义务教育教科书

教育部审定
2012



英语

ENGLISH

七年级下册

上海外语教育出版社
外教社 SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

微信公众号：电子课本大全

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七年级下册

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UNIT	TOPIC AREAS	FUNCTIONS
1 Future Plans (PP1-13)	Planning social events Planning holidays Travel schedules	Talking about future activities Asking for advice and permission Intentions and plans Making appointments
2 Asking the Way (PP14-24)	Directions and locations Signs	Asking for and giving directions Describing a location Talking about distance
3 A Place to Live (PP25-41)	Scenic spots Houses and surroundings Rooms and furniture	Equal comparison Talking about similarities and differences Talking about shape, size, height Comparing houses and surroundings
4 Clothing (PP42-55)	Clothes and colours Quality, measures, size, colour Ways of payment Ways of dressing	Likes and dislikes Comments on clothing Features & measurements Price
5 Animals (PP56-70)	Naming Animals Learning about animals' lives in detail	Talking about different animals Comparing different animals
6 The Person I Like (PP71-83)	Family and relatives Friends and people around you	Describing the appearance of a person Talking about a person's occupation and past experiences
7 Past Events (PP84-96)	Past events Past habits	Describing past events Describing past habits Talking about past experiences
8 Travelling (PP97-112)	A trip to a place Yesterday's activities States and cities Means of transportation	Describing an event in the past Describing a place you visited Identifying people
9 Leisure Activities (PP113-126)	Entertainment Spare time activities Sports	Likes and dislikes Giving reasons Making an appointment
10 Health (PP127-138)	Parts of body Illness Healthy diet Physical fitness and exercise	Seeing the doctor Describing problems Giving advice Making suggestions

Words and Expressions in Each Unit (PP139-146)
Vocabulary Index (PP147-153)

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	STRUCTURES	CHAT ROOM	PROGRAMME
	Simple future tense (affirmative, negative and interrogative) *will, shall* *will not / won't* *shall not / shan't* *let's* *how/what about* *be going to*	Dialogue 1 *Let's go to the movies!* Dialogue 2 *A picnic*	Item 1 *A plan for the weekend* Item 2 *Joe's vacation* Item 3 *New Year's resolutions*
	Imperatives Prepositions and adverbs *next to, opposite, in front of, near, towards, along, left, right, ahead, straight*	Dialogue 1 *Is there a bookshop near here?* Dialogue 2 *How can I get there?*	Item 1 *The route to my office building* Item 2 *How to get to Granny's house* Item 3 *A visit to Melbourne*
	A is/looks like B. / A and B are the same. / A is the same (size) as B. / A and B are different. / A is different from B (in size). / A is as big as B. / A is not as/so big as B. / A can run as fast as B can. / A can't run as fast as B can. / The book is too difficult to understand. / The book is easy enough to understand.	Dialogue 1 *Places to live* Dialogue 2 *Make a dream house*	Item 1 *Moving to the city* Item 2 *How do workers build a house? (Part 1)* Item 3 *How do workers build a house? (Part 2)*
	Comparative and superlative degrees *A is -er than B* *A is more … than B.* *A is the -est (in, among, of)* *A is the most … (in, among, of)*	Dialogue 1 *Shopping at Macy's* Dialogue 2 *How much is this blouse?*	Item 1 *What do they wear?* Item 2 *Fun clothes or jeans and T-shirts?* Item 3 *Our cotton shirts*
	Comparative and superlative degrees of adverbs Summary of equal comparison, comparative and superlative/*A runs faster than B./A runs more quickly than B./A runs fastest of the three./A runs most quickly in his class./A runs as fast as B.*	Dialogue 1 *Tree frogs* Dialogue 2 *Number ones in the animal world*	Item 1 *The animal without a head* Item 2 *Jane Goodall and chimpanzees* Item 3 *Birds which cannot fly*
	Simple past tense of **to be**: *was, were* Simple past tense of **to have**: *had*	Dialogue 1 *The king of pop* Dialogue 2 *Visiting the museum*	Item 1 *Helen Keller* Item 2 *Steve Jobs' early life* Item 3 *Sophia Loren — Film star*
	Past form of regular verbs Adverbial phrases of time: *yesterday, last week, three days ago, etc* Adverbs of frequency: *never, seldom*	Dialogue 1 *The first gliding lesson* Dialogue 2 *Tina Turner*	Item 1 *No way out!* Item 2 *A monkey* Item 3 *David's story*
	Past form of irregular verbs State in the past Event in the past Habitual past	Dialogue 1 *What did you do yesterday?* Dialogue 2 *A tour of South America*	Item 1 *A day at Disneyworld* Item 2 *Marco Polo* Item 3 *A visit to Morpeth*
	Gerunds and infinitives *like to do / love to do* *be interested in doing / enjoy doing* Adverbial phrases of frequency: *once, twice, three times, etc*	Dialogue 1 *What do you like to watch on TV?* Dialogue 2 *Why don't we meet at the restaurant?*	Item 1 *Adam and Frank's weekend* Item 2 *Danny has a hobby* Item 3 *Three popular sports in the USA*
	have got / has got *had better* *so, but*	Dialogue 1 *I have got a pain in my chest.* Dialogue 2 *I must change my eating habits.*	Item 1 *Grandma knows best* Item 2 *How to take aspirin* Item 3 *Do some exercise*

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UNIT 1 Future Plans



HIGHLIGHTS

TOPIC AREAS
Planning social events
Planning holidays
Travel schedules

FUNCTIONS
Talking about future activities
Asking for advice and permission
Intentions and plans
Making appointments

STRUCTURES
Simple future tense (affirmative, negative and interrogative)
will, shall
will not / won't
shall not / shan't
let's
how/what about
be going to

CHAT ROOM
Dialogue 1 Let's go to the movies!
Dialogue 2 A picnic

PROGRAMME
Item 1 A plan for the weekend
Item 2 Joe's vacation
*Item 3 New Year's resolutions

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1 Getting Started

1 Listen and practise.

A: Will it be sunny tomorrow?
B: No, it won't. It will be rainy.
A: It's horrible. I can't play football.
B: Don't worry. It will be fine in the afternoon.



cloudy, sunbathe



foggy, ride a motorbike

2 Listen and say.



go to a concert

A: Will you be free tomorrow?
B: Yes, I'll be free then.
A: How about going to the movies?
B: That'll be fine.



visit the art gallery



play tennis

3 Talk about the pictures.

A: Tomorrow will be Sunday.
What are you going to do?
B: I'm going to have a barbecue.



work in the garden

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go skiing



stay at home and do some reading

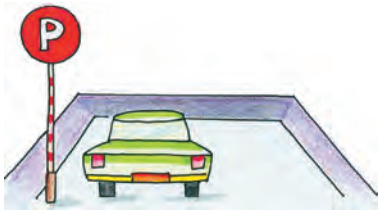
4 Read after the tape and make new dialogues.

A: When will you get up tomorrow morning?
B: I'll probably get up at 6:30.
A: What will you do then?
B: After I get dressed, I'll have breakfast.
A: What will you have for breakfast?
B: I'll probably have eggs and toast.

Time to get up	What to do before breakfast	What to have for breakfast
6:00	clean my teeth	bread rolls and jam
7:00	wash my face and hands	ham and eggs

5 Listen and talk about the pictures.

A: Where shall we meet?
B: Let's meet at the school gate.



park our car in a car park



wait for them in front of the post office

6 Listen and practise.

A: Shall I go on?
B: Yes, please.

clean the blackboard	Yes, thank you.
get some chalk	No, thank you.
read the text	Yes, go ahead.

7 Listen and practise.

A: Will the game begin soon?
B: Yes. It will. It'll begin at 7:00 am.

you/ready/soon	in a few minutes
the guests/here/soon	at half past four
the storm/end/soon	tomorrow
I/get out of the hospital/soon	in two or three days

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Dialogue 1

Let's go to the movies

David: So, Mike, what are you going to do tomorrow?
Mike: I'm going to go for a ride on my new bike. How about you?
David: I'm going to the beach with my cousin if it doesn't rain.
Mike: And if it rains?
David: Oh, well, maybe we'll go to the movies.
Would you like to join us?
Mike: I'd love to. I won't ride my bike if it rains.
When and where shall we meet?
David: Let's meet at the theatre, around 7:30 pm.

Dialogue 2

A picnic

Leon: We shall have a picnic tomorrow. Can you come, Jacky?
Jacky: Yes, I can. Where shall we have the picnic?
Leon: We shall have the picnic in Fairy-Lake Park.
Jacky: How shall we go there?
Leon: We shall go there by bus.
Jacky: Will your sister come, too?
Leon: No, she won't come. She will go to a birthday party.
Jacky: Oh, that's too bad. What will the weather be like tomorrow?
Leon: It'll be fine. I think we'll have a good time.
Jacky: That's for sure. See you tomorrow.
Leon: See you.

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Item 1

A plan for the weekend

1. Listen and complete the sentences.

(1) Jerry isn't going to _____ his work.

(2) Jerry is going to work _____.

(3) Amanda is going to _____ and make a big dinner.

(4) Sam is going to _____ with his friends.

(5) Sally is going to buy a _____ for her mother.

2. Read the passage.

It's Friday afternoon. Jerry and his family are looking forward to the weekend. Every one of the family is thinking about his/her plan for the weekend. Jerry isn't going to think about his work. He is going to work in the garden and relax at home. Jerry's wife, Amanda, is going to go shopping and make a big dinner. Their son, Sam, is going to have a barbecue with his friends. Their daughter, Sally, is going to buy a present because she is going to a birthday party. All of them are very excited about the coming weekend.

3. Complete the sentences with the expressions from the text.

(1) Angela is _____ _____ _____ her birthday because her parents are going to have a party for her.

(2) William is _____ _____ the soccer match tomorrow because he is the captain.

(3) Doing Yoga can help you _____ your body and mind.

(4) We are going to _____ _____ _____ in the park this weekend.

(5) Tomorrow is my mum's birthday. I want to buy a special _____ for her.

4. Retell the passage. The following words may help you.

(1) weekend (2) garden (3) dinner (4) barbecue (5) birthday party

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Item 2

Joe's vacation

1. What will the boy and his family do in spring? Listen to the passage and tick [√] the right pictures.


1

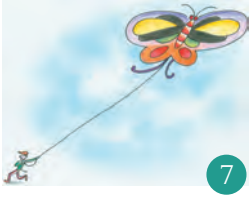

2


3


4


5


6


7


8


9

a. make a snowman b. ride a bike c. play baseball d. work in the garden
e. paint the fence f. fly a kite g. go swimming h. stay indoors i. go skiing

2. Listen and say whether the statements are true(T) or false(F).

_____ (1) It'll be winter soon.
_____ (2) It's spring now.
_____ (3) The boy hopes to play outside with his friends.
_____ (4) The boy and his friends often ride bicycles and play baseball in winter.
_____ (5) The boy is tired of winter.

3. Listen again and answer the questions.

(1) Is the boy tired of the snow?
_____
(2) Is he going to play with his friends?
_____
(3) Can he go out and play with his friends now?
_____
(4) Will spring come soon?
_____
(5) Will they ride bicycles and play baseball with their friends again in spring?
_____

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4. Read and understand.

I'm tired of winter. I'm tired of the snow, I'm tired of cold weather, and I'm tired of heavy coats and boots! Just think…in a few more weeks it won't be winter any more. It'll be spring. The weather won't be cold. It'll be warm. It won't snow any more. It'll be sunny. I won't play alone at home. I'll go outside and play with my friends. We'll ride bicycles and play baseball again. We'll go boating on the lake. We'll swim in the river and catch fish in the river, too. Every day will be fun.

5. Complete the sentences with the expressions in the text.

(1) We always have eggs, rolls and milk for breakfast. I'm _____ _____ them. I want to change my breakfast.

(2) Jack is always late for class. Today he is late again. Mr Black is very angry and asks him not to be late _____ _____.

(3) The weatherman says tomorrow will be cloudy and _____. We won't see sunshine.

6. Group discussion.

(1) What will be the next season?

(2) What will the weather be like in your city?

(3) What will you and your friends do then?

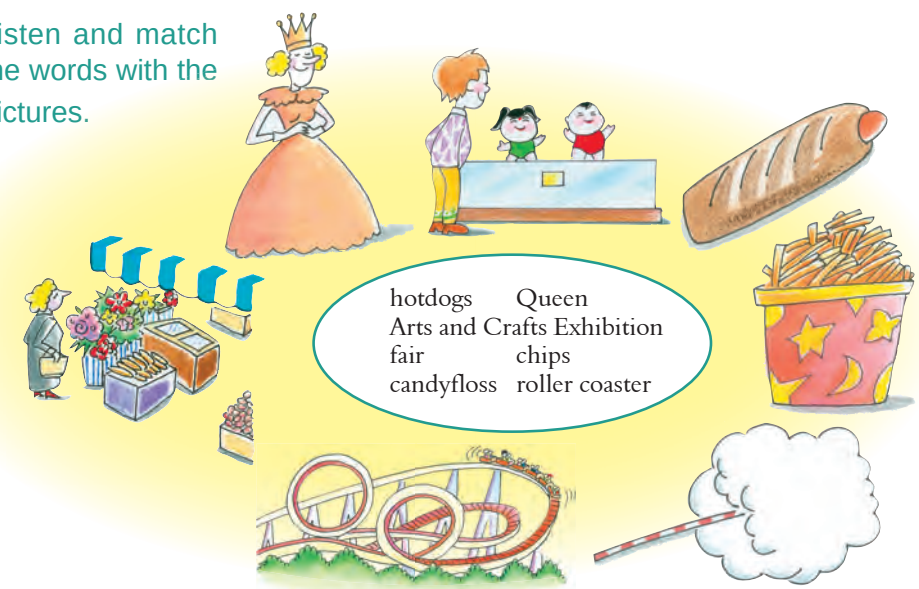
(4) What will your family do?

(5) What suggestions will you make to visitors?

* Item 3

New Year's resolutions

1. Listen and match the words with the pictures.



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3 Programme

2. Listen again and put the following events in the right order.

a. We shall go to the fair on Woodhouse Moor.
b. I shall get up early and meet my friends.
c. We shall eat all sorts of things.
d. We shall catch the early train.
e. We shall spend all our money at the fair.
f. We shall have a ride on the roller coaster.
g. We shall probably meet friends at the fair.
h. We shall go to the Arts and Crafts Exhibition.
i. We shall get home very late.
j. We shall get the last train.

( ) — ( ) — ( ) — ( ) — ( ) — ( ) — ( ) — ( ) — ( ) — ( )

3. Read and understand.

The next public holiday will be Easter. This year it will be on the 12th of April. I shall get up early and meet my friends, Judy and Sammy. We shall catch the early train into the centre of the city. Then we shall go to the Arts and Crafts Exhibition in the Queen's Hall. After that we shall go to the fair on Woodhouse Moor. We shall spend all our money at the fair. We shall eat all sorts of things — things such as chips, hotdogs and candyfloss. We shall probably meet friends there. We shall have a ride on the roller coaster. In the evening we shall get the last train and get home very late.

4. Retell the story by starting with "Susan will get up early and meet her friends, Judy and Sammy. They ..."

5. Complete the sentences with the words in the text.

(1) Mrs Smith often _____ her friends for tea on Saturdays.
(2) Sam will go to the airport to _____ his cousin from London.
(3) There are many _____ of modern arts in that art gallery.
(4) Mr Black goes to a _____ once a month to sell flowers and buy what they need. His children will enjoy themselves at the _____, too. They can buy sweets, lollipops and toys.
(5) Many children like to have a ride on the _____. It's really exciting.

6. Discuss with your partners.

(1) When will the next public holiday come and what is it?
(2) What will people do that day?
(3) Will people go to work that day?
(4) Will you give anyone presents that day?
(5) Will you do anything special to prepare for it?
(6) Will you have special food that day?

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3 Programme

7. ***Pair Work*** Use your imagination and give your answers to these questions.

(1) What will they enjoy in the Arts and Crafts Exhibition?
(2) How will they spend all their money?
(3) What else may people do at the fair?
(4) How will they feel on their way home?

4 Message Box

Box 1

Affirmative (full forms and contractions)		Negative (full forms and contractions)	
I / We shall ...	I'll / We'll ...	I / We shall not ...	I / We shan't ...
You / They will ...	You'll / They'll ...	You / They will not ...	You / They won't ...
He / She / It will ...	He'll / She'll / It'll ...	He / She / It will not ...	He / She / It won't ...

Box 2

Shall I / we…?	Shall we meet at the school gate?
Will you / they…?	Will you meet us at the airport?
Will he / she / it…?	Will he drive us to the hotel?
What / When / How will…?	How will they spend the holiday here?

Box 3

Let's…	Let's go for a picnic this Sunday.
You'd better do / not do…	You'd better come to our beach party. You'd better not stay at home all day.
How / What about…?	How about a dinner party?
I'd like to…	I'd like to watch the baseball game.

5 Data Bank

1. Read the following words and divide them into three groups according to the number of syllables.

I	are	very	afternoon	tomorrow	morning
work	letter	university	temperature	blackboard	night

I,
very,
afternoon,

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5 Data Bank

2. Read the following words, paying attention to word stress.

very /'verɪ/ doctor /'dɒktə/ American /ə'merɪkən/
any /'enɪ/ recorder /rɪ'kɔːdə/ university /ˌjuːnɪ'vɜːsɪtɪ/

3. Could you find the rules?

/ iː /	he	she	we	Peter	evening		
	see	street	keep	need	peep	meet	
	piece	belief	chief	achieve	field		
	receive	receipt	perceive				
/ ɪ /	it	is	his	this			
	city	study	sorry	carry			
	between	recorder	excuse				
/ e /	get	tell	very	bed	desk	lesson	red
	pleasure	head	peasant	pleasant			
/ æ /	man	that	bag	glad	land	hand	have

6 DIY Lab

1. ***Presentation*** In your school reception room you act as the host and are telling a group of American guests what they will see in your school. The following words may help you.

office building
library and reading rooms
IT centre
sports ground
classrooms
laboratories
gym

2. ***Questionnaire*** Read the following possible events in the future, and put a circle around the number which coincides with your opinion. Before starting, look at the *Notes* and understand what each number stands for. Compare your answers with your partner's.

Water will replace oil.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I will study abroad.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cities will appear in Antarctica.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A UFO will land near a large city.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I will travel around the world.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pandas will become extinct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Australia will have a president instead of a king or queen.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I will be able to speak English fluently.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I will be able to speak French, too.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
One of my classmates will be a principal.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

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Notes

1—Yes, definitely. 2—Yes, probably. 3— It's possible.
4—It's hard to say. 5— It's doubtful. 6— No, probably not.
7— No, definitely not.

3. Pair Work.

From Los Angeles to			Bus	Plane	Train	Car
	New York	Cost	$100	$250	$220	$15/day
		Time	4 days	6 hours	3 1/2 days	6 days
	Chicago	Cost	$80	$210	$195	$15/day
		Time	3 days	4 1/2 hours	2 1/2 days	4 days
	New Orleans	Cost	$90	$220	$200	$15/day
		Time	3 1/2 days	5 hours	3 days	5 days
	San Francisco	Cost	$30	$60	$45	$15/day
		Time	10 hours	45 min.	8 hours	12 hours

You and your friend are talking to a travel agent about your travel plans. You are living in the city of Los Angeles. Choose your destination and ask about the cost and the time. Complete the dialogue.

Tourists: I wonder if you could help us. We'd like to go to _____. We shall go by plane / bus / train / car. How long will it take?
Agent: It'll take you _____.
Tourists: I see. And by _____?
Agent: That'll be _____.
Tourists: And how long will it take by _____?
Agent: It'll take _____.
Tourists: Well, I think we'll go by _____.
Agent: Very good, sir / ma'am.
Tourists: Thank you very much.
Agent: You're welcome.

4. Internet Surfing.

A traveller has a budget of 8,000 yuan and wants a 4-day tour abroad. You act as a travel agent. Make arrangements for him with the help of the Internet and discuss it with your partner. Try to convince the traveller that the places of the tour are the most attractive and the itinerary is the best one.

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7 Culture Corner

1. People often send invitations for large events such as weddings, engagement parties, and for celebrations like 18th and 21st birthdays.

2. People in the West often send a "Thank You" note the day after a special occasion that has been enjoyed. It should be personally written, short and to the point, expressing your thanks.

An invitation

Damian Curtis and Carol Jacobs
request the company of

Ellen Smith and friend

on the occasion of their marriage
in the Heatherdown Chapel
at Greystanes Road, Carlingford

at 2 pm on Friday 18 November 2011

and afterwards for the reception
at Lucinda House, Epping

RSVP. 28 October 2011
134 Noble Avenue,
Carlingford NSW 2134
Tel: 9866 3588

A thank-you note

16 Brunswick Street
Carven
23 December 2011

Dear Louise and John,

Thank you so much for a wonderful evening last night. I enjoyed myself immensely and met some lovely people. The food was excellent and I enjoyed the wine very much (perhaps too much). It was thoughtful of you to invite me to your home so close to Christmas. I felt very comfortable and happy and I know that I will remember the occasion for many years to come.

Once again, thank you both. Best wishes for Christmas and the New Year.

Yours sincerely,
Lin

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8 Game Zone

1. Game.

Magic Square

Write your answers in the magic square. Here are clues to help you. If you've done it correctly, you'll see that your answers will read the same across and down.

1) Across
   (1) This animal catches rats.
   (2) Had a meal
   (3) An afternoon drink
2) Across
   (1) This animal has horns and a beard.
   (2) Only one time
   (3) Performs
   (4) Exam



1		
2		
3		

1			
2			
3			
4			

2. Rhyme.



My kite

My kite is white,
My kite is light,
My kite is in the sky!
Now left, now right,
Now low, now high,
You see the kite,
We see it, you and I.

3. Song.

How are you

Hello, hello, hello
  and how are you?
I'm fine. I'm fine,
  and I hope that you are, too.



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UNIT 2 Asking the Way



HIGHLIGHTS

TOPIC AREAS
Directions and locations
Signs

FUNCTIONS
Asking for and giving directions
Describing a location
Talking about distance

STRUCTURES
Imperatives
Prepositions and adverbs
next to, opposite, in front of, near, towards, along, left, right, ahead, straight

CHAT ROOM
Dialogue 1 Is there a bookshop near here?
Dialogue 2 How can I get there?

PROGRAMME
Item 1 The route to my office building
Item 2 How to get to Granny's house
*Item 3 A visit to Melbourne

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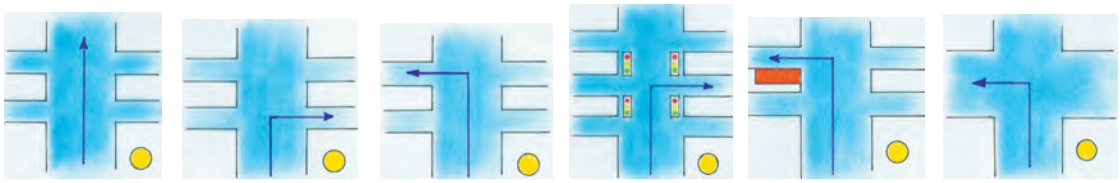
1 Match the signs with the phrases.



a b c d e f

(1) Don't turn left. _____
(2) Turn left. _____
(3) Walk across the road. _____
(4) Don't overtake another vehicle when getting near a crosswalk. _____
(5) Stop your car. _____
(6) Don't turn right. _____
(7) Turn right. _____
(8) Don't drive into this street. _____

2 Listen to the tape and number the following drawings. Then read after the tape.



a) Go straight ahead.
b) Take the first street on the right.
c) Take the second street on the left.
d) Turn right at the traffic lights.
e) Go straight ahead and turn left at the bank.
f) Turn left at the crossroads.

3 Listen and repeat.

(1) Linda: Excuse me. Can you tell me how to get to the hospital?
Tom: Yes, certainly. Go down Lucky Street and turn left at Happy Avenue. The hospital is on your right.

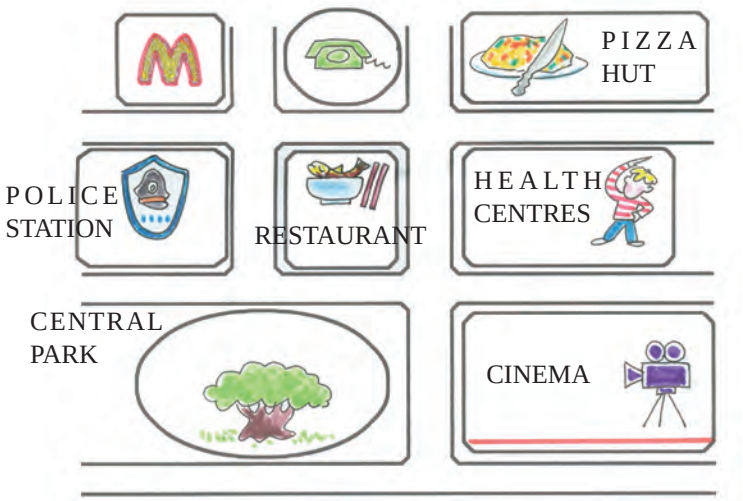
(2) Linda: Excuse me. Is this bus going to the library?
Tom: No, it's going downtown.
Linda: Which bus goes to the library?
Tom: No. 24.

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(3) Linda: Excuse me. Where's the church?
Tom: Sorry. I don't know. I'm a stranger here.

4 Work in pairs and find these places in the map. The first one has been done for you.

Woman: Excuse me. Where is the swimming pool, please?
Man: Go straight ahead and turn left at the roundabout. The swimming pool is on your left.



5 Listen and do questions and answers.

200 yds	1.5 hours	2.5 miles ahead	45 minutes
30 minutes	10 minutes' walk	3,000 metres	1/2 mile

(1) Petrol Station — How far is the Petrol Station from here? It's about 200 yards away.

(2) Town Centre _____

(3) Bus services Kennedy Airport Railway station _____

(4) Safari Park _____

(5) Hampton Court _____

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Dialogue 1

Is there a bookshop near here?

Ken: Excuse me?
Ann: Yes?
Ken: We're going to buy some books. Is there a bookshop near here?
Ann: No. But there's a big one about two kilometres away.
Ken: How can I get there?
Ann: You can take a bus.
Ken: Which bus?
Ann: You can take No. 12 or No. 25. Go along this road and you'll find the bus stop on the right.
Ken: Thank you very much.
Ann: You are welcome.

Dialogue 2

How can I get there?

(the telephone rings)
Peter: Hello, Peter speaking.
Diana: Hi, Peter. This is Diana. I'm near the Grand Theatre. Can you tell me how I can get to the railway station from here?
Peter: The Grand Theatre? You are quite near the station.
Diana: Oh. That's good. How far away is it?
Peter: It's about eight minutes' walk from the theatre. You should walk across the road at the theatre. Then go straight ahead. Turn right at the first traffic lights. The railway station is right around the corner. You can't miss it.
Diana: Thank you, Peter.
Peter: My pleasure.

微信公众号：电子课本大全

3 Programme

Item 1

The route to my office building

1. Listen to the e-mail and draw the right route on the map.

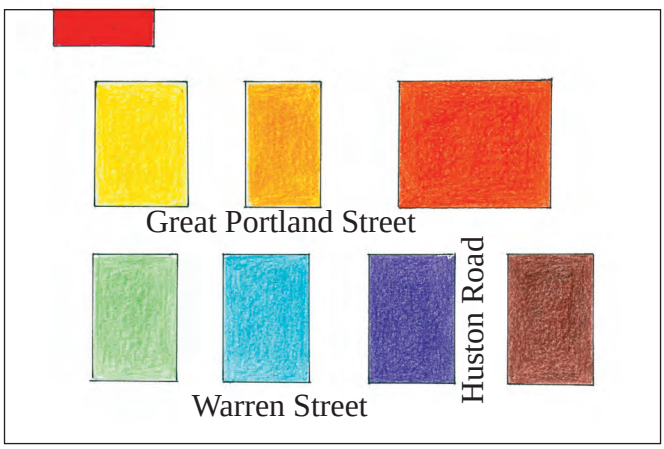
Dear Jacky,

Here are the directions to my office building. I think the station on Warren Street is the most convenient tube station for you. When you come out of the station, turn right and walk along Huston Road to the big crossroads at the end. Turn left down Great Portland Street. Take the second turn on the right and then the first on the left.

