Revision module B

Grammar and speaking

1 Write questions and make a questionnaire.

1 when / born?
2 where / born?
3 when / start school?
4 what school / go to when you were seven?
5 ride / a bike / to school / when you were eight?
6 how / go to school / when you were eight?
7 who / play / with?
8 what games / play?
9 why / like / this game?
10 what sports / like?

Questionnaire		
Questions	My answers	My partner's answers
When were you born?	*I was born on/in...*	*... was born on/in...*

2 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in Activity 1.

— *When were you born?*
— *I was born twelve years ago.*

3 Write your and your partner's answers on your questionnaire.

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

be born become come die find go like move read travel try write

Hans Christian Andersen was a famous writer of stories for children. He (1) _____ into a poor family in Denmark in 1805. His father (2) _____ when the boy was eleven. Hans (3) _____ a few jobs. Finally, at the age of fourteen, he (4) _____ to the capital of Denmark to work in the theatre. Then he (5) _____ on to study and later he (6) _____ around Europe.

His first book (7) _____ out in 1822. He (8) _____ many stories for children, but older people also (9) _____ them interesting. Many of his stories (10) _____ very famous, like *The Ugly Duckling* and *The Little Match Girl*. People still (11) _____ to read them today and they can (12) _____ them in many languages.

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

Seventy years ago, when my grandpa was young, life was very different. Grandpa (1) _____ (listen) to music but he (2) _____ (not watch) TV. He (3) _____ (play) the piano but he (4) _____ (not play) computer games. He (5) _____ (have) a telephone, but of course he (6) _____ (not send) emails. His family (7) _____ (not have) a car. He (8) _____ (ride) his bike to school and he (9) _____ (travel) by train when he went on holiday. He often (10) _____ (go) to the sea and (11) _____ (swim) in the sea. He (12) _____ (have) a camera, but it (13) _____ (not be) a modern camera and he (14) _____ (not take) colour photos.

6 Match the pictures with their meaning.



No talking. No running. No photos. No swimming.

Now explain these signs with *don't*.

7 Rewrite the sentences with *what*.

1 It is a nice present.
_____ nice present it is!

2 It's a fine day today.
_____ it is today!

3 They live a happy life today.
_____ life they live today!

4 It was wonderful music.
_____ it was!

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Vocabulary

8 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

beautiful fun modern music sad slow

1 The blues comes from America. It's _____, sad music.
2 Our music teacher can play _____ as well as traditional music.
3 We like pop music because it's good _____.
4 Opera is a kind of play with _____.
5 This song is really _____. I like it a lot.
6 This music makes me feel _____.

9 Complete the passage with the correct form of the expressions from the box.

arm in arm kiss each other shake hands stand close

People from different countries do things in different ways. In China, people usually (1) _____ when they meet but in some countries, like Russia, people (2) _____. People in the Middle East (3) _____ to each other, but people from the US don't. Chinese girls often walk (4) _____ but people from Britain don't touch each other very often.

10 Complete the email with the correct form of the words from the box. You can use some of the words twice.

arrive buy come do go have look take visit

Henry,

Hi! I'm on holiday in London with my friend Jenny. We (1) _____ by plane on Monday and (2) _____ a taxi to our hotel in central London. I (3) _____ for a walk in Hyde Park but Jenny was tired so she didn't (4) _____.

Yesterday morning we first (5) _____ Big Ben and Buckingham Palace. Queen Elizabeth lives in the Palace, but we didn't see her! Then we (6) _____ the British Museum and (7) _____ dinner in a Chinese restaurant!

Today we went to Tower Bridge on the River Thames and (8) _____ at the city. It's very big! This afternoon we (9) _____ some shopping. Jenny didn't buy anything, but I (10) _____ a present for you and I posted it just now. I hope you'll like it!

Say hello to your mum and dad.

Emma

Listening and speaking

11 Listen and choose the correct answer.

1 Tony went to London / Hong Kong.
2 It took four / five hours to get there.
3 Tony's uncle / aunt met them at the airport.
4 Tony saw a big ship / a dragon boat.
5 Tony bought a present / some postcards for Lingling.

12 Write the conversation.

A: where / go / on holiday?
B: to the sea
A: what / you / do?
B: swim in sea, eat in restaurant
A: you / buy / presents?
B: yes, / spend / lot of money

Now work in pairs and act it out.

13 Listen to the poem and read.

There was a little girl

By Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

There was a little girl,
Who had a little curl
Right in the middle of her forehead.
And when she was good,
She was very, very good,
But when she was bad,
She was horrid!



Reading

14 Read the passage and answer the questions.

1 Where does blues music come from?
2 What kind of music is the blues?
3 Is rock good for dancing?
4 Which came first, rock music or the blues?
5 When did rock music begin?
6 Where did rap music start?

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American music 1900–2000

African Americans added a lot to the history of music between 1900 and 2000. Blues, rock and rap are all important musical developments.

