Module 9

Life history

Module task: Writing about people in the past

Unit 1 He left school and began work at the age of twelve.

Listening and vocabulary

1 Match the festivals with the months.

1 January ○	a) Teachers' Day ○	7 July ○
2 February ○	b) Women's Day ○	8 August ○
3 March ○	c) Christmas ○	9 September ○
4 April ○	d) National Day ○	10 October ○
5 May ○	e) Children's Day ○	11 November ○
6 June ○	f) New Year's Day ○	12 December ○
	g) May Day ○	
	h) Spring Festival ○	

Now talk about when the festivals are.

Spring Festival is in January or February.

2 Listen and choose the correct answer.

1 Betty's grandfather's life was / wasn't different from Betty's.
2 Betty's grandfather was born in April 1935 / 1955.
3 Betty's grandfather went to America / England in October / November 1941.

3 Listen and read.

Betty: What are you reading?
Tony: *Tom Sawyer*, by the famous American writer, Mark Twain. I'm writing about him for my English class.
Betty: I read *Tom Sawyer*. Very good! Hey, we can find out about him on the Internet.
Tony: Yes! … OK. Look at this! His real name was Samuel Clemens and he was born in 1835 in Missouri. He left school and began work at the age of twelve.
Betty: What did he do?
Tony: He wrote for a newspaper. Later he got work on a boat.
Betty: Did he stay in Missouri?
Tony: No, he went to New York, and other cities.
Betty: When did he begin his stories?
Tony: I don't know the exact date. But he took the name Mark Twain and became very famous in the 1860s. He went to Europe as well. But he didn't come to China.
Betty: Yes, I knew that. Enjoy the book.
Tony: Yes, it's good.

Everyday English

- Look at this!
- Enjoy the book.

Now complete the table about Mark Twain.

Time	Facts
In 1835	
At the age of twelve	
In the 1860s	

4 Find the past form of the verbs in the conversation.

be become begin do get go know
leave read take write

Learning to learn

Some verbs have an irregular past simple, e.g., "go — went". Remember to make notes of them.

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words from the box.

age become Europe newspaper real writer

1 He began work at the _____ of twelve.
2 His _____ name was Samuel Clemens.
3 He wrote for a(n) _____.
4 He _____ very famous.
5 He went to _____, but he didn't come to China.
6 He is a great _____.

Pronunciation and speaking

6 Listen and repeat.

/ɑː/	March	Mark	market	/uː/	food	school	too
/eɪ/	day	May	stay	/ʊ/	book	good	
/iː/	read	teacher					

7 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions about Mark Twain.

— Did Mark Twain stay in Missouri?
— No, he didn't.

1 Was Mark Twain his real name?
2 Did Betty read *Tom Sawyer*?
3 Did Mark Twain leave school at sixteen?
4 Did Mark Twain become a newspaper writer?
5 Did Mark Twain come to China?

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Life history

Unit 2 He decided to be an actor.

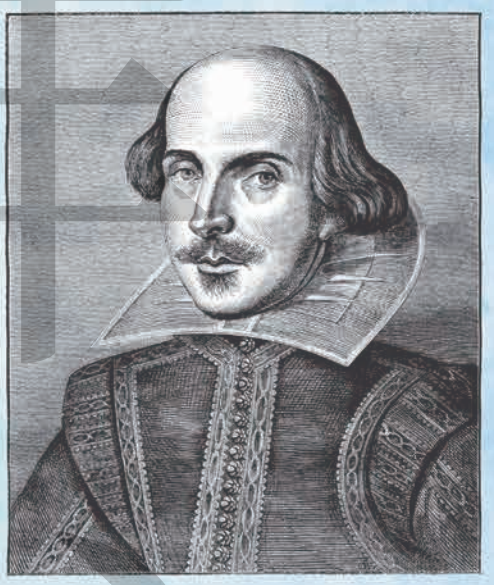
Reading and vocabulary

1 Work in pairs. Read the passage and decide what William Shakespeare wrote.

- plays
- poems
- stories

The life of William Shakespeare

William Shakespeare was a famous English writer of plays and poems. He wrote about thirty-eight plays, 154 short poems and a few long poems in his life. Two of his famous plays are *Hamlet* and *Romeo and Juliet*.



Shakespeare was born in 1564 in Stratford, England. Like many people 400 years ago, Shakespeare's parents didn't learn to read or write. At school he liked plays, so he decided to be an actor when he finished school at fourteen. He married in 1582 and had three children.