I work in the big building on the right towards the end of the road. I'll see you in the entrance hall at about 6:00 pm.

Yours,

Barbara Smith



2. Study the above e-mail message and write down the main directions.

3. Your cousin Rebecca is visiting you in a few days. Give her directions to your house by e-mail. You may draw a map to show the way.

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Item 2

How to get to Granny's house

1. Listen to the passage and mark Granny's house.

It's spring again. Mary wants to visit her grandparents in the countryside. They live in a quiet and beautiful village. Mary's father is telling her how to get to their house.

"It's easy to get to Granny's house. Just walk along this path and you'll see a small wood with many trees after you pass a signpost. Take the path through the trees. As you come to a stream, take the path to the right. Walk along the stream until you come to a bridge. Cross the bridge to get to the other side. Walk away from the bridge and take the path straight ahead. Pass the green lawns, and you will see Granny's house at the end of the path. You need to go up a long flight of steps to get to her place."



2. Role play.

Tell Mary how to get to her Granny's house.

3. Draw a map to show the way to get to the nearest bookstore from your school. Tell your classmates how to get there.

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*** Item 3**

A visit to Melbourne

1. Read and match.

(1) Bridge Road	a. A beachside holiday resort.
(2) Royal Botanic Gardens	b. A street of fashion, food and furniture.
(3) Williamstown	c. There are excellent landscapes of plants.

Christine's friend Teresa is coming to visit Melbourne. Christine collects some information about the three places that Teresa should go to.

A. Bridge Road is Melbourne's most popular street for fashion, food and furniture. There are many discount stores and factory outlets. It's in Richmond.

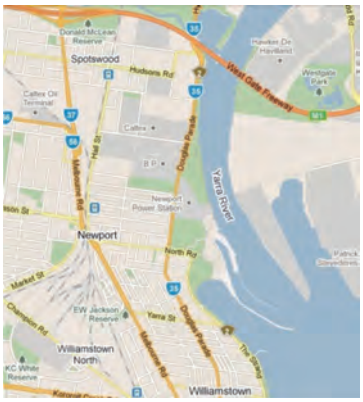
B. Royal Botanic Gardens are world famous gardens. There are excellent landscapes of plants from around the world. Walks of the gardens may bring you impressive experiences. Take the tram to South Yarra, then walk along Punt Road, and they're right across the road.

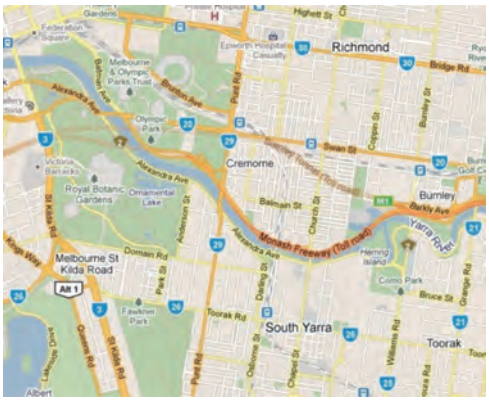
C. Williamstown is just a stone's throw away from the city. The streets of Williamstown were first built by Europeans in 1837. It used to be an old seaport. Now it is a nice beachside holiday resort. Take the West Gate Freeway and turn off at Melbourne Road. Follow Melbourne Road through to Williamstown, and from here follow signs to various attractions.

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3 Programme

2. Read and mark the three places.





4 Message Box

Box 1

V	Jump.
V+O	Open the door.
V+P	Be reasonable.
V+A	Get inside.
V+O+O	Tell me the truth.
V+O+C	Wash the sheets clean.
V+O+A	Put the flowers on the table.

Box 2

Don't	open the door.
	be afraid.

Box 3

Describing the position with "prepositions"	
Where's the painting?	It's on / at / above / in / under / beside / near / behind the desk.
Where's the post office?	It's next to / opposite / in front of / near the police station.

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5 Data Bank

1. Read the following words and divide them into two groups according to where syllable stress occurs.

happy	sorry	record	begin	many
decide	refuse	always	party	excuse

happy ,
begin ,

2. Read the following words, paying attention to word stress.

(1)	family	hospital	activity	several	exercise	necessity
(2)	dictation	education	revision	discussion	conversation	television
(3)	university	altogether				

3. Could you find the rules?

/ f /	fine	fly	fifth	wife	fall	off
	photograph	physics	philosophy			
/ v /	very	five	evening	even	have	
/ θ /	thank	think	thin	thick	three	through
/ ð /	this	that	they	with	though	although
/ m /	me	my	time	come	some	
/ b /	bomb	comb	tomb	limb	lamb	

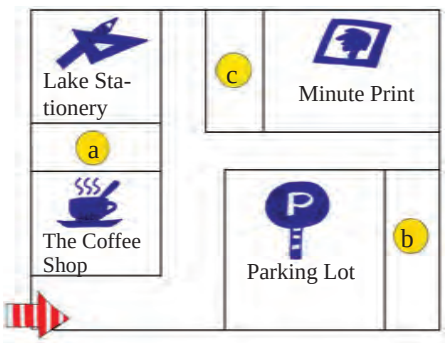
6 DIY Lab

1. ***Presentation*** Describe how to get to the following places from your school.

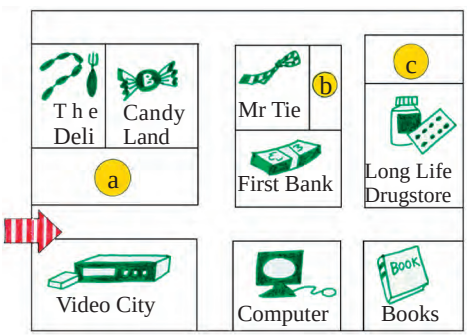
the nearest post office / cinema / library / convenience store / stationer's.

2. Listen. People are asking the way to each of the following places. Where are they? Tick (✓) the correct circle *a*, *b*, or *c*.

(1) Where is the Four Seasons Restaurant?



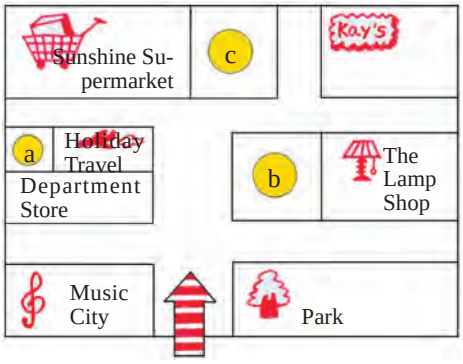
(2) Where is the Century Hotel?



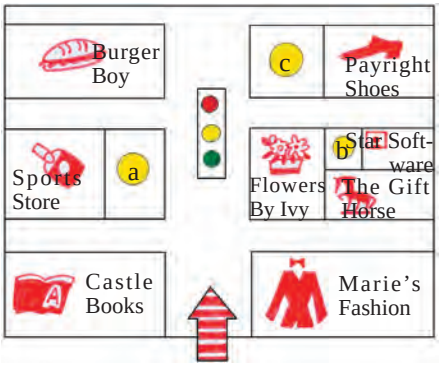
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6 DIY Lab

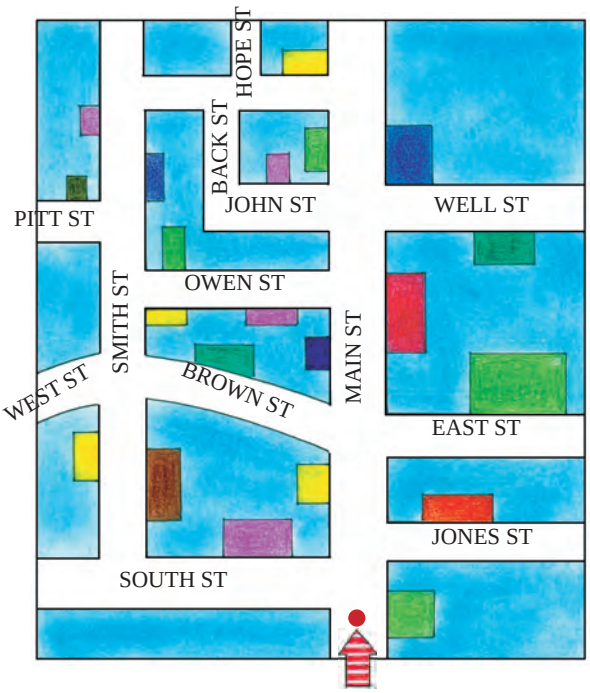
(3) Where is the drugstore?



(4) Where is the video store?



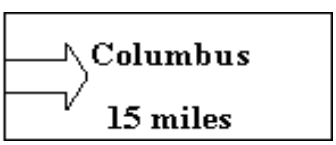
3. Pair Work Look at the map. You will see that the names of the buildings are not given. Name six buildings on the map. Then work with a partner, and try to find each building from the point marked.



7 Culture Corner

In China, signs show distances in kilometres, but in Britain or America road signs show the distances to towns and cities in miles. Short distances are given in yards. One mile is about 1.6 kilometres. And one yard is about 0.91 metre.





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1. Crossword.

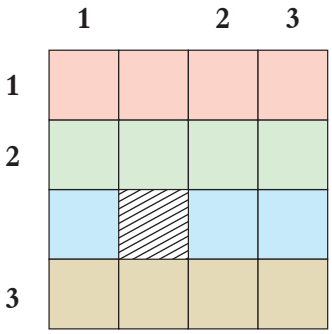
Across

(1) The colour of the sky on a fine day.
(2) Not difficult.
(3) Stevenson saw the wind – the kites on high.

Down

(1) Good, better, –
(2) Hob – a knife and fork when he eats.
(3) We see with them.





2. Rhyme.



Flying man

Flying man, Flying man,
Up in the sky,
Where are you going to
Flying so high?
Over the mountains
And over the sea,
Flying man, Flying man
Won't you take me?

3. Song.

Oh! Where has my little dog gone?

Oh where, oh where has my little dog gone?
Oh, where, oh where can he be?
With his ears cut short and his tail cut long
Oh where, oh where can he be?
(Repeat once)



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UNIT 3 A Place to Live



HIGHLIGHTS

TOPIC AREAS

Scenic spots
Houses and surroundings
Rooms and furniture

FUNCTIONS

Equal comparison
Talking about similarities and differences
Talking about shape, size, height
Comparing houses and surroundings

STRUCTURES

A is / looks like B.	A is not as / so big as B.
A and B are the same.	A can run as fast as B can.
A is the same (size) as B.	A can't run as fast as B can.
A and B are different.	The book is too difficult to understand.
A is different from B (in size).	The book is easy enough to understand.
A is as big as B.	

CHAT ROOM

Dialogue 1 Places to live
Dialogue 2 Make a dream house

PROGRAMME

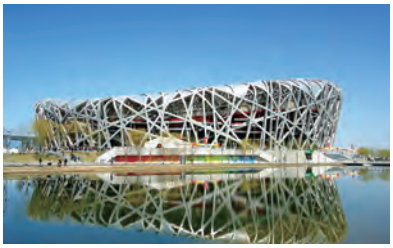
Item 1 Moving to the city
Item 2 How do workers build a house? (Part 1)
*Item 3 How do workers build a house? (Part 2)

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1 Getting Started

1 Listen and talk about the scenic spots.





The Eiffel Tower is like the letter A.
But Beijing National Stadium is not a bit like the letter A.
It looks like a bird's nest.

2 Listen and talk about more scenic spots.



Washington Monument, a pencil



the Great Wall, a dragon



Sydney Opera House, shells



Arabian Star Hotel, a sail

3 Barbara and Chris are twins. Listen and talk about their rooms.

A: Are the two beds the same?
B: Yes, they are. Barbara's bed is the same as Chris's.
A: What about other things in their rooms?
B: Look at their desks. They are different in colour.
A: Are their chairs the same?
B: No, they aren't. They are different.

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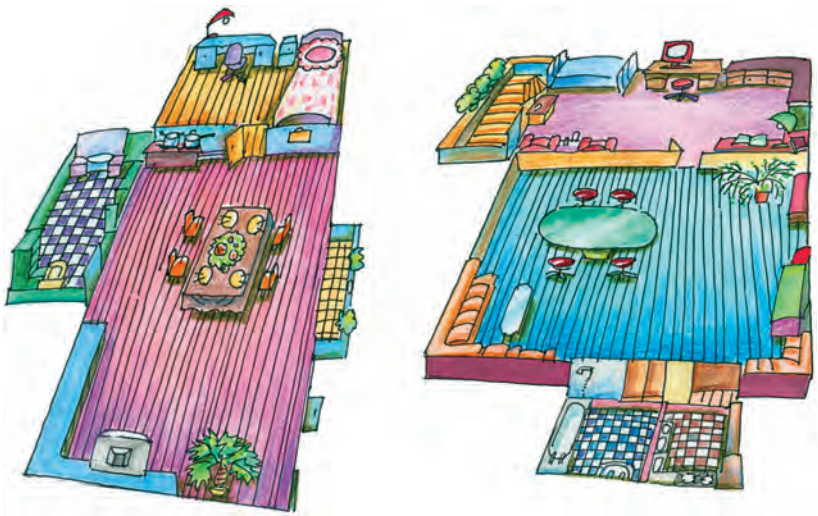


bookcase dressing table wardrobe	shape colour
computer TV lamp	size

4 Listen and say.

A: Look at the two flats. Are they the same?
B: No, they aren't. They are different in size.

- ☆ size
- ☆ length
- ☆ width
- ☆ plans



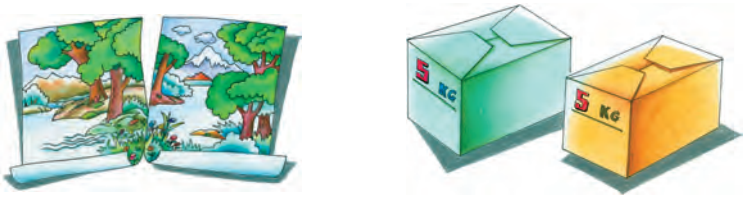
5 Listen and say.

A: Is this pipe long?
B: Yes, it is.
A: How about that pipe?
B: That pipe is as long as this one.

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clean, window　　big, armchair　　new, rug



beautiful, picture　　heavy, box

6 Listen and compare.

A: Is this wire long?
B: Yes, it is.
A: Is that wire long, too?
B: No, it isn't. That wire is not so long as this one.



7 Talk about Joe and Bob.

Joe and Bob are neighbours. They have the same habits and hobbies. They both get up late. They both play the piano well. They both draw pictures beautifully.

However, sometimes they are different from each other. Joe does his homework carefully, but Bob doesn't. Joe eats slowly, but Bob eats very fast. Joe helps his mother happily, but Bob hates housework.

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Complete the following sentences according to the above passage.

Joe gets up as late as Bob.

Joe _____.

Joe _____.

Bob doesn't do his homework so carefully as Joe.

Bob _____.

Bob _____.

8 You will hear "The box is heavy. You can't lift it." You should say "The box is too heavy to lift."

The box is too heavy to lift.



bag	big	carry
water	hot	drink
book	difficult	read
dictionary	expensive	buy

9 Listen and make dialogues.

A: He is tall. He can reach the light.
B: Right. He is tall enough to reach the light.

John	is strong	lift the box
The room	is big	hold our class
Lucy	is well	work again
He	runs fast	catch the thief

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Dialogue 1

Places to live

John: Where do you live, Kim?
Kim: I live in an apartment downtown.
John: Oh, that's convenient, but is there much crime?
Kim: Not much. But there is a lot of traffic. I can't stand the noise sometimes!
John: I have a house in the suburbs.
Kim: Oh, I bet it's really quiet. But is there much to do there?
John: No, not much. In fact, nothing ever really happens. That's the trouble.
Kim: Hey. Let's trade places one weekend!
John: OK. Great idea!

Dialogue 2

Make a dream house

Monster House is a programme. It's about changing people's houses into their dream ones. Listen to the conversation carefully and take down notes.

Host: Hello. Monster House. Who's that calling?
Jim: Hello. My name's Jim Lee. I am a big racing fan. My house is safe and sweet, but it's a bit plain for a racing fan like me.
Host: We can help to change. What's your house like?
Jim: Well, it's a two-bedroom bungalow with a kitchen and a dining room.
Host: How big is the kitchen?
Jim: It's sixteen square metres.
Host: It's big, I think. We can make it look like a garage. What about the dining room?
Jim: It is next to the kitchen. There is a large table, some chairs and a sofa in it.
Host: I see. We will make some new chairs with used tires. And your sofa will be like a trunk.
Jim: That's cool! How much should I pay?
Host: It's all free. Just leave us the key. Come home a week later, and you will get a big surprise.



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Item 1

Moving to the city

1. Listen and do the comprehension.

(1) People in the dialogue are _____.
A. classmates
B. a couple
C. mother and son
D. father and daughter

(2) They are talking about _____.
A. whether to go to the theatre
B. whether to grow vegetables
C. whether to live in the city
D. whether to have a barbecue

(3) Who is for living in the suburbs?
A. Mr Lee.
B. Mrs Lee.
C. Mr Lee's father.
D. Mrs Lee's father.

(4) Who is for moving to the city?
A. Mr Lee.
B. Mrs Lee.
C. Mr Lee's father.
D. Mrs Lee's father.

(5) They decide to leave the matter to _____.
A. Mr Lee's father
B. Mrs Lee's mother
C. Mr Lee's mother
D. Mrs Lee's father

2. Listen and read.

Mr Lee will work in the city. The Lees are discussing the possibilities of moving to the city.

Mr Lee: I will work in the city and we had better live in the city as well.
Mrs Lee: I really don't want to. A flat in the city is as expensive as a house here.
Mr Lee: It is good for you and our daughter. The local shops have convenient opening hours. The flat is near a very good school.
Mrs Lee: You are wrong. The air in the city is not so fresh as the air here. The water there is not so clean as it is here.
Mr Lee: I don't care about these. The city offers restaurants, theatres and cinemas. There is also a barbecue and picnic area in the housing estate. Life here can't be as exciting as life there.
Mrs Lee: But at night the city is not as quiet as the country here. I like watching TV or reading a novel at home.
Mr Lee: Let's leave the matter for your father to decide.

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3. List the advantages and disadvantages of living in the city.
You may add your opinions.

Advantages	Disadvantages

4. Suppose you are Mrs Lee's father. What's your opinion? Will they move to the city?

5. Role play

Play the roles of Mr and Mrs Lee and Mrs Lee's father. The three are discussing whether to move to the city.

Mr Lee is for moving and he lists his reasons.

Mrs Lee is against moving and she also lists her reasons.

Mrs Lee's father tries to be on good terms with both Mr Lee and his daughter.

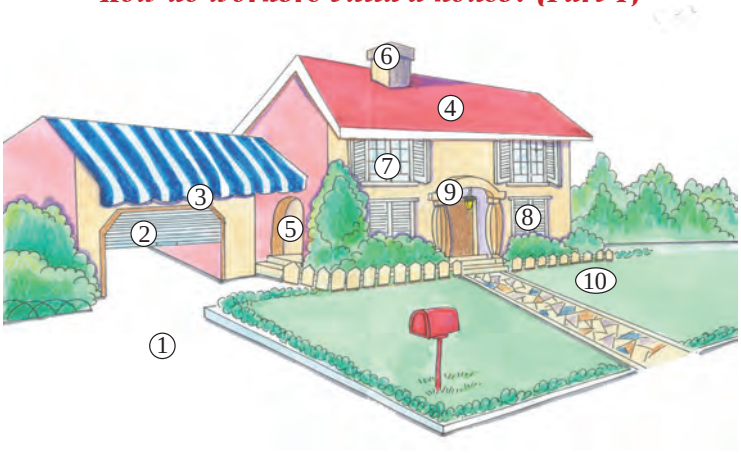
6. ***Topic Discussion***

Is it good to live in the suburbs?

Factors	For	Against
air traffic environment education shopping leisure		

Item 2

How do workers build a house? (Part 1)



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3 Programme

1. Look at the picture. Match the numbers with the following words.

driveway	lawn	chimney	side door	shutter
roof	window	garage	light	garage door

2. Answer the questions.

(1) Do you live in a flat or a house? _____

_____

(2) Before workers build a house, what do they have to do? _____

_____

(3) Can you see any pipes in your house? What are they used for? _____

_____

3. Someone is going to tell us how workers build new houses. Check (✓) what he has mentioned.

☐ walls, roofs	☐ families
☐ ceilings	☐ floors
☐ electricity	☐ water, gas, steam
☐ pipes	☐ foundation
☐ a house design	☐ time

4. Listen again and complete the statements.

(1) A _____ _____ works as hard as a bee.

(2) Workers dig a hole in the ground and build the _____ of the house.

(3) The bottom is called the _____.

(4) A frame _____ _____ the floors, the walls and the roofs.

(5) Behind the walls _____ carry water, gas and steam.

5. ***Pair Work***

What protects the people and things inside a house when it rains or the wind blows?

6. ***Group Work***

Read the passage below before closing your books. Take turns acting as a worker. The others ask "the worker" questions on the text.

Do you work hard?

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A house builder works as hard as a bee.

To start, he draws a picture of the new house. It is a house design.

Then workers dig a hole in the ground and build the bottom of the house. The bottom is called the foundation.

What is on top of the foundation? A frame holds up the walls and the roofs.

Behind the walls of a house there are many pipes. Some pipes carry clean and dirty water. Other pipes carry gas for the furnace or the stove. More pipes carry steam to the heater.

The roof and the windows on the outside of a house protect the people and the things on the inside. When it rains or the wind blows, people can sit inside a cozy house like a snail inside a shell.

7. Look back at the text. Find words that mean:

(1) the base on which something is built _____

(2) the lowest part of anything _____

(3) a large enclosed fire used for producing hot water or steam _____

(4) a hard main structure round which something is built or made _____

(5) a plan produced for something that is to be made _____

(6) an apparatus using coal, gas, electricity, etc, used for cooking _____

(7) warm and comfortable _____

* Item 3

How do workers build a house? (Part 2)

1. ***Group Work*** Discuss the following questions.

(1) What do people buy for their new houses?

(2) Do people need tables, chairs, desks and bookcases?

(3) Why can lamps, radios, refrigerators and televisions work?

2. Listen and answer the questions below.

(1) What makes a house comfortable? _____

(2) Why are armchairs wider than people's bodies? _____

(3) How high are the seats? Why? _____

(4) Does electricity travel through pipes behind the walls? _____

(5) Do people like big houses or small houses? _____

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3 Programme

3. Read the text and check your answers to the questions above.

Some houses have a lot of furniture. Some have only a little. People need tables and chairs and rugs. Furniture makes a house comfortable. Armchairs are wider than people's bodies so they can sit down. The seats are half as high as people's legs so they can get up easily.

Lamps, radios and refrigerators all work by electricity. Electricity travels through wires behind the walls. Other wires carry voices to the telephone and clear pictures to the television set.

Some people like to have big houses. Other people like to have small houses. But people everywhere are happy with good homes. The world is big. A house is like a little part of the world of your own.

4. Which of the following is correct?

- ☐ a piece of furniture
- ☐ a furniture

5. Armchairs are wider than people's bodies *so* they can sit down.

The seats are half as high as people's legs *so* they can get up easily.
The word in italics means

a. because
b. with the purpose that
c. and

6. Write a paragraph describing your home. Then show it to your partner for comment.

4 Message Box

Box 1

A and B are the same (size, colour, shape, ...)	This pencil and that pencil are the same length.
	This bag and that bag are the same colour.
	This pencil box and that pencil box are the same shape.

Box 2

A is the same (size, colour, shape...) as B.	This pencil is the same length as that one.
	This bag is the same colour as that one.
	This pencil box is the same shape as that one.

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4 Message Box

Box 3

A and B are different in (size, colour, shape, ...)	My shoes and his shoes are different in size.
	My shoes and his shoes are different in colour.
	This swimming pool and that swimming pool are different in shape.

Box 4

A is different from B in (size, colour, shape, ...)	This building is different from that building in height.
	This swimming pool is different from that one in width.
	This swimming pool is different from that one in depth.

Box 5

A is as [adj.] as B (is).	I am as tall as my brother (is).
	The red pencil is as long as the blue one (is).
	These books are as interesting as those books (are).

Box 6

A is not as / so [adj.] as B (is).	Tim is not as / so tall as Jim (is).
	The red pencil is not as / so long as the yellow one (is).
	These books are not as / so thick as those books (are).

Box 7

… too (adj.) to do …	The boy is too young to go to school.
	The girl is too short to reach the shelf.
	The man is too old to look after himself.

Box 8

… (adj.) enough to do …	The boy is old enough to go to school.
	The girl is tall enough to reach the shelf.
	The man is strong enough to carry the box.

Box 9

… not (adj.) enough to do …	The boy is not old enough to go to school.
	The girl is not tall enough to reach the shelf.
	The man is not strong enough to carry the box.

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5 Data Bank

1. Read the following words, paying attention to the underlined parts.

maps great desks street flags

2. Could you find the rules?

/ ɑː /	car	far	park	dark	start	harm	party	
	class	grass	task	flask	grasp	last	pass	past
	palm	calm	half	calf				
	branch	plant	France					
	laugh	laughter	laughable					
	heart	hearty	hearth					
	clerk	Derby	sergeant					
	father	rather	master					
/ ʌ /	cut	but	cup	much	lucky	up	sun	sum
	some	other	son	love	wonder	worry	does	
	flood	blood						
	rough	tough	enough	couple				
/ ɔː /	pork	port	sort	short	lord	forty		
	more	store	score	core	shore			
	caught	daughter	taught	naughty				
	thought	sought	fought	brought	bought			
	law	draw	saw	claw	paw			
	wall	walk	talk	call	ball	tall	hall	
	warm	warn	warp					
	haul	author	autumn	august				
	door	floor						
	four	pour	fourteen	fourth				
/ ɒ /	pot	box	not	top	lost	clock	hot	
	want	wander	wash	what				

6 DIY Lab

1. ***Presentation*** Find a picture of a house or a room where a famous person once lived. Describe the house or the room.

2. ***Pair Work***

(1) Do you have a dream house? Would you add a home theatre in your house? Would you be happier with a spa, an indoor pool, or a pool table? Draw it down and compare yours with your partner's.

(2) Design a scenic spot in your hometown. What does it look like? A pencil? A book? Anything else?

3. ***Topic Discussion*** Do you like living in the city or in the suburbs? Why?

