一个专业的基础教育
课程教材研究机构
http://www.renai-edu.com



ISBN 978-7-110-08774-9
9 787110 087749
35>
定价：5.68元
价格批准文号：豫发改收费［2016］984号
举报电话：12358

绿色印刷产品

www.cspbooks.com.cn

义务教育教科书 英语 九年级 下册

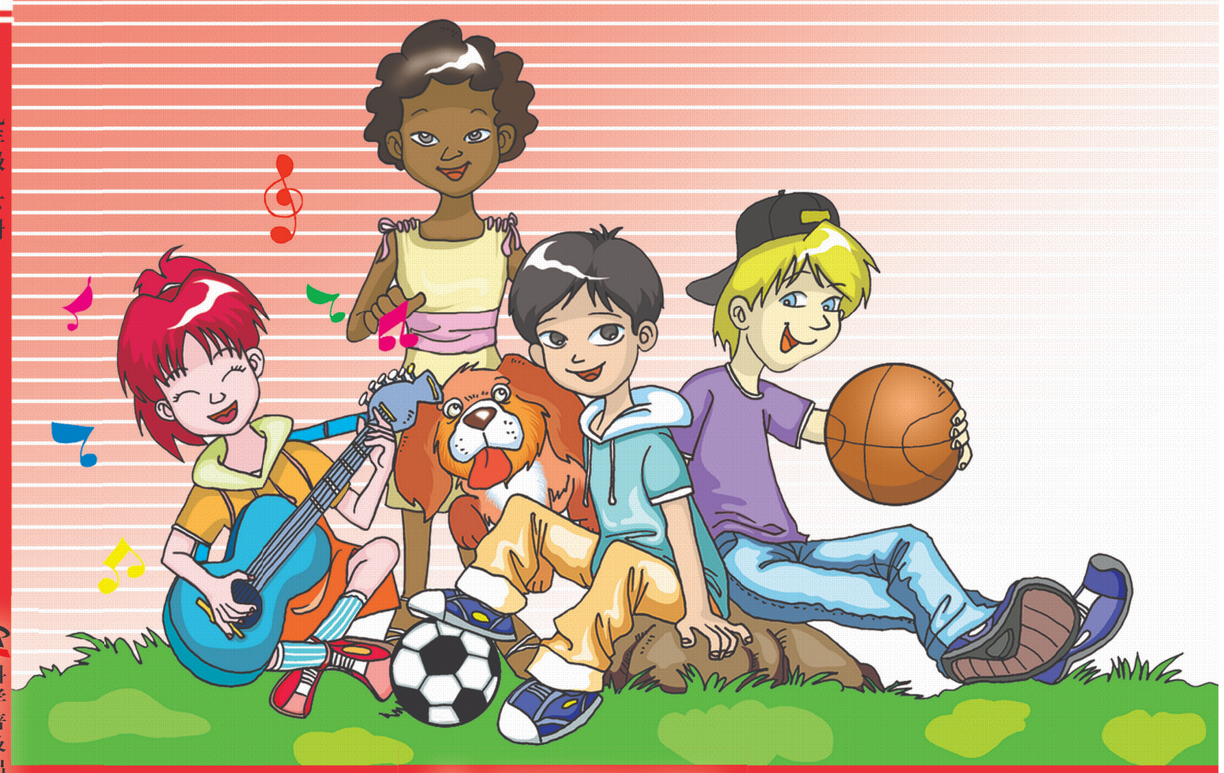
教育部审定 2013

义务教育教科书

英语

Project English

九年级 下册



科学普及出版社
POPULAR SCIENCE PRESS

微信公众号：电子课本大全

义务教育教科书

英语

Project English

九年级 下册

北京市仁爱教育研究所 编著

主 编 王德春
Jim Greenlaw (加拿大)
副主编 杨晓钰
编 者 Robert White (加拿大)
Martin McDonald (加拿大)
杨晓钰 周 澜 黄学军
王惠静 万玉英 潘雪红

本书由国家免费提供



科学普及出版社

·北 京·

微信公众号：电子课本大全

图书在版编目（CIP）数据

英语. 九年级. 下册 / 北京市仁爱教育研究所编著. —北京 : 科学普及出版社, 2014.10 (2019.12重印)
义务教育教科书
ISBN 978-7-110-08774-9

Ⅰ. ①英… Ⅱ. ①北… Ⅲ. ①英语课—初中—教材
Ⅳ. ①G634.411

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2014)第238993号

策划编辑 徐扬科　　**责任编辑** 林　然
责任印制 徐　飞

是仁爱版教材的商标

仁爱版教材推广及服务中心电话
4008100168　010-82676936　13911468451

义务教育教科书
英 语
九年级　下册

北京市仁爱教育研究所　编著
*
科学普及出版社出版
（北京市海淀区中关村南大街16号）
邮政编码：100081
河南省新华书店发行
北京盛通印刷股份有限公司印刷
*
787mm×1092mm　16开　6印张　120千字
2014年11月第1版　2019年12月第59次印刷
审图号：GS(2017)3047号
ISBN 978-7-110-08774-9/G·3720
定价：5.68 元

价格批准文号：豫发改收费[2016]984号，举报电话：12358
著作权所有，请勿擅用本书制作各类出版物，违者必究。
如有质量问题，影响阅读，请与北京市仁爱教育研究所联系调换。
地址：北京市海淀区北四环西路68号左岸工社12层　邮编：100080
电话：4008100168　010-82676936　13911468415
网址：http://www.renai-edu.com　邮箱：editor@renai-edu.com

微信公众号：电子课本大全

前　言



亲爱的同学们：

你们好！欢迎大家继续学习使用仁爱版初中英语教材，让我们一起徜徉于知识的海洋！

仁爱版初中英语教材是由加拿大英语专家Jim Greenlaw博士和北京市仁爱教育研究所数十位英语专家及中国最优秀的英语教师，依据教育部《义务教育英语课程标准（2011年版）》，针对中国5000多万初中学生的英语学习现状编写而成的初中英语教材，它将陪伴大家度过绚丽斑斓的初中生活。

通过七、八年级的学习，你们已经具备了一定的英语语言知识和技能。在九年级阶段，你们的综合语言运用能力将得到进一步提升。本册教材共有两个单元，在这两个单元中，你们将接触到中外名胜、文化名人以及文学名著等内容。当然，康康和他的小伙伴们的故事仍在继续。他们还多了一位新朋友——苏珊娜。苏珊娜刚来中国，康康和简带她游玩了故宫博物院。她也邀请康康去家里做客，并谈论了国外的一些名胜古迹；康康和玛丽亚都喜欢科幻电影，他们将和简一起去电影院看电影；史蒂夫和杨老师参观了文学社，谈论了李白和莎士比亚以及他们的作品；毕业的日子临近了，他们都在忙碌地准备毕业典礼。相信你们会乐于融入到他们的学习、生活中，并逐步学会用英语谈论这些话题；你们还将有很多机会参与到双人或小组活动中去，与同伴们一起用英语完成任务，如：角色表演、海报制作、小组辩论、童话故事编写等有趣的活动，并在每个话题结束时表演或展示自己的作品。

同学们，马上就要毕业了，在本册教材中，我们将会进一步巩固前几册学过的语言知识与结构。希望大家在此阶段对自己所学的英语知识进行系统的梳理，并结合前五册教材的内容进行综合复习，从而形成完整的知识体系。

此外，由于我国现阶段还有少部分农村地区因**师资欠缺、开课不足**等原因使该部分地区的孩子们的**英语基础十分薄弱**，为此**我们在七年级上册设计并调整了第一单元作为预备学习单元，供你们选用**。

同学们，希望你们能积极热情地参与教材中的活动、享受英语学习的乐趣，全面提高自己的英语听说读写能力！我们相信，只要你们认真地将6册仁爱版初中英语教材学完，你们都能达到教育部《义务教育英语课程标准（2011年版）》要求的五级英语水平，并满怀信心地迎接未来每一天的挑战！

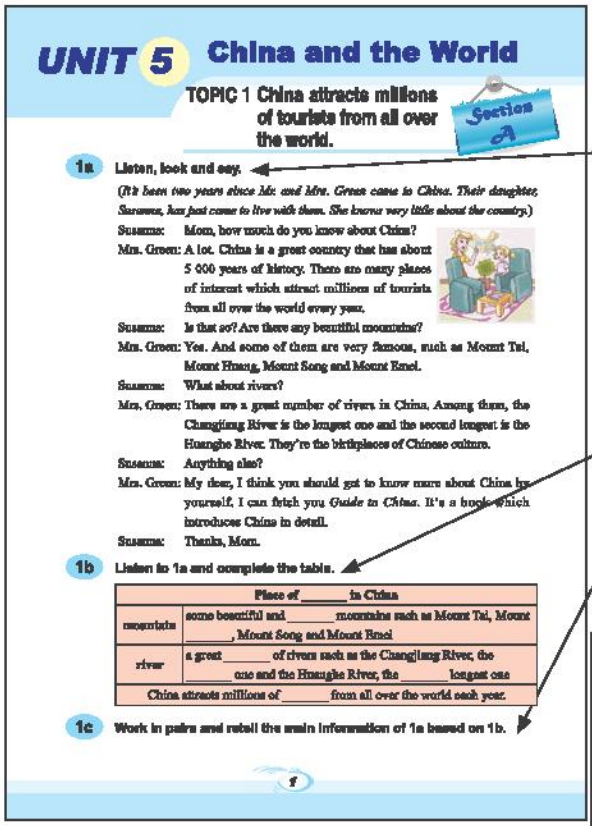
微信公众号：电子课本大全

Main Characters in the Book



微信公众号：电子课本大全

Guide to Project English
使用指南



UNIT 5 China and the World

TOPIC 1 China attracts millions of tourists from all over the world.

Section A

1a Listen, look and say.

(*It's been two years since Mr. and Mrs. Green came to China. Their daughter, Susanna, has just come to live with them. She knows very little about the country.*)

Susanna: Mom, how much do you know about China?

Mrs. Green: A lot. China is a great country that has about 5 000 years of history. There are many places of interest which attract millions of tourists from all over the world every year.

Susanna: Is that so? Are there any beautiful mountains?

Mrs. Green: Yes. And some of them are very famous, such as Mount Tai, Mount Huang, Mount Song and Mount Emei.

Susanna: What about rivers?

Mrs. Green: There are a great number of rivers in China. Among them, the Changjiang River is the longest one and the second longest is the Huanghe River. They're the birthplaces of Chinese culture.

Susanna: Anything else?

Mrs. Green: My dear, I think you should get to know more about China by yourself. I can fetch you *Guide to China*. It's a book which introduces China in detail.

Susanna: Thanks, Mom.

1b Listen to 1a and complete the table.

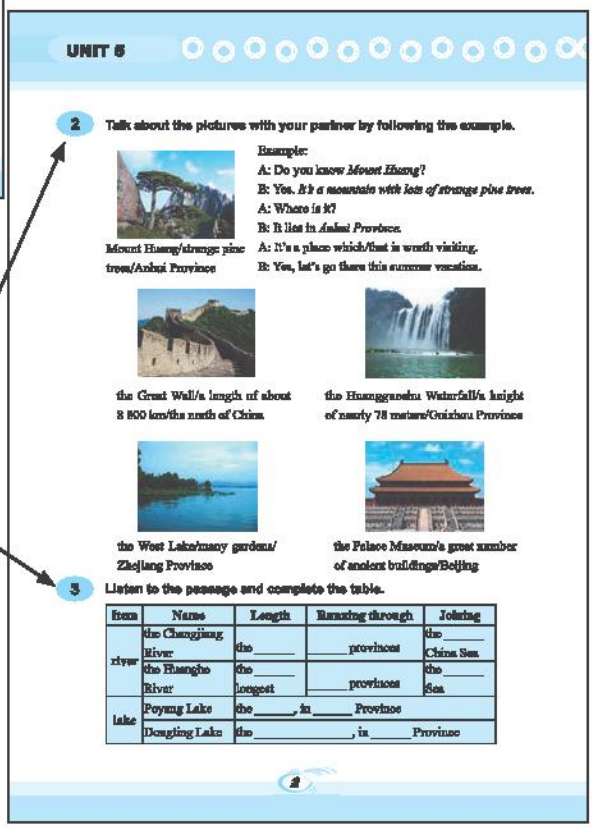
Place of _____ in China	
mountain	some beautiful and _____ mountains such as Mount Tai, Mount _____, Mount Song and Mount Emei
river	a great _____ of rivers such as the Changjiang River, the _____ one and the Huanghe River, the _____ longest one
China attracts millions of _____ from all over the world each year.	

1c Work in pairs and retell the main information of 1a based on 1b.

1

Section A 和 Section B 以对话形式在真实的语境中呈现新的语言材料，为语言的输出做准备。

在图表理解的基础上听懂对话，通过不同的听说活动，帮助学生完成对新材料的理解，提高其听说能力。



UNIT 5

2 Talk about the pictures with your partner by following the example.

Example:

A: Do you know *Mount Huang*?

B: Yes. *It's a mountain with lots of strange pine trees.*

A: Where is it?

B: It lies in *Anhui Province.*

A: It's a place which/that is worth visiting.

B: Yes, let's go there this summer vacation.

Mount Huang/strange pine trees/Anhui Province

the Great Wall/a length of about 8 800 km/the north of China

the Huangguoshu Waterfall/a height of nearly 78 meters/Guizhou Province

the West Lake/many gardens/Zhejiang Province

the Palace Museum/a great number of ancient buildings/Beijing

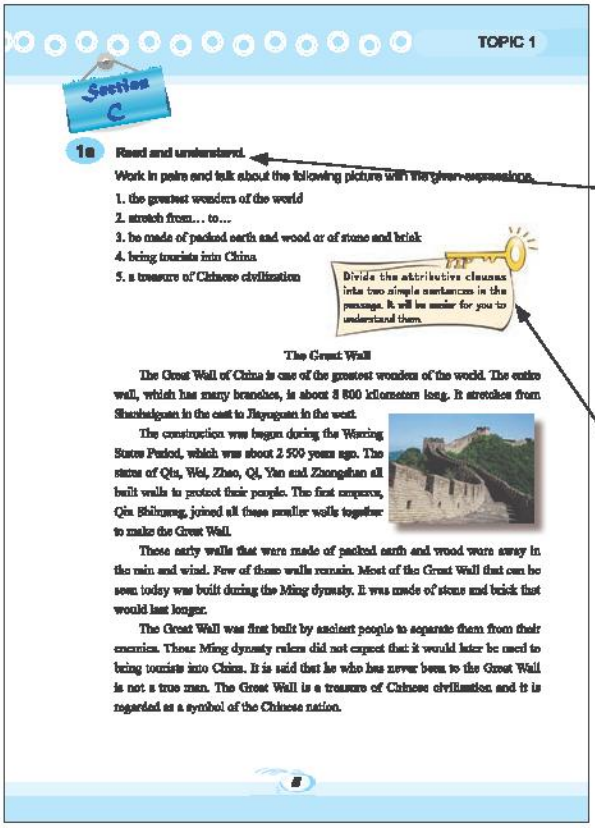
3 Listen to the passage and complete the table.

from	Name	Length	Running through	Joining
river	the Changjiang River	the _____	_____ provinces	the _____ China Sea
	the Huanghe River	the _____ longest	_____ provinces	the _____ Sea
lake	Poyang Lake	the _____, in _____ Province		
	Dongting Lake	the _____, in _____ Province		

2

围绕一主题下的语言输入，通过多种活动进一步提高学生的听说能力，同时引导学生综合所学词汇、语法和功能进行练习，提高其综合语言应用能力。

微信公众号：电子课本大全


TOPIC 1

Section C

1a Read and understand.

Work in pairs and talk about the following picture with the given expressions.

1. the greatest wonders of the world
2. stretch from… to…
3. be made of packed earth and wood or of stone and brick
4. bring tourists into China
5. a treasure of Chinese civilization

Divide the attributive clauses into two simple sentences in the passage. It will be easier for you to understand them.

The Great Wall

The Great Wall of China is one of the greatest wonders of the world. The entire wall, which has many branches, is about 8 800 kilometers long. It stretches from Shanhaiguan in the east to Jiayuguan in the west.

The construction was begun during the Warring States Period, which was about 2 500 years ago. The states of Qin, Wei, Zhao, Qi, Yan and Zhongshan all built walls to protect their people. The first emperor, Qin Shihuang, joined all these smaller walls together to make the Great Wall.

These early walls that were made of packed earth and wood were away in the rain and wind. Few of these walls remain. Most of the Great Wall that can be seen today was built during the Ming dynasty. It was made of stone and brick that would last longer.

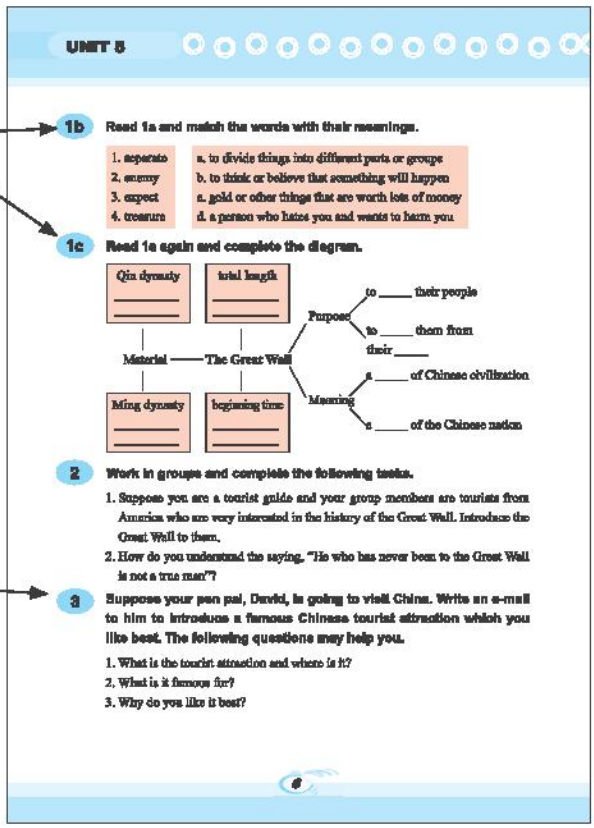
The Great Wall was first built by ancient people to separate them from their enemies. These Ming dynasty rulers did not expect that it would later be used to bring tourists into China. It is said that he who has never been to the Great Wall is not a true man. The Great Wall is a treasure of Chinese civilization and it is regarded as a symbol of the Chinese nation.

精选题材丰富的阅读材料及形式多样的读前活动。

帮助学生养成良好的学习习惯，形成科学的学习方法，从而提高学习效率，成为真正的自主学习者。

通过多种形式的阅读活动，帮助学生掌握基本的阅读技能，并实现课程标准要求的各种阅读技能目标。为他们成为高效的阅读者打下良好的基础。

贯彻过程性写作理念，以意义表达为核心目标，同时关注语言形式的使用。体现综合技能训练的理念，将听、说、读的技能与单元相关话题的写作活动相结合，提高学生的写作能力。


UNIT 5

1b Read 1a and match the words with their meanings.

1. separate	a. to divide things into different parts or groups
2. enemy	b. to think or believe that something will happen
3. expect	c. gold or other things that are worth lots of money
4. treasure	d. a person who hates you and wants to harm you

1c Read 1a again and complete the diagram.

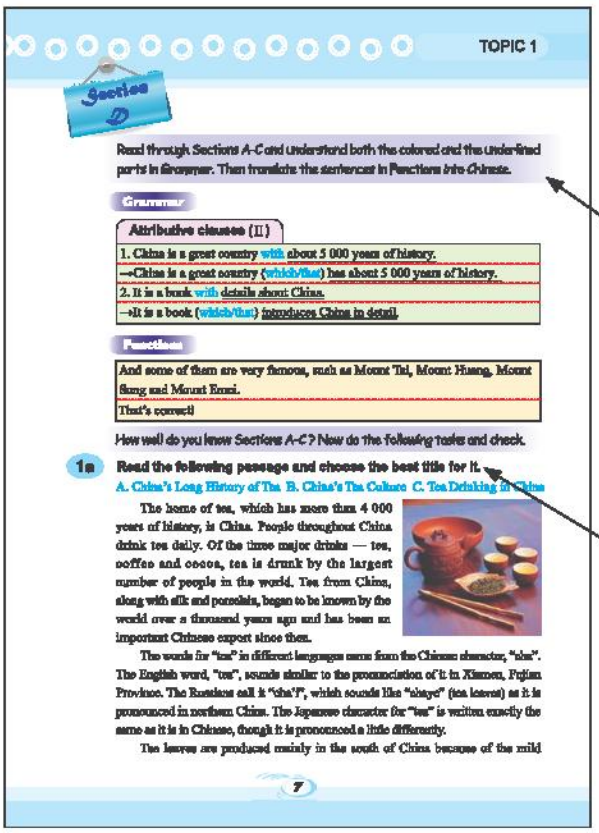
2 Work in groups and complete the following tasks.

1. Suppose you are a tourist guide and your group members are tourists from America who are very interested in the history of the Great Wall. Introduce the Great Wall to them.
2. How do you understand the saying, "He who has never been to the Great Wall is not a true man"?

3 Suppose your pen pal, David, is going to visit China. Write an e-mail to him to introduce a famous Chinese tourist attraction which you like best. The following questions may help you.

1. What is the tourist attraction and where is it?
2. What is it famous for?
3. Why do you like it best?

微信公众号：电子课本大全



TOPIC 1

Section D

Read through Sections A-C and understand both the colored and the underlined parts in Grammar. Then translate the sentences in Functions into Chinese.

Grammar

Attributive clauses (II)

1. China is a great country with about 5 000 years of history.
→China is a great country (which/that) has about 5 000 years of history.
2. It is a book with details about China.
→It is a book (which/that) introduces China in detail.

Functions

And some of them are very famous, such as Mount Tai, Mount Huang, Mount Jiuhua and Mount Emei.
That's correct!

How well do you know Sections A-C? Now do the following tasks and check.

1a Read the following passage and choose the best title for it.
A. China's Long History of Tea B. China's Tea Culture C. Tea Drinking in China

The home of tea, which has more than 4 000 years of history, is China. People throughout China drink tea daily. Of the three major drinks — tea, coffee and cocoa, tea is drunk by the largest number of people in the world. Tea from China, along with silk and porcelain, began to be known by the world over a thousand years ago and has been an important Chinese export since then.

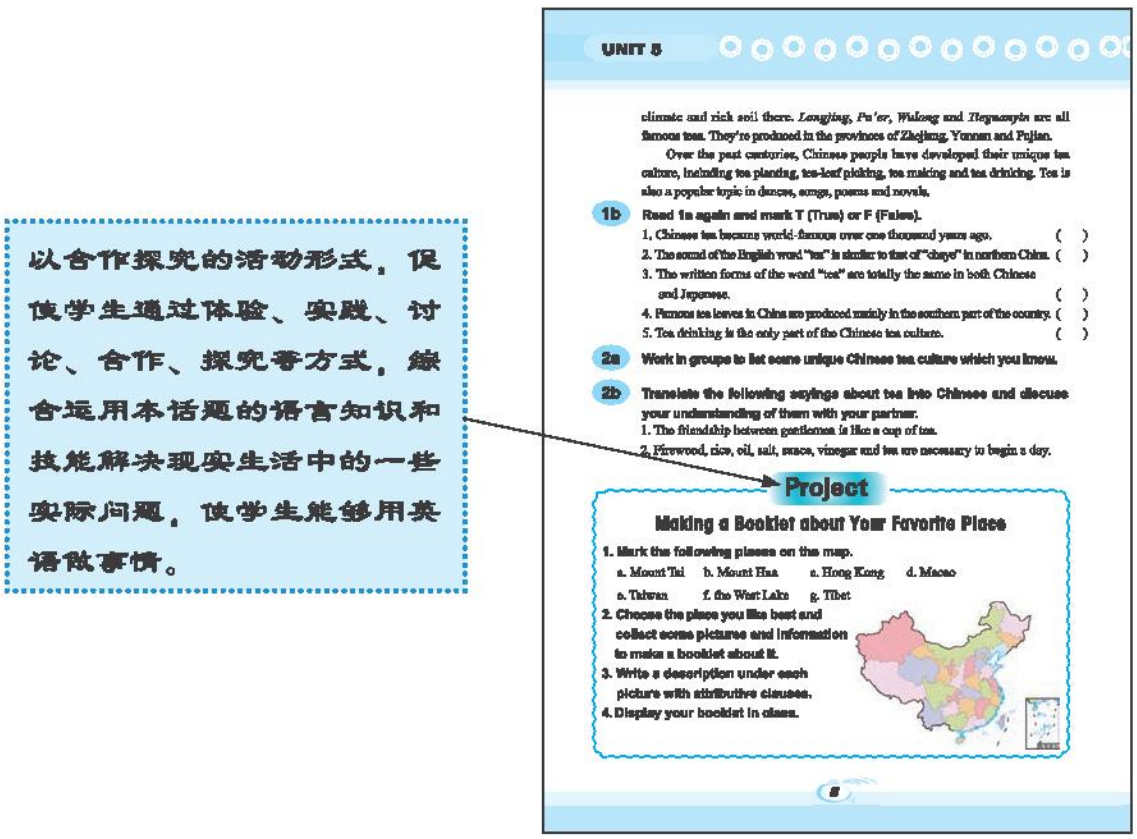
The words for "tea" in different languages came from the Chinese character, "cha". The English word, "tea", sounds similar to the pronunciation of it in Xiamen, Fujian Province. The Russians call it "cha'i", which sounds like "chaye" (tea leaves) as it is pronounced in northern China. The Japanese character for "tea" is written exactly the same as it is in Chinese, though it is pronounced a little differently.