Shakespeare went to London and joined a theatre company in about 1592. He became a successful actor and began to write plays. Queen Elizabeth I enjoyed his works very much.

In 1599 the company built the Globe Theatre on the River Thames in London. You can visit the theatre today, but it isn't the same building. There was a fire in the old theatre. They built it again in 1614 and in the 1990s.

William Shakespeare died at the age of fifty-two. He was rich and successful. You can still see his plays in English and in many other languages. He's famous around the world.

2 Put the sentences in the correct order.

a) Shakespeare went to London. ☐
b) Shakespeare's company built the Globe Theatre. ☐
c) Shakespeare married. ☐
d) Shakespeare liked plays at school. ☐
e) Shakespeare died at the age of fifty-two. ☐
f) Shakespeare decided to be an actor. ☐

3 Complete the timeline for Shakespeare with the correct form of the words and expressions from the box.

be born build die finish school go to London marry

1564	1578	1582	About 1592	1599	1616
was born					

4 Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about Shakespeare. Use the information in Activity 3 to help you.

— Was Shakespeare born in 1564?
— Yes, he was.
— Did he leave school in 1582?
— No, he didn't. He finished school in 1578.

5 Complete the passage with the correct form of the words from the box.

die fire language marry poem rich successful

Shakespeare (1) _____ in 1582 and had three children. He became famous around the world for his plays and you can see them in many different (2) _____. Shakespeare also wrote (3) _____ as well. He was also a (4) _____ and (5) _____ actor. You can see his Globe Theatre in London today, but it's not the same building. There was a (6) _____ in the old theatre and they built it again. He (7) _____ at the age of fifty-two.

Writing

6 Look at the sentences.

Wang Dong was born in Guangzhou.
At the age of three, he went to Shenzhen with his parents.
At the age of six, he started school.

Now write sentences about events in your life.

I was born...
At the age of...

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Unit 3 Language in use

Language practice

He **left** school and **began** work at the age of twelve.
But he **took** the name Mark Twain and **became** very famous in the 1860s.
He **wrote** about thirty-eight plays.
In 1599 the company **built** the Globe Theatre.

1 Complete the sentences about Betty's life.

1 Betty _____ (be born) in Quincy.
2 She _____ (go) to John Adams Primary School.
3 She _____ (be) happy in Quincy.
4 She _____ (have) lots of friends there.
5 She _____ (come) to China in 2008.

2 Complete the passage with the correct form of the words.

When my father was young, he (1) _____ (not have) much money. He (2) _____ (begin) work at eight o'clock and (3) _____ (leave) at five. When he (4) _____ (get) home, he always (5) _____ (read) a book. In the evening he (6) _____ (go) to the park and (7) _____ (have) a good time.

3 Complete the conversation with the correct form of the words from the box. You can use the words twice.

begin do get leave

Tony: What time did you (1) _____ school every day when you were a boy?
Tony's dad: I (2) _____ at about five o'clock, I think.
Tony: And what time did you (3) _____ home?
Tony's dad: Oh, I (4) _____ home about half an hour after that, at half past five.
Tony: Did you (5) _____ a lot of homework?
Tony's dad: Yes, I (6) _____.
Tony: Did you (7) _____ to play football when you were at school?
Tony's dad: No, I (8) _____ after you were born.

4 Complete the passage with the correct form of the words from the box.

become go join leave start work

Deng Yaping was born in 1973 in Zhengzhou, China. She (1) _____ playing table tennis at five. She was only fifteen when she won her first match for China. She (2) _____ the National Team in 1988. Deng won Olympic gold four times and she (3) _____ famous all over the world. At the age of twenty-four, Deng Yaping (4) _____ the National Team and became a student. She (5) _____ very hard. She then (6) _____ to England and studied there.

Around the world

Stratford-upon-Avon

Stratford-upon-Avon is a small town in the middle of England and is famous because it is the birthplace of William Shakespeare, the greatest English playwright. Stratford is set in the beautiful countryside on the River Avon. At the Royal Shakespeare Company Theatre, you can see Shakespeare's plays like *Romeo and Juliet* and *Hamlet* as well as other plays. Stratford is a historic town and well worth visiting for a taste of Old England.



Module task: Writing about people in the past

5 Find out about your parents' or grandparents' lives when they were young. Ask:

- Where did you live?
- What did you often watch?
- What games did you play?
- When did you get married?
- How did you travel?

Now make notes.

- Write a timeline.
- Write notes on the timeline.

