culture
Japan	They don't wear shoes inside the house.

B Now talk about the things that you researched with your group members.

C Talk about what we should do to be a well-mannered person in other countries.



In America we don't need to take off our shoes when entering a house. In Japan, however, people don't wear their shoes inside the house. Therefore, if you are invited to a Japanese friend's house, you must take off your shoes.

Different Kinds of English

Getting Ready

Look at the pictures. What kind of English are they speaking? Talk about it with your partner and write the American and British English words that they are using.



British English Words

American English Words



Listening

A Listen to the dialog. Fill in the table correctly.

	American English Words	British English Words
		
		

B Listen again. Check **T** for true or **F** for false.

1. Nigel is from England.
2. Tim might have hamburgers and crisps.
3. Tim teaches Nigel the spelling of chips.

T	F
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Speaking

A Practice the dialog with your partner.



What is the British word for "pants"?

Trousers? How do you spell it?

What about an "elevator"?

In England, we call them "trousers."

T, R, O, U, S, E, R, S.

We call it a "lift."

B Look at the words and talk with your partner as the dialog in A.

soccer football mail

post candy

sweets eraser

rubber

Key Expressions

What is the British word for "pants"?

How do you spell it?

Reading

Before Reading

Look at the pictures. How do Americans and the British say them? Circle the American English words and underline the British English words.



rubber / eraser



cookie / biscuit



mail / post

Reading — Different Kinds of English

Amy and her older sister were shopping. They saw this sign:

*Oranges 5 for \$3.00
Buy some and enjoy their delicious flavour!*



Amy started to laugh.

“What’s funny?” asked her sister.

“They spelled flavor wrong, didn’t they?” said Amy.

“No, they didn’t. They used British English,” said her sister. “Neither of them is wrong.”

“What do you mean?” asked Amy.

“There are many different kinds of English. American and British English are the most popular ones,” said her sister.

“What are the differences?” asked Amy.

“The biggest difference between American and British English is the words. For example, apartments are called flats by the British. Erasers are called rubbers. Also, movies are called films, and pants are called trousers,” said her sister.

“How different!” said Amy.

“British people also speak with a different pronunciation from American people. Some words are also spelled differently by the British. They put *o* and *u* together in some words like colour, favourite, and flavour,” said her sister.

“But which one is right?” asked Amy.

“Both kinds of English are correct. However, you should always use just one kind of English, British or American. Smart people always remember this,” said her sister.

“How do you know so much about English?” asked Amy.

“You know I am a pilot. So I fly to many countries,” said her sister.



After Reading

A Choose the best answers.

- Why did Amy laugh at the sign?
 - Because the sign was wrong.
 - Because her older sister was funny.
 - Because there was a funny picture on the sign.
 - Because she thought something was spelled wrong.
- How many kinds of English are there?
 - One.
 - Two.
 - Three.
 - Many.
- What is the biggest difference between American and British English?
 - Grammar.
 - Words.
 - Spelling.
 - Pronunciation.
- How does Amy's sister know so much about English?
 - Because she likes to speak English.
 - Because she flies to many counties.
 - Because she studied English.
 - Because she is an English teacher.

B Check T for true or F for false.

- | | T | F |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. The sign was written in British English. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. American people speak with the same pronunciation as the British. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. American people put <i>o</i> and <i>u</i> together in some words. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. The British call pants "trousers." | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

C Read the passage again. Write the missing American and British English words in the table.

American English Words	British English Words
color	
	film
eraser	
apartment	
pants	
	flavour
favorite	

Words and Phrases

Fill in the blanks. Use the words in the **WORD BOX**. Change the word forms if necessary.

1. The young and the old will both enjoy watching this _____.
2. This traffic _____ means you should turn left.
3. Your _____ sounds different. Are you British?
4. He couldn't be a _____ because he was afraid of flying.
5. How do you _____ your family name?
6. What _____ is the ice cream?



Pronunciation

A Listen and read the words in the diamonds. Add one more word with the same sound to each list.

1.

<p>/ɜ:/ her fur _____</p>	<p>/eə/ hair fair _____</p>
---------------------------------------	---

2.

<p>/ɜ:/ stir were _____</p>	<p>/ɪə/ steer we're _____</p>
---	---

B Read the sentences. Pay attention to the words with the same sounds given above.

1. The hairdresser gave her poor service, so she was nervous.
2. The birds that were dirty were heard by the man who wears a beard.

C Practice saying the sentences with proper intonation.

1. They spelled flavor wrong, didn't they?
2. There are many different kinds of English.

Structure

- There are many different kinds of English. American and British English are the most popular **ones**.
- I have three dogs — a white **one** and two black **ones**.

A Write the sentences in a different way like the example.

Example

I don't have an English dictionary, so I need to buy a dictionary.

→ I don't have an English dictionary, so I need to buy one.

1. — Do you have a story book? — Yes, I have a story book.

→ _____

2. Which shoes are yours, the right shoes or the left shoes?

→ _____

3. I didn't bring a pen. Can I borrow a pen?

→ _____

4. My new car goes faster than the old car.

→ _____

- **Both** kinds of English are correct.
- **Neither** of them is wrong.
- They're **both** from the U.S.A.
- They **both** speak American English.

B Look at the picture and answer the questions using **both of them** or **neither of them** like the example.



Example

Are they wearing skirts?

Yes, both of them are wearing skirts.

1. Do they have black hair?

2. Are they wearing glasses?

3. Are they students?

4. Who is smiling?

Writing

- A** Write four sentences about you and your best friend using **both** like the examples.

Example

We're both fourteen.

We both like classical music.

- B** Research English words that are used differently in the U.S.A. and in Britain and complete the sentences.

1. The Americans say _____, but the British say _____.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

- C** Write a story about some words that Americans and the British use differently.

The British fill their cars with petrol and Americans fill their cars with gas. The British go to a cinema and Americans go to a movie theater. The British watch football and Americans watch soccer. How different!

Working Together

A Make a group of four. Look at the hints. Talk together and guess the answers.

They eat crisps. They wear trousers. They speak English. Who are they? _____	They eat fries. They wear running shoes. They speak English. Who are they? _____	They eat sweets. They take taxis. They speak English. Who are they? _____
---	---	--

Now make up your own hints. Don't write the answers!

They <u>like autumn</u> . They <u>love films</u> . They <u>speak English</u> . Who are they? _____	They _____. They _____. They _____. Who are they? _____	They _____. They _____. They _____. Who are they? _____
---	--	--

B Exchange your hints with another group. Try to guess the answers.

C Now, ask and answer with your partner.



They eat crisps.
They wear trousers.
They speak English.
Who are they?

They are the
British!



Across Generations

Getting Ready

Look at the pictures and fill in the blanks with the correct expressions from the box.

- you're supposed to
- I don't agree with you
- out of style
- waste of money

I want new clothes.
These are all

1. _____



2. _____
be on time for the
field trip.



Don't buy it.
It's a 3. _____



I think students
should wear school
uniforms.

4. _____

Listening

A Listen to the dialog. What will Amy have to do tonight?

a)



b)



c)



B Listen again. Check **T** for true or **F** for false.

1. Amy wants to follow the trends.

T **F**

2. Amy's father wants to buy Amy new clothes.

3. Amy and her father have the same idea about following trends.

Speaking

A Practice the dialog with your partner.

You are not supposed to listen to rock music when you study.

I don't agree with you. It will disturb your studies.

Okay. That is better than rock music.



Mom, it makes my brain work faster.

How about classical music?

B Talk with your partner about the following questions.

1. What are you not supposed to do when you study?
2. The mother said that listening to classical music is better than listening to rock music when Amy studies. Do you agree with her?

Key Expressions

You are not supposed to listen to rock music.

I don't agree with you.

Reading

Before Reading

Look at the pictures. What do you think of these things? What do your parents think of these things? Talk about them with your partner.



Reading – Across Generations

Host: Today, we have invited some parents and their teenagers to talk about their problems. Thank you for joining in our discussion. Nowadays, many young people seem to be very interested in pop stars. What do you think about this?

Mrs. Wang: My daughter admires a pop singer for his songs, and she has downloaded many pictures of him from the Internet. She spends a lot of time watching his concerts on TV. I'm worried about my daughter because I think study is the most important thing at her age.

Jim: Yes. Some teenagers go too far when they like stars very much. Parents, however, must understand that kids are just kids. We need to have fun. We know we must study hard to succeed in life, but sometimes we need to relax.

Zhang Lian: That is true, but I worry about some of my friends. They seem not to study at all! In addition, they want to become stars themselves. What happens if their dreams don't come true? What will they do without schooling?

Mr. Brown: I couldn't agree more. Teenagers need to have fun, but they must remember what is the most important. On the other hand, parents must try to understand their children more. Then we can help them to keep a balance between their interests and responsibilities. After all, we were once teenagers, too!

Host: Good! Let's move on to our next topic.



After Reading

A Choose the best answers.

1. What doesn't Mrs. Wang say in the passage?
 - a) Her daughter always talks about Jay Chou.
 - b) Her daughter collects her favorite pop star's photos.
 - c) She is worried about her daughter's study.
 - d) Her daughter spends the whole day waiting in line to see Jay Chou's concert.
2. What does Jim's saying "we're not machines" mean?
 - a) We are not robots.
 - b) We cannot study all the time.
 - c) We haven't used our machines.
 - d) Using machines is not good.
3. According to the passage, teenagers must remember _____.
 - a) to join the pop stars clubs
 - b) to balance their interests and their responsibilities
 - c) not to fight with their parents
 - d) that stress is a part of growing up

B Check T for true or F for false.

1. Mrs. Wang's daughter likes Jay Chou very much.
2. Jim thinks that they should understand their parents more.
3. Mr. Brown doesn't agree with Zhang Lian.
4. Zhang Lian is worried about some teenagers. They want to become famous.

T	F
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

C Read the passage again. Match the person with his or her statement.

a) Mrs. Wang

b) Mr. Brown

c) Jim

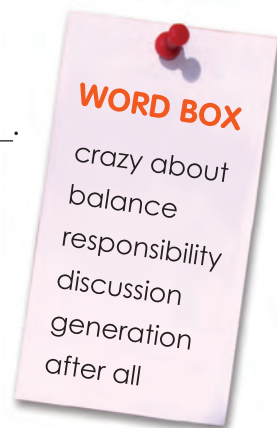
d) Zhang Lian

- _____ 1. Some teenagers seem not to study at all.
- _____ 2. Studying is the most important thing.
- _____ 3. Teenagers have to balance their interests and responsibilities.
- _____ 4. Parents should understand their kids are just kids.

Words and Phrases

Fill in the blanks. Use the words in the **WORD BOX**. Change the word forms if necessary.

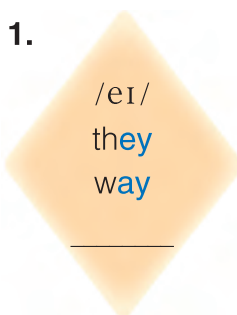
1. My daughter is _____ computer games.
2. The environment must be protected for future _____.
3. We had a _____ about solving the problem.
4. _____, there's no place like home.
5. It's my _____ to take care of the baby.
6. You should _____ work and play.



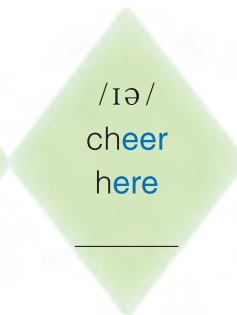
Pronunciation

A Listen and read the words in the diamonds. Add one more word with the same sound to each list.

1.



2.



B Read the sentences. Pay attention to the words with the same sounds given above.

1. They stayed in their chairs all the way through the meeting.
2. Is there a hairdresser's anywhere near here?

C Practice saying the sentences with proper intonation.

1. You are not supposed to listen to rock music.
2. But they must remember what is most important.

Structure

- Parents **must** try to understand their children more.
- She **has to** study for the final exams.
- I **don't have to** go to school on Sundays.
- I **mustn't** be late for school.