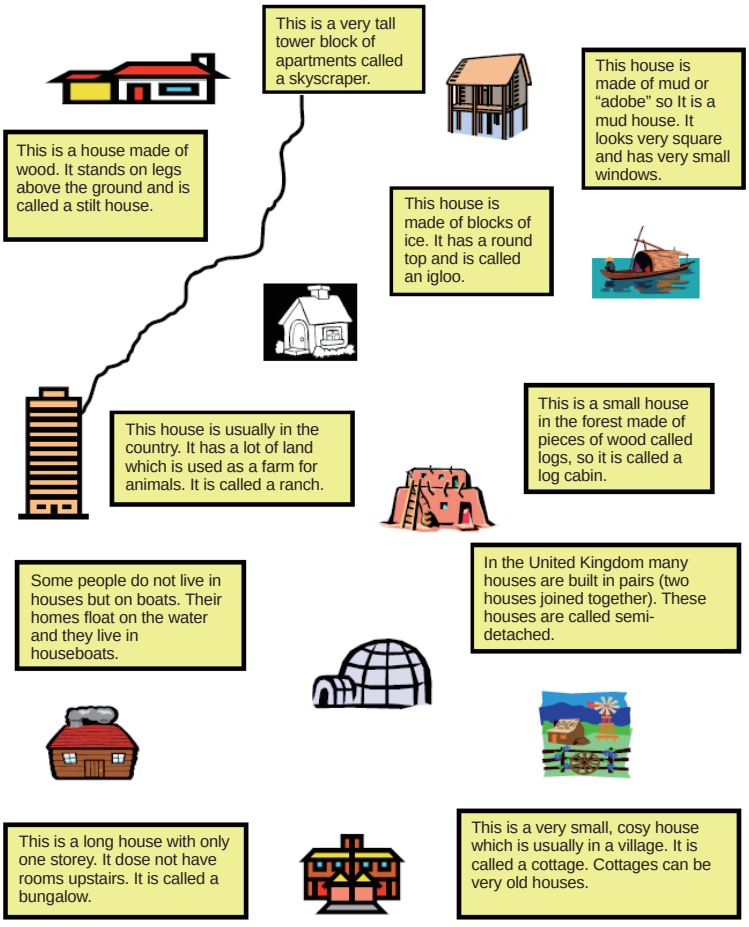
4. ***Problem Solving*** Why do people in different areas live in different kinds of houses? Does it have anything to do with weather?

5. ***Interview*** Interview your classmates or your parents. Ask them if they like the place they live in now. Why or why not? What are their ideal housing estates?

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7 Culture Corner

1. Do you know different types of house?



2. Learn homes for different animals.

There are many things we call a **house**
Like small dark **holes** in the walls for the noisy mouse.
Tall windy **nests** in the trees are what flying birds like the most,
But dirty deep **holes** in the ground are cosy for rabbits and moles.
Dogs and kittens sleep in soft **pillows**,
And little spiders make webs in the **corners** of some windows.
Crocodiles and snakes enjoy muddy **swamps**,
But beavers prefer to build their own **dams**.
Fish and whales live in the wet blue **sea**,
And wood or brick **buildings** are houses for you and me.
But what really matters is:
To have a home where you can feel safe and free.

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7 Culture Corner

3. Moving customs in different countries

Most people in Western countries live in houses. A typical British house has a front garden and a back one. On the ground floor there is a sitting room, a dining room and a kitchen. On the first floor, there's a bathroom and one or more bedrooms. Sometimes there is an attic.

In Western countries, neighbours usually send cards to the family that will move in or move out. Some families will give a farewell party. The new comers will give a house-warming party in the new place in order to know the new neighbours.

In China, people in different areas have different customs. In some areas, people like playing firecrackers before they move into their new place; in other areas friends or relatives will give bamboos to those who will move. What other customs do you know? Why do people do so?

8 Game Zone

1. Game.

Can you guess the meaning of the following expressions? Complete the sentences with the help of the pictures.

(1) The nurse is as busy as a _____.



(2) He is as poor as a church _____.



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(3) The girl is as happy as a _____.



(4) The man is as proud as a _____.



(5) The boy is as hungry as a _____.



(6) The scenery is as beautiful as a _____.



(7) The boy is as bright as a _____.



(8) The sound is as clear as a _____.



(9) The problem is as easy as _____.



(10) I want to be as free as a _____.



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2. Children's Rhyme.

My sweet home! My sweet home!
I love my home! I love my home!
If wind comes who will protect me?
If winter comes who will protect me?
My home, my home nice for me.
My home, my home a temple for me.
If summer comes who will protect me?
If rain comes who will protect me?
My home, my home best for me.
My home, my home a mosque for me.
If night comes who will shelter me?
If storm comes who will shelter me?
My home, my home is good for me.
A majestic creation of Thee.



3. Song.



Morning comes early

Morning comes early and bright with dew. Under your window I sing to you. Up then my comrades, up then my comrades, Let us be greeting the morn so blue. Up then my comrades, up then my comrades, Let us be greeting the morn so blue.

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UNIT 4 Clothing



HIGHLIGHTS

TOPIC AREAS

Clothes and colours
Quality, measures, size, colour
Ways of payment
Ways of dressing

FUNCTIONS

Likes and dislikes
Comments on clothing
Features and measurements
Price

STRUCTURES

Comparative and superlative degrees
A is -er than B
A is more … than B
A is the -est (in,among, of)
A is the most … (in,among, of)

CHAT ROOM

Dialogue 1 Shopping at Macy's
Dialogue 2 How much is this blouse?

PROGRAMME

Item 1 What do they wear?
Item 2 Fun clothes or jeans and T-shirts?
*Item 3 Our cotton shirts

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1 Talk about the clothes.



A: Do you like this jacket?
B: Yes, I like it very much.
A: Do you like this hat?
B: No, I don't like it at all.


coat


shoes


pants


dress


sweater


blouse

2 Read the dialogue, ask and answer questions about the pictures in a similar way.

A: How do you like this blue shirt?
B: It's nice.
A: How do you like this brown coat?
B: I don't like it very much.
A: What about these two jackets? Which one do you like better?
B: The yellow one.


vest


sneakers


rain-jacket


tie


belt


scarf

3 Learn these sentences. Ask and answer questions about the pictures in a similar way.

A: What size are these shoes?
B: They are size 7.
A: What's the size of this T-shirt?
B: Its size is S.

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skirt
size: 8


jeans
size: 7


leather shoes
size: 6


pyjamas
size: M


hat
size: L



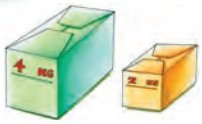
T-shirt
size: XL

4 Listen and say.

A: Here are two pencils. Is this pencil as long as that one?
B: No. It's shorter.





desk	envelope	ruler	book	box
large	small	long	thin	heavy

5 Do you know...

A: Which one is longer, the Yangtze River or the Yellow River?
B: The Yangtze River is longer than the Yellow River.
A: Which one is higher, the Himalaya or Mount Tai?
B: The Himalaya is much higher than Mount Tai.
A: Which one is larger, China or Japan?
B: China is far larger than Japan.

Rivers	Mountains	Countries
The Amazon, the Mississippi	The Fujiyama, the Vesuvius	Australia, New Zealand
The Nile, the Suez	The Himalayas, the Alps	Brazil, Portugal
The Danube, the Volga	The Andes, the Urals	India, Pakistan

6 Learn these sentences.




The grey skirt is beautiful.
The blue skirt is more beautiful.
The blue skirt is more beautiful than the grey one.

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The grey skirt is expensive.
The blue skirt is more expensive.
The blue skirt is more expensive than the grey one.







The black sweater is fashionable.
The red sweater is more fashionable.
The red sweater is even more fashionable than the black one.

7 Talk about the clothes.

A: How do you like this jacket? Is it good?
B: Oh, yes. It's the best jacket in the shop.


shoes
strong


sweater
thick


coat
expensive


pants
beautiful


dress
fashionable

8 Learn the sentences.


The grey pants are long.


The blue pants are longer than the grey ones.


The black pants are the longest among the three.
The black pants are the longest pants in my closet.


¥199
The Wolf sneakers are expensive.


¥299
The Nike sneakers are more expensive than the Wolf.


¥499
The Adidas sneakers are the most expensive sneakers of the three.

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2 Chat Room

Dialogue 1

Shopping at Macy's

It's a nice Sunday morning. Nancy and Linda are at the fashion department of Macy's...

Nancy: What do you think of this grey skirt, Linda?
Linda: It's pretty. But I think the blue one is better. It's even prettier.
Nancy: Let me have a look. Yes, it feels much softer. How much is it?
Linda: It's 80 dollars.
Nancy: Oh, it's more expensive than the grey one.
That grey skirt is only 45 dollars.
Linda: But it's worth the money and it's more beautiful.
I think this is the most beautiful skirt here.
Nancy: Are they the same size?
Linda: Yes. But look, this blue one is longer. I like long skirts.

Dialogue 2

How much is this blouse?

Shop assistant: May I help you, madam?
Customer: Yes, please. How much is this blouse? I can't find a price tag on it.
Shop assistant: Let me see. 41 dollars, madam.
Customer: May I try it on?
Shop assistant: Yes, of course…
(a few minutes later)
How do you like it?
Customer: Er…it's too large. I'd like to try a smaller one.
(a few more minutes later)
Good. This blouse is just right for me.
Do you accept credit cards, please?
Shop assistant: Yes, you can pay either by credit card or in cash.
What card do you have?
Customer: I have a Visa card.
Shop assistant: OK …
Please sign your name here.
And here's your receipt.
Customer: Thanks.





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Item 1

What do they wear?

1. Before listening, learn the following words with the help of pictures.


a piece of cloth


the waist


a wreath


bare feet

2. Listen to the tape and match the clothing with the country or area.

hanbok	Scotland
sari	Hawaii
kilt	India
skirt and lei	Korea

3. Listen to the tape and write your answers.

Name of the dress	Who wears it?
hanbok	
sari	
kilt	
skirt and lei	

4. Read the passage and answer the questions.

The traditional dress in Korea is called hanbok. The top part is a long shirt like a blouse. Women wear skirts and men wear baggy pants. Now people still wear them on some special days, such as weddings.

Women in India wear saris. This is a very long piece of cloth. Very often, women wear them like skirts with a top part over their shoulders or heads. Silk saris are only for important days.

Men and boys in Scotland wear a kind of skirt called kilt. Kilts don't have pockets, so people always hang a small heavy bag at the waist in the front. This heavy bag can stop the kilt from blowing up in the wind because traditionally Scotsmen don't wear anything under the kilts.

Hawaii is famous for its hula dancers. They wear grass skirts and wreaths of flowers called lei around their necks and heads. Sometimes dancers give their performances with bare feet.

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(1) Do Korean people wear the hanbok every day now? _____
(2) How do women in India usually wear saris? _____
(3) Do kilts have pockets? What do people hang at the waist then? _____
(4) How do hula dancers sometimes give their performances? _____

Item 2

Fun clothes or jeans and T-shirts?

1. Different people have different ideas on clothing. Listen to the conversation and complete the sentences.

(1) Whitney likes _____ clothes.
(2) Whitney's mother wears more _____ clothes.
(3) Whitney thinks _____ _____ should have more vivid colours.
(4) David wears informal clothes like _____ and _____.
(5) David thinks smart girls are usually more interested in _____, _____ or _____.

2. Learn the text and fill in the diagram.

Whitney: I like fun clothes and mini skirts in many colours. My mother wears classic clothing. She likes dark colours. This is good for old women. But young girls should have more vivid colours. I think metallic silver is the most exciting colour.

David: I always wear jeans and T-shirts. I'm not interested in fashion. A person cannot only be interested in fashion. We must use our brains. I think smart girls are usually more interested in music, sports or movies. In general, I wear informal clothes.

	Whitney	Whitney's mother	David
colour			
style			

3. Talk about Whitney's and David's clothing in the picture.



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4. What's your opinion on clothing? Talk about this with your partner.

5. Write about your own ideas on clothing or those of someone you know in about 50 words.

* Item 3

Our cotton shirts

1. Read the monologue. Put the sentences into the right order according to the text.

We think we should be proud of ourselves. Our cotton shirts are so comfortable that you'll want to wear one every day. Our cotton yarn is the best quality. Our shirts feel far smoother than the shirts of other materials and are even stronger than you expect. Every size is designed for the best comfort, and each shirt gives you enough room to move. Moreover, cotton shirts are a bit cheaper than many others on the market. We hope you'll enjoy our best-quality cotton shirts every day.

(1) Our cotton shirts are so comfortable that you'll want to wear one every day.
(2) Our shirts feel far smoother than usual and are even stronger than you expect.
(3) Every size is designed for the best comfort, and each shirt gives you enough room to move.
(4) We think we should be proud of ourselves.
(5) We hope you'll enjoy our best-quality cotton shirts every day.
(6) Our cotton yarn is the best quality.
(7) Moreover, they're a bit cheaper than some others on the market.

2. Read the text again and complete each sentence with a phrase from the list given.

enough ... to move	the best yarn	cheaper than
as expensive as	far smoother than	

(1) We use _____ to weave our cotton shirts.
(2) Our cotton shirts give you _____ room _____.
(3) Our cotton shirts are _____ the shirts of other materials.
(4) Our cotton shirts are not _____ many others on the market. They are _____ the others.

3. Act the monologue. You may dress yourself up and have shirts as props. The following may help you.

(1) be proud (2) material
(3) design (4) price

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3 Programme

4. Discuss with your partner. Advertise one of the following clothes with the information given.



silk suit
smooth, silky



cotton dress
comfortable, breathable



cotton shirt
formal, comfortable



cotton jeans
slim tight, fit well

5. Write a short paragraph with the help of the text you have learned.

4 Message Box

Box 1

Look at some adjectives in the following box and find out how we put them into their comparative and superlative degrees. Can you find some rules?

tall short cold	taller shorter colder	tallest shortest coldest
big thin hot	bigger thinner hotter	biggest thinnest hottest
large late wide	larger later wider	largest latest widest
heavy happy busy	heavier happier busier	heaviest happiest busiest
good bad far	better worse farther / further	best worst farthest / furthest
expensive comfortable formal	more expensive more comfortable more formal	most expensive most comfortable most formal

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4 Message Box

Box 2

Please learn Box 2 to find out how we use comparative and superlative degrees in sentences.			
He is	tall.		
	taller	than	I (am).
	the tallest	among	us.
The suits are	expensive.		
	more expensive	than	the shoes (are).
	the most expensive	in	the shop.

Box 3

A is (even, much, far, a lot, a bit, etc) –er than B	The grey skirt is longer than the green one.
	This box is far bigger than I want.
	The blue skirt is much softer than the grey one.
A is (even, much, far, a lot, a bit, etc) more ... than B	The white shirt is more comfortable than the black one.
	Tom's bag is even more expensive than mine.
	This book is far more interesting than any other books.

Box 4

A is the -est (… in, among, of ...)	The cotton yarn we use is the best.
	Tony is the tallest student among this group of boys.
A is the most … (in, among, of ...)	They are the most expensive shoes in the store.
	This is the most comfortable shirt in my closet.

5 Data Bank

1. Read the words, paying attention to the underlined parts.

(1) a notebook — a blackboard
a red pen — a flag pole
a good time — a ballpoint pen
textbook — sit down

(2) good students — a big factory
a bookshelf — a picture
a slide show

(3) Good morning.
Good night.
Comrade Li
Head light

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5 Data Bank

2. Read the sentences, paying attention to liaison.

This is an egg. That is an apple.
This is a pen. Those are English books.

3. Could you find the rules?

/ uː /	too	food	fool	school	choose	boot	
	do	move	movement				
	grew	flew	chew	blew	drew		
	clue	glue	blue	flue	rue		
	rule	flu	crude	rude	grume	rumour	
/ ʊ /	book	good	foot	took	look		
	put	pull	full	push	bull	bush	
	should	would	could				
/ ɜː /	bird	girl	firm	first	dirty	stir	
	term	serve	verb	perk	nerve	alert	
	fur	nurse	purse	curse	further	curb	cur
	world	worm	worse	work	word		
	learn	pearl	earn	early	search		
/ ə /	sister	brother	worker	teacher	leader		
	actor	rotor	stator	monitor	visitor		
	centre	cadre	metre	litre	meagre		
	again	above	asleep	China	America		
	obey	tomorrow	oppose	command	concise		
	suppose	support	success	suspect	suspense		
	surprise	surround	survive	surrender	pursue		

6 DIY Lab

1. ***Presentation*** Look at the people in different clothes in the following pictures. Describe what they are wearing and give your own opinion about their clothing.



2. ***Pair Work*** Please bring a photo of a famous person and comment on his or her clothing with your partner.

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6 DIY Lab

3. Group Work

Scene: It'll be your mother's birthday very soon. You decide to buy something for your mother with your pocket money. But you have only a small amount of money. You go to a fashion store with your friend and try to decide what to buy. A shop assistant is coming to help you.

Act: Please work with your partners to act out the scene.

4. *Problem Solving* Choose some clothes for a member in your group. Sketch your design and explain why you think these clothes suit him/her well.

Elect in your class the best fashion designer.

7 Culture Corner

Compare the measurements.

1. People in Britain or America sometimes measure fabric materials themselves, too. They have different measurements from ours.

1 inch (in)	= 2.54 cm
1 foot (ft) = 12 in	= 30.48 cm
1 yard (yd) = 3 ft	= 0.914 m

2. People in Western countries have different dressing customs on wedding and funeral ceremonies from Chinese people.

A bridegroom often wears a suit or sometimes his traditional costume. Bride maids often wear gowns of different colours except pure black.

A bride usually wears a pure white wedding gown. Sometimes a pink wedding gown means that it isn't the first time the bride gets married.





At a funeral, people often wear some dark colours, such as black or dark blue. White is not a colour for funerals in the West.

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1. Each of the following pictures tells a word that you can use to complete the puzzle. You'll be able to complete the puzzle as soon as you find the right word for each picture.





1



2



3



4



5



6

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2. Rhyme.

Colours



Colours here. Colours there.
Many colours here and there.
Colours everywhere.

Blue. The big blue sky.
Grey. Grey elephants.
White. Pretty white flowers.

Yellow. Yellow bananas.
Brown. Funny brown monkeys.
Black. Happy black seals.

3. Song.

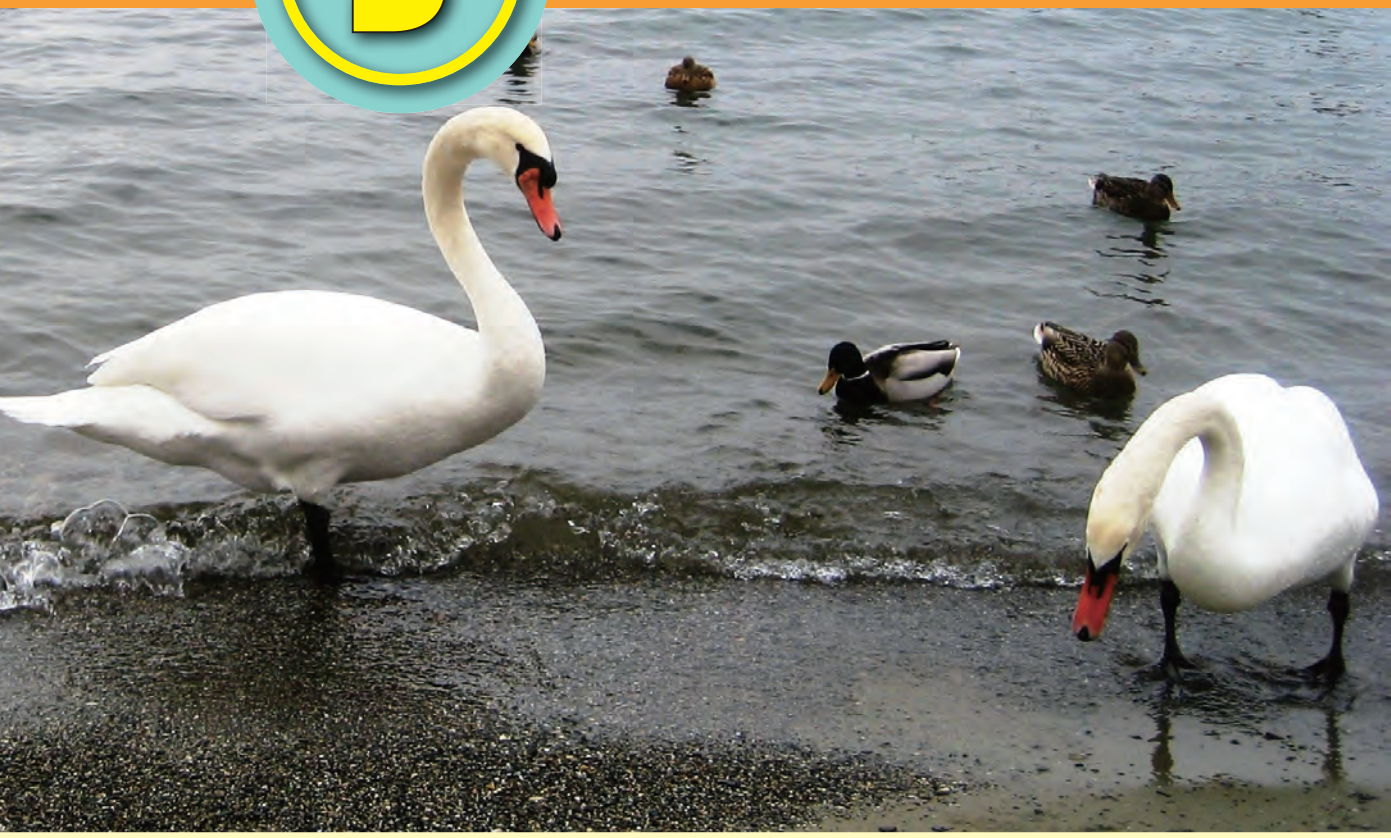
Colour

Red, Yellow, Blue and Green, stand up,
Red, Yellow, Blue and Green, turn around,
and stretch up high above your heads,
ah, Red, yellow, Blue and Green, sit down.
Pink, Purple, Brown and Tan, stand up.
Pink, Purple, Brown and Tan, turn around,
and stretch up high above your heads,
ah, Pink, Purple, Brown and Tan, sit down.
Gold, Silver, Black and White, stand up.
Gold, Silver, Black and White, turn around,
and stretch up high above your heads,
ah, Gold, Silver, Black and White, sit down.



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UNIT 5 Animals



HIGHLIGHTS

TOPIC AREAS
Naming animals
Learning about animals' lives in detail

FUNCTIONS
Talking about different animals
Comparing different animals

STRUCTURES
Comparative and superlative degrees of adverbs
Summary of equal comparison, comparative and superlative
A runs faster than B.
A runs more quickly than B.
A runs fastest of the three.
A runs most quickly in his class.
A runs as fast as B.

CHAT ROOM
Dialogue 1 Tree frogs
Dialogue 2 Number ones in the animal world

PROGRAMME
Item 1 The animal without a head
Item 2 Jane Goodall and chimpanzees
*Item 3 Birds which cannot fly

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1 Who makes the sound? Do you know?

2 Do you know the names of these animals?

(endangered) animals


panda


dolphin


tiger


gorilla

(wild) animals


wolf


leopard


lion


deer

(farm) animals


cow


horse


sheep


pig

3 Listen and say.



The lion roars fiercely.



The tiger roars fiercely.
The tiger roars as fiercely as the lion.

horse	zebra	run fast
leopard	cat	climb high

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4 Listen and compare the animals.



The giraffe runs fast.



The zebra runs faster.
The zebra runs faster than the giraffe.

giraffe	deer	reach high
bird	pig	get up early

The dog barks fiercely.





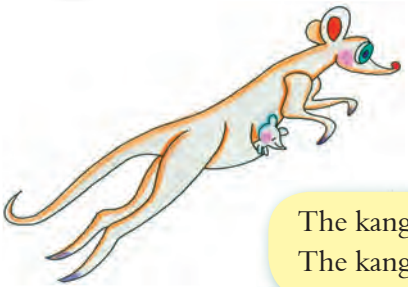
The hound barks more fiercely.
The hound barks more fiercely than the dog.

zebra	giraffe	run quickly
cock	duck	sing loudly

5 Learn the sentences.



The rabbit hops far.



The kangaroo hops farther.
The kangaroo hops farther than the rabbit.

The wolf roars fiercely.





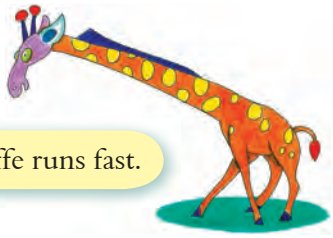
The lion roars even more fiercely.
The lion roars even more fiercely than the wolf.

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6 Listen, repeat and compare the animals yourself.



The zebra runs faster than the giraffe.



The giraffe runs fast.



The kangaroo runs fastest among the three.

The dog roars fiercely.





The wolf roars more fiercely than the dog.



The lion roars (the) most fiercely of the three.

- cat / mouse, run, quickly
- snail / snake, creep, slowly
- kangaroo / dog, jump, high

7 Listen to the following model and make your own dialogues.

Linda: Which animal runs faster, zebra or giraffe?
Tom: The zebra runs faster than the giraffe, I think.
Linda: Yes, you're right. But what about kangaroo?
Tom: The kangaroo runs fastest of the three.
Linda: You're right again. The kangaroo runs most quickly of the three.

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Dialogue 1

Tree frogs

Dad: Linda, do you know the tree frogs?
Linda: Tree frogs? I've never heard of them. What are they like?
Dad: Tree frogs live on trees. They jump higher than the cats.
Linda: Really?
Dad: Yes. Tree frogs have long legs and wide feet.
Linda: Will they fall off the trees?
Dad: No, they won't. They have sticky pads at the end of their toes. These sticky toe pads keep tree frogs from falling.
Linda Oh, I see.
Dad: Tree frogs can even change colour.
Linda: That's cool!
Dad: They stay green on green leaves. But when they are on brown branches, they turn brown.
Linda: That's interesting. There is so much fun in the animal world.

Dialogue 2

Number ones in the animal world

Teacher: Good morning, class. Today let's talk about number ones in the animal world. First, which animal is the tallest, do you know?
Student A: It's the giraffe. The giraffe reaches the highest.
Teacher: That's right. Then which animal is the heaviest?
Student B: It's the elephant. It is as big as a high wall.
Teacher: You are right. The elephant is much bigger than any other animal. Is the elephant the heaviest animal in the world?
Student C: I'm afraid not, sir. I read in *The Hundred-Thousand Whys* that the elephant is the heaviest animal on the land. But there is another heavier animal in the sea. It is far heavier than the elephant. It is the whale, a huge fish.
Teacher: Good boy. You are right. But the whale is not a fish. It's a mammal.

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Item 1

The animal without a head

1. Listen and answer the questions.

(1) What is the sponge? _____

(2) Where do sponges live? _____

(3) What are animal sponges for? _____

(4) Are the sponges we use today the same as animal sponges?

_____

(5) What is the similarity between them? _____

2. Listen and find the answers.

(1) The sponge is an animal that has _____.

A. a tail B. many holes C. a head

(2) Which of the following does this story lead you to believe?

A. The sponge lives where there are ancient people.

B. The sponge eats whatever the water may bring.

C. Sponges bite the divers.

(3) Where does the sponge live?

A. It lives where men dive.

B. It lives in the air.

C. It lives under water.

(4) The main idea of the whole story is that _____.

A. the sponge is very different from most animals

B. people in ancient times were clean

C. we do not use sponges from the sea any more

3. Read the following passage.



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3 Programme

Have you ever seen an animal without a head? There is such an animal! It has no tail or legs. Its body is full of holes. It eats and breathes but never moves. It lives under water. The water brings the animal air. The water brings the animal little plants and animals to feed on. What animal is it? It is the sponge!

The sponge is a water animal. Some sponges are found where the water is not very deep. Other sponges live on the floor of the sea. Sponges grow in many sizes, shapes, and colours.

Men dive for sponges. Animal sponges are needed for many things. But most sponges sold in the stores are not animals. They are made by man.

4. Retell what a sponge is like with the help of the chart.

1	2	3	4
head	move	in deep water	sizes
tail	live	on the floor of the sea	shapes
legs	breathe		colours
bodies	feed		

5. Discuss with your classmates the difference between water sponges and the sponges we use in our daily life.

6. Develop the passage with your partner.

Item 2

Jane Goodall and chimpanzees



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3 Programme

1. Listen and answer the questions.

(1) Who is Jane Goodall? _____

(2) What animals does she watch? _____

(3) Is it easy to watch chimpanzees? Why? _____

(4) What do chimpanzees eat? _____

(5) What does Jane want all of us to do? _____

2. Read and confirm your answers.

Jane Goodall is one of the most well-known scientists in the world. She spends most of her time studying wild chimpanzees in Africa.