6 Write a paragraph about their lives.

- Write the paragraph.
- Do some drawings.

7 Show your paragraph to the whole class.

US /ˌjuːˈes/ 美国 (42)
hey /heɪ/ *int.* 嘿；喂 (42)
village /ˈvɪlɪdʒ/ *n.* 村庄 (42)
nice /naɪs/ *adj.* 友好的；亲切的 (42)
good /gʊd/ *adj.* 乖的；守规矩的 (42)
difficult /ˈdɪfɪklt/ *adj.* 难对付的 (42)
bathroom /ˈbɑːθˌruːm/ *n.* 浴室 (44)
bedroom /ˈbedruːm/ *n.* 卧室 (44)
garden /ˈgɑːdn/ *n.* 花园 (44)
living room 起居室；客厅 (44)
east /iːst/ *adj.* 东面的；东部的 *n.* 东方 (44)
coast /kəʊst/ *n.* 海岸 (44)
ago /əˈgəʊ/ *adv.* 以前 (44)
store /stɔː/ *n.* 商店 (44)
movie theater (*Br E* **theatre**) 电影院 (44)
bored /bɔːd/ *adj.* 厌烦的；厌倦的 (44)
president /ˈprezɪdənt/ *n.* 总统 (44)
comfortable /ˈkʌmftəbl/ *adj.* 舒适的；舒服的 (44)
* **lake** /leɪk/ *n.* 湖 (44)
last /lɑːst/ *adj.* （星期、月份等）最近过去的，紧接现在前面的 (44)
* **yesterday** /ˈjestədeɪ/ *adv.* （在）昨天 (47)

Module 8

* **hair** /heə/ *n.* 头发 (48)
gold /gəʊld/ *n.* 金色；黄金；金牌 (48)
forest /ˈfɒrɪst/ *n.* 森林 (48)
once /wʌns/ *adv.* 一次；一回 (48)
upon /əˈpɒn/ *prep.* 在……上；到……上 (48)
once upon a time 从前 (48)
decide /dɪˈsaɪd/ *v.* 决定 (48)
go for a walk 散步 (48)
basket /ˈbɑːskɪt/ *n.* 篮子 (48)
notice /ˈnəʊtɪs/ *v.* 注意到 (48)
all alone 独自一人的 (48)
dark /dɑːk/ *adj.* 黑暗的 (48)
pick /pɪk/ *v.* 采；摘 (48)
pick up 拿起；举起 (48)
soon /suːn/ *adv.* 立刻；不久 (48)
lost /lɒst/ *adj.* 迷路的 (48)
around /əˈraʊnd/ *prep.* 环绕着；围绕 (48)
little /ˈlɪtl/ *adj.* 小的 (48)
towards /təˈwɔːdz/ *prep.* 往；向；朝……方向 (48)
knock /nɒk/ *v.* 敲 (48)
* **door** /dɔː/ *n.* 门 (48)
* **answer** /ˈɑːnsə/ *v.* 应门；回答 (48)
push /pʊʃ/ *v.* 推 (48)
enter /ˈentə/ *v.* 进入 (48)
bowl /bəʊl/ *n.* 碗 (48)
* **hungry** /ˈhʌŋgri/ *adj.* 感到饿的；饥饿的 (48)
* **right** /raɪt/ *adj.* 合适的；恰当的 (48)
finish /ˈfɪnɪʃ/ *v.* 吃完；喝完；用尽 (48)
either /ˈaɪðə/ *adv.* 也（不） (50)
piece /piːs/ *n.* 部件；碎片；一件 / 个 / 张 (50)
in pieces 破碎 (50)
asleep /əˈsliːp/ *adj.* 睡着的 (50)
return /rɪˈtɜːn/ *v.* 返回；归还 (50)
* **cry** /kraɪ/ *v.* 哭；喊叫 (50)
at first 起初；首先 (50)
point /pɔɪnt/ *v.* 指向；指 (50)
point at 指着…… (50)
shout /ʃaʊt/ *v.* 高声说；大声喊 (50)
* **jump** /dʒʌmp/ *v.* 跳 (50)
without /wɪðˈaʊt/ *prep.* 无；没有 (50)
part /pɑːt/ *n.* 部分；地区；地方 (52)

Module 9

March /mɑːtʃ/ *n.* 3 月 (54)
April /ˈeɪprəl/ *n.* 4 月 (54)
June /dʒuːn/ *n.* 6 月 (54)
Women's Day 妇女节 (54)
National Day 国庆节 (54)
Children's Day 儿童节 (54)
July /dʒʊˈlaɪ/ *n.* 7 月 (54)