A Fill in the blanks using the words in the box below.

must have has mustn't

1. You _____ come with us to the museum while you're here.
2. He doesn't _____ to wash the clothes.
3. You _____ swim here, it's dangerous.
4. She _____ to move to a new place.
5. We _____ make sure the answer is right.

B Choose the correct words.

A: Do we **have to** / **must** bring our own lunch and drink?

B: No, you don't. However, you **must** / **mustn't** bring a camera.

A: Oh, so we **must** / **don't have to** cook for ourselves?

B: Right. You are going to eat at the restaurant.

C Complete the sentences with **mustn't** or **don't (doesn't) have to**.

1. He will not work tomorrow. He _____ get up early.
2. There's an elevator in this building, so we _____ climb the stairs.
3. I don't want anyone to know about it. You _____ tell anyone.
4. He _____ go to work early, but he usually does.
5. You _____ make so much noise. My baby is sleeping now.

Writing

A Unscramble the words to make complete sentences.

1. _____, but you can if you want to.
(to / have / him / don't / tell / you)
2. I promised I would be on time. _____
(I / must / be / late / not)
3. _____
(be / this medicine / must / with / taken / water)

B Write sentences about what you have to do and what you don't have to do like the example below.

Example

I have to clean my room, but I don't have to wash the dishes.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

C Write sentences with your own ideas. Use **must** and **mustn't** like the example below.

Example

When you are in a library ...

→ When you are in a library, you must be quiet.

→ When you are in a library, you mustn't eat.

1. When you are on an airplane ...
→ _____
→ _____
2. When you take a test ...
→ _____
→ _____
3. When you eat at a restaurant ...
→ _____
→ _____

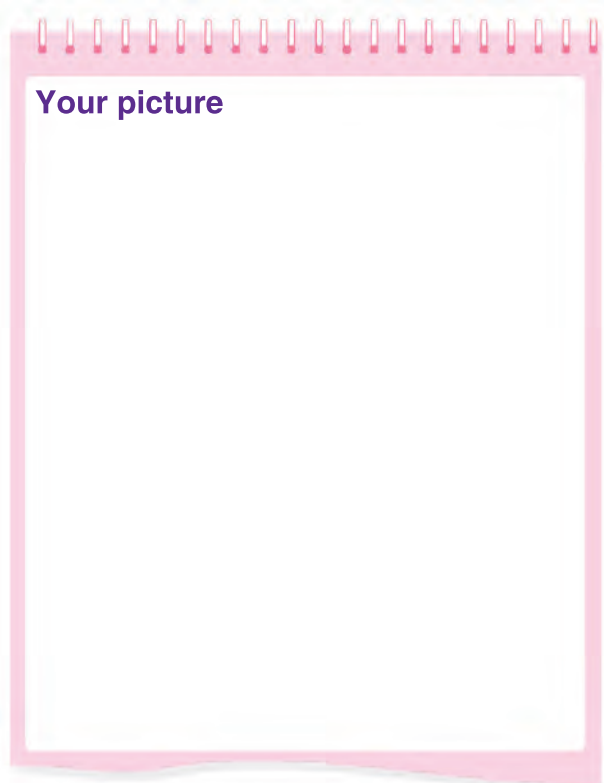
Working Together

- A** Work in groups of four. Choose a topic about your parents that you understand well.

Topic

- Advice that your parents got from their parents
- Silly things that your parents did when they were young
- Things your parents have in common with you

- B** Draw a picture and write about the topic you chose like the pictures below.



- C** Show your picture to the class. Explain your picture to your classmates.

Review

Words and Expressions

A Read the clues and unscramble the letters.

1. to spend time thinking about something and making a decision:

roidnsec → _____

2. to form a word with the letters in the correct order:

lsp le → _____

3. the taste of food: v l a f o r → _____

4. something that it is your job or duty:

py i i s n o r s e b t l i → _____

5. all the people of about the same age: n o i g e n r a t e → _____

B Fill in the blanks. Use the words in the box below.

otherwise

discussion

film

differ

1. Susan and Jane look similar but they _____ in height.

2. You should go back now, _____ you will miss the train.

3. We watched a _____ about war last night.

4. After a long _____, we decided to go there.

C Match the words in the box and fill in the blanks. Change the word forms if necessary.

1. We _____ all night talking.

2. My sister is _____ rock music.

3. What _____ juice do you want to drink, orange or strawberry?

4. He seems to have a cold. He keeps _____.

stay ●

blow ●

kind ●

crazy ●

● about

● of

● up

● one's nose

Follow your hobbies and interests in English.

If you're an NBA fan, go to your team's website. If you like movies, read movie reviews in English. If you like singing, sing English songs!



Sounds

A Listen and choose the words you hear.

1.
a) show
b) shoe

2.
a) boat
b) bought

3.
a) hair
b) her

4.
a) stir
b) steer

5.
a) they
b) there

6.
a) chair
b) cheer

7.
a) way
b) wear

8.
a) fair
b) fur

9.
a) toe
b) two

B Listen and practice saying the sentences with proper intonation.

1. If you have to blow your nose at the table, what would you do?
2. But if Arabs are 30 minutes late, they think they are only a little late.
3. British people also speak with a different pronunciation from American people.
4. How do you know so much about English?
5. Some teenagers go too far when they like stars very much.
6. What happens if their dreams don't come true?

Listening and Speaking

Listen and complete the dialogs.

1.



A: I plan to visit your country, France.

B: Wow, really?

A: _____ I will enjoy the trip.

B: Just remember that you should carry a map all the time.

A: That's a good idea. _____

2.



A: _____ "soccer"?

B: In England, we call it "football."

A: Football? _____

B: F, O, O, T, B, A, L, L.

A: What about "mail"?

B: We call it "post."

3.



A: _____ wear earrings.

B: Mom, it makes me look nice. Every student in my school wears earrings.

A: _____ I know your friends don't wear earrings.

B: How about this silver ring?

A: Okay, but being natural makes you look nice.

Grammar

A Choose the correct words.

1. I didn't bring a pen. Can I borrow **one** / **it**?
2. I made a card and gave **one** / **it** to my dad on his birthday.
3. I can't find my gloves anywhere. I should buy new **one** / **ones**.
4. Jenny and Susan don't like dogs, but **both** / **neither** of them like cats.

B Read John's problems. Then give him some advice using **if** or **unless**.



I don't have many friends.
I'm always playing computer games.
My schoolwork is very poor.
I exercise so little that I'm not strong.

1. You'll make more friends _____ you join a club.
2. _____ you play computer games too much, it'll be bad for your eyes.
3. _____ you listen carefully to your teacher, you won't understand your lessons well.
4. You won't get stronger _____ you exercise more.

C Complete the sentences with **must**, **have to**, **mustn't**, or **don't have to**. Change the word forms if necessary.

1. We're going to eat out. We _____ cook dinner.
2. Susan _____ study yesterday because she has a test today.
3. You have a fever. You _____ go out to play with your friends.
4. I'm not that sick. _____ I go see a doctor?

Writing

A Read the table and write sentences using **both** or **neither**.



	Lingling	Xiaogang
Age	14	14
From	Jinan	Anhui
Likes	playing the piano, singing, painting	playing the guitar, singing,
Dislikes	dancing, watching TV	dancing, climbing
Doesn't eat	meat, eggs	meat, fish

They're both fourteen. Neither of them is from Beijing.

B Star Hotel is the only hotel in a small town. The hotel has many rules. Rewrite the rules with **must** or **mustn't**.

Star Hotel Rules

1. Do not cook food in your room.
2. Do not wash your clothes in your room.
3. Turn off the television after 10:00 p.m.
4. Leave your key in the room when you go out.

1. You mustn't cook food in your room.

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Project Work

Work in pairs and play the game with your partner.

- Put your markers on the **Start** space.
- Player 1, flip a coin. Move your marker one space when your coin is heads. Move your marker two spaces when your coin is tails.
- Read the question out loud and give a true answer.
- If your answer is not correct, you can't get any points.
- If your answer is correct, write down the amount of points you won.
- Player 2, take your turn.
- The player with the most money at the end is the winner.



Notes to the Texts 课文注释

Unit 1

1. She took a training course at the winter space camp.

她参加了太空冬令营的培训课程。

• take a ... course 参加……课程

例 She is taking an English course. 她在参加英语学习课程。

2. I learned about moving around in space. 我学习在太空中移动。

• learn about 学习, 了解

learn about 后接动词 -ing 形式, 表示“学习做某事”; 后接代词或名词, 表示“了解某人或某物”。learn 是指从不知到知, 从不会到会的学习过程, 强调通过学习去获得知识和技能。

例 We should learn about the new rules. 我们应该了解一下新规定。

3. Then I learned that I should push off from the wall to move forward.

然后, 我知道了应该推墙壁才会向前移动。

• push off 推开

上面的句子意思是在失重的状态下, 需要借助推墙的反作用力来向前移动。

例 The boat pushes off from the shore. 船离岸了。

• to move forward 去向前移动

此不定式短语在句中作目的状语, “推墙”的目的是为了“向前移动”。forward 在此处是一个副词, 译为“向前”, 常和动词连用。

例 go forward 向前走

4. Soon after, I could move around easily. 不久, 我就能轻松地四处移动了。

• soon after 不久之后

例 We will arrive soon after. 我们将很快到达。

5. **Shortly after leaving the ground, there was a problem on the spaceship.**

离开地面之后不久，宇宙飞船就出现了问题。

- shortly after 在……之后不久，很快
shortly 译为“立刻”“简短地”，词性为副词。

例 Shortly after that race, I drank a bottle of water. 在比赛后不久，我喝了一瓶水。

Unit 2

1. **I take the subway.** 我乘地铁。

- take the subway 乘地铁
take 通常表示“带走”“拿走”等，在此处表示“乘坐（某种交通工具）”，并且强调“乘”的动作，可以用 ride 进行替换，如：take / ride a bus 乘公共汽车，take / ride a train 乘火车。
- by subway 乘地铁
用介词 by 来表达乘坐某种交通工具的方式。
例 I go to school by subway. 我乘地铁去上学。

2. **How long does it take from your house to school?**

从你家到学校要多长时间？

- how long 多长时间
how long 既可以用来询问时间的长短，也可用来询问物品的长度。
例 How long can you get here? 你多久能到这里？
How long is this ruler? 这个尺子有多长？
- * 询问两地之间的距离不可以用 how long，要用 how far 进行提问。
例 How far is it from your house to school? 从你家到学校有多远？
- take 花费（多长时间）
例 It will take a long time to remember these new words.
要记住这些新单词将会花费很长一段时间。

- from ... to 从……到……（可以指地点、时间或数字等的跨越）

例 I walk from my house to the park every day. 我每天从家步行至公园。

I did my homework from six to nine. 六点到九点这段时间我做作业了。

Please count from one to ten. 请从一数到十。

3. **China is one of the hottest places to visit right now.**

中国现在是最热门的旅游国家之一。

- hot 热门的

hot 本意是指“（空气、水等）热的”，在上面的句子中表示“热门的”“受欢迎的”。

例 This topic is the hottest here. 这个话题是这里最热门的。

- right now 现在

例 I am doing nothing right now. 我现在什么事情都没做。

4. **As you can see, it takes about 11 hours to go from Beijing to Xi'an by train.**

如同你看到的，乘火车从北京到西安需要花费大约十一个小时。

- as 如同

例 As you know, I am a student. 正如你所知，我是一名学生。

5. **This can be fun when you travel with friends.**

当你与朋友一起旅行时，买火车座票可能会是很有趣的。

- this 在此处指的是上文中提到的“买火车的座票”。
- can 在上面的句子中是对可能性的一种推测，为情态动词，强度介于 must 与 could 之间。

例 I think the work can be done in an hour. 我认为这项工作会在一小时内完成。

6. **It will make your visit to China the trip of a lifetime!**

中国之行将令你一生难忘！

- make 译为“使……成为”，所指内容可以是人也可以是物，译为“使某人或某物变成……”。

例 This movie made him a star. 这部电影使他成为明星。

- ... of a lifetime 一生难得的……；千载难逢的……

例 It is a chance of a lifetime. 这是一生中难得的机会。

Unit 3

1. **Could you tell me the way to the gym?** 你能告诉我去体育馆的路吗?