It's not easy to watch chimpanzees. They are very shy and often run away. At first, Jane watches them from far away. Later she comes nearer to these animals, and learns more about their lives.

Chimps eat vegetables and fruit. They also feed on insects. They can even make tools to help them hunt insects. Mother chimpanzees give milk to their babies and give them lessons about life.

Jane Goodall becomes friends with many chimpanzees. She wants all of us to make a better world for chimpanzees and some other endangered animals.

3. Retell the story with the help of the questions.

Chimpanzees are shy animals.

(1) What do they do if you are near them?

(2) What do they eat?

(3) Can they make tools?

(4) Do mother chimps feed her babies?

(5) Do they teach their babies something?

4. ***Topic Discussion*** What animal would you most likely make friends with?

5. Watch an animal (e.g., a pet) or a group of animals. Tell your classmates something about the animal.

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* Item 3

Birds which cannot fly

1. Listen and answer the questions.

(1) Where do ostriches live now? _____

(2) How big are some of the ostriches? _____

(3) Do the cock ostriches and the hen ostriches have the same kind of feathers?

_____

(4) How many toes do ostriches have on each foot? _____

(5) Do ostriches live separately or live in groups? _____

(6) What do they feed on? _____

(7) When do ostriches separate into pairs? _____

(8) How do cock ostriches court hen ones? _____

2. Listen again and complete the sentences.

(1) Ostriches are often _____ _____ tall and as heavy as _____ _____.

(2) The cock ostrich's body has beautiful _____ _____, and his wings and tail have _____ _____ feathers.

(3) The hen ostrich has _____ feathers.

(4) Ostriches can run _____ _____ _____ 30 miles an hour.

(5) When they are in danger, ostriches will kick with their _____ _____ and slash the enemy with the _____ _____.

(6) Ostriches often move about with a herd of _____ or _____.

(7) The ostrich's eggs usually take about 40 days _____ _____.

(8) The baby ostriches grow _____ _____ taller each month and can soon run almost _____ _____ _____ their parents.

3. True or false: Decide whether the following statements are true(T) or false(F) after you have listened to the tape.

_____ (1) The cock ostrich has beautiful black feathers on his body, his wings and his tail.

_____ (2) The ostriches run very fast on their two toes of each foot.

_____ (3) They kick with their powerful legs and slash with their claws only for protection.

_____ (4) The cock ostrich attracts the hen only by fluffing out his feathers and fanning her.

_____ (5) The cock and the hen ostriches take turns in hatching their eggs.

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4. Read the passage and check your answers to the exercises above.

Some birds cannot fly; these birds run instead. Ostriches of Africa are an example.



Ostriches are the largest birds; they are often 8 feet tall, and weigh 300 pounds. Their long, strong legs have no feathers, and their necks and heads are covered with a fine down. The cock ostrich's body has beautiful black feathers, and his wings and tail are covered with handsome white feathers. The hens, which are slightly smaller, have grey-brown feathers.

Although they cannot fly, ostriches can run as fast as 30 miles an hour. They have only two toes on each foot— a large one on which they run, and a very small one that is almost useless. On each foot there is a strong claw as well. Ostriches usually run away from danger, but if one is cornered, it will kick with its powerful legs and slash its enemy with the sharp claws.

Ostriches now live only in Central Africa or on farms in South Africa. They are raised for their feathers. They live in groups of a dozen or more, and often move about with a herd of zebras or antelopes. They feed on insects, small lizards and mice, and leaves and seeds. In fact, they will swallow almost anything.

During the breeding season they separate into pairs, and the cock courts the hen by fluffing out his feathers, fanning her and making loud noises. Each pair makes a large bowl in the sand, and in this the hen lays a dozen or more white eggs. Each egg is nearly 8 inches long and weighs 3 pounds. The hen sits on the eggs during the day. Her brown feathers make her look much like a dried bush. So she is not at all easy to see in the brown grassland, especially when she lowers her head to the ground. This habit may have given people the idea that ostriches hide their heads in the sand where there is danger. At night the cock sits, for his black and white feathers look like shadows of the night.

The eggs take about 40 days to hatch, and the chicks, which are a foot high at first, grow a foot taller each month. They can soon run as fast as their parents.

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3 Programme

5. Describe a cock ostrich's outlook with the help of the prompts.

(1) how large
(2) strong long legs
(3) necks and heads
(4) feathers (cock, hen)

6. Say something about an ostrich's habits and characters.

(1) run fast
(2) have two toes on a foot
(3) kick and slash
(4) move about with zebras or antelopes
(5) feed on
(6) swallow anything

7. Describe how an ostrich's egg is hatched.

8. Are there any other kinds of birds that cannot fly but can run fast?

4 Message Box

Box 1

fast	faster	fastest
high	higher	highest
deep	deeper	deepest
late	later	latest
early	earlier	earliest
cleverly	more cleverly	most cleverly
heavily	more heavily	most heavily
quickly	more quickly	most quickly
bad	worse	worst
far	farther	farthest
well	better	best

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4 Message Box

Box 2

fast + er / est	A squirrel runs fast.
	A rabbit runs faster.
	A rabbit runs faster than a squirrel.
	A leopard runs fastest of the three animals.
more / most + ly	Liz usually finishes her homework quickly.
	Julia usually finishes her homework more quickly.
	Julia usually finishes her homework more quickly than Liz.
	Lily usually finishes her homework most quickly in her class.

Box 3

Australians like kangaroos and koalas	better	than	any other animal.
Australians like kangaroos and koalas	the best	of	all the animals.

Box 4

as…as	The lion roars fiercely.
	The tiger roars fiercely, too.
	The tiger roars as fiercely as the lion.

5 Data Bank

1. 🎧 Read the sentences, paying attention to sentence stress.

It is a 'desk.
'Give me your 'book.
I have 'three 'red 'pencils.

2. 🎧 Could you find the rules?

/ aɪ /	I	time	white	bike	nine	fine
	my	sky	fly	fry	by	shy
	high	light	bright	might	sight	right
	neither	either				
	buy	guy				
	lie	tie	pie	die		
/ ɔɪ /	oil	boil	spoil	noise	voice	join
	boy	toy	joy	enjoy	employ	

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5 Data Bank

/ eɪ /	case	late	make	same	cake	take	lake	game
	pay	say	lay	stay	play	clay	spray	
	train	gain	rain	nail	mail	hail	tail	
	eight	freight	heigh	neighbour				
	great	break	breaker	breakable	steak			
/ əʊ /	go	so	both	hole	spoke	note	close	
	told	sold	bold	hold	fold	gold	cold	
	show	snow	low	glow	flow	know	sow	
	road	load	roam	boat	coat	soap	boast	
	soul							

6 DIY Lab

1. ***Classroom Presentation*** Dress yourself up as an animal and introduce yourself to the class.

2. ***Pair Work*** Interview your deskmate. Ask him or her what his/her favourite animal is and why.

3. ***Topic Discussion***

(1) You may find meat of wild animals or birds on tables in some restaurants. Should we eat wild animals in restaurants? Why or why not?
(2) Some people stop eating animals and become vegetarian. Will you become a vegetarian, too? Why or why not?
(3) Will you ask people to stop wearing a fur coat or buying a fur bag? How?

4. ***Problem Solving***

(1) Dogs are useful pets and man's friends. What would you do if you see a homeless and sick dog in the street? Talk about your decisions.
(2) Some people have complaints about pet dogs. They think dogs leave a mess on the street and bark at night. What advice can you give to dog owners?

5. ***Internet Surfing*** Go online and get some pictures of an animal you like. Then introduce to your classmates what you have found about the animal.

6. Go and visit the zoo in your city at the weekend and try to name the animals there. Then share your story with others in class.

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7 Culture Corner

In Western countries, people love animals very much. They think animals are just like human beings. Children have little animals as their friends, and old people keep pets as their companions. Almost everybody has a pet. They never eat animals like dogs and snakes. People in the West also like birds very much. They often feed them. People there leave some food in their yards for wild birds to get. Generally speaking, they have far more sense of environmental protection and animal rights.

In the West, there is an association called SPCA. It means the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The SPCA tries to keep animals from danger. They protect animals from some people and from accidents. The SPCA has special clinics for sick animals.

8 Game Zone

1. Draw and guess.



1) **My friend**
I have a friend.
She is little and white.
She has two red eyes
and two long ears.
I like my friend.
Who is she?

2) **Are these animals?**
(1) a hot dog
(2) a copycat
(3) a clotheshorse
(4) a paper tiger
(5) a cowboy

2. Children's Rhyme.

Wild animals

Wild animals can be dangerous.
If you see one, be careful, run away.

The panther is running in the jungle.
The snake climbs in the tree.
The crocodiles are hungry.
But they can't eat me!

The bear is swimming in the water.
The monkeys like to play.
The tiger is roaring in the jungle.
Be careful, run away!



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3. Find the animals in the picture and complete the chart.



Number one in one aspect	Name of the animal
closest to human beings	
fastest	
slowest	
strongest	
fiercest	
most timid	
most useful	
live longest	
biggest	
cleverest	

4. Song.

Two tigers

Little tiger, little tiger, little tiger
Run so fast, run so fast
Tell me where are you going (Repeat 2 times)
Let me know, let me know
Little tiger, little tiger
Pass me by (Repeat 2 times)
Have you lost your Mama?
Have you lost your Papa?
Tell me why. Tell me why.
(Repeat once)



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UNIT 6 The Person I Like



HIGHLIGHTS

TOPIC AREAS
Family and relatives
Friends and people around you

FUNCTIONS
Describing the appearance of a person
Talking about a person's occupation and past experiences

STRUCTURES
Simple past tense of **to be**: *was, were*
Simple past tense of **to have**: *had*

CHAT ROOM
Dialogue 1 The king of pop
Dialogue 2 Visiting the museum

PROGRAMME
Item 1 Helen Keller
Item 2 Steve Jobs' early life
*Item 3 Sophia Loren—Film star

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1 Talk about the weather.

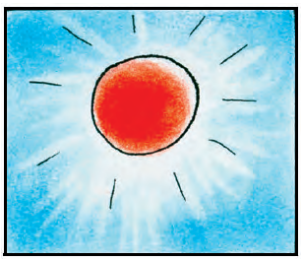
Bill: What's the weather like today?
John: It's warm.
Bill: Was it warm yesterday?
John: No, it wasn't. It was cold.



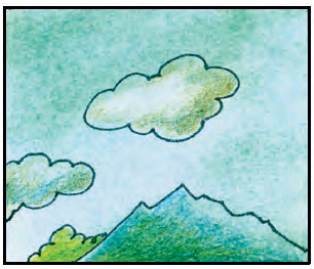
warm



cold



sunny



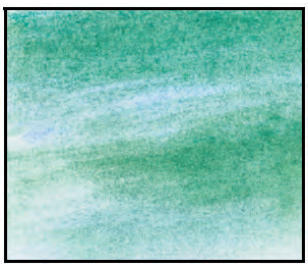
cloudy



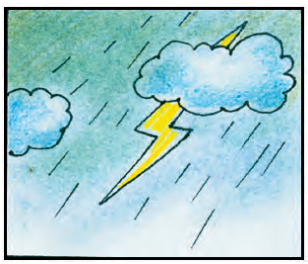
hot



cool



foggy



stormy

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2 Identify some popular sportsmen and talk about them.

This is Bailey.
He was a footballer when he was young.





Li Furong
table tennis player



Lang Ping
volleyball player



Ali
boxer

3 Ask questions to get information and then complete the form.



Lu Xun



Shakespeare



Einstein



Darwin

Name	Birth place	Birth year	Nationality	Profession
Lu Xun				
Shakespeare		1564		Dramatist
Einstein	Germany	1879	American	
Darwin		1809		Biologist

When was he born?
Where was he from?
What was he?

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4 Study and say.

A: There was	a film a meeting a party a tennis match	last night, yesterday evening, yesterday afternoon, last Saturday,	wasn't there?

B: Yes, there was.
No, there wasn't.

5 Compare "there is", "there are" and "there was", "there were".

(1) There is a book on the desk.

There was	a book on the desk a pencil box in my bag a green coat in the wardrobe	yesterday.

But it is not there now.

(2) There are some students in our classroom.

There were some	foreign friends in our school oranges in the fridge newspapers on the desk	last week.

But they are not there now.

6 Learn the following sentences.

She had black eyes. (blue / brown)
Her hair wasn't brown. She had long black hair.
Had she a small nose / a big mouth / a round face?
Yes, she had. (No, she hadn't.)
Her nose was small and her mouth wasn't big.



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Dialogue 1

The king of pop

A: Do you know Michael Jackson?
B: Sure I do. He was a great artist. People call him MJ. And people call him the "King of Pop". Do you like him?
A: Of course. He was good at music, dance and fashion. Which of his songs do you like best?
B: *Thriller*. It is the best-selling album of all time. What about you?
A: I like his dance techniques, such as robot and the moonwalk. His stage performances were really great.
B: By the way, have you heard the news?
A: What's it?
B: His personal physician was found guilty.

Dialogue 2

Visiting the museum

A: I visited the museum yesterday.
B: Oh, did you? What was the most interesting thing in the museum?
A: Terracotta warriors. They are really magnificent.
B: Yes. They were warriors over 2,000 years ago. What did they look like?
A: They were a little taller than people today. They had large black eyes and small mouths.
B: What did they wear to war?
A: They wore armour but they didn't wear helmets.
B: What weapons did they have?
A: They had spears, axes, swords and so on.
B: I hope I can visit the museum some day.

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Item 1

Helen Keller

1. Listen to the passage and decide if these statements are true (T) or false (F).

_____ (1) Helen Keller was seriously ill when she was 19 years old.
_____ (2) She became blind and deaf.
_____ (3) She was deaf but she could talk to other people for the next five years.
_____ (4) Miss Sullivan taught Helen to "speak" by using her hands.
_____ (5) Helen took Miss Sullivan out into woods.
_____ (6) Helen learned to live like other people.

2. Read the text and ask your partner questions about the passage. Each one of you must ask at least five questions.

Model Was Helen Keller ill when she was 19 months old?
Was she blind and deaf?



When Helen Keller was 19 months old, she was seriously ill. She was blind and deaf. For the next five years she could hardly talk to other people. Then a teacher, Anne Sullivan, arrived from Boston and helped her. She taught Helen to live like other people. She taught her to use her hands as a way of speaking. Miss Sullivan took Helen out into the woods. They also went to the circus, the theatre and factories. Miss Sullivan explained everything in the language of touch, of fingers and of hands. Helen learned many things. She swam in rivers, rode a horse, rowed a boat and even climbed trees. Helen loved Miss Sullivan.

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3. Retell the story with the given words.

(1) Helen – ill – young
(2) blind – deaf
(3) five years – hardly talk to other people
(4) teacher – arrived – helped her
(5) taught – use hands – speaking
(6) Sullivan – into the woods
(7) went to – circus – theatre – factories
(8) Sullivan – explained – touch – fingers – hands
(9) Helen – learned – swam – rode – rowed – climbed
(10) Helen – loved

4. Discuss in groups.

What can we learn from Helen Keller?

Item 2

Steve Jobs' early life

1. Skim the passage and put the events in order.



Steve Jobs was born on February 24, 1955, in San Francisco, California, and was adopted by Paul and Clara Jobs. He grew up with one sister, Patty. Paul Jobs was a machinist and he fixed cars as a hobby.

In 1961 the family moved to Mountain View, California. This area was becoming a centre for electronics. At that time people started to refer to the area as "Silicon Valley."

As a child, Jobs preferred to do things by himself. He liked swimming, but was not interested in team sports or other group activities. He showed an early interest in electronics and gadgetry. He spent a lot of time working in a neighbour's garage workshop.

Jobs also enrolled in the Hewlett-Packard Explorer Club. There he saw engineers demonstrate new products, and he saw his first computer at the age of twelve. He was very impressed, and knew right away that he wanted to work with computers.

While in high school Jobs attended lectures at the Hewlett-Packard plant. On one occasion he boldly asked William Hewlett (1931–2001), the president, for some parts he needed to complete a class project. Hewlett was so impressed that he gave Jobs the parts, and offered him a summer internship at Hewlett-Packard.

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(1) Hewlett offered him an internship at HP.
(2) Steve Jobs enrolled in the HP Explorer Club.
(3) Paul and Clara adopted Steve Jobs.
(4) Steve Jobs asked Hewlett to give him some parts.
(5) Steve Jobs grew up with his sister.
(6) He spent much time working in a garage workshop.
(7) The family moved to California.

(　　)—(　　)—(　　)—(　　)—(　　)—(　　)—(　　)

2. Match the words with their definitions.

adopt	put sb's name on a list
machinist	a grey element
silicon	a person who explores
gadgetry	a person who operates a machine
enroll	show clearly
explorer	without fear
demonstrate	permission to reside in a hospital or plant
boldly	small machines or devices
project	a study of a particular subject
internship	take into one's family

3. Read the passage and answer the questions.

(1) When and where was Steve Jobs born?

_____

(2) Where did he grow up?

_____

(3) Was he interested in team sports?

_____

(4) What did he like to do?

_____

(5) What did he see in the HP Explorer Club?

_____

(6) Who gave him some parts for a class project?

_____

4. ***Topic Discussion*** Why do we say Steve Jobs was bold when he asked William Hewlett for some parts?

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* Item 3

Sophia Loren – Film star

1. Listen to the passage and decide if these statements are true (T) or false (F).

_____ (1) Sophia was born in Rome.
_____ (2) She was born in a rich family.
_____ (3) When she was a child, she was very beautiful.
_____ (4) One of her prizes was a train ticket.
_____ (5) Her first book was *Boy on a Dolphin*.

2. Listen to the passage and fill in the missing words.

Sophia Loren was born _____ September _____ , 1934 in Rome, Italy. Her father _____ an engineer. She lived with her mother and _____ in a seaport _____ near Naples. Her family was very _____ .

3. Read the passage and check your answers above.

Sophia Loren was born on September 20, 1934 in Rome, Italy. Her father was an engineer. Her sister was three years younger. They lived with their mother and grandmother in a seaport town near Naples. Her family was very poor.

Through her childhood, Sophia was shy, awkward and thin. Her nickname at that time was "toothpick". By her early teens she became very beautiful. At the age of 14, she entered several beauty contests in Naples. She had many prizes and one of them was a train ticket to Rome. Her first English film was *Boy on a Dolphin* in 1957. In 1958 she was in Hollywood. She had 11 Best Actress Honours in 1961. She had three favourite films. Her first book was her autobiography *Sophia: Living and Loving, Her Own Story* published in 1979.

She has two sons. One was born in 1968, and the other in 1973. In May 1982, she was in jail for 17 days because she underpaid taxes from 1963 to 1964. "The two big advantages I had at birth," she says, "were to have been born wise and to have been born in poverty."

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3 Programme

4. Read the passage again and answer the questions.

(1) What nationality is Sophia Loren? _____

(2) Where was she born? _____

(3) Why was her nickname "toothpick"? _____

(4) Why was she in jail in 1982? _____

(5) How many Best Actress Honours did she win in 1961? _____

(6) What was her first book? _____

5. Retell the 2nd paragraph with the help of the key words.

- awkward
- nickname
- beautiful teenager
- prizes
- train ticket
- first English film
- honours
- 3 favourite films
- first book

4 Message Box

Box 1

I	am	was
You	are	were
He (She, It)	is	was
We	are	were
You		
They		

Box 2

He, She, It	has	had
I, You, We, They	have	had

Box 3

yesterday / the day before yesterday / yesterday afternoon
last Monday / week / month / summer / year
two hours / three days / four months / five years ago
in 1990 / March

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5 Data Bank

1. Read the sentence, with pauses between the sense groups.

We are very busy / at weekdays /, and we always have a good time / at weekends.

2. Read the following in rhythm.

‘one	‘two	‘three	‘four
‘one and	‘two and	‘three and	‘four
‘one and a	‘two and a	‘three and a	‘four
‘one and then a	‘two and then a	‘three and then a	‘four

3. Could you find the rules?

/ g /	good	give	get	big	egg	
	guide	guess	league	plague	vague	
	ghost	ghastly	Ghana			
/ k /	keep	kick	keen	sky	kid	
	can	could	cook	cut	come	coat
	neck	sick	pick	peck		
	unique	communiqué		picturesque		
	ache	headache		stomach		character
/ s /	see	same	send	son	sun	since
	city	centre	cycle	cylinder		
	scene	science	scent	scissors		
	class	mass	boss	loss		
	psychology		pseudo	pseudonym		

6 DIY Lab

1. ***Presentation*** Who is your favourite star? Describe his / her personal file to your partner.

2. ***Survey*** Do your classmates like watching sports? Whose favourite stars are basketball players? Whose are baseball players? Fill in the chart with the numbers you have got.

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Stars	Boys	Girls	Total
basketball player			
football player			
tennis player			
boxer			
film star			
singer			
dancer			
writer			

3. ***Problem Solving*** Play a game with a group of classmates. You have someone in your mind. (He or she must be the one the others know.) Ask the others to ask you Yes/No questions. For example:

Is he a foreigner? (Yes.)
Was he born in the 1950s? (No.)
Is he handsome? (Yes.)
Is he a singer? (No.)
Is he in England? (Yes.)
Has he blue eyes? (Yes.)...

Your classmates have three chances to guess who he or she is. Those who ask fewest questions and guess right will win. Then he'll have a person in his mind and ask the others to do the same.

4. ***Internet Surfing*** Find on the Net four famous people and fill in the form.

Person	Sex	Birth date	Hometown	Outstanding attribute	Eyes	Hair	Height
Beckham	male	2nd May, 1975	London		dark blue	light brown	180cm

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7 Culture Corner

Americans often have large social gatherings. They may be called "potlucks" or "coffee hours" or "open house". You may be asked to bring a dish of food. It is common to arrive ten minutes to fifteen minutes late and leave half an hour before it is scheduled to end. You should stay at least half an hour. On these occasions you should talk for a few minutes to one person, and then move on to talk to another one. It is a good idea to have several questions in mind to ask people you meet. It is polite to talk about your work, your country, your trip to America and what you like about America, but not in detail. Do not ask Americans how old they are, how much money their house or other possessions cost or whether they are married. Questions about adults' age and money are considered rude.

If someone brings you to the party or introduces you to people at the beginning or if there is a host, you should return to that person just before you leave and thank him or her.

8 Game Zone



1. Guess what.

Old mother Twitchet had but one eye,
And a long tail that she let fly;
And every time she went through a gap,
She left a bit of her tail in a trap.



2. Rhyme.



Ding, Dong, Bell
Ding, dong, bell,
Pussy's in the well!
Who put her in?
Little Tommy Green.
Who pulled her out?
Little Johnny Stout.
What a naughty boy was that,
To try to drown poor pussy cat,
Who never did him any harm,
But killed the mice in his father's barn.

3. Song.

Twinkle, twinkle, little star

Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
how I wonder what you are!
Up above the world so high,
like a diamond in the sky.
Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
how I wonder what you are!
When the blazing sun is gone,
when nothing shines up on,
Then you show your little light,
Twinkle twinkle all the night.
Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
how I wonder what you are!

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UNIT 7 Past Events



HIGHLIGHTS

TOPIC AREAS
- Past events
- Past habits

FUNCTIONS
- Describing past events
- Describing past habits
- Talking about past experiences

STRUCTURES
- Past form of regular verbs
- Adverbial phrases of time: *yesterday, last week, three days ago, etc*
- Adverbs of frequency: *never, seldom*

CHAT ROOM
- Dialogue 1 The first gliding lesson
- Dialogue 2 Tina Turner

PROGRAMME
- Item 1 No way out!
- Item 2 A monkey
- *Item 3 David´s story

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1 Listen and practise.



Peter: Did you watch television yesterday evening?
Tom: Yes, I did. I watched the news programme.



Lily: Did you study yesterday evening?
Linda: Yes, I did. I studied English.

Sandy: Did you play yesterday evening?
Jim: Yes, I did. I played a computer game.





Ben: Did you chat on the Internet yesterday evening?
Billy: Yes, I did. I chatted with my friend.

2 Ask and answer.



Fred: Did the boys play basketball last Monday?
Jim: No, they didn't. They played soccer.

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Jill: Did you listen to music yesterday morning?
Daisy: No, I didn't. I cleaned the floor.





Liz: Did your aunt stay with you during the summer holidays, Jane?
Jane: No, she didn't. She stayed with my grandma.

3 Make questions and answers with the words provided.

(1) What did you do last Sunday?
I watched the TV programme.
What else did you do?
I did some shopping.

visited a friend	worked in the sound lab
did my homework	listened to the radio
played basketball	did some washing

(2) When did you post the letter?
I posted the letter yesterday.

called him	last night
played tennis	just now
walked to the bus stop	after class yesterday

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(3) Where did you review your lesson?
I reviewed it in the reading room.

talked to the teacher	in the office
discussed with your classmates	in the classroom
planted the trees	in the garden

(4) Who translated the novel?
Mr Xu Yuandu (did).

typed the letter	Richard
allowed you to enter	my teacher
carried the box	Xiao Hong

(5) How long did you stay in Shanghai?
I stayed in Shanghai for four years.

listened to the tape	10 minutes
reviewed the lessons	an hour
studied in a primary school	five years

(6) Why didn't you finish your homework?
Because I had a cold.

watch the TV news	had an appointment
attend the meeting	didn't want to
talk to Mr Stephenson	didn't know him

4 Ask and answer questions in pairs.

Bill: Did you always watch TV in the morning last week, Sue?
Sue: No, I never watched TV in the morning.
I sometimes watched TV in the evening.

Paul: Did you finish school at 5:30pm last week?
Henry: No, I seldom finished school at 5:30pm.
I usually finished school at 6:00pm.

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Dialogue 1

The first gliding lesson

Woman: What was your first gliding lesson like?
Man: It was very interesting.
Woman: How did you start?
Man: Well, the instructor showed me the controls.
Woman: What happened next?
Man: The instructor showed me how to use them.
Then we went for a short flight.
Woman: Were you nervous when you took over the controls for the first time?
Man: Yes, very. My hands were shaking.
Woman: Did you have any moments of panic?
Man: Yes, when the glider was rushing towards the ground and
I suddenly forgot what to do.
Woman: That must have been frightening.

Dialogue 2

Tina Turner

Sue: Do you like Tina Turner?
Karen: Yes, I do. She's a great singer.
Sue: I read her biography. It is interesting.
Karen: When was she born?
Sue: She was born in 1939.
Karen: Where did her family live?
Sue: Her family lived in Nutbush, Tennessee.
Karen: When did she leave Nutbush?
Sue: She left the city in 1942.
Karen: Where did she go then?
Sue: To St. Louis.
Karen: What did she do in St. Louis?
Sue: She started singing and met her husband, Ike, in a night club there.
Karen: Why did she become a singer?
Sue: Because she loved singing.

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Item 1

No way out!

1. Listen to the passage and put the events in the right order.

( ) My wallet fell out of my pocket and into the water.
( ) I waited for money.
( ) I was fishing on a beautiful lake.
( ) I couldn't leave the hotel.
( ) I caught nothing.

2. Listen to the passage and decide whether the statements are true(T) or false(F).

_____ (1) The writer was lucky because he caught some fish.
_____ (2) He was going to go swimming because he was hot.
_____ (3) His wallet contained plane tickets, his passport and money.
_____ (4) He didn't find his wallet.
_____ (5) He asked his mother for some money.

3. Read the text and check your answers.

I have always wanted to go fishing. Last summer, I went on a trip abroad. On the last day of my vacation, I went fishing on a beautiful lake. Unfortunately, I didn't catch any fish, and I got bored. I decided to go swimming. When I stood up, my wallet fell out of my pocket and into the water. It had all my money, my passport, my plane tickets — everything. I jumped into the lake to look for it, but I didn't find anything.