The leaves are produced mainly in the south of China because of the mild

7

引导学生通过完成任务的方式归纳本话题所学知识，培养他们定期自主复习所学内容的学习习惯，并形成一定的学习策略。

通过题材丰富的泛读文章，进一步扩大学生的阅读量，同时拓展其文化视野，进而提高其跨文化交际能力。



UNIT 5

climate and rich soil there. *Longjing*, *Pu'er*, *Wulong* and *Tieguanyin* are all famous tea. They're produced in the provinces of Zhejiang, Yunnan and Fujian.

Over the past centuries, Chinese people have developed their unique tea culture, including tea planting, tea-leaf picking, tea making and tea drinking. Tea is also a popular topic in dances, songs, poems and novels.

1b Read 1a again and mark T (True) or F (False).
1. Chinese tea became world-famous over one thousand years ago. ( )
2. The sound of the English word "tea" is similar to that of "chaye" in northern China. ( )
3. The written forms of the word "tea" are totally the same in both Chinese and Japanese. ( )
4. Famous tea leaves in China are produced mainly in the southern part of the country. ( )
5. Tea drinking is the only part of the Chinese tea culture. ( )

2a Work in groups to list some unique Chinese tea culture which you know.

2b Translate the following sayings about tea into Chinese and discuss your understanding of them with your partner.
1. The friendship between gentlemen is like a cup of tea.
2. Firewood, rice, oil, salt, sauce, vinegar and tea are necessary to begin a day.

Project

Making a Booklet about Your Favorite Place

1. Mark the following places on the map.
a. Mount Tai b. Mount Hua c. Hong Kong d. Macao
e. Taiwan f. the West Lake g. Tibet
2. Choose the place you like best and collect some pictures and information to make a booklet about it.
3. Write a description under each picture with attributive clauses.
4. Display your booklet in class.

8

以合作探究的活动形式，促使学生通过体验、实践、讨论、合作、探究等方式，综合运用本话题的语言知识和技能解决现实生活中的一些实际问题，使学生能够用英语做事情。

微信公众号：电子课本大全

Scope and Sequence

Unit/Title	Topic	Function
5 China and the World	1. China attracts millions of tourists from all over the world. Page 1	Describing places of interest Expressing agreement
	2. He is really the pride of China. Page 9	Asking for more information Expressing excitement
	3. Now it is a symbol of England. Page 17	Expressing viewpoint Expressing hope
Review of Unit 5 25		
6 Entertainment and Friendship	1. I would rather watch sports shows than those ones. Page 27	Expressing preference Expressing concern for somebody
	2. Who is your favorite character in literature? Page 35	Expressing judgment Expressing personal idea
	3. I will remember our friendship forever. Page 43	Expressing encouragement Expressing wish and reassurance
Review of Units 5–6 51		
Appendices 55		

微信公众号：电子课本大全

UNIT 5 China and the World

TOPIC 1 China attracts millions of tourists from all over the world.

Section A

1a **Listen, look and say.**

(*It's been two years since Mr. and Mrs. Green came to China. Their daughter, Susanna, has just come to live with them. She knows very little about the country.*)



Susanna: Mom, how much do you know about China?

Mrs. Green: A lot. China is a great country that has about 5 000 years of history. There are many places of interest which attract millions of tourists from all over the world every year.

Susanna: Is that so? Are there any beautiful mountains?

Mrs. Green: Yes. And some of them are very famous, such as Mount Tai, Mount Huang, Mount Song and Mount Emei.

Susanna: What about rivers?

Mrs. Green: There are a great number of rivers in China. Among them, the Changjiang River is the longest one and the second longest is the Huanghe River. They're the birthplaces of Chinese culture.

Susanna: Anything else?

Mrs. Green: My dear, I think you should get to know more about China by yourself. I can fetch you *Guide to China*. It's a book which introduces China in detail.

Susanna: Thanks, Mom.

1b **Listen to 1a and complete the table.**

Place of _____ in China	
mountain	some beautiful and _____ mountains such as Mount Tai, Mount _____, Mount Song and Mount Emei
river	a great _____ of rivers such as the Changjiang River, the _____ one and the Huanghe River, the _____ longest one
China attracts millions of _____ from all over the world each year.	

1c **Work in pairs and retell the main information of 1a based on 1b.**

微信公众号：电子课本大全

2 Talk about the pictures with your partner by following the example.



Mount Huang/strange pine trees/Anhui Province

Example:

A: Do you know *Mount Huang*?

B: Yes. *It's a mountain with lots of strange pine trees.*

A: Where is it?

B: It lies in *Anhui Province.*

A: It's a place which/that is worth visiting.

B: Yes, let's go there this summer vacation.



the Great Wall/a length of about 8 800 km/the north of China



the Huangguoshu Waterfall/a height of nearly 78 meters/Guizhou Province



the West Lake/many gardens/ Zhejiang Province



the Palace Museum/a great number of ancient buildings/Beijing

3 Listen to the passage and complete the table.

Item	Name	Length	Running through	Joining
river	the Changjiang River	the _____	_____ provinces	the _____ China Sea
	the Huanghe River	the _____ longest	_____ provinces	the _____ Sea
lake	Poyang Lake	the _____, in _____ Province		
	Dongting Lake	the _____, in _____ Province		

微信公众号：电子课本大全

Section B

1a Look, listen and say.

Susanna: Wow! What grand buildings! Why are the roofs of most buildings yellow?

Jane: Because yellow was a symbol of imperial power in ancient China.



Susanna: What are those animals that are carved on the stones?

Kangkang: They are dragons. It's said that they're powerful animals which guard the whole nation. In ancient China, emperors thought that they themselves were real dragons and the sons of Heaven.

Jane: And the dragon has become a symbol of the Chinese nation.

Kangkang: That's correct! It also plays an important part in Chinese festivals.

Susanna: How interesting! Anything else about dragons?

Kangkang: Yes, there are a lot of operas, music, paintings and sayings about dragons.

1b Listen to 1a and choose the correct answer.

Susanna, Jane and Kangkang are mainly talking about _____.

A. the Palace Museum

B. dragons and colors

C. emperors

D. dragons, a symbol of the Chinese nation

1c Read 1a and match the words with their descriptions.

1. yellow	A. a symbol of imperial power in ancient China
2. dragons	B. the sons of Heaven
3. emperors	C. guard the whole nation
	D. a symbol of the Chinese nation
	E. play an important part in Chinese festivals

微信公众号：电子课本大全

2a **Complete the following sentences with the correct attributive clauses based on 1a.**

1. Jane and Kangkang are showing Susanna around the buildings _____.
2. Jane thinks yellow is the color _____.
3. It is said that dragons are powerful animals _____.
4. It is said that emperors are persons _____.
5. Chinese people think a dragon is an animal _____.
6. We all know that dragons are the animals _____.

A. which/that play an important part in Chinese festivals
B. which/that guard the whole nation
C. which/that have yellow roofs
D. which/that is a symbol of the Chinese nation
E. which/that is a symbol of imperial power in ancient China
F. who/that are the sons of Heaven

2b **Complete the following sentences with the information in Section A-2. Then read them aloud.**

1. Mount Huang is a mountain _____ lies in Anhui Province and has lots of strange pine trees.
2. The Great Wall is a wall _____ in the north of China and is about 8 800 km long.
3. The Huangguoshu Waterfall is a waterfall _____ in Guizhou Province and _____ nearly 78 meters high.
4. The West Lake is a lake _____ and has many gardens.
5. The Palace Museum is a museum _____.

3 **Listen to the conversation and complete the table.**

Time period	Change of *Huabiao*
4 000 years ago	landmarks for _____
when Yao became the king	carved people's comments and _____
the Han dynasty	a symbol of the_____ responsibility to the people
gradually	carved_____ and other animals, made of white marble
nowadays	a kind of_____ in modern buildings in China

微信公众号：电子课本大全

Section C

1a Read and understand.

Work in pairs and talk about the following picture with the given expressions.

1. the greatest wonders of the world
2. stretch from… to…
3. be made of packed earth and wood or of stone and brick
4. bring tourists into China
5. a treasure of Chinese civilization

TIP

Divide the attributive clauses into two simple sentences in the passage. It will be easier for you to understand them.

The Great Wall

The Great Wall of China is one of the greatest wonders of the world. The entire wall, which has many branches, is about 8 800 kilometers long. It stretches from Shanhaiguan in the east to Jiayuguan in the west.



The construction was begun during the Warring States Period, which was about 2 500 years ago. The states of Qin, Wei, Zhao, Qi, Yan and Zhongshan all built walls to protect their people. The first emperor, Qin Shihuang, joined all these smaller walls together to make the Great Wall.

These early walls that were made of packed earth and wood wore away in the rain and wind. Few of these walls remain. Most of the Great Wall that can be seen today was built during the Ming dynasty. It was made of stone and brick that would last longer.

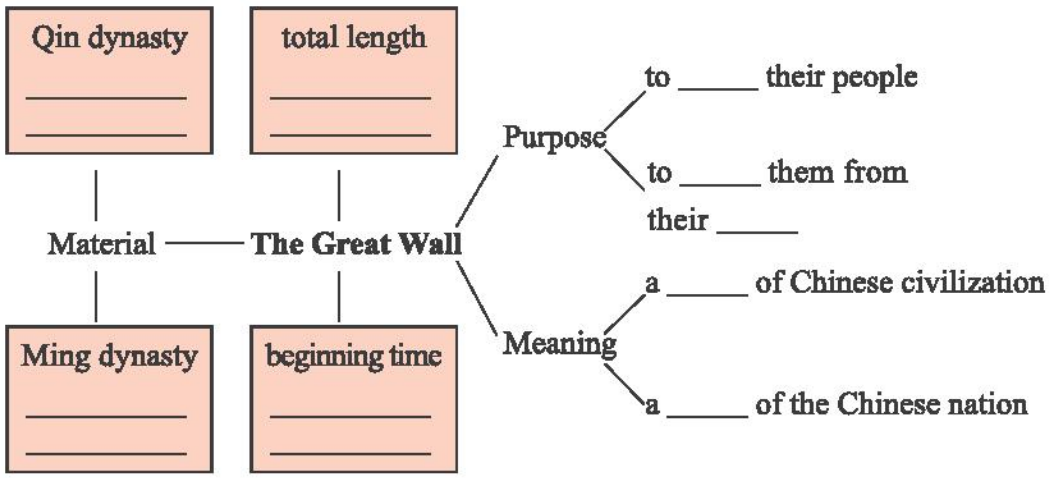
The Great Wall was first built by ancient people to separate them from their enemies. Those Ming dynasty rulers did not expect that it would later be used to bring tourists into China. It is said that he who has never been to the Great Wall is not a true man. The Great Wall is a treasure of Chinese civilization and it is regarded as a symbol of the Chinese nation.

微信公众号：电子课本大全

1b Read 1a and match the words with their meanings.

1. separate	a. to divide things into different parts or groups
2. enemy	b. to think or believe that something will happen
3. expect	c. gold or other things that are worth lots of money
4. treasure	d. a person who hates you and wants to harm you

1c Read 1a again and complete the diagram.



2 Work in groups and complete the following tasks.

1. Suppose you are a tourist guide and your group members are tourists from America who are very interested in the history of the Great Wall. Introduce the Great Wall to them.
2. How do you understand the saying, "He who has never been to the Great Wall is not a true man"?

3 Suppose your pen pal, David, is going to visit China. Write an e-mail to him to introduce a famous Chinese tourist attraction which you like best. The following questions may help you.

1. What is the tourist attraction and where is it?
2. What is it famous for?
3. Why do you like it best?

微信公众号：电子课本大全

Section D

Read through Sections A-C and understand both the colored and the underlined parts in **Grammar**. Then translate the sentences in **Functions** into Chinese.

Grammar

Attributive clauses (Ⅱ)

1. China is a great country with about 5 000 years of history.
→China is a great country (which/that) has about 5 000 years of history.
2. It is a book with details about China.
→It is a book (which/that) introduces China in detail.

Functions

And some of them are very famous, such as Mount Tai, Mount Huang, Mount Song and Mount Emei.

That's correct!

How well do you know Sections A-C? Now do the following tasks and check.

1a **Read the following passage and choose the best title for it.**

A. China's Long History of Tea B. China's Tea Culture C. Tea Drinking in China



The home of tea, which has more than 4 000 years of history, is China. People throughout China drink tea daily. Of the three major drinks — tea, coffee and cocoa, tea is drunk by the largest number of people in the world. Tea from China, along with silk and porcelain, began to be known by the world over a thousand years ago and has been an important Chinese export since then.

The words for "tea" in different languages came from the Chinese character, "cha". The English word, "tea", sounds similar to the pronunciation of it in Xiamen, Fujian Province. The Russians call it "cha'i", which sounds like "chaye" (tea leaves) as it is pronounced in northern China. The Japanese character for "tea" is written exactly the same as it is in Chinese, though it is pronounced a little differently.

Tea leaves are produced mainly in the south of China because of the mild

微信公众号：电子课本大全

climate and rich soil there. *Longjing*, *Pu'er*, *Wulong* and *Tieguanyin* are all famous teas. They're produced in the provinces of Zhejiang, Yunnan and Fujian.

Over the past centuries, Chinese people have developed their unique tea culture, including tea planting, tea-leaf picking, tea making and tea drinking. Tea is also a popular topic in dances, songs, poems and novels.

1b **Read 1a again and mark T (True) or F (False).**

1. Chinese tea became world-famous over one thousand years ago. ( )
2. The sound of the English word "tea" is similar to that of "chaye" in northern China. ( )
3. The written forms of the word "tea" are totally the same in both Chinese and Japanese. ( )
4. Famous tea leaves in China are produced mainly in the southern part of the country. ( )
5. Tea drinking is the only part of the Chinese tea culture. ( )

2a **Work in groups to list some unique Chinese tea culture which you know.**

2b **Translate the following sayings about tea into Chinese and discuss your understanding of them with your partner.**

1. The friendship between gentlemen is like a cup of tea.
2. Firewood, rice, oil, salt, sauce, vinegar and tea are necessary to begin a day.

Project

Making a Booklet about Your Favorite Place

1. Mark the following places on the map.

a. Mount Tai b. Mount Hua c. Hong Kong d. Macao

e. Taiwan f. the West Lake g. Tibet

2. Choose the place you like best and collect some pictures and information to make a booklet about it.

3. Write a description under each picture with attributive clauses.

4. Display your booklet in class.



微信公众号：电子课本大全

TOPIC 2 He is really the pride of China.

Section A

1a Listen, look and say.

(*Susanna found a picture in the book, Guide to China. Now she is asking Mr. Gao about it.*)



Susanna: Mr. Gao, who is the man in the picture?

Mr. Gao: Confucius, a pioneer in the field of education. He was born in the year 551 B.C. He was a great thinker who had many wise ideas about human nature and behavior. His main ideas are about kindness and good manners.

Susanna: Could you tell me more about him?

Mr. Gao: Of course. He was also a famous philosopher whose wise sayings have influenced many people in different countries. For example, one of his famous sayings, "He who learns but does not think is lost; he who thinks but does not learn is in danger", tells us the importance of learning and thinking.

Susanna: He was really a great man from whom I can learn a lot.

1b Listen to 1a and complete the table.

Confucius	
pioneer	in the field of _____
thinker	many ideas about human _____ and behavior, especially his ideas about _____ and good manners
philosopher	influencing _____ people in different countries with his _____ sayings

2 Put the following sentences in the correct order. Then tell about Confucius' life story in groups by adding some information from 1a.

( ) A. But Confucius received a good education when he was young.

( ) B. At the age of 55, Confucius began to travel around China. He tried to search for good rules of behavior.

微信公众号：电子课本大全

( ) C. And when he was 17, his mother died.
( ) D. In his thirties, Confucius began to teach. He spent the rest of his life teaching.
( ) E. Five years later, he passed away.
( ) F. When he was 68 years old, Confucius returned to Lu, his home state.
( ) G. Confucius was born in the state of Lu in the year 551 B.C.
( ) H. When he was 3 years old, his father died.

3 Read these wise sayings of Confucius and discuss their meanings with your partner.

1. When I walk along with two others, I may be able to learn from them.
2. What you know, you know; what you don't know, you don't know.
3. Learn the new while reviewing the old.
4. Isn't it a pleasure that friends come to see you from far away?
5. Do not do to others what you would not have them do to you.

TIP

A good way to learn English is to memorize famous sayings. Sayings are interesting and full of meanings. They are also well-written, so they can provide you with good patterns for your own writing.

4a Try to answer the questions. Then listen to the conversation and check them.

1. What was the name of the first united dynasty in China's history?
2. When was it set up and how long did it last?
3. Who was its ruler?

4b Listen to the conversation again and fill in the blanks.



The Qin dynasty is an important dynasty in China's history. It was the _____ one after China was united. Qin Shihuang was the first emperor. He was a _____ man. His real name was Ying Zheng. In _____, he defeated the other six states and set up his own empire. He wished that his empire could _____ forever. However, it only lasted _____ years. After it came to an end, Liu Bang became the first emperor of the Han dynasty.

微信公众号：电子课本大全

Section B

1a Look, listen and say.

(*Susanna and Kangkang are talking about Zheng He.*)



Susanna: You know, I am becoming more and more interested in China's history these days. Could you tell me something about the person named Zheng He?

Kangkang: Sure. Zheng He was born in 1371. He was a Ming dynasty explorer whom we Chinese people are proud of.

Susanna: Why do you think he was great?

Kangkang: Because, as a captain and palace official, he led seven ocean journeys from 1405 to 1433. At that time, the compass played an important role in his sailing. He even succeeded in sailing to the east coast of Africa. His last ocean journey was more than half a century earlier than Columbus' first journey to America.

Susanna: It's hard to believe! What a great explorer! He is really the pride of China.

Kangkang: Yes. Unfortunately, he died of illness on his way home from Africa in 1433.

Susanna: Oh, what a shame! Thank you for telling me so much.

Kangkang: My pleasure.

1b Listen to 1a and choose the correct answers.

( )1. Which dynasty did Zheng He live in?

A. Qin dynasty. B. Ming dynasty.

C. Han dynasty. D. Song dynasty.

( )2. How did Zheng He find the direction in the sailing?

A. By the star. B. By the sun.

C. By the compass. D. By the wind.

( )3. When did Zheng He pass away?

A. In 1371. B. In 1405. C. In 1435. D. In 1433.

微信公众号：电子课本大全

1c **Read 1a and complete the table.**

A greatest explorer in China's history	
Name	Zheng He
Birth	was born in _____
Profession	_____, palace _____, a great _____
Journey	_____ ocean journeys during _____ years sailing to the _____ of _____ more than _____ earlier than Columbus' _____ journey to America
Death	died of _____ on his way home from _____
Zheng He is really the _____ of China.	

2 **Combine each two sentences into one with *who, whom, whose, which* or *that* by following the example.**

Example:

Zheng He was a Ming dynasty explorer.

We Chinese people are proud of him.

Zheng He was a Ming dynasty explorer whom we Chinese people are proud of.

1. Zheng He led seven ocean journeys.
   He took over 200 ships and 27 000 people every time.

   _____

2. Zheng He died on his way home in 1433.
   We Chinese people respect him.

   _____

3. The ship is about 151.8 meters long and 61.6 meters wide.
   Its size was the biggest.

   _____

4. The journeys were to develop trade and friendship between China and other countries.
   The journeys covered more than 30 countries and areas.

   _____

3 **Work in groups and talk about Zheng He with the information in 1a and 2. Try to use as many attributive clauses as possible.**

微信公众号：电子课本大全

Section C

1a **Read and understand.**

Learn the following new words with your dictionary before reading.

missile	aerospace	spacecraft	the Pacific Ocean
institute	devotion	career	destination

Qian Xuesen — the Father of China's Missiles



Qian Xuesen was born in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province on December 11, 1911. After his graduation from Shanghai Jiao Tong University in 1934, he traveled across the Pacific Ocean to the United States for further study. There he received his Ph.D. degrees in both aerospace and mathematics. After he graduated, he became a teacher as well as a researcher who studied rockets and missile theories.



He made important contributions to the missile and space programs in China. When he returned to his motherland in 1955, the country's space research was almost a blank. In 1956, he set up the first research institute of rockets and missiles. From then on, he was in charge of developing China's missile, rocket and spacecraft research programs. He was a pioneer in these related fields and was honored as "The Father of China's Missiles". He is the pride of the Chinese people.

He passed away on October 31, 2009 at the age of 98, but he is a man who still encourages Chinese youth. His devotion to his country was expressed in his saying, "My career is in China, my success is in China and my destination is in China!" When someone said he could make much more money if he stayed in the United States, he laughed and said, "My family name is Qian, but I don't like *qian*."

1b **Read 1a and complete the following tasks.**

1. What happened to Qian Xuesen in the following years? Write them down.

1911: _____

1934: _____

微信公众号：电子课本大全

1955: _____

1956: _____

2009: _____

2. Answer the following questions.

(1) What happened after Qian Xuesen graduated from Shanghai Jiao Tong University?

(2) Why did Qian Xuesen come back to his motherland from the USA?

(3) What contributions did Qian Xuesen make to the development of aerospace in China?

1c **Work in groups. Read the following words by Qian Xuesen and discuss what kind of person he is and what you can learn from him.**

1. My career is in China, my success is in China and my destination is in China.
2. My family name is Qian, but I don't like *qian*.

2 **Make up conversations by following the example and pay attention to the attributive clauses.**

Example:

A: Who is *Qian Xuesen*?

B: He is a *scientist who was honored as "The Father of China's Missiles"*.

A: What should we learn from him?

B: His love and devotion to our country.



Qian Xuesen/scientist/ be honored as "The Father of China's Missiles"



Zheng He/explorer/ lead seven ocean journeys



Confucius/thinker/have a great influence on Chinese education



Yuan Longping/ scientist/ develop hybrid rice

3 **Choose one famous person who has influenced you a lot and write a short passage about him/her.**

微信公众号：电子课本大全

Section D

Read through Sections A-C and choose the correct words in **Grammar**. Then translate the sentences in **Functions** into Chinese.

Grammar

Attributive clauses (Ⅲ)

1. He was a great thinker (which/that/who) had many wise ideas about human nature and behavior.
2. He was also a famous philosopher (which/that/who/whose) wise sayings have influenced many people in different countries.
3. He was a Ming dynasty explorer (which/who/whom) we Chinese people are proud of.

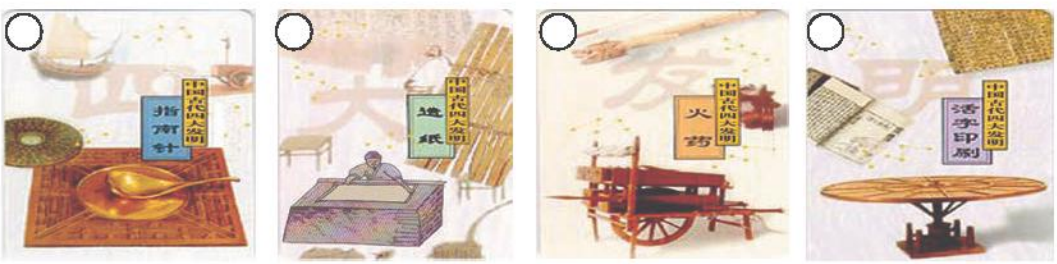
Functions

Could you tell me more about him?	
It's hard to believe!	What a great explorer!

How well do you know Sections A-C? Now do the following tasks and check.

1a **Look at the pictures and match the Four Great Inventions of ancient China with them. Then fill in the blanks with the names of the Four Great Inventions.**

A. gunpowder　　B. printing　　C. paper-making　　D. compass



_____ It was a great gift to the world from ancient China. Before it was invented, sailors had to depend on the star to find the right direction. After it was invented, the oceans were open to sail. And many discoveries were made with its help.

微信公众号：电子课本大全

_____ It was one of the greatest inventions. It is said that in the 3rd century a Chinese man wrote about how to make it. At first, it was used for making fireworks. At the end of the Tang dynasty, people began to use it in wars. The method of making it was brought to the Arab world and Europe in the 13th and 14th centuries.

_____ Before it was invented, the ancient Chinese carved characters on animal bones and stones. China was the first country in the world to make it. During the Western Han dynasty, it was made in some places in China, and was developed in the Eastern Han dynasty by Cai Lun. He made it with bark, ropes and rags.

_____ It was developed in the Song dynasty by Bi Sheng. He carved characters on pieces of clay or wood, and then brushed ink on them. After the characters were printed on paper, the pieces of clay or wood could be used again. Later this technology spread to Korea, Japan and Europe. It was the basic method used at that time.

1b Read 1a and answer the following questions.

1. How did the sailors find the right direction before the compass was invented?
2. When was the method of making gunpowder brought to the Arab world and Europe?
3. What did Cai Lun use to make paper at that time?
4. What was the advantage of Bi Sheng's printing technology?
5. Do you want to be an inventor? How will you realize your dream? Share it with your classmates.

Project

Making Profiles of Famous People

1. Divide the class into three groups: the Politics Group, the Science Group and the Culture Group. Each group chooses a famous person in the field.
2. Collect pictures and information about him/her.
3. Write a short introduction under each picture with two or three sentences .
4. Display them on the wall.

微信公众号：电子课本大全

TOPIC 3 Now it is a symbol of England.

Section A

1a **Listen, look and say.**

(*Kangkang has come to Susanna's house and seen some beautiful pictures hanging on the wall.*)

Kangkang: What beautiful pictures! What is it?

Susanna: Oh, that is Big Ben. Long ago, the queen of England knew that many clocks had different time. People were either early or late. She had it built so that everyone would have the same time. Now it is a symbol of England.



