Module 7

English for you and me

Module task: Making a list of tips for learning English

Unit 1 Have you ever been to an English corner?

Listening and vocabulary



1 **Look at the photo and answer the questions.**

Which is more difficult...

1 speaking to your classmates or speaking to people from the UK or the US?
2 doing English exercises or reading English stories?
3 understanding written English or spoken English?

2 **Listen and choose the correct answer.**

1 How has Tony's dad made progress in learning Chinese?
a) He has been to classes. b) He has practised it every day. c) He did not do anything special.

2 According to Tony's dad, what do you need to do to be good at a foreign language?
a) You need to be very bright. b) You need to work hard. c) You need to go to classes.

3 What does Tony's dad think about Chinese?
a) It is easier than English. b) It is more difficult than English. c) It is as easy as English.

3 **Listen and read.**

Betty: How much progress do you think you've made in English this year, Lingling?
Lingling: I think I've achieved a lot. I hope my English is good enough for the exams, anyway. It's also the subject that I'm best at, although my spoken English is not that good.
Betty: I can see you really enjoy learning English. Some people think English is too difficult and it requires too much effort to learn it well.
Lingling: English is difficult to learn at the beginning. But if you keep trying, you can make progress quickly and find a lot of fun in learning it. I hope I can continue to make progress next year.
Betty: I think you've done really well. Have you ever been to an English corner?
Lingling: You mean those clubs where people go to practise their English? I always thought they were for people who speak good English already.
Betty: Well, I went to an English corner once, and there were some people who didn't speak English very well. But they were happy to try, and other people, including some English speakers from the UK and the US, were happy to talk to them.
Lingling: I don't have to go to an English corner. I can speak English with you whenever we meet.
Betty: Yes, I'm always happy to speak to you in English. At the same time, you can also help me with my Chinese. I think Chinese will be more and more popular in the future.

Everyday English

- I hope…
- … is not that good.

Now decide who might agree with the following sentences. Write B for Betty and L for Lingling.

1 English may not be difficult to learn as long as you keep on trying. _____
2 Chinese may be more popular in the future. _____
3 Learning English can be a lot of fun. _____
4 English is my favourite subject at school. _____

4 Complete the sentences in your own words.

1 Some people think English is difficult to learn because _____.
2 You'll find a lot of fun in learning English if _____.
3 You can go to an English corner if _____.
4 It is good to meet other speakers of English, although _____.
5 Lingling does not have to go to an English corner because _____.

5 Complete the questions with the correct form of the words in the box.

achieve progress require speaker

1 How much have you _____ this year in English? Have you made much _____?
2 How can you get more practice with English _____ from the UK and the US?
3 What does it _____ to learn English well?

Now work in pairs. Ask and answer.

Pronunciation and speaking

6 Read and predict which words the speaker is likely to stress.

English is difficult to learn at the beginning. But if you keep trying, you can make progress quickly and find a lot of fun in learning it. I hope I can continue to make progress next year.

Now listen and check. 🎧

7 Read the paragraph in Activity 6 aloud.

8 Read the paragraph aloud. Make sure you stress the important words.

Well, I went to an English corner once, and there were some people who didn't speak English very well. But they were happy to try, and other people, including some English speakers from the UK and the US, were happy to talk to them.

Now listen and check. 🎧

9 Work in pairs. Talk about your progress in English. Use your answers in Activity 5 to help you.

— *Do you think you've made any progress in English this year?*
— *Yes, I do. I've learnt a lot of new words, although...*

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Unit 2 We all own English.

Reading and vocabulary

1 **Work in pairs. Talk about the photos on the right and on the next page. Say:**

- where they are
- what languages you can see



2 **Read the passage and answer the questions.**

1 How many people in the world use English?
2 How did English become an international language?
3 When do you think Chinese will become an international language?
4 Who owns English?

Who owns English?

1 English is spoken by about 400 million people, mostly in the US, the UK, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. In Ghana, India and Singapore, English is used as a working language, for example, between bosses and secretaries, and between doctors and patients, although there are other languages for everyday use. In China and many other countries, English is the most important foreign language that children learn at school, because when they grow up, it will be quite possible for them to meet people from other countries. They will need a common language to communicate with each other. English is now used by nearly a quarter of the world's population, and anywhere you go in the world, there is a good chance that you will meet someone who speaks English.

2 The reason why English is spoken everywhere is that in the nineteenth century, English became the language of world trade. And in the twentieth century, the US spread English to the world through newspapers, television and films. It is now the common language for international travel, science, industry, and recently, information technology and the Internet.

3 It is also important to know that English has borrowed many words from other languages, for example, "restaurant" from French, "zero" from Arabic, "piano" from Italian, and "tofu" from Chinese.

4 Will the importance of English last? As China continues to grow, many people think that Chinese will become as common as English by the middle of the twenty-first century. More and more schools in Europe are teaching Chinese as a foreign language, together with some European languages. However, most people still think that English will be used most around the world, at least for the next twenty or thirty years.

