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义务教育教科书 英语（衔接三年级起点）九年级

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九年级

It's fun!
It's easy!



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English
英语

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致 同 学

亲爱的同学们，转眼就是义务教育阶段最后一学年了，欢迎大家继续使用这套《英语》教材！

本册《英语》教材供九年级使用。

九年级教材不再分上册和下册，而是合为了一本，供同学们全学年使用。全书共十个单元，后面两个单元不再安排新的语法项目，对新词汇的数量也进行了控制，以便同学们能更有效地复习。

本学年我们将徜徉在文学的殿堂，体验和欣赏一些诗歌、寓言、电影与戏剧等文学作品。我们还将学习关于安全和救护的生活常识，探讨健康的生活方式。你们知道如何在生活中运用沟通技巧、得体地进行社会交往吗？这也许是渐渐长大的你们将不断面临的困惑和问题，本册内容将给予你们更多的思索和启迪。另外，语言与文化密不可分，学习语言就要学习语言所依存的文化。因此，在交流中要时刻保持文化意识。我们将专门介绍一些世界各地的文化特点，帮助同学们开阔视野，了解更多东西方文化的异同。

在初中阶段的最后一段时光中，我们要更多地参与、交流，并经常反思和总结。相信自己，只要不断付出就会有所收获。祝大家学习之旅愉快！



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Contents



Units	Functions	Grammar
Unit 1 (P1~16) Stay Healthy	Seeing a Doctor Talking about Health	Modal Verbs: should, need
Unit 2 (P17~32) Great People	Talking about Great People and Their Lives	Adverbial Clause with “before”, “after”, “as”
		Attributive Clause with “who”, “that”
Unit 3 (P33~48) Safety	Reminding and Warning	Imperatives
Unit 4 (P49~64) Stories and Poems	Enjoying Literature	Past Continuous Tense
		Modal Verb: must
Unit 5 (P65~80) Look into Science	Talking about Science	Attributive Clause
Unit 6 (P81~96) Movies and Theatre	Talking about Entertainment	Object Complements
		Passive Voice
Unit 7 (P97~112) Work for Peace	Talking about Disputes and Settlements	Conjunctions: and, but, or, so
Unit 8 (P113~128) Culture Shapes Us	Talking about Cultural Differences	Adverbial Clause with “though” or “although”
Unit 9 (P129~144) Communication	Talking about Interpersonal Communication	
Unit 10 (P145~160) Get Ready for the Future	Talking about the Future and Giving Wishes	

Vocabulary (P161~176)
Structures and Expressions (P177~181)
Irregular Verbs (P182~183)
Grammar (P184~188)

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UNIT 7

Lessons 37 ~ 42

Work for Peace



We Will Learn

Functions

- Talking about Disputes and Settlements

Grammar

- Conjunctions: and, but, or, so

Structures

- I tried calling you, but your phone was out of service.
- We are all friends, so we try hard to understand each other.
- It helps the situation, but sometimes it is not successful.
- Did you ever have a fight with a good friend?

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Lesson 37: Don't Fight!



- Have you ever missed a big event like a basketball game, a concert or a movie? Why did you miss it?
- When there is a dispute, how do you deal with it?

After a basketball game, Danny, Jenny and Brian are talking happily.

Brian: That was quite a victory, Danny! The other team was strong, but you beat them.

Danny: Thanks, Brian. It's fun to win, but I just love to play. Everyone played so well!

Jenny: By the way, where was Steven today? Is there anything wrong with him?

(Danny is just about to say something when he sees Steven running towards them carrying a basketball.)

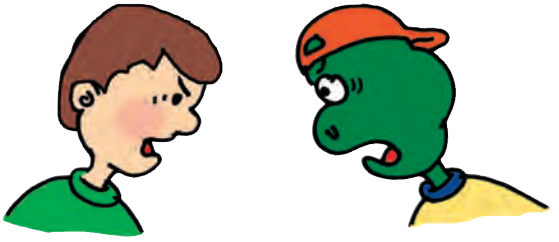
Steven: Danny! Why didn't you tell me the game time was changed?

Danny: I did! I sent you an e-mail.

Steven: Well, my computer broke down the day before yesterday and it's still being repaired. Why didn't you call me?

Danny: I tried calling you, but your phone was out of service. I sent you a text message.

Steven: I didn't check my messages! We live close to each other, so why didn't you come over and knock at my door! You knew how important the game was to me! Now I've missed it!



Danny: Well, I was too busy all day, and I am NOT your secretary!

Steven: What?!

(Steven throws his ball on the ground. It bounces and hits Danny's head.)

Danny: Ouch! Are you crazy?

(Danny almost hits Steven, but Brian and Jenny jump in to separate them.)

Jenny: Don't fight, you two! You are good friends, not enemies. You should behave like gentlemen. Let's talk!



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Let's Do It!

1 Read the lesson and answer the questions.

1. Did Steven come to the basketball game?
2. How did Danny try to reach Steven?
3. Why did Danny get so angry with Steven?

2 The words in italics are from this lesson. Tick the correct answers to complete the sentences.

1. He is a *gentleman*. He is always _____.
   ☐ polite ☐ rude
2. The cards of _____ colours are mixed together. Can you *separate* them?
   ☐ same ☐ different
3. This TV _____. We need someone to *repair* it.
   ☐ worked well ☐ broke down
4. Li Ling leaves you a *message*. This means she wants to _____.
   ☐ tell you something ☐ meet you at once
5. He *beat* me at chess. I _____.
   ☐ lost ☐ won
6. I'm very _____ because I *missed* lunch.
   ☐ hungry ☐ full

3 Listen to Jack's diary and complete it.

Dear Diary,
I felt bad today. I had a _____ with my friend Tom. Our baseball team _____ the other team, and everyone was happy. But Tom missed the game because he did not get my _____. He was mad at me. I tried to explain, but he wouldn't listen. He almost _____ me. I became _____, too. We haven't talked to each other since our fight. I am not happy at all.

4 Have you ever had a serious dispute with a friend? What happened? Talk about it with your partner.



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Lesson 38: Making School a Better Place



- Is there a student council in your school? What does it do?
- Who do you think can work towards peace? Can you do it too?



I think we should all work for peace. Each of us can make a difference.

My name is Danielle. I'm in Grade 9 this year, and I'm president of the student council at my school. Most junior high schools in Canada have a student council. Members of the councils are chosen by students.

Student councils work to make schools better places to learn. In the council, we share our ideas, interests and concerns with teachers and others. Sometimes, we plan school-wide activities. In December, we decided to raise money for an organization that provides food for poor people in our city. How did we get the money? We organized a special basketball game in the school gym. Lots of students and their parents came to watch. We sold tickets and, in the end, we made about $300.

During student council meetings, we have to work together, but it's not always easy for us to reach an agreement. The students are from many different cultures. We have different religions, wear different clothes or speak different languages at home. Sometimes there are serious disputes. Anyway, we are all friends, so we try hard to understand each other.

I think we should work together towards peace in our schools and in the world. We need to learn about different countries and make friends with people from other cultures.



Dig In

A student council is a group of students that shares ideas, interests and concerns with teachers and school principals. It raises funds for school-wide activities, including social events, community projects and school reforms.

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Let's Do It!

1 Read the lesson and write true (T) or false (F).

1. Danielle is president of the student council at her school. ( )
2. The teacher chooses students as members of the student council. ( )
3. The purpose of student councils is to make schools better places to learn. ( )
4. It is easy for everyone in the student council to agree with each other. ( )

2 Make sentences with "provide… for" using the given information.

1. this organization/food/poor people
   → This organization provides food for poor people.
2. the hotel/a shoe-cleaning service/guests
   → _____
3. the rich land/enough food/the people
   → _____

3 Fill in the blanks with "and", "but", "or" or "so".

1. The Spring Festival is usually in January _____ February.
2. I have two new classmates. One is Sandra _____ the other is Mary.
3. She doesn't like the colour, _____ she likes the style.
4. Go right now, _____ I will punish you!
5. We have Mother's Day and Father's Day here, _____ no Children's Day.
6. A tablet has no keyboard _____ mouse, _____ it is easy to carry.
7. The bud will open up _____ turn into a flower.
8. I have no brothers _____ sisters.

A conjunction is a part of speech that connects two words, phrases, clauses or sentences. Look for more sentences using "and", "but", "or" or "so". Can you find some rules?



4 Work in groups of three to complete this activity. Student A writes the first part, Student B writes the second part, and Student C combines the two parts with a conjunction (and, but, or, so).

Example:

Student A	We are friends.
Student B	Sometimes we have disputes.
Student C	We are friends, but sometimes we have disputes.



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Lesson 39: Having Good Relationships in Your Community

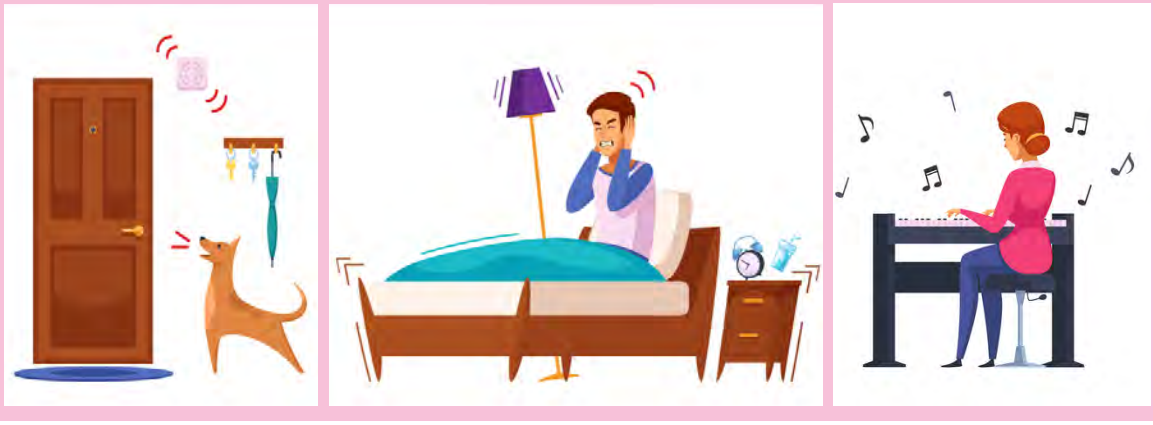


- What should you do to get along with the people around you?
- How should you communicate with people who are doing things you don't like or understand?

To work towards a peaceful life, you should always try to develop good relationships with the people around you. Be kind and help those in need. Do this not only for family and friends, but also for the people who live in your neighbourhood.

People in your community might have different ways of living and thinking. This doesn't mean that they're wrong and you're right. If everyone had the same ideas, the world would be a boring place.

Today, in many cities, people usually lock their doors after work and don't see their neighbours much. Social interactions are often limited to a "Hi!" on the street. However, there may be times when someone does something that upsets you. If this happens, discuss the matter in a friendly way. This allows you to express your ideas without damaging your relationship. Avoid arguments, especially ones that judge the nature of the person rather than the actions. For example, your neighbours are playing loud music while you try to fall asleep. Should you politely suggest they lower the volume? Or should you angrily shout at them? The first option is clearly better. By calmly examining any problems, you create a relationship of mutual respect and understanding. After all, good neighbours are better than distant relatives.



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Let's Do It!

1 Read the lesson and tick the things that help develop good relationships in your community.

- ☐ Offer help to those in need.
- ☐ Respect your neighbours and be kind to them.
- ☐ If your neighbours have different ways of living, tell them they are wrong.
- ☐ If your neighbours do something that upsets you, discuss the matter in a friendly way.
- ☐ If your neighbours play loud music, force them to turn it off immediately.

2 Circle the correct prepositions to complete the sentences.

1. He is always ready to help those (in/with) need.
2. We wish to develop a long-term business relationship (with/for) you.
3. I have to limit my talk (of/to) 20 minutes.
4. As a matter of fact, most disputes can be solved (in/to) a friendly way.
5. One of the best ways (on/of) learning a foreign language is to use it in practice.

3 There is one mistake in each sentence. Can you find and correct it?

1. The task wasn't as bored as I first thought.

   _____

2. I left the day away without do anything at all.

   _____

3. His parents won't allow him staying out late.

   _____

4. He put the animals — dogs, cats, birds and snakes on the ship and lock the door.

   _____

5. There are time when my neighbour asks me to look after her pet dog.

   _____

4 Work in pairs. Suppose you are asked to give some tips about working towards peace in the community. Please list 3 to 5 "Do's and Don'ts" for people in your community.

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Lesson 40: The UN — The Power of Words



- Words or war — which do you think is more powerful?
- Do you know there is an international organization which tries to prevent war? What is its name?

In the early twentieth century, people suffered through many wars. When World War II was over, an organization called the United Nations (the UN) was formed to help countries talk about their problems instead of fighting. That was in 1945.

Today there are 193 member states in the UN. The headquarters of the UN is in New York City. The head of the UN, chosen by all the member states, is called the Secretary-General. The UN Security Council has fifteen members, five of which are permanent members — China, France, Russia, the U.K. and the U.S.

Many times since 1945, the UN has sent armies to keep peace between two fighting countries. It helps the situation, but sometimes it is not successful.

It is not always easy for the members to reach an agreement. Just imagine how difficult it is to satisfy all 193 members! However, the UN is still the best way for the world to solve its problems. Let's hope that the great idea they had in 1945 to prevent war will last forever.

Words — even angry words — are always better than war!



Dig In

Besides the Security Council, there are other important parts of the UN. For example, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is a specialized agency. One of its jobs is to protect important cultural sites. It has recognized many famous places in China. Can you name some of these places?

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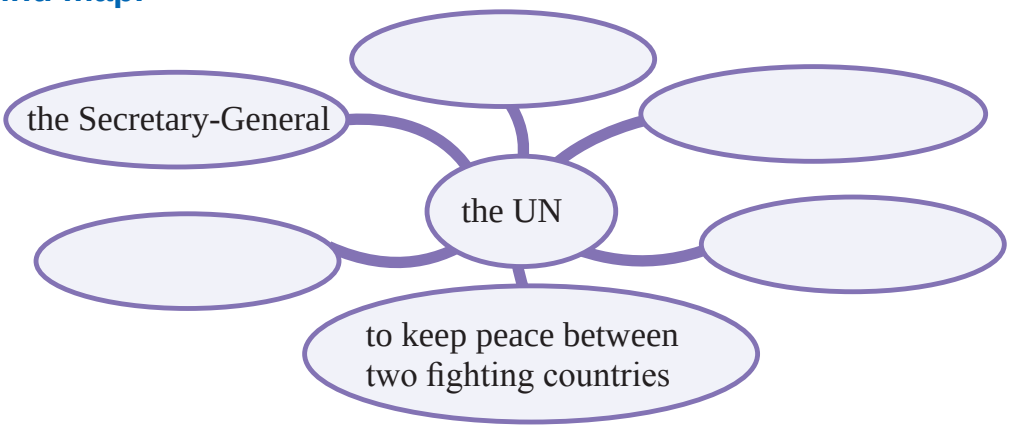
Let's Do It!

1 What do you know about the UN? Read the lesson and fill in the mind map.



2 Here is a speech that was given at a UN meeting. Read the speech and fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

situation　　agreement　　satisfy　　Secretary-General

Mr. _____, my fellow delegates, ladies and gentlemen,

It is a great honour for me to stand here and speak to you all. We know this is no ordinary time for our people. Each of us comes here with our own problems. Sometimes we cannot reach an _____. Sometimes the _____ is very serious. And most of the time, we cannot _____ everyone. But it is not impossible! We should work together to make the world a better place to live. More peace, less war!



A SPEECH ABOUT PREVENTING WAR

We all love peace and hate war. War brings suffering to people. How can we put an end to war? Imagine you are representing China at the United Nations. Make a speech about how the United Nations should work to prevent war.

Present your speech to a small group of classmates and listen to their speeches. Talk about your speeches in groups. Ask each other questions about your opinions and other information you learned.

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Lesson 41: Jenny's Good Advice



- What do you do when your friends misunderstand you?
- When you get into a fight with a friend, which of you usually says sorry first?

Danny and Steven haven't talked to each other for a few days. Will they ever be friends again?

Jenny: I'm glad you agreed to come to my house. Would either of you like a cookie?

Steven: Yes, please! You make great cookies, Jenny.

Danny: I agree.

Jenny: Thank you. I'm glad you can agree on something.



Danny and Steven eat their cookies in silence. They won't look at each other, and neither of them wants to talk.

Jenny: Now, do you two want to keep silent forever? Do you really want to stop being friends?

Steven: (*He looks down at the floor.*) When everyone agrees on a time, it shouldn't be changed.

Jenny: What do you have to say about that, Danny?

Danny: Some of our teammates had to go to the Old Age Home and help the elders that morning. Everyone else agreed on the new time. I tried to let Steven know.

Steven: But I didn't see the message!

Jenny: Steven, I think Danny really tried to reach you.

Danny: (*Danny looks at Steven.*) Well, next time, I guess I will go to you directly. I'm sorry you missed the game.

Steven: Well, I didn't check my messages carefully. And I am sorry I hit you with the basketball. I didn't mean to do it, Danny.

(Slowly, a smile comes across Danny's face. Then they both begin to laugh.)

Jenny: It's good to see you are friends again. After all, it's just a game!

Danny: And it's only my head!



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Let's Do It!

1 Listen to the dialogue and answer the questions.



1. Is Danny free on Saturday afternoon?
2. Who else does Jenny invite?
3. Why does Jenny invite them?

2 Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the phrases in the box.

mean to　　agree on　　keep silent　　after all

Danny and Steven didn't talk to each other for a few days. That Saturday, they both went to Jenny's house, but they all _____ at first. Jenny encouraged them to talk about the problem. Steven complained that Danny shouldn't change the time they _____. Danny explained the situation. He felt sorry that Steven missed the game. Steven said sorry to Danny because his basketball hit Danny on the head. But he didn't _____ do it. It was an accident. The two boys became friends again. _____, friends are more important than a game.

3 Work in groups of three. Pretend there is a dispute between two friends. Can you think of something to say to keep them from fighting?

Dispute: Ben and Tim planned to go to the movie theatre together this Saturday. Tim arrived at the theatre on time, but Ben didn't show up the whole evening. Ben thought their plan was for Sunday. Now, Tim is upset and he hasn't spoken to Ben for a week.

Your advice:

- _____
  _____
- _____
  _____
- _____
  _____

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Lesson 42: Peace at Last



- What is the meaning of "peacemaker"?
- Do you know any sayings about friendship? What are they?



Dear Li Ming,

Did you ever have a fight with a good friend? It is a really bad feeling if friends don't talk to each other for a couple of days. That's how I felt last week.

You see, I had a big fight with Steven. He and I play on the same basketball team. Our last game was moved to an earlier time, but Steven didn't get my message, so of course he missed the game. He was angry. He threw his basketball, and it hit me. Steven and I were ready to beat each other!

Thanks to Jenny, everything is OK now. We held a meeting yesterday. We had a good talk and solved our problems. We said sorry to each other.

I'm happy we are friends again. Friendship is important, and we should not fight over such a small matter.

I have to go now — Steven is knocking at my door. Talk to you soon.

Danny



Dear Danny,

I am happy that you and Steven are friends again. Remember the old saying: A good friendship makes life happier!

I have had similar experiences. Sometimes friends don't agree with each other. But if we can sit down and talk about the problems together, many of them can be solved. We all want peace rather than fighting.

Jenny is a good peacemaker. We need more peacemakers in the world.

Li Ming

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Let's Do It!

1 Read the lesson and write true (T) or false (F).

1. Danny was feeling bad last week. ( )
2. Li Ming had a fight with Steven. ( )
3. Many problems can be solved if friends talk about them. ( )

2 Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the phrases in the box.

hold a meeting　thanks to　rather than　knock at

1. _____ the kind-hearted couple, the homeless boy has a new family.
2. Tom! Go and see who is _____ the door.
3. We _____ to answer all questions yesterday.
4. I would like to ride a bicycle _____ drive a car.

3 Choose the correct answers.

Group A:

1. When two dogs _____ a bone, a third one takes the bone and carries it away.
2. All countries should work together to _____ global warming.
3. I don't want to _____ my cousin because she's my best friend.

A. fight with　　B. fight against　　C. fight over

Group B:

1. This is the time we all _____. You cannot change it.
2. I usually _____ you, but this time I disagree.
3. We all _____ help her, but we don't know what to do.

A. agree with　　B. agree to　　C. agree on

4 Read the following proverbs about friendship. Translate them into Chinese and discuss some of them with your friends.

A friend in need is a friend indeed.
A good friend is like a mirror.
Tell me about your friends, and I'll tell you who you are.
A true friend reaches for your hand and touches your heart.
The friends of our friends are our friends.



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Unit Review

Building Your Vocabulary

I. Complete the sentences with the correct words. The first letter is given.

1. Look out for spelling mistakes when you c_____ your homework.
2. A s_____ is a kind of animal that has no legs to move.
3. With a lot of practice, we finally b_____ that strong team.
4. The children were s_____ into groups for the game.
5. When you leave the house, make sure to l_____ the door.

II. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the phrases in the box.

out of service　provide… for　in silence　prepare for　reach an agreement

1. Yesterday I called you, but your phone was _____.
2. The final examination is coming. All the students are busy _____ it.
3. It's very kind of him to _____ food _____ the poor.
4. After a long discussion, we finally _____.
5. She sat alone _____ for a long time.

Grammar in Use

Join the clauses using "and", "but", "or" or "so".

He can understand French,	and	will you just watch?
I fell off my bike		she stayed in bed.
I know her face,	but	we will be late for school.
Hurry up,		nobody likes to talk with him.
Do you want to play the game	or	I can't remember her name.
That man never tells the truth,		he can't speak it.
June had a bad headache,	so	hurt my knees.

Listening and Speaking

Listen to the dialogue and complete it. Then act it out.

A: Hi! I'm a journalist from *China Daily*. Can I interview your band?

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B: No problem.
A: Your band has wonderful musicians. _____
B: Not always. Sometimes we have different ideas.
A: _____
B: We sit and talk.
A: _____
B: Yes. Sometimes we argue with each other. Once, I didn't talk to Sam for three days after a fight. When we cooled down, we discussed the problem.
A: _____

A. Discussion is always a good way to solve disagreements.
B. How do you solve those problems?
C. Do you always agree with each other?
D. Do you sometimes argue?

Putting It All Together

Read the passage and answer the questions.

Get Together and Talk Things Over!

Sometimes even best friends have fights. They disagree with each other and begin to argue. Sometimes they even stop talking to each other. If they are really good friends, though, they will try to fix things up. There are usually two sides to every story, so it is helpful if you can get someone else to listen to both sides.

Maybe you have a good friend who knows both of you. You can ask him or her to have a meeting with you and listen to what each of you has to say. The main thing is for the two of you to get together and talk things over.

When you get together, try not to be angry. Listen to what your friend has to say. Then tell your point of view. You might be surprised. Sometimes all it takes is talking together to work things out. After all, a disagreement is just that. You might even forget the whole thing. You might even make friends with your old friend all over again!

1. Why do best friends have fights and begin to argue?
2. Who should you find to listen to both sides?
3. What are some key things to keep in mind when you get together to talk things over?

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Self-Evaluation

Find more examples from the unit. Then mark your stars.

I. Talking about Disputes and Settlements

We are all friends, so we try hard to understand each other.

I can talk about disputes and settlements in English.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

II. Conjunctions: and, but, or, so

I'm in Grade 9 this year, and I'm president of the student council at my school.

I can use "and", "but", "or" and "so" properly.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆



Please Let There Be Peace

The army gathered — they prepared to fight.
Out of war, please let there come peace.
They held their guns, smoke hid the light.
Out of war, please let there come peace.
The soldiers stood beside each other.
They must obey, do as they're told.
Battle rages — no heroes.
Out of war, please let there come peace.

The leaders hold so many meetings.
After war, please let there be peace.
We hope they agree to do something.
After war, please let there be peace.
They talk together, then make a speech.
The war must end, they all agree.
Put the guns down — no heroes.
After war, please let there be peace.

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UNIT 8

Lessons 43 ~ 48

Culture Shapes Us



We Will Learn

Functions

- Talking about Cultural Differences

Grammar

- Adverbial Clause with “though” or “although”

Structures

- Although sayings are usually simple and easy to remember, they are full of deep meaning.
- Human beings share similar hopes and fears.
- Though I have lived here for a long time, I still don’t feel Canadian.
- I think understanding cultural differences really helps us to understand each other, live together and work together.

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Lesson 43: A Visit to Chinatown



- What do you usually do to prepare for the Spring Festival?
- What Western festivals are celebrated in China?

It's Saturday evening. Li Ming, Jenny and Brian are chatting online.

Jenny: Hi Li Ming! Guess what we did today!

Li Ming: I have no idea. Did you go shopping? I know Christmas is coming.

Brian: You are smart. But did you know that we went shopping in Chinatown?

Li Ming: Really? Did you have a good time?

Brian: Yes. We bought a big Christmas tree, some decorations and gifts. I really enjoyed the lunch we had there. I had a bowl of noodles, and I used chopsticks and a spoon instead of a fork and a knife.

Jenny: My parents love to have lunch and shop there, although parking is a problem. My dad had to park his car in the underground parking lot.

Li Ming: Do they speak Chinese there?

Brian: In the stores and restaurants, people spoke English to me, but many of them speak Chinese to each other. And there were red lanterns everywhere.

Jenny: Danny and I watched a wonderful dragon dancing performance during the Spring Festival last year.

Li Ming: That's interesting. I hope we have a North American town here.

Brian: Then you can celebrate Christmas and get gifts from Santa Claus.

Li Ming: I love Santa Claus. Do you believe it's Santa Claus who brings you gifts, Brian?

Brian: Of course not. Only little kids believe that. But we do have lots of fun.

Jenny: What do you usually do during the Spring Festival, Li Ming?

Li Ming: There are so many special things about the Spring Festival. Young children usually get gifts — lucky money. We eat dumplings and many other delicious foods. We have temple fairs and all kinds of performances. It's the most important festival in China.

Brian: I hope I can go to Chinatown again to see the Spring Festival.



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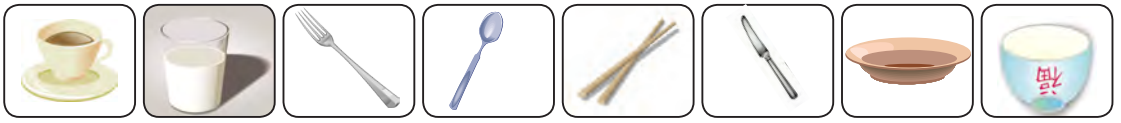
Let's Do It!

1 Read the lesson and write true (T) or false (F).

1. Jenny and Brian went shopping in Chinatown. ( )
2. Jenny and her parents live in Chinatown. ( )
3. There's a North American town in China. ( )
4. Some Chinese people eat dumplings during the Spring Festival. ( )

2 What utensils do you usually use? Look at the pictures and fill in the blanks.



cup _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

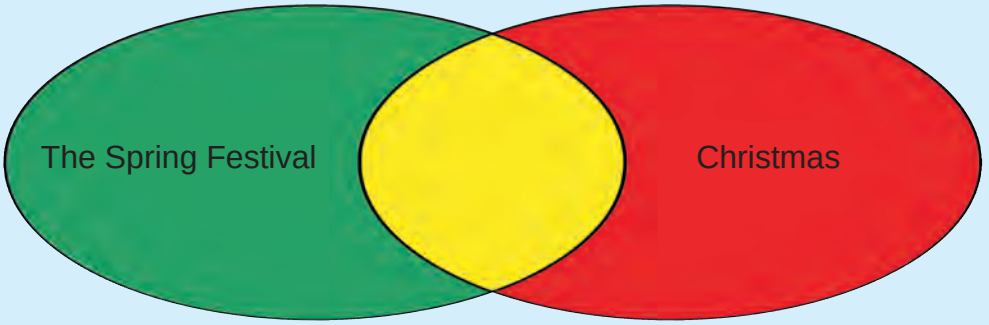
When you eat noodles, you usually use _____.
When you eat steak, you usually use _____.
When you eat porridge, you usually use _____.
When you drink milk, you usually use _____.
When you drink tea, you usually use _____.



THE SPRING FESTIVAL AND CHRISTMAS

How do Chinese people celebrate the Spring Festival? How do Western people celebrate Christmas? Read the following facts and use them to fill in the circles. Think about what facts can go in the middle. What else do you know about these holidays?

- make dumplings
- buy new clothes
- clean up the house
- give lucky money to children
- hang red lanterns
- sing Christmas songs
- visit relatives and friends
- go to a temple fair
- decorate a Christmas tree
- buy some Christmas gifts
- attend a family get-together



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Lesson 44: Popular Sayings



- Do you know any English or Chinese sayings? What are they?
- Do you use sayings in your daily life? Give an example.

Seeing is believing.
Where there is a will, there is a way.
An apple a day keeps the doctor away.



Have you ever heard these old sayings? Sayings are an important part of the language and culture of every society. Although sayings are usually simple and easy to remember, they are full of deep meaning. They come from the experience of generations of people, and from different walks of life. Take a look at these sayings:

Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.
A journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step.
Well begun is half done.
Don't be penny wise and pound foolish.
Actions speak louder than words.
Many hands make light work.

These sayings help people understand the world and form good habits, or encourage people to work hard and as a team. Whether the sayings are in Chinese, English, or any other language, they share something in common.

Do you know the English for the Chinese saying "ai wu ji wu"? That's "Love me, love my dog". And "Every dog has his day" is similar to the Chinese saying "shi nian he dong, shi nian he xi". Although Chinese sayings use images of animals or things other than dogs, the meanings are almost the same. Human beings share similar hopes and fears.



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Let's Do It!

1 Read the Chinese sayings below and find the matching English expressions from the lesson.

爱屋及乌。	Love me, love my dog.
眼见为实。	
十年河东，十年河西。	
行动重于言辞。	
千里之行，始于足下。	
众人拾柴火焰高。	
不要小事聪明，大事糊涂。	
有志者事竟成。	

2 Fill in the blanks using the sayings from the lesson.

1. Seeing is believing. We warmly welcome you to visit our factory.
2. _____. It is very important to make a good start.
3. Cleaning the room will not take long if we all help. You know, _____.
4. _____. We should do more and speak less.
5. Although you failed the exam, you shouldn't give up. Remember _____.

3 Work in pairs. Discuss the meanings of the following sayings. Can you find the matching Chinese sayings? Then make sentences with the sayings you have learned.

- When in Rome, do as the Romans do.
- First come, first served.
- It is never too late to mend.
- No pain, no gain.



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Lesson 45: Different Manners



- In your opinion, what are good manners?
- Do you think cultures shape manners?



I have many good friends in Canada, though Canadian culture is different from Chinese culture.

My name is Wu Zhou. I have lived in Canada for twenty-three years. In Canada, I call myself Joe Wu. Joe is an English name that sounds like Zhou.

Though I have lived here for a long time, I still don't feel Canadian. This is probably because North American manners and Chinese manners are so different.

In China, being modest is a virtue. If someone praises you and says that your English is excellent, you should be modest and say, "No, no. My English is still poor." But in North America, this is usually a sign of being weak and not confident. You should just say, "Thank you."

In Canada, people only ask children about their age. It's not polite to ask an adult's age. They think it is private. But this is common in many places in China.

In both China and North America, it is polite to offer an elderly person a seat on the bus. In North America, however, an elderly person may feel embarrassed about being offered a seat.

When Chinese people eat out in restaurants, they may take turns paying for the meal. In Canada, however, people often share the cost of a meal.

In China, if your guests have no food on their plates, it's polite to put food on their plates. In Canada, you pass food to guests, but you don't usually put food on their plates.

In China, people seldom give extra money to waiters, waitresses, taxi drivers or hotel workers. In North America, this is always done. It is called "tipping".

It's interesting to experience two different cultures. I think understanding cultural differences really helps us to understand each other, live together and work together.

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Let's Do It!

1 Read the lesson and match the behaviours with the correct countries.

Canada

China

- asking an adult's age
- putting food on a guest's plate
- giving a tip to waiters and hotel workers
- sharing the cost of a meal in a restaurant

2 Match and complete the sentences.

Although people have different cultures and customs,	but he has already made many friends there.
Brian hasn't been to China,	they have the same feelings.
He has been at the new school for only a few days,	he still feels lonely.
Though Liu Feng has many friends in America,	but he knows a lot about our country.

Note that we should not use "although/though" and "but" together in the same sentence.



3 Fill in the blanks with the words or phrases in the box.

pay for praise take turns modest private

1. We should _____ little Debbie for her courage.
2. It's a long way. We can _____ driving.
3. They asked him to _____ the damage, but he refused.
4. Don't talk about other people's _____ things. It's not polite.
5. Jack is a _____ man who is admired by many people.

4 What cultural differences, besides the ones already discussed, have you noticed between China and English-speaking countries? Share your ideas with your classmates.

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Lesson 46: Home to Many Cultures



- Why are there different cultures in one country?
- What are some of the cultural differences between different people and places in China?



In Canada, people from many cultures live together.

Canada is home to many cultures. Three percent of all Canadians are First Nations people. The people of the First Nations were there before other people came to North America. Now more than half of Canadians have British or French blood. The rest are from every part of the world: Asia, Africa, Central America, South America, Australia and other European countries.

Canada became a country in 1867, and for more than a hundred years, most immigrants in the country were from Europe. In the 1970s and 1980s, that changed. According to a survey, the number of European immigrants dropped from 90 percent to 25 percent, and the number of Asian immigrants rose from 3 percent to 48 percent.

Although Canada has two official languages — English and French, most Canadians do not speak both. Many immigrants speak two languages — the language of their first country and English or French. Canada welcomes cultural differences in the people who live there.

So what is a Canadian? That's a little hard to describe. Canada does not have one culture — it has many. It is important that people from different cultures can live together in one country.

Is there a Canadian food? Not really. Is there a Canadian religion? No. Is there a Canadian kind of music? No again. Is there a Canadian way of understanding the world? Yes. It's that people should respect and accept one another and help one another. It's important to keep different languages, religions and customs alive.

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Let's Do It!

1 Read the lesson and answer the questions.

1. What percent of Canadians are from the First Nations?
2. What languages do most immigrants to Canada speak?
3. Why are there many cultures in Canada?
4. What's the Canadian way of understanding the world?

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

1. He came back from _____ (Canada) three years ago, but he keeps in touch with his _____ (Canada) friends.
2. If you could travel to only one _____ (Europe) country, which one would you choose?
3. He wonders what this means for the future of _____ (Asia) markets.
4. Understanding cultural _____ (difference) is very important for companies involved in international business.
5. I'd like to take you to our city's _____ (centre) park.

3 Make sentences using the given information.

1. the number of websites/22 in 2009/315 in 2013/the report (rise from… to, according to)

→The number of websites rose from 22 in 2009 to 315 in 2013, according to the report.

2. the price of it/$25 a kilogram in 2003/$250 this year/the research (rise from… to, according to)

→_____

3. David's weight/150 pounds last month/120 pounds this month/his doctor (drop from… to, according to)

→_____

4 Work in groups. List some traditional Chinese customs. Try to find the similarities and differences between Chinese and other cultures.



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Lesson 47: Good Manners



- How do you usually treat a guest in your home?
- How are you treated when you visit your friend's house?

Mr. Manners,

I'm a Grade 9 student. My Australian pen pal is coming to Beijing next week. I invited him for dinner at my home, and he accepted. What should I do to make him feel welcome? How can I be a good host?

Li Ming

Dear Li Ming,

A good host always tries to make guests feel welcome. Here are some tips for you.

Tidy up your house before your guest arrives.

Open the door for your guest and hang up his coat. It will make him feel welcome.

Offer your guest something to drink or eat like tea, fruit and snacks.

Don't ask your guest to go to the kitchen and serve himself! Serve your guest at the table.

Make him feel at home. Talk to your guest. That's why you invited him.

Don't turn on the television. It's OK in China, but it's considered rude in Western cultures.

Mr. Manners



Mr. Manners,

I'm a student visiting Russia. I'm going to stay for three months. One of my classmates invited me to stay overnight at her house. It will be my first time visiting a Russian house. What should I do to be a polite guest?

Dong Fang

Dear Dong Fang,

Here are some small suggestions for you.

Bring a small gift, such as sweets or flowers.

Follow the rules of your host's home. Do what your host asks you to do.

Don't be noisy, especially at bedtime.

Offer to help prepare the dinner.

Write a thank-you note after your visit.

Visiting a local family is a great way to experience another culture. Remember to be yourself and have fun.

Mr. Manners

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Let's Do It!

1 Read the lesson and fill in the table.

Mr. Manner's tips for Li Ming	Mr. Manner's tips for Dong Fang

2 Circle the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. I said sorry for being too (noisy/noise).
2. The book I read was written in (Russian/Russia).
3. Please (tidy up/divide up) your closet. It's a mess.
4. Big lights (hung/hanged) from the ceiling. They looked beautiful.

3 Imagine you visited a Canadian friend's house yesterday. Write a short letter to your host.

Task tips:
You can thank him for the kind things he did for you. You can also mention some of the cultural differences you experienced in his home.

4 Listen and sing along.

So We Can Be Friends

We welcome you to our home.
You are all our guests.
We'd like to offer you some dinner,
Then a bed to rest.

We try to keep our culture.
We don't find it strange.
I would like to learn about your ways,
So we can be friends.

You may find that our home is different from yours.
Would you like something to eat or drink?
Would you like some more?



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Lesson 48: Supper with the Bradshaws



- How do you react when you receive a gift you don't like?
- When your family visits another, what do you usually take as a gift?

Dear Danny,

How are you these days? Are you ready for Christmas?

My Australian pen pal, Bruce, and his father, came to visit me the day before yesterday. Last night, my parents invited them to our home for dinner. At the end of the meal, Mr. Bradshaw opened a box of cookies he had brought from home. He then passed the box to everyone. We each took a cookie and ate it. The cookie tasted like chalk to me! But in good Chinese tradition, I told Mr. Bradshaw that I enjoyed it.

At the airport today, Mr. Bradshaw gave me a big box of the same cookies as a gift. I don't know what we'll do with them.

Merry Christmas and Happy New Year!

Li Ming



Hi Li Ming,

I am so busy with Christmas these days.

I couldn't help but laugh when I read your e-mail. I can imagine your reaction when you received the cookies. Maybe you can send them to me. I love all kinds of cookies. But I think you were polite to react that way. I love Chinese culture. I wish everyone here, especially Debbie, could learn some Chinese manners.

Debbie dreams of being a police officer. She once said that she hoped to have a toy gun as a Christmas gift, so I bought one for her. But when I gave it to her, she said she wanted a doll! She changes her mind so quickly!

Though I was a little hurt, I still enjoyed Christmas very much. We had a lot of fun. We are planning another trip to Chinatown during the Spring Festival. I love festivals.

Danny

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Let's Do It!

1 Read the lesson and write true (T) or false (F).

1. Li Ming liked Mr. Bradshaw's cookies. ( )
2. Li Ming accepted Mr. Bradshaw's gift although he didn't like it. ( )
3. Debbie liked the toy gun that Danny gave her as a Christmas gift. ( )
4. Danny is planning another trip to Chinatown. ( )

2 Complete the passage with the correct forms of the words in the box.

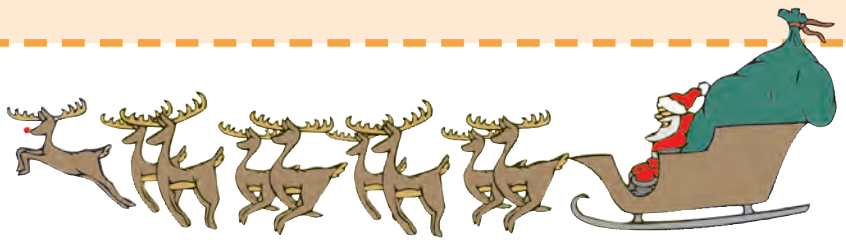
officer　gun　praise　catch　react

There was a robbery yesterday afternoon. Two men rushed into the City Bank with _____ in their hands. All the people were scared except a smart clerk. She _____ quickly and pushed the alarm immediately. Soon the robbers _____ by the police _____. Luckily, there was no loss or injuries. This clerk _____ by the mayor.

3 Let's do a quick quiz!



You know about Santa Claus, don't you? He's that man in red clothes. He has a long, white beard. He wears black boots. He says, "Ho! Ho! Ho!" He and Christmas go together. Over the years, the stories about Santa Claus have grown. He has an address, a special type of transportation and a special way to get into children's houses. Do you know what they are? Let's do a quiz!



1. Where does Santa Claus live?
2. Santa rides in a sleigh. What animals pull his sleigh?
3. Children believe that Santa visits them on Christmas Eve. How does he get into their houses?

1. It is said that Santa Claus lives at the North Pole.
2. Reindeer pull Santa's sleigh.
3. Santa comes down the chimney. When he leaves, he goes up the chimney.

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Unit Review

Building Your Vocabulary

Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words in the box.

human gun private tidy chalk hang rule praise

1. _____ cannot be owned or carried in many countries.
2. Though personal letters are _____, some parents open their children's letters.
3. In some public places, there are _____ against making any noise.
4. The mother _____ her kid for _____ the table after the meal.
5. _____ can make tools, but animals can't.
6. The teacher drew a horse on the blackboard with _____.
7. The branches of the trees along the river _____ down and touched the water.

Grammar in Use

Combine the sentences with "though" or "although".



1. It's late. The teacher is still working in his office.
2. It's blowing hard. They will go out to repair the street lamps.
3. He didn't know the poor old man. He bought lunch for him.
4. He made a serious mistake. His parents finally forgave him.
5. Bill is dead. He will be remembered by his friends.

