Module 8

My future life

Module task: Making plans for your future

Unit 1 Here's to our friendship!

Listening and vocabulary



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

1 What is the special event?
2 What is everybody doing?

2 **Listen and answer the questions.**

1 Where is Betty going tonight?
2 What are Betty and Tony going to do?
3 Why does Betty refuse to eat before she leaves?

3 **Listen and read.**

Betty: You look lovely, Lingling!
Lingling: Thanks, you look great too. That's a nice handbag.
Betty: It's my mother's. Are you enjoying the party?
Lingling: Yes, I am, but I feel a bit sad. I don't know when we'll be back in this hall together again. I'm going to miss you all.
Tony: Yes, we'll all miss each other.
Lingling: Hey, Tony. You've hung international flags on the walls! They make the hall look wonderful.
Tony: They look OK, don't they? Listen to the music. It's got a great beat!
Betty: Pardon? Oh, yes, but it's a bit noisy.
Lingling: Do you intend to stay in China for long, Tony?
Tony: I hope so. And even if I go back to the UK, I'll come back and visit you all.
Lingling: What about you, Betty?
Betty: I'll finish my high school education here, but I want to go back to my home town one day. What are your plans, Daming?
Daming: I want to become... an English teacher!
Tony: Good for you! Come on! Let's fetch something to eat. What's on the menu?
Betty: How about a hot dog? Or some pancakes? And we've got some apple juice.
Tony: Let's raise our glasses. Here's to our friendship, everyone... and to the future!
All: Cheers!
Betty: And now, excuse me. I must make a speech!

Everyday English

- Pardon?
- I hope so.
- Good for you!
- Here's to...
- Cheers!

Now complete the notes.

Their feelings	*enjoyed the party; a bit sad*
The hall	
The music	
Their plans	
The food and drink	

4 Read the passage again and answer the questions.

1 Why is Lingling sad?
2 What makes the hall look wonderful?
3 What do they think of the music?
4 What are Tony's plans?
5 What is on the menu?
6 What do they wish for when they raise their glasses?

5 Complete the questions with the words in the box.

future intend pancake pardon

1 If you say _____, does it mean "Please say that again" or "I'm sorry"?
2 Do you think a(n) _____ is something to eat or something to drink?
3 If you _____ to do something, do you want to do it or not?
4 Do you think the _____ will be better than the past?

Now work in pairs. Ask and answer.

Pronunciation and speaking

6 Listen and mark the pauses.

I'll finish my high school education here, but I want to go back to my home town one day. What are your plans, Daming?

Now listen again and repeat.

7 Read and mark the pauses.

Let's raise our glasses. Here's to our friendship, everyone… and to the future!

Now listen and check.

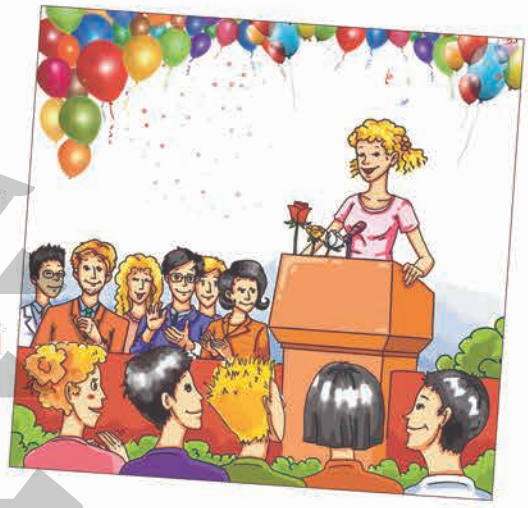
8 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.

1 What are your plans and hopes for the future?
2 Are you going to have a school-leavers' party?
3 What will you do on your holiday?
4 Will you miss your friends and classmates? Why or why not?

Module 8

My future life

Unit 2 I know that you will be better at maths.



Reading and vocabulary

1 Look at the picture and choose the answers to the questions. There may be more than one answer.

1 Who will probably get thanks from the school-leavers?

a) Family. ☐ b) Friends. ☐ c) Teachers. ☐

2 What is the speaker probably going to say?

a) Thank you. ☐ b) Good luck! ☐ c) Cheers! ☐

Now read the passage and check.

Dear head teacher, teachers, parents and fellow students, I'm very proud that you have chosen me to speak to you today.