Kangkang: Oh! What about the building that looks like a huge sailing boat?

Susanna : That is a good description. It's the Opera House in Sydney, Australia. It's the pride of Australians. Do you know the picture below it?

Kangkang: That's the Statue of Liberty! It was designed by Gustave Eiffel as a gift from France to the USA. It stands in New York Harbor.

Susanna: That's right, but do you know that Eiffel designed not only the Statue of Liberty but also the Eiffel Tower? He was a great leader in the arts.

Kangkang: Is this the Eiffel Tower?

Susanna: Yes, it was built for the International Exhibition of Paris in 1889.

Kangkang: I really hope I can visit some of these places some day.

1b **Listen to 1a and match the following information.**

Big Ben	France	for the International Exhibition of Paris in 1889
the Opera House	England	for people to have the same time
the Statue of Liberty	Australia	like a huge sailing boat
the Eiffel Tower	the USA	a gift from France to the USA

1c **Work in pairs and talk about two of the pictures on the wall in 1a with the information in 1b.**

微信公众号：电子课本大全

2 **Work in pairs and talk about the pictures with your partner by following the example.**



the Tower of Pisa/famous for its leaning/over 800 years/Italy

Example:

A: It is a *tower that/which is famous for its leaning*. It is *over 800 years* old. Do you know what it is?

B: Got it! It's *the Tower of Pisa in Italy*.



the Windsor Castle/the private home of the queen in the UK/over 900 years



the White House/the workplace of the president in the USA/built from 1792 to 1800

3a **Look at the pictures and choose the correct one based on the following statements. Then listen to the passage and check your answers.**

1. It is regarded as one of the symbols of both London and Britain.
2. It is also a tower.
3. It can ring out.
4. It is not open to the public.







3b **Listen again and fill in the blanks.**

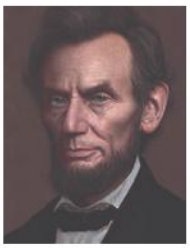
1. If you see Big Ben in a film, it probably means the story happened in _____.
2. Big Ben refers to both _____ and _____.
3. Big Ben weighs _____ and the tower is _____ meters high.
4. Big Ben rang out for the first time on _____.
5. Big Ben isn't open to the public because there is _____ in the tower.

微信公众号：电子课本大全

Section B

1a Look, listen and say.

(*Susanna, Kangkang, and their classmates are asked to make a report about famous people around the world. Now they are discussing in class.*)



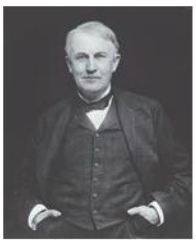
Susanna: Hi, Kangkang, who is your hero?

Kangkang: My hero is Abraham Lincoln. Although he was both poor and didn't have much education, he never gave up reading books. He became one of the greatest presidents of the USA. What about you, Susanna?



Susanna: Marie Curie is my hero. Not only did she discover radium but also she won the Nobel Prize twice in her lifetime.

Kangkang: She was great! Who did you write about, Li Ming?



Li Ming: I admire Thomas Edison both for his exploring spirit and for his great inventions. During his lifetime he invented more than 2 000 new things, including the light bulb, the telegraph and photographic film.

Kangkang: I think we have learned a lot from the famous people around the world.

1b Listen to 1a and complete the table.

Name	People they admire most	Reason
Kangkang	Abraham Lincoln	_____ and no much education, never gave up, became one of the famous _____ of the USA
Susanna	Marie Curie	_____ radium, _____ the Nobel Prize for two times
_____	Thomas Edison	exploring _____, many great _____

微信公众号：电子课本大全

1c **Work in groups of three to retell the information based on 1b.**

You can begin like this:

Kangkang admires Abraham Lincoln most because …

2 **A. Listen to the passage about Florence Nightingale and complete the following information.**

Florence Nightingale



- was born in _____ on _____.
- decided to be a nurse when she was _____.
- went to field hospitals to nurse the soldiers _____.
- was known as _____.
- opened the world's first _____ after the war.
- died at the age of _____, in _____.
- Her birthday became the International Nurse Day in _____.

B. Listen again and mark T (True) or F (False).

1. She thought helping people was both a duty and a pleasure. ( )
2. She decided to be a nurse when her parents agreed. ( )
3. She spent her money buying medicine, food, clothes and beds for the wounded. ( )
4. She always carried a lamp in her hand when she cared for the patients at night. ( )
5. She stopped serving the patients as a nurse after the war. ( )

3 **Make sentences by following the example.**



Tom's mine

not only, I, have,
Tom, but also, a car
Not only Tom but also
I have a car.



neither, he, she, nor, be,
an engineer
_____
_____



probably, you, either, I,
or, wrong, be
_____
_____



both, and, he, Jack,
fire, be
_____
_____

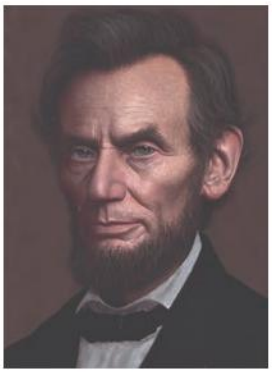
微信公众号：电子课本大全

Section C

1a Read and understand.

Work in pairs and put the following statements about Abraham Lincoln in the correct order. Then read the passage and check your answers.

1. He left home.	2. His father remarried.
3. He was elected president.	4. His mother died.
5. He set the slaves free.	6. He received a law license and became a lawyer.
7. He was born in 1809.	8. He was shot and died the next day.



Abraham Lincoln was born in Kentucky in 1809. His mother died when he was ten years old. Later, his family moved to Illinois and his father remarried. The family was poor, so they had to struggle just to live. In Illinois, there were neither teachers nor schools, but Lincoln's stepmother encouraged him to study. He learned to read and write while working on the farm.

At twenty-one, Lincoln left home. He soon received a law license and became a lawyer. People trusted him and began to call him "Honest Abe".

During the following years, he took a more active part in politics. Soon he was not only a highly respected lawyer but also a well-known politician. He was elected the sixteenth president of the United States in 1860, and in the next year the Civil War broke out.

The Civil War was between the southern states that wanted to leave the Union and form their own country, and the northern states that wanted to keep all the states as one country. The southern states wanted to keep the laws that allowed them to own slaves. Both the northern states and President Lincoln wanted to get rid of those laws. On April 9, 1865, the Civil War ended and all slaves were set free.

Less than a week later, on April 14, 1865, Abraham Lincoln was shot at the Ford Theatre in Washington, DC. He died the next day from his wounds.

微信公众号：电子课本大全

1b Read 1a again and mark T (True) or F (False).

1. In Illinois, Lincoln studied by himself because there were no schools there. ( )
2. Lincoln became a famous lawyer soon after he left home. ( )
3. The Civil War broke out after Lincoln had been the president for a year. ( )
4. The southern states wanted to break up the country. ( )
5. On April 14, 1865, Lincoln died from his wounds. ( )

1c Read 1a again and match the words with their meanings.

1. struggle	A. to give somebody hope, courage or support
2. encourage	B. to feel sure that somebody or something is good, right and honest
3. trust	C. someone who works in politics
4. politician	D. to fight or try hard to do something

2 Work in groups and complete the following tasks.

1. Tell your group members the story of one of the famous people you have learned in this unit.
2. Discuss the meanings of the following words by Abraham Lincoln.

(1) I am a slow walker, but I never walk backwards.

_____

(2) I will study and prepare, and my opportunity will come.

_____

(3) My great concern is not whether you have failed, but whether you are content with your failure.

_____

3 Suppose there will be a class meeting on the topic of *My Hero*. Write a speech about your hero, including the following information.

1. a brief introduction of his/her life story
2. his/her greatest achievement/contribution
3. what you have learned from him/her

TIP

After finishing your writing, it is important for you to proofread it to find spelling, grammar or punctuation errors. You can also ask a friend to read your work and make corrections.

微信公众号：电子课本大全

Section D

Read through Sections A-C and fill in the blanks in **Grammar**. Then translate the sentences in **Functions** into Chinese.

Grammar

Conjunctions

1. Not only Tom but also I ____ (have/has) a car.
2. Neither he nor she ____ (are/is) an engineer.
3. Probably either you or I ____ (are/am) wrong.
4. Both he and Jack ____ (is/are) fired.

Functions

That is a good description.
I really hope I can visit some of these places some day.
I think we have learned a lot from the famous people around the world.

How well do you know Sections A-C? Now do the following tasks and check.

1a **Look at the picture and talk about it with your partner. Then read the passage and choose the best title for it.**

A. The Great Pyramid B. The Seven Wonders C. The Largest Pyramid

The Egyptian pyramids were built around 2 560 B.C. The largest one of them is the Great Pyramid of Khufu. It is one of the Seven Wonders of the World. The King, Khufu, built the Great Pyramid as his tomb. Studies show that it took 100 000 people over 20 years to complete it.

The Great Pyramid was considered a unique building in the 19th century A.D. At that time, it was still the tallest building in the world. According to scientific research, the ancient King, Khufu, ordered his men to build the Great Pyramid stone by stone. The biggest stone weighs as much as 15 tons. Each stone was fixed so well, though the ancient workers didn't



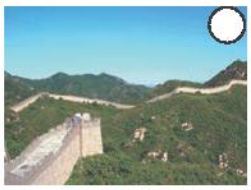
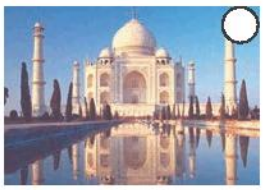
微信公众号：电子课本大全

have any modern tools. The Great Pyramid has four sides and each side is 230.4 meters long and 146.5 meters high. At that time, there were no modern machines or equipment, so how did the ancient Egyptians build the Great Pyramid? To this day, it is still a mystery. But many scientists continue to study their methods. The completion of the Great Pyramid shows the wisdom and the achievements of ancient Egyptian working people.

1b **Read 1a again and complete the table.**

The Great Pyramid			
Country		**Building time**	
Use		**Material**	
Length		**Number of workers**	
Height		**Elapsed time**	
Mystery	how the ancient Egyptians built it without modern _____ or _____		
Significance	showing the _____ and the _____ of ancient Egyptian working people		

2 **Here are four pictures of the New Seven Wonders of the World. Match them and describe the pictures in groups.**


1. the Colosseum of Italy
2. the Great Wall of China
3. the Taj Mahal of India
4. the Chichén Itzá of Mexico

Project

Making Posters about the Seven Wonders of the World

1. Divide the class into seven groups. Each group should choose one of the Seven Wonders of the World.
2. Search for more information about the Seven Wonders of the World and make posters.
3. Share the posters with your classmates.

微信公众号：电子课本大全

Review of Unit 5

1 **Read the following story, paying attention to the underlined sound, weak form, pause, incomplete plosion, liaison and intonation. Then listen and check.**

Long long ago, there was a boy who grazed sheep on a hill every day. One day, the boy felt a little lonely and wanted to make fun of the farmers working at the foot of the hill. So he climbed up a big stone and shouted, "Wolves are coming! Wolves are coming!" In a minute, the farmers came only to find there were no wolves at all. Seeing the farmers were taken in, the boy laughed and said, "I'm just joking." Then the farmers shook their heads and left. A few days later, the farmers heard the boy shout again. So they ran up the hill and found that they were cheated again. Another day, several wolves really came. The boy was frightened and cried out, "Help! Wolves have come!" But this time, no one came.

2 **Review the words in the box and complete the following passage with the correct forms.**

graduate	pioneer	university	trust
pride	struggle	contribution	encourage

Li Ming takes great _____ in ancient history and natural beauty of China after he read a book which is called *Guide to China*. He thinks that the _____ spirit of the ancient Chinese and their iron will to _____ hard will _____ him to study hard. He really hopes that he can travel around the entire country after he _____ from the _____. He _____ in the new glory of China if all the Chinese can make a _____.

3 **Combine each two sentences into one with *who*, *that* or *which*.**

(1) The girl was injured in the accident. She is now in hospital.

_____

(2) The man answered the phone. He told me you were away.

_____

(3) The bus goes to the airport. It runs every half an hour.

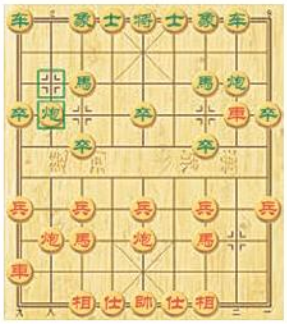
_____

(4) The building was destroyed in the fire. It has now been rebuilt.

_____

微信公众号：电子课本大全

4 Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks. Then work in pairs and retell the story of Chinese chess.



There is a true story about Chinese chess. The story _____ 2 200 years ago. In _____ to bring down the Qin dynasty after the death of Emperor Qin Shihuang, the peasants fought _____ the government. _____ them, the two strongest armies were _____ by Xiang Yu and Liu Bang. In order to decide who would become the new emperor, there was a great final battle _____ them. The battlefield was along the Chu River. Finally, Liu and his army _____ the battle. So he _____ the emperor. People _____ Chinese chess in memory of the famous battle.

5 Read the passage and answer the following questions.

The West Lake



Have you ever heard of the romantic tale about Xu Xian and the White Snake? Do you know where it happened? It is said that the story happened at the West Lake. The West Lake is one of the most beautiful lakes in China. It lies in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province and attracts lots of tourists from home and abroad every year.

The West Lake is surrounded on three sides by mountains. Many tourist attractions there are well worth visiting, such as Sudi Causeway, the Broken Bridge and Leifeng Pagoda. The scenery is so attractive that visitors often lose themselves in it.

The West Lake has become famous not only because of its special scenery but also because of some beautiful poems that were written mainly by Bai Juyi and Su Dongpo. Besides, the area that surrounds the West Lake is the home of the famous *Longjing* tea.

Have you ever been to the West Lake? If not, you must find a chance to go there!

(1) Where is the West Lake?

(2) What are the famous tourist attractions?

(3) What's the West Lake famous for?

(4) Where is the home of *Longjing* tea?

(5) Suppose you are a guide. How will you introduce the West Lake to tourists?

微信公众号：电子课本大全

UNIT 6 Entertainment and Friendship

TOPIC 1 I would rather watch sports shows than those ones.

Section A

1a **Listen, look and say.**



Michael: Kangkang, I hear that you can play Chinese chess very well. Could you teach me how to play it?

Kangkang: No problem.

Maria: It is hard for me to learn to play Chinese chess. In my spare time, I prefer watching TV, especially TV plays. I think the actresses are attractive.

Jane: I want to be a famous singer like the singing stars I see on TV. They are so charming.

Michael: I would rather watch sports shows than those ones.

Kangkang: So would I. I like watching soccer games best.

1b **Listen to 1a and complete the table.**

Name	The program he/she likes
Maria	_____ plays
Jane	_____ programs
Michael	_____ shows
Kangkang	soccer _____

1c **Retell the main information of 1a based on 1b.**

Example:

Maria prefers watching TV plays. She thinks…

2a **Work in pairs and write down the Chinese meanings of the following phrases.**

1. TV Plays _____
2. Children's Programs _____
3. News Reports _____
4. Sports Shows _____
5. World Tour _____
6. Educational Programs _____
7. Animal World _____
8. Magic Shows _____

微信公众号：电子课本大全

2b **Talk with your partner about your favorite TV programs with the information in 2a by following the example.**

Example:

A: Do you watch TV programs in your spare time?

B: Sure.

A: Which kind of program do you prefer, *TV plays* or *sports shows*?

B: I would rather watch *TV plays* than *sports shows*.

A: So would I./ I prefer *sports shows*.

3 **Match the types of movies with their explanations.**



Science Fiction



Tragedy



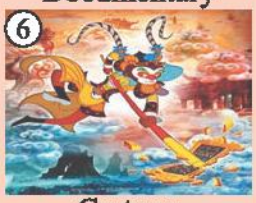
Action Movie



Documentary



Comedy



Cartoon

( ) It shows the exciting actions of the characters.

( ) It tells us a story with a sad ending.

( ) It is made with drawings, not with real people.

( ) It makes us laugh.

( ) It shows us what the future could be like.

( ) It gives facts and information about something.

4 **Listen to the conversation and choose the correct answers.**

( )1. What did Jane Eyre become after she left school?

A. A doctor. B. An officer. C. A teacher.

( )2. What was Jane Eyre like?

A. Brave and rich. B. Brave and kind. C. Beautiful and brave.

( )3. What happened in the end?

A. Jane Eyre left Mr. Rochester's home.

B. Jane Eyre married Mr. Rochester.

C. Jane Eyre continued her teaching in someone else's home.

( )4. Who is the writer of the story?

A. William Shakespeare. B. Charlotte Brontë. C. J. K. Rowling.

微信公众号：电子课本大全

Section B

1a Look, listen and say.



Kangkang: You look a little tired today. Are you all right?

Maria: (*In a tired voice*) It's nothing. Maybe it's because I watched TV too late last night.

Kangkang: (*In surprise*) What program attracted you so much?

Maria: A program about science fiction movies.

Kangkang: Science fiction movies? Wow! I'm very interested in them, too. What movies were mentioned in the program?

Maria: *The Time Machine, E.T.* and *Mission to Mars*.

Kangkang: Sounds great! I saw *E.T.* last weekend. It was very interesting.

Maria: Really? *Mission to Mars* will be shown tomorrow. It's about adventures on Mars. Jane and I will see it after class tomorrow. Would you like to go with us?

Kangkang: Yes, I'd like to. Thanks!

1b Listen to 1a and choose the correct answers.

( ) 1. What program did Maria watch last night?

A. *The Time Machine* and *Mission to Mars*.

B. A science fiction movie.

C. A program about science fiction movies.

( ) 2. Who is interested in the science fiction movies?

A. Kangkang. B. Maria. C. Both of them.

1c Read 1a and mark T(True) or F(False).

1. Kangkang looks very tired today. ( )
2. There were three movies mentioned in the conversation. ( )
3. Maria saw all of the movies mentioned in the conversation. ( )
4. Kangkang saw *E.T.* last night. ( )
5. Jane, Maria and Kangkang will go to the cinema tomorrow. ( )

微信公众号：电子课本大全

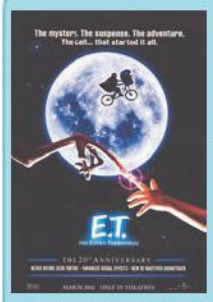
2a **Read the following posters and list more science fiction movies.**

The Time Machine



This movie is based on a science fiction story. A scientist and inventor decides to prove that time travel is possible. He wants to change the past. To test his idea, he travels 800 000 years into the future with the help of his own invention — a time machine ... It will be put on in the National Theatre from Aug. 25th to 29th.

E.T.



A group of aliens visit the earth and one of them, E.T., gets lost and is left on this planet. He is found by a 10-year-old boy, Elliot. Soon the two begin to communicate and start a different kind of friendship. E.T. wants to go home, but if Elliot helps him, he'll lose a friend ... It'll be shown in the National Theatre from Aug. 26th to 30th.

Mission to Mars



In the year 2020 A.D., a mysterious storm kills all but one crew member of the first manned mission to Mars. A rescue mission is launched ... It will be on in the National Theatre from Sept. 1st to 5th.

2b **Read 2a and fill in the blanks.**

1. If you want to see *The Time Machine* and *E.T.* on the same day, you should go _____.
2. In the movie, *The Time Machine*, the scientist and inventor decides to prove that _____.
3. If you are interested in aliens, you can watch _____.

2c **Read 2a again and mark T (True) or F (False).**

1. The three movies are not all about aliens. ( )
2. In the movie, *The Time Machine*, people can travel to the future. ( )
3. E.T. refers to Elliot. ( )
4. In the movie, *Mission to Mars*, a mysterious storm kills all the crew members. ( )

微信公众号：电子课本大全

Section C

1a **Read and understand.**

Look at the pictures and the titles of the three pieces of news and circle the possible answers.

1. *Times Post* is most probably the name of a (book/website).
2. The three pieces of news are all about (arts/entertainment).

Times Post

Item 1. Entertainment > Special Report Monday, March 8, 2010

The 82nd Oscars Academy Awards

The 82nd Academy Awards Ceremony, honoring the best in film for 2009, was held on Sunday, March 7, 2010, at the Kodak Theatre in Hollywood. A list of winners of the Oscars included:

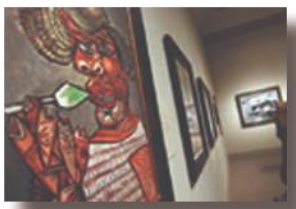


- Motion Picture: *The Hurt Locker*
- Actor: Jeff Bridges, *Crazy Heart*
- Actress: Sandra Bullock, *The Blind Side*
- Director: Kathryn Bigelow, *The Hurt Locker*

(Kathryn became the first woman ever to win the award.)

Item 2. Entertainment > Arts

Picasso's Works Show in New York Museum



The show will present 300 of the famous Spanish artist's paintings and drawings. It is a general review of Picasso's career. It is a wonderful chance for art lovers to see so many works of the great artist. By showing these works, the exhibition wants to tell people: Pablo Picasso never gets old.

Item 3. Entertainment > Stars

Beckham Wants Football Star Sons



The famous football star, David Beckham, would love his three boys to follow in his footsteps. He said in an interview, "They're really into playing football and

微信公众号：电子课本大全

basketball. They're talented little boys. Whatever they want to do, it doesn't matter… But it would be great for them to take up sports, because it's such a great thing."

1b **Read 1a and mark T (True) or F (False).**

1. The news about the 82nd Academy Awards was reported on March 7. ( )
2. The director of the motion picture, *The Hurt Locker*, is a woman. ( )
3. The paintings and drawings on Picasso's Works Show are shown in Spain. ( )
4. The purpose of the show is to tell people that Pablo Picasso never gets old. ( )
5. David Beckham wants his sons to take up sports because he thinks he could be their coach. ( )

1c **Read 1a again and match the words with their meanings.**

1. winner
2. present
3. general
4. interview

A. a conversation in which you can talk to somebody to find out more about him
B. to show something to somebody formally
C. someone who wins
D. describing only the main features rather than details

2 **Complete the passage about the background information of the Academy Awards with the correct forms of the given words.**

The Academy Awards show (generally known as the Oscars) was _____ (organize) in May, 1927. Its aim is to advance the _____ (art) and sciences of motion pictures. The Oscars statues are _____ (shape) like a small man. It is said that when the Academy's Margaret Herrick first _____ (see) the statue, she said "He looks like my uncle Oscar." So it was _____ (name). There are different _____ (kind) of Academy Awards such as Best Motion Picture, Best Director, Best Actor and Best Actress. Winning an Oscar means you have _____ (get) a great honor in the film field.

3 **Survey your classmates about their favorite kinds of movies. Then write a report about it.**

You may begin like this:

I asked over fifty classmates about their favorite kinds of films. Here are the results...

微信公众号：电子课本大全

Section D

Read through Sections A-C and translate the following sentences in **Functions** into Chinese. Then pay attention to the colored parts.

Functions

It is hard for me to learn to play Chinese chess.
In my spare time, I prefer watching TV.
I would rather watch sports shows than those ones.
You look a little tired today. Are you all right?
Wow! I'm very interested in them, too.

How well do you know Sections A-C? Now do the following tasks and check.

1a **Skim the passage to find out its topic sentence and underline it.**



In China, television is very popular. Many people spend most of their spare time watching it. It has a huge influence on people's lives. Is all this television good for us or bad for us?

As is known to all, television is one of the most important ways of getting information, such as the news all over the world, history, culture and interesting stories. It provides us with a more lively way to discover the outside world. Also, we can see great movies, operas and concerts. Therefore, television is not only a way we learn about the world, but also a good entertainment.

However, many people think television is bad for us. They say that all the violence on TV makes people become violent. Violence can give children bad ideas. TV can also make people lazy. Instead of doing outdoor activities, they usually sit in front of the screen for hours enjoying the funny shows and cartoons without a break.

In general, the problem is not television, but the programs we choose to watch. We have learned how to choose the best in newspapers, books and magazines. Now we have to learn to do with television programs, too. After all, it's our choice.

微信公众号：电子课本大全

1b **Read 1a and complete the table.**

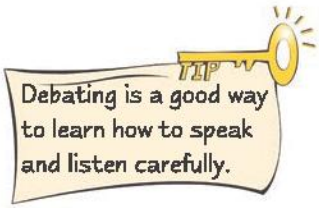
Television	
Advantage	Disadvantage
1. an important way of _____ 2. a good _____	1. _____ on TV makes people violent 2. makes people _____
We should learn to _____ television programs.	

2 **Work in pairs and exchange your ideas about the advantages and disadvantages of TV. You can add more information.**

Example:

A: I think TV is useful. It helps people relax...

B: I'm afraid I don't agree with you. TV makes people lazy...



Project

Debating the Influence of Television on Children

Debate the statement "Television has a bad influence on children". Then decide which team is the winner.

The Affirmative	The Negative
First speaker 1. Present the topic. 2. Define the topic. 3. Say what each speaker will do. 4. Introduce the team's arguments.	First speaker 1. Define the topic. 2. Say how the team will negative the topic. 3. Introduce the team's arguments. 4. Point out the weaknesses in the affirmative's definition of the topic.
Second speaker 1. Point out the weaknesses of the first speaker for the negative/affirmative. 2. Support the team's arguments with supporting examples.	
Third speaker 1. Point out the weaknesses of the negative/affirmative's arguments and views. 2. Sum up the team's arguments.	

微信公众号：电子课本大全

TOPIC 2 Who is your favorite character in literature?

Section A

1a Listen, look and say.

Michael: Kangkang, who is your favorite character in literature?