5 So who owns English? The answer is everyone who speaks it — the British, the Indians and the Chinese all help make it a rich language. Even though we speak different types of English, we are all part of an international club. We all own English.

b



c



3 Match the ideas with the paragraphs.

a) Chinese may be the next world language in the future. ☐
b) English is the most important international language today. ☐
c) English spread through trade and the media. ☐
d) We all own English. ☐
e) English has borrowed many words from other languages. ☐

4 Complete the questions with the words in the box.

boss India quarter secretary zero

1 Does a private _____ work for a manager or a teacher?
2 Does a(n) _____ look after office workers or work alone?
3 What are the people who live in _____ called?
4 How many times does _____ appear in 1,000 and 1,000,000?
5 If 1.75 billion is a(n) _____ of the world's population, what's the whole population of the world?

Now work in pairs. Ask and answer.

Learning to learn

To attract readers' attention, the writer often begins a composition with questions and then answers them. You can do the same when writing your own composition.

Writing

5 Write a composition called *The future of Chinese*.

- Write notes about the following questions:
  How many people speak Chinese in China?
  How many people speak Chinese outside China? Where are they?
  Who is learning Chinese outside China?
  Do you think people will speak Chinese as an international language in the future? Why?
- Based on your notes, decide if Chinese will become more important in future. Write an introduction to state your point of view.
- Organise your notes into sentences and paragraphs. Use facts to support your opinions.
- Finish your composition with a conclusion.

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Unit 3 Language in use

Language practice

It's also the subject that I'm best at, **although** my spoken English is not that good.
I can speak English with you **whenever** we meet.
As China continues to grow, many people think that Chinese will become as common as English by the middle of the twenty-first century.
I hope I can continue **to make** progress next year.
The British, the Indians and the Chinese all help **(to) make** it a rich language.

1 Complete the sentences with the words or expressions in the box. There may be more than one answer.

after although because before if
so that so… that… when while

1 Many Confucius Institutes have been set up around the world _____ more and more people want to learn Chinese.
2 French was more popular _____ English became important in the nineteenth century.
3 I will make great progress _____ you help me learn English.
4 Tony finds writing Chinese really difficult, _____ he can understand and speak Chinese pretty well.
5 English spread more quickly all over the world _____ television was invented.
6 I advise you to go to an English corner _____ you can improve your listening and speaking.
7 English has become _____ important in international communication _____ schools in China and many other countries teach the language.
8 In order to improve his English, my uncle took every chance to talk to people in Australia _____ he was working there.
9 I started learning English _____ I was seven years old, right on my birthday.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

1 Many people want _____ (study) English so they can get a good job.
2 I asked my teacher _____ (give) me some extra English homework.
3 You need _____ (practise) speaking every day if you want to improve your spoken English.
4 Jenny learnt _____ (speak) English well while she was in Canada.
5 English is easy _____ (learn) if you practise and revise every day.

3 Work in pairs. Read the remarks and discuss the questions.

Meg has achieved a very high level of English this year. She is a bright and hard-working student, and we are very proud of her at this school.

Ned needs to make an effort to improve his handwriting. All he needs is a few minutes on it every day. If he practises it, his handwriting will certainly improve.

Toby seems not to be as interested in schoolwork as he is in sport. He will make good progress in all his subjects if he works harder.

1 Who has done very well at school?
2 What does Ned need to do in order to get better at handwriting?
3 What does Toby enjoy? Does he like schoolwork as much as this, or less than this?

4 Complete the conversation with the correct form of the words in brackets.

Teacher: Before we start the lesson, everyone, is there anything you're worried about or need help with?

Student A: Yes, I'm worried about my handwriting, because it isn't good.

Teacher: Good handwriting (1) _____ (require) a lot of practice. You need (2) _____ (practise) writing the letters and joining them together. If you work hard, you can (3) _____ (improve) it. Is there anyone else with a problem?

Student B: I want (4) _____ (achieve) higher marks in spelling. It's so difficult!

Teacher: Yes, English spelling is difficult. You need to have a good knowledge of the way that words are (5) _____ (write). For example, remember that the word "letter" has double "t" in it.

Student C: I have a question. Can the Internet help us improve our English?

Teacher: Yes, of course. The Internet has helped (6) _____ (spread) English around the world. There are a lot of good websites that you can learn from. Some of them can even help you practise your (7) _____ (speak) English. Now, instead of worrying, let's go on with the lesson.



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5 Read the passage and choose the correct answer.

English was once spoken only by people in a part of Britain. But during the twentieth century, it became a world language — a language used by speakers of many different languages to communicate with each other.

Although it is called a "world language", more than five billion people — most of the people on the earth — do not speak English as either their first or second language. However, hundreds of millions of people use it, and hundreds of millions are learning it.

Because so many people learn and use English, it may be hard to imagine that one day English may not be the world's leading language. Remember that there were other important languages in the past which lost their importance or even disappeared. In Europe, Latin was used as a common language for many centuries before people stopped using it. French was once a language known by all well-educated people, and was more popular than English. But since the nineteenth century, English has become more popular than French.