Listening and Speaking

I. Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks.

1. In Western countries, people usually have _____ names.
2. Brian James Smith is Brian's _____ name.
3. In Western countries, people talk about their "_____", "_____" and "_____" names.
4. In Western countries, people usually call a person's _____ name.

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II. Imagine that a Canadian friend comes to visit your house. What should you do to make him or her feel comfortable? Make up a dialogue with your partner and act it out.

Putting It All Together

Read the passage and follow the instructions.

Table Manners



All societies have customs about how to eat politely. In English, we call these customs "table manners". Based on culture and location, table manners can be quite different from place to place. It's very interesting! Here are some examples:

• In some cultures, it's polite to serve food to guests, while in other cultures, people don't do this because it makes the guests feel like they are being forced to eat.

• In most East Asian countries, people use chopsticks at the table. In Western countries, people usually eat with a knife and a fork. Do you know that in some places people simply use their hands to eat? And in some places, only their right hand?

• In Russia, it's polite to leave a bit of food on your plate to show the host that there was plenty to eat. But in India, finishing the food on your plate is considered polite. It means you enjoyed the food.

Throughout the world, you will find many different table manners and customs. So when you visit another place or another country, take the time to learn the local customs and manners. Remember, "When in Rome, do as the Romans do".

What are some good manners in your hometown? What else do you know about table manners? Write about it.

Example:

• In my hometown, it's polite to serve food to our guests.
• It's rude to put your elbows on the table in my city.
• Talking when you have food in your mouth is really rude.
• It's not polite to use a toothpick at the table.

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Self-Evaluation

Find more examples from this unit. Then mark your stars.

I. Talking about Cultural Differences

I think understanding cultural differences really helps us to understand each other, live together and work together.

I know how to express cultural differences in English.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

II. Adverbial Clause with "though" or "although"

Though I was a little hurt, I still enjoyed Christmas very much.

I can use "though" and "although" properly.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Where I Come From





I come from a foreign country.
I am so much different from you.
So if I make
A cultural mistake,
Would you please tell me what to do?

Where I come from, we shake hands in greeting,
And ask, "How are you?"
We say "please" and "thank you"
During a meeting
And forgive a mistake or two.





What's one of the special customs
Your society likes to use?
Something you say
To your friends each day
That you could teach me, too?

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UNIT 9

Lessons 49 ~ 54

Communication



We Will Learn

Functions

- Talking about Interpersonal Communication

Structures

- Friendship requires good communication.
- Smiling can be a passport to good communication.
- Somehow, he had to adapt to this new environment.
- She realizes that talking about problems is better than keeping them as secrets.

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Lesson 49: Get Along with Others



- Do you have good relationships with the people in your life?
- What do you think is most important for a good friendship?



Ms. Liu: Hi class! We have an interesting topic for this unit. First, let me ask you a question: How do you get along with others in school or at home?

Li Ming: I think I'm doing well. I have many friends.

Wang Mei: I have many friends, too. We have a lot of fun together.

Ms. Liu: Do you always get along well with your friends?

Wang Mei: Well, not always… Sometimes friends have misunderstandings. Sometimes a friend really hurts you without realizing it.



Li Ming: That's true. Friendship requires good communication.

Ms. Liu: Very good point. If we can't communicate well, we can hardly get along with our friends. It's the same with family relationships.

Yang Hao: I guess that people who know how to communicate well with others are happier and more satisfied with their lives. They are more likely to succeed in their jobs.

Ms. Liu: Exactly! That's why communication is very important. It's always better to get things out in the open — talk about a problem, come to a solution or move on. Bad feelings like hate and anger can make you seriously ill. This week we'll talk more about communication. Hopefully, we'll all learn to get along better with each other!

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Let's Do It!

1 Read the lesson and match the people with their statements.






Friendship requires good communication.

People who know how to communicate well with others are more likely to succeed in their jobs.

It's always better to get things out in the open.

Sometimes friends have misunderstandings.

2 Rewrite the sentences below with the correct forms of the phrases from the lesson.

1. It took them more than an hour to solve the problem.
   → It took them more than an hour to _____.
2. We had a wonderful time in the park.
   → We had _____ in the park.

3 Change the following adjectives into adverbs and use them to complete the sentences.

easy _____ hopeful _____ exact _____
real _____ serious _____

1. Using the search engines, you can _____ find books in this library.
2. Here is a book on grammar. _____, it will help you with your study.
3. The old lady walked _____ slowly. It took her a long time to get there.
4. I'm sorry to hear that. Was she _____ hurt?
5. Jim must have copied Paul's work because they made _____ the same mistakes.

4 Work in groups. Share your ideas about communication. You can use "I think…", "I guess…", "That's for sure!", "That's true!" or "Good point!".

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Lesson 50: Tips for Good Communication



- How do you communicate with a new friend?
- In your opinion, what are the best ways to communicate?

Do you have many friends? Do you have fun together? Do you feel comfortable when talking to others? Have you ever found it hard to make new friends? Here are some tips for good interpersonal communication:

● Remember other people's names. Make a great effort to do this when you first meet someone new. Then when you meet again, you will easily make that person feel comfortable if you remember his or her name. It shows you care.

● Smile. Make sure you smile and greet others in a friendly way, especially the first time you meet them. Smiling can be a passport to good communication.

● Find a proper topic. Talk about the weather, sports or news. You can also ask questions or tell jokes. The main thing is to find a topic you are both interested in.

● Be a good listener. Good listeners show others that they are interested in the conversation. People will be happy to talk to you if you are listening carefully. One simple way to show you are a good listener is to make eye contact.

● Be honest. Tell people the truth. No one wants to waste time talking to someone who is not honest.

● Keep your promises. Try not to be late. If you set a time to meet your friends, do your best to be on time. If you have to change your plan or cancel it, let your friends know ahead of time. People will trust those who always keep their promises.



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Let's Do It!

1 **Some people are talking about ways to communicate well. Listen to the interview and match the names with their suggestions.**

Jane	Be aware of your body language.
Dan	Always keep a smile on your face.
Chrissy	Make eye contact.
Julie	Don't interrupt others when they are talking.

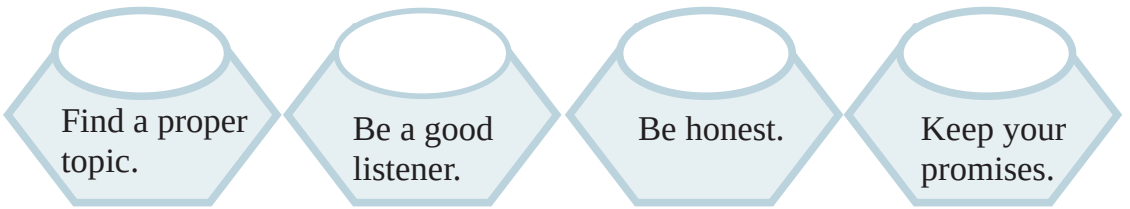
2 **Here are some tips for good communication. Group them into the baskets below.**

A Talk about the weather, sports or other news.

B Tell an interesting story. C Listen carefully.

D Tell jokes. E Don't break your promises.

F Don't tell lies. G Don't interrupt others. H Try not to be late.



3 **Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.**

promise cancel proper passport

1. If you want to _____ the meeting, you must inform us a week before.
2. She could not find a _____ solution to this problem.
3. Zhang Jian plans to go abroad but he needs to get a _____ first.
4. I can't make a _____, but I'll try my best.

4 **Work in pairs. Think about your family and friends. What makes you happy in the way they communicate with others? Talk about it.**

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Lesson 51: What Could Be Wrong?



- Have you had any problems with your friends?
- When you have a problem with a friend, what do you usually do?

Dear Sue,

There is a problem between me and my good friend. We used to study and play together, but ever since last Friday, she hasn't spoken to me. I considered all the things that could be wrong, but I still can't figure out what the problem is. I tried to call her, but she didn't answer. What should I do?

A Lost Girl

Dear Lost Girl,



Many people have had the same experience as you. Sometimes it's pretty hard to tell what's wrong in a friendship. Try writing to your friend or you can ask another friend for help. If neither of these things works, just leave your friend alone. She may need some time to cool down and think about the situation herself.

If you figure out what the problem is, think about it. Did you really hurt your friend? If yes, go directly to her and say sorry. Maybe it was just a big misunderstanding.

If your friend wants to end the friendship, there's nothing you can do about it. Both of you can move on and find new friends. But even if you're not friends anymore, you should still be friendly. Say hi to her when you pass her at school. Maybe one day she will realize what a good friend you are.

Sue

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Let's Do It!

1 Read the lesson and answer the questions.

1. What has happened to the Lost Girl?
2. What are Sue's suggestions if a friend wants to end the friendship?

2 Listen to the reply from the Lost Girl and fill in the blanks.

Dear Sue,

Thanks for your advice. I wrote my friend a letter and told her I wouldn't want to lose her as a friend. I asked her what was wrong. She wrote back to me after she _____. There was a _____. I didn't go home with her last Thursday as we had planned. She _____ me, but I missed the call. I _____ it was all my fault. I went to her and said sorry. We are now friends again. I'm very happy.

The Lost Girl

3 Read the lesson again and tick the advice Sue gave to the Lost Girl.

- ☐ Say sorry if you hurt your friend.
- ☐ Give your friend some time to cool down.
- ☐ Clearly express how you feel.
- ☐ Write to your friend and ask what's wrong.
- ☐ Talk to your friend directly as soon as possible.
- ☐ You can still be friendly even if you are not friends anymore.
- ☐ Be aware of your body language.



DOCTOR SUE SAYS

Work in groups. Write about a problem between two friends on a piece of paper. The problem should be short and clear.

- Collect all the paper in the class.
- Shuffle the paper.
- Each group draws a piece of paper.

Read the problem in your group and write some advice to that person.

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Lesson 52: The Power of a Smile



- Have you ever felt lonely? Why?
- How can you make new friends?

Students often gather together in small, closed groups. If you are not part of a group, it can be difficult for you to be accepted. This is especially true if you can't speak to the members of the group in their language.

This was the situation Sam faced each day as he went to class. Sam and his family moved to France last month. Before he arrived, he knew there would be many difficulties. But they were even worse than he imagined.

Every lunch hour, after arriving at his new school, Sam sat alone in the dining hall. He looked at all the different groups of students around him. But he had no way to let them know that he was a good person. He simply couldn't find the right words to reach them.

Sam knew he had to find a way to change the situation. Somehow, he had to adapt to this new environment. He did a little research on the Internet and discovered that smiling is a universal language — it is understood everywhere.

One morning, as Sam was walking by a group of students, he smiled at them. A boy in the group smiled back at him. For Sam, that was a good beginning. Later, he noticed the boy coming towards him in the hall with a warm smile on his face. Sam returned the smile.

Soon the boy asked Sam to join him and his group of friends for lunch. Although Sam wasn't able to say much in French, everyone smiled and laughed. Before he knew it, Sam had a group of friends, and they all wanted to help him learn French.

That day he experienced the power of a smile.



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Let's Do It!

1 Read the lesson and number the sentences in the correct order.

( ) Sam was really lonely in his new school.
( ) Sam was worried before he arrived in France.
( ) When Sam smiled at another student, he received a warm smile back.
( ) Sam tried his best to find a way to change the situation.
( ) Sam was invited to have lunch with a group of students.

2 Complete each passage using the information from the list below.

I've been at my new school _____ and I still haven't made any friends. I've joined clubs, but I usually end up alone at the club while other kids gather in small groups. I don't know who to talk to or _____.

This is the perfect question for me to answer because I have changed schools six times _____ and have had to make new friends each time! Yes, it's always hard to make new friends in a new school because _____. Well, here's how I usually do it — find a person _____. Start a conversation with that person. I find this works very well. Good luck!

A. since primary school
B. for six weeks
C. who seems nice and friendly
D. what to do
E. the students are a close group

3 Have you ever had to adapt to a new environment? How did you adapt to it? Interview your group members.

Task tips:
If "Yes", what did you do to adapt to it? Did you try any of these ways?
• Smile at others.
• Make friends.
• Communicate well.
• Take part in group activities.
If "No", do you have any suggestions for those who need to adapt to a new environment?

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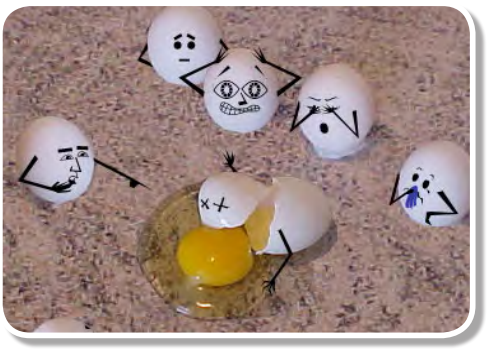
Lesson 53: Working in Groups



- Do you like group work?
- What can you do to help your group work well together?

"OK class," says Ms. Liu. "It's time for our group project. Let's get to work!"

Yi Han is the leader of one group. She is not looking forward to working with her group because a boy named Li Tian is always absent from the group meetings. He doesn't follow the rules, and he refuses to do any work. This slows the whole group down.



Yi Han considers telling Ms. Liu about these problems, but she doesn't want to get Li Tian in trouble. Instead, she decides to talk to him and find out what the problem is. She says, "Everyone is working hard on our project. But so far, you have done nothing. Is there something wrong?"

Li Tian is quiet for a few seconds, and finally says, "It's not that I don't want to be in the group. Sometimes, I don't really understand the things we're learning. I know it's not fair, but I don't want to say something stupid, so I do nothing."

Now Yi Han understands. Li Tian isn't lazy — he just needs help! "From now on," she says, "I will do my best to help you feel more confident. Then you can do your share, and it will be fair for everyone." "Thank you! I'll try hard to do my part," says Li Tian.



Yi Han feels happy. She realizes that talking about problems is better than keeping them as secrets.

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Let's Do It!

1 Read the lesson and tick the correct answers to the questions below.

1. The group is working slowly. Yi Han wants to solve the problem. What does she do?
   - ☐ Tell the teacher.
   - ☐ Talk to Li Tian.
2. Li Tian has some difficulties. What are they?
   - ☐ He doesn't want to be in the group.
   - ☐ He doesn't understand the things they're learning.
3. Knowing Yi Han decides to help him, what will Li Tian do?
   - ☐ He will try hard to do his part.
   - ☐ He thinks it's not fair to do his part.

2 Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words or phrases in the box.

so far　trouble　be absent from　secret　look forward to

1. Don't miss "Gardening with Mary" on Saturday afternoons. Mary Green will share her rose growing _____ with you.
2. Cathy _____ school because she had a bad headache.
3. I wrote a letter to Rose. I'm _____ her reply.
4. — How is your second-hand laptop?
   — _____, so good.
5. He always gets himself into _____ by doing things carelessly.

3 Have you ever had any problems while working in a group? How did you solve them? Does communication play an important role? Discuss it in your group.



A group works well if every member works hard. To make a group work well, it's best to give each member a role. Take a group of four as an example. In the group, there should be an organizer, a recorder, a speaker and a rule keeper. Then each member can do his/her share.

Learn to learn

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Lesson 54: How Embarrassing!



- How do you feel if you meet an old friend and he or she can't remember your name?
- Have you ever gotten back in touch with an old friend?

Dear Diary,

This week I had an embarrassing moment at a bookstore. I ran into an old friend named Gao Yuan. When he tapped me on the shoulder and said my name, I couldn't figure out who he was. He seemed familiar but I forgot his name. I felt awful. We chatted for a while. Finally I had to admit that I couldn't remember his name. Before I could say sorry, he said he had to go and waved goodbye.

I felt bad, so I talked with Wang Mei about it. She said that she once had a similar experience. She forgot an old friend's name when that friend returned to China after many years abroad. Wang Mei was a little embarrassed, too, but her friend didn't mind. She just reminded Wang Mei of her name and they had a good, long chat.

After talking to Wang Mei, I felt better. I called Gao Yuan that evening. He was happy to hear from me, and we had a good conversation. We also made plans to play ping-pong together next weekend.

Yay, I got back an old friend!



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Let's Do It!

1 Read the diary entry and retell Li Ming's embarrassing experience using the hints below.



run into… familiar… couldn't remember…
awful… chat…

2 Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the phrases in the box.

run into　return to　hear from　make plans

1. After living abroad for 30 years, the couple _____ the small town.
2. We'd love to go to the party, but we _____ for that day.
3. They _____ their son yesterday. They were very happy.
4. I _____ an old friend on my way to school yesterday.

3 Listen to some kids talking about their most embarrassing moments and fill in the blanks.

One day I was in class. The whole class was very quiet. _____ my cell phone rang. Many heads _____ my direction. The teacher walked up to me. My face turned red. I felt so nervous that I could _____ breathe. Then I heard myself say in a shaking voice "You want it?" How embarrassing!!!





My most embarrassing moment was during an award ceremony at the end of the year. I was sitting at the front. The host announced a special _____ and I heard my name, so I went up on the _____. It turned out that it was the other girl. The _____ part was walking back to my seat in front of everyone! Imagine how embarrassed I was!

4 Have you had any embarrassing moments? Write about them.

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Unit Review

Building Your Vocabulary

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

1. In the past two years, they have gone through many _____ (difficult).
2. It's good for friends to speak _____ (direct) to one another.
3. We need to be a good _____ (listen) if we want to ask right questions.
4. They don't talk to each other anymore. There might be some _____ (understand) between them.
5. We are learning from each other. We need good _____ (communicate).

II. Fill in the blanks with the phrases in the box.

figure out　get along with　succeed in　keep one's promise　adapt to

1. You'd better _____ to meet your cousin at the airport.
2. If you can _____ the problem, try to find a way to solve it.
3. You have to be happy with yourself before you can _____ others.
4. I hope you can _____ the new environment quickly.
5. All of us want to _____ life.

Grammar in Use

I. Fill in the blanks with "who", "that" or "what".



1. He is telling the police _____ he saw last night on the street.
2. Do you like the book _____ I gave you yesterday?
3. The girl _____ you saw last night is my little cousin.

II. Fill in the blanks with "when", "before", "because", "if" or "though".

1. You should clean your house carefully _____ the guests arrive.
2. _____ it rains, the football game will be cancelled.
3. He had to leave _____ he wanted to stay.
4. We cannot go on a picnic today _____ the wind is too strong.
5. The young mother saw her baby playing with a new doll _____ she came home.

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Listening and Speaking

I. Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks.

There are a few different reasons why people use small talk. The most obvious is to break an uncomfortable _____. Another reason, however, is simply to _____ time. That is why it is so _____ to make small talk when you are waiting for something. Some people make small talk in order to be _____. You may not feel like _____ with anyone at a party, but it is rude to just sit in a corner by yourself. After being _____ to someone new, you probably don't know much about this person. So to show a polite _____, you have to start with some small talk.

II. Work in groups. Talk about your opinions on making new friends.

Putting It All Together

I. Read the passage and answer the questions.

It is useful to learn how to make small talk. It is an important social skill. It helps to make people feel relaxed and start a conversation when they meet for the first time.

The topics for small talk are different in different countries. But usually the topics are general rather than personal. In the U.S., people sometimes talk about the weather when they make small talk. "It's a nice day today, isn't it?" This kind of questions helps you begin a conversation because they are general questions that anyone can reply to.



Next time when you want to make small talk, turn a statement into a question. You are sure to get an answer and a conversation starter.

1. Why is small talk an important social skill?
   _____
2. Why is the weather a good topic for small talk?
   _____
3. What is a good way to make small talk?
   _____

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II. Interview your classmates about different situations where they started a conversation with small talk. Write down their responses.

Self-Evaluation

Find more examples from this unit. Then mark your stars.

Talking about Interpersonal Communication

It's always better to get things out in the open — talk about a problem, come to a solution or move on.

I know how to carry on interpersonal communication.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

I Am Sorry

If I could turn the clock back,
Or erase our terrible fight,
I'd do it in an instant,
And find a way to make it right.

Sometimes, my friend, we say things,
That we do not mean to say.
So we had a fight,
Because of the words I said today.

I remember once, when we were small,
You helped when I was sad.
You stayed and played with me,
In good times and in bad.

And so, my friend, I'm sorry.
When we fight, we never win.
Let's meet and talk it over,
And let's be friends again.

My mum says communication,
And talking is the way.
So here's my hand of friendship.
Will you be my friend today?



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UNIT 10

Lessons 55 ~ 60

Get Ready for the Future



We Will Learn

Functions

- Talking about the Future and Giving Wishes

Structures

- What do you want to be when you grow up?
- I think I'd like to be a pilot.
- Though we are going to part, our friendship will always remain.
- I wish you the best in everything you do.

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Lesson 55: Look into the Future



- What do you want to be when you grow up?
- What should you do now if you want to make your dream come true?

In Ms. Cox's class, the students are working on a group project. They are discussing their plans for the future.

Brian: What do you want to be when you grow up, Jenny?