Kangkang: The Monkey King is my favorite character in Chinese literature. He is a hero in the novel called *Journey to the West*, which is one of the four classic novels of Chinese literature.



Michael: Oh, but I like Harry Potter better. I think he is the bravest character I've ever known.

Kangkang: Maybe you are right, but I prefer the Monkey King. He is funny and clever.

Jane: They are certainly heroes. And I think friends are helpful in both stories. In order to help Harry, his friends read many books and discovered the best way to defeat their enemies.



Kangkang: Yes, his friends are wise and helpful just like Sandy and Pigsy. In fact, it was Sandy and Pigsy who helped the Monkey King win every battle. In my view, neither the Monkey King nor Harry Potter would become a hero without the help of their friends.

Jane: That's true! One tree can't make a forest.

1b Listen to 1a and fill in the blanks with the given words.

the Monkey King	battle	friends	enemies	brave
Harry Potter	hero	clever	funny	discovered

1. Kangkang's favorite character in literature is _____ because he is _____ and _____. Michael's favorite character in literature is _____ because he is very _____.
2. In the novel, *Journey to the West*, it was Sandy and Pigsy who helped the

微信公众号：电子课本大全

Monkey King to win every _____. In the story of *Harry Potter*, his friends read many books and _____ the best way to help him to defeat their _____. Therefore, neither the Monkey King nor Harry Potter would become a _____ without the help of their _____.

2 **Note down five key words related to your favorite character in literature and tell your partner about him/her.**

My favorite character: _____

Key words about him/her: _____

3a **Answer the following questions and then listen to the passage to check them.**

1. Who is the writer of *Harry Potter*?
2. Where is he/she from?
3. When did he/she finish his/her first story, *Rabbit*?

3b **Listen again and choose the correct answers.**

( )1. J. K. Rowling wanted to be a writer _____.

A. when she was six years old

B. when she was young

C. when she began to write

( )2. Her first novel is _____.

A. *Rabbit* B. *Harry Potter* C. not mentioned

( )3. When did J. K. Rowling get the idea of writing *Harry Potter*?

A. When she met a boy on a train.

B. When she read a novel full of interesting characters.

C. When she decided to overcome all her difficulties and became a famous writer.

( )4. How was her marriage?

A. Happy. B. Unhappy. C. Not mentioned.

( )5. Which of the following statements about J. K. Rowling is not true?

A. She kept on writing even when she was in bad condition.

B. She is much richer now and well-known throughout the world.

C. She has forgotten her past and seldom helps others.

微信公众号：电子课本大全

Section B

1a Look, listen and say.

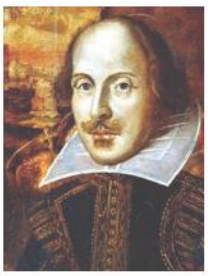
(*Steve and his Chinese teacher, Miss Yang, are now visiting a literary society.*)

Steve: Look, Miss Yang! A picture of Li Bai. I read his poem *Still Night Thoughts* last night. It was easy to understand and very moving. Do you know anything about his life and poetry?



Miss Yang: Yes, Li Bai lived during the Tang dynasty. He is considered to be one of the best romantic poets in China. In his lifetime, he wrote a lot of poetry. More than 900 of his poems are still read today.

Steve: The passage I read about him said that he was as great as the British poet William Shakespeare. Look, there is his picture!



Miss Yang: I agree. Li Bai and Shakespeare were both very important poets. You know that Shakespeare was also a famous playwright. Many of his plays were about British history while others were comedies and tragedies. His most famous dramas were about the dark side of human nature. *Hamlet* and *Romeo and Juliet* are examples of this kind of plays.

Steve: Yes. *Romeo and Juliet* is very popular around the world, and one of the saddest scenes in this play is when Juliet kisses Romeo and then dies.

1b Listen to 1a and mark T (True) or F (False)

1. Li Bai is regarded as one of the best romantic poets in China. ( )
2. In Li Bai's life, he wrote about 900 poems. ( )
3. Li Bai and Shakespeare are both poets and playwrights. ( )
4. Many of Shakespeare's plays were about British history. ( )
5. *Romeo and Juliet* was a famous tragedy written by Shakespeare. ( )

微信公众号：电子课本大全

1c **Work in pairs and talk about Li Bai or William Shakespeare based on 1a.**

2a **Discuss in groups one of the following writers and his/her works you like best. Then search for more information on the Internet.**



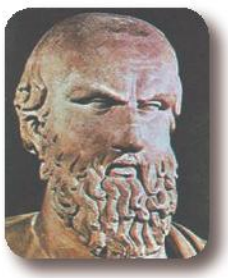
Cao Xueqin
(1715-1763)
is known for the novel, *A Dream of Red Mansions*.



Bing Xin
(1900-1999)
is famous for children's works.



Mark Twain
(1835-1910)
is famous for his novels such as *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* and *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*.



Aesop
(620 B.C.-560 B.C.)
is known for *Aesop's Fables*.

2b **Complete the following passage with the information you have got.**

Our favorite writer _____. His/Her masterpiece is _____. In this work, he/she mainly tells us _____

_____

_____.

This work is so famous because _____

_____.

2c **The groups who have selected the same writer work together to share what they have written.**

TIP

It is helpful to exchange ideas with others in order to improve the contents of your writing.

微信公众号：电子课本大全

Section C

1a **Read and understand.**

Describe the rainbow in the picture and tell your partner how you feel when you see it. Then read the poem in the passage to check it.



William Wordsworth was one of the leading British poets from 1800 to 1850. He grew up in the Lake District in northwest England. His parents died when he was a child, and his life with his grandparents was not very happy. To feel better, he loved to go for long walks in the mountains or to take boat rides. He had a strong imagination, and wrote poems about the power, beauty and mystery of nature.

After he graduated from Cambridge University, he moved to France. A few years later, he returned to the Lake District and began to write poems about nature. He often created his poems during long walks. And then he told them to his sister, Dorothy, who wrote them down for him. Unlike other poets before him, Wordsworth used simple language in his poems, and he described the lives of common people. In one poem, Wordsworth explained how happy he was each time he saw a rainbow:



My heart leaps up when I behold
A rainbow in the sky;
So was it when my life began;
So it is now I am a man;
So be it when I shall grow old,
Or let me die!
The Child is father of the Man;
And I could wish my days to be
Bound each to each by natural piety.

1b **Read 1a and answer the following questions.**

1. Why did William Wordsworth love to take long walks in the mountains when he was young?
2. What are his poems mainly about?
3. When did he usually get the inspiration of writing a poem?

微信公众号：电子课本大全

4. How did he write his poems down?

5. What makes Wordsworth's poems different from those of other poets?

1c **Read 1a again and match the words with their meanings.**

1. leading	A. to say what somebody or something is like
2. describe	B. most important
3. mystery	C. happening often
4. common	D. something that is difficult to understand or to explain

2 **Read the passage and fill in the blanks with the given words and phrases.**

both… and… but so there as well as and

William Shakespeare is _____ a playwright _____ a poet. He wrote many comedies, tragedies _____ history plays during his lifetime, _____ he is best-known for his tragedies.

Shakespeare was born in a small town in England in 1564. From an early age, Shakespeare was interested in acting in plays. _____when he was older, he moved to the city of London to become an actor. _____ he began to write his own plays. Eventually, he became the Queen's favorite playwright. He wrote many love poems usually with fourteen lines _____ more than 30 plays. When he was 49, he moved back to his hometown. There he died in 1616.

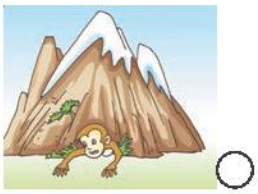
3 **Match the descriptions with the correct pictures. Then write the story of the Monkey King with the following information.**

A. have a fantastic golden iron bar B. be held under a mountain

C. be set free by a Tang dynasty monk, Xuanzang D. be born from a magic stone

E. help Xuanzang travel to the West with Pigsy and Sandy F. fight against the gods





微信公众号：电子课本大全

Section D

Read through Sections A-C and translate the following sentences in Functions into Chinese. Then pay attention to the colored parts.

Functions

Maybe you are right, but I prefer the Monkey King.
In my view, neither the Monkey King nor Harry Potter would become a hero without the help of their friends.
That's true! One tree can't make a forest.

How well do you know Sections A-C? Now do the following tasks and check.

1a **Look at the picture and guess what the girl is thinking about. Then read the part of narrator to check.**

Gift of the Magi

(N= Narrator D= Della J=Jim)



N: Tomorrow will be Christmas. But Della feels very sad, because she has no money to buy a present for her husband, Jim. In fact, Della and Jim have two precious possessions. They are Jim's gold watch and Della's long beautiful hair, which are the only wealth for them. Della had her hair cut, sold it and bought a gold watch chain for Jim. Now, Della is at home.

(*All of a sudden, the door opens and Jim comes in.*)

J: You—?

D: Jim. Don't look at me that way. I had my hair cut off and sold it because I couldn't have lived through Christmas without giving you a present. Jim, it will grow quickly. Say "Merry Christmas!" Jim, and let's be happy.

J: You've cut off your hair?

D: I've cut it off and sold it. It's sold. I tell you, sold and gone, too. It's Christmas Eve, Jim. Please understand. I sold my hair so that I could give you something for Christmas.

微信公众号：电子课本大全

J: Well, Della, I do understand. Don't worry. The fact that you have a different hair cut could not possibly make me love you less. I know you sold your hair for me. Now look at this present I got for you.

D: Ah! The combs. They were in the shop windows for many months!

J: Yes, the beautiful combs, with jeweled rims — just the color to wear in your beautiful hair.

D: But, Jim. They are expensive combs. I know, my heart had longed for them without the least hope of owning them. Now they are mine. Thank you, Jim.

J: Now, you will see why I was upset at first.

D: Jim, you don't know what a nice – what a beautiful gift, nice gift I've got for you. Can you guess?

J: I'm sorry. I have no idea what it could be.

D: Look! A gold watch chain! Isn't it lovely, Jim? I hunted all over the town to find it. You'll have to look at the time a hundred times a day now. Give me your watch. I want to see how it looks on it.

J: Della, let's put our Christmas gifts away and keep them for a while. They're too nice to use just at present. I sold the watch to get the money to buy the combs. Now, let's have our supper.

1b **Read 1a and answer the following questions.**

1. What are the precious possessions of the couple?
2. What gifts did the couple give to each other?
3. How did the couple manage to give gifts to each other?
4. Are the gifts they gave to each other really useless? Why or why not?
5. Do you know the meaning of the title? If not, try to find some information about it after class. Then share it with your classmates.

2 **Act out the play first and then work in groups to write a scene of what will happen next Christmas.**

Project

Making Up Your Own Fairy Tales

1. Work in groups to make up your own fairy tale based on a familiar tale such as *The Emperor's New Clothes*, *Snow White* and *Little Red Riding Hood*.

2. Adapt your fairy tale into a short play and put it on in groups.

微信公众号：电子课本大全

TOPIC 3 I will remember our friendship forever.

Section A

1a Listen, look and say.

Kangkang: How time flies! We'll graduate from Beijing International School this weekend !

Michael: Yes, and there's going to be a graduation ceremony.

Maria: What should we do to get ready for it?

Jane: I think we should prepare some gifts.



Maria: But, first of all, we must pass our final examination.

Michael: Take it easy. We have worked so hard that we will be able to pass it easily.

Kangkang: Shall we give speeches at the ceremony?

Jane: Perhaps. If so, what are you going to say?

Kangkang: I'll say I have learned not only how to study, but how to be a man.

Maria: Thinking back on the past three years, I have learned that if I want to succeed, I must study hard.

Michael: Well, I will never forget the saying, " Nothing is impossible if you set your mind to it." I will also remember our friendship forever.

1b Listen to 1a and fill in the blanks.

This _____, the boys and girls will graduate. They are talking about what they have to do.

1. They certainly have to _____ the final examination.
2. They probably have to give _____ at the graduation ceremony.
3. They will remember their _____ forever.

1c Work in pairs to retell the main idea of 1a.

2 Talk with your partner about what you will do by following the example.

Example:

A: Hi, Susanna! Are you excited now that our graduation day is just around the corner?

B: Yes, a little. I also feel a little sad because we have to say goodbye.

A: But I will remember our friendship forever. By the way, what are you planning to do before graduation?

微信公众号：电子课本大全

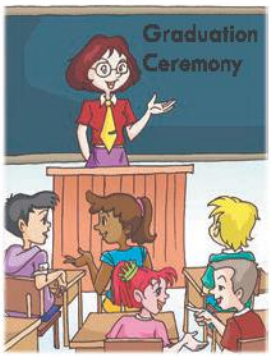
B: I plan to send every classmate a special gift. I will take photos together with him or her and write my best wishes on the back of each photo.

A: That's cool!

…

- take photos with one another
- write best wishes to each other
- prepare gifts for teachers and classmates
- make plans for the future
- have a class get-together
- see friends off

3 A. Listen to the conversation and tick the main idea.



- ☐ Decorating the classroom.
- ☐ Exchanging the presents with each other.
- ☐ Let's prepare well for our graduation ceremony.

B. Listen again and complete the table.

Name	What they do for the ceremony
Maria	_____ the classroom
Michael	write_____ with_____ chalks
Jane	get dozens of _____
Kangkang	prepare a large package of _____

4 Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the given words.

The children in Class Three have done an _____ (excellence) job for the _____ (graduate) ceremony. The _____ (decorate) of the classroom was very_____ (beauty). Everyone prepared _____ (dozen) of presents and exchanged them with each other. Some students wrote down their best _____ (wish) on the cards, such as "Nothing is _____ (possible) if you set your mind to it", and "Where there is a will, there is a way". The presents are cheap, but they are valuable for them to remember the friendship.

微信公众号：电子课本大全

Section B

1a Look, listen and say.



Hello, everyone! I feel so excited and so happy. We have had three fantastic years in Beijing International School. We have studied and lived together like a happy family. We've had a lot of fun together, too. I've learned a lot from you all, my dear teachers and friends. As is known to all, "Everything comes to him who waits." So, if I want to succeed, I must study hard. We'll say goodbye to each other soon. I'll never forget you. I hope our friendship will last forever. I'm sure it will be more and more valuable as time goes by. So from the bottom of my heart, I thank you all and wish you success in the future.



Good morning, my dear teachers and friends! I have many unforgettable memories of the past three years. I got along well with my classmates. We helped and learned from each other. To my great joy, I won the Excellent Student Award in my class. Thanks to my teachers and my parents, I've made so much progress. You know, "There is no royal road to learning." So, I will keep on working hard to realize my dream. I love our teachers, our friends and our school very much. I will miss you all. Thanks a lot.

1b Listen to 1a and tick the information you've heard.

- ☐ 1. the happy experiences in the school
- ☐ 2. the friendship among the classmates
- ☐ 3. the mistakes they've made and corrected
- ☐ 4. the progress they've made
- ☐ 5. the dreams for the future
- ☐ 6. the thanks to the teachers

微信公众号：电子课本大全

1c **Listen to 1a again and mark T (True) or F (False).**

Maria

1. She recalled the three years when all the classmates lived together like a family and had a lot of fun. ( )
2. She is sure their friendship will last forever and become more and more valuable as time goes by. ( )
3. Maria gave a speech on the English competition. ( )

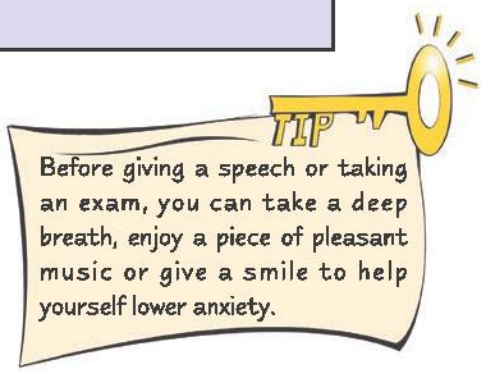
Kangkang

1. He has many memories of the past three years which will not be forgotten. ( )
2. He won the Excellent Student Award in the school. ( )
3. He expresses thanks to his teachers and classmates. ( )
4. He thinks he has made much progress in the past three years. ( )

2a **Work in groups and find out what should be included in a graduation ceremony speech and note down the key words.**

Graduation Ceremony Speech
• the unforgettable memories • the friendship among the classmates • the things you've learned • the best wishes for your classmates …

2b **Discuss with your partner what you are going to say at the graduation ceremony. Then give a speech.**



Hello, everyone! First, I want to express my thanks to my teachers and classmates ... Second, I will tell you about the fruits of my past three years' hard work ... Third, I want to talk about my dreams ... Fourth, ... Finally, ...

微信公众号：电子课本大全

Section C

1a **Read and understand.**

Discuss in pairs what event may happen on the day of the graduation ceremony and note down your ideas. Then read to check.

1. _____ 2. _____
3. _____ 4. _____
5. _____ 6. _____

Graduation Ceremony



A graduation ceremony is a custom which takes place when students graduate from a school. The ceremony is usually held in a big hall or in the open air.

During the ceremony, it is common for several students to give speeches, and so do the principal and some teachers. Then each graduate receives a diploma. It shows that the student has successfully completed all the courses or has passed the examinations. After the ceremony, students often chat with their teachers, friends and relatives who come to congratulate them. They also take photos with one another and talk about their future.

The graduation ceremony is exciting because it marks the end of a period in a student's school life. It is also sad because the time when they studied with friends has come to an end. Graduation means change, and leaving unforgettable faces and places behind. However, change always brings about new possibilities.

1b **Read 1a and answer the following questions.**

1. What is a graduation ceremony?
2. Where is it usually held?
3. Why is it both exciting and sad for the graduates?
4. What does graduation mean according to the passage?

微信公众号：电子课本大全

1c **Read 1a again and match the words with their meanings.**

1. principal	A. a piece of paper that a student receives when he has completed all the courses successfully
2. diploma	B. head of a school
3. relative	C. a member of your family
4. possibility	D. the fact that something might happen

2 **Complete Kangkang's diary with the correct forms of the following words or phrases.**

learn	take	go back	have a great time
hard	graduate	see ... off	keep in touch with

Friday, July 1st Sunny

The graduation ceremony is over. We will leave school soon. I feel very excited because I am one of the best _____. At the same time, I am a little sad because I have to say goodbye to my classmates and teachers. I want _____ some photos with them and I will give some gifts to my teachers as well. In the past three years, I _____ in Beijing International School. I _____ not only how to study, but also how to be a man. In the future, I will work much _____. I hope I can be an astronaut when I grow up.

Maria, Jane and Michael _____ to their hometowns tomorrow and I will _____ them _____at the airport. We will _____ each other by sending e-mails, making telephone calls or writing letters. We will be good friends for ever. I wish my classmates and teachers health, happiness and good luck.

3 **You are leaving school soon. How do you feel and what will you say to your teachers and old friends? Write a short passage about it.**

How you feel	What you will say
I feel thankful. ...	Thank you for helping me with my math. ...

微信公众号：电子课本大全

Section D

Read through Sections A-C and translate the following sentences in Functions into Chinese. Then pay attention to the colored parts.

Functions

Take it easy. We have worked so hard that we will be able to pass it easily.

I hope our friendship will last forever. I'm sure it will be more and more valuable as time goes by.

How well do you know Sections A-C? Now do the following tasks and check.

1a **Look at the picture and guess what is happening. Then read the conversation to put the following sentences back in the proper places.**

A. Jane comes in a hurry.

B. Kangkang is seeing Jane, Michael and Maria off at the airport.

C. Jane, Michael and Maria give big hugs to Kangkang.

(_____)

Michael: Where is Jane? Has she arrived at the airport yet? She will miss her plane if she doesn't hurry!

Maria: I'm sure she'll join us any minute now. I hope so!

Kangkang: Oh. Here she comes! She's just in time.



(_____)

Michael: Hey, Jane! We're here. We thought you were going to miss your plane.

Jane: Sorry. It was hard to set off because so many people wanted to say goodbye to my family.

Kangkang: I'm sad to be here watching you all heading back home.

Michael: Come on, Kangkang! We will meet again some day.

Maria: Michael, I know you don't like to write, but you must promise to send e-mails to us often. After you get back to the USA, don't do

微信公众号：电子课本大全

anything crazy on your skateboard, or I will worry about you.

Michael: Don't worry, Maria. I won't do that again and I will take good care of myself. Let's keep in touch with each other. Jane, which flight will you take?

Jane: Flight AC 2968. I'm sorry I have to go now. Goodbye, Kangkang. You are our best friend. I hope you will have a great future. I'm looking forward to reading about it in your e-mails.

(_____)

Jane: Goodbye. I'll miss you!

Michael: Take care, my good friend.

Maria: Keep in touch!

Kangkang: Have a safe flight!

1b **Read 1a and mark T (True) or F (False).**

1. Jane is almost late for her plane. ( )
2. Jane's family set off late for the airport because they said goodbye to so many people. ( )
3. Kangkang doesn't like to write, so Maria asks him to promise to write e-mails to them. ( )
4. We can conclude that Michael often did crazy things on his skateboard. ( )
5. Jane's flight is the one that leaves first. ( )

2 **Act out the conversation in groups.**

Project

Making an Address Book

1. **Collect information from your classmates and friends. The following details should be included:**
   name/photo/nationality/age/telephone number/address/postal code/e-mail address/star sign/hobby/motto/favorite color/appearance/...
2. **Use them to make an address book for yourself.**
3. **Collect parting wishes from your classmates.**

微信公众号：电子课本大全

Review of Units 5–6

1 A. Write the proper words by following the example.

Example: graduation → (*v.*) graduate

(1) contribution → (*v.*) _____ (2) pride → (*adj.*) _____

(3) winner → (*v.*) _____ (4) imagination → (*v.*) _____

(5) common → (*adv.*) _____ (6) possibility → (*adj.*) _____

(7) exhibition→ (*v.*) _____ (8) interview → (*v.*) _____

B. Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words in A.

(1) I think it is _____ to _____ the match if we never give up.

(2) Many words which were _____ used are out of date now.

(3) You will be very _____ of yourself even if you _____ only a pound to help these poor people.

(4) A lot of works of Picasso will be _____ in this museum next week.

(5) Before the interview, David couldn't help _____ how he will be _____.

2 Combine each two sentences into one with *that*, *which* or *who*. Change the underlined sentences into attributive clauses.

Example:

The teacher is very interesting. She teaches French.

The teacher who teaches French is very interesting.

(1) This is the best TV set. The TV set is made in China.

(2) The student is very tall. He is absent today.

(3) The coat is too small. I bought the coat last week.

(4) The man is very lucky. He is still alive after a bad accident.

3 Complete the sentences with *either … or..., neither … nor..., both … and..., in order that, so … that...* or *so that*.

(1) The rainstorms were _____ heavy _____ the river rose sharply.

(2) _____ Jane _____ I could fall asleep last night. We were still awake at 2 o'clock.

(3) _____ ants _____ bees are hard-working. I like them very much.

(4) I will read a geography book _____ I can learn something about the Atlantic Ocean.

微信公众号：电子课本大全

(5) He's an Asian. I think he comes from _____ China _____ Japan.

(6) They keep practicing hard every day _____ they can win the football match.

4 A. Discuss with your partner what you should or shouldn't do while you are enjoying yourselves on a mountain and note down the key words.

Should do	Shouldn't do

B. Listen to the conversation and tick the things you noted down in A.

C. Listen again and choose the correct answers.

( ) (1) The conversation probably takes place _____.

A. in the classroom before the walk

B. at the end of the walk

C. at the start of the walk

( ) (2) Mr. Fu gives some rules and suggestions. Maybe he _____.

A. has been to Mount Wuyi

B. is unhappy of walking to Mount Wuyi

C. cares about the students' safety

( ) (3) The children might hurt themselves if they _____.

A. walk in the dangerous places

B. drink all the water

C. don't keep together

( ) (4) Where can the children see surprising scenery?

A. On the way to Mount Wuyi.

B. At the top of Mount Wuyi.

C. On the way home.

( ) (5) Which is not mentioned by Mr. Fu?

A. Cameras.

B. Suitable shoes.

C. Warm clothes.

微信公众号：电子课本大全

5 Fill in the blanks with the right words or phrases from the following box.

until whether that what though unless as soon as

(1) I'll give him the message _____ he comes back.
(2) I didn't know the truth _____ Maria told me about it.
(3) You can't operate the machine properly _____ you read the instructions carefully.
(4) _____ everyone tried their best to play well, they still lost the game.
(5) Could you tell me _____ it's going to rain this evening?
(6) Sometimes people don't know the value of _____ they have until it's gone.
(7) We're talking about the books and writers _____ we like.

6 Cloze.

Known as the mother river by all the Chinese people, the Huanghe River (Yellow River) is __(1)__ river in China after the Changjiang River. It is 5 464 kilometres long. It starts from the Kunlun Mountains __(2)__ northwestern Qinghai Province. It __(3)__ nine provinces and flows to Bohai Sea in Shandong Province. The first appearance of the name "Yellow River" is in *The Book of Han*. The word "yellow" describes the __(4)__ of the muddy water in the lower course of the river.

The Yellow River is not just the name of a river, __(5)__ it has become the symbol of the Chinese nation and the spirit of the Chinese people. For __(6)__ years, the Yellow River has been admired by poets, artists, __(7)__ the common people. The Chinese idiom "when the Yellow River flows clear" __(8)__ refer to an event that will never happen and is similar to the English expression "when pigs fly".