The next morning, I wasn't able to leave the hotel. I had no money to pay the bill and no plane ticket to go home. So what did I do? I called my father and asked for some money. I have never had such a terrible experience.

4. ***Topic Discussion*** Did you ever have a terrible day? What happened? What went wrong?

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Item 2

A monkey

1. Listen to the passage and put the pictures in the right order.



(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)



(5)



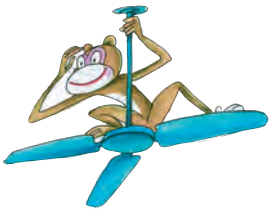
(6)



(7)



(8)



(9)



(10)



(11)

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2. Listen to the passage again and answer the questions.

(1) Did a monkey look through the window of a classroom? _____
(2) Did it look in a cupboard? _____
(3) Did Miss Smith come in? _____
(4) Did the teacher see the monkey? _____
(5) Did the monkey find a banana? _____
(6) Did the monkey jump on to a TV? _____
(7) Did it look at Peter's book? _____
(8) Did the teacher ask a question? _____
(9) Was the teacher surprised? _____
(10) Did the children laugh? _____

3. Read the passage and answer the questions.

One day a monkey looked through the window of our classroom and then jumped in. It was looking for something to eat. First it looked in the cupboard but there was nothing there. Then Miss Smith, our teacher, came in. She did not see the monkey and she began to write on the board.

The monkey opened Miss Smith's desk and found an apple. It began to eat it. Then the monkey jumped on to the fan.

Then it jumped on to John's desk and opened it, but there was nothing inside. It sat on John's knee and looked at John's book.

When Miss Smith asked a question, the monkey put its hand up! Miss Smith was very surprised and the children laughed.

The monkey jumped out of the window.

(1) What did a monkey do one day? _____
(2) Where did it look first? _____
(3) Then who came in? _____
(4) What did Miss Smith do on the board? _____
(5) Who opened Miss Smith's desk? _____
(6) Where did the monkey jump on to? _____
(7) What did the monkey look at? _____
(8) When Miss Smith asked a question, what did the monkey do? _____
(9) Who was surprised? _____
(10) Who laughed? _____

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*** Item 3**

David's story

1. Read David's story and then put ticks(√) in the chart below.

My name's David. I started school when I was five years old. I enjoyed my time at primary school. I made lots of new friends and learnt to read and write and do arithmetic.

But when I was eleven my family moved to another part of the city and I had to leave all my friends who went to a different secondary school. It was scary being in a new school with hundreds of older and bigger children I didn't know. But my new class teacher, Mrs Green, was wonderful — She really helped me feel more secure in my new environment. And she made us all work really hard too!

After working hard for the first year with Mrs Green's encouragement, I felt I didn't need to do so much work, so I didn't make much effort in any classes, because I found everything quite easy. I know this was stupid but none of the teachers pushed me to do better so I just did the minimum amount of work necessary.

When I took my GCSEs at the age of sixteen my grades were really poor. That taught me a good lesson and since then I haven't been so lazy!

Now I'm studying history at university.

David	Yes	No
didn't work hard all the time		
found it hard to make new friends		
was not encouraged by the teachers		
got bad test or exam grades		
got into trouble		
now works harder		

2. Match the words to the proper definitions.

scary	safe from harm
secure	the smallest or least
minimum	frightening

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3 Programme

3. Complete the sentences with proper words from the text.

(1) Young children often feel happier in the home _____ .

(2) Children need lots of _____ when they're learning new things.

(3) I know you don't like her, but please make a(n) _____ to be polite.

4. Read the story and answer the questions.

(1) When did David start school? _____

(2) What did he do at primary school? _____

(3) When did his family move to another part of the city? _____

(4) What did his friends do? _____

(5) What was scary? _____

(6) What did he think of his class teacher? _____

(7) When didn't he make much effort in classes? Why? _____

(8) Why did he do the minimum amount of work? _____

5. ***Group Work*** Does David's experience teach us a lesson?

4 Message Box

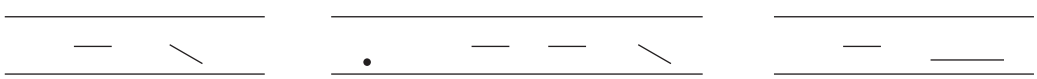
Box 1

/ t /	work	→	worked	look	→	looked	talk	→	talked
	cook	→	cooked	fish	→	fished	wash	→	washed
	jump	→	jumped	help	→	helped	laugh	→	laughed
/ d /	close	→	closed	clean	→	cleaned	open	→	opened
	show	→	showed	sail	→	sailed	climb	→	climbed
	try	→	tried	reply	→	replied			
/ ɪd /	paint	→	painted	wait	→	waited	shout	→	shouted
	want	→	wanted	study	→	studied	empty	→	emptied

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5 Data Bank

1. Read the sentences, paying attention to sentence stress and falling intonation.



'John is a 'student.　　There're a 'lot of 'books 'there.　　We're 'learning 'English.

2. Could you find the rules?

/ eə /	hair	air	fair	pair	repair	stairs			
	care	dare	bare	hare	ware	square	stare	glare	flare
	wear	bear	tear	pear					
	where	there							
	their								
/ ʊə /	poor	moor							
	tour	contour							
	sure	cure	pure						
/ ɪə /	near	hear	ear	gear	year	fear	appear		
	cheer	sheer	deer	peer	beer	sneer			
	here	mere							
	tier								
/ aʊ /	how	now	town	cow	row	allow	howl		
	count	out	about	ground	pound	round	found	shout	

6 DIY Lab

1. ***Speaking*** What did you do last week? Fill in the plan and tell your partner.

Monday	Thursday
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
Tuesday	**Friday**
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

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6 DIY Lab

Wednesday	Saturday / Sunday
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

2. ***Pair Work*** Ask your partner questions about what he / she did during the weekend.

3. ***Presentation*** Suppose you attend a weekly boarding school and go home during the weekend. Your parents want to know what you and your classmates did during your school days. Now tell your parents what happened.

4. ***Topic Discussion*** An exciting event in my childhood.
(Describe the event and explain why this event was exciting.)

7 Culture Corner

When Americans go to work

Most Americans commute to work. They can take a bus or drive themselves. For many Americans the commute is no more than half an hour. Some Americans, however, have to drive for two or three hours every morning and every night! People generally decide where to live because the schools are good, because the air is clean, or just because they can afford to live there.

In San Francisco, people can commute by car, by bus, by bicycle, by streetcar, by train, or even by boat!

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8 Game Zone

1. Riddles.



(1) There were ten people in the room an hour ago. Two left five minutes ago. Four people are leaving now. How many people will there be in the room in a moment?

(2) There were twelve customers in the restaurant ten minutes ago. Three of them left five minutes ago, but three new customers have just entered. How many customers are there in the restaurant now?

(3) Mr Hunt had eight black pigs and ten white ones last week. He bought five black ones yesterday. He is going to sell four white ones tomorrow. How many pigs will Mr Hunt have after that?

(4) Last week John bought a pen, a pencil, and a ruler. They cost 40 cents all together. The pencil cost half as much as the ruler, and the pen cost five times as much as the pencil. How much did each of the three things cost?

2. Rhyme.



When I was a soldier

When I was a soldier,
A soldier, a soldier,
When I was a soldier,
This was how I went.

When I was a policeman,
A policeman, a policeman,
When I was a policeman,
This was how I went.

When I was a grocer,
A grocer, a grocer,
When I was a grocer,
This was how I went.

When I was a farmer,
A farmer, a farmer,
When I was a farmer,
This was how I went.

When I was a carpenter,
A carpenter, a carpenter,
When I was a carpenter,
This was how I went.

When I was a fisherman,
A fisherman, a fisherman,
When I was a fisherman,
This was how I went.

3. Song.

The bear went over the mountain

The bear went over the mountain (3 times)
To see what he could see and all that he could see
And all that he could see was
The other side of the mountain (3 times)
Was all that he could see
Was all that he could see
The bear went over the river (3 times)
To see what he could see and all that he could see
And all that he could see was
The other side of the river (3 times)
Was all that he could see

For he's a jolly good fellow (3 times)
Which nobody can deny (3 times)
For he's a jolly good fellow (3 times)
Which nobody can deny.



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UNIT 8 Travelling



HIGHLIGHTS

TOPIC AREAS
- A trip to a place
- Yesterday's activities
- States and cities
- Means of transportation

FUNCTIONS
- Describing an event in the past
- Describing a place you visited
- Identifying people

STRUCTURES
- Past form of irregular verbs
- State in the past
- Event in the past
- Habitual past

CHAT ROOM
- Dialogue 1 What did you do yesterday?
- Dialogue 2 A tour of South America

PROGRAMME
- Item 1 A day at Shanghai Disney Resort
- Item 2 Marco Polo
- *Item 3 A visit to Morpeth

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1 Getting Started

1 Listen and practise.

A: What did you do last Sunday?
B: I saw a film.
A: What else did you do?
B: I went over my lesson.

wrote a letter	took pictures
spoke at a meeting	swam in the lake
bought a radio	met a friend

2 Ask and answer questions.

Did you go to

Los Angeles?
Houston?
Seattle?
Pittsburgh?

No, we didn't.
We went to

San Francisco.
New York.
Boston.
Detroit.

3 Follow John and Bill.

English party	7:15pm	9:30pm

Bill: There was an English party yesterday evening, wasn't there?
John: Yes, there was.
Bill: When did it begin?
John: It began at 7:15pm.
Bill: When did it end?
John: It ended at 9:30pm.
Bill: How long did it last?
John: It lasted about two hours.
Bill: How did you like it?
John: It was very good.

(1)	film	7:20 pm	8:40 pm
(2)	football match	4:30 pm	5:30 pm
(3)	talk on England	3:30 pm	4:50 pm

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4 Bring to mind a trip you made and follow the example.

Question: When did you take this trip?
Answer: Last year.
Question: Where did you go?
Answer: Beijing.
Question: How did you get there?
Answer: By train.
Summary: Last year, my classmate went to Beijing...


by ship


by train


by plane


by bus


by bike


on foot

5 Learn these sentences.

Why didn't you go and see the film yesterday?

Because I
- had a cold.
- went to see my friend.
- was not well enough.

6 Change *used to* into *did* and make a new sentence.

He used to carry an umbrella. (always)
He always carried an umbrella.

(1) In those days we used to live in the country.
(2) We used to get up at 5 am every morning all through the summer.
(3) We used to work in the same workshop.
(4) He used to bring me flowers on Fridays.
(5) Every evening he used to go for a walk.

7 Listen and repeat.

He	never	smoked.
	always	drank beer.
		got up early.
		stayed up.

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Dialogue 1

What did you do yesterday?

B: When did you get up yesterday morning?
J: I got up at 6 o'clock.
B: Did you have a big breakfast?
J: No, I didn't. I had a light breakfast.
B: When did you get to work yesterday?
J: I got to work at 8 o'clock.
B: Did you go out for lunch yesterday, John?
J: Yes, I did. I went out for lunch at about 12 o'clock.
B: Who had lunch with you?
J: Paul did.
B: When did you go home?
J: I went home at 6 o'clock.
B: What did you do after dinner?
J: I read a book.

Dialogue 2

A tour of South America

Greg: Hi! Kristi!
Kristi: Greg! When did you get back from South America?
Greg: I got back last month. I had a great time.
Kristi: Glad to hear it. Which place did you like best?
Greg: I liked Brazil best. The forests there are full of beautiful birds.
Kristi: I'd like to go to Brazil some day. I hear the beaches are beautiful.
Greg: There are too many people on the beaches.
I like places with few tourists.
Kristi: Where else did you go?
Greg: Well, I went to Chile and Venezuela, too.
Kristi: Were there many tourists in Venezuela?
Greg: No. Venezuela is very nice. It has many mountains and waterfalls.
But I still like Brazil best.
Kristi: Where are you going next?
Greg: I am not sure. The United States, perhaps.

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Item 1

A day at Shanghai Disney Resort



1. Listen to the passage and answer the questions.

(1) Are you in Shanghai? _____
(2) Were you at Shanghai Disney Resort yesterday?
_____
(3) Was it sunny and hot? _____
(4) Were the people friendly there? _____
(5) Were the fireworks at night beautiful? _____
(6) Was Dad tired? _____



2. Listen to the passage again and answer the questions.

(1) Where were you yesterday? _____
(2) What was the weather like? _____
(3) Were there long lines of people outside Shanghai Disney Resort?
_____
(4) What was your favourite place? _____
(5) What about the fireworks at night? _____
(6) What do you think of the trip? _____

3. Read the passage and find the past form of *be*.

Here we are in Shanghai. What a place! Yesterday we were at Shanghai Disney Resort all day. The sun was fierce and it was very hot. There were long lines of people outside the resort, but the rides and the shows were fun. Everywhere it was crowded, but all the people were friendly and polite. Our favourite place was Cinderella's Palace. The fireworks at night were beautiful. I was excited. It was great for us, but Dad was really tired at the end of the day.

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I	am	was
you	are	were
he	is	was
she	is	was
it	is	was
you	are	were
we	are	were
they	are	were

I was excited.
The sun was fierce.
It was very hot.
Everywhere it was crowded.

We were at Shanghai Disney Resort all day.
There were long lines of people outside.
The rides and the shows were fun.
All the people were friendly and polite.





4. Rewrite the passage in the form of a letter to your grandma. The beginning and the ending have already been done for you.



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3 Programme

Dear Grandma,
Here we are in Shanghai.
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
We miss you. See you soon.
Love
Melanie and Michele.



Stamp

Grandpa Grant
Homestead Lane
Harvard

5. ***Pair Work*** Tell each other about your visit to Shanghai Disney Resort yesterday. The following things should be included.



Jet Packs



TRON Lightcycle Power Run



Dumbo the Flying Elephant



Dad

- ☆ Time
- ☆ Place
- ☆ People
- ☆ Weather
- ☆ The rides and the shows
- ☆ The fireworks
- ☆ The end of the day

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Item 2

Marco Polo

1. Read the passage and fill in the numbers.

Marco Polo is a famous explorer. With his father and uncle, he left the city of Venice in 1271 and went to China. Marco was 17 years old when he started his journey. When he returned, he was 41!

The Polos' journey was very difficult. They crossed the Gobi Desert. After a journey of more than three and a half years they arrived at the Palace of Kublai Khan, near Beijing.

Marco Polo worked for the Khan for seventeen years. At last it was time to go home.

This time the Polos did not cross the Gobi Desert; they went by ship. This journey was worse than the first. They left China with fourteen ships and six hundred men but only eighteen men reached Persia. From there, they travelled north. They didn't reach Venice until three years later, in the winter of 1295.

(1) Marco Polo left Venice in _____.

(2) He started his journey at the age of _____.

(3) When he returned to Italy, he was _____.

(4) It took the Polos _____ years to get to China.

(5) Marco Polo worked for Kublai Khan for _____ years.

(6) _____ ships and _____ men left China but only _____ men reached Persia.

(7) They arrived in Venice in _____.

2. Retell the passage with the help of the gist.

(1) Marco Polo stayed in the East for a very long time.

(2) The Polos' journey to China was very difficult.

(3) The journey home was worse than the first.

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3. Do you know any stories about Marco Polo? If so, tell one to your class. Here are some examples:

(1) The Polos passed places where oil came out of the ground.
Marco Polo sensed that the oil could be used for lighting lamps.
(2) Marco Polo saw a kind of black stone that burned.
(3) Marco Polo made journeys to Burma and India.

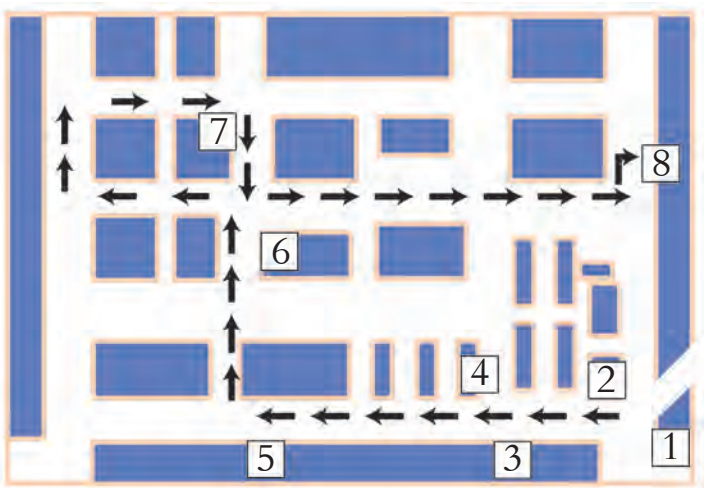
4. Discuss the Silk Road with the help of a map of the world.

* Item 3

A visit to Morpeth

1. Read the description of the town of Morpeth and follow the author's route.

Yesterday we went to see Morpeth. We took the Morpeth Heritage Walk. It covers about three kilometres. We passed many beautiful historical buildings. We started at Fig Tree Hill. The hill has picnic facilities. We walked past the Surgeon's Cottage. It is now shops. From there we came to Morpeth Bridge. It was erected in 1870 to replace a ferry boat. Opposite the bridge on the right is the Courthouse. It is still in use today. We continued our walk past the historic Railway Station and turned into George Street. Then we came to a church on the right. It was built of bricks. We continued up George Street and came to the shopping district. We stopped for refreshment. Our tour finished at the magnificent Closebourne House. Lieutenant Edward Close built it in 1826.



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Tourist attractions

A Fig Tree Hill	B ferry boat
C George Street	D Gosford
E church	F Closebourne House
G Morpeth Bridge	H shopping district
I Surgeon's Cottage	J Railway Station
K Courthouse	

2. Using information from the text, fill in the names of the numbered tourist attractions on the map. Write your answers in the boxes. The first one has been done for you as an example. Note: there are more names than you will need.

Example 1 = A

(1)	2	=	_____
(2)	3	=	_____
(3)	4	=	_____
(4)	5	=	_____
(5)	6	=	_____
(6)	7	=	_____
(7)	8	=	_____

3. ***Pair Work*** (You can exchange your roles.)

Student A keeps only upper part of the map and student B has the lower part. Ask each other questions about the author's route.

Model 1

Student A: Where did you start?

Student B: We started at Fig Tree Hill.

Student A: Tell me something about it.

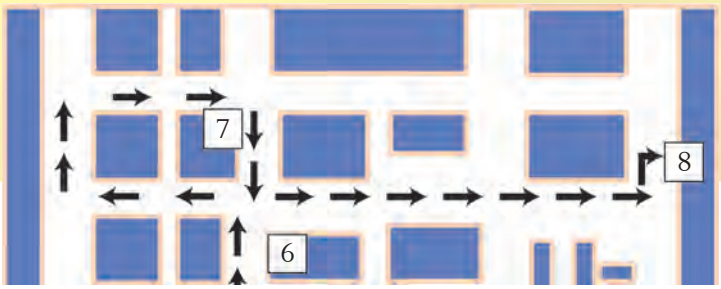
Student B: It has picnic facilities.

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3 Programme

Tourist attractions

A Fig Tree Hill
B ferry boat
C George Street
D Gosford
E church
F Closebourne House
G Morpeth Bridge
H shopping district
I Surgeon's Cottage
J Railway Station
K Courthouse



Model 2

Student B: You turned into George Street. What place did you come to?

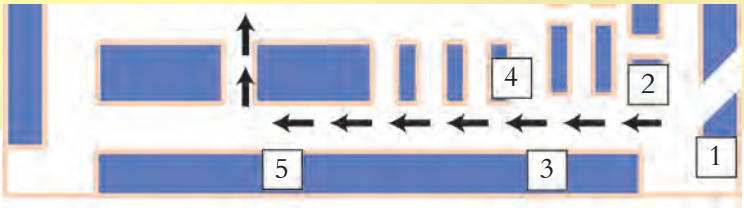
Student A: We came to a church.

Student B: Tell me something about it.

Student A: It was built of bricks.

Tourist attractions

A Fig Tree Hill
B ferry boat
C George Street
D Gosford
E church
F Closebourne House
G Morpeth Bridge
H shopping district
I Surgeon's Cottage
J Railway Station
K Courthouse



4. We started at Closebourne House and finished at Fig Tree Hill. Try to complete the route.

1	Closebourne House
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	Fig Tree Hill



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3 Programme

5. ***Writing*** Describe the following tourist attractions.



(1) Morpeth Heritage Walk
It covers about three kilometres, and takes visitors past many beautiful historical buildings.
(2) Fig Tree Hill
(3) Surgeon's Cottage
(4) Morpeth Bridge
(5) Courthouse
(6) church
(7) Closebourne House

4 Message Box

Box 1

begin	→	began		go	→	went
come	→	came		have	→	had
do	→	did		sit	→	sat
drink	→	drank		read	→	read
drive	→	drove		ride	→	rode
eat	→	ate		say	→	said
find	→	found		see	→	saw
get	→	got		take	→	took

Box 2

I (You, He, She, They) worked.
I (You, He, She, They) did not work.
Did you (he, she, they) work?

Box 3

It was warm yesterday.
Yesterday we were at Disneyworld all day.
The fireworks were beautiful.

I worked in the lab.
We went to San Francisco.
I didn't see Mr Jones, but I saw John.
When did the party end?

We never got up late.

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5 Data Bank

1. Read the following sentences, paying attention to the marked rising intonation.

They 'often 'go to 'factories and 'farms to ↑ learn from the 'workers and 'farmers.

There's a 'lot of 'traffic in 'London and it 'moves 'slowly in the ↑ centre of the city in rush hours.

2. 🎧 Could you find the rules?

/ tʃ /	chair	cheer	cheep	which	beach	rich	March	
	fetch	match	watch	catch				
/ tʃə /	picture	culture	literature	future	agriculture			
/ dʒ /	January	June	July	just	justice	join	joy	enjoy
	village	college	page	gem				
	bridge	judge	budge	porridge				
	sandwich							
	soldier							
/ w /	well	welcome	wet	wear	western	wave		
	when	why	what	which	where	whip		
	quick	quite	quiet	question	quota	quality	quantity	

6 DIY Lab

1. ***Presentation*** Tell the class a tour you made recently.

2. ***Pair Work*** Ask your partner the following questions and fill in the chart.

(1) Have you ever been to…?
(2) When did you go there?
(3) How did you go there?
(4) Whom did you go there with?

Where	When	How	Whom

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3. Topic Discussion Which do you prefer when you travel, by plane, by ship, by train or driving yourself?

4. Problem Solving

Waldhaus

An extraordinary hotel
with turn-of-the-century charms and modern day comforts
— All winter sports
— Orchestra
— Indoor pool and tennis
— Children's nursery
— Tower suites

The Diamond on the Square

POLISHED ACCOMMODATIONS
AT A REASONABLE PRICE
HANDLERY UNION SQUARE HOTEL
Family run for over 4 years
351 Geary Street San Francisco, CA 9102

Beijing Guotai Apartment

Golden area, convenient transportation
and ideal place for both
domestic and foreign guests

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6 DIY Lab

(1) An engineer is going to work in Beijing for two months. Where should he stay?
(2) This winter Mr Smith and his wife are going to San Francisco for Christmas with their one-year-old son. Do you know where they can stay?
(3) Thomas is over sixty. He lives in the US with his wife.

5. ***Internet Surfing*** Browse an American city on the Internet and make a travel plan. Your plan should include:

(1) Location
(2) Ways of travelling
(3) Length to stay
(4) What to see there
(5) Cost of the trip



7 Culture Corner

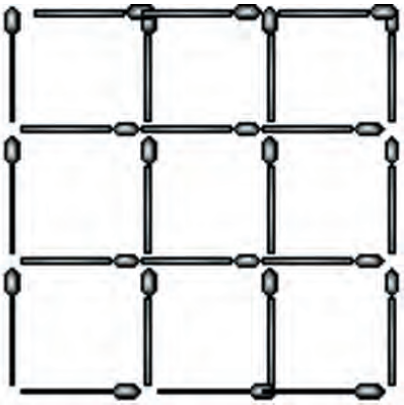
English-speaking people often ask questions about holidays.
Before the holiday, they talk about their holiday plans. They may ask:
Are you going to any place this year?
How are you going? Are you going by boat?
What's the quickest way to get there?
Where's your brother planning to go tomorrow?
Would you consider going north this summer?
When the holiday is over they often ask:
Where did you go?
Did you enjoy it?
Is the place worth visiting? Why?
Where are you going next?

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1. Matchmakers.

Here are 9 squares made up of 24 matches. Can you take away four matches so that you're left with 5 squares?





2. Rhyme.



What are little boys made of

What are little boys made of, made of ?
What are little boys made of ?
Frogs and snails, and puppy-dogs' tails;
And that's what little boys are made of.
What are little girls made of, made of ?
What are little girls made of ?
Sugar and spice, and all that's nice;
And that's what little girls are made of.

3. Song.

Fly birdie fly

Fly little birdie fly
Fly little birdie fly up to the sky
La La La La La La La La La La La La
Happy 'cause I'm free
Run little pony run
Run little pony run up to the hill
La La La La La La La La La La La La
Happy 'cause I'm free.



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UNIT 9 Leisure Activities



HIGHLIGHTS

TOPIC AREAS
Entertainment
Spare time activities
Sports

FUNCTIONS
Likes and dislikes
Giving reasons
Making an appointment

STRUCTURES
Gerunds and infinitives
like to do / *love to do*
be interested in doing / *enjoy doing*
Adverbial phrases of frequency: *once, twice, three times, etc*

CHAT ROOM
Dialogue 1 What do you like to watch on TV?
Dialogue 2 Why don´t we meet at the restaurant?

PROGRAMME
Item 1 Adam and Frank´s weekend
Item 2 Danny has a hobby
*Item 3 Three popular sports in the USA

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1 Listen and repeat.

A: Will you be free this evening?
B: Yes, I'll be free then.
A: Will you be free tomorrow?
B: Sorry, I won't be free then. But I'll be free the day after tomorrow.

2 Listen and say.

A: Where shall we meet?
B: Let's meet at the school gate.
A: Could we meet at 4:30 pm?
B: All right. See you then.

wait for them	at the lobby
have lunch	at the restaurant
have a meeting	in the classroom

3 Look at the illustrations and make dialogues.

A: What do you like to do in your spare time?
B: I like to read a magazine.
A: What does your father like to do?
B: He likes to…


read a magazine


listen to music


play tennis



go on line


go swimming


design clothes

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4 Listen and say.

A: Why do you want to travel?

B: I want to travel because I enjoy

- meeting people.
- seeing new places.
- eating different foods.
- going shopping.

5 Read and practise.

A: Why do you like to

- make models?
- design a car?
- make pottery?
- read English novels?

B: Because I'm interested in

- model planes.
- science.
- art.
- literature.

A: Me too.

- How
- What

about coming to my house this evening?

I'll show you my

- model planes.
- science fictions.
- paintings.
- books.

B: That's a good idea.
A: Let's make it 6:30.

6 Look at Nick's plan and answer the questions.

A: How often does Nick play the violin?
B: He plays the violin once a day.
A: How often does Nick...?
B: He...

Nick's plan	
play the violin	once a day
listen to pop music	three times a week
visit grandma	twice a year
do some revision	once a week

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Dialogue 1

What do you like to watch on TV?

Rita: What do you like to watch on TV, James?
James: I love to watch quiz shows and talk shows. What about you, Rita?
Rita: I like nature movies and I like cartoons.
James: So do I. Do your mum and dad watch much TV?
Rita: Not much. They're too busy. And they are interested in the news and documentaries. You know, finance, politics…
James: Everybody has different tastes and interests.
Rita: So, you should have more than one TV set then.
James: We do. We have one for each in the family!

Dialogue 2

Why don't we meet at the restaurant?