Jenny: I think I'd like to be a pilot. I love to travel, and it would be fun to fly an airplane. What do you want to be?

Brian: I want to be a boss and manage a big company. I could make a lot of money.

Jenny: Well, I don't doubt you would be a good boss, but I don't think wealth is the most important thing in life. We should do things we enjoy. You like painting, and you are good at it.

Brian: That's true. Perhaps I can be a painter. How about you, Steven?

Steven: Me? I'd like to be a transportation engineer. I would invent things that help improve the environment. Maybe I could invent a solar-powered plane.

Kate: That's a cool idea! I think I would enjoy being a cook. I love cooking, and I like creating new dishes myself.

Danny: Great! I'll go to your restaurant! As for me, I'm going to choose the most fun and exciting job in the world. I'm going to be an astronaut!

Brian: Astronauts need to know a lot about science, Danny. Science isn't your best subject in school. I think you should be a basketball player.

Danny: Hmm… I think I'm going to be an astronaut, but maybe I can play basketball in the spaceship!



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Let's Do It!

1 Read the lesson and fill in the blanks.

Some students are having a discussion about their future. Jenny wants to be a pilot. She loves to _____. Brian wants to be a _____, but Jenny thinks Brian should do something that he enjoys. Steven wants to be an _____. He wants to invent something that won't harm the environment. Kate likes _____ meals and enjoys trying different kinds of food. As for Danny, he is going to choose the most fun and _____ job in the world. He is going to be an astronaut.

2 How many job words can you find? Write them down.

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

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____



WHAT DO YOU WANT TO BE?

Look at the job words you found above in Activity 2. Think about these questions:

- Are some jobs better than other jobs?
- What job do you like best in the list? Why?
- What job do you dislike in the list? Why?

In small groups, organize a list of jobs. Then present your list to the class or to another group of students.

Next, choose a job that you want when you grow up. Choose a job that matches your talents and interests. You can choose any job — it doesn't have to be on the list.

Now think! What do you need to do to get this job? How can you get ready for it? Make a plan.

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Lesson 56: Manage Your Time



- How much time do you spend on your homework every day?
- Do you think you manage your time well?

Dear Sue,

I have so many things to do every day. Besides my schoolwork every weekday, I go to a chess club twice a week. I often have to help my younger cousin. She just started primary school and has some difficulties in maths. On top of all that, I have classes in dance, piano, art… I like doing lots of different things, but I'm so busy! Yesterday, I fell asleep during class. I was so embarrassed!

What should I do? Can you help me?

A Tired Girl

Dear Tired Girl,

Sorry to hear about your trouble. You are such a busy kid!

I think you should take some time to think carefully about your plan. You can list all the things you need to do each week in a notebook. Can you do all of these things and get enough rest to stay healthy? If not, decide what things must be done and what can be dropped from your list.

Here are some other tips that may help you:

- Plan your study time for each subject and do a review every weekend.
- Organize your notes right after classes.
- Take a few minutes every evening to check how your plan is going.



Making a good plan is half the work itself.

Best of luck!

Sue

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Let's Do It!

1 Read the lesson and tick the suggestions mentioned by Sue.

- ☐ Organize your notes right after classes.
- ☐ Make a timetable of all your regular activities.
- ☐ Make a list of all the things you need to do each week.
- ☐ Plan your study time for each subject.
- ☐ Have a few minutes every evening to check how your plan is going.
- ☐ Record all the activities you decide to do on a regular basis.
- ☐ Do a weekly review of each subject.

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

itself asleep review weekday primary

1. When the class began, the teacher did a quick _____ of the last lesson.
2. After a whole day's hard work, he fell _____ without eating supper.
3. The dog found _____ lying in the field when it woke up.
4. Slow down! There are some _____ school students ahead.
5. This company holds a short meeting every _____ morning.

3 Listen to the Tired Girl's timetable and fill in the table.

My Timetable							
	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THUR.	FRI.	SAT.	SUN.
morning	CT	CT	CT	CT	CT	Dance	Review
afternoon		Science			Play		Dance
evening	Help my cousin	Chess Club	Review	Help my cousin	Chess Club	Help my cousin	

(CT: Class Time)

4 Do you have problems managing your time? Think about all the things you do and make your own timetable.



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Lesson 57: Best Wishes



- What will you miss most about junior high school?
- What would you like to say to your best friend when you graduate?

We've shared so much together over our junior high years. I remember the day when Brian and I found a wallet in the park. We waited there for hours to get it back to its owner. I also remember the day we rowed boats in the rain. I'll never forget Danny's Desk-Cycle. Did you really think it would work, Danny? Good luck with your inventions in the future!

— Steven

We laugh, we cry, and sometimes we fight. Whatever we do in the future, we will always have great memories of our time together. I'll miss all of you. Be sure to always stay in touch!

— Jenny



It's time to move on to the next level. I'll never forget the time Danny tried to move to the next level… by standing on a chair in the classroom. It won't be easy to forget all my friends in Canada. Though we are going to part, our friendship will always remain.

— Brian

I can't believe that we've almost finished junior high. How time flies! I'm going to senior high now, and I wonder what crazy experiments we'll do there. Will I have to wear my raincoat in science class again? Best of luck, everyone!

— Danny



Going to senior high school is a new start. I'm confident that we'll all do very well. I wish you the best in everything you do. Follow your dreams, my friends!

— Kim

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Let's Do It!

1 Everyone has a lot to say at graduation. Read the lesson and match the names with the sentences.

Steven	I wish you the best in everything you do.
Jenny	Best of luck, everyone!
Brian	Though we are going to part, our friendship will always remain.
Danny	Be sure to always stay in touch!
Kim	Good luck with your inventions in the future!

2 Listen to more graduation messages and fill in the blanks.

How time flies! We enjoyed so much together. Remember the sports meet? We worked hard together, and we won many prizes. _____!

— Mike

We are going to graduate. We've been best friends, and I'll never forget your smile. It was the key to opening my heart when I was a newcomer. _____!

— Kim

I hope we both meet some very nice people and make many good friends. _____!

— Paul

Though we are going to part, our friendship will always remain. Please let's not forget each other. _____!

— Lucas

3 What would you like to say to your classmates? Write it down.

_____

_____

_____

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Lesson 58: Ms. Liu's Speech



- How did you do in junior high school?
- What is your most unforgettable memory from junior high school?



Good morning. I'm very happy to be here today. It is a great honour to be invited to speak to you and to wish you well in the future. On my way to the hall just now, I stopped by some of your classrooms and read the notes you left for one another. Some of them made me laugh and some almost brought tears to my eyes. All of you have some great memories of this period of your life, and so do I!

Time has gone by quickly. Three years have already passed. You had valuable experiences in the past and you have bright futures ahead of you. I know all of you have your own dreams. Whatever you want to be, you need to work hard to achieve it. And I do think you will.

Sometimes life is not easy. At times it can be very hard. No matter how high you rise, there will be times when you fall down. When this happens, remember this: there is no such thing as true failure. Failure is an opportunity to try something new. Pick yourself up and take a new road. Remember to be brave. Remember to be your best. And always remember that you have your family and friends to support you.

At last, on behalf of all the teachers, I'd like to give our best wishes and congratulations to the graduating class!



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Let's Do It!

1 Read the lesson and write true (T) or false (F).

1. The students are having an English lesson. ( )
2. Some of the notes almost made Ms. Liu cry. ( )
3. Ms. Liu spent two years with this group of students. ( )
4. Ms. Liu thinks there is no such thing as true failure. ( )

2 Read the lesson again and match each paragraph with its main idea.

Paragraph 1	Ms. Liu hopes the students will be brave in the future.
Paragraph 2	Ms. Liu gives the students best wishes and congratulations.
Paragraph 3	Ms. Liu shares some great memories with the students.
Paragraph 4	Ms. Liu encourages the students to work hard to achieve their dreams.

3 The words in italics are from this lesson. Tick the correct answers to complete the sentences.

1. Our English teacher praises us for working hard for the first *period*, and she hopes we will do well next _____, too.
   ☐ day ☐ term
2. When running for president, the *speech* you give is a formal _____.
   ☐ talk ☐ article
3. When you *achieve* your dream, you _____ in doing what you want.
   ☐ succeed ☐ failed
4. He is so _____. He brought *honour* to his family.
   ☐ stupid ☐ brave
5. *Failures* can be quite _____ if you look at them in another way.
   ☐ helpful ☐ successful

4 Imagine you will represent all the students in your school. Write a speech for the graduating ceremony.

Task tips: Your speech can include your feelings, achievements, progress, mistakes you have made in the past three years, and thanks to all the teachers.

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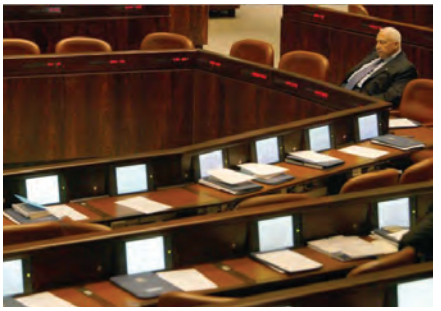
Lesson 59: Keep Your Choices Open



- Do you know any graduation songs? What are they?
- What things do you consider when you have to make an important decision?

You want to keep your choices open.
Your education keeps your choices open.
So when you grow up, you can be what you want.
Do well in school, and the decision will be yours!



Do you want to work for the government?

You may decide to be a professor.
Your education keeps your choices open.
Or maybe a merchant is the job for you.
Do well in school, and the decision will be yours!



Do you want to be a pilot?

You could be a successful farmer.
Your education keeps your choices open.
So when you graduate, you can be what you want.
Do well in school, and the decision will be yours!

Dig In

There are certain rules for job words. Look at these words:

- farmer, teacher, singer, reporter, printer, waiter, photographer
- professor, director, actor, tailor
- musician, librarian
- artist, chemist, scientist, dentist, biologist

Can you guess the meaning of “lawyer”, “inventor”, “politician” and “specialist”? Can you find more words ending with “er”, “or”, “ian” or “ist”?

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Let's Do It!

1 Listen and tick the statements that are mentioned.

- ☐ Education keeps your choices open.
- ☐ When you grow up, you can be a merchant.
- ☐ Do well in school, and the decision will be yours.
- ☐ Study hard, and you will do well.
- ☐ You may decide to be a professor.
- ☐ Maybe a police officer is the job for you.
- ☐ You could be a successful cook.
- ☐ You could be a successful farmer.

2 Read the song and tick the meaning that best describes each word.

1. professor
   - ☐ a title for a university teacher
   - ☐ a title for a high school teacher
2. merchant
   - ☐ a person who works in a store
   - ☐ a business person in trade
3. farmer
   - ☐ one who works in a factory
   - ☐ one who grows food and raises animals
4. pilot
   - ☐ a person who flies a plane
   - ☐ a person who works in a spaceship

3 Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words or phrases in the box.

successful　do well in　choice　decide　graduate

1. They have different dishes on the menu. There are so many _____.
2. If you want to _____ school, you must study hard.
3. She _____ from high school and went to university last year.
4. The most _____ people are those who fail the most, but try the most!
5. I know that you _____ to leave here, but please reconsider.

4 Work in groups. Do a survey and find out what your classmates want to do in the future. Make a list of possible professions and then interview your classmates.



Task tips:

- What do you want to do/be in the future?
- Why do you want to be a/an...?

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Lesson 60: Get a Good Education



- Have you ever met any famous people? Who?
- What do you think of being an astronaut?



Dear Diary,

Guess what? I met a famous astronaut! I have always wanted to be an astronaut. Imagine how I felt when I saw Jack Hall in the mall. He was the first Canadian astronaut in space, and now, here he was in Edmonton!

At first I was nervous, but finally I decided to introduce myself. I said hello, and he immediately held out his hand to me. When he shook my hand, I almost fainted! I told him that he was my hero and that I wanted to be an astronaut someday. He invited me to have a cup of tea with him. Can you believe it?

We sat and talked for half an hour. I asked him how he became an astronaut. He said that he dreamed of visiting space when he was young. To get ready, he studied hard in school. After he graduated from university, he became a pilot. Twelve years later, he got a job with the Canadian Space Agency. After so many years of hard work, his big chance arrived!

I asked him for advice on how to become an astronaut. "Well," he replied, "it's not easy. You have to get a good education and keep your eye on your goal." Now I see how important it is to do well in school. Sometimes I don't work hard, but in the future, I definitely will!

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Let's Do It!

1 Read the lesson and write true (T) or false (F).

1. Danny met Jack Hall in a restaurant. ( )
2. Danny and Jack Hall had some coffee together. ( )
3. Jack Hall dreamed of visiting space when he was young. ( )
4. Jack Hall got a job with the Canadian Space Agency. ( )
5. Jack Hall thinks it is easy to become an astronaut. ( )

2 This is Danny's interview with Jack Hall. Read the lesson again and answer the questions. Then role-play it.

Danny: Why did you want to be an astronaut?
Jack Hall: _____
Danny: What did you do to get ready?
Jack Hall: _____
Danny: What job did you get after you graduated from university?
Jack Hall: _____
Danny: How did you get a chance to go into space?
Jack Hall: _____

3 Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the phrases in the box.

at first　have to　dream of　hold out　graduate from

1. What do you want to be when you _____ university?
2. _____, he didn't agree with me, but later he accepted my idea.
3. My grandpa _____ becoming a professor when he was a child.
4. I _____ go to work now. I must prepare for my next speech.
5. He said hello to the visitor and _____ his hand.

4 Work in pairs. What do you think we need to do to make our dreams come true? Write your ideas down and share them with your classmates.

_____
_____
_____

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Unit Review

Building Your Vocabulary

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

1. Both Li Kai and Zhang Li were the _____ (boss) of the company at that time.
2. The dog hurt _____ (it) when it ran out of the door.
3. The first thing in _____ (achieve) your goal is getting started.
4. He is very busy. We _____ (doubt) that he will come to the party.
5. I think his suggestion is quite _____ (value).
6. Who is giving a _____ (speak) over there?

II. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the phrases in the box.

fall asleep	pick oneself up	bring tears to one's eyes
on top of that	keep one's eye on	on behalf of

1. _____ my group members, thank you very much for all the support.
2. If you can _____ after you fail, and learn from the experience, you'll be a better person.
3. That movie was really touching. It _____.
4. _____ the goal and work hard! Your dream will come true.
5. The baby turned over in bed and _____ again.
6. He lost his job. _____, his leg was hurt in an accident.

Grammar in Use

This is part of a speech by a student for graduation day. Complete it with the correct forms of the given words.

Standing here today, I _____ (fill) with memories of my first school tour. It feels like we just _____ (arrive) here yesterday, and now it's time to leave.

I remember just after we _____ (begin) high school here three years ago, I came to love our school. It _____ (is) my home for the past few years. I _____ (make) friends here who have brought laughter and joy into my life. I have progressed so much. Here I _____ (realize) that there are no limits to learning.

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Listening and Speaking

I. Listen to the passage and tick the correct answers.

1. What does Bob's mother do?
   ☐ She is a musician. ☐ She is an astronaut. ☐ She is a cook.
2. What does Bob look forward to?
   ☐ Becoming a pilot. ☐ Studying music. ☐ Flying into space.
3. Why don't Bob's parents agree with him?
   ☐ Because they think Bob won't be happy.
   ☐ Because they think the job is dangerous.
   ☐ Because they think Bob isn't clever enough.
4. Where is Bob studying now?
   ☐ At a music school. ☐ At a space school. ☐ At a middle school.
5. How much does Bob like music?
   ☐ Very much. ☐ Just so-so. ☐ Not at all.

II. Work in groups. Discuss what Bob should do and give him some advice.

Putting It All Together

Read the passage and follow the instructions.



When You Grow Up

All children will grow up one day. That is the way it has always been. You, too, are growing up. Even as you attend your daily classes, you are growing up. _____ But you must not forget that you have responsibilities.

You might not know exactly what you want to be when you grow up. And that's OK. You should try to find out as much as you can about future job opportunities. _____

Do you know anyone who could give you some good advice? What about your teachers? How about your parents, your uncles or your aunts? If you'd like to become a doctor, why don't you meet with a doctor and discuss what it takes to become one? _____ It's good to be ready for the future.

1. Fill in the blanks with the sentences below.

A. Discover what you'd like to do when you grow up.
B. You should have fun as you are growing up.
C. You are only in junior high school, but the years go by quickly.

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2. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

a. Even as you attend your daily classes, you are growing up.

_____

b. You might not know exactly what you want to be when you grow up.

_____

Self-Evaluation

Find more examples from this unit. Then mark your stars.

I. Talking about the Future

I'm going to be an astronaut.

_____

_____

I can talk about the future in English.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

II. Giving Wishes

I'd like to give our best wishes and congratulations to the graduating class!

_____

_____

I can give wishes in English.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

When I Grow Up

When I grow up, I'll be a fireman.
Saving people, that's what I'll do.
Honk, honk, the fire engine's coming.
What do you want to do?

When I grow up, I'll be a policeman.
Keeping people safe, that's what I'll do.
Honk, honk, the police car's coming.
What do you want to do?

When I grow up, I'll be a doctor.
I'll make people better, that's what I'll do.
Ding, ding, the doctor is coming.
What do you want to do?

When I grow up, I'll be a soccer player.
Helping my team, that's what I'll do.
Yeah, yeah, the soccer player's coming.
What do you want to do?
What do you want to do?





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Vocabulary (I)

【注】本词汇表中的黑体词为要求掌握的词汇；其余单词为接触词汇。

Unit 1

stomach /ˈstʌmək/ *n.* 胃；腹部 (1)
regret /rɪˈgret/ *v.* & *n.* 惋惜；懊悔 (1)
fever /ˈfiːvə/ *n.* 发烧；发热 (1)
pale /peɪl/ *adj.* 苍白的；浅色的 (1)
Sara /ˈsɑːrə/ 莎拉(人名) (1)
examination /ɪgˌzæmɪˈneɪʃn/ *n.* 检查；考试 (1)
pain /peɪn/ *n.* 疼痛 (1)
pardon /ˈpɑːdn/ *v.* & *n.* 原谅 (1)
X-ray / ˈeks reɪ/ *n.* X 光；X 射线 (1)
dentist /ˈdentɪst/ *n.* 牙医 (2)
refuse /rɪˈfjuːz/ *v.* 拒绝；回绝 (2)
toothache /ˈtuːθeɪk/ *n.* 牙痛 (2)
rotten /ˈrɒtn/ *adj.* 腐烂的；腐败的 (2)
fortunately /ˈfɔːtʃənətlɪ/ *adv.* 幸运地 (2)
headset /ˈhedset/ *n.* (尤指带麦克风的)耳机；头戴式受话器 (2)
aching /ˈeɪkɪŋ/ *adj.* 疼痛的 (2)
German /ˈdʒɜːmən/ *adj.* 德国的
n. 德国人；德语 (2)
wolf /wʊlf/ *n.* 狼 (2)
grain /ɡreɪn/ *n.* 谷物；粮食 (3)
vitamin /ˈvɪtəmɪn/ *n.* 维生素 (3)
mineral /ˈmɪnərəl/ *n.* 矿物质；矿物 (3)
fibre /ˈfaɪbə/ *n.* (食物中的)纤维素 (3)
corn /kɔːn/ *n.* 玉米 (3)
protein /ˈprəʊtiːn/ *n.* 蛋白质 (3)
bean /biːn/ *n.* 豆子 (3)
Asian /ˈeɪʃn/ *adj.* 亚洲的
n. 亚洲人 (3)
soy /sɔɪ/ *n.* 大豆(作物)；大豆食物 (3)
calcium /ˈkælsɪəm/ *n.* 钙 (3)
bone /bəʊn/ *n.* 骨头；骨 (3)
yogurt /ˈjɒgət/ *n.* 酸奶 (3)
contain /kənˈteɪn/ *v.* 包含 (3)
balanced /ˈbælənst/ *adj.* 均衡的 (3)
diet /ˈdaɪət/ *n.* 日常饮食；日常食物 (3)
include /ɪnˈkluːd/ *v.* 包括；包含 (3)
smoke /sməʊk/ *v.* 吸烟
n. 烟 (4)
harmful /ˈhɑːmfl/ *adj.* (尤指对健康或环境)有害的；导致损害的 (4)
disease /dɪˈziːz/ *n.* 病；疾病 (4)
lung /lʌŋ/ *n.* 肺 (4)
harm /hɑːm/ *v.* & *n.* 伤害；损害 (4)
breathe /briːð/ *v.* 呼吸 (4)
public /ˈpʌblɪk/ *adj.* 公共的；大众的 (4)
law /lɔː/ *n.* 法律；法规 (4)
cigarette /ˌsɪgəˈret/ *n.* 香烟；卷烟 (4)
whenever /wenˈevə/ *conj.* 在任何……的时候；无论何时 (4)
risk /rɪsk/ *n.* 危险；风险 (4)
somebody /ˈsʌmbədɪ/ *pron.* 有人；某人 (4)
damage /ˈdæmɪdʒ/ *v.* 损害；损坏 (5)
unable /ʌnˈeɪbl/ *adj.* 不能的 (5)
dare /deə/ *v.* 敢；敢于；挑战 (5)
wheelchair /ˈwiːltʃeə/ *n.* 轮椅 (5)
control /kənˈtrəʊl/ *v.* 控制；管理；支配 (5)
telephone /ˈtelɪfəʊn/ *n.* 电话；电话机 (5)
hers /hɜːz/ *pron.* 她的 (5)
cheer /tʃɪə/ *v.* 欢呼；喝彩；加油
n. 欢呼声；喝彩声 (5)
kick /kɪk/ *v.* 踢 (5)