August /'ɔːgəst/ *n.* 8 月 (54)
September /sep'tembə/ *n.* 9 月 (54)
October /ɒk'təʊbə/ *n.* 10 月 (54)
November /nəʊ'vembə/ *n.* 11 月 (54)
December /dɪ'sembə/ *n.* 12 月 (54)
writer /'raɪtə/ *n.* 作家 (54)
find out 发现；查明；弄清 (54)
real /rɪəl/ *adj.* 真实的；真正的 (54)
at the age of 在……岁时 (54)
newspaper /'njuːzˌpeɪpə/ *n.* 报纸 (54)
exact /ɪg'zækt/ *adj.* 准确的；确切的 (54)
date /deɪt/ *n.* 日期 (54)
become /bɪ'kʌm/ *v.* (became /bɪ'keɪm/) 成为 (54)
in the 1860s 在 19 世纪 60 年代 (54)
play /pleɪ/ *n.* 剧本；戏剧 (56)
poem /'pəʊɪm/ *n.* 诗歌 (56)
marry /'mæri/ *v.* 结婚 (56)
successful /sək'sesfl/ *adj.* 成功的 (56)
work /wɜːk/ *n.* 作品；著作 (56)
build /bɪld/ *v.* (built /bɪlt/) 建造 (56)
on /ɒn/ *prep.* 在……河边 (56)
fire /faɪə/ *n.* 火；火灾 (56)
die /daɪ/ *v.* 死；去世 (56)
rich /rɪtʃ/ *adj.* 富有的 (56)
language /'læŋgwɪdʒ/ *n.* 语言 (56)
around the world 世界各地 (56)
* **young** /jʌŋ/ *adj.* 年轻的 (58)

Module 10

Pacific /pə'sɪfɪk/ *adj.* 太平洋的 (60)
so /səʊ/ *adv.* 那么（尤指用于引出新话题）；这么；那么（用于强调质量、感觉或数量） (60)
guess /ges/ *v.* 猜；猜测 (60)
excited /ɪk'saɪtɪd/ *adj.* 激动的；兴奋的 (60)
wow /waʊ/ *int.* 哇；噢 (60)
arrive /ə'raɪv/ *v.* 到达 (62)
relax /rɪ'læks/ *v.* 放松 (62)
world-famous /ˌwɜːld 'feɪməs/ *adj.* 举世闻名的 (62)
French /frentʃ/ *adj.* 法国的；法语的 *n.* 法国人；法语 (62)
sell /sel/ *v.* (sold /səʊld/) 卖；出售 (62)
top /tɒp/ *n.* 顶端 (62)
till /tɪl/ *conj.* 直到……为止 (62)
light /laɪt/ *n.* 电灯 (62)
on /ɒn/ *adv.* 在使用中；开着的 (62)
* **wonderful** /'wʌndəfl/ *adj.* 绝妙的；了不起的 (62)
palace /'pæləs/ *n.* 宫殿 (62)

Module 11

bow /baʊ/ *v.* 鞠躬；弯腰 (66)
kiss /kɪs/ *v.* & *n.* 吻；亲吻 (66)
shake /ʃeɪk/ *v.* (shook /ʃʊk/) 摇晃 (66)
shake hands 握手 (66)
smile /smaɪl/ *v.* & *n.* 微笑 (66)
British /'brɪtɪʃ/ *adj.* 英国的；英国人的 (66)
German /'dʒɜːmən/ *n.* 德国人；德语 *adj.* 德国的；德国人的；德语的 (66)
Japanese /ˌdʒæpə'niːz/ *n.* 日本人；日语 *adj.* 日本的；日语的；日本人的 (66)
Russian /'rʌʃən/ *n.* 俄罗斯人；俄语 *adj.* 俄罗斯的；俄罗斯人的；俄语的 (66)
visitor /'vɪzɪtə/ *n.* 游客；观光者 (66)
Russia /'rʌʃə/ 俄罗斯 (66)
what /wɒt/ *int.* 什么（表示惊奇） (66)
nod /nɒd/ *v.* 点（头） (66)
* **head** /hed/ *n.* 头；头部 (66)
hug /hʌg/ *v.* 拥抱；紧抱 (66)
each /iːtʃ/ *pron.* 各个；每个 (66)
each other 互相；彼此 (66)
India /'ɪndiə/ 印度 (66)
together /tə'geðə/ *adv.* 一起；共同 (66)