Could you tell me the way to ...? 你能告诉我去……的路吗?

问路常用句式, 我们常用的有关问路的其他表达法还有: How can I get to ...? / Where is ...?

2. **If you get lost, then you can ask someone again along the way.**

如果你迷路了, 你还可以沿途再问问别人。

• get lost 迷路

例 We got lost in this unfamiliar city. 我们在这个陌生的城市迷路了。

• along the way 沿途

例 All along the way, people stopped to drink some water.

沿途每到一处, 人们就停下来喝点水。

3. **It's easy to find your way over short distances.** 短途距离找到方向是容易的。

• it 在上面的句子中作形式主语, 指代的是后面的不定式 to find the way over short distances。

• over 在这里指“从一边到另一边”“穿过”的意思, over short distances 译为“穿越短途距离”。

例 The dog ran over the street. 那只狗跑着穿过街道。

4. **You can ask a friend or read a map.** 你可以问朋友或者看地图。

• read a map 看地图

中文表达习惯说看书, 看报, 看地图, 都用“看”这个词, 而在英文表达中要用 read。

例 He reads newspapers every morning. 他每天早晨都看报纸。

5. **This method works when the sky is clear, but when it's cloudy, the sun and the stars can't be seen.**

当天空晴朗时这个方法有效, 但是多云时, 太阳和星星就看不到了。

• work 起作用

例 This watch is not working. 这块手表停了。

6. **It is called GPS.** 它被称作 GPS。

GPS 的全称为全球定位系统 (Global Positioning System), 这是一个由覆盖全球的二十四颗卫星组成的卫星系统。这个系统可以保证在任何时刻, 地球上任意一点都可以同时观测到四颗卫星, 以保证卫星可以采集到该观测点的经纬度和高度, 以便实现导航、定位、授时等功能。这项技术可以用来引导飞机、船舶、车辆以及个人, 安全、准确地沿着选定的路线, 准时到达目的地。GPS 定位技术具有高精度、高效率和低成本的优点, 使其在各类大地测量控制网的加强改造和建立以及在公路工程测量和大型构造物的变形测量中得到了较为广泛的应用。

7. **But what if the computer has a problem?** 但是如果电脑出了问题怎么办?

· What if ...? 如果……将会怎么样?

what if 可以用来询问将会出现的状况, 通常是指令人不快或惊恐的事。

例 What if he doesn't agree? 如果他不同意怎么办?

Unit 5

1. **My friend is coming to visit, but I can't pick her up at the airport.**

我的朋友要来, 但是我不能去机场接她。

· pick *somebody* up (开车) 接某人

如果短语中的 *somebody* 由代词充当, 则放在中间。

例 Pick me up at 8:00. 八点来接我。

* pick up 拾起, 捡起

例 The boy picked up the hat for the old man. 男孩替老人拾起了帽子。

2. **What does she look like?** 她长得什么样?

· look like 看上去像

look like 通常用于询问他人的外貌。

例 - What does she look like? 她长得什么样?

- She is very beautiful. 她非常漂亮。

还可以表达为: What's she like? 但此种用法更侧重于询问人物的性格、脾气等。

例 - What's she like? 她是什么样的人?

- She is very kind. 她人很好。

3. **Do you follow me?** 你理解我说的了吗?

这是一句常用的口语,通常是说话者可能觉得自己说得太快或太乱,或听话者可能分心而接收不到自己的信息,向对方确认时使用,相当于 Do you understand?

4. **Got it.** 知道了。

表示听话者明白了说话者的意思,也可以说: I got it.

例 - You can open the box and put it in. 你可以打开盒子把它放进去。

- I got it. 知道了。

5. **I'll make sure to give her a warm welcome.** 我保证热烈地欢迎她。

• make sure 确保

例 You must make sure to lock the door. 你必须确保锁门。

• warm welcome 热烈的欢迎

例 Thank you for your warm welcome. 感谢你的热烈欢迎。

6. **For example, pointing at something or someone means, "that one" or "that person."**

例如,指着某物或某人,意思是“那个”或“那个人”。

• point at 指着,指向

介词 at 强调指的对象。

例 The teacher is pointing at the map on the wall. 老师正指着墙上的地图。

7. **In America, they hold their hand out with their palm up and move their index finger back and forth.**

在美国,他们伸出手,手掌向上,并且来回地移动食指。

• hold out 伸出

例 They all held out their hands to welcome me. 他们全都伸出手来迎接我。

• index finger 食指

index 意思是“索引”“指示”。单独伸出食指有标示或指向的作用，所以用 index finger 来表示食指。

每根手指的英文分别为：thumb 大拇指，index finger 食指，middle finger 中指，ring finger 无名指，little finger 小拇指。

- back and forth 来回地，反复地

例 The policeman walked back and forth in front of the gate.
警察在门前来回地走。

8. It is not used for people, but used for animals.

这个信号不是用于人，而是用于动物。

- not ... but 不是……，而是……

例 This problem is not solved by an adult, but solved by a child.
这个问题不是被大人解决的，而是被一个孩子解决的。

9. This can mean either “peace” or “victory.” 这个意思是“和平”或者“胜利”。

- either ... or ……或者……

用于连接两个表示选择关系的名词或代词，两者选其一。如果所连接的两个词在句中作主语，那么谓语动词要跟 or 后面的词保持一致。

例 Either you or I am going there tomorrow. 明天我们两人中的一个要去那里。

10. The other person might want to fight with you.

另一个人也许想和你打架。

- fight with *somebody* 与某人打架

例 Did you fight with others? 你和别人打架了吗？

Unit 6

1. I feel kind of sick. 我感觉有点不舒服。

- kind of 有点，有几分（口语）

例 It sounds kind of dangerous. 这听起来有点危险。

2. **I'm not sure if I believe you.** 我不能确定我是否相信你。

- 上面的句子用于委婉地表达自己对某人的不信任。
- if 在此处引导从句，译为“是否”。

例 I don't know if I can do. 我不知道我能否做到。

3. **You can tell me the truth.** 你可以直接告诉我实话。

- tell (*somebody*) the truth 告诉(某人)真相, 说实话
“说谎”及“讲实话”的谓语动词都要用 tell, 不能用 speak。tell 的此类用法还有:
tell a joke 讲笑话, tell a story 讲故事, 在翻译时需要注意中文的用词。

4. **To communicate with people from other countries, we should learn about their cultures as well as their languages.**

与其他国家的人交流, 我们不但应该学习他们的语言, 而且应该学习他们的文化。

- as well as 又, 也, 还
as well as 作介词短语, 在“A + as well as + B”的句式中, 语意的重点在于强调 A, 因此应该译为“不但 B, 而且 A”。如果“A as well as B”的短语为主语时, 谓语动词要随着被强调的 A 的人称和数而变化。

例 I am learning English as well as French. 我学法语之外还学英语。

His children as well as his wife were invited to the party.

不但他太太, 连他的孩子们也都被邀参加了那次聚会。

5. **“It's my pleasure” and “No problem” are also commonly used replies instead of “You're welcome.”**

“我很荣幸”和“没问题”也普遍被用作回答, 替代“不客气”。

- It's my pleasure. 是我的荣幸。
pleasure 意思是“令人愉快的经历”“乐事”, 是名词。这句是较常用的口语表达, 表示“很乐意做某事”, 也可以说: My pleasure.

6. **So I went up to her and asked, “Why did you come here?”**

所以我走向她并且问:“你为什么来这儿?”

- go up to 走到, 走上前去

例 He went up to his room and had a shower. 他回到房间洗了个澡。

Unit 7

1. We're planning to have a big sale tomorrow!

我们正计划明天搞一个廉价大促销!

- a big sale 廉价出售

例 He bought the table at a big sale. 他的桌子是在大减价时买的。

2. Wow, that sounds pretty good. 哇,听起来相当不错。

- pretty good 相当不错,非常好

pretty 作形容词,译为“漂亮的”“可爱的”。在此表达中作副词,译为“非常地”“相当地”,相当于 very。pretty 多用于口语中。

例 He speaks English pretty well. 他英语说得非常好。

3. People usually see and listen to thousands of advertisements every day!

人们每天常常会看到和听到数千条广告!

- thousands of 数以千计的,许多的

thousand 作量词,与数词连用时,词后面不加“-s”,如: five thousand 五千, ten thousand 一万。当 thousand 表示不确切的数目,用来形容人或事物多时,需要在词后面加“-s”并与 of 连用,译为“数以千计的”,后面跟可数名词。

例 There are thousands of persons in the park. 公园里有数以千计的人。

4. So, companies spend billions of dollars on advertising.

因此,很多公司在广告上花费数十亿美元。

- spend ... on 在……方面花费(时间或金钱)

spend *time / money* on *something* 花费时间或金钱在某事上

例 I spent two dollars on that book. 我花了两美元买那本书。

I spent two hours on the exam. 我考试用了两个小时。

- spend ... (in) *doing something* 某人花费时间或金钱做某事

例 You shouldn't spend too much time (in) playing soccer.

你不应该花太多时间踢足球。

5. **There is no escape from the world of advertising!**

广告无处不在，随处可见！

- There's no escape from ... 无法从……中逃脱

例 There's no escape from love. 无法从爱中逃脱。

Unit 9

1. **I will keep that in mind.** 我会记住那种礼仪的。

- keep (*something*) in mind 记住(某事)

例 It's a good idea. I'll keep it in mind. 这是个好主意，我要记在心里。

Keep in mind that you have to be home by 11 o'clock.

记住，你必须在十一点之前回家。

2. **Cultures of other countries are interesting and they are also worth learning.**

其他国家的文化很有趣并且值得学习。

- be worth *doing something* 值得做某事

例 It's worth trying. 它值得尝试。

The movie was really worth seeing. 那部电影真的值得看。

3. **They consider that it is rude to blow their noses in front of others.**

他们认为在别人面前擦鼻涕是不礼貌的。

- consider (that) + 从句 认为

例 We consider that it is hard to study English well. 我们认为学好英语很难。

4. **When a Chinese person asks a favor, he usually takes a long time to come to the point.**

当一个中国人寻求他人帮助时，通常会花很长一段时间切入正题。

- come to the point 说到重点，谈正题

point 在此短语中译为“要点”“重点”。

例 He doesn't come to the point. 他没有说到重点。

5. **He may spend a couple of minutes talking about things like the weather or something else.**

他也许会花上几分钟来谈谈天气或其他一些事情。

• a couple of 几个, 少数的

例 They walked a couple of miles. 他们步行了几英里。

6. **Otherwise, you might find yourself alone on the street talking to the air.**

否则, 你可能会发现自己独自站在街上对着空中讲话。

• might 可能, 也许

may 和 might 都可以表示不确定、推测, 但是 might 的语气比 may 更加不确定, 可能性更小一些。

例 He might know the answer. 他可能已经知道答案了。

Unit 10

1. – **“They spelled flavor wrong, didn’t they?” said Amy.**

“他们把 flavor 拼写错了, 不是吗?” 艾米说。

– **“No, they didn’t. They used British English,” said her sister.**

“不, 他们没拼错。他们用的是英式英语,” 她姐姐说。

“..., didn’t they?” 是反意疑问句, 它是对陈述部分的事实提出相反的疑问, 表明说话人对自己的看法或观点不确定, 需要对方证实。主语与陈述部分的主语相对应, 疑问部分的动词与陈述部分的动词相对应, 如果陈述部分的主语是名词词组, 则疑问部分用相应的代词表示。对反意疑问句的回答, 无论问题是肯定还是否定, 如果事实是肯定的, 就用 yes; 如果事实是否定的, 就要用 no。

例 – He likes playing soccer, doesn’t he? 他喜欢踢足球, 不是吗?