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disabled /dɪs'eɪbld/ *adj.* 肢体有残疾的 (5)
focus /'fəʊkəs/ *v.* 集中;聚集
n. 焦点 (5)
pity /'pɪtɪ/ *n.* 同情,怜悯;遗憾 (5)
appendicitis /əˌpendɪ'saɪtɪs/ *n.* 阑尾炎 (6)
appendix /ə'pendɪks/ *n.* 阑尾;附录 (6)
sleepy /'sli:pɪ/ *adj.* 困倦的,瞌睡的 (6)
mention /'menʃn/ *v.* 提到;写到(某人或某事) (6)

Unit 2

meaning /'mi:nɪŋ/ *n.* 意义;意思 (7)
dialogue /'daɪəlɒg/ *n.* 对话;对白 (7)
successful /sək'sesfl/ *adj.* 获得成功的;有成就的 (7)
missing /'mɪsɪŋ/ *adj.* 缺少的;丢失的 (7)
survey /sə'veɪ/ *v.* 调查
/'sɜ:veɪ/ *n.* 调查 (7)
neighbour /'neɪbə/ *n.* 邻居 (7)
universe /'ju:nɪvɜ:s/ *n.* 宇宙;万象 (8)
Albert Einstein /'ælbət 'aɪnstaɪn/ 艾伯特·爱因斯坦 (8)
lifetime /'laɪftaɪm/ *n.* 一生;终生 (8)
solve /sɒlv/ *v.* 解决;解答 (8)
theory /'θɪərɪ/ *n.* 理论;学说 (8)
relativity /ˌrelə'tɪvɪtɪ/ *n.* 相对性 (8)
Switzerland /'swɪtsələnd/ 瑞士 (8)
pioneer /ˌpaɪə'nɪə/ *n.* 先锋;先驱 (8)
Nobel /'nəʊbel/ 诺贝尔(人名) (8)
Princeton /'prɪnstən/ 普林斯顿(地名) (8)
nuclear /'nju:klɪə/ *adj.* 核能的 (8)
weapon /'wepən/ *n.* 武器 (8)
conclusion /kən'klu:ʒn/ *n.* 结论 (8)
false /fɔ:ls/ *adj.* 错误的;假的 (8)
peanut /'pi:nʌt/ *n.* 花生 (9)
hybrid /'haɪbrɪd/ *adj.* 杂交的
n. 杂交植物(动物) (9)
variety /və'raɪətɪ/ *n.* 品种;变化 (9)
introduction /ˌɪntrə'dʌkʃn/ *n.* 采用;引进;推行 (9)
leader /'li:də/ *n.* 领导者;领袖 (9)
production /prə'dʌkʃn/ *n.* 生产,制造 (9)
produce /prə'dju:s/ *v.* 生产;出产 (9)
super /'sju:pə/ *adj.* 超级的 (9)
planetary /'plænətrɪ/ *adj.* 行星的 (10)
Helen Keller /'helən 'kelə/ 海伦·凯勒 (10)
writer /'raɪtə/ *n.* 作家 (10)
educator /'edʒʊkeɪtə/ *n.* 教育家;教育工作者 (10)
blind /blaɪnd/ *adj.* 失明的;瞎的 (10)
deaf /def/ *adj.* 失聪的;聋的 (10)
illness /'ɪlnɪs/ *n.* 疾病 (10)
ability /ə'bɪlɪtɪ/ *n.* 能力 (10)
Anne Sullivan /æn 'sʌlɪvən/ 安妮·沙利文 (10)
progress /'prəʊgres/ *n.* 进步;进展 (10)
community /kə'mju:nɪtɪ/ *n.* 社区;社会 (10)
greatly /'greɪtlɪ/ *adv.* 非常;很 (10)
Norman Bethune /'nɔ:mən be'θju:n/ 诺尔曼·白求恩 (11)
graduate /'grædʒʊeɪt/ *v.* 毕业 (11)
Toronto /tə'rɒntəʊ/ 多伦多(地名) (11)
remain /rɪ'meɪn/ *v.* 仍然是;保持不变 (11)
anti- /'æntɪ/ *prefix* 反;反对 (11)
decision /dɪ'sɪʒn/ *n.* 决定 (11)
aid /eɪd/ *n.* 帮助;援助 (11)
worst /wɜ:st/ *adj.* & *adv.* (bad 或 badly 的最高级)最坏的(地);最糟的(地) (11)
condition /kən'dɪʃn/ *n.* 环境;条件;状态,状况 (11)
operate /'ɒpəreɪt/ *v.* 动手术,做手术 (11)
government /'gʌvənmənt/ *n.* 政府 (11)
medical /'medɪkl/ *adj.* 医学的;医疗的 (11)

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crossword /ˈkrɒswɜːd/ *n.* 纵横字谜 (12)
puzzle /ˈpʌzl/ *n.* 谜;智力游戏 (12)
based /beɪst/ *adj.* (以……)为基础,(以……)为根据 (12)
whom /huːm/ *pron.* (用作动词或介词的宾语)谁 (12)
anybody /ˈenɪbɒdɪ/ *pron.* 任何人 (12)
chemistry /ˈkemɪstrɪ/ *n.* 化学 (12)

Unit 3

safety /ˈseɪftɪ/ *n.* 安全;平安 (13)
careful /ˈkeəfl/ *adj.* 小心的;仔细的 (13)
decorate /ˈdekəreɪt/ *v.* 装饰 (13)
hang /hæŋ/ *v.* (hung/hung)悬挂;垂下 (13)
ceiling /ˈsiːlɪŋ/ *n.* 天花板 (13)
lie /laɪ/ *v.* (lay/lain)平躺;躺
v. (lied/lied)说谎
n. 谎言,谎话 (13)
serious /ˈsɪərɪəs/ *adj.* 严重的;严肃的 (13)
ambulance /ˈæmbjʊləns/ *n.* 救护车 (13)
necessary /ˈnesɪsərɪ/ *adj.* 必需的 (13)
accident /ˈæksɪdənt/ *n.* 事故;意外 (14)
town /taʊn/ *n.* 城镇 (14)
Alberta /ælˈbɜːtə/ 阿尔伯塔(地名) (14)
James /dʒeɪmz/ 詹姆斯(人名) (14)
reporter /rɪˈpɔːtə/ *n.* 记者 (14)
roll /rəʊl/ *v.* 滚动;(使)翻滚 (14)
Andrews /ˈændruːs/ 安德鲁斯(姓氏) (14)
fault /fɔːlt/ *n.* 缺点;过错 (14)
icy /ˈaɪsɪ/ *adj.* 结满冰的 (14)
ugly /ˈʌglɪ/ *adj.* 丑陋的;难看的 (14)
shoulder /ˈʃəʊldə/ *n.* 肩;肩膀 (14)
wound /wuːnd/ *n.* 伤;伤口 (14)
recover /rɪˈkʌvə/ *v.* 恢复 (14)
expect /ɪkˈspekt/ *v.* 期待;盼望 (14)
helmet /ˈhelmɪt/ *n.* 头盔;防护帽 (15)
sudden /ˈsʌdn/ *n.* & *adj.* 突然(的) (15)
wham /wæm/ *onom.* (突然的重击声)砰;嘭 (15)
blood /blʌd/ *n.* 血 (15)
knee /niː/ *n.* 膝;膝盖;膝关节 (15)
bleed /bliːd/ *v.* 流血;失血 (15)
sharp /ʃɑːp/ *adj.* 锋利的;锐利的 (15)
rock /rɒk/ *n.* 碎石;岩石 (15)
stick /stɪk/ *v.* (stuck/stuck)插入;穿入 (15)
scary /ˈskeərɪ/ *adj.* 恐怖的;吓人的 (15)
goodness /ˈgʊdnəs/ *n.* 善良;美德 (15)
stranger /ˈstreɪndʒə/ *n.* 陌生人 (15)
careless /ˈkeəlɪs/ *adj.* 粗心的 (15)
prevent /prɪˈvent/ *v.* 阻止;预防 (16)
certain /ˈsɜːtn/ *adj.* 某些;某个 (16)
themselves /ðəmˈselvz/ *pron.* 他(她、它)们自己 (16)
baking /ˈbeɪkɪŋ/ *n.* 烘焙 (16)
soda /ˈsəʊdə/ *n.* 苏打 (16)
salt /sɔːlt/ *n.* 食盐 (16)
scissors /ˈsɪzəs/ *n.* 剪刀 (16)
knife /naɪf/ *n.* 刀 (16)
poison /ˈpɔɪzn/ *n.* 毒药;毒物 (16)
heat /hiːt/ *n.* 高温;热;炉灶
v. 加热 (16)
burn /bɜːn/ *v.* (burned/burned 或 burnt/burnt)烧伤;烫伤;燃烧 (16)
bathtub /ˈbɑːθtʌb/ *n.* 浴缸;浴盆 (16)
slip /slɪp/ *v.* 滑倒 (16)
earthquake /ˈɜːθkweɪk/ *n.* 地震 (17)
calm /kɑːm/ *adj.* 镇静的;沉着的 (17)
object /ˈɒbdʒɪkt/ *n.* 物体;对象;目标 (17)
system /ˈsɪstəm/ *n.* 系统 (17)
survival /səˈvaɪvəl/ *n.* 生存;存活;幸存 (17)
rule /ruːl/ *n.* 规则;规章 (18)

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branch /brænʧ/ *n.* 树枝 (18)

training /'treɪnɪŋ/ *n.* 训练;培养 (18)

Unit 4

compare /kəm'peə/ *v.* 比较 (19)

passage /'pæsɪdʒ/ *n.* 章节;段落 (19)

limit /'lɪmɪt/ *v.* 限制;限定 (19)

format /'fɔ:mæt/ *n.* 格式;版式 (19)

rhyme /raɪm/ *n.* 韵;韵脚
v. 押韵 (19)

although /ɔ:l'ðəʊ/ *conj.* 虽然,尽管;不过,然而 (19)

effort /'efət/ *n.* 精力;努力 (19)

fat /fæt/ *adj.* 胖的;厚的
n. 脂肪;肥肉 (19)

aloud /ə'laʊd/ *adv.* 出声地;大声地 (19)

line /laɪn/ *n.* (诗)行;路线 (20)

text /tekst/ *n.* 正文;文字材料 (20)

poet /'pəʊɪt/ *n.* 诗人 (20)

single /'sɪŋgl/ *adj.* 单一的;单独的 (20)

screen /skri:n/ *n.* 屏幕;荧光屏 (20)

hum /hʌm/ *v.* 发嗡嗡声 (20)

stretch /stretʃ/ *v.* 伸展 (20)

liquid /'lɪkwɪd/ *adj.* 清澈的;晶莹的
n. 液体 (20)

state /steɪt/ *v.* 陈述;说明 (20)

noun /naʊn/ *n.* 名词 (20)

adjective /'ædʒɪktɪv/ *n.* 形容词 (20)

express /ɪk'spres/ *v.* 表达 (20)

fable /'feɪbl/ *n.* 寓言 (21)

woodcutter /'wʊdkʌtə/ *n.* 伐木工 (21)

axe /æks/ *n.* 斧子 (21)

dive /daɪv/ *v.* (dived 或 dove/dived)跳水;俯冲 (21)

admit /əd'mɪt/ *v.* 承认;赞同 (21)

silver /'sɪlvə/ *adj.* & *n.* 银(的) (21)

policy /'pɒləsɪ/ *n.* 原则;政策 (21)

loud /laʊd/ *adj.* 大声的;喧哗的 (22)

frightened /'fraɪtnd/ *adj.* 惊吓的;受惊的;害怕的 (22)

board /bɔ:d/ *n.* 板;木板 (22)

awake /ə'weɪk/ *adj.* 醒着的 (22)

musician /mju:'zɪʃən/ *n.* 音乐家;乐师 (22)

perhaps /pə'hæps/ *adv.* 也许;可能 (22)

peek /pi:k/ *v.* 偷看;窥视 (23)

softly /'sɒftlɪ/ *adv.* 轻轻地 (23)

scene /si:n/ *n.* 场景;景色;风景 (23)

crawl /krɔ:l/ *v.* 爬行;匍匐行进 (23)

selfish /'selfɪʃ/ *adj.* 自私的 (23)

knock /nɒk/ *v.* 敲;敲打;碰撞 (23)

spread /spred/ *v.* (spread/spread)张开;扩展 (23)

neck /nek/ *n.* 颈;脖子 (23)

wicked /'wɪkɪd/ *adj.* 邪恶的 (23)

fairy /'feərɪ/ *n.* 仙子;小精灵 (24)

tale /teɪl/ *n.* 故事;童话 (24)

character /'kærəktə/ *n.* (小说、戏剧当中的)人物;特点;特色 (24)

plot /plɒt/ *n.* 情节 (24)

humorous /'hju:mərəs/ *adj.* 幽默的;诙谐的 (24)

Unit 5

experiment /ɪk'sperɪmənt/ *n.* 实验;试验 (25)

jar /dʒɑ:/ *n.* 广口瓶;罐子 (25)

upside /'ʌpsaɪd/ *n.* 上部;上边 (25)

pour /pɔ:/ *v.* 倒出;倾倒 (25)

correct /kə'rekt/ *adj.* 正确的;恰当的 (25)

scientific /ˌsaɪən'tɪfɪk/ *adj.* 科学的 (25)

method /'meθəd/ *n.* 方法;办法 (25)

raincoat /'reɪnkəʊt/ *n.* 雨衣 (25)

force /fɔ:s/ *n.* 力量
v. 迫使;强迫 (25)

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pressure /'preʃə/ *n.* 压力,压强;挤压 (25)
conclude /kən'klu:d/ *v.* 得出结论;断定 (25)
holder /'həʊldə/ *n.* 支托物;持有者 (26)
shallow /'ʃæləʊ/ *adj.* 浅的 (26)
lighter /'laɪtə/ *n.* 打火机;点火器 (26)
match /mætʃ/ *n.* 火柴
v. 相称;相配 (26)
examine /ɪg'zæmɪn/ *v.* 检查 (26)
oxygen /'ɒksɪdʒən/ *n.* 氧气 (26)
telescope /'telɪskəʊp/ *n.* 望远镜 (27)
solar /'səʊlə/ *adj.* 太阳的;关于太阳的 (27)
certainly /'sɜ:tnlɪ/ *adv.* 当然;确定 (27)
unless /ən'les/ *conj.* 除非;如果不 (27)
double /'dʌbl/ *n.* & *adj.* & *adv.* 两倍(的);双倍(的) (27)
mystery /'mɪstərɪ/ *n.* 神秘事物;奥秘 (27)
Chip Taylor /tʃɪp 'teɪlə/ 奇普·泰勒 (28)
biology /baɪ'ɒlədʒɪ/ *n.* 生物学;生物 (28)
butterfly /'bʌtəflaɪ/ *n.* 蝴蝶 (28)
migrate /'maɪgreɪt/ *v.* 移居;迁徙 (28)
fantastic /fæn'tæstɪk/ *adj.* 奇异的;了不起的;极好的 (28)
completely /kəm'pli:tlɪ/ *adv.* 完全地 (28)
grandchild /'græntʃaɪld/ *n.* 孙子;孙女;外孙;外孙女 (28)
female /'fi:meɪl/ *n.* 雌性的动物或植物;女子 (28)
milkweed /'mɪlk'wi:d/ *n.* (植)马利筋 (28)
chemical /'kemɪkl/ *n.* 化学物质 (28)
puzzling /'pʌzlɪŋ/ *adj.* 令人费解的 (28)
DNA 脱氧核糖核酸 (29)
blueprint /'blu:prɪnt/ *n.* 蓝图 (29)
general /'dʒenərəl/ *adj.* 一般的;普遍的 (29)
complex /'kɒmpleks/ *adj.* 复杂的 (29)
twin /twɪn/ *n.* 双胞胎之一 (29)
repeat /rɪ'pi:t/ *v.* 重复;复述;背诵 (29)
pattern /'pætn/ *n.* 模式;形式 (29)
identify /aɪ'dentɪfaɪ/ *v.* 确认;鉴别 (29)
related /rɪ'leɪtɪd/ *adj.* 有关的;相关的 (29)
grandson /'grænsʌn/ *n.* 孙子;外孙 (29)
granddaughter /'grændɔ:tə/ *n.* 孙女;外孙女 (29)
instruction /ɪn'strʌkʃn/ *n.* 指示;说明 (29)
affect /ə'fekt/ *v.* 影响 (30)
suggest /sə'dʒest/ *v.* 建议,提议;暗示 (30)
development /dɪ'veləpmənt/ *n.* 发展 (30)
mobile phone /ˌməʊbaɪl'fəʊn/ *n.* 移动电话 (30)
discovery /dɪs'kʌvərɪ/ *n.* 发现;发觉 (30)

Unit 6

involve /ɪn'vɒlv/ *v.* (使)参加;包含 (31)
script /skrɪpt/ *n.* 剧本 (31)
director /dɪ'rektə/ *n.* 导演;院长;校长;主任;负责人 (31)
direct /dɪ'rekt/ *v.* 导演;指导;指示 (31)
costume /'kɒstju:m/ *n.* 服装;戏装 (31)
background /'bækgraʊnd/ *n.* 背景;背景资料 (31)
task /tɑ:sk/ *n.* 任务;工作 (31)
effect /ɪ'fekt/ *n.* 影响;效果 (32)
France /frɑ:ns;fræns/ 法国 (32)
couple /'kʌpl/ *n.* 几个人(事物);两个人(事物) (32)
titanic /taɪ'tænɪk/ *adj.* 巨大的;(Titanic)泰坦尼克号 (32)
action /'ækʃn/ *n.* 行动;活动;作用 (32)
Bruce Lee /bru:s li:/ 李小龙(功夫明星) (32)
prefer /prɪ'fɜ:/ *v.* 更喜欢 (32)
fiction /'fɪkʃn/ *n.* 小说;虚构;编造 (32)

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comedy /ˈkɒmɪdɪ/ *n.* 喜剧 (32)

Charlie Chaplin /ˈtʃɑ:lɪ ˈtʃæplɪn/ 查理·卓别林 (32)

popcorn /ˈpɒpkɔ:n/ *n.* 爆米花 (32)

goldfish /ˈgəʊldfɪʃ/ *n.* 金鱼 (33)

wife /waɪf/ *n.* 妻子 (33)

net /net/ *n.* 网;网络 (33)

whatever /wɒtˈevə/ *pron.* 无论什么;不管什么;任何(每样)事物 (33)

grey /greɪ/ *adj.* & *n.* 灰色(的) (33)

marry /ˈmærɪ/ *v.* 结婚;嫁;娶 (33)

ours /ˈaʊəz/ *pron.* 我们的 (33)

coast /kəʊst/ *n.* 海岸;海滨 (34)

handbag /ˈhændbæg/ *n.* 手提包 (34)

among /əˈmʌŋ/ *prep.* 在……中间;被……所围绕 (34)

servant /ˈsɜ:vənt/ *n.* 仆人;雇工 (34)

guard /gɑ:d/ *n.* 卫兵;看守 (34)

queen /kwi:n/ *n.* 女王;王后 (34)

serve /sɜ:v/ *v.* 为……服务 (34)

mad /mæd/ *adj.* 疯的;发怒的 (34)

crash /kræʃ/ *v.* 撞击;坠落 (34)

handsome /ˈhænsəm/ *adj.* 好看的;英俊的 (35)

playwright /ˈpleɪraɪt/ *n.* 剧作家 (35)

William Shakespeare /ˈwɪljəm ˈʃeɪkspɪə/ 威廉·莎士比亚(英国诗人、作家) (35)

Hamlet /ˈhæmlɪt/ 哈姆雷特(莎士比亚悲剧剧名及该剧的主人公) (35)

tragedy /ˈtrædʒɪdɪ/ *n.* 悲剧 (35)

teahouse /ˈti:haʊs/ *n.* 茶馆 (35)

actress /ˈæktrɪs/ *n.* 女演员 (36)