I have three roses here: a red one, a yellow one and a white one. These roses are to thank three groups of people for the three most important things that I have learnt. These three things are friendship, effort and trust.

I give the red rose to my friends. When I started school here, my Chinese was not good, and some of my mistakes were very funny. I once tried to say "*xiexie*", but I said "*xiaxia*" instead. Of course some people laughed, and I felt quite silly. But they were not laughing at me. They taught me to say many things in Chinese and kindly invited me to join them. Today, thanks to their kindness, my Chinese is much better, and we have become friends. So, let me say "*xiexie*" again to all of you for your help.

I give the white rose to my teachers, who have taught me that there is no success without effort. When I started running in the 800 metres, I always finished last and I just wanted to give up. But the PE teacher, Ms Huang, helped me. She ran along with me, and she said, "You only really lose if you give up!" I still can't run fast enough, but I've learnt to try my best, not only with running but with whatever else I do.

I give the yellow rose to my parents for teaching me that love is about trust. When I wanted to learn the violin, my father told me that I should work harder at maths. I was disappointed. Then, on the morning of my birthday, I woke up to find a beautiful violin at my bedside. There was a note from my father: "I'm sure you will be good at music. I know that you will be better at maths."

I'm sure that you all have your own memories about the happiness of the last three years, and the people whom you want to thank for it, so let's all stand up and say, "Thank you, friends, teachers and parents! We love you!"

2 **Find sentences which show:**

1 the three things the speaker has learnt
2 the three groups of people the speaker wants to thank
3 what the speaker has learnt from each group of people

3 **Answer the questions.**

1 Which sentence in Paragraph 4 means "You have to work hard to succeed"?
2 "You only really lose if you give up!" What does the sentence mean?
3 "I'm sure you will be good at music. I know that you will be better at maths." What did Betty's father want her to do?
4 How do you think Betty would write to her father in reply?
5 "I'm sure that you all have your own memories about the happiness of the last three years, and the people whom you want to thank for it..." What does *it* mean?

4 **Check (√) the answers to the questions. There may be more than one answer.**

1 Which words can you use to describe the speech in Activity 1?

careful ☐	excited ☐	moving ☐	polite ☐
silly ☐	troubled ☐	warm ☐	worried ☐

2 Which sentence(s) will you probably find in speeches at a school-leavers' party?

a) Thank you, friends, teachers and parents! ☐
b) We'll always stay in touch. ☐
c) I'm proud to be chosen to speak to you. ☐
d) Let's all stand up and say… ☐

Writing

5 **Write a speech you might give at your school-leavers' party.**

- Start your speech by saying what your speech is going to be about.
  Dear head teacher, teachers and parents, I'd like to thank you for...
- Decide who you want to say thank you to.
  There are many people who I'd like to thank. First, I want to thank...
- Decide what you want to thank them for with examples.
  They have always given me great help...
- Finish your speech by giving best wishes for the future.
  Thank you and good luck for the future.

Learning to learn

You may have to make speeches on the first day at your senior high. Try to plan ahead what you are going to say, but do not write the speech in full — just make notes. When you make your speech using the notes, you will sound much more natural.

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Module 8

My future life

Unit 3 Language in use

Language practice

I know **that** you will be better at maths.
These roses are to thank three groups of people for the three most important things **that** I have learnt.
I give the white rose to my teachers, **who** have taught me **that** there is no success without effort.
I'm sure that you all have your own memories about the happiness of the last three years, and the people **whom** you want to thank for it.

1 Complete the sentences using *which*, *that*, *who* or *whom*. Try to explain the meaning of the words in bold.

1 **Finger food** is the food *that/which we eat with our fingers* _____.
2 A **handbag** is a small bag _____.
3 **School-leavers** are young people _____.
4 A **classmate** is someone _____.
5 A **friend** is someone _____.
6 A **stranger** is someone _____.

2 Work in pairs. Look at the picture and the menu. Discuss the questions.

1 How do you know that the party is international?
2 Why are the people cheering?
3 What do you think the person making a speech is saying?

a



b



3 Complete the passage with the clauses in the box.

a) that success at school is important for our futures
b) if you want to be an engineer
c) that we control the future
d) we can all make a wonderful future if we remember this
e) that I am a very good student

We will finish junior high soon. Many students are worried about the future. School is hard. We all think (1) _____.