– Yes, he does. / No, he doesn’t. 是的, 他喜欢。/ 不, 他不喜欢。

2. **The biggest difference between American and British English is the words.**

美式英语与英式英语之间最大的差别就在于单词的不同。

• difference between ... and ... ……与……之间的差别; 两者之间的差异

例 Do you think there are many differences between north and south China?
你觉得在中国南、北方之间有很多差异吗?

3. **British people also speak with a different pronunciation from American people.**
英国人的发音与美国人的发音也是有差异的。

• different from 与……不同(存在差异)

例 Eating habit of China is different from that of other countries.
中国的饮食文化与其他国家的饮食文化存在着差异。

4. **Both kinds of English are correct.** 两种英语都对。

• both of 两者都……

both of 后可接名词或代词, 谓语动词用复数。

例 Both of her parents are very tall. 她父母都很高。

* both ... and 两个都; 既……又……

例 Both Li Lei and Lucy are interested in music. 李雷和露西都对音乐感兴趣。

Unit 11

1. **You are not supposed to listen to rock music when you study.**
你在学习的时候不应该听摇滚乐。

• be supposed to 应该

be supposed to 可以用来表示对某人的劝告、建议等, 相当于 should, 后面接动词原形。

例 Everyone is supposed to sing a song at the party.
在聚会上每个人都应该唱一首歌。

2. **She often stays up late at night to watch his TV concerts.**
她经常熬夜在电视上看他的音乐会。

• stay up late 熬夜; 睡得很晚

例 We'd better not stay up late to watch TV. 我们最好不要熬夜看电视。

3. **I'm worried about my daughter because I think study is the most important thing at her age.**

我担心我的女儿，因为我认为在她这个年龄学习是最重要的事。

• at *one's* age 在某人的这个年龄(岁数)

例 The boy is tall enough at his age. 这个男孩在他这个年龄足够高了。

4. **Some teenagers go too far when they like stars very much.**

当一些青少年非常喜欢明星时，他们会做得很过分。

• go too far (某事)做得过火

例 I'm sorry that I go too far this time. 很抱歉，这次我做得实在太过分了。
按照字面含义，我们还可以译为“走太远了”。

例 Don't go too far or I can't find you. 别走太远，否则我找不到你。

5. **I couldn't agree with you more.** 我非常赞同你(的想法)。

上面的句子是固定用法，直译为“我再同意不过你的想法了”，也就是“我非常同意你的想法”。此处使用否定的比较级，表示最高级的含义。

例 - I think my team did the best in the contest. 我认为我的球队在比赛中做得最好。
- I couldn't agree with you more. 我完全同意你的看法。

6. **Let's move on to our next topic.** 让我们换一个话题。

• move on to 移到;转换

例 The teacher said, "We need to move on to the next chapter."
老师说：“我们需要进行下一章节。”

Grammar 语法

Unit 1 并列句及常见的并列连词 (and, or, but, so)

并列句包含两个或两个以上的主谓结构，并且句中的分句通常用并列连词连接。并列连词的作用是连接词与词、短语与短语、句子与句子。

1. 表示并列关系的并列连词 and, or 引导的并列句

例如：(1) Boys stand on the right **and** girls sit on the left.

男孩站在右边，女孩坐在左边。

(2) Did Jack look after you, **or** you look after him?

是杰克照顾你还是你照顾他？

2. 表示转折关系的并列连词 but 引导的并列句

例如：She likes bread, **but** she doesn't like eggs. 她喜欢面包，但是不喜欢鸡蛋。

3. 表示因果关系的并列连词 so 引导的并列句

例如：She was ill, **so** she didn't go to the park. 她病了，因此没去公园。

Unit 2 it 作句子形式上的主语 (I)

在不定式或不定式短语作主语的句子中，由于句子主语太长，显得头重脚轻，因此，我们通常用 it 作句子的形式主语，而将真正的主语(即不定式或不定式短语)放在后面，it 称为形式主语。

例如：**It is good to be honest.** (= To be honest is good.) 诚实是一种美德。

It is not very expensive to travel by train in China.

(= To travel by train in China is not very expensive.) 在中国，乘火车旅行很实惠。

Unit 3 被动语态 (I)

1. 被动语态的意义

在句子的表述形式中，语态是指表示的事物与动词所表达的动作之间的关系。若主语是动作的执行者，则为主动语态；若主语是动作的承受者，则为被动语态。

例如：(1) Mr. Green teaches me. 格林先生教我学习。(主动语态)

(2) I am taught by Mr. Green. 我受教于格林先生。(被动语态)

在例句(1)中, 主语 Mr. Green 是动作“教”的执行者; 在例句(2)中, 主语 I 是动作“教”的承受者。以上是主动语态与被动语态的区别。

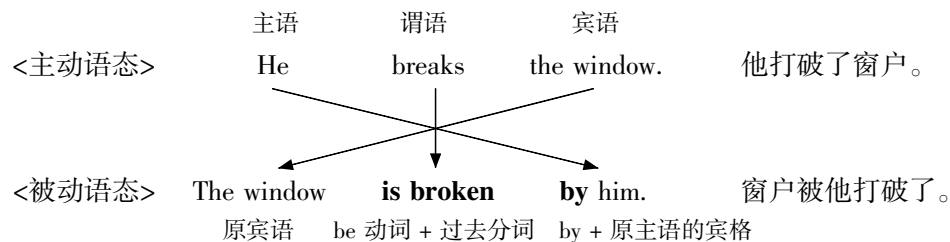
2. 被动语态的构成

被动语态的基本形式是：

肯定句	主语 + be 动词 + 过去分词 (+ by...) 主语 + 情态动词 + be + 过去分词 (+ by...)
否定句	主语 + be 动词 + not + 过去分词 (+ by...) 主语 + 情态动词 + not + be + 过去分词 (+ by...)
疑问句	be 动词 + 主语 + 过去分词 (+ by...)? 情态动词 + 主语 + be + 过去分词 (+ by...)?

3. 主动语态和被动语态之间的转换

例如：



在被动语态中, 需指出动作的执行者时要用介词 by 引出执行者。

例如：The traveler uses a compass. 旅行者使用指南针。

A compass is used by the traveler. 指南针被旅行者使用。

Unit 5 宾语从句 (I)

1. 宾语从句的含义

在主从复合句中, 做宾语成分的子句叫做宾语从句。宾语从句一般由“引导词 + 主语 + 谓语 + 其他”构成, 并且为陈述句语序。

2. that 引导的宾语从句

当主句的谓语动词是 say, think, tell, know, hear, see, feel, mean, hope, wish, remember, forget 等时, 或主句的谓语动词是由形容词 afraid, glad, sure, sorry 等作表语的系表结构时, 后面常接由 that 引导的宾语从句, that 本身无词义, 在从句中不作任何成分, 口语中常常省略。

例如: He says. 他说。 / He wants to speak to the teacher. 他想和老师谈谈。
→ He says (**that**) he wants to speak to the teacher. 他说他想和老师谈谈。
I'm sorry. 很抱歉。 / He isn't here right now. 他此刻不在这里。
→ I'm sorry (**that**) he isn't here right now. 很抱歉,他此刻不在这里。

Unit 6 宾语从句 (II)

我们在上一单元学习了由 that 引导的表示陈述的宾语从句,本单元我们继续学习由连接词引导的表示疑问的宾语从句的表述方法。

1. 由连接代词或连接副词引导的宾语从句

常用的连接代词: what, who, which, whose

常用的连接副词: when, where, why, how

这些连接代词和连接副词在宾语从句中充当某种成分,并且引导的从句部分由疑问句语序转化为陈述句语序。

例如: Do you know? 你知道吗? / What is it? 它是什么?

→ Do you know **what it is?** 你知道它是什么吗?

She asked me. 她问我。 / Where is the bus stop? 公共汽车站在哪儿?

→ She asked me **where the bus stop was.** 她问我公共汽车站在什么地方。

2. if 引导的表示疑问的宾语从句

如果从句部分为一般疑问句,则该从句由 if 引导,if 译为“是否”,从句部分同样由疑问句语序转化为陈述句语序来表述。

例如: I want to know. 我想知道。 / Does he live in Beijing? 他居住在北京吗?

→ I want to know **if he lives in Beijing.** 我想知道他是否居住在北京。

Can you tell me? 你能告诉我吗? / Can she play basketball? 她会打篮球吗?

→ Can you tell me **if she can play basketball?** 你能告诉我她是否会打篮球?

在这两种宾语从句中,我们需要注意整个句子的语气和主句的语气是相互统一的。

Unit 7 现在完成时 (II)

在七年级上册第七单元中我们初步学习了现在完成时的概念及句式结构。本单元进一步深入学习、理解和掌握现在完成时的相关用法。

现在完成时的主要用法:

1. 表示过去发生或已经完成的某一动作对现在造成的影响或结果。通常可以和 already, just, never, ever, before, yet 等作状语的副词连用。

例如: - Have you had your lunch **yet**? 你吃午饭了吗?

- Yes, I have. I've **just** had it. 是的, 我刚刚吃过了。

Have you **ever** seen each other before? 你们之前见过吗?

2. 表示过去已经开始, 持续到现在的动作或状态, 可以和表示从过去某一时刻延续到现在(包括“现在”在内)的一段时间的状语连用。表示持续动作或状态的动词多是延续性动词。

例如: I haven't seen him **for** a long time. 我已经很久没见过他了。

I have lived in Harbin **since** 1994. 我自从 1994 年就住在哈尔滨。

How long has Mr. Wang taught in our school? 王老师在我们学校任教多久了?

Unit 9 条件状语从句 (if, unless)

由引导词 if 或 unless 引导的状语从句叫做条件状语从句。条件是指某一件事情可能发生的前提。在含有条件状语从句的复合句中, 若主句表述的是一般将来时态, 则从句要用一般现在时。

1. if 引导的条件状语从句

引导条件状语从句最常用的连词是 if, 由 if 引导的条件状语从句表示“在某种条件下某事很可能发生”。

例如: You tell me the truth. 你告诉我实情。/ I will forgive you. 我会原谅你。

→ **If** you tell me the truth, I will forgive you. 如果你告诉我实情, 我会原谅你。

We can't find a bus. 我们找不到汽车。/ We can walk there. 我们可以步行去那里。

→ **If** we can't find a bus, we can walk there.

如果找不到汽车, 我们可以步行去那里。

It will rain tomorrow. 明天将会下雨。/ We won't go to the zoo. 我们将不去动物园。

→ **If** it rains tomorrow, we won't go to the zoo.

如果明天下雨, 我们将不去动物园。

2. unless 引导的条件状语从句

unless 译为“除非”“如果不”, 相当于 If ... not ...

例如: **If** it doesn't rain tomorrow, we will go to the park.

如果明天不下雨, 我们将去公园。

→ **Unless** it rains tomorrow, we will go to the park.

除非明天下雨, 否则我们就去公园。(如果明天不下雨, 我们将去公园。)

Unit 10 不定代词 (one, ones, both, neither)

不明确指代某个(些)人、某个(些)事物的代词叫不定代词。

1. one 和 ones

不定代词 one 和 ones 指代上文中提到的人或事物,但不是指同一个或同一些,它们既可以指代人也可以指代物。

例如: This problem is harder than that **one**. 这个问题比那个更难。(one 指 problem)

Which skirt do you like better, the long **one** or the short **one**? (one 指 skirt)

这条长裙和这条短裙相比,你更喜欢哪一个?

I don't like the red roses, I like the white **ones**.

我不喜欢红玫瑰,我喜欢白色的。(ones 指 roses)

it 指代上文中提到的事物,指的是同一个,但不可以指代人。

例如: I like this pink skirt. **It** is my birthday gift.