Unit 7

victory /ˈvɪktərɪ/ *n.* 胜利 (37)

beat /bi:t/ *v.* (beat/beaten)击败;胜过;打 (37)

repair /rɪˈpeə/ *v.* 修理;修补 (37)

service /ˈsɜ:vɪs/ *n.* 服务 (37)

message /ˈmesɪdʒ/ *n.* 信息;消息 (37)

check /tʃek/ *v.* 检查;检验 (37)

secretary /ˈsekrətrɪ/ *n.* 秘书;干事 (37)

bounce /baʊns/ *v.* (球)弹起 (37)

ouch /aʊtʃ/ *onom.* (表示突然的疼痛)哎呦 (37)

separate /ˈsepəreɪt/ *v.* (使)分开,分离 (37)

behave /bɪˈheɪv/ *v.* 表现 (37)

gentleman /ˈdʒentlmən/ *n.* (*pl.* gentlemen)绅士;君子 (37)

Danielle /dænˈjel/ 丹妮尔(人名) (38)

president /ˈprezɪdənt/ *n.* 会长;总统;国家主席;董事长 (38)

council /ˈkaʊnsl/ *n.* 委员会;议会 (38)

organization /ˌɔ:gənaɪˈzeɪʃn/ *n.* 组织;机构 (38)

provide /prəˈvaɪd/ *v.* 提供;供给 (38)

agreement /əˈgri:mənt/ *n.* 协议;同意 (38)

religion /rɪˈlɪdʒən/ *n.* 宗教 (38)

dispute /dɪˈspju:t/ *n.* & *v.* 争论;辩论 (38)

lock /lɒk/ *v.* (用锁)锁上;被锁上 *n.* 锁 (39)

interaction /ˌɪntərˈækʃn/ *n.* 一起活动;合作 (39)

upset /ˌʌpˈset/ *v.* 使(某人)苦恼或心烦 (39)

argument /ˈɑ:gjʊmənt/ *n.* 争论;争辩;争吵 (39)

asleep /əˈsli:p/ *adj.* 睡着的 (39)

lower /ˈləʊə/ *v.* 使(某事物)减少 (39)

volume /ˈvɒlju:m/ *n.* 音量;响度 (39)

option /ˈɒpʃn/ *n.* 选择 (39)

mutual /ˈmju:tʃʊəl/ *adj.* 相互的 (39)

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distant /ˈdɪstənt/ *adj.* 遥远的 (39)

snake /sneɪk/ *n.* 蛇 (39)

suffer /ˈsʌfə/ *v.* 受苦,受难 (40)

headquarters /ˌhedˈkwɔːtəz/ *n.* 总部 (40)

security /sɪˈkjʊərətɪ/ *n.* 安全;保证 (40)

permanent /ˈpɜːmənənt/ *adj.* 永久的 (40)

situation /ˌsɪtʃʊˈeɪʃn/ *n.* 状况;形势 (40)

satisfy /ˈsætɪsfaɪ/ *v.* 使满意;使满足 (40)

forever /fərˈevə/ *adv.* 永远 (40)

silence /ˈsaɪləns/ *n.* 沉默;无声状态 (41)

silent /ˈsaɪlənt/ *adj.* 沉默的;寂静的 (41)

elder /ˈeldə/ *n.* 老人;长辈 (41)

directly /dɪˈrektlɪ/ *adv.* 直接地 (41)

rather /ˈrɑːðə/ *adv.* 相当;宁可 (42)

peacemaker /ˈpiːsˌmeɪkə/ *n.* 调解人 (42)

Unit 8

Chinatown /ˈtʃaɪnətaʊn/ *n.* 唐人街;中国城 (43)

decoration /ˌdekəˈreɪʃn/ *n.* 装饰品 (43)

bowl /bəʊl/ *n.* 碗 (43)

chopstick /ˈtʃɒpstɪk/ *n.* 筷子(一般用复数) (43)

spoon /spuːn/ *n.* 匙勺 (43)

fork /fɔːk/ *n.* 叉子 (43)

underground /ˈʌndəgraʊnd/ *adj.* 地下的 (43)

lantern /ˈlæntən/ *n.* 灯笼 (43)

dragon /ˈdrægən/ *n.* 龙 (43)

Santa Claus /ˈsæntə klɔːz/ 圣诞老人 (43)

temple /ˈtempl/ *n.* 庙宇 (43)

society /səˈsaɪətɪ/ *n.* 社会 (44)

generation /ˌdʒenəˈreɪʃn/ *n.* 一代(人) (44)

wealthy /ˈwelθɪ/ *adj.* 富有的;富裕的 (44)

penny /ˈpenɪ/ *n.* 便士 (44)

pound /paʊnd/ *n.* 镑;磅 (44)

foolish /ˈfuːlɪʃ/ *adj.* 愚蠢的;傻的 (44)

whether /ˈweðə/ *conj.* 是否;不管;无论 (44)

human /ˈhjuːmən/ *n.* & *adj.* 人(的);人类(的) (44)

manners /ˈmænəs/ *n.* 礼仪;习俗;礼貌 (45)

though /ðəʊ/ *conj.* 虽然;尽管;即使;然而 (45)

modest /ˈmɒdɪst/ *adj.* 谦虚的;谦恭的 (45)

virtue /ˈvɜːtʃuː/ *n.* 美德 (45)

praise /preɪz/ *v.* & *n.* 称赞;赞扬 (45)

private /ˈpraɪvət/ *adj.* 私人的;私有的 (45)

elderly /ˈeldəlɪ/ *adj.* 上了年纪的;较老的 (45)

guest /ɡest/ *n.* 客人 (45)

extra /ˈekstrə/ *adj.* 额外的;另外的 (45)

waiter /ˈweɪtə/ *n.* (餐馆的)男服务员 (45)

tip /tɪp/ *v.* 给小费 (45)

percent /pəˈsent/ *n.* 百分之…… (46)

central /ˈsentrəl/ *adj.* 中部的;中间的 (46)

immigrant /ˈɪmɪɡrənt/ *n.* 移民 (46)

according to /əˈkɔːdɪŋ tə/ *prep.* 根据;依照 (46)

official /əˈfɪʃəl/ *adj.* 官方的;正式的 (46)

custom /ˈkʌstəm/ *n.* 习惯;习俗;风俗 (46)

tidy /ˈtaɪdɪ/ *v.* 使整洁;使整齐;整理 *adj.* 整洁的;整齐的 (47)

Russian /ˈrʌʃn/ *adj.* 俄罗斯的 *n.* 俄罗斯人;俄语 (47)

noisy /ˈnɔɪzɪ/ *adj.* 喧闹的;吵闹的 (47)

chalk /tʃɔːk/ *n.* 粉笔 (48)

tradition /trəˈdɪʃn/ *n.* 传统 (48)

reaction /rɪˈækʃn/ *n.* 反应 (48)

react /rɪˈækt/ *v.* 反应 (48)

officer /ˈɒfɪsə/ *n.* 政府官员 (48)

gun /ɡʌn/ *n.* 枪 (48)

doll /dɒl/ *n.* 洋娃娃;玩偶 (48)

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Unit 9

unit /ˈjuːnɪt/ *n.* 单元;单位 (49)

misunderstanding /ˌmɪsʌndəˈstændɪŋ/ *n.* 误解 (49)

require /rɪˈkwaɪə/ *v.* 需要 (49)

communication /kəˌmjuːnɪˈkeɪʃn/ *n.* 交流;沟通 (49)

hardly /ˈhɑːdlɪ/ *adv.* 几乎不;几乎没有 (49)

solution /səˈluːʃn/ *n.* 解决办法;答案 (49)

anger /ˈæŋgə/ *n.* 怒;怒火;怒气 (49)

interpersonal /ˌɪntəˈpɜːsənl/ *adj.* 人际的;人际关系的 (50)

passport /ˈpɑːspɔːt/ *n.* 途径,手段;护照 (50)

proper /ˈprɒpə/ *adj.* 正确的;恰当的 (50)

listener /ˈlɪsnə/ *n.* 听者 (50)

contact /ˈkɒntækt/ *n.* & *v.* 接触;联系 (50)

promise /ˈprɒmɪs/ *n.* 承诺;许诺 (50)

cancel /ˈkænsəl/ *v.* 取消 (50)

figure /ˈfɪgə/ *v.* 计算;认为 (51)

difficulty /ˈdɪfɪkəltɪ/ *n.* 困难 (52)

dining /ˈdaɪnɪŋ/ *n.* 用餐 (52)

simply /ˈsɪmplɪ/ *adv.* 只是 (52)

somehow /ˈsʌmhaʊ/ *adv.* 以某种方式(或方法) (52)

adapt /əˈdæpt/ *v.* 使适应;改编 (52)

universal /ˌjuːnɪˈvɜːsl/ *adj.* 通用的;全世界的;普遍的 (52)

absent /ˈæbsənt/ *adj.* 缺席的;不在的 (53)

trouble /ˈtrʌbl/ *n.* 麻烦;困难 (53)

secret /ˈsiːkrɪt/ *n.* & *adj.* 秘密(的) (53)

moment /ˈməʊmənt/ *n.* 片刻;瞬间 (54)

tap /tæp/ *v.* 轻拍;轻敲 (54)

familiar /fəˈmɪljə/ *adj.* 熟悉的;常见到的 (54)

Unit 10

boss /bɒs/ *n.* 老板 (55)

manage /ˈmænɪdʒ/ *v.* 管理;负责 (55)

doubt /daʊt/ *v.* 怀疑 (55)

wealth /welθ/ *n.* 钱财;财富 (55)

astronaut /ˈæstrənɔːt/ *n.* 宇航员 (55)

besides /bɪˈsaɪdz/ *prep.* 除……之外(还) (56)

weekday /ˈwiːkdeɪ/ *n.* 工作日(星期一至星期五的任何一天) (56)

primary /ˈpraɪmərɪ/ *adj.* 小学的;基本的 (56)

notebook /ˈnəʊtbʊk/ *n.* 笔记本 (56)

review /rɪˈvjuː/ *n.* 复习;回顾;评论 *v.* 回顾;反思;评论 (56)

itself /ɪtˈself/ *pron.* 它本身(自己) (56)

wallet /ˈwɒlɪt/ *n.* 钱包 (57)

owner /ˈəʊnə/ *n.* 主人 (57)

row /rəʊ/ *v.* 划(船) (57)

senior /ˈsiːniə/ *adj.* 级别高的 (57)

speech /spiːtʃ/ *n.* 发言;演讲 (58)

period /ˈpɪərɪəd/ *n.* 时期,一段时间;节;学时 (58)

valuable /ˈvæljʊəbl/ *adj.* 宝贵的 (58)

achieve /əˈtʃiːv/ *v.* 做成;获得 (58)

behalf /bɪˈhɑːf/ *n.* 代表(或代替)某人 (58)

congratulation /kənˌgrætʃʊˈleɪʃən/ *n.* 祝贺;恭祝;贺词 (58)

merchant /ˈmɜːtʃənt/ *n.* 商人 (59)

mall /mɔːl/ *n.* 商场 (60)

faint /feɪnt/ *v.* 昏倒 (60)

agency /ˈeɪdʒənsɪ/ *n.* 机关;代理机构 (60)

definitely /ˈdefɪnətlɪ/ *adv.* 肯定 (60)

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Vocabulary (II)

【注】本词汇表中的黑体词为要求掌握的词汇；其余单词为接触词汇。

A

ability /əˈbɪlɪtɪ/ *n.* 能力 (10)
absent /ˈæbsənt/ *adj.* 缺席的；不在的 (53)
accident /ˈæksɪdənt/ *n.* 事故；意外 (14)
according to /əˈkɔ:dɪŋ tə/ *prep.* 根据；依照 (46)
achieve /əˈtʃi:v/ *v.* 做成；获得 (58)
aching /ˈeɪkɪŋ/ *adj.* 疼痛的 (2)
action /ˈækʃn/ *n.* 行动；活动；作用 (32)
actress /ˈæktrɪs/ *n.* 女演员 (36)
adapt /əˈdæpt/ *v.* 使适应；改编 (52)
adjective /ˈædʒɪktɪv/ *n.* 形容词 (20)
admit /ədˈmɪt/ *v.* 承认；赞同 (21)
affect /əˈfekt/ *v.* 影响 (30)
agency /ˈeɪdʒənsɪ/ *n.* 机关；代理机构 (60)
agreement /əˈgri:mənt/ *n.* 协议；同意 (38)
aid /eɪd/ *n.* 帮助；援助 (11)
Albert Einstein /ˈælbət ˈaɪnstaɪn/ 艾伯特·爱因斯坦 (8)
Alberta /ælˈbɜ:tə/ 阿尔伯塔(地名) (14)
aloud /əˈlaʊd/ *adv.* 出声地；大声地 (19)
although /ɔ:lˈðəʊ/ *conj.* 虽然，尽管；不过，然而 (19)
ambulance /ˈæmbjʊləns/ *n.* 救护车 (13)
among /əˈmʌŋ/ *prep.* 在……中间；被……所围绕 (34)
Andrews /ˈændru:s/ 安德鲁斯(姓氏) (14)
anger /ˈæŋgə/ *n.* 怒；怒火；怒气 (49)
Anne Sullivan /æn ˈsʌlɪvən/ 安妮·沙利文 (10)
anti- /ˈæntɪ/ *prefix* 反；反对 (11)
anybody /ˈenɪbɒdɪ/ *pron.* 任何人 (12)
appendicitis /əˌpendɪˈsaɪtɪs/ *n.* 阑尾炎 (6)
appendix /əˈpendɪks/ *n.* 阑尾；附录 (6)
argument /ˈɑ:gjʊmənt/ *n.* 争论；争辩；争吵 (39)
Asian /ˈeɪʃn/ *adj.* 亚洲的
n. 亚洲人 (3)
asleep /əˈsli:p/ *adj.* 睡着的 (39)
astronaut /ˈæstrənɔ:t/ *n.* 宇航员 (55)
awake /əˈweɪk/ *adj.* 醒着的 (22)
axe /æks/ *n.* 斧子 (21)

B

background /ˈbækgraʊnd/ *n.* 背景；背景资料 (31)
baking /ˈbeɪkɪŋ/ *n.* 烘焙 (16)
balanced /ˈbælənst/ *adj.* 均衡的 (3)
based /beɪst/ *adj.* (以……)为基础，(以……)为根据 (12)
bathtub /ˈbɑ:θtʌb/ *n.* 浴缸；浴盆 (16)
bean /bi:n/ *n.* 豆子 (3)
beat /bi:t/ *v.* (beat/beaten)击败；胜过；打 (37)
behalf /bɪˈhɑ:f/ *n.* 代表(或代替)某人 (58)
behave /bɪˈheɪv/ *v.* 表现 (37)
besides /bɪˈsaɪdz/ *prep.* 除……之外(还) (56)
biology /baɪˈɒlədʒɪ/ *n.* 生物学；生物 (28)
bleed /bli:d/ *v.* 流血；失血 (15)
blind /blaɪnd/ *adj.* 失明的；瞎的 (10)
blood /blʌd/ *n.* 血 (15)
blueprint /ˈblu:prɪnt/ *n.* 蓝图 (29)
board /bɔ:d/ *n.* 板；木板 (22)
bone /bəʊn/ *n.* 骨头；骨 (3)
boss /bɒs/ *n.* 老板 (55)

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bounce /baʊns/ *v.* （球）弹起 （37）

bowl /bəʊl/ *n.* 碗 （43）

branch /brɑːntʃ/ *n.* 树枝 （18）

breathe /briːð/ *v.* 呼吸 （4）

Bruce Lee /bruːs liː/ 李小龙（功夫明星）（32）

burn /bɜːn/ *v.* （burned/burned 或 burnt/burnt）烧伤；烫伤；燃烧 （16）

butterfly /ˈbʌtəflaɪ/ *n.* 蝴蝶 （28）

C

calcium /ˈkælsɪəm/ *n.* 钙 （3）

calm /kɑːm/ *adj.* 镇静的；沉着的 （17）

cancel /ˈkænsəl/ *v.* 取消 （50）

careful /ˈkeəfl/ *adj.* 小心的；仔细的 （13）

careless /ˈkeəlɪs/ *adj.* 粗心的 （15）

ceiling /ˈsiːlɪŋ/ *n.* 天花板 （13）

central /ˈsentrəl/ *adj.* 中部的；中间的 （46）

certain /ˈsɜːtn/ *adj.* 某些；某个 （16）

certainly /ˈsɜːtnlɪ/ *adv.* 当然；确定 （27）

chalk /tʃɔːk/ *n.* 粉笔 （48）

character /ˈkærəktə/ *n.* （小说、戏剧当中的）人物；特点；特色 （24）

Charlie Chaplin /ˈtʃɑːlɪ ˈtʃæplɪn/ 查理·卓别林 （32）

check /tʃek/ *v.* 检查；检验 （37）

cheer /tʃɪə/ *v.* 欢呼；喝彩；加油

n. 欢呼声；喝彩声 （5）

chemical /ˈkemɪkl/ *n.* 化学物质 （28）

chemistry /ˈkemɪstrɪ/ *n.* 化学 （12）

Chinatown /ˈtʃaɪnətaʊn/ *n.* 唐人街；中国城 （43）

Chip Taylor /tʃɪp ˈteɪlə/ 奇普·泰勒 （28）

chopstick /ˈtʃɒpstɪk/ *n.* 筷子（一般用复数） （43）

cigarette /ˌsɪgəˈret/ *n.* 香烟；卷烟 （4）

coast /kəʊst/ *n.* 海岸；海滨 （34）

comedy /ˈkɒmɪdɪ/ *n.* 喜剧 （32）

communication /kəˌmjuːnɪˈkeɪʃn/ *n.* 交流；沟通 （49）

community /kəˈmjuːnɪtɪ/ *n.* 社区；社会 （10）

compare /kəmˈpeə/ *v.* 比较 （19）

completely /kəmˈpliːtlɪ/ *adv.* 完全地 （28）

complex /ˈkɒmpleks/ *adj.* 复杂的 （29）

conclude /kənˈkluːd/ *v.* 得出结论；断定 （25）

conclusion /kənˈkluːʒn/ *n.* 结论 （8）

condition /kənˈdɪʃn/ *n.* 环境；条件；状态，状况 （11）

congratulation /kənˌgrætʃʊˈleɪʃən/ *n.* 祝贺；恭祝；贺词 （58）

contact /ˈkɒntækt/ *n.* & *v.* 接触；联系 （50）

contain /kənˈteɪn/ *v.* 包含 （3）

control /kənˈtrəʊl/ *v.* 控制；管理；支配 （5）

corn /kɔːn/ *n.* 玉米 （3）

correct /kəˈrekt/ *adj.* 正确的；恰当的 （25）

costume /ˈkɒstjuːm/ *n.* 服装；戏装 （31）

council /ˈkaʊnsl/ *n.* 委员会；议会 （38）

couple /ˈkʌpl/ *n.* 几个人（事物）；两个人（事物） （32）

crash /kræʃ/ *v.* 撞击；坠落 （34）

crawl /krɔːl/ *v.* 爬行；匍匐行进 （23）

crossword /ˈkrɒswɜːd/ *n.* 纵横字谜 （12）

custom /ˈkʌstəm/ *n.* 习惯；习俗；风俗 （46）

D

damage /ˈdæmɪdʒ/ *v.* 损害；损坏 （5）

Danielle /dænˈjel/ 丹妮尔（人名） （38）

dare /deə/ *v.* 敢；敢于；挑战 （5）

deaf /def/ *adj.* 失聪的；聋的 （10）

decision /dɪˈsɪʒn/ *n.* 决定 （11）

decorate /ˈdekəreɪt/ *v.* 装饰 （13）

decoration /ˌdekəˈreɪʃn/ *n.* 装饰品 （43）

definitely /ˈdefɪnətlɪ/ *adv.* 肯定 （60）

dentist /ˈdentɪst/ *n.* 牙医 （2）

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development /dɪ'veləpmənt/ *n.* 发展 (30)
dialogue /'daɪəlɒg/ *n.* 对话;对白 (7)
diet /'daɪət/ *n.* 日常饮食;日常食物 (3)
difficulty /'dɪfɪkəltɪ/ *n.* 困难 (52)
dining /'daɪnɪŋ/ *n.* 用餐 (52)
direct /dɪ'rekt/ *v.* 导演;指导;指示 (31)
directly /dɪ'rektlɪ/ *adv.* 直接地 (41)
director /dɪ'rektə/ *n.* 导演;院长;校长;主任;负责人 (31)
disabled /dɪs'eɪbld/ *adj.* 肢体有残疾的 (5)
discovery /dɪs'kʌvərɪ/ *n.* 发现;发觉 (30)
disease /dɪ'zi:z/ *n.* 病;疾病 (4)
dispute /dɪ'spju:t/ *n.* & *v.* 争论;辩论 (38)
distant /'dɪstənt/ *adj.* 遥远的 (39)
dive /daɪv/ *v.* (dived 或 dove/dived) 跳水;俯冲 (21)
DNA 脱氧核糖核酸 (29)
doll /dɒl/ *n.* 洋娃娃;玩偶 (48)
double /'dʌbl/ *n.* & *adj.* & *adv.* 两倍(的);双倍(的) (27)
doubt /daʊt/ *v.* 怀疑 (55)
dragon /'drægən/ *n.* 龙 (43)