Andrew: Hi, Jane. So what's the plan?
Jane: How about playing tennis tonight?
Andrew: That's a good idea.
Jane: Great. Is 7:00 all right?
Andrew: Can we make it a little later? I have to work until 6:30.
Jane: No problem. What time do you want to meet?
Andrew: I'm sure I can make it to the tennis court by 7:30, but how about having dinner first? It's really busy around here today, and I didn't have time for lunch.
Jane: OK, I know a fantastic Mexican restaurant.
Andrew: I don't really like Mexican food. Can we go to a Chinese restaurant instead?
Jane: Yeah. The Taste of Hong Kong is really close to the tennis courts.
Andrew: OK, I like it.
Jane: Then why don't we meet at the restaurant?
Andrew: Sure, I'll see you there around 7:30. I'll try not to be late.

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Item 1

Adam and Frank's weekend

1. Listen to the passage and say whether the statements are *true* (T) or *false* (F).

_____ (1) Adam and Frank are very busy at weekends.
_____ (2) They go to a party with their friends every Friday night.
_____ (3) On Saturday mornings during the winter, they usually go to the beach.
_____ (4) They usually study on Friday afternoons and Sunday evenings.
_____ (5) They know how to have a good time at weekends.

2. Read the text and choose the right sentence.

Adam and Frank have a lot to do at weekends. Every Friday afternoon they do their homework. Every Friday night they go to a party. They dance all evening and come home very tired.

On Saturday mornings during the winter, Adam has band practice, and Frank plays on the basketball team. In the summer they go to the park and play soccer. Sometimes they go to the beach. There they swim and lie in the sun. On Saturday nights they go to a movie or a disco with their friends.

On Sundays they go to museums, or go skating. In the summer they also spend Sundays in the park or at the beach. They like fresh air. Sometimes they visit their relatives in other parts of the city. On Sunday evenings they do their homework and they get things ready for school the next day. Adam and Frank like the city, and they always enjoy themselves at weekends.

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(1) Adam and Frank have a lot to do at weekends.
A. They know what to do at weekends.
B. They have a lot of homework to do at the weekend.
(2) They always come home very tired.
A. They are very tired when they come home.
B. They are too tired to come home.
(3) Frank plays on the basketball team.
A. Frank likes playing basketball.
B. Frank is a member of the basketball team.
(4) Sometimes they visit their relatives in other parts of the city.
A. Sometimes they go with their relatives to the other parts of the city.
B. Sometimes they go to the other parts of the city to visit their relatives.
(5) On Sunday evenings they get things ready for school the next day.
A. They get ready to go to school on time.
B. They prepare what they need for school.

3. Retell what Adam and Frank do at weekends. The following time may help you.

(1) Friday afternoon
(2) Friday night
(3) Saturday mornings
(4) Saturday nights
(5) Sunday
(6) Sunday evenings

4. Tell each other in your group what you do at weekends.

Item 2

Danny has a hobby

1. Listen to the passage and answer the questions.

(1) What's Danny's hobby? _____
(2) What's he doing at the moment? _____
(3) Why does he like playing games online? _____
(4) Why don't some players welcome new players? _____
(5) How do you understand the last sentence in the passage? _____

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3 Programme

2. Read the passage and check your answers.

Danny has a hobby — playing games online. He likes to visit alien worlds. He is interested in solving puzzles. He particularly enjoys chatting to other gamers.

Danny is sitting quietly in front of his computer. His mother thinks he is doing his homework but she is wrong. Danny is actually visiting alien worlds, solving puzzles and "chatting" to other gamers around the world. Danny's hobby is playing games on the Internet.

Why are games online so interesting? "Because I can pretend to be a different person. There are also many different kinds of games for me to play," says Danny. "Other people love to play these games because they can play at any time. They do not need to organize a group. Someone in the world always wants to play."

Starting a game online is not easy. Some gamers do not welcome new gamers. They become annoyed when new gamers ask them questions. Other gamers are helpful. They want to make new friends. When Danny has a problem, he always says, "Excuse me, are you busy? I am new at this game and I have a question." Sometimes this works. At other times, however, the gamer at the other end makes you feel like an idiot.

3. Match the words in Column A with the definitions in Column B.

A	B
(1) hobby	a. the worldwide network of computer links
(2) alien	b. something that is difficult to understand or explain
(3) chat	c. something that you enjoy doing in your spare time
(4) Internet	d. very different from what you are used to
(5) solve	e. to make the necessary arrangements
(6) puzzle	f. to do as if something were true, in fact you know it's not
(7) quietly	g. slightly angry
(8) pretend	h. without making much noise
(9) organize	i. to talk in an informal and friendly way
(10) annoyed	j. to find the correct answer to a problem or the explanation for something that is difficult to understand

4. Have a discussion in groups. A representative of each group gives a presentation.

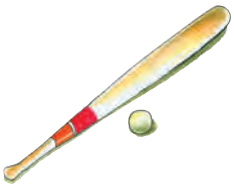
(1) Which is more interesting, playing games or playing games online? Why?
(2) You are a new gamer and want to start a game on the Internet. What should you do?
(3) What will you do with a new gamer?

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* Item 3

Three popular sports in the USA

1. Listen to the tape and tick off the ball games which appear in the passage.



baseball



hockey



basketball



rugby



soccer



cricket



American football



tennis



golf



volleyball

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3 Programme

2. Listen again and make notes.

Seasonal sports:

Indoor sports:

Another name for football:

3. Read the passage and answer the questions.

There are three popular sports in the USA. They are basketball, football and baseball.

Basketball is mainly an indoor game. There are many professional teams and school teams. Almost every high school or college in the country has its team and a lot of fans. Students can play nearly all the year round.

Baseball is popular in spring and summer. In the warm weather you can see young men and boys playing the game in any part of the country. There are also professional teams in the sport.

In autumn, the most popular sport is football. As you know, this game is not so popular in other parts of the world. It is typically American. The players wear helmets and hurl themselves at each other. They catch the ball in their hands and run fast to score.

In the US the usual kind of football is called soccer. Many Americans now become interested in soccer. More and more people enjoy playing and watching the game.

(1) Is basketball popular at high schools or colleges? Is it a seasonal sport?

_____

(2) In which seasons is baseball popular? What can you see during the warm weather?

_____

(3) Is American football popular all over the world? Tell each other its rules and the equipment used.

_____

4. Find the words in the text which mean:

(1) a very eager follower of a sport or a famous person _____

(2) working in one of the professions _____

(3) to throw with force _____

(4) a covering to protect the head _____

(5) favoured by many people _____

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3 Programme

5. Surf the Internet and find information about a game you like.

(1) the number of players in each game and their roles or positions
(2) equipment and time needed
(3) scoring and rules

6. Compare the popular games in the US with those in China. What are the similarities and differences? Have a discussion.

4 Message Box

Box 1

I We You They	like/love to do… like/enjoy doing... don't like/enjoy doing…
She He It	likes/loves to do… likes/enjoys doing... doesn't like/enjoy…

Box 2

Do	you they we	like/love to do…? like/enjoy doing...?
Does	she he it	like/love to do…? like/enjoy doing…?

Box 3

How often do/(does) you/they/ (she/he/ it)…?	I … once a day. They … twice a week. She/He/It … three times a month.

Box 4

Why do you like … ?
Because I…

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5 Data Bank

1. Read the sentences, minding the sentence stress.

I'm a student.

But I've got a brother-in-law with us.

They work very hard.

He's learning English.

There're some books on the desk.

Get out of here!

Pass me the salt, please.

Let's go together, then.

'What's your 'job?

'Which 'book is 'yours?

'Who are you 'looking 'for?

'Where are you 'living 'now?

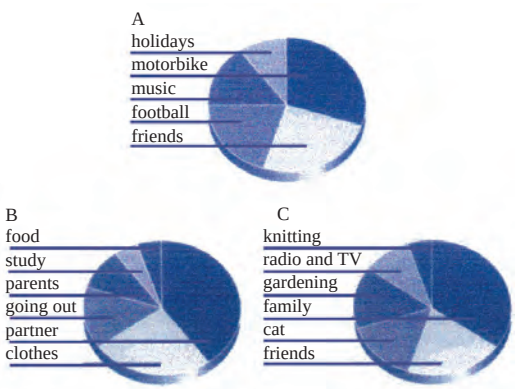
2. Read the sentences in falling intonation.

3. Can you find the rules?

/ ŋ /	thing	sing	staying	doing	bang	tong	wrong
	think	ink	tank	bank	monk	plunk	pink
	English	England	mingle	tingle			
/ r /	red	read	right	radio	rude		
	write	wrong	wrack	wrap	wrench	wretched	wreck
	rhyme	rhythm					

6 DIY Lab

1. ***Presentation*** These three charts show what three different people choose as their favourite things in life. Read the charts and give a presentation about them.



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2. *Pair Work* Look at the chart above.

What kind of person do you think each of A-C is? Talk about the person's

— age
— sex
— character



I think A is probably a young man, because his motorbike is his favourite thing in life.

Which person do you think you would get on with best? Why?

3. *Survey* Answer the questions in the survey first and then note your partner's answers.

SURVEY OF LEISURE HABITS

Ritz Magazine would like to know more about you – not just your age but your habits and opinions. Please fill in the questionnaire and give your name and address if you like. Thank you for your help.

1. How often do you buy magazines?
- Once a week ☐
- Once a month ☐
- Four or five times a year or less ☐
- Hardly ever ☐
- Never ☐

2. What sort of magazines do you buy?
- Fashion and beauty ☐
- Motor ☐
- Music ☐
- Sports ☐
- Home and garden ☐
- Cooking ☐
- Other ☐

3. How often do you go to the cinema on average?
- Twice a week ☐
- Once a week ☐
- Once a fortnight ☐
- Once a month ☐
- Hardly ever ☐
- Never ☐

4. How often do you go to the theatre?
- Once a month or more ☐
- Three to six times a year ☐
- Less than three times a year ☐
- Never ☐

5. How often do you go out to the following places?

	Disco/Club	Restaurant	Leisure centre
Two or three times a week	☐	☐	☐
Two or three times a month	☐	☐	☐
Once a month	☐	☐	☐
Hardly ever	☐	☐	☐
Never	☐	☐	☐

6. How often do you do any of the following activities?

	Swim	Keep fit	Run	Play any team sport
Two or three times a week	☐	☐	☐	☐
Once a week	☐	☐	☐	☐
Once a month	☐	☐	☐	☐
Hardly ever	☐	☐	☐	☐
Never	☐	☐	☐	☐

7. How often do you go on holiday?
- More than twice a year ☐
- Twice a year ☐
- Once a year ☐
- Less than once a year ☐

Name
Address

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6 DIY Lab

4. ***Problem Solving*** A group of six foreign students are coming to your city on an exchange programme. You will plan their schedule for three days.

With a partner, decide where you want to take them, and when. Remember to think about when restaurants, stores, clubs, and the tourist sights open and close. Also, think about locations. Only public transportation is available.

Here is some information to help you plan.

There are three male and three female students.

They are all between 12 and 15 years of age.

They are all staying in a school's dormitory.

They get breakfast at the dorm, but not lunch or dinner.

They need some free time.

Start like this: "Let's think of as many places as we can. Then we can choose some and arrange a schedule."

Day one	Day two	Day three

7 CULTURE CORNER

Western students believe in the "work hard and play hard" philosophy, so they work very hard during weekdays, Monday through Friday, but at weekends most of them have a wild time enjoying themselves.

There is a great variety of entertainment and recreation: birthday parties, informal dances, formal dances, movies, theatres, concerts and sports events, etc. Students also join all kinds of clubs, associations and teams according to their individual hobbies. Clubs are groups of people with the same interests. There are many clubs for sports and music.

What kind of club do people in your country join? Are you a member of any club?

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1. Quick wits.



What is the end of everything?
What's the hardest thing about learning to ride a bike?
What is the longest word in the English language?
What is the same size as a man but weighs nothing?
What kind of dog would a person bite?
What kind of ship never sinks?

2. Rhyme.

He likes singing,
She likes dancing.
We love music,
We really love music.
Fun! Fun! Fun!
He enjoys running,
She enjoys swimming.
We love sports,
We really love sports.
Go! Go! Go!
We love playing,
We really love playing.
We won't forget working,
We really enjoy working.
Play and work,
Work and play.
We love both,
We love both!



3. Song.

Happy birthday to you

Happy birthday to you!
Happy birthday to you!
Happy birthday, dear Mary!
Happy birthday to you!
How old are you?
How old are you?
Oh tell us, please, Mary,
How old are you?



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UNIT 10 Health



HIGHLIGHTS

TOPIC AREAS
- Parts of body
- Illness
- Healthy diet
- Physical fitness and exercise

FUNCTIONS
- Seeing the doctor
- Describing problems
- Giving advice
- Making suggestions

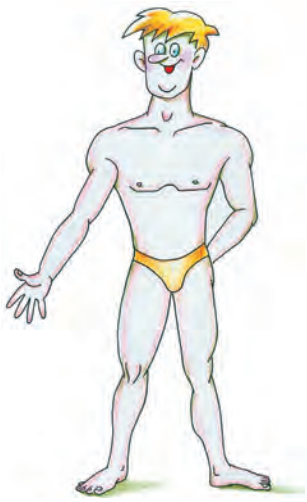
STRUCTURES
- *have got / has got*
- *had better*
- *so, but*

CHAT ROOM
- Dialogue 1 I have got a pain in my chest
- Dialogue 2 I must change my eating habits

PROGRAMME
- Item 1 Grandma knows best
- Item 2 How to take aspirin
- *Item 3 Do some exercise

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1 Identify the parts of the body.



2 Listen and say.

A: What's the matter with you?

B: I've got
- a stomachache.
- a fever.
- a cold.
- a cough.

3 Listen and practise.

A: Would you like to play tennis?
B: I'm afraid I can't.
A: Oh, what's the matter with you?

B: I feel
- bad.
- terrible.
- horrible.
- awful.

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4 Listen and say.

(1)

A: I don't feel well. I've got a pain here.
B: Take this medicine three times a day. You'll be all right soon.

(2)

A: I don't feel like eating. It hurts here.
B: Take this medicine three times a day. You'll soon be well again.

(3)

A: I can't sleep well.
B: It's nothing serious. Take more exercise. You'll sleep like a log.

5 Listen and say.

(1)

A: I am late for the train. What should I do?
B: You had better start at once.

(2)

A: I can't go to his party. What should I do?
B: You had better give him a ring in advance.

(3)

A: I can't finish my work on time. What should I do?
B: You had better ask someone for help.

(4)

A: I couldn't understand these new words. What should I do?
B: You had better look them up in a dictionary.

(5)

A: It is cold today. What should I do?
B: You had better not go out today.

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Dialogue 1

I have got a bad pain in my chest

D: Good morning, Mr Harris. What's the problem?
P: Well, I've got a very bad pain in my chest, doctor.
D: I see. When did it start?
P: About a week ago.
D: Do you have the pain all the time?
P: Yes, it's there the whole time. Sometimes it's bad.
It's worse when I get up in the morning.
D: Is it bad now?
P: Yes, it really hurts.
D: Where exactly is the pain?
P: Just here.
D: All right. Now breathe in and out slowly,
and I'll listen to your chest. Er... You've got a very bad cold.
You'd better stay in bed for a day or two.
P: Oh, I don't have to go to school. I'm so happy.

Dialogue 2

I must change my eating habits

Linda: How've you been, Alan?
Alan: Great! Except that I have gained some weight. I eat a lot, you know.
L: What do you like to eat?
A: I like to eat pizza, French fries, sausages, hamburgers and fried chicken.
L: Do you eat vegetables and fruit?
A: I hardly eat any fruit and I don't like vegetables.
L: Do you like to eat sweet food?
A: Yes, I eat a lot of chocolate and ice cream every day.
L: Oh, your eating habits are not good. We must eat healthy food.
We don't need much fat and sugar, but we need plenty of fresh
fruit and vegetables.
A: Oh, I see. I must change my eating habits.

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Item 1

Grandma knows best

1. Read the passage and match the words with the proper definitions.



When people have a cold, they usually see a doctor or they get some medicine from a drugstore. But many people also use home remedies.

Lots of people eat hot chicken soup when they have a cold. They find it clears the head and the nose. Some people rub oil on the chest for a cold. Other people drink a mixture of red pepper, hot water, sugar, lemon juice, and milk or vinegar. Here are some simple home remedies.

Coughs: Drink some water with a teaspoon of baking soda in it.

Insomnia: Drink a large glass of warm milk.

Burns: Put the burn under cold water or put a cold handkerchief on it. But don't put ice on the burn.

drugstore	the condition of being unable to sleep
medicine	something used to treat disease
remedy	something made by mixing
mixture	a cure for a disease
insomnia	pharmacy

2. Cover the passage. Circle true (T) or false (F).

(a) Hot fish soup is good for a cold.	T	F
(b) Ice is good for a burn.	T	F
(c) Honey helps a cough.	T	F
(d) Warm milk helps you go to sleep.	T	F

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3 Programme

3. Read the first paragraph. What are the three ways of getting medical care?

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

4. Read the second paragraph. How does grandma cure a cold? Find out three ways.

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

5. ***Group Work*** What home remedies do you use? Do your parents use the same remedies? Have a discussion in your group. A representative gives a presentation to the class.

Item 2

How to take aspirin

1. Read the passage and choose the correct answer to each question.

(1) How much medicine should adults and children over 12 years take each time?
A. 8 tablets.
B. 1 or 2 tablets.
C. 3 tablets.

(2) How many times can you take the medicine in 24 hours?
A. 8 times.
B. 6 times.
C. 3 times.

(3) What kind of patient can take this medicine?
A. Adults.
B. Only children over 12 years old.
C. Adults and children.



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2. Look up the following words in a dictionary and give each of them a definition.

(1) dosage
(2) caution
(3) warning
(4) physician
(5) accidental
(6) overdose

3. Use these words to complete the sentences below.

dosage caution warning physician accidental overdose contact immediately

(1) If you take too many aspirin tablets, you have taken an _____.
(2) Another word for doctor is _____.
(3) The _____ is the amount of medicine to take.
(4) When you do something right away, you do it _____.
(5) Words that tell you to be careful are _____ and _____.

4. ***Role Play*** Suppose student A is a doctor, and student B is a patient. The doctor tells the patient how to take the medicine.

* Item 3

Do some exercise

1. Read the passage and do the exercise.



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3 Programme

Everyone needs to do a certain amount of exercise in order to keep fit. A little exercise regularly is better than a lot now and then. You needn't and in fact, mustn't, "overdo" it.

When you get up in the morning, stretch and breathe deeply. Then bend down and touch your toes (legs straight) twenty times. Try to get used to walking upstairs instead of using a lift. Climbing a flight of stairs every day is better for you, in the long run, than running round the block three times a week. So you needn't feel breathless and exhausted when you exercise — and you shouldn't.

Find the words that mean:

at equal intervals _____

do too much _____

very tired _____

push your arms or legs stiffly away _____

unable to breathe easily _____

2. Read the passage again and complete the sentences with one of the following phrases.

now and then　in order to　get used to　in fact　in the long run　instead of

(1) You will soon _____ it.

(2) No one believed it, but _____, Mary got an A on her book report.

(3) We go to school _____ learn.

(4) You may make good grades by studying only before examinations, but you will succeed _____ only by studying hard every day.

(5) I will go _____ you.

(6) _____ we go to the cinema.

3. Give your partner some advice on keeping fit.

(1) do some exercise

(2) do not overdo it

4. Say something about walking upstairs instead of using a lift.

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4 Message Box

Box 1

I	have ...	
We		
You		
They		
She	has ...	
He		
It		

or

I	have ...	I've got ...
We		We've got ...
You		You've got ...
They		They've got ...
She	has ...	She's got ...
He		He's got ...
It		It's got ...

Box 2

I	have not (haven't)	got ...
We		
You		
They		
She	has not (hasn't)	got ...
He		
It		

Box 3

Have	I	got ...?
	we	
	you	
	they	
Has	she	
	he	
	it	

Box 4

I	had better	go to the doctor's.
We		drink plenty of hot water.
You		stay in bed.
They		
She		
He		
It		

Box 5

I bought some medicine, but I didn't take it.

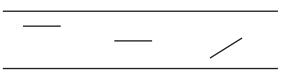
I telephoned the doctor, but he wasn't in his office.

I usually get up early, but I overslept this morning.

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5 Data Bank

1. Read the sentences in rising intonation.



'Are you 'John 'Smith?



'Are you 'learning 'English from him?

2. Read the sentences, paying attention to intonation.

(1)



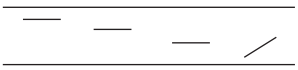
'Are you a 'student?



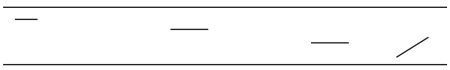
'Have you got a 'book?



'Is he 'learning 'English?



'Can you 'speak 'English?



'Do you have 'classes in the 'morning?

(2)

Are you a student or a teacher?

Is she learning English or French?

Does he work in Beijing or in Shanghai?

3. Could you find the rules?

/ h /	how	here	he	her	horse	house	
	who	whom					
/ ʃ /	she	shake	shop	ship	fish	shoes	cushion
	sure	sugar	assure				
	motion	mention	function	patience	partial		
	mission	discussion		percussion			
	pension	Asian	Asia				
	conscience		conscious				
	social	socialist	socialism				
	machine	crèche					
/ ʒ /	vision	revision	provision	usual	usually	visual	
	casual	pleasure	measure				
	garage	massage					
	seizure						
/ j /	yes	yet	yesterday	yield	year		
/ n /	now	snow	own	no	not	town	ground
	know	knife	knowledge		knock		
	pneumonia		pneumonic				
	gnaw	gnarl					

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6 DIY Lab

1. ***Presentation*** Ask the students to bring the directions for use of medicine and tell the class how to take the medicine.

2. ***Pair Work*** You are a patient. Tell your partner who acts as a doctor how you are feeling and ask him/her questions about the dosage of the medicine.

3. ***Survey*** Answer the questions below and compare them with your partner's.

(1) How many colds do you have each year?

_____

(2) How much money do you spend on medicine?

_____

(3) How many days do you miss from school each term because of colds?

_____

(4) What medicine for colds do you usually take?

_____

7 CULTURE CORNER

Clowns are often hired to work in children's hospitals in America. Many children are afraid of going to the doctor, so these clowns make the environment of the hospital more fun. Some hospital clowns are paid professionals. Others are volunteers. They simply enjoy making children smile.

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1. Rhyme.



Brush brush brush brush
Every tooth, no need to rush
Brush them every night until they're bright
Rub scrub rub scrub
At the sink or in the tub
Now it's time to wash our face
Soap and water is all it takes you'll see
And soon you'll be so clean
That you will sparkle like me
And that's clean!
And that's it!
And then you spit!

2. Song.

Do you like



Teacher: Do you like grapes?
Pupil: Yes, I like grapes.
Teacher: Do you like pears?
Pupil: Yes, I like pears.
Teacher: Do you like apples?
Pupil: Yes, I like apples.
Teacher: You can have them to eat today.

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Words and Expressions in Each Unit

［注：标Δ单词为《义务教育英语课程标准》（2011年版）“五级词汇表”中的单词］

Unit 1

Getting Started

gallery /'gælərɪ/ *n.* 画廊，美术馆

Chat Room

Dialogue 1

Δ ride /raɪd/ *n.* & *v.* 骑（自行车、马等）；搭乘（车）

Programme

Item 1

Δ look forward to 期待，盼望
Δ think about 想，思考
Δ barbecue /'bɑːbɪkjuː/ *n.* 烧烤
Δ excited /ɪk'saɪtɪd/ *adj.* 激动的
coming /'kʌmɪŋ/ *adj.* 将来的，下一个的

Item 2

Δ heavy /'hevɪ/ *adj.* 厚实的
Δ boot /buːt/ *n.* 长筒靴（通常作boots）
Δ outside /aʊt'saɪd/ *adv.* 在外面，向外面
Δ baseball /'beɪsbɔːl/ *n.* 棒球
Δ catch /kætʃ/ *v.* 抓，捕捉

* Item 3

Δ catch /kætʃ/ *v.* 及时赶上
Δ centre /'sentə/ *n.* 中心
Δ art /ɑːt/ *n.* 艺术
Δ craft /krɑːft/ *n.* 工艺；手艺
Δ fair /feə/ *n.* 展览会
hotdog /hɒtdɒg/ *n.* 热狗
candyfloss /'kændɪflɒs/ *n.* 棉花糖
roller coaster /'rəʊlə 'kəʊstə/ *n.* 环滑车

Unit 2

Getting Started

Δ certainly /'sɜːtnlɪ/ *adv.* 肯定地；当然
avenue /'ævɪnjuː/ *n.* 街道，大道
Δ downtown /ˌdaʊn'taʊn/ *adv.* & *n.* （往）闹市区
stranger /'streɪndʒə/ *n.* 陌生人；异乡人
Δ swimming pool 游泳池
roundabout /'raʊndəbaʊt/ *n.* 环形交叉路
petrol station 加油站

Chat Room

Dialogue 1

Δ bookshop /'bʊkʃɒp/ *n.* 书店
Δ kilometre /'kɪlə,miːtə/ *n.* 公里

Dialogue 2

Δ theatre /'θɪətə/ *n.* 剧院
Δ straight /streɪt/ *adv.* 笔直地
Δ ahead /ə'hed/ *adj.* & *adv.* 向前；在前面

Programme

Item 1

Δ direction /dɪ'rekʃən/ *n.* 指示；说明
Δ tube /tjuːb/ *n.* 地铁
Δ crossroad /'krɒsrəʊd/ *n.* 十字路口

Item 2

path /pɑːθ/ *n.* 路径，小路
Δ wood /wʊd/ *n.* 树林
Δ pass /pɑːs/ *v.* 经过
signpost /'saɪnpəʊst/ *n.* 路标
stream /striːm/ *n.* 小河，小溪
lawn /lɔːn/ *n.* 草坪
Δ at the end of 在……尽头
flight /flaɪt/ *n.* 一段阶梯
Δ step /step/ *n.* （楼梯）梯级，台阶

* Item 3

Δ collect /kə'lekt/ *v.* 收集
discount store 折扣店
factory outlet 工厂直销店
botanic garden 植物园
Δ landscape /'lændskeɪp/ *n.* 风景，景观
impressive /ɪm'presɪv/ *adj.* 给人深刻印象的；令人钦佩的
Δ tram /træm/ *n.* 有轨电车

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a stone's throw 一箭之遥，一石之距
seaport /'siːpɔːt/ *n.* 海港
beachside /biːtʃsaɪd/ *n.* 海滩边
resort /rɪ'zɔːt/ *n.* （游览）胜地
attraction /ə'trækʃən/ *n.* 景点

Unit 3

Getting Started

Δ scenic spot 风景胜地
Great Wall 长城
dragon /'drægən/ *n.* 龙
Sydney /'sɪdnɪ/ *n.* 悉尼
opera /'ɒpərə/ *n.* 歌剧
opera house /'ɒpərə haʊs/ *n.* 歌剧院
shell /ʃel/ *n.* 贝壳
sail /seɪl/ *n.* 帆
Δ twin /twɪn/ *n.* 双胞胎（之一）
dressing table /'dresɪŋ 'teɪbəl/ *n.* 梳妆台
wardrobe /'wɔːdrəʊb/ *n.* 衣柜
Δ length /leŋθ/ *n.* 长度
Δ width /wɪdθ/ *n.* 宽度
Δ habit /'hæbɪt/ *n.* 习惯
Δ carefully /'keəfəlɪ/ *adv.* 仔细地
Δ happily /'hæpɪlɪ/ *adv.* 高兴地
Δ hate /heɪt/ *v.* 恨
Δ lift /lɪft/ *v.* & *n.* 抬、举
Δ carry /'kærɪ/ *v.* 携带，运送
Δ enough /ɪ'nʌf/ *adv.* 足够地