Some of us are lucky. We are good at studying. I am very lucky. My teachers say (2) _____. I especially love studying maths. It is a very important subject. You need it for physics, or (3) _____. I want to be an engineer. Engineers and scientists are important for our country's future.

My classmates and I are all a bit sad to be leaving junior high. But we are also excited about taking a new step in our lives. Our future lives and jobs get closer every day.

The English say, "The future is what you make it!" I like this saying. It means (4) _____. It reminds us to try our best, and to never give up. I really think (5) _____.

4 Join the words in Box A with the words in Box B to make new words. You need to use one word more than once.

A: after class hair hand

B: bag cut made mate noon

Now complete the conversation with the new words.

Lingling: What are you going to wear to the school-leavers' party?

Betty: I'm going to wear a dress. And I'm going to buy a new black (1) _____. Do you want to go with me to the shopping centre to look for one?

Lingling: Sorry, I can't. I'm having a(n) (2) _____ this (3) _____ at three o'clock. I want nice short hair for the party!

Tony: I'll go with you, Betty. I'm going to take photos, and I want to buy a book to put the photos in. I hope that all of us will remember each other. I'm happy I have been your (4) _____.

Betty: I've already bought a special book for the photos. It's black, with (5) _____ paper pages.

Tony: You can carry it on the big night, then. It'll match your clothes.

Betty: Don't be silly, Tony!

Module 8

My future life

5 Complete the sentences with the words or expressions in the box.

beat laugh at pardon roses wake... up

1 Try to follow the _____ of the music.
2 Oh, _____ me. I didn't see you there.
3 We're going to put _____ all around the room this year.
4 I can't go to school wearing that — everyone will _____ me.
5 I'll _____ you _____ when it's time to leave.

6 Listen and answer the questions.

1 Did Adam go to Africa or America?
2 What did Adam do there?
3 What does Adam like most about the country?
4 What did Adam do at weekends?
5 What does Adam want to do in the future?

7 Read the passage and choose the correct answer.

Mark Smith is a student at a vocational school — a school where people learn how to do many of the jobs that are needed in modern society.

"After I finished secondary school, my results showed that I was better at doing things than at reading books. I had to decide how I wanted to make a living in the future. I'm the sort of person who is good at making things with my hands. So I chose to go to vocational school." Now, he learns how to repair machines.

"Everyone needs a skill that is useful if they want a good life. And I like learning about how things work," he says.

Mark tells people that he is very happy about his choice. "Now I can study the things that I like best. Everyone wants to study what they are good at, don't they?" He believes that he has a bright future ahead of him. "You can't have a society where everyone works in an office. Workers who can make things and repair things will always be needed."

When people ask Mark what he is most interested in, he smiles. "Planes. I don't know why I've always loved machines that fly, but I do. One day, I'm going to help repair the planes that carry people all over the world."



1 What do students at vocational schools do?
a) They look for jobs there.
b) They learn how to do many of the jobs that are needed in society.
c) They study why the jobs are needed in society.
d) They do the same as students in secondary school.

2 Why did Mark choose to go to vocational school?
a) Because he wanted to know more about society.
b) Because he finished secondary school.
c) Because he found that he was better at doing things than at reading books.
d) Because he did not do well at school.

3 According to the passage, which of the following is NOT the reason why Mark made his choice?
a) Everyone needs a skill for a good life in the future.
b) He can study the things that he likes best.
c) The society needs not just people who work in an office, but also those who can make things and repair things.
d) He likes physics.

Around the world

Junior high school dances

In the US, students often have a school dance to celebrate the end of junior high. There is usually a student committee which organises the dance. They decorate the school gym with balloons, lights and other things so that it looks very nice. They plan the music and organise the food. Sometimes the parents help make the food and sometimes it comes from a restaurant. The girls usually wear pretty dresses and the boys wear smart clothes. They eat, dance and sometimes have competitions. The dance is usually supervised by teachers and parents.



Module task: Making plans for your future

8 Think about your life in the future. Make notes about the following things:
- what you are planning to do in the next three years
- what you would like to do after that
- what other areas of your life you want to develop
- what sort of values you think will be important to you

9 Use your notes to write sentences.

10 Join your sentences and write a passage about your future plan.

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

bedside /'bedsaɪd/ *n.* 床边；床头 (66)

note /nəʊt/ *n.* 短笺；便条 (66)

whom /huːm/ *pron.* ……的人，那个人，那些人（用于提供关于正在谈论的某人的信息或补充信息） (66)

样书