E

earthquake /'ɜ:θkweɪk/ *n.* 地震 (17)
educator /'edʒʊkeɪtə/ *n.* 教育家;教育工作者 (10)
effect /ɪ'fekt/ *n.* 影响;效果 (32)
effort /'efət/ *n.* 精力;努力 (19)
elder /'eldə/ *n.* 老人;长辈 (41)
elderly /'eldəlɪ/ *adj.* 上了年纪的;较老的 (45)
examination /ɪgˌzæmɪ'neɪʃn/ *n.* 检查;考试 (1)
examine /ɪg'zæmɪn/ *v.* 检查 (26)
expect /ɪk'spekt/ *v.* 期待;盼望 (14)
experiment /ɪk'sperɪmənt/ *n.* 实验;试验 (25)
express /ɪk'spres/ *v.* 表达 (20)
extra /'ekstrə/ *adj.* 额外的;另外的 (45)

F

fable /'feɪbl/ *n.* 寓言 (21)
faint /feɪnt/ *v.* 昏倒 (60)
fairy /'feərɪ/ *n.* 仙子;小精灵 (24)
false /fɔ:ls/ *adj.* 错误的;假的 (8)
familiar /fə'mɪljə/ *adj.* 熟悉的;常见到的 (54)
fantastic /fæn'tæstɪk/ *adj.* 奇异的;了不起的;极好的 (28)
fat /fæt/ *adj.* 胖的;厚的
n. 脂肪;肥肉 (19)
fault /fɔ:lt/ *n.* 缺点;过错 (14)
female /'fi:meɪl/ *n.* 雌性的动物或植物;女子 (28)
fever /'fi:və/ *n.* 发烧;发热 (1)
fibre /'faɪbə/ *n.* (食物中的)纤维素 (3)
fiction /'fɪkʃn/ *n.* 小说;虚构;编造 (32)
figure /'fɪgə/ *v.* 计算;认为 (51)
focus /'fəʊkəs/ *v.* 集中;聚集
n. 焦点 (5)
foolish /'fu:lɪʃ/ *adj.* 愚蠢的;傻的 (44)
force /fɔ:s/ *n.* 力量
v. 迫使;强迫 (25)
forever /fər'evə/ *adv.* 永远 (40)
fork /fɔ:k/ *n.* 叉子 (43)
format /'fɔ:mæt/ *n.* 格式;版式 (19)
fortunately /'fɔ:tʃənətlɪ/ *adv.* 幸运地 (2)
France /frɑ:ns;fræns/ 法国 (32)
frightened /'fraɪtnd/ *adj.* 惊吓的;受惊的;害怕的 (22)

G

general /'dʒenərəl/ *adj.* 一般的;普遍的 (29)
generation /ˌdʒenə'reɪʃn/ *n.* 一代(人) (44)
gentleman /'dʒentlmən/ *n.* (*pl.* gentlemen)

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绅士;君子 (37)

German /ˈdʒɜːmən/ *adj.* 德国的

n. 德国人;德语 (2)

goldfish /ˈgəʊldfɪʃ/ *n.* 金鱼 (33)

goodness /ˈgʊdnəs/ *n.* 善良;美德 (15)

government /ˈgʌvənmənt/ *n.* 政府 (11)

graduate /ˈgrædʒʊeɪt/ *v.* 毕业 (11)

grain /greɪn/ *n.* 谷物;粮食 (3)

grandchild /ˈgræntʃaɪld/ *n.* 孙子;孙女;外孙;外孙女 (28)

granddaughter /ˈgrændɔːtə/ *n.* 孙女;外孙女 (29)

grandson /ˈgrænsʌn/ *n.* 孙子;外孙 (29)

greatly /ˈgreɪtlɪ/ *adv.* 非常;很 (10)

grey /greɪ/ *adj.* & *n.* 灰色(的) (33)

guard /gɑːd/ *n.* 卫兵;看守 (34)

guest /gest/ *n.* 客人 (45)

gun /gʌn/ *n.* 枪 (48)

H

Hamlet /ˈhæmlɪt/ 哈姆雷特(莎士比亚悲剧剧名及该剧的主人公) (35)

handbag /ˈhændbæg/ *n.* 手提包 (34)

handsome /ˈhænsəm/ *adj.* 好看的;英俊的 (35)

hang /hæŋ/ *v.* (hung/hung)悬挂;垂下 (13)

hardly /ˈhɑːdlɪ/ *adv.* 几乎不;几乎没有 (49)

harm /hɑːm/ *v.* & *n.* 伤害;损害 (4)

harmful /ˈhɑːmfl/ *adj.* (尤指对健康或环境)有害的;导致损害的 (4)

headquarters /ˌhedˈkwɔːtəz/ *n.* 总部 (40)

headset /ˈhedset/ *n.* (尤指带麦克风的)耳机;头戴式受话器 (2)

heat /hiːt/ *n.* 高温;热;炉灶

v. 加热 (16)

Helen Keller /ˈhelən ˈkelə/ 海伦·凯勒 (10)

helmet /ˈhelmɪt/ *n.* 头盔;防护帽 (15)

hers /hɜːz/ *pron.* 她的 (5)

holder /ˈhəʊldə/ *n.* 支托物;持有者 (26)

hum /hʌm/ *v.* 发嗡嗡声 (20)

human /ˈhjuːmən/ *n.* & *adj.* 人(的);人类(的) (44)

humorous /ˈhjuːmərəs/ *adj.* 幽默的;诙谐的 (24)

hybrid /ˈhaɪbrɪd/ *adj.* 杂交的

n. 杂交植物(动物) (9)

I

icy /ˈaɪsɪ/ *adj.* 结满冰的 (14)

identify /aɪˈdentɪfaɪ/ *v.* 确认;鉴别 (29)

illness /ˈɪlnɪs/ *n.* 疾病 (10)

immigrant /ˈɪmɪgrənt/ *n.* 移民 (46)

include /ɪnˈkluːd/ *v.* 包括;包含 (3)

instruction /ɪnˈstrʌkʃn/ *n.* 指示;说明 (29)

interaction /ˌɪntərˈækʃn/ *n.* 一起活动;合作 (39)

interpersonal /ˌɪntəˈpɜːsənl/ *adj.* 人际的;人际关系的 (50)

introduction /ˌɪntrəˈdʌkʃn/ *n.* 采用;引进;推行 (9)

involve /ɪnˈvɒlv/ *v.* (使)参加;包含 (31)

itself /ɪtˈself/ *pron.* 它本身(自己) (56)

J

James /dʒeɪmz/ 詹姆斯(人名) (14)

jar /dʒɑː/ *n.* 广口瓶;罐子 (25)

K

kick /kɪk/ *v.* 踢 (5)

knee /niː/ *n.* 膝;膝盖;膝关节 (15)

knife /naɪf/ *n.* 刀 (16)

knock /nɒk/ *v.* 敲;敲打;碰撞 (23)

L

lantern /ˈlæntən/ *n.* 灯笼 (43)

law /lɔː/ *n.* 法律;法规 (4)

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leader /ˈliːdə/ *n.* 领导者;领袖 (9)

lie /laɪ/ *v.* (lay/lain)平躺;躺

v. (lied/lied)说谎

n. 谎言,谎话 (13)

lifetime /ˈlaɪftaɪm/ *n.* 一生;终生 (8)

lighter /ˈlaɪtə/ *n.* 打火机;点火器 (26)

limit /ˈlɪmɪt/ *v.* 限制;限定 (19)

line /laɪn/ *n.* (诗)行;路线 (20)

liquid /ˈlɪkwɪd/ *adj.* 清澈的;晶莹的

n. 液体 (20)

listener /ˈlɪsnə/ *n.* 听者 (50)

lock /lɒk/ *v.* (用锁)锁上;被锁上

n. 锁 (39)

loud /laʊd/ *adj.* 大声的;喧哗的 (22)

lower /ˈləʊə/ *v.* 使(某事物)减少 (39)

lung /lʌŋ/ *n.* 肺 (4)

M

mad /mæd/ *adj.* 疯的;发怒的 (34)

mall /mɔːl/ *n.* 商场 (60)

manage /ˈmænɪdʒ/ *v.* 管理;负责 (55)

manners /ˈmænəs/ *n.* 礼仪;习俗;礼貌 (45)

marry /ˈmærɪ/ *v.* 结婚;嫁;娶 (33)

match /mætʃ/ *n.* 火柴

v. 相称;相配 (26)

meaning /ˈmiːnɪŋ/ *n.* 意义;意思 (7)

medical /ˈmedɪkl/ *adj.* 医学的;医疗的 (11)

mention /ˈmenʃn/ *v.* 提到;写到(某人或某事) (6)

merchant /ˈmɜːtʃənt/ *n.* 商人 (59)

message /ˈmesɪdʒ/ *n.* 信息;消息 (37)

method /ˈmeθəd/ *n.* 方法;办法 (25)

migrate /maɪˈgreɪt/ *v.* 移居;迁徙 (28)

milkweed /ˈmɪlkˈwiːd/ *n.* (植)马利筋 (28)

mineral /ˈmɪnərəl/ *n.* 矿物质;矿物 (3)

missing /ˈmɪsɪŋ/ *adj.* 缺少的;丢失的 (7)

misunderstanding /ˌmɪsʌndəˈstændɪŋ/ *n.* 误解 (49)

mobile phone /ˌməʊbaɪlˈfəʊn/ *n.* 移动电话 (30)

modest /ˈmɒdɪst/ *adj.* 谦虚的;谦恭的 (45)

moment /ˈməʊmənt/ *n.* 片刻;瞬间 (54)

musician /mjuːˈzɪʃən/ *n.* 音乐家;乐师 (22)

mutual /ˈmjuːtʃʊəl/ *adj.* 相互的 (39)

mystery /ˈmɪstərɪ/ *n.* 神秘事物;奥秘 (27)

N

necessary /ˈnesɪsərɪ/ *adj.* 必需的 (13)

neck /nek/ *n.* 颈;脖子 (23)

neighbour /ˈneɪbə/ *n.* 邻居 (7)

net /net/ *n.* 网;网络 (33)

Nobel /ˈnəʊbel/ 诺贝尔(人名) (8)

noisy /ˈnɔɪzɪ/ *adj.* 喧闹的;吵闹的 (47)

Norman Bethune /ˈnɔːmən beˈθjuːn/ 诺尔曼·白求恩 (11)

notebook /ˈnəʊtbʊk/ *n.* 笔记本 (56)

noun /naʊn/ *n.* 名词 (20)

nuclear /ˈnjuːklɪə/ *adj.* 核能的 (8)

O

object /ˈɒbdʒɪkt/ *n.* 物体;对象;目标 (17)

officer /ˈɒfɪsə/ *n.* 政府官员 (48)

official /əˈfɪʃəl/ *adj.* 官方的;正式的 (46)

operate /ˈɒpəreɪt/ *v.* 动手术,做手术 (11)

option /ˈɒpʃn/ *n.* 选择 (39)

organization /ˌɔːgənaɪˈzeɪʃn/ *n.* 组织;机构 (38)

ouch /aʊtʃ/ *onom.* (表示突然的疼痛)哎呦 (37)

ours /ˈaʊəz/ *pron.* 我们的 (33)

owner /ˈəʊnə/ *n.* 主人 (57)

oxygen /ˈɒksɪdʒən/ *n.* 氧气 (26)

P

pain /peɪn/ *n.* 疼痛 (1)

pale /peɪl/ *adj.* 苍白的;浅色的 (1)

pardon /ˈpɑːdn/ *v.* & *n.* 原谅 (1)

passage /ˈpæsɪdʒ/ *n.* 章节;段落 (19)

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passport /ˈpɑːspɔːt/ *n.* 途径,手段;护照 (50)
pattern /ˈpætn/ *n.* 模式;形式 (29)
peacemaker /ˈpiːsˌmeɪkə/ *n.* 调解人 (42)
peanut /ˈpiːnʌt/ *n.* 花生 (9)
peek /piːk/ *v.* 偷看;窥视 (23)
penny /ˈpenɪ/ *n.* 便士 (44)
percent /pəˈsent/ *n.* 百分之…… (46)
perhaps /pəˈhæps/ *adv.* 也许;可能 (22)
period /ˈpɪərɪəd/ *n.* 时期,一段时间;节;学时 (58)
permanent /ˈpɜːmənənt/ *adj.* 永久的 (40)
pioneer /ˌpaɪəˈnɪə/ *n.* 先锋;先驱 (8)
pity /ˈpɪtɪ/ *n.* 同情,怜悯;遗憾 (5)
planetary /ˈplænətrɪ/ *adj.* 行星的 (10)
playwright /ˈpleɪraɪt/ *n.* 剧作家 (35)
plot /plɒt/ *n.* 情节 (24)
poet /ˈpəʊɪt/ *n.* 诗人 (20)
poison /ˈpɔɪzn/ *n.* 毒药;毒物 (16)
policy /ˈpɒləsɪ/ *n.* 原则;政策 (21)
popcorn /ˈpɒpkɔːn/ *n.* 爆米花 (32)
pound /paʊnd/ *n.* 镑;磅 (44)
pour /pɔː/ *v.* 倒出;倾倒 (25)
praise /preɪz/ *v.* & *n.* 称赞;赞扬 (45)
prefer /prɪˈfɜː/ *v.* 更喜欢 (32)
president /ˈprezɪdənt/ *n.* 会长;总统;国家主席;董事长 (38)
pressure /ˈpreʃə/ *n.* 压力,压强;挤压 (25)
prevent /prɪˈvent/ *v.* 阻止;预防 (16)
primary /ˈpraɪmərɪ/ *adj.* 小学的;基本的 (56)
Princeton /ˈprɪnstən/ 普林斯顿(地名) (8)
private /ˈpraɪvət/ *adj.* 私人的;私有的 (45)
produce /prəˈdjuːs/ *v.* 生产;出产 (9)
production /prəˈdʌkʃn/ *n.* 生产,制造 (9)
progress /ˈprəʊgres/ *n.* 进步;进展 (10)
promise /ˈprɒmɪs/ *n.* 承诺;许诺 (50)
proper /ˈprɒpə/ *adj.* 正确的;恰当的 (50)
protein /ˈprəʊtiːn/ *n.* 蛋白质 (3)
provide /prəˈvaɪd/ *v.* 提供;供给 (38)
public /ˈpʌblɪk/ *adj.* 公共的;大众的 (4)
puzzle /ˈpʌzl/ *n.* 谜;智力游戏 (12)
puzzling /ˈpʌzlɪŋ/ *adj.* 令人费解的 (28)

Q

queen /kwiːn/ *n.* 女王;王后 (34)

R

raincoat /ˈreɪnkəʊt/ *n.* 雨衣 (25)
rather /ˈrɑːðə/ *adv.* 相当;宁可 (42)
react /rɪˈækt/ *v.* 反应 (48)
reaction /rɪˈækʃn/ *n.* 反应 (48)
recover /rɪˈkʌvə/ *v.* 恢复 (14)
refuse /rɪˈfjuːz/ *v.* 拒绝;回绝 (2)
regret /rɪˈgret/ *v.* & *n.* 惋惜;懊悔 (1)
related /rɪˈleɪtɪd/ *adj.* 有关的;相关的 (29)
relativity /ˌrelәˈtɪvɪtɪ/ *n.* 相对性 (8)
religion /rɪˈlɪdʒən/ *n.* 宗教 (38)
remain /rɪˈmeɪn/ *v.* 仍然是;保持不变 (11)
repair /rɪˈpeə/ *v.* 修理;修补 (37)
repeat /rɪˈpiːt/ *v.* 重复;复述;背诵 (29)
reporter /rɪˈpɔːtə/ *n.* 记者 (14)
require /rɪˈkwaɪə/ *v.* 需要 (49)
review /rɪˈvjuː/ *n.* 复习;回顾;评论 *v.* 回顾;反思;评论 (56)
rhyme /raɪm/ *n.* 韵;韵脚 *v.* 押韵 (19)
risk /rɪsk/ *n.* 危险;风险 (4)
rock /rɒk/ *n.* 碎石;岩石 (15)
roll /rəʊl/ *v.* 滚动;(使)翻滚 (14)
rotten /ˈrɒtn/ *adj.* 腐烂的;腐败的 (2)
row /rəʊ/ *v.* 划(船) (57)
rule /ruːl/ *n.* 规则;规章 (18)
Russian /ˈrʌʃn/ *adj.* 俄罗斯的 *n.* 俄罗斯人;俄语 (47)

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S

safety /ˈseɪftɪ/ *n.* 安全;平安 (13)
salt /sɔ:lt/ *n.* 食盐 (16)
Santa Claus /ˈsæntə klɔ:z/ 圣诞老人 (43)
Sara /ˈsɑ:rə/ 莎拉(人名) (1)
satisfy /ˈsætɪsfaɪ/ *v.* 使满意;使满足 (40)
scary /ˈskeərɪ/ *adj.* 恐怖的;吓人的 (15)
scene /si:n/ *n.* 场景;景色;风景 (23)
scientific /ˌsaɪənˈtɪfɪk/ *adj.* 科学的 (25)
scissors /ˈsɪzəs/ *n.* 剪刀 (16)
screen /skri:n/ *n.* 屏幕;荧光屏 (20)
script /skrɪpt/ *n.* 剧本 (31)
secret /ˈsi:krɪt/ *n.* & *adj.* 秘密(的) (53)
secretary /ˈsekrətrɪ/ *n.* 秘书;干事 (37)
security /sɪˈkjʊərətɪ/ *n.* 安全;保证 (40)
selfish /ˈselfɪʃ/ *adj.* 自私的 (23)
senior /ˈsi:niə/ *adj.* 级别高的 (57)
separate /ˈsepəreɪt/ *v.* (使)分开,分离 (37)
serious /ˈsɪərɪəs/ *adj.* 严重的;严肃的 (13)
servant /ˈsɜ:vənt/ *n.* 仆人;雇工 (34)
serve /sɜ:v/ *v.* 为……服务 (34)
service /ˈsɜ:vɪs/ *n.* 服务 (37)
shallow /ˈʃæləʊ/ *adj.* 浅的 (26)
sharp /ʃɑ:p/ *adj.* 锋利的;锐利的 (15)
shoulder /ˈʃəʊldə/ *n.* 肩;肩膀 (14)
silence /ˈsaɪləns/ *n.* 沉默;无声状态 (41)
silent /ˈsaɪlənt/ *adj.* 沉默的;寂静的 (41)
silver /ˈsɪlvə/ *adj.* & *n.* 银(的) (21)
simply /ˈsɪmplɪ/ *adv.* 只是 (52)
single /ˈsɪŋgl/ *adj.* 单一的;单独的 (20)
situation /ˌsɪtʃʊˈeɪʃn/ *n.* 状况;形势 (40)
sleepy /ˈsli:pɪ/ *adj.* 困倦的,瞌睡的 (6)
slip /slɪp/ *v.* 滑倒 (16)
smoke /sməʊk/ *v.* 吸烟
n. 烟 (4)
snake /sneɪk/ *n.* 蛇 (39)
society /səˈsaɪətɪ/ *n.* 社会 (44)
soda /ˈsəʊdə/ *n.* 苏打 (16)
softly /ˈsɒftlɪ/ *adv.* 轻轻地 (23)
solar /ˈsəʊlə/ *adj.* 太阳的;关于太阳的 (27)
solution /səˈlu:ʃn/ *n.* 解决办法;答案 (49)
solve /sɒlv/ *v.* 解决;解答 (8)
somebody /ˈsʌmbədɪ/ *pron.* 有人;某人 (4)
somehow /ˈsʌmhaʊ/ *adv.* 以某种方式(或方法) (52)
soy /sɔɪ/ *n.* 大豆(作物);大豆食物 (3)
speech /spi:tʃ/ *n.* 发言;演讲 (58)
spoon /spu:n/ *n.* 匙勺 (43)
spread /spred/ *v.* (spread/spread)张开;扩展 (23)
state /steɪt/ *v.* 陈述;说明 (20)
stick /stɪk/ *v.* (stuck/stuck)插入;穿入 (15)
stomach /ˈstʌmək/ *n.* 胃;腹部 (1)
stranger /ˈstreɪndʒə/ *n.* 陌生人 (15)
stretch /stretʃ/ *v.* 伸展 (20)
successful /səkˈsesfl/ *adj.* 获得成功的;有成就的 (7)
sudden /ˈsʌdn/ *n.* & *adj.* 突然(的) (15)
suffer /ˈsʌfə/ *v.* 受苦,受难 (40)
suggest /səˈdʒest/ *v.* 建议,提议;暗示 (30)
super /ˈsju:pə/ *adj.* 超级的 (9)
survey /səˈveɪ/ *v.* 调查
/ˈsɜ:veɪ/ *n.* 调查 (7)
survival /səˈvaɪvəl/ *n.* 生存;存活;幸存 (17)
Switzerland /ˈswɪtsələnd/ 瑞士 (8)
system /ˈsɪstəm/ *n.* 系统 (17)