( ) (1) A. second longest B. the second longest
C. the second longer D. the two longest
( ) (2) A. in B. on C. to D. from
( ) (3) A. runs across B. pours into
C. runs through D. pours to
( ) (4) A. color B. shape C. long D. height
( ) (5) A. and B. but C. so D. nor
( ) (6) A. hundreds of B. millions of
C. thousands of D. billions of
( ) (7) A. also B. too C. with D. as well as
( ) (8) A. is used B. is used as C. is used to D. is used for

微信公众号：电子课本大全

7 **Read the passage and answer the following questions.**

Sand and Stone



Two friends were walking through the desert. During the journey they had an argument, and the taller boy slapped the shorter one in the face. The shorter boy was hurt. But without saying anything, he wrote in the sand, "Today my best friend slapped me in the face."

They kept on walking till they found a pond. And they decided to take a bath there. But the shorter boy got stuck in the mud and started to sink. He cried, "Help! Help!" Luckily, he was pulled to safety by his friend. After that, he carved on a stone, "Today my best friend saved my life."

The taller boy asked him, "After I hurt you, you wrote it in the sand, but now you carve it on the stone. Why?"

The shorter boy replied, "When someone hurts you, you should write it in the sand from which the wind can erase it easily. However, when someone does something good for you, you should carve it on a stone from which the wind can never erase it."

(1) Why did the taller boy slap the shorter one in the face?

(2) How did the shorter boy feel and what did he do?

(3) What did the taller boy do when the shorter one was stuck in the mud?

(4) What did the shorter boy do after he was safe?

(5) What did the story mainly tell us?

8 **Look back on the three-year school life and recall whether some friend or classmate has done something to hurt you. Then complete the following table with key words or expressions.**

What did he/she do to hurt you?	
What was your response?	
What happened next?	
What is your opinion of true friendship after the event?	

9 **Write a short passage entitled *The True Friendship* based on the information in 8.**

微信公众号：电子课本大全

Appendices 附录

Notes to the Texts 课文注释

Unit 5 China and the World

Topic 1 China attracts millions of tourists from all over the world.

Section A

1. China is a great country that has about 5 000 years of history. 中国是一个有着约五千年历史的伟大国家。

that 在此引导定语从句,修饰先行词 country,在从句中作主语,不能省略。此处的 that 也可用 which 替换。

2. They're the birthplaces of Chinese culture. 它们(长江与黄河)是中国文化的发源地。

3. I can fetch you *Guide to China*. It's a book which introduces China in detail. 我可以拿《中国指南》给你。这本书详细地介绍了中国。

fetch somebody something = fetch something for somebody 意为"给某人取某物"。如:

Go upstairs and fetch my glasses for me, will you? 上楼把我的眼镜拿来,好吗?

Section B

In ancient China, emperors thought that they themselves were real dragons and the sons of Heaven. 在古代中国,皇帝们认为自己是真龙天子。

Section C

1. The entire wall, which has many branches, is about 8 800 kilometers long. It stretches from Shanhaiguan in the east to Jiayuguan in the west. 整个古城墙由许多支线构成,东起山海关,西至嘉峪关,全长约 8 800 千米。

(1)此句中的 which has many branches 为非限制性定语从句,修饰其前面的先行词 wall,起补充说明的作用。

微信公众号:电子课本大全

(2) stretch from...to... 意为“从……延伸至……”。如：

New markets for our goods stretch from Asia to the America. 我们的商品新市场从亚洲延伸到美洲。

2. Those Ming dynasty rulers did not expect that it would later be used to bring tourists into China. 那些明朝的统治者没有预料到它(长城)以后会用于吸引游客到中国。

bring ... into 意为“带进……，拿进……，领进……，加进来……”。如：

Will you bring that book into my office? 你把那本书拿到我的办公室来，好吗？

3. ... he who has never been to the Great Wall is not a true man.……不到长城非好汉。

Section D

1. Tea from China, along with silk and porcelain, began to be known by the world over a thousand years ago and has been an important Chinese export since then. 一千多年前，产自中国的茶叶，连同丝绸和瓷器开始被世人所知，并且从那时起茶叶就一直是中国重要的出口产品。

along with=together with 意为“与……一起，与……同样地”。当主语与 along with 连用时，谓语动词与 along with 前面的主语在人称和数上保持一致。如：

The teacher, along with his students, is going for a picnic. 那位老师将和他的学生们一起去野炊。

2. The friendship between gentlemen is like a cup of tea. 君子之交淡如水。

3. Firewood, rice, oil, salt, sauce, vinegar and tea are necessary to begin a day. 开门七件事：柴、米、油、盐、酱、醋、茶。

本话题部分专有名词

Mount Huang 黄山
Mount Song 嵩山
Mount Tai 泰山
Mount Emei 峨眉山
the Changjiang River/the Yangtze River 长江
the Huanghe River/the Yellow River 黄河
the Great Wall 长城
the Huangguoshu Waterfall 黄果树瀑布
the West Lake 西湖
the Palace Museum 故宫博物院
Huabiao 华表
the Warring States Period 战国时期

Topic 2 He is really the pride of China.

Section A

1. He was a great thinker who had many wise ideas about human nature and behavior. His main

微信公众号：电子课本大全

ideas are about kindness and good manners. 他(孔子)是一个对人的本性与行为有很多真知灼见的伟大思想家。他的主要思想是关于“仁”和“礼”。

who 在此处引导定语从句,修饰先行词 thinker,在定语从句中作主语,也可以用 that 来替换。

2. He was also a famous philosopher whose wise sayings have influenced many people in different countries. 他(孔子)也是一位著名的哲学家,他的至理名言对不同国家的许多人产生了影响。

whose 在句中引导定语从句,并在从句中作 wise sayings 的定语,修饰先行词 philosopher。whose 引导的定语从句,其先行词既可以是人,也可以是物。如:

We passed some shops whose windows had been decorated for Christmas.我们路过了一些店铺,它们的橱窗都已为迎接圣诞节装饰过了。

3. He who learns but does not think is lost; he who thinks but does not learn is in danger.学而不思则罔,思而不学则殆。

4. In his thirties, Confucius began to teach. 孔子在 30 多岁时开始讲学。

in one's thirties 意为“在某人三十多岁时”。如:

He went abroad in his twenties. 他在二十多岁时出国了。

5. When I walk along with two others, I may be able to learn from them. 三人行,必有我师。

6. What you know, you know; what you don't know, you don't know. 知之为知之,不知为不知。

7. Learn the new while reviewing the old. 温故而知新。

8. Isn't it a pleasure that friends come to see you from far away? 有朋自远方来,不亦乐乎?

9. Do not do to others what you would not have them do to you. 己所不欲,勿施于人。

Section B

1. His last ocean journey was more than half a century earlier than Columbus' first journey to America. 他(郑和)的最后一次航海比哥伦布发现美洲大陆的首次航行还要早半个多世纪。

2. Unfortunately, he died of illness on his way home from Africa in 1433.不幸的是,他(郑和)于1433 年因病死于自非洲返途的路上。

die of/from 意为“死于……”。如:

He died of a serious wound in the war.战争中他因为严重受伤而死亡。

The patient died from cancer.这个病人死于癌症。

Section C

1. There he received his Ph.D. degrees in both aerospace and mathematics. After he graduated, he became a teacher as well as a researcher who studied rockets and missile theories.在那里(美国),他(钱学森)取得了航空航天和数学双博士学位。毕业后,他就开始从事火箭与导弹理论的教学与研究工作。

2. From then on, he was in charge of developing China's missile, rocket and spacecraft research programs.从那以后,他(钱学森)负责推进中国导弹、火箭和航天器的研发项目。

in charge of 意为“负责”。如:

Mary is in charge of the children.玛丽负责照顾孩子们。

3. He was a pioneer in these related fields and was honored as “The Father of China's Missiles”.

微信公众号:电子课本大全

He is the pride of the Chinese people.被誉为“中国导弹之父”的钱学森是导弹相关领域的先驱,是中国人的骄傲。

4. My career is in China, my success is in China and my destination is in China! 我的事业在中国,我的成就在中国,我的归宿也在中国!

5. ...he laughed and said, “My family name is Qian, but I don't like *qian*.”……他(钱学森)笑着说,“我姓钱,但我不爱钱。”

Section D

After the characters were printed on paper, the pieces of clay or wood could be used again. (汉字模上的)汉字被印在纸上后,这些小黏土块或木块可被再次使用。

本话题部分专有名词

the Han dynasty 汉朝

Shanghai Jiao Tong University 上海交通大学

Ph.D. degree 博士学位

the Father of China's Missiles 中国导弹之父

Four Great Inventions of ancient China 中国古代四大发明

Topic 3 Now it is a symbol of England.

Section A

She had it built so that everyone would have the same time.她(英国女王)让(铸钟师)铸造了大本钟以便大家有一个统一的时间。

have...done 意为“让/使别人做……”。如:

I had my car repaired yesterday.昨天我让人修理了汽车。

Section B

1. Not only did she discover radium but also she won the Nobel Prize twice in her lifetime.在她(居里夫人)的一生中,她不仅发现了镭,而且两次荣获诺贝尔奖。

not only...but also...意为“不仅……而且……”,当 not only 位于句首时,主语和谓语倒装。如:

Not only is television boring, but also it wastes a lot of time.电视不仅乏味,而且浪费许多时间。

2. During his lifetime he invented more than 2 000 new things, including the light bulb, the telegraph and photographic film.在他(爱迪生)的一生中,他拥有 2 000 多项发明,其中包括电灯、电报和胶卷。

Section C

1. The family was poor, so they had to struggle just to live.他(林肯)家很穷,因此他们不得不为生计而奋斗。

微信公众号:电子课本大全

2. The Civil War was between the southern states that wanted to leave the Union and form their own country, and the northern states that wanted to keep all the states as one country.美国内战在南北方之间展开,南方各州试图脱离联邦并建立自己的国家,而北方各州想要保持一个统一的国家。

3. Less than a week later, on April 14, 1865, Abraham Lincoln was shot at the Ford Theatre in Washington, DC. He died the next day from his wounds.(战争结束后)不到一个星期,1865 年 4 月 14 日,亚伯拉罕·林肯在华盛顿的福特剧院遭受枪袭,第二天死于枪伤。

Section D

The completion of the Great Pyramid shows the wisdom and the achievements of ancient Egyptian working people.金字塔的建成展示了古埃及劳动人民的智慧与成就。

本话题部分专有名词

Big Ben 大本钟
the Opera House in Sydney 悉尼歌剧院
the Statue/ˈstætʃuː/ of Liberty/ˈlɪbə(r)ti/ 自由女神神像
the Eiffel Tower 艾菲尔铁塔
the International Exhibition of Paris 巴黎国际展览会
the Leaning Tower of Pisa (意大利)比萨斜塔
the Windsor Castle/ˈkɑːsl/ 温莎城堡
the White House 白宫
the Nobel Prize 诺贝尔奖
the International Nurse Day 国际护士节
the Civil War 美国内战
the Ford Theatre 福特剧院
the Great Pyramid 大金字塔
the Seven Wonders of the World 世界七大奇迹
the Colosseum/ˌkɒləˈsɪəm/ of Italy 意大利罗马斗兽场
the Great Wall of China 中国长城
the Taj Mahal/ˌtɑːdʒ məˈhɑːl/ of India 印度泰姬陵
the Chichén Itzá/tʃɪˌtʃen ɪtˈsɑː/ of Mexico 墨西哥奇琴伊察

Review of Unit 5

Many tourist attractions there are well worth visiting, such as Sudi Causeway, the Broken Bridge and Leifeng Pagoda.那里(西湖)的许多旅游景点非常值得一看,例如:苏堤、断桥和雷峰塔。

causeway 读作/ˈkɔːzweɪ/,意为“堤道”。pagoda 读作/pəˈgəʊdə/,意为“塔,宝塔”。

微信公众号:电子课本大全

Unit 6 Entertainment and Friendship

Topic 1 I would rather watch sports shows than those ones.

Section A

1. In my spare time, I prefer watching TV, especially TV plays. I think the actresses are attractive. 在空闲时间,我比较喜欢看电视,尤其是电视剧。我认为那些女演员很迷人。

2. I would rather watch sports shows than those ones. 比起那些节目,我更愿意看体育节目。

would rather do ... than do ... 意为"比起做……更愿意做……"。 如:

She'd rather die than give in to the enemy. 她宁死不屈。

当 than 前后的动词一致时,为避免重复,后者可省略。如:

I would rather play basketball than soccer. 比起踢足球我更愿意打篮球。

would rather do ... = prefer to do ... 意为"更愿意/喜欢做……"。would rather 表示比较时,为了避免重复,有时会省略被比较的对象。如:

In fact, many people living in the city would rather live in the country. 事实上,许多住在城里的人更愿意生活在乡村。(与生活在城市里相比)

Section B

1. This movie is based on a science fiction story. 这部电影取材于一部科幻小说。

be based on... 意为"根据……;取材于……;以……为基础"。如:

The report is based on his recent research. 这份报告是以他最近的研究为基础的。

2. In the year 2020 A.D., a mysterious storm kills all but one crew member of the first manned mission to Mars. 公元 2020 年,首次载人火星探测任务遭遇了一场神秘风暴。除一人外,其余人员全部丧生。

文化背景知识

The Time Machine(《时间机器》)

1895 年,哥伦比亚大学的副教授亚历山大·哈德金博士决定建造一部时间机器来向世界证明——人类完全可以在时空中穿梭旅行。为了避免贸然改变过去可能造成的逻辑混乱和时空崩塌,哈德金全力着手飞向未来的计划。机器终于完美启动,时光如流水般划过,世界以惊人的速度变化,时间旅程展现出一幅幅绮丽而又壮观的景象。时间机器载着他成功抵达了第一个目的地——2030 年的纽约。

E.T.(《外星人》)

E.T. 是 The Extra-Terrestrial 的缩写。影片讲述了一个被同伴不小心留在地球上的外星人与小男孩艾里奥特建立起纯真友谊的故事。影片受到了全世界影迷的喜爱,成为妇孺皆知的电影经典。

Mission to Mars(《火星任务》)

2020 年,人类首次载人火星探测计划突然遭遇神秘事故。一支救援队前去救援并调查事故

微信公众号:电子课本大全

原因。当他们历经艰险到达火星后,发现造成事故的原因是远古火星人留下的遗迹。为了解开火星人遗迹的秘密,他们进入遗迹内部,发现火星人原来是地球生命的始祖。最后,一位航天员乘坐火星人的飞船飞往了遥远的星系,而其余的航天员则返回了地球。

Section C

1. The 82nd Academy Awards Ceremony, honoring the best in film for 2009, was held on Sunday, March 7, 2010, at the Kodak Theatre in Hollywood.评选2009年度最佳电影的第82届奥斯卡颁奖典礼于2010年3月7日(星期天)在好莱坞的柯达剧院举行。

2. It is a general review of Picasso's career.此次展出是对毕加索艺术生涯的总体回顾。

本话题部分专有名词及相关电影

the Oscars(Academy /əˈkædəmi/ Award) 奥斯卡金像奖(学院奖)

Kodak /ˈkəʊdæk/ Theatre 柯达剧院

The Hurt Locker /ˈlɒkə(r)/《拆弹部队》

Crazy Heart《疯狂的心》

The Blind Side《弱点》

Topic 2 Who is your favorite character in literature?

Section A

1. He is a hero in the novel called *Journey to the West*, which is one of the four classic novels of Chinese literature. 他(孙悟空)是中国古典文学四大名著之一——《西游记》中的一位主人公。

which is one of the four classic novels of Chinese literature是非限制性定语从句,用来修饰先行词*Journey to the West*。

2. In fact, it was Sandy and Pigsy who helped the Monkey King win every battle. 实际上,正是沙僧和猪八戒帮助孙悟空取得了每一次战斗的胜利。

3. One tree can't make a forest. 独木不成林。

Section B

1. He is considered to be one of the best romantic poets in China.他(李白)被认为是中国最伟大的浪漫主义诗人之一。

2. The passage I read about him said that he was as great as the British poet William Shakespeare. 我读过一篇有关他(李白)的文章,文章中赞扬他与英国诗人莎士比亚一样伟大。

3. *Romeo and Juliet* is very popular around the world,and one of the saddest scenes in this play is when Juliet kisses Romeo and then dies.《罗密欧与朱丽叶》在全世界广受欢迎,这部戏剧中最令人悲伤的一幕是朱丽叶吻别罗密欧然后死去的场景。

Section C

1. To feel better,he loved to go for long walks in the mountains or to take boat rides. 为感觉更好一些,他(威廉·华兹华斯)喜欢在山林中徒步长行或者乘船旅行。

微信公众号:电子课本大全

2. He had a strong imagination, and wrote poems about the power, beauty and mystery of nature. 他(威廉·华兹华斯)想象力丰富,创作了有关自然力量、自然美景与自然奥秘的诗歌。

3. My heart leaps up when I behold
A rainbow in the sky;
So was it when my life began;
So it is now I am a man;
So be it when I shall grow old,
Or let me die!
The Child is father of the Man;
And I could wish my days to be
Bound each to each by natural piety.
每当天边的彩虹映入眼帘
我的心便会欢悦雀动;
在生命初绽的童年时如此;
到已是成年的今天仍然如此;
将来老去也会如此,
否则不如一死了之!
孩童是成人之父;
我希望生命中的每一天
都跃动着对自然的虔诚与敬慕。

《我心雀跃》(*My Heart Leaps Up*)是19世纪英国伟大诗人威廉·华兹华斯的名作。诗虽短,却展示并歌颂了大自然的永恒魅力和诗人对大自然的虔诚与敬慕之情。作者认为从大自然中汲取养分的最佳途径莫过于永葆一颗天真无邪、敏感好奇的童心。在诗歌中,作者将成熟的自我与儿时的自我紧密联系,聆听自然的呼唤,显示了平凡之中永不泯灭的童心。"孩童是成人之父"一句使用了矛盾修饰法,其含义是:人的童年往往预示着未来的发展方向,成年的轨迹在童年已见端倪。该句已成为英语名言。

Section D

I had my hair cut off and sold it because I couldn't have lived through Christmas without giving you a present. 因为如果不送礼物给你,我就不能安心过圣诞节,所以我把头发剪掉卖钱了。

couldn't have done 在此处为虚拟语气。

live through 意为"度过,经历过"。如:

His father has lived through the two world wars. 他的父亲经历了两次世界大战。

本话题部分文学作品

Journey to the West《西游记》

Harry Potter《哈利·波特》

Still Night Thoughts《静夜思》

Hamlet《哈姆雷特》

Romeo and Juliet《罗密欧与朱丽叶》

A Dream of Red Mansions /ˈmænʃn/《红楼梦》

微信公众号:电子课本大全

The Adventures of Tom Sawyer《汤姆·索亚历险记》
The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn《哈克贝利·费恩历险记》
Aesop's Fables /ˈfeɪbl/《伊索寓言》
My Heart Leaps Up《我心雀跃》
Gift of the Magi /ˈmeɪdʒaɪ/《麦琪的礼物》
The Emperor's New Clothes《皇帝的新装》
Snow White《白雪公主》
Little Red Riding Hood《小红帽》

Topic 3 I will remember our friendship forever.

Section A

1. I'll say I have learned not only how to study, but how to be a man. 我要说的是我不仅学会了如何学习,而且学会了如何做人。

2. Thinking back on the past three years, I have learned that if I want to succeed, I must study hard. 回想起过去的三年,我懂得了要想成功,就必须努力学习。

think back on 意为"回想起,追忆",相当于 think back to。如:

When I think back on/to those things, I miss my friends a lot. 当我回想起那些事情时,我就非常想念我的朋友。

3. Nothing is impossible if you set your mind to it. 世上无难事,只怕有心人。/有志者,事竟成。

4. Are you excited now that our graduation day is just around the corner? 我们毕业的日子就要到了,你兴奋吗?

around the corner 意为"很近,在附近;即将发生,来临"。如:

There are good times around the corner.好时代很快就会来临。

Section B

1. As is known to all, "Everything comes to him who waits." 众所周知,"功夫不负有心人"。

2. You know, "There is no royal road to learning." 你知道,"书山有路勤为径,学海无涯苦作舟"。

Section C

1. A graduation ceremony is a custom which takes place when students graduate from a school. 毕业典礼是学生们从学校毕业时举行的一种仪式。

which takes place... 是定语从句,修饰 custom; when 引导的时间状语从句修饰该定语从句中的动词词组 take place。

2. It is also sad because the time when they studied with friends has come to an end. 它(毕业典礼)也是令人伤感的,因为和朋友一起学习的时光已经结束。

3. Graduation means change, and leaving unforgettable faces and places behind. 毕业意味着变化,意味着把那些难以忘却的面孔和地方留在记忆深处。

微信公众号:电子课本大全

Grammar 语法

Ⅰ.定语从句Ⅱ(Attributive Clauses Ⅱ)

1. 在复合句中,修饰名词或代词的从句叫做定语从句。被定语从句修饰的名词或代词叫做先行词。定语从句放在先行词的后面,由关系代词或关系副词引导。如:

China is a great ***country*** that has about 5 000 years of history. 中国是一个有着约五千年历史的伟大国家。

Do you remember ***everything*** that I told you? 你记住我告诉你的每一件事了吗?

以上两句中的 country 和 everything 是先行词, that 为关系代词,分别在定语从句中充当主语和宾语。

2. 引导定语从句的关系代词有 that(指人或物), which(指物), who(指人), whom(指人), whose(指人或物)。引导定语从句的关系副词有 where(地点), when(时间), why(原因)。关系代词或关系副词放在先行词和定语从句之间,起连接先行词和定语从句的作用,同时又在定语从句中充当一个成分。

3. 定语从句的谓语动词需与先行词保持人称和数的一致。如:

There are some ***TV programs*** that ***are*** good for children. 电视上有一些对孩子们有益的节目。

I know the ***girl*** who ***draws*** well. 我认识那个擅长画画的女孩。

由关系代词和关系副词引导的定语从句

关系代词和关系副词		例　　句
that 在从句中作主语或宾语	指物	Mount Tai ***that lies in Shandong Province*** is well-known to the world.(作主语) That's the most interesting story (***that***) ***I have ever heard of***.(作宾语)
	指人	Who is the man ***that is reading a book over there***? (作主语) The girl (***that***) ***we saw yesterday*** is Jim's sister.(作宾语)
which 在从句中作主语或宾语	指物	It's a book ***which introduces China in detail***.(作主语) This is the place (***which***) ***he would like to visit***.(作宾语) The house ***in which Lu Xun once lived*** is now the Lu Xun Museum.(作宾语)
who 和 whom 在从句中分别作主语、宾语	指人	The tall man ***who is playing basketball*** is Yao Ming.(作主语) That's the girl (***whom***) ***I met at the party yesterday***.(作宾语)
whose 在从句中作定语	指物	He is the owner of the house ***whose roof is being repaired***.(作定语)
	指人	Is this the boy ***whose parents went to Canada last year***? (作定语)
when, where 和 why 在从句中分别作时间状语、地点状语和原因状语		I will never forget the day ***when we first met in a park***.(作时间状语) This is the house ***where Deng Xiaoping once lived***.(作地点状语) This is the reason ***why you should leave***.(作原因状语)

微信公众号:电子课本大全

注：

(1)that 和 which 在从句中作宾语时，在口语和非正式文体中常省略；作主语时，不能省略。that 指物时通常可与 which 互换。whom 在从句中作宾语时，通常可用 who 或 that 代替，也常省略。

(2)关系代词 whom 和 which 在从句中作介词的宾语时，可以跟介词一起放在先行词和从句之间(此时关系代词不能省略)，也可把介词放在从句中有关动词的后面(此时关系代词可省略)。如：

The beautiful lady ***to whom*** you just talked is Miss Zhang. = The beautiful lady (***whom***) you just talked ***to*** is Miss Zhang. 刚才和你谈话的那位漂亮的女士是张老师。

某些带有介词的动词短语属于固定搭配，拆开影响词义，此时介词仍放在动词之后。如：

This is the book (which) I'm ***looking for***. 这正是我要找的那本书。

(3)关系代词 who 和 that 作介词的宾语时，介词只能放在从句中有关动词的后面。如：

The friend (who/that) I am traveling ***with*** speaks English. 和我一起旅游的那个朋友说英语。

The town (that) he lives ***in*** is far away from here. 他住的那个小镇离这儿很远。

(4)当先行词是 all, anything, something, nothing, everything, none 等不定代词时，关系代词一般只用 that。如：

That's ***all*** that I could do at that time. 我当时只能做那么多了。

(5)当先行词被形容词最高级、序数词以及 last, any, only, few, much, no, very 等词修饰时，关系代词常用 that。如：

This is ***the best*** hotel that I know. 这是我所知道的最好的旅馆。

(6)先行词既指人又指物时关系代词只能用 that。如：

Maria took photos of ***the things*** and ***people*** that she was interested in. 玛丽亚把她感兴趣的人和物都拍了下来。

Ⅱ.并列连词(Coordinating Conjunctions)

并列连词连接分句或各种并列关系的句子成分。

1. either ... or ... 或者……或者……；要么……要么…… 如：

Either you come in person, or you ask someone to deal with it.要么你亲自来，要么你委托别人过来处理。(连接分句)

Either you or he has to stay at home.要么你要么他得留在家里。(连接主语)

He's either Chinese or Korean.他不是中国人就是韩国人。(连接表语)

You can put the bag either on the table or in the sofa.你可以把这个包放在桌子上或沙发上。(连接状语)

You can either send an e-mail or make a telephone call to me.你可以发邮件或打电话给我。(连接谓语)

I will play either soccer or basketball this weekend.这个周末我要么踢足球，要么打篮球。(连接宾语)

2. neither ... nor ... 既不……也不…… 如：

Neither he nor I have been to Beijing.我和他都没有到过北京。(连接主语)

He knows neither Japanese nor French.他既不懂日语也不懂法语。(连接宾语)