我喜欢这条粉色的裙子,它是我的生日礼物。(it 指代 this pink skirt)

2. both 和 neither

both 的意思是“两者都……”,强调仅指两个人或物,有肯定的含义;neither 表示“两者中的任何一个都不……”,同样仅指两个人或物,有否定的含义。

(1) both 通常和 of 连用,表示“两者都……”。

例如: **Both of** my parents are doctors. 我父母都是医生。

both 作主语的同位语时,应位于实义动词之前,系动词、助动词或情态动词之后。

例如: My parents **both** like tea very much. 我父母都喜欢喝茶。

They are **both** my friends. 他们两个都是我的朋友。

(2) neither 也可以和 of 连用,表示“两者都不……”。

例如: **Neither of** them knew the way. 他们两人都不认识路。

Unit 11 must, have to, don't have to, must not 的区分与运用

1. must 和 have to

情态动词 must 与 have to 二者都表示“必须”,但是 must 强调说话人的主观意愿,表示“必须”“一定要”,多指现在或将来的情况;而 have to 表示客观上的必要性,常译为“不得不”“只好”。在口语会话中,have to 较 must 更常用。must 与 have to 在肯定句式中都后接动词原形,must 没有人称、数和时态的变化,have to 有人称、数和时态的变化。

例如：We **must** remember the date of the next meeting. 我们必须记住下次会议的日期。

They **have to** leave soon. 他们需尽快离开。

Susan **has to** go to the station this afternoon. 苏珊下午得去火车站。

I **had to** tell him the truth. 我不得不向他讲了实话。

2. **mustn't** 和 **don't (doesn't) have to**

must 的否定形式 **must not**, 译为“不得”“一定不要”，缩写形式为 **mustn't**; **have to** 的否定形式 **don't (doesn't) have to**, 译为“不必”“没必要”。

例如：You **mustn't** tell him the truth. 你一定不要跟他说实话。

You **don't have to** tell him the truth. 你没必要跟他说实话。

Words and Expressions in Each Unit

各单元单词和习惯用语

注：带 * 的词为非《英语课程标准》要求掌握的词。单词后的数字是指本单词第一次出现时所在的页码。
在英式发音和美式发音有区别时，英式发音在前，美式发音在后。

Unit 1		whole /həʊl/ <i>adj.</i> 整个的;全部的	8
camp /kæmp/ <i>n.</i> 营地;野营	2	real /riəl/, /ri:əl/ <i>adj.</i> 真正的;真实的	9
* astronaut /'æstrəʊnɔ:t/ <i>n.</i> 宇航员	2	wonderful /'wʌndə(r)fəl/ <i>adj.</i> 精彩的	9
* spacesuit /'speɪs,su:t/ <i>n.</i> 太空服,航天服	2	Unit 2	
* Egypt /'i:dzɪpt/ <i>n.</i> 埃及	2	airport /'eə(ɪ)pɔ:(r)t/ <i>n.</i> 飞机场	10
* pyramid /'pɪrəməɪd/ <i>n.</i> 金字塔	2	* harbor /'hɑ:(r)bə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 海港,港口	10
* sphinx /sfɪŋks/ <i>n.</i> 狮身人面像	2	* departure /dɪ'pɑ:(r)tʃə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 出发;离开	10
* Harry Potter /'hæri 'pɒtə(r)/ 哈利·波特(电影名)	3	* destination /,destə'neɪʃən/ <i>n.</i> 终点	10
fantastic /fæn'tæstɪk/ <i>adj.</i> 奇异的	3	arrival /ə'raɪvəl/, /ə'raɪvl/ <i>n.</i> 到达	10
* center /'sentə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 中心	4	round trip 往返旅行	10
training /'treɪnɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 训练	4	one way 单程旅行	10
course /kɔ:(r)s/ <i>n.</i> 课程	4	* Boston /'bɒstən/ <i>n.</i> 波士顿(美国城市)	10
diary /'daɪəri/ <i>n.</i> 日记	4	* Los Angeles /ləs 'ændʒələs/ <i>n.</i> 洛杉矶 (美国城市)	10
basic /'beɪsɪk/ <i>adj.</i> 基本的,基础的	4	* subway /'sʌb(ɪ)weɪ/ <i>n.</i> 地铁	10
opposite /'ɒpəzɪt/ <i>adj.</i> 对面的;相反的	4	traffic /'træfɪk/ <i>n.</i> 交通	10
* flight /flaɪt/ <i>n.</i> 飞行	4	foreigner /'fɒrɪnə/, /'fɔ:rɪnə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 外国人	12
* simulation /,sɪmjə'leɪʃən/ <i>n.</i> 模拟;模仿	4	anywhere /'eniweə/, /'eni,hweər/ <i>n. & adv.</i> 任何地方	12
final /'faɪnl/ <i>adj.</i> 最终的,最后的	4	* system /'sɪstəm/ <i>n.</i> 系统;体制	12
shortly /'ʃɔ:(r)tli/ <i>adv.</i> 不久,立刻	4	* kilometer /'kɪlə'mi:tə/, /kɪ'lɒmətə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 千米,公里	12
spacewalk /'speɪs(ɪ)wɔ:k/ <i>n.</i> 太空漫步	4	timetable /'taɪm,teɪbəl/, /'taɪm,teɪbl/ <i>n.</i> 时间表, 时刻表	12
myself /maɪ'self/ <i>pron.</i> 我自己	4	guide /gaɪd/ <i>n.</i> 向导;导游	12
island /'aɪlənd/ <i>n.</i> 岛屿	8	sleeper /'sli:pə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 卧铺	12
* shell /ʃel/ <i>n.</i> 贝壳	8		

sleeper ticket 卧铺票	12
dining car 火车餐车	12
necessary /'nesɪsəri/, /'nesə,seri/ <i>adj.</i> 必要的; 必然的	15
solve /sɒlv/ <i>v.</i> 解决	15
* Atlanta /æ'tlæntə/ <i>n.</i> 亚特兰大(美国城市)	17
* Dallas /'dæləs/ <i>n.</i> 达拉斯(美国城市)	17
excuse /ɪk'skju:z/ <i>v.</i> 原谅	17
Excuse me. 对不起,打扰一下。	17
cost /kɒst/, /kɔ:st/ <i>v.</i> 花费	17
Unit 3	
east /i:st/ <i>n.</i> 东方;东部 <i>adj.</i> 东方的	18
south /sauθ/ <i>n.</i> 南方;南部 <i>adj.</i> 南方的	18
across from 在……对面	18
block /blɒk/ <i>n.</i> 街区	18
* distance /'dɪstəns/ <i>n.</i> 距离;路程	20
method /'meθəd/ <i>n.</i> 方法	20
* compass /'kʌmpəs/ <i>n.</i> 指南针	20
* unfortunately /ʌn'fɔ:(r)tʃənətli/ <i>adv.</i> 不幸地; 遗憾地	20
* GPS (= Global Positioning System) 全球定位系统	20
what if 如果……将会怎么样	20
sense /sens/ <i>n.</i> 意识	22
cover /'kʌvə(r)/ <i>v.</i> 覆盖	23
* Coca-Cola /,kəʊkə'kəʊlə/ <i>n.</i> 可口可乐	23
factory /'fæktəri/ <i>n.</i> 工厂	23
* Texas /'teksəs/ <i>n.</i> 德克萨斯州(美国州名)	23
Olympic Games 奥林匹克运动会	24
Unit 4	
palace /'pælɪs/ <i>n.</i> 宫殿	26
pass /pɑ:s/, /pæs/ <i>v.</i> 通过;经过	26

fever /'fi:və(r)/ <i>n.</i> 发烧	29
runny nose 流鼻涕	29
pick /pɪk/ <i>v.</i> 挑选;采摘	29
gate /geɪt/ <i>n.</i> 门;大门	30
lock /lɒk/ <i>v.</i> 锁上	30
guard /gɑ:(r)d/ <i>n.</i> 警卫;看守	30
Unit 5	
glasses /'glɑ:sɪz/, /'glæsɪz/ <i>n.</i> 眼镜	32
* jeans /dʒi:nz/ <i>n.</i> 牛仔裤	32
pink /pɪŋk/ <i>n.</i> 粉红色 <i>adj.</i> 粉红色的	32
pick up (开车)接载(人)	33
height /haɪt/ <i>n.</i> 高;高度	33
* blond /blɒnd/ <i>adj.</i> 金发的	33
communicate /kə'mju:nə(ɪ)keɪt/ <i>v.</i> 交流	34
* gesture /'dʒestʃə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 姿势;手势	34
common /'kɒmən/ <i>adj.</i> 常见的,普遍的	34
point /pɔɪnt/ <i>v.</i> 指着,指向	34
polite /pə'laɪt/ <i>adj.</i> 有礼貌的	34
* palm /pɑ:m/ <i>n.</i> 手掌	34
* index /'ɪndeks/ <i>n.</i> 索引;指示	34
index finger 食指	34
* forth /fɔ:(r)θ/ <i>adv.</i> 向前	34
back and forth 来回地;反复地	34
either... or ……或者……	34
peace /pi:s/ <i>n.</i> 和平	34
victory /'vɪktəri/ <i>n.</i> 胜利,成功	34
impolite /,ɪmpə'laɪt/ <i>adj.</i> 不礼貌的,粗鲁的	34
might /maɪt/ <i>modal v.</i> 可能,也许	34
shake /ʃeɪk/ <i>v.</i> 摇动;颤动	34

differently /'dɪfərəntli/ <i>adv.</i> 不同地	34
* Saudi Arabia /'saʊdi ə'reɪbiə/ <i>n.</i> 沙特阿拉伯	34
* Sydney /'sɪdni/ <i>n.</i> 悉尼 (澳大利亚城市)	38
luck /lʌk/ <i>n.</i> 运气	39
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* quiz /kwɪz/ <i>n.</i> 测验, 测试	40
* formal /'fɔ:məl/, /'fɔ:rməl/ <i>adj.</i> 正式的, 正规的	40
* informal /ɪn'fɔ:məl/, /ɪn'fɔ:rməl/ <i>adj.</i> 非正式的, 非正规的	40
badly /'bædli/ <i>adv.</i> 严重地, 非常	40
* Mexican /'meksɪkən/ <i>n.</i> 墨西哥人; 墨西哥语 <i>adj.</i> 墨西哥的	40
* familiar /fə'mɪliə(r)/ <i>adj.</i> 熟悉的	40
be familiar with 熟悉	40
sir /sɜ:(r)/ <i>n.</i> 先生; 阁下	42
as well as 又, 也, 还	42
misunderstand /,mɪsʌndə(r)'stænd/ <i>v.</i> 误解, 误会	42
difference /'dɪfərəns/ <i>n.</i> 不同之处, 差异	42
be angry with 对 (某人) 发脾气	42
restroom /'restru:m/ <i>n.</i> 公共厕所, 洗手间	42
kindly /'kaɪndli/ <i>adv.</i> 亲切地, 温和地	42
reply /rɪ'plai/ <i>n. & v.</i> 回答; 回应	42
* rude /ru:d/ <i>adj.</i> 粗鲁的, 无理的	42
commonly /'kɒmənlɪ/ <i>adv.</i> 一般地; 通常地	42
* upset /ʌp'set/ <i>adj.</i> 沮丧的; 苦恼的	42
grammar /'græmə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 语法	42
perfect /'pɜ:(r)fɪkt/ <i>adj.</i> 完美的, 最佳的	42
proper /'prɒpə(r)/ <i>adj.</i> 合适的; 适当的	42
foreign /'fɔ:rn/, /'fɔ:ɪn/ <i>adj.</i> 外国的; 外来的	43
misunderstanding /,mɪsʌndə(r)'stændɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 误解,	43