Chat Room

Dialogue 1

suburb /'sʌbɜːb/ *n.* 近郊住宅区
Δ the suburbs 郊区
Δ trade /treɪd/ *v.* 交换

Dialogue 2

plain /pleɪn/ *adj.* 平淡的
bungalow /'bʌŋgələʊ/ *n.* 平房
Δ garage /'gærɑːdʒ/ *n.* 车库
trunk /trʌŋk/ *n.* 汽车后部行李箱

Programme

Item 1

Δ couple /'kʌpəl/ *n.* 一对夫妇
Δ decide /dɪ'saɪd/ *v.* 决定
Δ had better 最好
Δ care /keə/ *v.* 关心；计较
Δ offer /ɒfə/ *v.* 提供
housing estate /'haʊzɪŋ ɪ'steɪt/ *n.* 住宅区
Δ advantage /əd'vɑːntɪdʒ/ *n.* 优点，长处
disadvantage /ˌdɪsəd'vɑːntɪdʒ/ *n.* 不利（条件）；弱点
opinion /ə'pɪnjən/ *n.* 意见
Δ reason /'riːzən/ *n.* 原因；理由
Δ environment /ɪn'vaɪrənmənt/ *n.* 环境
Δ education /ˌedjʊ'keɪʃən/ *n.* 教育
leisure /'leʒə/ *n.* 空闲，闲暇

Item 2

driveway /'draɪvweɪ/ *n.* 车行道；私人车道
chimney /'tʃɪmnɪ/ *n.* 烟囱
shutter /'ʃʌtə/ *n.* 百叶窗
roof /ruːf/ *n.* 屋顶
pipe /paɪp/ *n.* 管子
ceiling /'siːlɪŋ/ *n.* 天花板
electricity /ɪˌlek'trɪsɪtɪ/ *n.* 电
Δ builder /'bɪldə/ *n.* 建造者；建筑工人
design /dɪ'zaɪn/ *n.* 图案；设计
Δ on top of… 在……上面
foundation /faʊn'deɪʃən/ *n.* 地基
frame /freɪm/ *n.* 框架
gas /gæs/ *n.* 气体
furnace /'fɜːnɪs/ *n.* 火炉
stove /stəʊv/ *n.* 炉子
steam /stiːm/ *n.* 蒸汽
heater /'hiːtə/ *n.* 暖气设备
Δ protect /prə'tekt/ *v.* 保护；防止
cozy /'kəʊzɪ/ *adj.* 温暖而舒适的
snail /sneɪl/ *n.* 蜗牛
enclose /ɪn'kləʊz/ *v.* 围起来
Δ produce /prə'djuːs/ *v.* 生产；产生
structure /'strʌktʃə/ *n.* 结构

* Item 3

Δ refrigerator /rɪ'frɪdʒəreɪtə/ *n.* 冰箱
furniture /'fɜːnɪtʃə/ *n.* 家具

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△ easily /'iːzɪlɪ/ *adv.* 容易地
wire /waɪə/ *n.* 电线
△ correct /kə'rekt/ *adj.* 正确的
△ purpose /'pɜːpəs/ *n.* 目的
paragraph /'pærəgrɑːf/ *n.* 段落

Unit 4

Getting Started

△ jacket /'dʒækɪt/ *n.* 夹克衫，短上衣
pants /pænts/ *n.* [复] 长裤
△ sweater /'swetə/ *n.* 毛衣
△ blouse /blaʊz/ *n.* 女式衬衫
vest /vest/ *n.* 背心
sneaker /'sniːkə/ *n.* 运动鞋
△ tie /taɪ/ *n.* 领带
△ scarf /skɑːf/ *n.* 围巾
△ size /saɪz/ *n.* 尺寸
△ T-shirt /'tiːʃɜːt/ *n.* T恤衫
△ skirt /skɜːt/ *n.* 女裙
jeans /dʒiːnz/ *n.* 牛仔裤
leather /'leðə/ *n.* 皮革
pyjamas /pə'dʒɑːməz/ *n.* [复] 睡衣
fashionable /'fæʃənəbəl/ *adj.* 时髦的

Chat Room

Dialogue 1

△ pretty /'prɪtɪ/ *adj.* 漂亮的
△ feel /fiːl/ *v.* 摸上去给人感觉
△ soft /sɒft/ *adj.* 柔软的

Dialogue 2

△ madam /'mædəm/ *n.* 女士
△ price /praɪs/ *n.* 价格
tag /tæg/ *n.* 标签
△ right /raɪt/ *adj.* 恰好的
credit /'kredɪt/ *n.* 信用
△ cash /kæʃ/ *n.* 现金
△ sign /saɪn/ *v.* 签（名）
receipt /rɪ'siːt/ *n.* 收据

Programme

Item 1

△ cloth /klɒθ/ *n.* 布
waist /weɪst/ *n.* 腰部
wreath /riːθ/ *n.* 花环
performance /pə'fɔːməns/ *n.* 表演

Item 2

miniskirt /'mɪnɪskɜːt/ *n.* 迷你短裙
classic /'klæsɪk/ *adj.* 古典的
△ clothing /'kləʊðɪŋ/ *n.* 衣着；衣服（总称）
vivid /'vɪvɪd/ *adj.* 活泼的；生动的
metallic /mɪ'tælɪk/ *adj.* 金属的
△ silver /'sɪlvə/ *n.* 银
△ exciting /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/ *adj.* 令人兴奋的
△ movie /'muːvɪ/ *n.* 电影
△ in general 总的来说
informal /ɪn'fɔːməl/ *adj.* 非正式的

* Item 3

△ cotton /'kɒtn/ *n.* 棉
△ comfortable /'kʌmftəbəl/ *adj.* 舒适的
yarn /jɑːn/ *n.* 棉线
quality /'kwɒlɪtɪ/ *n.* 质量
△ smooth /smuːð/ *adj.* 光滑的
material /mə'tɪərɪəl/ *n.* 原料
△ comfort /'kʌmfət/ *n.* 舒适（度）
△ room /ruːm/ *n.* 空间
△ market /'mɑːkɪt/ *n.* 市场

Unit 5

Getting Started

endangered /ɪn'deɪndʒəd/ *adj.* 濒临灭绝的；遭到危险的
dolphin /'dɒlfɪn/ *n.* 海豚
gorilla /gə'rɪlə/ *n.* 大猩猩
leopard /'lepəd/ *n.* 猎豹
roar /rɔː/ *v.* 吼叫
fiercely /fɪəslɪ/ *adv.* 凶猛地
giraffe /dʒɪ'rɑːf/ *n.* 长颈鹿
bark /bɑːk/ *v.* & *n.* 狗吠
hound /haʊnd/ *n.* 警犬
kangaroo /ˌkæŋgə'ruː/ *n.* 袋鼠
hop /hɒp/ *v.* 跳跃
△ creep /kriːp/ *v.* 爬

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Chat Room

Dialogue 1

frog /frɒg/ *n.* 蛙

sticky /'stɪkɪ/ *adj.* 粘的

pad /pæd/ *n.* 垫子

△ toe /təʊ/ *n.* 脚趾

Dialogue 2

whale /weɪl/ *n.* 鲸鱼

mammal /'mæməl/ *n.* 哺乳动物

Programme

Item 1

sponge /spʌndʒ/ *n.* 海绵

△ breathe /briːð/ *v.* 呼吸

feed /fiːd/ *v.* 喂食

Item 2

chimpanzee /ˌtʃɪmpæn'ziː/ *n.* 黑猩猩

△ well-known /wel nəʊn/ *adj.* 有名的，众所周知的

△ scientist /'saɪəntɪst/ *n.* 科学家

△ feed on 以……为食物

△ insect /'ɪnsekt/ *n.* 昆虫

△ tool /tuːl/ *n.* 工具

hunt /hʌnt/ *v.* 猎取，猎食

△ lesson /'lesən/ *n.* 授课；教训

* Item 3

ostrich /'ɒstrɪtʃ/ *n.* 鸵鸟

feather /'feðə/ *n.* 羽毛

down /daʊn/ *n.* 绒毛

△ cock /kɒk/ *n.* 雄（当形容词）；公鸡；雄鸟

△ wing /wɪŋ/ *n.* 翅膀

△ tail /teɪl/ *n.* 尾巴

△ handsome /'hænsəm/ *adj.* 英俊的

slightly /'slaɪtlɪ/ *adv.* 一点点；些微

△ foot /fʊt/ *n.* 脚；英尺

△ useless /'juːsləs/ *adj.* 无用的

claw /klɔː/ *n.* 爪子

△ danger /'deɪndʒə/ *n.* 危险

△ corner /'kɔːnə/ *v.* 围困；将……逼入困境

△ kick /kɪk/ *v.* 踢

powerful /'paʊəfəl/ *adj.* 有力的，强大的

slash /slæʃ/ *v.* 猛砍

△ enemy /'enəmɪ/ *n.* 敌人

△ sharp /ʃɑːp/ *adj.* 尖锐的

△ raise /reɪz/ *v.* 饲养；种植；举起

△ dozen /'dʌzən/ *n.* （一）打

herd /hɜːd/ *n.* 兽群

swallow /'swɒləʊ/ *v.* 吞咽

breed /briːd/ *v.* （动物）生育，繁殖

△ separate /'sepərɪt/ *v.* 使分开

△ lay /leɪ/ *v.* 下（蛋）

△ shadow /'ʃædəʊ/ *n.* 影子

hatch /hætʃ/ *v.* 孵化

Unit 6

Getting Started

footballer /'fʊtbɔːlə/ *n.* 足球运动员

dramatist /'dræmətɪst/ *n.* 剧作家

biologist /baɪ'ɒlədʒɪst/ *n.* 生物学家

Chat Room

Dialogue 1

△ pop /pɒp/ *n.* 现代流行音乐

△ artist /'ɑːtɪst/ *n.* 艺术家

best-selling /'best 'selɪŋ/ *adj.* 畅销的

technique /tek'niːk/ *n.* 技巧

△ robot /'rəʊbɒt/ *n.* 机器人

moonwalk /'muːnˌwɔːk/ *n.* 月球行走

physician /fɪ'zɪʃən/ *n.* 内科医生

guilty /'gɪltɪ/ *adj.* 有罪的

Dialogue 2

terracotta /ˌterə'kɒtə/ *a & n.* 赤陶土（的）

warrior /'wɒrɪə/ 勇士，武士

magnificent /mæg'nɪfɪsənt/ *adj.* 华丽的

armour /'ɑːmə/ *n.* 盔甲

weapon /'wepən/ *n.* 武器

spear /spɪə/ *n.* 矛，枪

△ ax /æks/ *n.* 斧

sword /sɔːd/ *n.* 剑

Programme

Item 1

△ seriously /'sɪərɪəslɪ/ *adv.* 严重地；严肃地

△ blind /blaɪnd/ *adj.* 瞎的，盲目的

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△ deaf /def/ *adj.* 聋的
circus /'sɜːkəs/ *n.* 马戏团
△ factory /'fæktərɪ/ *n.* 工厂
△ explain /ɪk'spleɪn/ *v.* 解释
△ touch /tʌtʃ/ *n.* & *v.* 接触
△ finger /'fɪŋgə/ *n.* 手指
△ row /rəʊ/ *v.* 划（船）
△ boat /bəʊt/ *n.* 小船，艇

Item 2

adopt /ə'dɒpt/ *v.* 收养，领养
machinist /mə'ʃiːnɪst/ *n.* 机械工；机械师
△ fix /fɪks/ *v.* 修理
electronics /ɪˌlek'trɒnɪks/ *n.* 电子学
△ refer /rɪ'fɜː/ *v.* 提到，谈及
enroll /ɪn'rəʊl/ *v.* （使）注册；（使）入学
demonstrate /'demənstreɪt/ *v.* 演示；显示
impress /ɪm'pres/ *v.* 给……深刻印象
△ right away /raɪt ə'weɪ / *adv.* 立刻，马上
△ lecture /'lektʃə/ *n.* 讲座
△ plant /plɑːnt/ *n.* 工厂
boldly /bəʊldlɪ/ *adv.* 勇敢地
△ president /'prezɪdənt/ *n.* 总裁；总统
△ complete /kəm'pliːt/ *v.* 完成
△ project /'prɒdʒekt/ *n.* 项目
internship /'ɪntɜːnʃɪp/ *n.* 实习期；实习生

*** Item 3**

shy /ʃaɪ/ *adj.* 腼腆的
awkward /'ɔːkwəd/ *adj.* 笨拙的
nickname /'nɪkneɪm/ *n.* 绰号
toothpick /'tuːθˌpɪk/ *n.* 牙签
△ teens /'tiːnz/ *n.* 少年时期（十三至十九岁）
△ contest /'kɒntest/ *n.* 论争，竞赛
△ prize /praɪz/ *n.* 奖品
Hollywood /'hɒlɪwʊd/ *n.* 好莱坞；美国影坛（或电影业）
honour /'ɒnə/ *n.* 荣誉；尊敬
autobiography /ˌɔːtəbaɪ'ɒgrəfɪ/ *n.* 自传
jail /dʒeɪl/ *n.* 监狱
underpay /ˌʌndə'peɪ/ *v.* 过少支付；付得比（应得数额）少

Unit 7

Getting Started

△ watch /wɒtʃ/ *v.* 观看；注视
△ Internet /'ɪntənet/ *n.* 互联网
△ soccer /'sɒkə/ *n.* 英式足球
△ sound lab 语音室
△ post /pəʊst/ *v.* 邮寄
△ call /kɔːl/ *v.* 呼叫
△ review /rɪ'vjuː/ *v.* 回顾；复习
△ type /taɪp/ *v.* 打字
△ allow /ə'laʊ/ *v.* 允许，承认
△ appointment /ə'pɔɪntmənt/ *n.* 约会
△ seldom /'seldəm/ *adv.* 很少

Chat Room

Dialogue 1

gliding /'glaɪdɪŋ/ *adj.* 滑翔的
instructor /ɪn'strʌktə/ *n.* 教练
△ control /kən'trəʊl/ *n.* 操纵器；控制
△ happen /'hæpən/ *v.* 发生
△ nervous /'nɜːvəs/ *adj.* 不安的
shake /ʃeɪk/ *v.* （使）颤动，（使）抖动
△ moment /'məʊmənt/ *n.* 瞬间
panic /'pænɪk/ *n.* 惊慌
△ rush /rʌʃ/ *v.* 冲
frightening /'fraɪtnɪŋ/ *adj.* 令人恐惧的

Dialogue 2

△ biography /baɪ'ɒgrəfɪ/ *n.* 传记
Tennessee /ˌtenə'siː/ *n.* 田纳西州
St. Louis 圣路易
△ meet /miːt/ *v.* 遇见

Programme

Item 1

△ abroad /ə'brɔːd/ *adv.* 往国外
unfortunately /ʌn'fɔːtʃənətlɪ/ *adv.* 不幸地
△ bore /bɔː/ v. 使厌烦
△ wallet /'wɒlɪt/ *n.* 钱夹
△ passport /'pɑːspɔːt/ *n.* 护照

Item 2

cupboard /'kʌbəd/ *n.* 食橱
△ fan /fæn/ *n.* 扇子

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△ knee /niː/ *n.* 膝盖
△ surprised /sə'praɪzd/ *adj.* 惊奇的，感到意外的
△ laugh /lɑːf/ *v.* 大笑，发笑

* Item 3

△ enjoy /ɪn'dʒɔɪ/ *v.* 享受
△ primary /'praɪmərɪ/ *adj.* 小学的
arithmetic /ə'rɪθmətɪk/ *n.* 算术
△ another /ə'nʌðə/ *adj.* 另一个
secondary /'sekəndərɪ/ *adj.* 中等的
scary /'skeərɪ/ *adj.* 引起惊慌的
△ wonderful /'wʌndəfəl/ *adj.* 令人惊奇的；了不起的
secure /sɪ'kjʊə/ *adj.* 安全的
△ encouragement /ɪn'kʌrɪdʒmənt/ *n.* 鼓励
△ effort /'efət/ *n.* 努力
△ quite /kwaɪt/ *adv.* 相当
△ push /pʊʃ/ *v.* 催促；推
minimum /'mɪnɪməm/ *adj.* 最小的
△ amount /ə'maʊnt/ *n.* 数量
△ necessary /'nesɪsərɪ/ *adj.* 必要的，必需的
GCSE /ˌdʒiːsiːes'iː/ *n.* 中学毕业证书
△ poor /pɔː/ *adj.* 质量差的，差的
△ lazy /'leɪzɪ/ *adj.* 懒惰的

Unit 8

Getting Started

△ go over 温习
Los Angeles /lɒs 'ændʒələs/ *n.* 洛杉矶（美国加利福尼亚州西南部港市）
Houston /'hjuːstən/ *n.* 休斯敦（美国得克萨斯州东南部港市）
Seattle /sɪ'ætl/ *n.* 西雅图（美国华盛顿州西部港市）
Pittsburgh /'pɪtsbɜːg/ *n.* 匹兹堡（美国宾夕法尼亚州西南部城市）
Detroit /dɪ'trɔɪt/ *n.* 底特律（美国密歇根州东南部港市）
△ pm /ˌpiː'em/ *n.* 下午
△ match /mætʃ/ *n.* 比赛；火柴
△ am /əm/ *n.* 上午
△ stay up 不睡觉

Chat Room

Dialogue 2

△ forest /'fɒrɪst/ *n.* 森林，林木
△ few /fjuː/ *adj.* 很少的，少数的
Chile /'tʃɪlɪ/ *n.* 智利（南美洲西南部国家）
Venezuela /ˌvenə'zweɪlə/ *n.* 委内瑞拉（南美洲北部国家）
waterfall /'wɔːtəfɔːl/ *n.* 瀑布

Programme

Item 1

Florida /'flɒrɪdə/ *n.* 佛罗里达州（美国州名）
crowded /'kraʊdɪd/ *adj.* 被挤满人群（或东西）的
△ friendly /'frendlɪ/ *adj.* 友好的
△ polite /pə'laɪt/ *adj.* 有礼貌的，客气的
Cinderella /ˌsɪndə'relə/ *n.* 灰姑娘
fireworks /'faɪəwɜːks/ *n.* [复] 焰火

Item 2

△ famous /'feɪməs/ *adj.* 著名的
Venice /'venɪs/ *n.* 威尼斯（意大利东北部港市）
△ journey /'dʒɜːnɪ/ *n.* 旅行，旅程
△ cross /krɒs/ *v.* 横过
gobi /ˌgəʊbɪ/ *n.* 戈壁，戈壁滩
△ desert /'dezət/ *n.* 沙漠
Kublai Khan /ˌkuːblə 'kɑːn / 忽必烈
Persia /'pɜːʃə/ *n.* 波斯（伊朗古称，西南亚国家）

* Item 3

△ cover /'kʌvə/ *v.* 覆盖
facility /fə'sɪlətɪ/ *n.* ［常作facilities］设备，设施
surgeon /'sɜːdʒən/ *n.* 外科医生
cottage /'kɒtɪdʒ/ *n.* 单幢小楼；村舍；小别墅
△ bridge /brɪdʒ/ *n.* 桥
erect /ɪ'rekt/ *v.* 盖；建造
replace /rɪ'pleɪs/ *v.* 取代，替换
△ ferry /'ferɪ/ *n.* 摆渡；渡船；渡口
courthouse /'kɔːthaʊs/ *n.* 法院

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△ railway /'reɪlweɪ/ *n.* 铁路
△ station /'steɪʃən/ *n.* ……站
district /'dɪstrɪkt/ *n.* 区域，地方
refreshment /rɪ'freʃmənt/ *n.* 点心，饮料
lieutenant /lef'tenənt/ *n.* 陆军中尉；海军上尉

Unit 9

Getting Started

△ then /ðen/ *adv.* 那时
△ lobby /'lɒbɪ/ *n.* （旅馆）大堂
△ spare /speə/ *adj.* 多余的；空闲的
△ model /'mɒdl/ *n.* 模型
pottery /'pɒtərɪ/ *n.* 陶艺；陶器
△ science /'saɪəns/ *n.* 科学；理学
literature /'lɪtərətʃə/ *n.* 文学
△ violin /ˌvaɪə'lɪn/ *n.* 小提琴
revision /rɪ'vɪʒən/ *n.* 复习

Chat Room

Dialogue 1

quiz /kwɪz/ *n.* 小测试
quiz show 智力竞赛节目
talk show 脱口秀
△ nature /'neɪtʃə/ *n.* 大自然
△ cartoon /kɑː'tuːn/ *n.* 动画片
documentary /ˌdɒkjʊ'mentərɪ/ *n.* 纪录片

Dialogue 2

court /kɔːt/ *n.* 场
△ fantastic /fæn'tæstɪk/ *adj.* 极好的

Programme

Item 1

△ beach /biːtʃ/ *n.* 海滩
disco /'dɪskəʊ/ *n.* 迪斯科
△ relative /'relətɪv/ *n.* 亲属

Item 2

alien /'eɪlɪən/ *n.* 奇异的（世界）；外国的
puzzle /'pʌzəl/ *n.* 谜；测验（智力、技巧、耐心等）的问题（或游戏）；难题
particularly /pə'tɪkjʊləlɪ/ *adv.* 尤其，特别地
actually /'æktʃuəlɪ/ *adv.* 实际上
organize /'ɔːgənaɪz/ *v.* 组织
annoyed /ə'nɔɪd/ *adj.* 烦恼的
△ helpful /helpfəl/ *adj.* 乐于帮忙的；有用的
△ feel like (doing) 想要

* Item 3

hocky /'hɒkɪ/ *n.* 曲棍球
rugby /'rʌgbɪ/ *n.* 橄榄球
seasonal /'siːzənəl/ *adj.* 季节（性）的
indoor /'ɪndɔː/ *adj.* 室内的
mainly /'meɪnlɪ/ *adv.* 主要地
typically /'tɪpɪklɪ/ *adv.* 典型地
hurl /hɜːl/ *v.* 用力投掷
△ score /skɔː/ *v.* 得（分）；进（球）
equipment /ɪ'kwɪpmənt/ *n.* 设备

Unit 10

Getting Started

△ stomachache /'stʌməkeɪk/ *n.* 胃痛
△ fever /'fiːvə/ *n.* 发烧，发热
horrible /'hɒrɪbəl/ *adj.* 可怕的，恐怖的
△ awful /'ɔːfəl/ *adj.* 可怕的，糟糕的
△ pain /peɪn/ *n.* 疼痛
△ medicine /'medɪsən/ *n.* 药
△ hurt /hɜːt/ *v.* 引起疼痛
△ sleep like a log 睡得很熟
log /lɒg/ *n.* 木头
△ at once 立刻，马上
△ give sb a ring 给某人打电话
advance /əd'vɑːns/ *n.* 前进；提前
in advance /ɪn əd'vɑːns/ *adv.* 提前

Chat Room

Dialogue 1

△ problem /'prɒbləm/ *n.* 问题，难题
chest /tʃest/ *n.* 胸
△ all the time 一直

Dialogue 2

△ pizza /'piːtsə/ *n.* 匹萨
French fries 薯条

Programme

Item 1

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Δ drugstore /'drʌgstɔː/ *n.* 药房
remedy /'remɪdɪ/ *n.* 药品；治疗法
rub /rʌb/ *v.* 摩擦
vinegar /'vɪnɪgə/ *n.* 醋
teaspoon /'tiːspuːn/ *n.* 茶匙
insomnia /ɪn'sɒmnɪə/ *n.* 失眠，失眠症
burn /bɜːn/ *v.* & *n.* 烫伤（处）
handkerchief /'hæŋkətʃɪf/ *n.* 手绢
pharmacy /'fɑːməsɪ/ *n.* 药店
cough /kɒf/ *n.* 咳嗽

Item 2

dosage /'dəʊsɪdʒ/ *n.* 剂量；配药；用量
caution /'kɔːʃən/ *n.* 警告；小心，谨慎
overdose /'əʊvədəʊs/ *n.* 过量用药
Δ contact /'kɒntækt/ *v.* 联络
Δ immediately /ɪ'miːdɪətlɪ/ *adv.* 立刻

*** Item 3**

Δ certain /'sɜːtn/ *adj.* 某些，某种
Δ in order (to) 为了
regularly /'regjʊləlɪ/ *adv.* 规律地，定期地
Δ now and then 间或，偶尔
Δ overdo /ˌəʊvə'duː/ *v.* 把（某事）做得过分
bend /bend/ *v.* 弯腰，倾身
Δ lift /lɪft/ *n.* 电梯
in the long run 长远来看，终究
breathless /'breθləs/ *adj.* 气喘吁吁的
exhausted /ɪg'zɔːstɪd/ *adj.* 精疲力竭的

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Vocabulary Index

［注：标Δ单词为《义务教育英语课程标准》（2011年版）“五级词汇表”中的单词；词条末尾数字表示该词条所在的单元数］

A

a stone's throw 一箭之遥，一石之距 2
Δ abroad /ə'brɔːd/ *adv.* 往国外 7
actually /'æktʃuəlɪ/ *adv.* 实际上 9
adopt /ə'dɒpt/ *v.* 收养，领养 6
advance /əd'vɑːns/ *n.* 前进；提前 10
Δ advantage /əd'vɑːntɪdʒ/ *n.* 优点，长处 3
Δ ahead /ə'hed/ *adj.* & *adv.* 向前；在前面 2
alien /'eɪlɪən/ *n.* 奇异的（世界）；外国的 9
Δ all the time 一直 10
Δ allow /ə'laʊ/ *v.* 允许，承认 7
Δ am /əm/ *n.* 上午 8
Δ amount /ə'maʊnt/ *n.* 数量 7
annoyed /ə'nɔɪd/ *adj.* 烦恼的 9
Δ another /ə'nʌðə/ *adj.* 另一个 7
Δ appointment /ə'pɔɪntmənt/ *n.* 约会 7
arithmetic /ə'rɪθmətɪk/ *n.* 算术 7
armour /'ɑːmə/ *n.* 盔甲 6
Δ art /ɑːt/ *n.* 艺术 1
Δ artist /'ɑːtɪst/ *n.* 艺术家 6
Δ at once 立刻，马上 10
Δ at the end of 在……尽头 2
attraction /ə'trækʃən/ *n.* 景点 2
autobiography /ˌɔːtəbaɪ'ɒgrəfɪ/ *n.* 自传 6
avenue /'ævɪnjuː/ *n.* 街道，大道 2
Δ awful /'ɔːfəl/ *adj.* 可怕的，糟糕的 10
awkward /'ɔːkwəd/ *adj.* 笨拙的 6
Δ ax /æks/ *n.* 斧 6

B

Δ barbecue /'bɑːbɪkjuː/ *n.* 烧烤 1
bark /bɑːk/ *v.* & *n.* 狗吠 5
Δ baseball /'beɪsbɔːl/ *n.* 棒球 1
Δ beach /biːtʃ/ *n.* 海滩 9
beachside /biːtʃsaɪd/ *n.* 海滩边 2
bend /bend/ *v.* 弯腰，倾身 10
best-selling /'best 'selɪŋ/ *adj.* 畅销的 6
Δ biography /baɪ'ɒgrəfɪ/ *n.* 传记 7
biologist /baɪ'ɒlədʒɪst/ *n.* 生物学家 6
Δ blind /blaɪnd/ *adj.* 瞎的，盲目的 6
Δ blouse /blaʊz/ *n.* 女式衬衫 4
Δ boat /bəʊt/ *n.* 小船，艇 6
boldly /bəʊldlɪ/ *adv.* 勇敢地 6
Δ bookshop /'bʊkʃɒp/ *n.* 书店 2
Δ boot /buːt/ *n.* 长筒靴（通常作boots） 1
Δ bore /bɔː/ v. 使厌烦 7
botanic garden 植物园 2
Δ breathe /briːð/ *v.* 呼吸 5
breathless /'breθləs/ *adj.* 气喘吁吁的 10
breed /briːd/ *v.* （动物）生育，繁殖 5
Δ bridge /brɪdʒ/ *n.* 桥 8
Δ builder /'bɪldə/ *n.* 建造者；建筑工人 3
bungalow /'bʌŋgələʊ/ *n.* 平房 3
burn /bɜːn/ *v.* & *n.* 烫伤（处） 10