微信公众号：电子课本大全

3. both … and … 两者都……；既……又…… 如：

He can both drive a car and repair it.他既会开车又会修车。（连接谓语）

Kangkang often speaks English both in class and after class.康康在课堂内外都经常说英语。（连接状语）

4. not only … but（also）… 不仅……而且…… 如：

Not only my father but（also）all of us are looking forward to meeting my uncle.不仅我父亲而且我们所有人都盼望着见到我叔叔。（连接主语）

She can not only sing but also dance well.她不但歌唱得好，而且舞也跳得好。（连接谓语）

Ⅲ.主谓一致(Agreement of Subject and Predicate)

主谓一致是指句子的主语和谓语动词在人称和数方面的一致。英语的主谓一致大致可分为三类：语法形式上的一致；意义上的一致；就近一致。

1. 语法形式上的一致

主语是第三人称单数形式，谓语动词也用单数形式；主语是复数形式，谓语动词也用复数形式。如：

Many students **are** going to the park tomorrow.许多学生明天要去公园。

Jim **has** a nice kite.吉姆有一个漂亮的风筝。

在语法主谓一致中要注意以下几种情况：

（1）由 and 连接两个名词时，谓语动词一般用复数形式，但当 and 连接的两个名词指的是同一个人或同一事物时，谓语动词用单数形式。如：

Tom and Mary **go** to school by bus every day. 汤姆和玛丽每天乘公共汽车上学。

Both meat and bread **are** eaten up. 肉和面包都吃光了。

The writer and speaker **is** giving a speech on Chinese culture in her hometown now. 这个作家兼演讲家现在正在她的家乡做关于中国文化的演讲。

（2）“either/each/every/no+单数名词”作主语，谓语动词用单数形式。如：

Each of us **has** a new computer.我们每人都有一台新电脑。

No student **likes** this kind of computer game.没有一个学生喜欢这款电脑游戏。

注：

（1）no 后面也可以跟名词的复数形式，其谓语动词相应需用复数形式。如：

No children **like** this subject.孩子们都不喜欢这门课。

（2）none of 作主语时，如果其后的名词是不可数名词，谓语动词用单数形式；如果是可数名词，谓语动词用单数或复数形式均可。如：

None of the water **was** left.水一点儿也没有剩。

None of the students **has/have** ever been to the island.学生中谁也没去过那座岛。

（3）either（neither）of 后跟复数名词或代词时，谓语动词用单数或复数均可。如：

Neither of my parents **is/are** interested in Beijing Opera.我父母都不喜欢京剧。

2. 意义上的一致

（1）当表示时间、金钱、距离、度量衡等的复数名词或短语作主语时，一般将其看作一个整体，

微信公众号：电子课本大全

谓语动词常用单数形式。如：

Seven hours **is** really a very long time.七小时的时间真长。

Four hundred dollars **is** enough for this trip.四百美元对这次旅行来说足够了。

Nine kilometers **is** not very far.九千米不算远。

(2)集体名词如作为整体，谓语动词用单数形式；如强调其中的每一个成员，则用复数形式。如：

His family **is** a big one.他的家庭是一个大家庭。

The family **were** having supper when I dropped in.当我顺路拜访时，这家人正在吃晚餐。

常见的集体名词有 group，team，class 等。但是 police 和 people 作主语时谓语动词都要用复数形式。如：

The police **are** helping people enter the hall.警察正在帮助人们进入大厅。

3. 就近一致

(1)当连词 or，either … or …，nor，neither … nor …，not only … but also …等连接主语时，谓语动词的单复数形式取决于最靠近它的主语。如：

One or two friends **are** coming this evening. 一两个朋友今晚要来。

Neither you nor she **is** an engineer.你和她都不是工程师。

Not only I but also Tom **has** a car. 不但我有一部车，汤姆也有一部。

(2)在 there be 句型中，be 动词的单复数形式取决于最靠近它的名词的单复数。如：

There **is** a pen and two pencils on the desk.课桌上有一支钢笔和两支铅笔。

There **are** two pencils and a pen on the desk.课桌上有两支铅笔和一支钢笔。

微信公众号：电子课本大全

Words and Expressions in Each Unit 各单元词汇表

注:黑体词为《英语课程标准》要求掌握的词,白体词为课文中要求理解的词。单词后的数字是指此词第一次出现的页码。本词汇表采用 IPA(International Phonetic Alphabet 国际音标)标注系统。

Unit 5

Topic 1 China attracts millions of tourists from all over the world.

attract /əˈtrækt/ *v.*吸引,引起……的好感(或爱慕) (1)
a great number of 许多,大量 (1)
fetch /fetʃ/ *v.*(去)拿来;(去)请来 (1)
introduce /ˌɪntrəˈduːs/; /ˌɪntrəˈdjuːs/ *v.*介绍 (1)
detail /dɪˈteɪl/; /ˈdiːteɪl/ *n.*详情;全部细节 (1)
strange /streɪndʒ/ *adj.*奇怪的;陌生的 (2)
pine /paɪn/ *n.*松树 (2)
lie in 位于 (2)
length /leŋθ/ *n.*长,长度 (2)
waterfall /ˈwɔːtə(r)fɔːl/ *n.*瀑布 (2)
height /haɪt/ *n.*高度;身高 (2)
grand /grænd/ *adj.*壮丽的;堂皇的 (3)
imperial /ɪmˈpɪ(ə)riəl/ *adj.*皇帝的;帝国的 (3)
carve /kɑː(r)v/ *v.*刻,雕刻 (3)
stone /stəʊn/ *n.*石头,石料,岩石 (3)
guard /gɑː(r)d/ *v.*守卫,保卫;看守 (3)
heaven /ˈhevn/ *n.*天堂(Heaven 上帝) (3)
comment /ˈkɑːment/; /ˈkɒment/ *n.*评论 (4)
*v.*做评论
responsibility /rɪˌspɑːnsəˈbɪləti/; /rɪˌspɒnsəˈbɪləti/ *n.*责任;义务 (4)
gradually /ˈgrædʒuəli/ *adv.*逐步地,渐进地 (4)
marble /ˈmɑː(r)bl/ *n.*大理石 (4)
entire /ɪnˈtaɪə(r)/ *adj.*全部的;整个的 (5)
branch /brɑːntʃ/; /brɑːntʃ/ *n.*支线;分支 (5)
construction /kənˈstrʌkʃn/ *n.*建筑(物) (5)
state /steɪt/ *n.*国家;州;政府;状态 (5)
*v.*陈述,说明
remain /rɪˈmeɪn/ *v.*剩余,遗留;仍然是 (5)
brick /brɪk/ *n.*砖,砖块 (5)
separate /ˈsepəreɪt/ *v.*(使)分开,分离 (5)
enemy /ˈenəmi/ *n.*敌人;反对者 (5)
expect /ɪkˈspekt/ *v.*预料,预期;期待,盼望 (5)
treasure /ˈtreʒə(r)/ *n.*财富;珍宝 (5)
civilization /ˌsɪvəlaɪˈzeɪʃn/; /ˌsɪvəlaɪˈzeɪʃn/ *n.*文明 (5)
suppose /səˈpəʊz/ *v.*假定,假设;推断 (6)
attraction /əˈtrækʃn/ *n.*向往的地方;吸引力 (6)
major /ˈmeɪdʒə(r)/ *adj.*主要的;重大的 (7)
cocoa /ˈkəʊkəʊ/ *n.*可可饮料;可可粉 (7)
porcelain /ˈpɔː(r)səlɪn/ *n.*瓷,瓷器 (7)
export /ˈekspɔː(r)t/ *n.*出口产品;出口 (7)
/ɪkˈspɔː(r)t/ *v.*出口
mild /maɪld/ *adj.*温和的;和煦的 (7)
unique /juˈniːk/ *adj.*独一无二的;独特的 (8)
include /ɪnˈkluːd/ *v.*包含,包括 (8)
topic /ˈtɑːpɪk/; /ˈtɒpɪk/ *n.*话题,题目 (8)
world-famous *adj.*举世闻名的 (8)
firewood /ˈfaɪə(r)wʊd/ *n.*木柴 (8)
sauce /sɔːs/ *n.*酱;调味汁 (8)
vinegar /ˈvɪnɪgə(r)/ *n.*醋 (8)

Topic 2 He is really the pride of China.

pioneer /ˌpaɪəˈnɪr/; /ˌpaɪəˈnɪə(r)/ *n.*先锋;拓荒者 (9)
B.C. /ˌbiː ˈsiː/ *abbr.*公元前 (9)
thinker /ˈθɪŋkə(r)/ *n.*思想家 (9)
wise /waɪz/ *adj.*明智的,高明的 (9)

微信公众号:电子课本大全

kindness /ˈkaɪndnəs/ *n.*仁慈,善良 (9)
philosopher /fəˈlɑːsəfə(r)/; /fəˈlɒsəfə(r)/ *n.*哲学家;深思的人 (9)
influence /ˈɪnfluəns/ *v.*& *n.*影响 (9)
whom /huːm/ *pron.*谁,什么人 (9)
pass away 去世;消失 (10)
unite /juˈnaɪt/ *v.*统一;联合,团结 (10)
defeat /dɪˈfiːt/ *v.*击败,战胜 (10)
set up 建立,创建;设置 (10)
empire /ˈempaɪə(r)/ *n.*帝国 (10)
forever /fərˈevə(r)/ *adv.*永远;长久地 (10)
come to an end 结束 (10)
captain /ˈkæptɪn/ *n.*船长,机长;(海军)上校 (11)
lead /liːd/ *v.*率领,领导;引领 (11)
compass /ˈkʌmpəs/ *n.*指南针,罗盘;圆规 (11)
sailing /ˈseɪlɪŋ/ *n.*航行 (11)
sail /seɪl/ *v.*航行;起航 (11)
coast /kəʊst/ *n.*海岸;海滨 (11)
unfortunately /ʌnˈfɔː(r)tʃənətli/ *adv.*不幸地 (11)
birth /bɜː(r)θ/ *n.*出生 (12)
trade /treɪd/ *n.*贸易,买卖,交易 (12)
*v.*互相交换,以物易物
missile /ˈmɪsl/; /ˈmɪsaɪl/ *n.*导弹 (13)
graduation /ˌgrædʒuˈeɪʃn/ *n.*毕业 (13)
university /ˌjuːnɪˈvɜː(r)səti/ *n.*大学 (13)
Pacific /pəˈsɪfɪk/ Ocean 太平洋 (13)
further /ˈfɜː(r)ðə(r)/ *adj.*进一步的 (13)
degree /dɪˈgriː/ *n.*(大学)学位;度 (13)
aerospace /ˈeərəʊspeɪs/ *n.* 航空航天工业 (13)
graduate /ˈgrædʒueɪt/ *v.*毕业 (13)
/ˈgrædʒuət/ *n.*毕业生
researcher /ˈriːsɜːtʃə/; /rɪˈsɜːtʃə/ *n.*研究员 (13)
theory /ˈθɪri/; /ˈθɪəri/ *n.*理论;原理 (13)
motherland /ˈmʌðə(r)lænd/ *n.*祖国 (13)
blank /blæŋk/ *n.*空白;空白处,空格 (13)
institute /ˈɪnstɪtuːt/; /ˈɪnstɪtjuːt/ *n.*机构 (13)
charge /tʃɑː(r)dʒ/ *n.*主管;掌管 (13)
*v.*要价;收费
in charge of 主管;掌管;负责 (13)
spacecraft /ˈspeɪskræft/; /ˈspeɪskrɑːft/ *n.*宇宙飞船 (13)
related /rɪˈleɪtɪd/ *adj.*相关的,有联系的 (13)
youth /juːθ/ *n.*青年,年轻人 (13)
devotion /dɪˈvəʊʃn/ *n.*关爱;奉献;忠诚 (13)
express /ɪkˈspres/ *v.*表达;表露 (13)
career /kəˈrɪr/; /kəˈrɪə(r)/ *n.*事业;职业 (13)
destination /ˌdestɪˈneɪʃn/ *n.*目的地;终点 (13)
hybrid /ˈhaɪbrɪd/ rice 杂交水稻 (14)
gunpowder /ˈgʌnpaʊdə(r)/ *n.*火药 (15)
printing /ˈprɪntɪŋ/ *n.*印刷;印刷术 (15)
sailor /ˈseɪlə(r)/ *n.*水手,海员 (15)
discovery /dɪˈskʌvəri/ *n.*发现 (15)
firework /ˈfaɪə(r)wɜː(r)k/ *n.*烟花;焰火 (16)
Arab /ˈærəb/ *n.*阿拉伯人 (16)
*adj.*阿拉伯的,阿拉伯人的
eastern /ˈiːstə(r)n/ *adj.*东方的,东部的 (16)
bark /bɑː(r)k/ *n.*树皮;狗叫声 (16)
*v.*狗叫
rag /ræg/ *n.*破布,抹布 (16)
clay /kleɪ/ *n.*黏土 (16)
ink /ɪŋk/ *n.*墨水,油墨 (16)

Topic 3 Now it is a symbol of England.

hang /hæŋ/ *v.*悬挂,吊 (17)
description /dɪˈskrɪpʃn/ *n.*形容;说明 (17)
Australian /ɒˈstreɪliən/ *n.*澳大利亚人 (17)
below /bɪˈləʊ/ *adv.*& *prep.*在……下面 (17)
harbor /ˈhɑː(r)bə(r)/ *n.*港口,港湾 (17)
leader /ˈliːdə(r)/ *n.*领导者,领袖 (17)
exhibition /ˌeksɪˈbɪʃn/ *n.*展览;展出 (17)
lean /liːn/ *v.*倾斜 (18)
private /ˈpraɪvət/ *adj.*私人的;私有的 (18)
president /ˈprezɪdənt/ *n.*总统,国家主席 (18)
ring out 发出清脆的响声 (18)
radium /ˈreɪdiəm/ *n.*镭 (19)
prize /praɪz/ *n.*奖,奖励,奖品 (19)
lifetime /ˈlaɪftaɪm/ *n.*一生,有生之年 (19)
telegraph /ˈtelɪgræf/; /ˈtelɪgrɑːf/ *n.*电报 (19)
photographic /ˌfəʊtəˈgræfɪk/ *adj.*摄影的 (19)

微信公众号：电子课本大全

duty /ˈduːti/；/ˈdjuːti/ *n.*责任，义务；职责 (20)
neither /ˈniːðə(r)；ˈnaɪðə(r)/ *pron.*两者都不 (20)
*adv.*也不
nor /nɔː(r)/ *conj.*也不 (20)
neither …nor … 既不……也不…… (20)
remarry /ˌriːˈmæri/ *v.*再婚 (21)
stepmother /ˈstepmʌðə(r)/ *n.*继母 (21)
license /ˈlaɪsns/ *n.*许可证，执照 (21)
lawyer /ˈlɔːjə(r)/ *n.*律师 (21)
trust /trʌst/ *v.*& *n.*信任，信赖，相信 (21)
highly /ˈhaɪli/ *adv.*很，非常 (21)
politician /ˌpɑːləˈtɪʃn/；/ˌpɒləˈtɪʃn/ *n.*从政者；政治家 (21)
elect /ɪˈlekt/ *v.*选举；推选 (21)
Civil /ˈsɪvl/ War 内战 (21)
break out 爆发 (21)
union /ˈjuːniən/ *n.*联邦；协会 (21)
slave /sleɪv/ *n.*奴隶 (21)
get rid /rɪd/ of 丢弃，摆脱，扔掉 (21)
set free 释放；解放 (21)
shoot /ʃuːt/ *v.*开(枪或其他武器)，射击 (21)
break up 拆开，解散；粉碎 (22)
unit /ˈjuːnɪt/ *n.*单元；单位 (22)
walker /ˈwɔːkə(r)/ *n.*步行者 (22)
backwards /ˈbækwə(r)dz/ *adv.*向后；朝反方向 (22)
concern /kənˈsɜː(r)n/ *n.*担心，忧虑 (22)
*v.*与……有关；让(某人)担忧
content /kənˈtent/ *adj.* 满意的，满足的 (22)
/ˈkɑːntent/；/ˈkɒntent/ *n.*内容
failure /ˈfeɪljə(r)/ *n.*失败 (22)
brief /briːf/ *adj.*简单的；短暂的 (22)
achievement /əˈtʃiːvmənt/ *n.*功绩，成就 (22)
Egyptian /iˈdʒɪpʃn/ *adj.* 埃及的；埃及人的 (23)
*n.*埃及人(语)
pyramid /ˈpɪrəmɪd/ *n.*(古埃及的)金字塔 (23)
tomb /tuːm/ *n.*坟墓；冢 (23)
complete /kəmˈpliːt/ *v.*结束，完成 (23)
*adj.*完整的；彻底的
A.D. /ˌeɪ ˈdiː/ *abbr.*公元 (23)
scientific /ˌsaɪənˈtɪfɪk/ *adj.*科学的；关于科学的 (23)
ton /tʌn/ *n.*吨 (23)
fix /fɪks/ *v.*安装；修理 (23)
tool /tuːl/ *n.*工具 (24)
mystery /ˈmɪstri/ *n.*不可理解的事；奥秘 (24)
completion /kəmˈpliːʃn/ *n.*完成；竣工 (24)

Review of Unit 5

graze /greɪz/ *v.*放牧；吃青草 (25)
make fun of 嘲弄，取笑，拿……开玩笑 (25)
wolf /wʊlf/ *n.*狼 (25)
iron /ˈaɪə(r)n/ *adj.*坚强的；强硬坚定的 (25)
glory /ˈglɔːri/ *n.*荣誉，光荣；赞美 (25)
peasant /ˈpeznt/ *n.*农民 (26)
battle /ˈbætl/ *n.*战斗，战役 (26)
battlefield /ˈbætlfiːld/ *n.*战场 (26)
memory /ˈmeməri/ *n.*记忆力，记性；回忆 (26)
in memory of 纪念 (26)
romantic /rəʊˈmæntɪk/ *adj.*浪漫的；空想的 (26)
tale /teɪl/ *n.*故事 (26)
home and abroad 国内外 (26)
scenery /ˈsiːnəri/ *n.*风景；景色 (26)

Unit 6

Topic 1 I would rather watch sports shows than those ones.

would rather … than … 宁愿，更喜欢 (27)
actress /ˈæktrəs/ *n.*女演员 (27)
charming /ˈtʃɑː(r)mɪŋ/ *adj.*令人着迷的；迷人的；吸引人的 (27)
educational /ˌedʒuˈkeɪʃənl/
adj.(有关)教育的 (27)
science fiction /ˈfɪkʃn/ 科幻小说 (28)
tragedy /ˈtrædʒədi/ *n.*悲剧；悲剧作品 (28)
documentary /ˌdɑːkjuˈmentri/；/ˌdɒkjuˈmentri/
*n.*纪录片 (28)
comedy /ˈkɑːmədi/；/ˈkɒmədi/ *n.*喜剧；喜剧片 (28)

微信公众号：电子课本大全

ending /'endɪŋ/ *n.*结尾,结局 (28)
drawing /'drɔːɪŋ/ *n.*绘画;图画 (28)
mission /'mɪʃn/ *n.*使命,天职;军事行动 (29)
adventure /əd'ventʃə(r)/ *n.*冒险;冒险经历;奇遇 (29)
mysterious /mɪ'stɪrɪəs/;/mɪ'stɪərɪəs/ *adj.*神秘的 (30)
crew /kruː/ *n.*(轮船、飞机等上面的)全体工作人员 (30)
rescue /'reskjuː/ *v.*& *n.*援救,营救 (30)
award /ə'wɔː(r)d/ *n.*奖;奖品;奖金 (31)
ceremony /'serəməni/ *n.*典礼;仪式 (31)
motion /'məʊʃn/ *n.*运动;移动 (31)
director /də'rektə(r);dɪ'rektə(r)/ *n.*导演 (31)
general /'dʒenrəl/ *adj.*大体的;普遍的 (31)
footstep /'fʊtstep/ *n.*足迹 (31)
talented /'tæləntɪd/ *adj.*有才能的;天才的 (32)
take up 继续;占据(时间、位置等) (32)
coach /kəʊtʃ/ *n.*教练 (32)
formally /'fɔː(r)məli/ *adv.*正式地;正规地 (32)
rather than 而不是 (32)
organize /'ɔː(r)gənaɪz/ *v.*组织,筹备 (32)
aim /eɪm/ *n.*目的,目标 (32)
advance /əd'væns/;/əd'vɑːns/ *v.*& *n.*发展,进步 (32)
as is known to all 众所周知 (33)
therefore /'ðerfɔː(r)/;/'ðeəfɔː(r)/ *adv.*因此,所以 (33)
violence /'vaɪələns/ *n.*暴力,暴行 (33)
violent /'vaɪələnt/ *adj.*暴力的,强暴的 (33)

Topic 2 Who is your favorite character in literature?

literature /'lɪtrətʃə(r)/ *n.*文字;文学作品 (35)
classic /'klæsɪk/ *adj.*最优秀的;典型的 (35)
in one's view /vjuː/ 在某人看来 (35)
overcome /ˌəʊvə(r)'kʌm/ *v.*克服;解决 (36)
statement /'steɪtmənt/ *n.*说法;陈述 (36)
literary /'lɪtərerɪ/;/'lɪtərərɪ/ *adj.*文学的 (37)
society /sə'saɪəti/ *n.*社团,协会;社会 (37)
moving /'muːvɪŋ/ *adj.*感人的,动人的 (37)
poetry /'pəʊətri/ *n.*诗集;诗歌 (37)
poet /'pəʊɪt/ *n.*诗人 (37)
playwright /'pleɪraɪt/ *n.*剧作家 (37)
drama /'drɑːmə/ *n.*戏剧 (37)
scene /siːn/ *n.*场面,片断 (37)
kiss /kɪs/ *v.*& *n.*吻,亲吻 (37)
masterpiece /'mæstərpiːs/;/'mɑːstəpiːs/ *n.*代表作,杰作 (38)
district /'dɪstrɪkt/ *n.*地区;区域 (39)
unlike /ˌʌn'laɪk/ *prep.*不像;与……不同 (39)
*adj.*不同的,不像的
rainbow /'reɪnbəʊ/ *n.*虹,彩虹 (39)
inspiration /ˌɪnspə'reɪʃn/ *n.*灵感;妙计 (39)
eventually /ɪ'ventʃuəli/ *adv.*最后,终于 (40)
golden /'gəʊldən/ *adj.*金(黄)色的 (40)
monk /mʌŋk/ *n.*僧侣;修道士 (40)
narrator /nə'reɪtə(r)/ *n.*叙述者;旁白员 (41)
husband /'hʌzbənd/ *n.*丈夫 (41)
precious /'preʃəs/ *adj.*宝贵的;珍稀的 (41)
possession /pə'zeʃn/ *n.*个人财产;拥有 (41)
wealth /welθ/ *n.*财产,财富 (41)
chain /tʃeɪn/ *n.*链子;一系列;连锁商店 (41)
sudden /'sʌdn/ *adj.*突然的,忽然的 (41)
all of a sudden 突然,猛地 (41)
cut off 剪掉;切断(水源、电源等) (41)
live through 经历(灾难或其它困境)而幸存 (41)
possibly /'pɑːsəbli/;/'pɒsəbli/ *adv.*可能,或许 (42)
comb /kəʊm/ *n.*梳子 (42)
*v.*梳理(头发)
jeweled /'dʒuːəld/ *adj.*镶有宝石的 (42)
rim /rɪm/ *n.*(圆形物体的)边沿;轮圈 (42)
long for 渴望(尤指对看似不会很快发生的事) (42)
hunt /hʌnt/ *v.*搜寻;打猎;追捕 (42)
at present 目前 (42)
couple /'kʌpl/ *n.*两人;一对 (42)
the couple (尤指)夫妻,情侣 (42)

微信公众号：电子课本大全

Topic 3 I will remember our friendship forever.

first of all 首先 (43)
exchange /ɪksˈtʃeɪndʒ/ *v.&n.* 交换；交流 (44)
chalk /tʃɔːk/ *n.* 粉笔 (44)
dozen /ˈdʌzn/ *n.* 十二个，一打 (44)
dozens of 很多，许多 (44)
excellence /ˈeksələns/ *n.* 优秀，卓越 (44)
valuable /ˈvæljuəbl/ *adj.* 很有价值的；很值钱的 (44)
bottom /ˈbɑːtəm/；/ˈbɒtəm/ *n.* 底，底部 (45)
adj. 底部的；最后的，尽头的
unforgettable /ˌʌnfə(r)ˈgetəbl/ *adj.* 难以忘怀的；令人难忘的 (45)
joy /dʒɔɪ/ *n.* 高兴，愉快，喜悦 (45)
royal /ˈrɔɪəl/ *adj.* 女王的，王室的 (45)
recall /rɪˈkɔːl/ *v.* 回忆起；记起 (46)
n. 记忆力，记性
competition /ˌkɑːmpəˈtɪʃn/；/ˌkɒmpəˈtɪʃn/ *n.* 比赛，竞赛 (46)
custom /ˈkʌstəm/ *n.* 风俗，习俗；习性 (47)
principal /ˈprɪnsəpl/ *n.* 大学校长 (47)
adj. 首要的，主要的
diploma /dɪˈpləʊmə/ *n.* 毕业文凭 (47)
congratulate /kənˈgrætʃuleɪt/ *v.* 祝贺 (47)
possibility /ˌpɑːsəˈbɪləti/；/ˌpɒsəˈbɪləti/ *n.* 机会，契机；可能(性) (47)
thankful /ˈθæŋkfl/ *adj.* 感谢的，感激的 (48)
in a hurry 匆忙地 (49)
hug /hʌg/ *v.& n.* 拥抱；搂抱 (49)
in time 及时，来得及 (49)
promise /ˈprɑːmɪs/；/ˈprɒmɪs/ *v.& n.* 许诺，保证 (49)
conclude /kənˈkluːd/ *v.* 推断出；(使)结束 (50)