The blues is sad, slow music from America. Blues musicians are often African Americans. Blues songs often tell sad stories because Africans in America had difficult lives.

Rock music comes from America too. It started in the 1950s. The slow, sad blues and American country music come together to make rock. It's good for dancing. Blues musicians usually play alone, but rock musicians usually play together.

Rap music comes from African American music. It first started in the 1970s when young African Americans played on the streets of New York City. Many people now think that the words of rap music are really poems. Rap is very important in pop music.

Writing

15 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions about what you did last week.

1 Did you go to school from Monday to Friday?
2 Did anything interesting happen in school?
3 What did you learn in your favourite class?
4 Did you do sports at school?
5 What did you do last weekend?

16 Write down your answers to Activity 15.

I went to school from Monday to Friday.

17 Put your sentences together. Use words like *on Monday, and, so, but, because, first, next* and *finally.*

I went to school from Monday to Friday. On Tuesday afternoon we had a basketball match with Class 2…

Maori /'maʊri/ *adj.* 毛利人的 (66)
touch /tʌtʃ/ *v.* 触摸；接触 (66)
* **nose** /nəʊz/ *n.* 鼻子 (66)
finger /'fɪŋgə/ *n.* 手指 (68)
* **foot** /fʊt/ *n.* (*pl.* feet) 脚；足 (68)
knee /niː/ *n.* 膝盖 (68)
* **leg** /leg/ *n.* 腿 (68)
* **mouth** /maʊθ/ *n.* 嘴；口 (68)
* **body** /'bɒdi/ *n.* 身体；躯干 (68)
foreign /'fɒrɪn/ *adj.* 外国的 (68)
North American 北美人 (68)
personal /'pɜːsnəl/ *adj.* 个人的 (68)
* **arm** /ɑːm/ *n.* 臂；手臂 (68)
arm in arm 臂挽臂地 (68)
South American 南美人 (68)
hold /həʊld/ *v.* (held /held/) 握着；使不动 (68)
move /muːv/ *v.* 移动 (68)
Britain /'brɪtn/ 不列颠；英国 (68)
not at all 一点也不 (68)
polite /pə'laɪt/ *adj.* 礼貌的 (68)
somewhere /'sʌmweə/ *adv.* 某处；某个地方 (68)
wave /weɪv/ *v.* 挥（手）；招（手）；摆（手） (68)
fact /fækt/ *n.* 事实；细节 (68)
in fact 事实上 (68)
rude /ruːd/ *adj.* 粗鲁的；无礼的 (68)
* **bring** /brɪŋ/ *v.* (brought /brɔːt/) 带来 (70)

Module 12

lively /'laɪvli/ *adj.* 活泼的；轻快的 (72)
modern /'mɒdən/ *adj.* 现代的 (72)
noisy /'nɔɪzi/ *adj.* 吵闹的 (72)
pop (= **popular**) /pɒp/ *adj.* 流行的；受欢迎的 (72)
rock /rɒk/ *n.* 摇滚乐 (72)
sound /saʊnd/ *n.* 声音 (72)
violin /ˌvaɪə'lɪn/ *n.* 小提琴 (72)
Western /'westən/ *adj.* 西方的 (72)
hmm /m; hm/ *int.* 嗯 (72)
by /baɪ/ *prep.* 由……创作；被；由 (72)
through /θruː/ *prep.* 穿过 (72)
both /bəʊθ/ *pron.* 两个；两者 (72)
opera /'ɒpərə/ *n.* 歌剧 (72)
voice /vɔɪs/ *n.* 声音 (72)
drum /drʌm/ *n.* 鼓 (72)
believe /bɪ'liːv/ *v.* 相信 (72)
musician /mju'zɪʃn/ *n.* 乐手；音乐家 (74)
centre (*Am E* **center**) /'sentə/ *n.* 中心 (74)
European /ˌjʊərə'piːən/ *adj.* 欧洲的 (74)
classical /'klæsɪkl/ *adj.* 经典的；古典的 (74)
century /'sentʃəri/ *n.* 世纪 (74)
composer /kəm'pəʊzə/ *n.* 作曲家 (74)
elder /'eldə/ *adj.* 年长的 (74)
waltz /wɔːls/ *n.* 华尔兹舞（曲） (74)
dance music 舞曲 (74)
another /ə'nʌðə/ *pron.* 又一个；再一个 (74)
piece /piːs/ *n.*（写作、音乐或艺术的）作品 (74)
poor /pɔː/ *adj.* 贫穷的 (74)
perfect /'pɜːfɪkt/ *adj.* 完美的 (74)
* **sad** /sæd/ *adj.* 令人悲伤的；令人难过的 (77)

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* **slow** /sləʊ/ *adj.* 慢的 (80)
* **feel** /fiːl/ *v.* (felt /felt/) 感觉；觉得 (80)
* **ship** /ʃɪp/ *n.* 船 (81)