	误会
mistake /mɪ'steɪk/ <i>n.</i> 错误; 过失	43
machine /mə'ʃi:n/ <i>n.</i> 机器; 机械	44
experience /ɪk'spɪəriəns/ <i>n.</i> 经历; 经验	46
boss /bɒs/, /bɔ:s/ <i>n.</i> 老板	47
Unit 7	
* advertisement (=ad) /əd'vɜ:tɪsmənt/, /,ædvər'taɪzmənt/ <i>n.</i> 广告	48
help-wanted ad 招聘广告	48
date /deɪt/ <i>n.</i> 日期	48
sale /seɪl/ <i>n.</i> 出售; 减价促销	48
* percent /pə(r)'sent/ <i>adj.</i> 百分之……	48
* satisfied /'sætɪs(ɪ)'faɪd/ <i>adj.</i> 感到满意的	48
price /praɪs/ <i>n.</i> 价格	49
impossible /ɪm'pɒsəbəl/ <i>adj.</i> 不可能的	50
everywhere /'evri(,r)weə/ <i>adv.</i> 到处, 处处	50
purpose /'pɜ:(r)pəs/ <i>n.</i> 目的, 意图	50
* advertise /'ædvə(r)(,t)aɪz/ <i>v.</i> 做广告; 宣传	50
company /'kʌmpəni/ <i>n.</i> 公司	50
sell /sel/ <i>v.</i> 卖, 出售	50
* billion /'bɪljən/ <i>num.</i> 十亿	50
billions of 数以亿计的; 无数的	50
business /'bɪznɪs/ <i>n.</i> 生意; 交易	50
create /kri'eɪt/ <i>v.</i> 创造; 创作	50
* slogan /'sləʊgən/ <i>n.</i> 标语; 广告语	50
* false /fɔ:ls/ <i>adj.</i> 错误的	50
* fool /fu:l/ <i>v.</i> 愚弄; 欺骗	50
mobile phone /'məʊbaɪl,fəʊn/ <i>n.</i> 移动电话, 手机	50
* escape /ɪ'skeɪp/, /ə'skeɪp/ <i>n. & v.</i> 逃离, 逃脱	50

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- against** /ə'genst/ *prep.* 与……比赛 56
- rich** /rɪtʃ/ *adj.* 富有的 56
- silver** /'sɪlvə(r)/ *n.* 银;银器;银灰色 58
adj. 银的;银色的
- stick** /stɪk/ *n.* 棍;手杖 58
- postcard** /'pəʊst(k)ɑ:(r)d/ *n.* 明信片 59
- * **Cinderella** /,sɪndə(r)'relə/ *n.* 灰姑娘 60
- housework** /'haʊs(w)ɜ:(r)k/ *n.* 家务 60

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- wonder** /'wʌndə(r)/ *v.* 感到疑惑;想知道 62
- * **tip** /tɪp/ *n.* 建议;小费 62
- correct** /kə'rekt/ *adj.* 正确的;合适的 62
- keep ... in mind** 记住…… 62
- carry** /'kæri/ *v.* 携带;运送 63
- address** /ə'dres/ *n.* 地址 64
- differ** /'dɪfə(r)/ *v.* 不同,相异 64
- differ from** 不同于…… 64
- unless** /ʌn'les/ *conj.* 除非;如果不 64
- Asian** /'eɪʃən/ *n.* 亚洲人 64
adj. 亚洲的;亚洲人的
- western** /'westə(r)n/ *adj.* 西方的;西部的 64
- turn around** 转身 64
- consider** /kən'sɪdə(r)/ *v.* 考虑;认为 64
- * **Arab** /'ærəb/ *n.* 阿拉伯人 64
adj. 阿拉伯的;阿拉伯人的
- couple** /'kʌpəl/, /'kʌpl/ *n.* 一对;一些 64
- a couple of** 一些;几个 64
- * **otherwise** /'ʌðə(r)(i)'waɪz/ *adv.* 否则;要不然 64
- * **well-mannered** /'wel'mænə(r)d/ *adj.* 有礼貌的 64

Unit 10

- * **trainer** /'treɪnə(r)/ *n.* 运动鞋(英式) 70
- maybe** /'meɪbi/ *adv.* 大概,也许 70
- * **bug** /bʌg/ *n.* 虫子 70
- * **crisp** /krɪsp/ *n.* 薯片(英式) 70
- spell** /spel/ *v.* 拼写 70
- * **elevator** /'elə(ɪ)'veɪtə(r)/ *n.* 电梯 71
- lift** /lɪft/ *n.* 电梯(英式) 71
- mail** /meɪl/ *n.* 邮件 *v.* 邮寄 71
- rubber** /'rʌbə(r)/ *n.* 橡皮(英式) 71
- biscuit** /'bɪskɪt/ *n.* 饼干(英式) 72
- sign** /saɪn/ *n.* 符号;招牌 72
- * **flavor** /'fleɪvə(r)/ *n.* 味;味道 72
- neither** /'neɪðəl, /'ni:ðər/ *pron.* 两者都不 72
- pronunciation** /prə,nʌnsɪ'eɪʃən/ *n.* 发音;读音 72
- pilot** /'paɪlət/ *n.* 飞行员 72
- fill** /fɪl/ *v.* 填充;装满 76
- * **petrol** /'petrəl/ *n.* 汽油(英式) 76

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- * **generation** /,dʒenə'reɪʃən/ *n.* 代;一代人 78
- suppose** /sə'pəʊz/ *v.* 假定;期望 78
- be supposed to** 应该 78
- * **style** /stɑɪl/ *n.* 式样;风格;时尚 78
- out of style** 过时的,不时髦的 78
- * **uniform** /'ju:nə(ɪ)'fɔ:(r)m/ *n.* 制服 78
- * **hip hop** /'hɪp'hɒp/ *n.* 嘻哈;嘻哈风格 78
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- in** /ɪn/ *adj.* 时髦的(口语) 78
- * **trend** /trend/ *n.* 趋势;时尚(款式) 78
- waste** /weɪst/ *n. & v.* 浪费 78

waste of 浪费	78
* disturb /dɪ'stɜ:(r)b/ <i>v.</i> 打扰, 扰乱	79
discussion /dɪ'skʌʃən/ <i>n.</i> 讨论, 谈论	80
daughter /'dɔ:tə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 女儿	80
crazy /'kreɪzi/ <i>adj.</i> 疯狂的; 着迷的	80
* addition /ə'dɪʃən/ <i>n.</i> 加; 增加	80
in addition 另外	80
themselves /ðəm'selvz/ <i>pron.</i> 他(她, 它)们自己	80
education /,edʒu'keɪʃən/, /,edʒə'keɪʃən/ <i>n.</i> 教育, 培训	80
* balance /'bæləns/ <i>v.</i> 权衡; 使平衡	80
interest /'ɪntrɪst/, /'ɪntərɪst/ <i>n.</i> 兴趣, 嗜好	80
* responsibility /rɪ'spɒnsə'bɪləti/ <i>n.</i> 责任	80
after all 毕竟, 终究	80
* topic /'tɒpɪk/ <i>n.</i> 题目; 话题	80
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ourselves /aʊə'selvz/, /aʊr'selvz/ <i>pron.</i> 我们自己	83
* stair /steə/ <i>n.</i> 楼梯	83
anyone /'eni(,)wʌn/ <i>pron.</i> 任何人	83
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* duty /'dju:ti/, /'du:ti/ <i>n.</i> 职责; 责任	86
earring /'ɪərɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 耳环, 耳饰	88
ring /rɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 戒指; 环	88
natural /'nætʃərəl/ <i>adj.</i> 自然的	88
schoolwork /'sku:l(,)wɜ:(r)k/ <i>n.</i> 学业	89

Vocabulary 词汇表

注:带 * 号的单词为非《英语课程标准》要求掌握的词。

单词后的前一个数字表示所在单元,后一个数字为本单词第一次出现时所在的页码。

在英式发音和美式发音有区别时,英式发音在前,美式发音在后。

A			
a couple of	一些;几个	9	64
across from	在……对面	3	18
* addition	/ə'dɪʃən/ <i>n.</i> 加;增加	11	80
address	/ə'dres/ <i>n.</i> 地址	9	64
* advertise	/'ædvə(r)taɪz/ <i>v.</i> 做广告;宣传	7	50
* advertisement	(=ad) /əd'vɜ:tɪsmənt/, /ædvər'taɪzmənt/ <i>n.</i> 广告	7	48
after all	毕竟,终究	11	80
against	/ə'genst/ <i>prep.</i> 和……比赛	8	56
airport	/'eə(p)ɔ:(r)t/ <i>n.</i> 飞机场	2	10
anyone	/'eni(,)wʌn/ <i>pron.</i> 任何人	11	83
anywhere	/'eniweə/, /'eni,hweə/ <i>n. & adv.</i> 任何地方	2	12
* Arab	/'ærəb/ <i>n.</i> 阿拉伯人 <i>adj.</i> 阿拉伯的;阿拉伯人的	9	64
arrival	/ə'raɪvəl/, /ə'raɪvl/ <i>n.</i> 到达	2	10
as well as	又,也,还	6	42
Asian	/'eɪʃən/ <i>n.</i> 亚洲人 <i>adj.</i> 亚洲的;亚洲人的	9	64
* astronaut	/'æstrəʊnɔ:t/ <i>n.</i> 宇航员	1	2
* Atlanta	/æt'læntə/ <i>n.</i> 亚特兰大(美国城市)	2	17
B			
back and forth	来回地;反复地	5	34
badly	/'bædli/ <i>adv.</i> 严重地,非常	6	40
* balance	/'bæləns/ <i>v.</i> 权衡;使平衡	11	80
basic	/'beɪsɪk/ <i>adj.</i> 基本的,基础的	1	4
be angry with	对(某人)发脾气	6	42
be familiar with	熟悉	6	40
be supposed to	应该	11	78
* billion	/'bɪljən/ <i>num.</i> 十亿	7	50
billions of	数以亿计的;无数的	7	50
biscuit	/'bɪskɪt/ <i>n.</i> 饼干(英式)	10	72
block	/blɒk/ <i>n.</i> 街区	3	18
* blond	/blɒnd/ <i>adj.</i> 金发的	5	33
boss	/bɒs/, /bɔ:s/ <i>n.</i> 老板	6	47
* Boston	/'bɒstən/ <i>n.</i> 波士顿(美国城市)	2	10
* bug	/bʌg/ <i>n.</i> 虫子	10	70
business	/'bɪznɪs/ <i>n.</i> 生意;交易	7	50
C			
camp	/kæmp/ <i>n.</i> 营地;野营	1	2
carry	/kæri/ <i>v.</i> 携带;运送	9	63
* center	/'sentə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 中心	1	4
* Cinderella	/'sɪndə(r)'relə/ <i>n.</i> 灰姑娘	8	60
* Coca-Cola	/'kəʊkə'kəʊlə/ <i>n.</i> 可口可乐	3	23
common	/'kɒmən/ <i>adj.</i> 常见的,普遍的	5	34
commonly	/'kɒmənlɪ/ <i>adv.</i> 一般地;通常地	6	42

communicate /kə'mju:nə(ɪ)keɪt/ <i>v.</i> 交流	5	34
company /'kʌmpəni/ <i>n.</i> 公司	7	50
* compass /'kʌmpəs/ <i>n.</i> 指南针	3	20
consider /kən'sɪdə(r)/ <i>v.</i> 考虑;认为	9	64
correct /kə'rekt/ <i>adj.</i> 正确的;合适的	9	62
cost /kɒst/, /kɔ:st/ <i>v.</i> 花费	2	17
couple /'kʌpəl/, /'kʌpl/ <i>n.</i> 一对;一些	9	64
course /kɔ:(r)s/ <i>n.</i> 课程	1	4
cover /'kʌvə(r)/ <i>v.</i> 覆盖	3	23
crazy /'kreɪzi/ <i>adj.</i> 疯狂的;着迷的	11	80
create /kri'eɪt/ <i>v.</i> 创造;创作	7	50
* crisp /krisp/ <i>n.</i> 薯片(英式)	10	70