Review of Units 5–6

pound /paʊnd/ *n.* 英磅 (51)
absent /ˈæbsənt/ *adj.* 缺席的，不在场的 (51)
alive /əˈlaɪv/ *adj.* 活着的，在世的 (51)
sharply /ˈʃɑː(r)pli/ *adv.* 急剧地；猛烈地 (51)
asleep /əˈsliːp/ *adj.* 睡着的 (51)
awake /əˈweɪk/ *adj.* 醒着的 (51)
ant /ænt/ *n.* 蚂蚁 (51)
hard-working *adj.* 工作努力的，辛勤的 (51)
unless /ənˈles/ *conj.* 除非；除非在……情况下 (53)
truth /truːθ/ *n.* 真相；实情；事实 (53)
operate /ˈɑːpəreɪt/；/ˈɒpəreɪt/ *v.* 操作；工作 (53)
instruction /ɪnˈstrʌkʃn/ *n.* 用法说明；操作指南 (53)
northwestern /ˌnɔː(r)θˈwestə(r)n/ *adj.* 西北的，西北方向的 (53)
flow /fləʊ/ *v.* 流，流动 (53)
appearance /əˈpɪrəns/；/əˈpɪərəns/ *n.* 出现，起源；外观 (53)
muddy /ˈmʌdi/ *adj.* 多泥的；浑浊的 (53)
idiom /ˈɪdiəm/ *n.* 习语，成语 (53)
argument /ˈɑː(r)gjumənt/ *n.* 争吵；争论 (54)
slap /slæp/ *v.&n.* (用手掌)打，拍，掴 (54)
till /tɪl/ *prep.&conj.* 直到……为止 (54)
mud /mʌd/ *n.* 泥，泥浆 (54)
sink /sɪŋk/ *v.* 下沉 (54)
reply /rɪˈplaɪ/ *v.& n.* 回答；回应 (54)
erase /ɪˈreɪs/；/ɪˈreɪz/ *v.* 擦掉，抹去 (54)
response /rɪˈspɑːns/；/rɪˈspɒns/ *n.* 反应；回答 (54)

说明：本词汇表音标根据《牛津高阶英汉双解词典》(第6版)标注。

微信公众号：电子课本大全

Vocabulary 词汇表

注：黑体词为《英语课程标准》要求掌握的词，白体词为课文中要求理解的词。单词后的数字是指此词第一次出现的页码。本词汇表采用 IPA（International Phonetic Alphabet国际音标）标注系统。

A

absent /ˈæbsənt/ *adj.*缺席的，不在场的（51）
achievement /əˈtʃiːvmənt/ *n.*功绩，成就（22）
actress /ˈæktrəs/ *n.*女演员（27）
A.D. /ˌeɪ ˈdiː/ *abbr.*公元（23）
advance /ədˈvæns/；/ədˈvɑːns/ *v.*& *n.*发展，进步（32）
adventure /ədˈventʃə(r)/ *n.*冒险；冒险经历；奇遇（29）
aerospace /ˈeərəʊspeɪs/ *n.* 航空航天工业（13）
a great number of 许多，大量（1）
aim /eɪm/ *n.*目的，目标（32）
alive /əˈlaɪv/ *adj.*活着的，在世的（51）
all of a sudden 突然，猛地（41）
ant /ænt/ *n.*蚂蚁（51）
appearance /əˈpɪrəns/；/əˈpɪərəns/ *n.*出现，起源；外观（53）
Arab /ˈærəb/ *n.*阿拉伯人（16）
*adj.*阿拉伯的，阿拉伯人的
argument /ˈɑː(r)gjumənt/ *n.*争吵；争论（54）
as is known to all 众所周知（33）
asleep /əˈsliːp/ *adj.*睡着的（51）
at present 目前（42）
attract /əˈtrækt/ *v.*吸引，引起……的好感（或爱慕）（1）
attraction /əˈtrækʃn/ *n.*向往的地方；吸引力（6）
Australian /ɒˈstreɪliən/ *n.*澳大利亚人（17）
awake /əˈweɪk/ *adj.*醒着的（51）
award /əˈwɔː(r)d/ *n.*奖；奖品；奖金（31）

B

backwards /ˈbækwə(r)dz/ *adv.* 向后；朝反方向（22）
bark /bɑː(r)k/ *n.*树皮；狗叫声（16）
*v.*狗叫
battle /ˈbætl/ *n.*战斗，战役（26）
battlefield /ˈbætlfiːld/ *n.*战场（26）
B.C. /ˌbiː ˈsiː/ *abbr.*公元前（9）
below /bɪˈləʊ/ *adv.*& *prep.*在……下面（17）
birth /bɜː(r)θ/ *n.*出生（12）
blank /blæŋk/ *n.*空白；空白处，空格（13）
bottom /ˈbɑːtəm/；/ˈbɒtəm/ *n.*底，底部（45）
*adj.*底部的；最后的，尽头的
branch /brɑːntʃ/；/brɑːntʃ/ *n.*支线；分支（5）
break out 爆发（21）
break up 拆开，解散；粉碎（22）
brick /brɪk/ *n.*砖，砖块（5）
brief /briːf/ *adj.*简单的；短暂的（22）

C

captain /ˈkæptɪn/ *n.*船长，机长；（海军）上校（11）
career /kəˈrɪr/；/kəˈrɪə(r)/ *n.*事业；职业（13）
carve /kɑː(r)v/ *v.*刻，雕刻（3）
ceremony /ˈserəməni/ *n.*典礼；仪式（31）
chain /tʃeɪn/ *n.*链子；一系列；连锁商店（41）
chalk /tʃɔːk/ *n.*粉笔（44）
charge /tʃɑː(r)dʒ/ *n.*主管；掌管（13）
*v.*要价；收费
charming /ˈtʃɑː(r)mɪŋ/ *adj.*令人着迷的；迷人的；吸引人的（27）

微信公众号：电子课本大全

civilization /ˌsɪvələ'zeɪʃn/; /ˌsɪvəlaɪ'zeɪʃn/ *n.*文明 (5)
Civil /'sɪvl/ War 内战 (21)
classic /'klæsɪk/ *adj.*最优秀的;典型的 (35)
clay /kleɪ/ *n.*黏土 (16)
coach /kəʊtʃ/ *n.*教练 (32)
coast /kəʊst/ *n.*海岸;海滨 (11)
cocoa /'kəʊkəʊ/ *n.*可可饮料;可可粉 (7)
comb /kəʊm/ *n.*梳子 (42)
*v.*梳理(头发)
comedy /'kɑːmədi/; /'kɒmədi/ *n.*喜剧;喜剧片 (28)
come to an end 结束 (10)
comment /'kɑːment/; /'kɒment/ *n.*评论 (4)
*v.*做评论
compass /'kʌmpəs/ *n.*指南针,罗盘;圆规 (11)
competition /ˌkɑːmpə'tɪʃn/; /ˌkɒmpə'tɪʃn/ *n.*比赛,竞赛 (46)
complete /kəm'pliːt/ *v.*结束,完成 (23)
*adj.*完整的; 彻底的
completion /kəm'pliːʃn/ *n.*完成;竣工 (24)
concern /kən'sɜː(r)n/ *n.*担心,忧虑 (22)
*v.*与……有关;让(某人)担忧
conclude /kən'kluːd/ *v.*推断出;(使)结束 (50)
congratulate /kən'grætʃuleɪt/ *v.*祝贺 (47)
construction /kən'strʌkʃn/ *n.*建筑(物) (5)
content /kən'tent/ *adj.* 满意的,满足的 (22)
/'kɑːntent/; /'kɒntent/ *n.*内容
couple /'kʌpl/ *n.*两人;一对 (42)
crew /kruː/ *n.*(轮船、飞机等上面的)全体工作人员 (30)
custom /'kʌstəm/ *n.*风俗,习俗;习性 (47)
cut off 剪掉;切断(水源、电源等) (41)

D

defeat /dɪ'fiːt/ *v.*击败,战胜 (10)
degree /dɪ'griː/ *n.*(大学)学位;度 (13)
description /dɪ'skrɪpʃn/ *n.*形容;说明 (17)
destination /ˌdestɪ'neɪʃn/ *n.*目的地;终点 (13)
detail /dɪ'teɪl/; /'diːteɪl/ *n.*详情;全部细节 (1)
devotion /dɪ'vəʊʃn/ *n.*关爱;奉献;忠诚 (13)
diploma /dɪ'pləʊmə/ *n.*毕业文凭 (47)
director /də'rektə(r); dɪ'rektə(r)/ *n.*导演 (31)
discovery /dɪ'skʌvəri/ *n.*发现 (15)
district /'dɪstrɪkt/ *n.*地区;区域 (39)
documentary /ˌdɑːkju'mentri/; /ˌdɒkju'mentri/ *n.*纪录片 (28)
dozen /'dʌzn/ *n.*十二个,一打 (44)
dozens of 很多,许多 (44)
drama /'drɑːmə/ *n.*戏剧 (37)
drawing /'drɔːɪŋ/ *n.*绘画;图画 (28)
duty /'duːti/; /'djuːti/ *n.*责任,义务;职责 (20)

E

eastern /'iːstə(r)n/ *adj.*东方的,东部的 (16)
educational /ˌedʒu'keɪʃənl/ *adj.*(有关)教育的 (27)
Egyptian /i'dʒɪpʃn/ *adj.* 埃及的;埃及人的 (23)
*n.*埃及人(语)
elect /ɪ'lekt/ *v.*选举;推选 (21)
empire /'empaɪə(r)/ *n.*帝国 (10)
ending /'endɪŋ/ *n.*结尾,结局 (28)
enemy /'enəmi/ *n.*敌人;反对者 (5)
entire /ɪn'taɪə(r)/ *adj.*全部的;整个的 (5)
erase /ɪ'reɪs/; /ɪ'reɪz/ *v.*擦掉,抹去 (54)
eventually /ɪ'ventʃuəli/ *adv.*最后,终于 (40)
excellence /'eksələns/ *n.*优秀,卓越 (44)
exchange /ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/ *v.*&*n.*交换;交流 (44)
exhibition /ˌeksɪ'bɪʃn/ *n.*展览;展出 (17)
expect /ɪk'spekt/ *v.*预料,预期;期待,盼望 (5)
export /'ekspɔː(r)t/ *n.*出口产品;出口 (7)
/ɪk'spɔː(r)t/ *v.*出口
express /ɪk'spres/ *v.*表达;表露 (13)

F

failure /'feɪljə(r)/ *n.*失败 (22)
fetch /fetʃ/ *v.*(去)拿来;(去)请来 (1)
firewood /'faɪə(r)wʊd/ *n.*木柴 (8)
firework /'faɪə(r)wɜː(r)k/ *n.*烟花;焰火 (16)
first of all 首先 (43)
fix /fɪks/ *v.*安装;修理 (23)
flow /fləʊ/ *v.*流,流动 (53)
footstep /'fʊtstep/ *n.*足迹 (31)

微信公众号：电子课本大全

forever /fərˈevə(r)/ *adv.* 永远;长久地 (10)
formally /ˈfɔː(r)məli/ *adv.* 正式地;正规地 (32)
further /ˈfɜː(r)ðə(r)/ *adj.* 进一步的 (13)

G

general /ˈdʒenrəl/ *adj.* 大体的;普遍的 (31)
get rid /rɪd/ of 丢弃,摆脱,扔掉 (21)
glory /ˈglɔːri/ *n.* 荣誉,光荣;赞美 (25)
golden /ˈgəʊldən/ *adj.* 金(黄)色的 (40)
gradually /ˈgrædʒuəli/ *adv.* 逐步地,渐进地 (4)
graduate /ˈgrædʒueɪt/ *v.* 毕业 (13)
/ˈgrædʒuət/ *n.* 毕业生
graduation /ˌgrædʒuˈeɪʃn/ *n.* 毕业 (13)
grand /grænd/ *adj.* 壮丽的;堂皇的 (3)
graze /greɪz/ *v.* 放牧;吃青草 (25)
guard /gɑː(r)d/ *v.* 守卫,保卫;看守 (3)
gunpowder /ˈgʌnpaʊdə(r)/ *n.* 火药 (15)

H

hang /hæŋ/ *v.* 悬挂,吊 (17)
harbor /ˈhɑː(r)bə(r)/ *n.* 港口,港湾 (17)
hard-working *adj.* 工作努力的,辛勤的 (51)
heaven /ˈhevn/ *n.* 天堂(Heaven 上帝) (3)
height /haɪt/ *n.* 高度;身高 (2)
highly /ˈhaɪli/ *adv.* 很,非常 (21)
home and abroad 国内外 (26)
hug /hʌg/ *v.*& *n.* 拥抱;搂抱 (49)
hunt /hʌnt/ *v.* 搜寻;打猎;追捕 (42)
husband /ˈhʌzbənd/ *n.* 丈夫 (41)
hybrid /ˈhaɪbrɪd/ rice 杂交水稻 (14)

I

idiom /ˈɪdiəm/ *n.* 习语,成语 (53)
imperial /ɪmˈpɪ(ə)riəl/ *adj.* 皇帝的;帝国的 (3)
in a hurry 匆忙地 (49)
in charge of 主管;掌管;负责 (13)
include /ɪnˈkluːd/ *v.* 包含,包括 (8)
influence /ˈɪnfluəns/ *v.*& *n.* 影响 (9)
ink /ɪŋk/ *n.* 墨水,油墨 (16)
in memory of 纪念 (26)
in one's view /vjuː/ 在某人看来 (35)
inspiration /ˌɪnspəˈreɪʃn/ *n.* 灵感;妙计 (39)
institute /ˈɪnstɪtuːt/; /ˈɪnstɪtjuːt/ *n.* 机构 (13)
instruction /ɪnˈstrʌkʃn/ *n.* 用法说明;操作指南 (53)
in time 及时,来得及 (49)
introduce /ˌɪntrəˈduːs/; /ˌɪntrəˈdjuːs/ *v.* 介绍 (1)
iron /ˈaɪə(r)n/ *adj.* 坚强的;强硬坚定的 (25)

J

jeweled /ˈdʒuːəld/ *adj.* 镶有宝石的 (42)
joy /dʒɔɪ/ *n.* 高兴,愉快,喜悦 (45)

K

kindness /ˈkaɪndnəs/ *n.* 仁慈,善良 (9)
kiss /kɪs/ *v.*& *n.* 吻,亲吻 (37)

L

lawyer /ˈlɔːjə(r)/ *n.* 律师 (21)
lead /liːd/ *v.* 率领,领导;引领 (11)
leader /ˈliːdə(r)/ *n.* 领导者,领袖 (17)
lean /liːn/ *v.* 倾斜 (18)
length /leŋθ/ *n.* 长,长度 (2)
license /ˈlaɪsns/ *n.* 许可证,执照 (21)
lie in 位于 (2)
lifetime /ˈlaɪftaɪm/ *n.* 一生,有生之年 (19)
literary /ˈlɪtərəri/; /ˈlɪtərəri/ *adj.* 文学的 (37)
literature /ˈlɪtrətʃə(r)/ *n.* 文字;文学作品 (35)
live through 经历(灾难或其它困境)而幸存 (41)
long for 渴望(尤指对看似不会很快发生的事) (42)

M

major /ˈmeɪdʒə(r)/ *adj.* 主要的;重大的 (7)
make fun of 嘲弄,取笑,拿……开玩笑 (25)
marble /ˈmɑː(r)bl/ *n.* 大理石 (4)
masterpiece /ˈmæstərpiːs/; /ˈmɑːstəpiːs/ *n.* 代表作,杰作 (38)
memory /ˈmeməri/ *n.* 记忆力,记性;回忆 (26)
mild /maɪld/ *adj.* 温和的;和煦的 (7)
missile /ˈmɪsl/; /ˈmɪsaɪl/ *n.* 导弹 (13)
mission /ˈmɪʃn/ *n.* 使命,天职;军事行动 (29)
monk /mʌŋk/ *n.* 僧侣;修道士 (40)
motherland /ˈmʌðə(r)lænd/ *n.* 祖国 (13)
motion /ˈməʊʃn/ *n.* 运动;移动 (31)
moving /ˈmuːvɪŋ/ *adj.* 感人的,动人的 (37)
mud /mʌd/ *n.* 泥,泥浆 (54)

微信公众号:电子课本大全

muddy /ˈmʌdi/ *adj.* 多泥的；浑浊的 (53)
mysterious /mɪˈstɪriəs/；/mɪˈstɪəriəs/ *adj.* 神秘的 (30)
mystery /ˈmɪstri/ *n.* 不可理解的事；奥秘 (24)

N

narrator /nəˈreɪtə(r)/ *n.* 叙述者；旁白员 (41)
neither /ˈniːðə(r)；ˈnaɪðə(r)/ *pron.* 两者都不 (20)
adv. 也不
neither ... nor ... 既不……也不…… (20)
nor /nɔː(r)/ *conj.* 也不 (20)
northwestern /ˌnɔː(r)θˈwestə(r)n/ *adj.* 西北的，西北方向的 (53)

O

operate /ˈɑːpəreɪt/；/ˈɒpəreɪt/ *v.* 操作；工作 (53)
organize /ˈɔː(r)gənaɪz/ *v.* 组织，筹备 (32)
overcome /ˌəʊvə(r)ˈkʌm/ *v.* 克服；解决 (36)

P

Pacific /pəˈsɪfɪk/ Ocean 太平洋 (13)
pass away 去世；消失 (10)
peasant /ˈpeznt/ *n.* 农民 (26)
philosopher /fəˈlɑːsəfə(r)/；/fəˈlɒsəfə(r)/ *n.* 哲学家；深思的人 (9)
photographic /ˌfəʊtəˈgræfɪk/ *adj.* 摄影的 (19)
pine /paɪn/ *n.* 松树 (2)
pioneer /ˌpaɪəˈnɪr/；/ˌpaɪəˈnɪə(r)/ *n.* 先锋；拓荒者 (9)
playwright /ˈpleɪraɪt/ *n.* 剧作家 (37)
poet /ˈpəʊɪt/ *n.* 诗人 (37)
poetry /ˈpəʊətri/ *n.* 诗集；诗歌 (37)
politician /ˌpɑːləˈtɪʃn/；/ˌpɒləˈtɪʃn/ *n.* 从政者；政治家 (21)
porcelain /ˈpɔː(r)səlɪn/ *n.* 瓷，瓷器 (7)
possession /pəˈzeʃn/ *n.* 个人财产；拥有 (41)
possibility /ˌpɑːsəˈbɪləti/；/ˌpɒsəˈbɪləti/ *n.* 机会，契机；可能(性) (47)
possibly /ˈpɑːsəbli/；/ˈpɒsəbli/ *adv.* 可能，或许 (42)
pound /paʊnd/ *n.* 英磅 (51)
precious /ˈpreʃəs/ *adj.* 宝贵的；珍稀的 (41)
president /ˈprezɪdənt/ *n.* 总统，国家主席 (18)
principal /ˈprɪnsəpl/ *n.* 大学校长 (47)
adj. 首要的，主要的
printing /ˈprɪntɪŋ/ *n.* 印刷；印刷术 (15)
private /ˈpraɪvət/ *adj.* 私人的；私有的 (18)
prize /praɪz/ *n.* 奖，奖励，奖品 (19)
promise /ˈprɑːmɪs/；/ˈprɒmɪs/ *v.& n.* 许诺，保证 (49)
pyramid /ˈpɪrəmɪd/ *n.* (古埃及的)金字塔 (23)

R

radium /ˈreɪdiəm/ *n.* 镭 (19)
rag /ræg/ *n.* 破布，抹布 (16)
rainbow /ˈreɪnbəʊ/ *n.* 虹，彩虹 (39)
rather than 而不是 (32)
recall /rɪˈkɔːl/ *v.* 回忆起；记起 (46)
n. 记忆力，记性
related /rɪˈleɪtɪd/ *adj.* 相关的，有联系的 (13)
remain /rɪˈmeɪn/ *v.* 剩余，遗留；仍然是 (5)
remarry /ˌriːˈmæri/ *v.* 再婚 (21)
reply /rɪˈplaɪ/ *v.& n.* 回答；回应 (54)
rescue /ˈreskjuː/ *v.& n.* 援救，营救 (30)
researcher /ˈriːsɜːtʃə/；/rɪˈsɜːtʃə/ *n.* 研究员 (13)
response /rɪˈspɑːns/；/rɪˈspɒns/ *n.* 反应；回答 (54)
responsibility /rɪˌspɑːnsəˈbɪləti/；/rɪˌspɒnsəˈbɪləti/ *n.* 责任；义务 (4)
rim /rɪm/ *n.* (圆形物体的)边沿；轮圈 (42)
ring out 发出清脆的响声 (18)
romantic /rəʊˈmæntɪk/ *adj.* 浪漫的；空想的 (26)
royal /ˈrɔɪəl/ *adj.* 女王的，王室的 (45)

S

sail /seɪl/ *v.* 航行；起航 (11)
sailing /ˈseɪlɪŋ/ *n.* 航行 (11)
sailor /ˈseɪlə(r)/ *n.* 水手，海员 (15)
sauce /sɔːs/ *n.* 酱；调味汁 (8)
scene /siːn/ *n.* 场面，片断 (37)
scenery /ˈsiːnəri/ *n.* 风景；景色 (26)
science fiction /ˈfɪkʃn/ 科幻小说 (28)
scientific /ˌsaɪənˈtɪfɪk/ *adj.* 科学的；关于科学的 (23)
separate /ˈsepəreɪt/ *v.* (使)分开，分离 (5)

微信公众号：电子课本大全

set free 释放；解放 (21)
set up 建立，创建；设置 (10)
sharply /ˈʃɑː(r)pli/ *adv.*急剧地；猛烈地 (51)
shoot /ʃuːt/ *v.*开（枪或其他武器），射击 (21)
sink /sɪŋk/ *v.*下沉 (54)
slap /slæp/ *v.&n.*（用手掌）打，拍，掴 (54)
slave /sleɪv/ *n.*奴隶 (21)
society /səˈsaɪəti/ *n.*社团，协会；社会 (37)
spacecraft /ˈspeɪskrɑːft/；/ˈspeɪskrɑːft/ *n.*宇宙飞船 (13)
state /steɪt/ *n.*国家；州；政府；状态 (5)
*v.*陈述，说明
statement /ˈsteɪtmənt/ *n.*说法；陈述 (36)
stepmother /ˈstepmʌðə(r)/ *n.*继母 (21)
stone /stəʊn/ *n.*石头，石料，岩石 (3)
strange /streɪndʒ/ *adj.*奇怪的；陌生的 (2)
sudden /ˈsʌdn/ *adj.*突然的，忽然的 (41)
suppose /səˈpəʊz/ *v.*假定，假设；推断 (6)

T

take up 继续；占据（时间、位置等） (32)
tale /teɪl/ *n.*故事 (26)
talented /ˈtæləntɪd/ *adj.*有才能的；天才的 (32)
telegraph /ˈtelɪgrɑːf/；/ˈtelɪgrɑːf/ *n.*电报 (19)
thankful /ˈθæŋkfl/ *adj.*感谢的，感激的 (48)
the couple （尤指）夫妻，情侣 (42)
theory /ˈθɪri/；/ˈθɪəri/ *n.*理论；原理 (13)
therefore /ˈðerfɔː(r)/；/ˈðeəfɔː(r)/ *adv.*因此，所以 (33)
thinker /ˈθɪŋkə(r)/ *n.*思想家 (9)
till /tɪl/ *prep.&conj.*直到……为止 (54)
tomb /tuːm/ *n.*坟墓；冢 (23)
ton /tʌn/ *n.*吨 (23)
tool /tuːl/ *n.*工具 (24)
topic /ˈtɑːpɪk/；/ˈtɒpɪk/ *n.*话题，题目 (8)
trade /treɪd/ *n.*贸易，买卖，交易 (12)
*v.*互相交换，以物易物
tragedy /ˈtrædʒədi/ *n.*悲剧；悲剧作品 (28)
treasure /ˈtreʒə(r)/ *n.*财富；珍宝 (5)
trust /trʌst/ *v.& n.*信任，信赖，相信 (21)
truth /truːθ/ *n.*真相；实情；事实 (53)

U

unforgettable /ˌʌnfə(r)ˈgetəbl/ *adj.*难以忘怀的；令人难忘的 (45)
unfortunately /ʌnˈfɔː(r)tʃənətli/ *adv.*不幸地 (11)
union /ˈjuːniən/ *n.*联邦；协会 (21)
unique /juˈniːk/ *adj.*独一无二的；独特的 (8)
unit /ˈjuːnɪt/ *n.*单元；单位 (22)
unite /juˈnaɪt/ *v.*统一；联合，团结 (10)
university /ˌjuːnɪˈvɜː(r)səti/ *n.*大学 (13)
unless /ənˈles/ *conj.*除非；除非在……情况下 (53)
unlike /ˌʌnˈlaɪk/ *prep.*不像；与……不同 (39)
*adj.*不同的，不像的

V

valuable /ˈvæljuəbl/ *adj.*很有价值的；很值钱的 (44)
vinegar /ˈvɪnɪgə(r)/ *n.*醋 (8)
violence /ˈvaɪələns/ *n.*暴力，暴行 (33)
violent /ˈvaɪələnt/ *adj.*暴力的，强暴的 (33)