Today, many people who want to learn a new language are learning Chinese, Spanish or Arabic. It may be that, one day, instead of English, another language will be used across the world.

1 In the past, people living in _____ spoke English.
   a) all of Britain
   b) a part of Britain
   c) all of France
   d) most of the world

2 English is a world language because _____.
   a) five billion people speak it
   b) many people are learning it
   c) people stopped speaking Latin
   d) speakers of many different languages use it

3 People find it difficult to imagine that _____.
   a) French was more important than English
   b) English will always be important
   c) English might be less important in future
   d) Latin was used as a common language for many centuries

4 Many people today are learning _____.
   a) Chinese, Spanish or French
   b) Chinese, Latin or English
   c) Chinese, English or Latin
   d) Chinese, Spanish or Arabic

6 **Listen and decide what the passage is about.**

a) An English learning website.
b) An English magazine.
c) An English language teacher.

7 **Listen again and answer the questions.**

1 What can most students easily find to practise their English?
2 What has been developed to help students get the practice they need?
3 Why can students get a lot of speaking practice?
4 Do students need to use an Internet program, if they want to join the course?

Around the world

An invented language

Since the twelfth century, people have been inventing languages, in the hope that a world language would ease human communication. Only one of these invented languages has enjoyed any success, though. It is called Esperanto. It was invented by a Polish man named Zamenhof. His language is based on Latin, German and Greek vocabulary. Each letter always makes the same sound, and the grammar rules are simple.

Although Esperanto is spoken by about two million people and a thousand of them have learnt it as a first language, it is unlikely to become a world language.



Module task: Making a list of tips for learning English

8 **Work in groups. Talk about what problems you have in learning English.**

- listening
- speaking
- reading
- writing
- vocabulary
- grammar
- cultural knowledge

9 **Give tips for solving the problems.**

10 **Make a list of the tips and put them on a poster for others to read.**

Module 6

invitation /ˌɪnvɪ'teɪʃn/ *n.* 邀请；请柬 (48)
calendar /'kælɪndə/ *n.* 日历；历书 (48)
balloon /bə'luːn/ *n.* 气球 (48)
paint /peɪnt/ *v.* 绘画 (48)
heat /hiːt/ *v.* 使变热；给……加热 (48)
heat up 使变热；给……加热 (48)
knife /naɪf/ *n.* (*pl.* knives) 餐刀；刀具 (48)
fork /fɔːk/ *n.* 餐叉 (48)
spoon /spuːn/ *n.* 匙；勺子 (48)
cheeseburger /'tʃiːzˌbɜːgə/ *n.* 干酪汉堡包 (48)
Italian /ɪ'tæljən/ *adj.* 意大利的；意大利语的；意大利人的
n. 意大利语；意大利人 (48)
Westerner /'westənə/ *n.* 西方人 (50)
West /west/ *n.* 西方（尤指西欧和北美）(50)
serve /sɜːv/ *v.* 端上（食物和饮料）；服侍……进餐 (50)
similar /'sɪmɪlə/ *adj.* 相似的 (50)
wing /wɪŋ/ *n.* 翅膀；翼 (50)
lady /'leɪdi/ *n.* 女士；夫人；小姐 (50)
gentleman /'dʒentlmən/ *n.* 先生；男士 (50)
help yourself 随便做（或用）吧；请自便 (50)
cross /krɒs/ *adj.* 生气的 (50)

Module 7

achieve /ə'tʃiːv/ *v.* 成功；实现 (56)
including /ɪn'kluːdɪŋ/ *prep.* 包括；包含 (56)
speaker /'spiːkə/ *n.* 说某种语言的人 (56)
boss /bɒs/ *n.* 老板；上司 (58)
secretary /'sekrətri/ *n.* 秘书 (58)
quarter /'kwɔːtə/ *n.* 四分之一 (58)
industry /'ɪndəstri/ *n.* 制造业；工业 (58)
zero /'zɪərəʊ/ *n.* (数字) 零 (58)
Indian /'ɪndiən/ *n.* 印度人
adj. 印度的；印度文化的 (58)
type /taɪp/ *n.* 种；类；类型 (58)

Module 8

handbag /'hændˌbæg/ *n.* (女用) 小提包 (64)
beat /biːt/ *n.* 节拍；拍子 (64)
pardon /'pɑːdn/ *int.* [口] 对不起，请原谅（用于礼貌地请求别人重复自己没听清或不理解的话） (64)
intend /ɪn'tend/ *v.* 计划；打算 (64)
fetch /fetʃ/ *v.* (去) 取来；拿来 (64)
pancake /'pænˌkeɪk/ *n.* 薄烤饼；薄煎饼 (64)
rose /rəʊz/ *n.* 玫瑰；蔷薇 (66)
laugh at 嘲笑；对……一笑置之 (66)
kindness /'kaɪndnəs/ *n.* 善举；好意 (66)
give up 放弃（努力） (66)
try one's best 尽某人最大的努力 (66)
disappointed /ˌdɪsə'pɔɪntɪd/ *adj.* 失望的；沮丧的 (66)

样书