C

Δ call /kɔːl/ *v.* 呼叫 7
candyfloss /'kændɪflɒs/ *n.* 棉花糖 1
Δ care /keə/ *v.* 关心；计较 3
Δ carefully /'keəfəlɪ/ *adv.* 仔细地 3
Δ carry /'kærɪ/ *v.* 携带，运送 3
Δ cartoon /kɑː'tuːn/ *n.* 动画片 9
Δ cash /kæʃ/ *n.* 现金 4
Δ catch /kætʃ/ *v.* 抓，捕捉 1
Δ catch /kætʃ/ *v.* 及时赶上 1
caution /'kɔːʃən/ *n.* 警告；小心，谨慎 10
ceiling /'siːlɪŋ/ *n.* 天花板 3
Δ centre /'sentə/ *n.* 中心 1
Δ certain /'sɜːtn/ *adj.* 某些，某种 10
Δ certainly /'sɜːtnlɪ/ *adv.* 肯定地；当然 2
chest /tʃest/ *n.* 胸 10

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Chile /'tʃɪlɪ/ *n.* 智利（南美洲西南部国家） 8
chimney /'tʃɪmnɪ/ *n.* 烟囱 3
chimpanzee /ˌtʃɪmpæn'ziː/ *n.* 黑猩猩 5
Cinderella /ˌsɪndə'relə/ *n.* 灰姑娘 8
circus /'sɜːkəs/ *n.* 马戏团 6
classic /'klæsɪk/ *adj.* 古典的 4
claw /klɔː/ *n.* 爪子 5
△ cloth /klɒθ/ *n.* 布 4
△ clothing /'kləʊðɪŋ/ *n.* 衣着；衣服（总称） 4
△ cock /kɒk/ *n.* 雄（当形容词）；公鸡；雄鸟 5
△ collect /kə'lekt/ *v.* 收集 2
△ comfort /'kʌmfət/ *n.* 舒适（度） 4
△ comfortable /'kʌmftəbəl/ *adj.* 舒适的 4
coming /'kʌmɪŋ/ *adj.* 将来的，下一个的 1
△ complete /kəm'pliːt/ *v.* 完成 6
△ contact /'kɒntækt/ *v.* 联络 10
△ contest /'kɒntest/ *n.* 论争，竞赛 6
△ control /kən'trəʊl/ *n.* 操纵器；控制 7
△ corner /'kɔːnə/ *v.* 围困；将……逼入困境 5
△ correct /kə'rekt/ *adj.* 正确的 3
cottage /'kɒtɪdʒ/ *n.* 单幢小楼；村舍；小别墅 8
△ cotton /'kɒtn/ *n.* 棉 4
△ cough /kɒf/ *n.* 咳嗽 10
△ couple /'kʌpəl/ *n.* 一对夫妇 3
court /kɔːt/ *n.* 场 9
courthouse /'kɔːthaʊs/ *n.* 法院 8
△ cover /'kʌvə/ *v.* 覆盖 8
cozy /'kəʊzɪ/ *adj.* 温暖而舒适的 3
△ craft /krɑːft/ *n.* 工艺；手艺 1
△ creep /kriːp/ *v.* 爬 5
credit /'kredɪt/ *n.* 信用 4
△ cross /krɒs/ *v.* 横过 8
△ crossroad /'krɒsrəʊd/ *n.* 十字路口 2
crowded /'kraʊdɪd/ *adj.* 被挤满人群（或东西）的 8
cupboard /'kʌbəd/ *n.* 食橱 7

D

△ danger /'deɪndʒə/ *n.* 危险 5
△ deaf /def/ *adj.* 聋的 6
△ decide /dɪ'saɪd/ *v.* 决定 3
demonstrate /'demənstreɪt/ *v.* 演示；显示 6
△ desert /'dezət/ *n.* 沙漠 8
design /dɪ'zaɪn/ *n.* 图案；设计 3
Detroit /dɪ'trɔɪt/ *n.* 底特律（美国密歇根州东南部港市） 8
△ direction /dɪ'rekʃən/ *n.* 指示；说明 2
disadvantage /ˌdɪsəd'vɑːntɪdʒ/ *n.* 不利（条件）；弱点 3
disco /'dɪskəʊ/ *n.* 迪斯科 9
discount store 折扣店 2
district /'dɪstrɪkt/ *n.* 区域，地方 8
documentary /ˌdɒkjʊ'mentərɪ/ *n.* 纪录片 9
dolphin /'dɒlfɪn/ *n.* 海豚 5
dosage /'dəʊsɪdʒ/ *n.* 剂量；配药；用量 10
down /daʊn/ *n.* 绒毛 5
△ downtown /ˌdaʊn'taʊn/ *adv.* & *n.*（往）闹市区 2
△ dozen /'dʌzən/ *n.*（一）打 5
dragon /'drægən/ *n.* 龙 3
dramatist /'dræmətɪst/ *n.* 剧作家 6
dressing table /'dresɪŋ 'teɪbəl/ *n.* 梳妆台 3
driveway /'draɪvweɪ/ *n.* 车行道；私人车道 3
△ drugstore /'drʌgstɔː/ *n.* 药房 10

E

△ easily /'iːzɪlɪ/ *adv.* 容易地 3
△ education /ˌedjʊ'keɪʃən/ *n.* 教育 3
△ effort /'efət/ *n.* 努力 7
electricity /ɪˌlek'trɪsɪtɪ/ *n.* 电 3
electronics /ɪˌlek'trɒnɪks/ *n.* 电子学 6
enclose /ɪn'kləʊz/ *v.* 围起来 3
△ encouragement /ɪn'kʌrɪdʒmənt/ *n.* 鼓励 7
endangered /ɪn'deɪndʒəd/ *adj.* 濒临灭绝的；遭到危险的 5
△ enemy /'enəmɪ/ *n.* 敌人 5
△ enjoy /ɪn'dʒɔɪ/ *v.* 享受 7
△ enough /ɪ'nʌf/ *adv.* 足够地 3
enroll /ɪn'rəʊl/ *v.*（使）注册；（使）入学 6
△ environment /ɪn'vaɪrənmənt/ *n.* 环境 3
equipment /ɪ'kwɪpmənt/ *n.* 设备 9
erect /ɪ'rekt/ *v.* 盖；建造 8
△ excited /ɪk'saɪtɪd/ *adj.* 激动的 1

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Δ exciting /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/ *adj.* 令人兴奋的 4
exhausted /ɪg'zɔːstɪd/ *adj.* 精疲力竭的 10
Δ explain /ɪk'spleɪn/ *v.* 解释 6

F

facility /fə'sɪlətɪ/ *n.* [常作facilities] 设备，设施 8
Δ factory /'fæktərɪ/ *n.* 工厂 6
factory outlet 工厂直销店 2
Δ fair /feə/ *n.* 展览会 1
Δ famous /'feɪməs/ *adj.* 著名的 8
Δ fan /fæn/ *n.* 扇子 7
Δ fantastic /fæn'tæstɪk/ *adj.* 极好的 9
fashionable /'fæʃənəbəl/ *adj.* 时髦的 4
feather /'feðə/ *n.* 羽毛 5
feed /fiːd/ *v.* 喂食 5
Δ feed on 以……为食物 5
Δ feel /fiːl/ *v.* 摸上去给人感觉 4
Δ feel like (doing) 想要 9
Δ ferry /'ferɪ/ *n.* 摆渡；渡船；渡口 8
Δ fever /'fiːvə/ *n.* 发烧，发热 10
Δ few /fjuː/ *adj.* 很少的，少数的 8
fiercely /fɪəslɪ/ *adv.* 凶猛地 5
Δ finger /'fɪŋgə/ *n.* 手指 6
fireworks /'faɪəwɜːks/ *n.* [复] 焰火 8
Δ fix /fɪks/ *v.* 修理 6
flight /flaɪt/ *n.* 一段阶梯 2
Florida /'flɒrɪdə/ *n.* 佛罗里达州（美国州名） 8
Δ foot /fʊt/ *n.* 脚；英尺 5
footballer /'fʊtbɔːlə/ *n.* 足球运动员 6
Δ forest /'fɒrɪst/ *n.* 森林，林木 8
foundation /faʊn'deɪʃən/ *n.* 地基 3
frame /freɪm/ *n.* 框架 3
French fries 薯条 10
Δ friendly /'frendlɪ/ *adj.* 友好的 8
frightening /'fraɪtnɪŋ/ *adj.* 令人恐惧的 7
frog /frɒg/ *n.* 蛙 5
furnace /'fɜːnɪs/ *n.* 火炉 3
furniture /'fɜːnɪtʃə/ *n.* 家具 3

G

gallery /'gælərɪ/ *n.* 画廊，美术馆 1
Δ garage /'gærɑːdʒ/ *n.* 车库 3
gas /gæs/ *n.* 气体 3
GCSE /ˌdʒiːsiːes'iː/ *n.* 中学毕业证书 7
giraffe /dʒɪ'rɑːf/ *n.* 长颈鹿 5
Δ give sb a ring 给某人打电话 10
gliding /'glaɪdɪŋ/ *adj.* 滑翔的 7
Δ go over 温习 8
gobi /ˌgəʊbɪ/ *n.* 戈壁，戈壁滩 8
gorilla /gə'rɪlə/ *n.* 大猩猩 5
Great Wall 长城 3
guilty /'gɪltɪ/ *adj.* 有罪的 6

H

Δ habit /'hæbɪt/ *n.* 习惯 3
Δ had better 最好 3
handkerchief /'hæŋkətʃɪf/ *n.* 手绢 10
Δ handsome /'hænsəm/ *adj.* 英俊的 5
Δ happen /'hæpən/ *v.* 发生 7
Δ happily /'hæpɪlɪ/ *adv.* 高兴地 3
Δ hate /heɪt/ *v.* 恨 3
hatch /hætʃ/ *v.* 孵化 5
heater /'hiːtə/ *n.* 暖气设备 3
Δ heavy /'hevɪ/ *adj.* 厚实的 1
Δ helpful /helpfəl/ *adj.* 乐于帮忙的；有用的 9
herd /hɜːd/ *n.* 兽群 5
hocky /'hɒkɪ/ *n.* 曲棍球 9
Hollywood /'hɒlɪwʊd/ *n.* 好莱坞；美国影坛（或电影业） 6
honour /'ɒnə/ *n.* 荣誉；尊敬 6
hop /hɒp/ *v.* 跳跃 5
horrible /'hɒrɪbəl/ *adj.* 可怕的，恐怖的 10
hotdog /hɒtdɒg/ *n.* 热狗 1
hound /haʊnd/ *n.* 警犬 5
housing estate /'haʊzɪŋ ɪ'steɪt/ *n.* 住宅区 3
Houston /'hjuːstən/ *n.* 休斯敦（美国得克萨斯州东南部港市） 8
Δ hurt /hɜːt/ *v.* 引起疼痛 10
hunt /hʌnt/ *v.* 猎取，猎食 5

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hurl /hɜːl/ *v.* 用力投掷 9

I

Δ immediately /ɪ'miːdɪətlɪ/ *adv.* 立刻 10
impress /ɪm'pres/ *v.* 给……深刻印象 6
impressive /ɪm'presɪv/ *adj.* 给人深刻印象的；令人钦佩的 2
in advance /ɪn əd'vɑːns/ *adv.* 提前 10
Δ in general 总的来说 4
Δ in order (to) 为了 10
in the long run 长远来看，终究 10
indoor /'ɪndɔː/ *adj.* 室内的 9
informal /ɪn'fɔːməl/ *adj.* 非正式的 4
Δ insect /'ɪnsekt/ *n.* 昆虫 5
insomnia /ɪn'sɒmnɪə/ *n.* 失眠，失眠症 10
instructor /ɪn'strʌktə/ *n.* 教练 7
Δ Internet /'ɪntənet/ *n.* 互联网 7
internship /'ɪntɜːnʃɪp/ *n.* 实习期；实习生 6

J

Δ jacket /'dʒækɪt/ *n.* 夹克衫，短上衣 4
jail /dʒeɪl/ *n.* 监狱 6
jeans /dʒiːnz/ *n.* 牛仔裤 4
Δ journey /'dʒɜːnɪ/ *n.* 旅行，旅程 8

K

kangaroo /ˌkæŋgə'ruː/ *n.* 袋鼠 5
Δ kick /kɪk/ *v.* 踢 5
Δ kilometre /'kɪləˌmiːtə/ *n.* 公里 2
Δ knee /niː/ *n.* 膝盖 7
Kublai Khan /ˌkuːblə 'kɑːn / 忽必烈 8

L

Δ landscape /'lændskeɪp/ *n.* 风景，景观 2
Δ laugh /lɑːf/ *v.* 大笑，发笑 7
lawn /lɔːn/ *n.* 草坪 2
Δ lay /leɪ/ *v.* 下（蛋） 5
Δ lazy /'leɪzɪ/ *adj.* 懒惰的 7
leather /'leðə/ *n.* 皮革 4
Δ lecture /'lektʃə/ *n.* 讲座 6
leisure /'leʒə/ *n.* 空闲，闲暇 3
Δ length /leŋθ/ *n.* 长度 3
leopard /'lepəd/ *n.* 猎豹 5
Δ lesson /'lesən/ *n.* 授课；教训 5
lieutenant /lef'tenənt/ *n.* 陆军中尉；海军上尉 8
Δ lift /lɪft/ *n.* 电梯 10
Δ lift /lɪft/ *v.* & *n.* 抬、举 3
literature /'lɪtərətʃə/ *n.* 文学 9
Δ lobby /'lɒbɪ/ *n.* （旅馆）大堂 9
log /lɒg/ *n.* 木头 10
Δ look forward to 期待，盼望 1
Los Angeles /lɒs 'ændʒələs/ *n.* 洛杉矶（美国加利福尼亚州西南部港市） 8

M

machinist /mə'ʃiːnɪst/ *n.* 机械工；机械师 6
Δ madam /'mædəm/ *n.* 女士 4
magnificent /mæg'nɪfɪsənt/ *adj.* 华丽的 6
mainly /'meɪnlɪ/ *adv.* 主要地 9
mammal /'mæməl/ *n.* 哺乳动物 5
Δ market /'mɑːkɪt/ *n.* 市场 4
Δ match /mætʃ/ *n.* 比赛；火柴 8
material /mə'tɪərɪəl/ *n.* 原料 4
Δ medicine /'medɪsən/ *n.* 药 10
Δ meet /miːt/ *v.* 遇见 7
metallic /mɪ'tælɪk/ *adj.* 金属的 4
minimum /'mɪnɪməm/ *adj.* 最小的 7
miniskirt /'mɪnɪskɜːt/ *n.* 迷你短裙 4
Δ model /'mɒdl/ *n.* 模型 9
Δ moment /'məʊmənt/ *n.* 瞬间 7
moonwalk /'muːnˌwɔːk/ *n.* 月球行走 6
Δ movie /'muːvɪ/ *n.* 电影 4

N

Δ nature /'neɪtʃə/ *n.* 大自然 9
Δ necessary /'nesɪsərɪ/ *adj.* 必要的，必需的 7
Δ nervous /'nɜːvəs/ *adj.* 不安的 7

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nickname /'nɪkneɪm/ *n.* 绰号 6
Δ now and then 间或，偶尔 10

O

Δ offer /ɒfə/ *v.* 提供 3
Δ on top of… 在……上面 3
opera /'ɒpərə/ *n.* 歌剧 3
opera house /'ɒpərə haʊs/ *n.* 歌剧院 3
opinion /ə'pɪnjən/ *n.* 意见 3
organize /'ɔːgənaɪz/ *v.* 组织 9
ostrich /'ɒstrɪtʃ/ *n.* 鸵鸟 5
Δ outside /aʊt'saɪd/ *adv.* 在外面，向外面 1
Δ overdo /ˌəʊvə'duː/ *v.* 把（某事）做得过分 10
overdose /'əʊvədəʊs/ *n.* 过量用药 10

P

pad /pæd/ *n.* 垫子 5
Δ pain /peɪn/ *n.* 疼痛 10
panic /'pænɪk/ *n.* 惊慌 7
pants /pænts/ *n.* [复] 长裤 4
paragraph /'pærəgrɑːf/ *n.* 段落 3
particularly /pə'tɪkjʊləlɪ/ *adv.* 尤其，特别地 9
Δ pass /pɑːs/ *v.* 经过 2
Δ passport /'pɑːspɔːt/ *n.* 护照 7
path /pɑːθ/ *n.* 路径，小路 2
performance /pə'fɔːməns/ *n.* 表演 4
Persia /'pɜːʃə/ *n.* 波斯（伊朗古称，西南亚国家） 8
petrol station 加油站 2
pharmacy /'fɑːməsɪ/ *n.* 药店 10
physician /fɪ'zɪʃən/ *n.* 内科医生 6
pipe /paɪp/ *n.* 管子 3
Pittsburgh /'pɪtsbɜːg/ *n.* 匹兹堡（美国宾夕法尼亚州西南部城市） 8
Δ pizza /'piːtsə/ *n.* 匹萨 10
plain /pleɪn/ *adj.* 平淡的 3
Δ plant /plɑːnt/ *n.* 工厂 6
Δ pm /ˌpiː'em/ *n.* 下午 8
Δ polite /pə'laɪt/ *adj.* 有礼貌的，客气的 8
Δ poor /pɔː/ *adj.* 质量差的，差的 7
Δ pop /pɒp/ *n.* 现代流行音乐 6
Δ post /pəʊst/ *v.* 邮寄 7
pottery /'pɒtərɪ/ *n.* 陶艺；陶器 9
powerful /'paʊəfəl/ *adj.* 有力的，强大的 5
Δ president /'prezɪdənt/ *n.* 总裁；总统 6
Δ pretty /'prɪtɪ/ *adj.* 漂亮的 4
Δ price /praɪs/ *n.* 价格 4
Δ primary /'praɪmərɪ/ *adj.* 小学的 7
Δ prize /praɪz/ *n.* 奖品 6
Δ problem /'prɒbləm/ *n.* 问题，难题 10
Δ produce /prə'djuːs/ *v.* 生产；产生 3
Δ project /'prɒdʒekt/ *n.* 项目 6
Δ protect /prə'tekt/ *v.* 保护；防止 3
Δ purpose /'pɜːpəs/ *n.* 目的 3
Δ push /pʊʃ/ *v.* 催促；推 7
puzzle /'pʌzəl/ *n.* 谜；测验（智力、技巧、耐心等）的问题（或游戏）；难题 9
pyjamas /pə'dʒɑːməz/ *n.* [复] 睡衣 4

Q

quality /'kwɒlɪtɪ/ *n.* 质量 4
Δ quite /kwaɪt/ *adv.* 相当 7
quiz /kwɪz/ *n.* 小测试 9
quiz show 智力竞赛节目 9

R

Δ railway /'reɪlweɪ/ *n.* 铁路 8
Δ raise /reɪz/ *v.* 饲养；种植；举起 5
Δ reason /'riːzən/ *n.* 原因；理由 3
receipt /rɪ'siːt/ *n.* 收据 4
Δ refer /rɪ'fɜː/ *v.* 提到，谈及 6
refreshment /rɪ'freʃmənt/ *n.* 点心，饮料 8
Δ refrigerator /rɪ'frɪdʒəreɪtə/ *n.* 冰箱 3
regularly /'regjʊləlɪ/ *adv.* 规律地，定期地 10
Δ relative /'relətɪv/ *n.* 亲属 9
remedy /'remɪdɪ/ *n.* 药品；治疗法 10
replace /rɪ'pleɪs/ *v.* 取代，替换 8
resort /rɪ'zɔːt/ *n.* （游览）胜地 2
Δ review /rɪ'vjuː/ *v.* 回顾；复习 7
revision /rɪ'vɪʒən/ *n.* 复习 9

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Δ ride /raɪd/ *n.* & *v.* 骑（自行车、马等）；搭乘（车） 1
Δ right /raɪt/ *adj.* 恰好的 4
Δ right away /raɪt ə'weɪ/ *adv.* 立刻，马上 6
roar /rɔː/ *v.* 吼叫 5
Δ robot /'rəʊbɒt/ *n.* 机器人 6
roller coaster /'rəʊlə 'kəʊstə/ *n.* 环滑车 1
roof /ruːf/ *n.* 屋顶 3
Δ room /ruːm/ *n.* 空间 4
roundabout /'raʊndəbaʊt/ *n.* 环形交叉路 2
Δ row /rəʊ/ *v.* 划（船） 6
rub /rʌb/ *v.* 摩擦 10
rugby /'rʌgbɪ/ *n.* 橄榄球 9
Δ rush /rʌʃ/ *v.* 冲 7

S

sail /seɪl/ *n.* 帆 3
Δ scarf /skɑːf/ *n.* 围巾 4
scary /'skeərɪ/ *adj.* 引起惊慌的 7
Δ scenic spot 风景胜地 3
Δ science /'saɪəns/ *n.* 科学；理学 9
Δ scientist /'saɪəntɪst/ *n.* 科学家 5
Δ score /skɔː/ *v.* 得（分）；进（球） 9
seaport /'siːpɔːt/ *n.* 海港 2
seasonal /'siːzənəl/ *adj.* 季节（性）的 9
Seattle /sɪ'ætl/ *n.* 西雅图（美国华盛顿州西部港市） 8
secondary /'sekəndərɪ/ *adj.* 中等的 7
secure /sɪ'kjʊə/ *adj.* 安全的 7
Δ seldom /'seldəm/ *adv.* 很少 7
Δ separate /'sepərɪt/ *v.* 使分开 5
Δ seriously /'sɪərɪəslɪ/ *adv.* 严重地；严肃地 6
Δ shadow /'ʃædəʊ/ *n.* 影子 5
shake /ʃeɪk/ *v.* （使）颤动，（使）抖动 7
Δ sharp /ʃɑːp/ *adj.* 尖锐的 5
shell /ʃel/ *n.* 贝壳 3
shutter /'ʃʌtə/ *n.* 百叶窗 3
shy /ʃaɪ/ *adj.* 腼腆的 6
Δ sign /saɪn/ *v.* 签（名） 4
signpost /'saɪnpəʊst/ *n.* 路标 2
Δ silver /'sɪlvə/ *n.* 银 4
Δ size /saɪz/ *n.* 尺寸 4
Δ skirt /skɜːt/ *n.* 女裙 4
slash /slæʃ/ *v.* 猛砍 5
Δ sleep like a log 睡得很熟 10
slightly /'slaɪtlɪ/ *adv.* 一点点；些微 5
Δ smooth /smuːð/ *adj.* 光滑的 4
snail /sneɪl/ *n.* 蜗牛 3
sneaker /'sniːkə/ *n.* 运动鞋 4
Δ soccer /'sɒkə/ *n.* 英式足球 7
Δ soft /sɒft/ *adj.* 柔软的 4
Δ sound lab 语音室 7
Δ spare /speə/ *adj.* 多余的；空闲的 9
spear /spɪə/ *n.* 矛，枪 6
sponge /spʌndʒ/ *n.* 海绵 5
St. Louis 圣路易 7
Δ station /'steɪʃən/ *n.* ……站 8
Δ stay up 不睡觉 8
steam /stiːm/ *n.* 蒸汽 3
Δ step /step/ *n.* （楼梯）梯级，台阶 2
sticky /'stɪkɪ/ *adj.* 粘的 5
Δ stomachache /'stʌməkeɪk/ *n.* 胃痛 10
stove /stəʊv/ *n.* 炉子 3
Δ straight /streɪt/ *adv.* 笔直地 2
stranger /'streɪndʒə/ *n.* 陌生人；异乡人 2
stream /striːm/ *n.* 小河，小溪 2
structure /'strʌktʃə/ *n.* 结构 3
suburb /'sʌbɜːb/ *n.* 近郊住宅区 3
surgeon /'sɜːdʒən/ *n.* 外科医生 8
Δ surprised /sə'praɪzd/ *adj.* 惊奇的，感到意外的 7
swallow /'swɒləʊ/ *v.* 吞咽 5
Δ sweater /'swetə/ *n.* 毛衣 4
Δ swimming pool 游泳池 2
sword /sɔːd/ *n.* 剑 6
Sydney /'sɪdnɪ/ *n.* 悉尼 3

T

Δ T-shirt /'tiːʃɜːt/ *n.* T恤衫 4
tag /tæg/ *n.* 标签 4
Δ tail /teɪl/ *n.* 尾巴 5
talk show 脱口秀 9
teaspoon /'tiːspuːn/ *n.* 茶匙 10

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Δ teens /'tiːnz/ *n.* 少年时期（十三至十九岁） 6
technique /tek'niːk/ *n.* 技巧 6
Tennessee /ˌtenə'siː/ *n.* 田纳西州 7
terracotta /ˌterə'kɒtə/ *a & n.* 赤陶土（的） 6
Δ the suburbs 郊区 3
Δ theatre /'θɪətə/ *n.* 剧院 2
Δ then /ðen/ *adv.* 那时 9
Δ think about 想，思考 1
Δ tie /taɪ/ *n.* 领带 4
Δ toe /təʊ/ *n.* 脚趾 5
Δ tool /tuːl/ *n.* 工具 5
toothpick /'tuːθˌpɪk/ *n.* 牙签 6
Δ touch /tʌtʃ/ *n.* & *v.* 接触 6
Δ trade /treɪd/ *v.* 交换 3
Δ tram /træm/ *n.* 有轨电车 2
trunk /trʌŋk/ *n.* 汽车后部行李箱 3
Δ tube /tjuːb/ *n.* 地铁 2
Δ twin /twɪn/ *n.* 双胞胎（之一） 3
Δ type /taɪp/ *v.* 打字 7
typically /'tɪpɪklɪ/ *adv.* 典型地 9

U

underpay /ˌʌndə'peɪ/ *v.* 过少支付；付得比（应得数额）少 6
unfortunately /ʌn'fɔːtʃənətlɪ/ *adv.* 不幸地 7
Δ useless /'juːsləs/ *adj.* 无用的 5

V

Venezuela /ˌvenə'zweɪlə/ *n.* 委内瑞拉（南美洲北部国家） 8
Venice /'venɪs/ *n.* 威尼斯（意大利东北部港市） 8
vest /vest/ *n.* 背心 4
vinegar /'vɪnɪgə/ *n.* 醋 10
Δ violin /ˌvaɪə'lɪn/ *n.* 小提琴 9
vivid /'vɪvɪd/ *adj.* 活泼的；生动的 4

W

waist /weɪst/ *n.* 腰部 4
Δ wallet /'wɒlɪt/ *n.* 钱夹 7
wardrobe /'wɔːdrəʊb/ *n.* 衣柜 6
warrior /'wɒrɪə/ 勇士，武士 6
Δ watch /wɒtʃ/ *v.* 观看；注视 7
waterfall /'wɔːtəfɔːl/ *n.* 瀑布 8
weapon /'wepən/ *n.* 武器 6
Δ well-known /wel nəʊn/ *adj.* 有名的，众所周知的 5
whale /weɪl/ *n.* 鲸鱼 5
Δ width /wɪdθ/ *n.* 宽度 3
Δ wing /wɪŋ/ *n.* 翅膀 5
wire /waɪə/ *n.* 电线 3
Δ wonderful /'wʌndəfəl/ *adj.* 令人惊奇的；了不起的 7
Δ wood /wʊd/ *n.* 树林 2
wreath /riːθ/ *n.* 花环 4

Y

yarn /jɑːn/ *n.* 棉线 4

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后　记

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