D

* Dallas /'dæləs/ <i>n.</i> 达拉斯(美国城市)	2	17
date /deɪt/ <i>n.</i> 日期	7	48
daughter /'dɔ:tə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 女儿	11	80
decision /dɪ'sɪʒən/ <i>n.</i> 决定;决心	12	86
* departure /dɪ'pɑ:(r)tʃə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 出发;离开	2	10
* destination /,destə'neɪʃən/ <i>n.</i> 终点	2	10
diary /'daɪəri/ <i>n.</i> 日记	1	4
differ /'dɪfə(r)/ <i>v.</i> 不同,相异	9	64
difference /'dɪfərəns/ <i>n.</i> 不同之处,差异	6	42
differently /'dɪfərəntli/ <i>adv.</i> 不同地	5	34
differ from 不同于……	9	64
dining car 火车餐车	2	12
discussion /dɪ'skʌʃən/ <i>n.</i> 讨论,谈论	11	80
* distance /'dɪstəns/ <i>n.</i> 距离;路程	3	20
* disturb /dɪ'stɜ:(r)b/ <i>v.</i> 打扰,扰乱	11	79
* duty /'dju:ti/, /'du:ti/ <i>n.</i> 职责;责任	12	86

E

earring /'iəriŋ/ <i>n.</i> 耳环,耳饰	12	88
east /i:st/ <i>n.</i> 东方;东部 <i>adj.</i> 东方的	3	18

education /,edʒu'keɪʃən/, /,edʒə'keɪʃən/	11	80
<i>n.</i> 教育,培训		
* Egypt /'i:dzɪpt/ <i>n.</i> 埃及	1	2
either... or ……或者……	5	34
elevator /'elə(ɪ)veɪtə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 电梯	10	71
environment /ɪn'vaɪrənmənt/ <i>n.</i> 环境	11	82
* escape /ɪ'skeɪp/, /ə'skeɪp/ <i>n. & v.</i> 逃离,逃脱	7	50
everywhere /'evrɪ(ɪ)weə/ <i>adv.</i> 到处,处处	7	50
excuse /ɪk'skju:z/ <i>v.</i> 原谅	2	17
Excuse me. 对不起,打扰一下。	2	17
experience /ɪk'spɪəriəns/ <i>n.</i> 经历;经验	6	46

F

factory /'fæktəri/ <i>n.</i> 工厂	3	23
* false /fɔ:ls/ <i>adj.</i> 错误的	7	50
* familiar /fə'mɪliə(r)/ <i>adj.</i> 熟悉的	6	40
fantastic /fæn'tæstɪk/ <i>adj.</i> 奇异的	1	3
fever /'fi:və(r)/ <i>n.</i> 发烧	4	29
fill /fɪl/ <i>v.</i> 填充;装满	10	76
final /'faɪnəl/ <i>adj.</i> 最终的,最后的	1	4
* flavor /'fleɪvə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 味;味道	10	72
* flight /flaɪt/ <i>n.</i> 飞行	1	4
* fool /fu:l/ <i>v.</i> 愚弄;欺骗	7	50
foreign /'fɔ:rɪn/, /fɔ:rɪn/ <i>adj.</i> 外国的;外来的	6	43
foreigner /'fɔ:rɪnə/, /'fɔ:rɪnə/ <i>n.</i> 外国人	2	12
* formal /'fɔ:məl/, /'fɔ:rml/ <i>adj.</i> 正式的, 正规的	6	40
* forth /fɔ:(r)θ/ <i>adv.</i> 向前	5	34

G

gate /geɪt/ <i>n.</i> 门;大门	4	30
* generation /,dʒenə'reɪʃən/ <i>n.</i> 代;一代人	11	78

* gesture /'dʒestʃə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 姿势;手势	5	34
glasses /'glɑ:sɪz/, /'glæsɪz/ <i>n.</i> 眼镜	5	32
* GPS (= Global Positioning System)	3	20
全球定位系统		
* grammar /græmə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 语法	6	42
guard /gɑ:(r)d/ <i>n.</i> 警卫;看守	4	30
guide /gaɪd/ <i>n.</i> 向导;导游	2	12

H

* harbor /'hɑ:(r)bə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 海港,港口	2	10
* Harry Potter /'hæri 'pɒtə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 哈利·波特 (电影名)	1	3
height /haɪt/ <i>n.</i> 高;高度	5	33
help-wanted ad 招聘广告	7	48
* hip hop /'hɪp'hɒp/ <i>n.</i> 嘻哈;嘻哈风格 (美国街头的一种黑人文化)	11	78
housework /'haʊs(wɜ:(r)k/ <i>n.</i> 家务	8	60

I

impolite /,ɪmpə'laɪt/ <i>adj.</i> 不礼貌的,粗鲁的	5	34
impossible /ɪm'pɒsəbəl/ <i>adj.</i> 不可能的	7	50
in addition 另外	11	80
* index /'ɪndeks/ <i>n.</i> 索引;指示	5	34
index finger 食指	5	34
* informal /ɪn'fɔ:məl/, /ɪn'fɔ:rməl/ <i>adj.</i> 非正式的,非正规的	6	40
in /ɪn/ <i>adj.</i> 时髦的(口语)	11	78
interest /'ɪntrɪst/, /'ɪntərɪst/ <i>n.</i> 兴趣,嗜好	11	80
island /'aɪlənd/ <i>n.</i> 岛屿	1	8

J

* jeans /dʒi:nz/ <i>n.</i> 牛仔裤	5	32
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K

keep ... in mind 记住……	9	62
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* kilometer /'kɪlə,mɪ:tə/, /kɪ'lɒmətə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 千米,公里	2	12
kindly /'kaɪndli/ <i>adv.</i> 亲切地;温和地	6	42

L

lift /lɪft/ <i>n.</i> 电梯(英式)	10	71
lock /lɒk/ <i>v.</i> 锁上	4	30
* Los Angeles /ləs 'ændʒələs/ <i>n.</i> 洛杉矶 (美国城市)	2	10
luck /lʌk/ <i>n.</i> 运气	5	39

M

machine /mə'ʃi:n/ <i>n.</i> 机器;机械	6	44
mail /meɪl/ <i>n.</i> 邮件 <i>v.</i> 邮寄	10	71
maybe /'meɪbi/ <i>adv.</i> 大概,也许	10	70
method /'meθəd/ <i>n.</i> 方法	3	20
* Mexican /'meksɪkən/ <i>n.</i> 墨西哥人;墨西哥语 <i>adj.</i> 墨西哥的	6	40
might /maɪt/ <i>modal v.</i> 可能,也许	5	34
mistake /mɪ'steɪk/ <i>n.</i> 错误;过失	6	43
misunderstand /,mɪsʌndə(r)'stænd/ <i>v.</i> 误解,误会	6	42
misunderstanding /,mɪsʌndə(r)'stændɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 误解,误会	6	43
mobile phone /'məʊbaɪl,fəʊn/ <i>n.</i> 移动电话, 手机	7	50
myself /maɪ'self/ <i>pron.</i> 我自己	1	4

N

natural /'nætʃərəl/ <i>adj.</i> 自然的	12	88
necessary /'nesəsəri/, /'nesə,seri/ <i>adj.</i> 必要的; 必然的	2	15
neither /'naɪðəl/, /'ni:ðər/ <i>pron.</i> 两者都不	10	72

O

Olympic Games 奥林匹克运动会	4	24
one way 单程旅行	2	10
opposite /'ɒpəzɪt/ <i>adj.</i> 对面的;相反的	1	4

* **otherwise** /'ʌðə(r)(,)waɪz/ *adv.* 否则;要不然 9 64
ourselves /aʊə'selvz/, /aʊr'selvz/ 11 83
pron. 我们自己
out of style 过时的,不时髦的 11 78

P

palace /'pælɪs/ *n.* 宫殿 4 26
* **palm** /pɑ:m/ *n.* 手掌 5 34
pass /pɑ:s/, /pæs/ *v.* 通过;经过 4 26
peace /pi:s/ *n.* 和平 5 34
percent /pɜ:(r)'sent/ *adj.* 百分之…… 7 48
perfect /'pɜ:(r)fɪkt/ *adj.* 完美的,最佳的 6 42
* **petrol** /'petrəl/ *n.* 汽油(英式) 10 76
pick /pɪk/ *v.* 挑选;采摘 4 29
pick up (开车)接载(人) 5 33
pilot /'paɪlət/ *n.* 飞行员 10 72
pink /pɪŋk/ *n.* 粉红色 5 32
adj. 粉红色的
point /pɔɪnt/ *v.* 指着,指向 5 34
polite /pə'laɪt/ *adj.* 有礼貌的 5 34
postcard /'pəʊst(,)kɑ:(r)d/ *n.* 明信片 8 59
price /praɪs/ *n.* 价格 7 49
pronunciation /prəˌnʌnsɪ'eɪʃən/ *n.* 发音;读音 10 72
proper /'prɒpə(r)/ *adj.* 合适的;适当的 6 42
purpose /'pɜ:(r)pəs/ *n.* 目的,意图 7 50
* **pyramid** /'pɪrəˌmɪd/ *n.* 金字塔 1 2

Q

* **quiz** /kwɪz/ *n.* 测验,测试 6 40

R

real /rɪəl/, /ri:əl/ *adj.* 真正的;真实的 1 9
reply /rɪ'plai/ *n.&v.* 回答;回应 6 42
responsibility /rɪˌspɒnsə'bɪləti/ *n.* 责任 11 80

restroom /'restru:m/ *n.* 公共厕所,洗手间 6 42
rich /rɪtʃ/ *adj.* 富有的 8 56
ring /rɪŋ/ *n.* 戒指;环 12 88
round trip 往返旅行 2 10
rubber /'rʌbə(r)/ *n.* 橡皮(英式) 10 71
* **rude** /ru:d/ *adj.* 粗鲁的,无理的 6 42
runny nose 流鼻涕 4 29

S

sale /seɪl/ *n.* 出售;减价促销 7 48
* **satisfied** /'sætɪs(,)faɪd/ *adj.* 感到满意的 7 48
* **Saudi Arabia** /'saʊdi ə'reɪbiə/ *n.* 沙特阿拉伯 5 34
schoolwork /'sku:l(,)wɜ:(r)k/ *n.* 学业 12 89
sell /sel/ *v.* 卖,出售 7 50
sense /sens/ *n.* 意识 3 22
shake /ʃeɪk/ *v.* 振动;颤抖 5 34
* **shell** /ʃel/ *n.* 贝壳 1 8
shortly /'ʃɔ:(r)tli/ *adv.* 不久,立刻 1 4
sign /'saɪn/ *n.* 符号;招牌 10 72
silver /'sɪlvə(r)/ *n.* 银;银器;银灰色 8 58
adj. 银的;银色的
* **simulation** /,sɪmjə'leɪʃən/ *n.* 模拟;模仿 1 4
sir /sɜ:(r)/ *n.* 先生;阁下 6 42
sleeper /'sli:pə(r)/ *n.* 卧铺 2 12
sleeper ticket 卧铺票 2 12
* **slogan** /'sləʊgən/ *n.* 标语;广告语 7 50
solve /sɒlv/ *v.* 解决 2 15
south /saʊθ/ *n.* 南方;南部 *adj.* 南方的 3 18
* **spacesuit** /'speɪs,su:t/ *n.* 太空服,航天服 1 2
spacewalk /'speɪs(,)wɔ:k/ *n.* 太空漫步 1 4
spell /spel/ *v.* 拼写 10 70
* **sphinx** /sfɪŋks/ *n.* 狮身人面像 1 2

* stair /steə/ <i>n.</i> 楼梯	11	83
stick /stɪk/ <i>n.</i> 棍; 手杖	8	58
* style /stɑɪl/ <i>n.</i> 式样; 风格; 时尚	11	78
* subway /'sʌb(ɪ)weɪ/ <i>n.</i> 地铁	2	10
suppose /sə'pəʊz/ <i>v.</i> 假定; 期望	11	78
* Sydney /'sɪdni/ <i>n.</i> 悉尼 (澳大利亚城市)	5	38
* system /'sɪstəm/ <i>n.</i> 系统; 体制	2	12