W

walker /ˈwɔːkə(r)/ *n.*步行者 (22)
waterfall /ˈwɔːtə(r)fɔːl/ *n.*瀑布 (2)
wealth /welθ/ *n.*财产，财富 (41)
whom /huːm/ *pron.*谁，什么人 (9)
wise /waɪz/ *adj.*明智的，高明的 (9)
wolf /wʊlf/ *n.*狼 (25)
world-famous *adj.*举世闻名的 (8)
would rather ... than ... 宁愿，更喜欢 (27)

Y

youth /juːθ/ *n.*青年，年轻人 (13)

微信公众号：电子课本大全

Attached Word List 附表单词

（注：本词汇表仅供参阅，不要求学生掌握）

adapt /əˈdæpt/ *v.* 使适应；改编
affirmative /əˈfɜː(r)mətɪv/ *adj.* 肯定的
n. 肯定；同意
anxiety /æŋˈzaɪəti/ *n.* 焦虑，忧虑
behold /bɪˈhəʊld/ *v.* 看；看见
booklet /ˈbʊklət/ *n.* 小册子
bound /baʊnd/ *adj.* 一定会；很可能会
cloze /ˈkləʊz/ *n.* 填空测验
code /kəʊd/ *n.* 代码
correction /kəˈrekʃn/ *n.* 改正，修正，纠正
define /dɪˈfaɪn/ *v.* 给……下定义
definition /ˌdefɪˈnɪʃn/ *n.* 释义，解释
elapsed time /ɪˈlæpst taɪm/ *n.* 实耗时间
entitle /ɪnˈtaɪtl/ *v.* 给……命名（或题名）
error /ˈerə(r)/ *n.* 错误，差错
fairy /ˈfe(ə)ri/ *n.* 仙子，小精灵
familiar /fəˈmɪliə(r)/ *adj.* 常听说的，熟悉的
hood /hʊd/ *n.* 风帽，兜帽
leap /liːp/ *v.* 跳跃，跳跃
lower /ˈləʊə(r)/ *v.* 把……放低；降低
negative /ˈnegətɪv/ *v.* 拒绝，否定；
否定……的真实性
piety /ˈpaɪəti/ *n.* 虔诚
postal /ˈpəʊstl/ *adj.* 邮政的，邮递的
profession /prəˈfeʃn/ *n.* 职业，行业
profile /ˈprəʊfaɪl/ *n.* 简介，概述，传略
proofread /ˈpruːfriːd/ *v.* 校对，校阅
select /sɪˈlekt/ *v.* 选择，挑选
weakness /ˈwiːknəs/ *n.* 不足，弱点；软弱

English Names 英文姓名表

Male Names 男名

Aesop /ˈiːsɔp/ 伊索
Abraham /ˈeɪbrəhæm/ 亚伯拉罕
Columbus /kəˈlʌmbəs/ 哥伦布
Confucius /kənˈfjuːʃəs/ 孔子
Gustave /ɡjuːˈstɑːv/ 古斯塔夫
Hamlet /ˈhæmlət/ 哈姆雷特
Huckleberry /ˈhʌklbəri/ 哈克贝利
Jack /dʒæk/ 杰克
Khufu /ˈkuːfuː/ 胡夫
Mark Twain /tweɪn/ 马克·吐温
Pablo /ˈpæbləʊ/ 巴布罗
Pigsy /ˈpɪgsɪ/ 猪八戒
Rochester /ˈrɔʧestə(r)/ 罗彻斯特
Romeo /ˈrəʊmiəʊ/ 罗密欧
Sandy /ˈsændɪ/ 沙僧
Sawyer /ˈsɔːjə(r)/；/ˈsɔɪə(r)/ 索亚
Steve /stiːv/ 史蒂夫

Female Names 女名

Charlotte /ˈʃɑːlət/ 夏洛特
Della /ˈdelə/ 黛拉
Dorothy /ˈdɒrəθi/ 多萝西
Florence /flɒrəns/ 弗洛伦斯
Juliet /ˈdʒuːliət/ 朱丽叶
Kathryn /ˈkæθrɪn/ 凯瑟琳
Margaret /ˈmɑːgrɪt/ 玛格丽特
Marie /ˈmɑːri/ 玛丽
Sandra /ˈsændrə/ 桑德拉
Susanna /suːˈzænə/ 苏珊娜

Family Names 姓

Bigelow /ˈbɪgləʊ/ 毕格罗
Bridges /ˈbrɪdʒɪz/ 布里奇斯
Brontë /ˈbrɔnti/ 勃朗特
Bullock /ˈbʊlək/ 布洛克
Curie /ˈkjʊərɪ/ 居里
Eiffel /ˈaɪfəl/ 埃菲尔
Eyre /eə(r)/ 艾尔
Ford /fɔːd/ 福特
Finn /fɪn/ 费恩
Green /ɡriːn/ 格林
Herrick /ˈherɪk/ 赫里克
Lincoln /ˈlɪŋkən/ 林肯
Nightingale /ˈnaɪtɪŋgeɪl/ 南丁格尔
Nobel /nəʊˈbel/ 诺贝尔
Picasso /pɪˈkæsəʊ/ 毕加索
Shakespeare /ˈʃeɪkˌspɪə(r)/ 莎士比亚
Windsor /ˈwɪnzə(r)/ 温莎
Wordsworth /ˈwɜː(r)dzwəθ/ 华兹华斯

微信公众号：电子课本大全

Names of Places 地名表

Atlantic /ətˌlæntɪk/ Ocean 大西洋
Cambridge /ˈkeɪmbrɪdʒ/ 剑桥
Egypt /ˈiːdʒɪpt/ 埃及
Hollywood /ˈhɒlɪwʊd/ 好莱坞
Illinois /ˌɪləˈnɔɪ/ 伊利诺伊州
Kentucky /kenˈtʌki/ 肯塔基州
Mexico /ˈmeksɪkəʊ/ 墨西哥
Pacific /pəˈsɪfɪk/ Ocean 太平洋
Tibet /tɪˈbet/ 西藏

American English and British English
美国英语和英国英语对照表

American English	British English	American English	British English
apartment	flat	labor	labour
around	round	license	licence
behavior	behaviour	living room	sitting room
bookstore	bookshop	mail	post
cab	taxi	math	maths
candy	sweet	meter	metre
cellphone	mobile phone	mom	mum
center	centre	movie	film
centimeter	centimetre	movie theater	cinema
color	colour	neighbor	neighbour
colorful	colourful	organize	organise
cookbook	cookery book	pants	trousers
cookie	biscuit	practice (*v.*)	practise (*v.*)
crosswalk	zebra crossing	principal	head teacher
dialog	dialogue	program	programme
elevator	lift	railroad	railway
eraser	rubber	realize	realise
fall	autumn	runway	catwalk
favorite	favourite	soccer	football
finish line	finishing line	sports meet	sports meeting
first floor	ground floor	store	shop
forever	for ever	stove	cooker
garbage	rubbish	subway	underground/tube
garbage can	dustbin	theater	theatre
gray	grey	toward	towards
honor	honour	traveler	traveller
jump rope	skip	traveling	travelling
kilometer	kilometre	vacation	holiday

微信公众号：电子课本大全

Irregular Verbs 不规则动词表

Verb 动词	Past Tense 过去式	Past Participle 过去分词
be(am, is, are)	was /wɒz/, were /wɜː(r)/	been /bɪn//biːn/
bear	bore /bɔː(r)/	born /bɔː(r)n/
beat	beat /biːt/	beaten /ˈbiːtn/
become	became /bɪˈkeɪm/	become /bɪˈkʌm/
begin	began /bɪˈgæn/	begun /bɪˈgʌn/
blow	blew /bluː/	blown /bləʊn/
break	broke /brəʊk/	broken /ˈbrəʊkən/
bring	brought /brɔːt/	brought /brɔːt/
build	built /bɪlt/	built /bɪlt/
burn	burnt /bɜː(r)nt/, burned /bɜː(r)nd/	burnt /bɜː(r)nt/, burned /bɜː(r)nd/
buy	bought /bɔːt/	bought /bɔːt/
can	could /kʊd/	—
catch	caught /kɔːt/	caught /kɔːt/
choose	chose /tʃəʊz/	chosen /ˈtʃəʊzn/
come	came /keɪm/	come /kʌm/
cost	cost /kɔːst/ /kɒst/	cost /kɔːst//kɒst/
cut	cut /kʌt/	cut /kʌt/
dig	dug /dʌg/	dug /dʌg/
do	did /dɪd/	done /dʌn/
draw	drew /druː/	drawn /drɔːn/
dream	dreamt /dremt/, dreamed /driːmd/	dreamt /dremt/, dreamed /driːmd/
drink	drank /dræŋk/	drunk /drʌŋk/
drive	drove /drəʊv/	driven /ˈdrɪvn/
eat	ate /eɪt/	eaten /ˈiːtn/
fall	fell /fel/	fallen /ˈfɔːlən/
feed	fed /fed/	fed /fed/
feel	felt /felt/	felt /felt/
fight	fought /fɔːt/	fought /fɔːt/
find	found /faʊnd/	found /faʊnd/
fly	flew /fluː/	flown /fləʊn/
forget	forgot /fərˈgɑːt/; /fəˈgɒt/	forgotten /fərˈgɑːtn//fəˈgɒtn/
get	got /gɑːt/ /gɒt/	got /gɑːt//gɒt/, gotten /ˈgɑːtn//ˈgɔtn/
give	gave /geɪv/	given /ˈgɪvn/
go	went /went/	gone /gɔːn//gɒn/

微信公众号：电子课本大全

Verb 动词	Past Tense 过去式	Past Participle 过去分词
grow	grew /gruː/	grown /grəʊn/
hang	hung /hʌŋ/	hung /hʌŋ/
have (has)	had /hæd/	had /hæd/
hear	heard /hɜː(r)d/	heard /hɜː(r)d/
hide	hid /hɪd/	hidden /ˈhɪdn/
hit	hit /hɪt/	hit /hɪt/
hold	held /held/	held /held/
hurt	hurt /hɜː(r)t/	hurt /hɜː(r)t/
keep	kept /kept/	kept /kept/
know	knew /nuː/ /njuː/	known /nəʊn/
lay	laid /leɪd/	laid /leɪd/
lead	led /led/	led /led/
learn	learnt /lɜː(r)nt/, learned /lɜː(r)nd/	learnt /lɜː(r)nt/, learned /lɜː(r)nd/
leave	left /left/	left /left/
lend	lent /lent/	lent /lent/
let	let /let/	let /let/
lie	lay /leɪ/	lain /leɪn/
light	lit /lɪt/, lighted /ˈlaɪtɪd/	lit /lɪt/, lighted /ˈlaɪtɪd/
lose	lost /lɔːst/ /lɒst/	lost /lɔːst/ /lɒst/
make	made /meɪd/	made /meɪd/
may	might /maɪt/	—
mean	meant /ment/	meant /ment/
meet	met /met/	met /met/
mistake	mistook /mɪˈstʊk/	mistaken /mɪˈsteɪkən/
must	must /mʌst/	—
pay	paid /peɪd/	paid /peɪd/
put	put /pʊt/	put /pʊt/
read	read /red/	read /red/
ride	rode /rəʊd/	ridden /ˈrɪdn/
ring	rang /ræŋ/	rung /rʌŋ/
rise	rose /rəʊz/	risen /ˈrɪzn/
run	ran /ræn/	run /rʌn/
say	said /sed/	said /sed/
see	saw /sɔː/	seen /siːn/
sell	sold /səʊld/	sold /səʊld/
send	sent /sent/	sent /sent/
set	set /set/	set /set/

微信公众号：电子课本大全

Verb 动词	Past Tense 过去式	Past Participle 过去分词
shake	shook /ʃʊk/	shaken /ˈʃeɪkən/
shall	should /ʃʊd/	—
shine	shone /ʃɒn/	shone /ʃɒn/
show	showed /ʃəʊd/	shown /ʃəʊn/
shut	shut /ʃʌt/	shut /ʃʌt/
sing	sang /sæŋ/	sung /sʌŋ/
sit	sat /sæt/	sat /sæt/
sleep	slept /slept/	slept /slept/
smell	smelt /smelt/, smelled /smeld/	smelt /smelt/, smelled /smeld/
speak	spoke /spəʊk/	spoken /ˈspəʊkən/
speed	sped /sped/	sped /sped/
spell	spelt /spelt/, spelled /speld/	spelt /spelt/, spelled /speld/
spend	spent /spent/	spent /spent/
spread	spread /spred/	spread /spred/
stand	stood /stʊd/	stood /stʊd/
steal	stole /stəʊl/	stolen /ˈstəʊlən/
stick	stuck /stʌk/	stuck /stʌk/
swim	swam /swæm/	swum /swʌm/
take	took /tʊk/	taken /ˈteɪkən/
teach	taught /tɔːt/	taught /tɔːt/
tell	told /təʊld/	told /təʊld/
think	thought /θɔːt/	thought /θɔːt/
throw	threw /θruː/	thrown /θrəʊn/
understand	understood /ˌʌndə(r)ˈstʊd/	understood /ˌʌndə(r)ˈstʊd/
wake	woke /wəʊk/	woken /ˈwəʊkən/
wear	wore /wɔː(r)/	worn /wɔː(r)n/
will	would /wʊd/	—
win	won /wʌn/	won /wʌn/
write	wrote /rəʊt/	written /ˈrɪtn/

微信公众号：电子课本大全

Phrases and Structures 常用短语和习惯搭配

a bit (of)　有点,一点
according to　依据,按照,据(……所说)
a few　一些,少量
after class　课后
again and again　反复地,再三地
agree with sb.　同意某人的看法,与某人看法一致
a kind of　一种,一类
a little　一点,少许
all kinds of　各种各样的
all over　到处,遍及
all right　行了,好吧,(病)好了
all the time　总是,一直
a lot (of)　许多,大量
and so on　等等
a number of　一些
a pair of　一双,一副,一对
a piece of　一块,一张,一根,一片
arrive in/at　到达
as a matter of fact　事实上,其实
as a result　(作为)结果,因此
as ... as　像,如同,和……一样
as for　至于,关于
as long as　只要
as soon as　一……就……
as usual　照例,照旧,像往常一样
as we all know　众所周知
as well　也,还
as well as　除……之外;还有
at first　起先,最初
at home　在家
(at) home and abroad　(在)国内外
at last　最后,终于
at least　至少,起码
at once　立刻,马上
at the end of ...　在……的结尾/末端
at the same time　同时
at times　有时
at work　起作用
be able to　能够(有能力)做某事
be born in　出生于
because of　因为,由于
be fond of　喜欢,喜爱
be glad to　乐意……
be good at　擅长
be good for　对……有益
be interested in　对……感兴趣
belong to　属于
be proud of　对……感到骄傲,自豪
be short of　缺少,缺乏
be similar to　和……相似
be strict with　对……要求严格
be used to doing sth.　习惯于做……
both ... and ...　两者都,不仅……而且……
break down　(机器等)出故障;(人)身体垮掉;(化合物等)分解,(汽车)抛锚
break out　(战争、火灾等)突然发生,爆发
build up　建立
by air/plane (bus, train, ship, car)　乘飞机(公共汽车、火车、轮船、汽车)
by mistake　错误地,无意地
by the way　顺便说,顺便提一下
call for　提倡,需要
call up　打电话
can't help doing　情不自禁……, 忍不住……
care for　喜欢;照顾(病人)
carry out　开展,执行
catch up with　赶上或达到(某水平)
change ... into ...　把……转换成……,把……变成……
come about　发生,产生
come back　回来,回想起
come back to life　复活,苏醒
come down　落下
come from　出生(于),来自
come in　进来

微信公众号：电子课本大全

come into being　形成
come on　赶快,加油
come true　变为现实,成为事实
come up with　想出(主意);找出(答案)
compare with　与……相比
connect to　连接,相连
connect with　与……有联系(或关联)
cut down　砍倒
cut off　切断
cut up　切碎
day and night　日日夜夜
day by day　一天天,逐日
deal with　处理,对付
decide on　选定,决定
depend on/upon　依靠,取决于
different from …　与……不同
divide … into …　把……分成……
do one's best　尽最大的努力
do some cleaning/shopping　做扫除/买东西
dozens of　许多
draw up　拟定,起草
each other　相互;彼此
either … or …　不是……就是……
　　或者……或者……
enjoy oneself　过得愉快
even if　即使,尽管
even though　即使,尽管
ever since　自从,自……以后
face to face　面对面
fall asleep　入睡
fall ill　患病,病倒
far away　远,在远处
far from　远离
feel like doing　想要……,想做某事
fill in/fill out　填写(表格等)
fill … with …　用……填充……
find out　查明,发现
first of all　首先
for certain　肯定,确定
for ever　永远
for example　例如
for instance　例如
from now/then on　从现在/那时起
from … to …　从……到……
get(well) along with …　与……(和睦)相处
get/be ready for　为……准备好
get off　下班;下车
get on　上车
get through　通过;拨通(电话)
get to　到达
get together　聚会,联欢
get up　起床
get rid of 摆脱,丢弃
give back　归还;送回
give sb. a hand　帮助某人
give up　放弃
go ahead　走在前面,领先;干吧,干下去
go by　走过,经过;过去
go fishing/hiking/shopping　(去)钓鱼/远足/
　　购物
go for a walk　散步
go on　继续
go on doing　继续干某事,不停地干某事
go on with　继续
go out　出去;熄灭
go up　上升,上涨
go wrong　出错
grow up　成长,长大
had better (do)　最好(做)
hand in　上交;递交
have a cold　患感冒
have a good time　玩得高兴,过得愉快
have a meeting　开会
have an effect on　影响……
have classes　上课
have fun with　玩得高兴
have to　不得不,必须
hear from　收到……的来信
hear of　听说,知道
help oneself to …　请随便吃点……
help … out　帮助某人解决困难
help sb. with sth.　帮助某人做某事
here and there　到处,各处
hold on　等一等(别挂电话)
hold one's breath　不出气,屏住呼吸
hundreds of　数百,成百上千

微信公众号：电子课本大全

hurry up　赶快,快点
in a hurry　匆忙,很快地
in a minute　马上,立即
in a word　简言之,总之
in danger　处于危险中
in detail　详细地
in fact　事实上,实际上
in front of　在……前面
in general　大体上,总的来说
in one's view 在某人看来
in need of　需要,缺少
in order　按顺序
in order to　为了
in public　当众;公开
in short　简而言之
instead of　代替,而不是
in surprise　吃惊地,惊讶地
in the beginning　一开始,初期
in the end　最后,终于
in the future　今后,在未来
in time　及时,来得及
just a moment　稍等一会儿,请稍等
just now　现在,刚才;此时,眼下
keep away (from) …　远离……
keep doing sth.　继续做某事
keep in touch with …　和……保持联系
keep on　继续(进行)
keep up with　赶上,跟上
knock at/on　敲
knock into sb.　撞上某人
last but not least　最后但也同样重要的
later on　后来
laugh at　嘲笑
learn … from …　从……中学习……
leave for　动身去某地
lend … to …　把……借给……
less than　不到,少于
live/have a … life　过着……的生活
live on　以……为主食,靠……为生
look after　照顾,照料
look ahead　向前看,展望未来
look at　看,观看
look for　寻找
look forward to　盼望,期待
look like …　看起来像……
look out　留神,当心
look up　查找
lose one's way　迷路
lots of　许多,大量
make a face　做鬼脸,做苦脸
make friends with　与……交朋友
make mistakes　犯错误
make sure　确保,设法保证
make up　组成,构成;化妆;和解;编造
make up one's mind　下决心
millions of　成百万上千万,数以百万计
mistake … for …　把……误以为……
more and more　越来越(多的)
more or less　或多或少,几乎,差不多
more than　超过,多于
neither … nor …　既不……也不……
next to　紧接着,相邻,次于
no doubt　无疑地
no longer　不再
not at all　一点儿也不;不用谢,没关系
not only … but (also) …　不仅……而且……
not so … as　不像,不如
not … till/until　直到……才
of course　当然
once in a while　偶尔,偶然
once more　再一次
once upon a time　从前,很久以前
on duty　值日,值班
on foot　走路,步行
on one's way (to)　在(去)……的途中
on/over the radio　通过收音机
on sale　出售,上市
on show　展出,在上演(放映)
on time　准时,按时
ought to　应该
out of sight　看不见,在视野之外
out of work　失业
over there　在那边
pay attention to　注意
pay for　付款
pick up　捡起;接收;开车去接(某人);收听

微信公众号：电子课本大全

place of interest　名胜
plenty of　大量,充足,丰富
point to　指向
prefer ... to ...　喜欢……胜过……
pretty well　相当好;几乎,差不多
prevent ... from ...　妨碍,防止
put away　将……收起;储存
put down　记下,放下
put on　穿上,戴上;上演
put on a performance　演出
put out　扑灭
put up　挂起;贴(广告等)
quite a bit/a lot　许多,大量
quite a few　相当多
rather than　而不,非
refer to　提到;涉及,有关
regard ... as ...　把……看作……
right away　立即,马上
right now　立即,马上
ring up　打电话给……
save one's life　挽救某人生命
see sb. off　为某人送行
send up　发出,射出
set free　释放,解放
set off　动身,起程;使爆炸
set up　建立,创立
show (sb.) around　带领(某人)参观
since then　从那时起
so far　到目前为止
sooner or later　迟早,早晚
so ... that ...　如此……以至于……
spend ...(in) doing sth.　花费……做……
spend ... on ...　在……花钱
stand for　代表,象征
stay up　深夜不睡,熬夜
stick to(doing)sth.　坚持(做)某事
stop doing sth.　停止做某事
stop to do sth.　停下来做某事
such as　例如
take away　拿走
take care of　关心,照料
take it easy　别着急,别紧张
take measures to do sth.　采取措施做某事
take off　脱下;起飞
take part in　参加
take place　发生
take the place of　取代,代替
take up　继续;占去,占据(时间,位置等)
talk about　谈论,议论
tell a lie　撒谎
thanks to　幸亏,由于
the day after tomorrow　后天
the day before yesterday　前天
the more ... the more ...　越……就越……
the same as　和……相同,一样
the same to　对……也一样
think about　考虑(是否去做)
think of　想起,考虑;认为
think over　仔细考虑
thousands of　成千上万,几千
throw away　扔掉
too much　太多
too ... to　太……以至于不……
translate ... into ...　把……翻译为……
treat ... as ...　把……看作……;把……视为……
try one's best　尽力
try on　试穿,试试看
try out　试验
turn down　关小,调低
turn off　关掉(水、电视、收音机等)
turn on　打开(水、电视、收音机、灯、煤气等)
turn up　到达,来到;调高(声音)
used to do sth.　过去常常做某事
very much　非常,很
wait for　等候,等待
wake up　醒来
what's more　而且,更重要的是
work on　从事,致力于
work out　算出,解决
worry about　担心,烦恼
write down　写下,记下
write to　写信给……

微信公众号：电子课本大全

后　记

本册教科书由北京市仁爱教育研究所依据教育部《义务教育英语课程标准(2011年版)》编写，经教育部基础教育课程教材专家工作委员会2013年审查一次性通过。

自教育部2011年7月下发《义务教育英语课程标准》(送审稿)之日起，北京市仁爱教育研究所的数十位英语教材编写专家及近百位教材编写人员在加拿大主编Jim Greenlaw博士和中方主编王德春教授、副主编杨晓钰教授的带领下，对仁爱版初中英语教材进行了深入、细致的修订改编工作。

修订后的仁爱版初中英语教材更加注重培养学生的语感和良好的语音、语调基础，使他们形成用英语进行日常交际的思维和能力；注重培养学生良好的学习习惯，提高他们自主学习的能力；注重培养学生的观察、记忆、思维、想象和创造能力，促进心智和综合人文素养的全面发展。同时，仁爱版初中英语教材还注重培养学生的爱国主义精神及跨文化交际意识，为学生的进一步学习奠定良好的基础。

在教材修订的过程中，我们所有参与教材修订的专家、教授、编写、审校人员每天坚持工作10个小时以上(包括兔年大年三十至龙年正月初九以及所有的节假日和公休日)，一直连续坚持工作到教材送审截止日期的最后一天下午。**我们执着的追求最后终于获得了丰厚的回报**——在2012年1月31日开始的第一阶段送审(七上—七下)和2012年12月31日开始的第二阶段送审(八上—九下)的过程中，仁爱版初中英语教材均分别于2012年3月17日和2013年3月2日率先一次性通过教育部基础教育课程教材专家工作委员会审查(唯一一套无需参加2012年4月9日和2013年4月8日的再次会议复核审查)，且2012年3月17日第一阶段和2013年3月2日第二阶段审查通过的唯一结论要求均是：请参照修改意见自行修改。

仁爱版初中英语教材在编写及数百次的修改、审校过程中得到了全国诸多英语教育专家、教研员和优秀一线教师的指导与帮助，其中有：王晓、李琨、陈叶瑶、陈明、宗泽、高卫红、郭俊丽(按姓氏笔画排序)等同志。同时，仁爱版初中英语教材的每一次修改、审校还吸纳了很多教研员和一线教师的宝贵意见。在此，北京市仁爱教育研究所向他们表示诚挚的谢意！

由于时间的关系，教材中可能还存在不足及需要完善之处，衷心希望广大英语专家、教研员、一线教师、在校学生及学生家长等来电来函批评指正，以便下次修订时改正。

本教科书的绝大部分(99%以上)作品均为北京市仁爱教育研究所原创作品，极少部分(1%以下)选用的经典作品、图片由于无法与作者取得联系，特委托北京版权代理有限责任公司向权利人转付稿酬。请您与北京版权代理有限责任公司联系并领取稿酬。联系方式：(010)82357058/57/56

北京市仁爱教育研究所

微信公众号：电子课本大全