T

tale /teɪl/ *n.* 故事;童话 (24)
tap /tæp/ *v.* 轻拍;轻敲 (54)
task /tɑ:sk/ *n.* 任务;工作 (31)
teahouse /ˈti:haʊs/ *n.* 茶馆 (35)
telephone /ˈtelɪfəʊn/ *n.* 电话;电话机 (5)
telescope /ˈtelɪskəʊp/ *n.* 望远镜 (27)

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temple /ˈtempl/ *n.* 庙宇 (43)

text /tekst/ *n.* 正文;文字材料 (20)

themselves /ðəmˈselvz/ *pron.* 他(她、它)们自己 (16)

theory /ˈθɪərɪ/ *n.* 理论;学说 (8)

though /ðəʊ/ *conj.* 虽然;尽管;即使;然而 (45)

tidy /ˈtaɪdɪ/ *v.* 使整洁;使整齐;整理 *adj.* 整洁的;整齐的 (47)

tip /tɪp/ *v.* 给小费 (45)

titanic /taɪˈtænɪk/ *adj.* 巨大的;(Titanic)泰坦尼克号 (32)

toothache /ˈtu:θeɪk/ *n.* 牙痛 (2)

Toronto /təˈrɒntəʊ/ 多伦多(地名) (11)

town /taʊn/ *n.* 城镇 (14)

tradition /trəˈdɪʃn/ *n.* 传统 (48)

tragedy /ˈtrædʒɪdɪ/ *n.* 悲剧 (35)

training /ˈtreɪnɪŋ/ *n.* 训练;培养 (18)

trouble /ˈtrʌbl/ *n.* 麻烦;困难 (53)

twin /twɪn/ *n.* 双胞胎之一 (29)

U

ugly /ˈʌglɪ/ *adj.* 丑陋的;难看的 (14)

unable /ʌnˈeɪbl/ *adj.* 不能的 (5)

underground /ˈʌndəgraʊnd/ *adj.* 地下的 (43)

unit /ˈju:nɪt/ *n.* 单元;单位 (49)

universal /ˌju:nɪˈvɜ:sl/ *adj.* 通用的;全世界的;普遍的 (52)

universe /ˈju:nɪvɜ:s/ *n.* 宇宙;万象 (8)

unless /ənˈles/ *conj.* 除非;如果不 (27)

upset /ˌʌpˈset/ *v.* 使(某人)苦恼或心烦 (39)

upside /ˈʌpsaɪd/ *n.* 上部;上边 (25)

V

valuable /ˈvæljʊəbl/ *adj.* 宝贵的 (58)

variety /vəˈraɪətɪ/ *n.* 品种;变化 (9)

victory /ˈvɪktərɪ/ *n.* 胜利 (37)

virtue /ˈvɜ:tʃu:/ *n.* 美德 (45)

vitamin /ˈvɪtəmɪn/ *n.* 维生素 (3)

volume /ˈvɒlju:m/ *n.* 音量;响度 (39)

W

waiter /ˈweɪtə/ *n.* (餐馆的)男服务员 (45)

wallet /ˈwɒlɪt/ *n.* 钱包 (57)

wealth /welθ/ *n.* 钱财;财富 (55)

wealthy /ˈwelθɪ/ *adj.* 富有的;富裕的 (44)

weapon /ˈwepən/ *n.* 武器 (8)

weekday /ˈwi:kdeɪ/ *n.* 工作日(星期一至星期五的任何一天) (56)

wham /wæm/ *onom.* (突然的重击声)砰;嘭 (15)

whatever /wɒtˈevə/ *pron.* 无论什么;不管什么;任何(每样)事物 (33)

wheelchair /ˈwi:ltʃeə/ *n.* 轮椅 (5)

whenever /wenˈevə/ *conj.* 在任何……的时候;无论何时 (4)

whether /ˈweðə/ *conj.* 是否;不管;无论 (44)

whom /hu:m/ *pron.* (用作动词或介词的宾语)谁 (12)

wicked /ˈwɪkɪd/ *adj.* 邪恶的 (23)

wife /waɪf/ *n.* 妻子 (33)

William Shakespeare /ˈwɪljəm ˈʃeɪkspɪə/ 威廉·莎士比亚(英国诗人、作家) (35)

wolf /wʊlf/ *n.* 狼 (2)

woodcutter /ˈwʊdkʌtə/ *n.* 伐木工 (21)

worst /wɜ:st/ *adj.* & *adv.* (bad 或 badly 的最高级)最坏的(地);最糟的(地) (11)

wound /wu:nd/ *n.* 伤;伤口 (14)

writer /ˈraɪtə/ *n.* 作家 (10)

X

X-ray /ˈeks reɪ/ *n.* X 光;X 射线 (1)

Y

yogurt /ˈjɒgət/ *n.* 酸奶 (3)

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Structures and Expressions

Unit 1

regret doing...	后悔做了……	(1)
get/have a (high) fever	发(高)烧	(1)
get dressed	穿衣服	(1)
take an X-ray	照X光片	(1)
go to the dentist	看牙医	(2)
have no choice but to...	别无选择，只能做……	(2)
right away	立刻；马上	(2)
Fear makes the wolf bigger than he is.	恐惧让狼看起来更可怕。	(2)
be rich in...	富含……	(3)
East Asian countries	东亚国家	(3)
millions of	数以百万计的	(4)
as a result of	由于；作为……的结果	(4)
second-hand smoke	二手烟	(4)
take a risk	冒险	(4)
get into the habit of...	养成……习惯	(4)
stay away from...	远离……	(4)
be unable to...	不能做……	(5)
dare to...	敢于做……	(5)
focus on	集中于；致力于	(5)
take out	切除；摘除；带走	(6)
now that	既然；由于	(6)
so that	为了；以便	(6)

Unit 2

deep in thought	深思；沉思	(7)
succeed in	在……方面成功；顺利完成	(7)
Theory of Relativity	相对论	(8)
go on	继续	(8)
in the field of...	在……领域	(8)
the Nobel Prize	诺贝尔奖	(8)
pass away	(婉辞)去世	(8)
nuclear weapon	核武器	(8)
Father of Hybrid Rice	杂交水稻之父	(9)
since then	从那时开始	(9)
together with...	同……一起	(9)
make a lot of progress	取得很大进步	(10)

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T. B.	(tuberculosis 的缩写)肺结核	(11)
remain in use	仍在使用	(11)
be well known for...	因……而闻名；众所周知	(11)
Anti-Japanese War	抗日战争	(11)
make a decision	做决定	(11)
first aid	急救	(11)
day after day	一天又一天	(11)
set up	建立	(11)
crossword puzzle	纵横字谜游戏	(12)
based on...	基于……；以……为基础	(12)

Unit 3

jump up	跳起来	(13)
in time	及时	(14)
run after	追逐；追赶	(14)
jump out	跳出来	(14)
all of a sudden	突然；猛地	(15)
go down	掉下去	(15)
so... that...	如此……以至于……	(15)
lie down	躺下	(15)
take off	摘下；脱掉	(15)
stick out of	从……伸出来	(15)
Thank goodness!	谢天谢地!	(15)
put out	扑灭	(16)
baking soda	小苏打	(16)
stay calm	保持镇静	(17)
protect... from (doing)...	使……免于……；防止……遭受……	(17)
pull over	(把车)开到路边	(17)
keep an eye out for	密切注意；提防；警觉	(17)
bring down	使瘫痪；降低，减少	(17)

Unit 4

compared with...	和……相比较	(19)
a set number of	一定数量的	(20)
make one’s living	谋生	(21)
dive into...	跳入……中；潜入	(21)
Honesty truly is the best policy.	诚为上策。	(21)
once upon a time	从前	(22)
run away	逃跑	(22)
no longer	不再；不复	(22)

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pass by	走过；经过	(22)
knock down	拆除；击倒；撞到	(23)
at once	立刻	(23)
break out in blossom	盛开；怒放	(23)
stretch out	伸出；伸开	(23)
ever since...	自从；从……起；自……以后	(23)
fairy tale	童话故事	(24)

Unit 5

turn... upside down	把……翻转；倒过来	(25)
pour out	涌出	(25)
scientific method	科学方法	(25)
take... off	把……拿开	(25)
use up	用光；用完	(26)
be made up of	由……组成	(26)
solar system	太阳系	(27)
at night	在夜间，在晚上	(27)
even if	即使；纵然	(27)
in general	一般而言；通常	(29)
except for	除……之外	(29)
be related to	与……相关	(29)
billions of	数十亿计的；大量	(29)
turn... over	使……翻转	(30)
push up	向上推	(30)
push down	向下按	(30)
in place	原地；在适当的位置	(30)

Unit 6

be involved in	参加；涉及；卷入	(31)
divide up	分配；划分；分割	(31)
have... effect on	对……有影响	(32)
a couple of	一些，几个；一对，一双	(32)
action movie	动作影片	(32)
science fiction	科幻；科幻小说	(32)
be on	放映；上演	(32)
go off	(灯)熄灭；停止运转	(34)
in order to	为了，以便	(35)
put on	上演	(36)

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Unit 7

break down	发生故障	(37)
the day before yesterday	前天；前日	(37)
be out of service	不在服务区；有故障	(37)
text message	短信	(37)
jump in	加入；打断谈话	(37)
Me neither.	我也不。(彼此彼此。)	(37)
student council	学生会	(38)
provide... for...	为……提供……	(38)
in the end	最后，最终	(38)
reach an agreement	达成一致	(38)
rather than	而不是；(宁可……) 也不愿……	(39)
fall asleep	入睡；睡着	(39)
after all	毕竟；终究；还是	(39)
suffer through	熬过；挨过	(40)
World War II	第二次世界大战	(40)
the United Nations (the UN)	联合国	(40)
the Secretary-General	秘书长	(40)
the UN Security Council	联合国安理会	(40)
permanent member	常任理事成员	(40)
agree on	对……取得一致意见	(41)
in silence	沉默地；安静地	(41)
keep silent	保持安静	(41)
mean to do…	有意做……；打算做……	(41)
thanks to…	多亏……；由于……	(42)
hold a meeting	会面；开会	(42)
fight over…	为……而争吵/争斗	(42)

Unit 8

lucky money	压岁钱	(43)
temple fair	庙会	(43)
walks of life	行业；阶层；各行各业	(44)
in common	共同的；共有的	(44)
be similar to	和……相似	(44)
other than	不；不同于；除了	(44)
human being	人类	(44)
take turns	轮流；依次	(45)
Central America	中美洲	(46)
tidy up	整理，收拾；归置	(47)

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hang up	挂上	(47)
police officer	警察，警官	(48)

Unit 9

get along with	与……相处	(49)
be satisfied with	对……满意	(49)
in the open	公开；露天；在户外	(49)
come to a solution	得出解决方案；得出解答	(49)
move on	往前走，前进	(49)
eye contact	眼神交流；目光接触	(50)
waste time doing	浪费时间做某事	(50)
keep one’s promise	遵守诺言；守信	(50)
on time	准时；按时	(50)
ahead of	(时间、空间)在……前面	(50)
figure out	弄清楚；弄明白	(51)
cool down	平静下来；冷却	(51)
dining hall	餐厅，饭厅	(52)
adapt to	适应，使适应于	(52)
be absent from	缺席；不出现	(53)
so far	目前为止；迄今	(53)
do one’s share/part	尽某人的责任； 做分内工作	(53)
run into	偶然遇见；撞上，撞到	(54)
hear from	接到来电；收到信息	(54)

Unit 10

as for	至于；关于	(55)
on top of...	除……外；更重要的是	(56)
senior high (school)	高中	(57)
junior high (school)	初中	(57)
go by	流逝；过去	(58)
fall down	摔倒；跌倒；失败	(58)
pick yourself up	振作精神；站起来	(58)
on behalf of	代表	(58)
hold out	伸出	(60)
the Canadian Space Agency	加拿大国家航天局	(60)
keep one’s eye on	留神；关注；留意	(60)

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Irregular Verbs

be	was/were	been
babysit	babysat	babysat
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
burn	burned/burnt	burned/burnt
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
deal	dealt	dealt
dig	dug	dug
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamed/dreamt	dreamed/dreamt
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fit	fitted/fit	fitted/fit
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	got/gotten
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung/hanged	hung/hanged
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
light	lighted/lit	lighted/lit
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
mistake	mistook	mistaken
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set

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shake	shook	shaken
shine	shone	shone
show	showed	shown
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
smell	smelled/smelt	smelled/smelt
speak	spoke	spoken
spell	spelled/spelt	spelled/spelt
spend	spent	spent
spread	spread	spread
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
strive	strove	striven
swim	swam	swum
swing	swung	swung
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

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Grammar

情态动词（Modal Verbs）

在八年级上册，我们已经对情态动词may, might, will, would的用法进行了归纳。can, could, need, should, must也是常见的情态动词，现就其用法归纳总结如下：

1. can/could 能，可能，可以 （can多用于指现在或将来，could多用于指过去）

1) 表示能力，相当于be able to。例如：

I can make noodles myself.

Sorry, I can't follow you. Please say that again.

Can people prevent certain accidents?

The girl could speak English when she was a child.

The street was icy — the car couldn't stop in time.

How could the man pull a train with his teeth!

2）表示可能。例如：

Smoking can cause diseases of the lungs.

Some of the disadvantages can become real problems if we don't take care.

This could be a class project!

can/could用在否定句和疑问句中多表示猜测。例如:

The boy can't be so careless.

There is someone outside. Who can it be?

It couldn't be true.

Could it be Brian?

Where could Danny be at that time?

3) 表示允许。例如：

Can I speak to Jenny?

Can you send me a photo of yourself?

You can go.

could代替can, 语气显得更加委婉。例如：

Could you open the door for me, please?

Could you speak more loudly?

Could I help you?

2. should 应当，应该

1）表示劝告、建议。例如：

We should go to the hospital right now.

As a student, you should never smoke.

You shouldn't be so careless.

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2) 表示征求同意或征询意见，用于主语为第一人称的疑问句。例如：

Should I open the window?

When should we have the meeting?

What should I do to be a polite guest?

3. need 必要，需要（作情态动词时只用于否定句和疑问句）

1) 用在否定句中。例如：

Danny, you needn't get up so early.

We needn't worry about him.

2) 用在疑问句中，肯定回答一般用must, 否定回答一般用need not。例如：

— Need we eat foods from each food group? — Yes, you must.

— Need the guests leave the place right away? — No, they needn't.

注意：

need在肯定句中通常用作实义动词，有人称和数的变化。例如：

He needs to take an X-ray.

4. must 必须，应该

1) 表示必须。例如：

In a poem, every word must have power and meaning.

We must do everything carefully.

2) 在否定句中表示不许。例如：

Cars mustn't be parked here.

You mustn't lend the book to others.

3) 表示推测，用在肯定句中，意为“一定”，“准是”。例如：

You must be tired after the long walk.

He thought it must be the king's musicians passing by.

注意：

回答带有must 的一般疑问句时，否定回答常用need not, 而不用must not。例如：

— Must the students be back by four o'clock?

— Yes, they must. (No, they needn't.)

状语从句（Adverbial Clause）

到目前为止，我们学习了because, when, before, after, as, if, although等连词引导的状语从句。现在归纳总结如下：

原因状语从句

连 词	示 例
because（因为，由于）	People call them Kiwis because they make the sound: keee-weee. The kitchen is dangerous because there are many glass objects.

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时间状语从句

连 词	示 例
when (当……时候)	When she was nineteen months old, Helen fell ill.
before (在……以前)	Every night, he reads for half an hour before he goes to sleep.
after (在……以后)	After Einstein finished school, he went on to study physics in Switzerland.
as (一边……一边； 当……时候；随着)	I thought about it as I walked to school and later as I walked home. Jane cheers as her son runs and kicks the ball. As Helen grew older, she made a lot of progress and learned to read.
while (和……同时)	I listened to music while she worked.

其他状语从句

连 词	从句类型	示 例
if (如果)	条件状语从句	If you are outside, get to an open area as fast as you can.
(al)though (虽然)	让步状语从句	Although I have lived in Canada for a long time, I still don't feel Canadian.
so that (以便)	目的状语从句	I'll speak slowly so that you can understand me.
so… that (如此…… 以至于)	结果状语从句	The spirit was so happy with the woodcutter's honesty that she gave him the other two axes as presents.

定语从句（Attributive Clause）

定语从句在复合句中作定语，修饰主句中的名词或代词，被修饰的名词或者代词称为先行词，定语从句通常位于先行词之后，由关系词引导。初中阶段我们要能辨认并理解由that, which, who等关系代词引导的定语从句。which指代物，who指代人，that既可指物也可指人。that或which在从句中作宾语时可以省略。

关系代词	示例（句中斜体词为先行词）
that	Bethune invented *tools* that/which remain in use today. We should do *things* (that/which) we like.
which	He is reading a *book* which/that was written by their teacher. The *film* (which/that) we saw last night was wonderful.
who	Helen did her best to help *others* in the community who/that were deaf or blind. We never really hear about all these *people* who/that work behind the camera.

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过去进行时（Past Continuous Tense）

过去进行时态表示在过去某一时刻或某一段时间内进行或发生的动作。

1. 过去进行时的构成

过去进行时的构成: was/were + v-ing。过去进行时常与表示过去的时间状语连用（当上下文有时间暗示时，也可省去时间状语）。例如：

We were having supper when the phone rang.

The giant saw that more children were crawling through a hole in the wall.

We were watching TV from seven to nine last night.

What was he doing in the countryside all day last Sunday?

2. 过去进行时的用法

1) 表示在过去某个时间点正在发生的事情。时间点可以用介词短语、副词或从句来表示，也可由上下语境暗示。例如：

What was she doing at nine o'clock yesterday? (介词短语表示时间点)

When I saw him, he was watering his flowers in his garden. (when从句表示时间点)

2) 在复合句中，如果主要动作和背景动作都是延续的或同时发生的，那么主、从句的动词都可以用过去进行时。例如：

While he was waiting for the bus, he was reading a newspaper. (两个动作都是延续的)

He was cleaning his car while I was cooking. (两个动作同时进行)

专有名词（Proper Nouns）

专有名词表示人、机构、场所等特有的名称。例如：

1. 人名：Helen, Einstein, Danny, Jenny, Li Ming
2. 地名：Switzerland, Princeton, Europe, Lanzhou
3. 星期、月份：Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, January, February, March
4. 节日：Christmas Day, Thanksgiving Day, May Day, the Spring Festival
5. 机构：the United Nations, Princeton University

注意：

专有名词前一般不加冠词，但下列情况须加定冠词the。

1. **在江、河、湖、海等专有名词前**：the Yellow River, the Rockies
2. **普通名词构成的专有名词前**：the Silk Road, the Lanzhou Zhongshan Bridge
3. **在复数姓氏、朝代的专有名词前**：the Smiths，the Ming Dynasty

宾语补足语（Object Complements）

在八年级上册，我们已经学习了简单句的五种基本句型，并接触了宾语补足语。宾语补足语用于补充说明宾语，通常由形容词、名词、副词、介词短语、v-ing、动词不定式等担任。动词不定式作宾语补足语时是否带to，取决于所跟动词。动词是tell, want, ask, advise, order, know,

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consider等时，接带to的不定式作宾语补足语；动词是make, let, have, see, watch, hear等时，接不带to的动词不定式作宾语补足语。例如：

The good news made them happy.

We consider Ms. Liu a good teacher.

Jane likes to watch her son play soccer.

The doctor advised her to stay in bed for two days.

Ms. Liu asked us to make crossword puzzles of our heroes.

She made her hair stand up with the comb.

The Internet can be a useful tool, but don't let it take up all of your time.

连词（Conjunctions）

连词是一种虚词，用来连接单词、短语、从句或句子，不能独立作句子成分。我们已学过的and, but, or, so, however等都为并列连词，用于表示并列、转折、选择等关系。例如：

My family **and** friends will come **and** watch me play.

The Spring Festival is usually in January **or** February.

I asked for nothing **and** let it go.

You can ride a camel in the Sahara Desert **or** walk in the ancient markets in Cairo.

It helps the situation, **but** sometimes it is not successful.

The giant made a decision **and** went out to his garden.

并列连词可以连接简单句构成并列句。并列句常见结构是：简单句 + 并列连词 + 简单句。我们称这种简单句为分句，连词前一般用逗号（也可以不用）。例如：

I was quite nervous at first, **but** I felt relaxed later.

I am sending you the puzzle **and** you can try to guess who it is.

One of her teeth was rotten, **so** she had to go to the dentist.

It will be hard for them, **but** try explaining how important it is for their health.

如果简单句间的关系不很紧密，并列连词可单独引导一个句子。例如：

Ms. Cox was really happy with our projects. **And** we were really happy that we learned about theatre through making a theatre play.

Just imagine how difficult it is to satisfy all 193 members! **However**, the UN is still the best way for the world to solve its problems.

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