T

* Texas /'teksəs/ <i>n.</i> 德克萨斯州 (美国州名)	3	23
themselves /ðəm'selvz/ <i>pron.</i> 他 (她, 它) 们自己	11	80
timetable /'taɪm,teɪbəl/, /'taɪm,teɪbl/ <i>n.</i> 时间表, 时刻表	2	12
* tip /tɪp/ <i>n.</i> 建议; 小费	9	62
* topic /'tɒpɪk/ <i>n.</i> 题目; 话题	11	80
traffic /'træfɪk/ <i>n.</i> 交通	2	10
* trainer /'treɪnə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 运动鞋 (英式)	10	70
training /'treɪnɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 训练	1	4
* trend /trend/ <i>n.</i> 趋势; 时尚 (款式)	11	78
turn around 转身	9	64

U

* unfortunately /ʌn'fɔ:(r)tʃənətli/ <i>adv.</i> 不幸地; 遗憾地	3	20
* uniform /'ju:nə(ɪ)fɔ:(r)m/ <i>n.</i> 制服	11	78
unless /ʌn'les/ <i>conj.</i> 除非; 如果不	9	64
* upset /(ɪ)ʌp'set/ <i>adj.</i> 沮丧的; 苦恼的	6	42

V

victory /'vɪktəri/ <i>n.</i> 胜利, 成功	5	34
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W





waste /weɪst/ <i>n. & v.</i> 浪费	11	78
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waste of 浪费	11	78
* well-mannered /'wel'mænə(r)d/ <i>adj.</i> 有礼貌的	9	64
western /'westə(r)n/ <i>adj.</i> 西方的; 西部的	9	64
what if 如果……将会怎么样	3	20
whole /həʊl/ <i>adj.</i> 整个的; 全部的	1	8
wonderful /'wʌndə(r)fəl/ <i>adj.</i> 精彩的	1	9
wonder /'wʌndə(r)/ <i>v.</i> 感到疑惑; 想知道	9	62



The Differences between American English and British English

英美英语的差异



1. 词语方面

	elevator	truck	soccer	candy	eraser	jello	mail
	lift	lorry	football	sweet	rubber	jelly	post
	apartment	cookie	jump rope	pants	chips	soda	hamburger
	flat	biscuit	skipping rope	trousers	crisps	soft drink	beef burger

2. 拼写方面

	color	favorite	kilogram	dialog	center	theater	gray
	colour	favourite	kilogramme	dialogue	centre	theatre	grey

3. 读音方面



	ask	dance	box	hot	car	river
	/ æsk /	/ dæns /	/ baks /	/ hat /	/ kɑ:r /	/ 'rɪvər /
	/ ɑ:sk /	/ dɑ:ns /	/ bɒks /	/ hɒt /	/ kɑ: /	/ 'rɪvə /

4. 语法方面



(1) 有些否定句式不同

	Tom doesn't have any sisters.		You don't need to help him.
	Tom hasn't any sisters.		You needn't help him.

(2) 有些动词变化不同

	get - got - gotten	learn - learned - learnt	dream - dreamed - dreamt
	get - got - got	learn - learned - learned	dream - dreamed - dreamed

(3) 有些介词搭配不同

	on the weekend	on the basketball team	live on Century street
	at the weekend	in the basketball team	live in Century street

Listening Script 听力录音稿

Unit 1

Listeningp.2

Li Jun: What are you going to do during summer vacation, Susan?

Susan: I'm going to visit Egypt. People say it is an interesting place. I want to see the pyramids and the sphinx.

Li Jun: That sounds great. Who are you going with?

Susan: I'm going with my father and my cousin. I'm really looking forward to it.

Li Jun: Good for you. I hope you have a great trip.

Susan: What are your plans for the summer, Li Jun?

Li Jun: I'm going to visit my grandmother in Qingdao. Her house is near the beach. So, I'm going to stay there for about two weeks.

Susan: That sounds like fun.

Unit 2

Listening p.10

Li Jun: How do you usually get to school, Susan?

Susan: I usually take the subway.

Li Jun: Don't you take the bus?

Susan: No way. I don't like to take the bus because of the heavy traffic. I take the subway instead.

Li Jun: How long does it take from your house to school?

Susan: It only takes fifteen minutes. What about you, Li Jun?

Li Jun: I usually ride my bike to school. It takes about 30 minutes.

Susan: Isn't it hard to ride your bike every day?

Li Jun: Not at all. It's really good exercise in the morning.

Unit 3

Listening p.18

Susan: Where are we, Liu Chang?

Liu Chang: I'm not sure, Susan. Let's ask someone. Excuse me. Could you tell me the way to the museum?

Man: Go straight one block and make a right turn at the post office. It's across from the post office.

Liu Chang: Just a second. I should make a right turn at the post office and it's across from the post office?

Man: Yes, it's on your left. You can't miss it.

Liu Chang: Thank you very much.

Man: You're welcome.

Unit 5

Listening p.32

Wang Dandan: What's under your book, Mike?

Mike : It's a letter from my grandmother.
There are also some pictures with it.

Wang Dandan : May I look at the pictures? What does she look like?

Mike : She has beautiful gray hair and a friendly smile. And she is pretty tall. You can see for yourself.

Wang Dandan : Is this your grandmother in the picture?

Mike : Yes, that's Grandma Sally. She lives in America.

Wang Dandan : Is Sally her family name?

Mike : No, it's her given name. Her family name is Brown. That's also my family name. However, I call her Grandma Sally. Do you follow me?

Wang Dandan : Yes, I got it.

Unit 6

Listening p.40

Mike : I cooked Mexican food. You can try it.

Liu Chang : Well, it's interesting.

Mike : Why do you say that, Liu Chang?

Liu Chang : Because it's different. But it is good.

Mike : I'm not sure if I believe you. You don't like my food.

Liu Chang : Oh, no. I like it, Mike. Well, the taste is special.

Mike : You can tell me the truth.

Liu Chang : I am just not familiar with Mexican food.

Unit 7

Listening p.48

Salesperson : Welcome to David's grocery store!
We're planning to have a big sale next week.

Customer : How much off?

Salesperson : Meat products will be on sale for 20% off.

Customer : What about vegetables?

Salesperson : Vegetables are 25% off from Tuesday to Friday.

Customer : Sounds great! Is that all?

Salesperson : Seafood products will be on sale for 30% off.

Customer : Will you have fruit too?

Salesperson : Of course! 50% off all fruits on Saturday and Sunday. I'm sure you will be satisfied.

Customer : OK. I'll be here next week.

Unit 9

Listening p.62

Woman : Where are you going for vacation this summer?

Man : I am going to Mexico. Have you ever been to Mexico?

Woman : Yes. I visited Mexico City last year.

Man : I'm wondering if I will enjoy the trip.
Could you give me any tips?

Woman : Well, you'd better not ask for directions.

Man : What do you mean?

Woman : Mexicans are very kind. Sometimes

they give directions even when they don't know the correct directions.

Man: Really? That's interesting. I'll keep that in mind.

to wear tonight.

Amy's father: Where are you going tonight?

Amy: I'm going to a birthday party.

Amy's father: No, you are supposed to study for final exams tonight.

Unit 10

Listening p.70

Nigel: Hello, Tim. What's for lunch today?

Tim: I'm not sure, Nigel. Maybe hamburgers and fries?

Nigel: Pardon? Hamburgers and what? Some kind of bug?

Tim: Fries. You know, French fries.

Nigel: Ahh, yes. Americans say French fries. In England, we call them "chips."

Tim: Chips? Aren't chips a snack food? How do the British say potato chips?

Nigel: We say "crisps" in England.

Tim: Wow, I see. How do you spell it?

Nigel: C, R, I, S, P, S.

Unit 11

Listening p.78

Amy: Would you please buy me new clothes, Dad?

Amy's father: Why? You have a lot of clothes.

Amy: They're all out of style. Hip hop pants are "in" these days. Everyone's wearing them.

Amy's father: I don't agree with you, Amy. Following every trend without thinking is a waste of money.

Amy: Please, Dad. I don't have any pants

Scope and Sequence 单元学习要点

Theme I : Going Places				
Unit	1	2	3	4
Title	Jenny's Winter Space Camp	Traveling in China	Finding the Way	Review
Communicative Functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asking about plans Providing some information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirming information Expressing types and duration of different transports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asking for directions Giving directions 	
Listening & Speaking Target Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are you going to do <i>tomorrow</i>? People say <i>it is a fantastic movie</i>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How do you get to <i>school</i>? It only takes <i>fifteen minutes</i>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Could you tell me the way to <i>the gym</i>? <i>Go straight one block and turn right</i>. 	
Reading & Writing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding the diary about a space camp Writing about the things I did last weekend using <i>that</i> Making a poster for a camp 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding the reading material about the train system in China Writing about my most interesting trip using <i>It ... to</i> Making conversation about travel information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding the reading material about comparing old and new ways to find directions Writing answers using the passive voice Writing the directions of places 	
Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conjunctions: <i>and, or, but, so</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formal subject <i>it</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The passive voice (I) 	
Pronunciation	/æ/ & /ʌ/ cap, cup; /ɪ/ & /e/ did, dead	/ɒ/ & /ʌ/ not, nut; /ʊ/ & /ʌ/ look, luck	/ɜ:/ & /ɑ:/ hurt, heart; /ʌ/ & /ɜ:/ shut, shirt	

Theme II : Communicating

Unit	5	6	7	8
Title	Say It without Words	Culture Quiz	What's in the Ads?	R e v i e w
Communicative Functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talking about appearances Confirming and understanding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asking about the reason Expressing disagreement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expressing about plans Expressing certainty 	
Listening & Speaking Target Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What <i>does she</i> look like? Do you follow me? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why do you say that? I'm not sure if I believe you. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We're planning to <i>have a dinner</i>. I'm sure <i>your dream will come true</i>. 	
Reading & Writing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding the reading material about communication using body language or gestures Writing about pictures that describe body language or gestures using object clauses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding the dialog about different cultures and languages Writing the story of Liu Chang using object clauses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding the reading material about different advertising methods Writing about what I have done today using present perfect tense Creating and writing an advertising slogan 	
Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Object clause (I): <i>that</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Object clause (II): <i>what, who, which, when, where, why, how, if</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present perfect tense (II): <i>already, just, yet, since, for</i> 	
Pronunciation	/ʌ / & /ɑː/ come, calm; /l / & /iː/ live, leave	/ɑː / & /ɔː/ farm, form; /ɜː / & /ɔː/ stir, store	/eə / & /ɑː/ fare, far; /iː / & /ɪə / knee, near	

Theme III: Differences

Unit	9	10	11	12
Title	Different Cultures	Different Kinds of English	Across Generations	
Communicative Functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remembering a useful fact or a piece of information Decision making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talking about different English expressions Asking how a word is spelled 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expressing obligation Expressing disagreement 	
Listening & Speaking Target Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I'll keep that in mind. I'm wondering if I <i>will enjoy the trip</i>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the British word for "pants"? How do you spell it? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>You are not supposed to listen to rock music.</i> I don't agree with you. 	
Reading & Writing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding the reading material about etiquette or manners of other countries Writing sentences with adverbial clause using <i>if</i> Researching different cultures of the world 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding the reading material about differences between American and British English Writing a story about the differences between American and British English 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding the discussion about problems between teenagers and their parents Writing sentences about things I have to do and don't have to do using modal verbs Drawing and writing about a topic 	R e v i e w
Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adverbial clause: <i>if, unless</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indefinite pronouns: <i>one, ones, both, neither</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modal verbs: <i>must, have to, mustn't, don't have to</i> 	
Pronunciation	/əʊ / & /u:/ show, shoe; /əʊ / & /ɔ:/ boat, bought	/ɜ:/ & /eə/ her, hair; /ɜ:/ & /ɪə/ stir, steer	/eɪ / & /eə/ they, there; /eə / & /ɪə/ chair, cheer	

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